

# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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(FINAL EDITION)

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FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD  
AT WASHINGTON

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DECEMBER, 1921



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1921

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

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

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

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# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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No. 12

## REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

Current developments are making it increasingly clear that economic recovery must await restoration of foreign trade, and that improvement in foreign trade will involve two factors—a rectification of currency and exchange conditions as between countries and a decided improvement in budgetary conditions abroad. These two elements in the problem are, of course, not independent one of another, but call for joint and if possible simultaneous correction. The Brussels Financial Conference reached the conclusion that foreign exchange stabilization and rectification must be considered almost out of the question in the absence of very much better budget arrangements than existed at that time. The conclusions then reached, in the autumn of 1920, are even more cogent at the present moment, since there has been little or no betterment in the foreign exchanges during the intervening months. The situation is in some respects worse. During the past year a large amount of national revenue in most countries has continued to be devoted to the development of armaments, thereby preventing the various Governments from restoring their budgets to equilibrium and compelling them to rely largely upon short-term borrowing in the effort to meet current obligations. In this issue of the BULLETIN there is furnished a review and summary of existing financial and banking proposals designed to relieve present difficulties of international finance as affected by the budgetary outlook. A study of present conditions both as affecting plans to promote international financing and the granting of credit, and as to efforts toward budget betterment, will disclose the obstacles which must be encountered in effecting a return to stable conditions, as well as the degree of progress that is being attained. In the last issue of the BULLETIN the continued existence of a great international balance still unfunded, in favor of the United States, was explained, while it was also shown

that commercial banking provision for the protection and carrying of our trade is declining in adequacy. These must be taken as basic data in the further discussion of the situation.

First, as to the foreign exchange situation at the moment. Comparison is made in the following table with conditions of a year ago as regards quotations in terms of the dollar, both as to averages of actual rates and in terms of the percentage of par for the principal currencies of the world.

AVERAGE RATES OF EXCHANGE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CURRENCIES AT NEW YORK.

Foreign currencies.	Par of exchange.	November, 1920.		November, 1921.	
		Average rate.	Per cent of par.	Average rate.	Per cent of par.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	
Belgian franc.....	19.30	6.3680	32.99	6.9391	35.95
Danish krone.....	26.80	13.4060	50.02	18.4674	68.91
English pound.....	486.65	343.7239	70.63	397.0196	81.58
French franc.....	19.30	6.0100	31.14	7.1991	37.30
German mark.....	23.82	1.3210	5.55	.3924	1.65
Italian lira.....	19.30	3.6200	18.76	4.1213	21.35
Netherlands florin.....	40.20	30.1860	75.09	34.9722	87.00
Norwegian krone.....	26.80	13.3800	49.93	14.1209	52.69
Spanish peseta.....	19.30	13.0300	67.51	13.7165	71.07
Swedish krona.....	26.80	19.0990	71.26	23.2335	86.69
Swiss franc.....	19.30	15.5340	80.49	18.8035	97.43
Canadian dollar.....	100.00	89.2700	89.27	91.5082	91.51
Argentine peso (gold)...	96.48	76.8740	79.68	73.4739	76.15
Brazilian milreis.....	32.44	16.6000	51.17	12.5996	38.84
Chilean peso (paper)....	19.53	14.0000	71.68	11.0380	56.52
Chinese (Shanghai) tael.	66.85	91.3000	136.57	75.9043	113.54
Indian rupee.....	48.66	29.7000	61.05	26.8739	55.23
Japanese yen.....	49.85	50.7500	101.81	47.8961	96.08
General index (par=100).....			58.0		51.0

As appears from the figures, the general movement of foreign exchange quotations has shown no broad or uniform improvement. A recovery of sterling at the middle of November to \$4 placed it for the time in a more satisfactory position than it had occupied, and there has been some improvement in the exchanges of the former European neutrals. But the currencies of other countries, and particularly that of Germany, have not only tended toward lower levels but have been increasingly unstable in their quotations. Two factors may be mentioned as contributing to the uncertainty of the foreign exchange situation—the continuously large foreign trade balance of the United States which has raised the nominal unfunded in-

debtedness of the country to a figure in the neighborhood of \$3,400,000,000, as was estimated in the last issue of the BULLETIN, and to the continuously unfavorable domestic budget conditions prevailing in the several countries or lack of balance between receipts from taxation and expenditures. The difficulty of reducing Government outlays has proven to be very great in nearly all countries, partly as a result of postwar readjustment operations of various kinds, including allowances for unemployment and continued outlays for public objects. Debt charges have also proven to be even more severe an economic burden than had been expected, owing to the fact that rapid decline of prices and the stagnation of business has in effect made the interest charge on debts contracted at a much higher level of prices a larger proportion of the current income of the several countries.

As in commercial banking so in the various proposals for governmental or semigovernmental financing, only minor progress has been made during 1921, save in the matter of discussion and development of detail. Renewed interest in the Ter Meulen plan for the establishment of international credits has, however, been aroused by the recent visit to this country of Sir Drummond Fraser, appointed as organizer, following the adoption of the Ter Meulen proposals by the Council of the League of Nations. Certain outstanding features were emphasized by Sir Drummond Fraser in his address before the convention of the American Bankers Association early in October. He pointed out that as the usual means of obtaining payment for exports to countries whose credit systems have been disrupted by war are now either lacking or else entirely inadequate, the logical recourse is to payment by the use of long-term bond issues with acceptable security behind them. The Ter Meulen plan would provide for the issue of such secured bonds upon application by countries having specific assets to assign as security for commercial credits needed by their citizens. An international commission would have to appraise the gold value of the pledged assets in order to determine the amount of bonds that could be safely issued against them, and the bonds themselves would then be transferred to responsible importers to be used as collateral

for loans made to them by foreign sellers of goods. If the importer is unable to pay the loan made to him by the exporter, the latter (who is in possession of the bonds) may either hold them as investments or sell them if the issuing Government does not exercise its option to repurchase within a limited period of time. However, when the importer makes payment to the exporter at the time agreed upon, the bonds are to be released and returned to the issuing Government.

It is evident, even from this cursory review of the plan, that under the most favorable circumstances—that is, assuming that the exporter is provided with unimpeachable security through possession of the bonds—there is need for the intervention of other financial agencies, if the exporter is unable or unwilling, as would usually be the case, to wait any considerable length of time to be paid for his shipment. For this reason Sir Drummond Fraser emphasizes the valuable services that can be performed by corporations of the type provided for under the Edge Act. Such corporations by granting accommodation to exporters against the pledge of Ter Meulen bonds would enable the exporters in turn to grant longer terms of credit to foreign purchasers of their goods. It should be said at this point that as Edge Act corporations are empowered to secure funds through the sale of long-term debentures, they are peculiarly fitted to make advances intended to be employed in investment and non-liquid commercial operations. The introduction of the Ter Meulen plan would, therefore, accommodate itself to the type of financing which it was hoped to foster by the passage of the Edge Act, since it would give the Edge corporations an acceptable type of security which would enable them to expand the scope of their operations with greater facility and less risk.

Apparently there is an increasing disposition to believe that the machinery which it is proposed to set up under the Ter Meulen plan and under various other credit schemes to rehabilitate foreign trade will be chiefly employed to finance investment rather than short-time commercial operations. This belief is held by Sir Drummond Fraser, and it was also expressed by Prime Minister Lloyd-

**Banking agencies required.**

**The Ter Meulen plan.**

**Investment operations most essential.**

George in a speech recently delivered in the House of Commons in which he urged certain amendments to the act guaranteeing British export credits—guaranties which would not be required if the Ter Meulen plan, or some similar arrangement, were in operation. Mr. Lloyd-George stated that, in his view, credit should be extended for five or six years to cover capital equipment of various sorts, such as engineering orders, while Sir Drummond Fraser says that his experience so far leads him to believe that countries resorting to the issue of the Ter Meulen type of bond will largely issue them to importers desiring to obtain materials for production. Furthermore, many contemplated loans against the pledge of the Ter Meulen bonds, even if not intended to be of a long-time investment sort, would nevertheless be wanted for a longer period than would be regarded as desirable by banks doing a strictly commercial business. For that reason such banks would not be in a position safely to extend all the necessary accommodation desired by the foreign trade even if satisfactory security could be had. However, corporations established under the Edge Act are in a position to make advances both for short-time banking and for long-period financing operations, and since in the disorganized state of European finance and industry it would often be difficult to classify loans with respect to their purpose or liquidity there is need for the establishment of that type of banking institution.

It is possible to exaggerate the advantages that will grow out of the establishment of special agencies for financing foreign trade. One should not lose sight of the fact that such agencies do not create capital in the sense of making purchasing power where it did not exist before. The most that can be done legitimately is to divert purchasing power from less effective to more necessary purposes. Edge Act corporations, for example, in selling debentures would have to depend upon investment funds which would otherwise find different outlets. The immediate result of an expansion of activity on the part of these corporations would be a transfer of purchasing power from investors to exporters who in their turn are sending goods out of the

country. The domestic consumer must, therefore, to a certain extent pay a price for the rehabilitation of the credit of the foreign importer. This is a fact to be recognized but not to be regretted, since in the end it leads to a desired consummation, namely, a wider market for the sale of many commodities whose prices have been unduly depressed by the loss of foreign custom. The indirect benefits would, moreover, be great, since, to the extent that European industry is reestablished, it will be able to re-create a demand for our products through a direct offer of goods in place of requests for credit. Under the best of circumstances, a one-sided credit device can only offer a provisional basis for the carrying on of foreign trade. Unless the proceeds of new loans, whether secured by a pledge of bonds or in some other way, are made effective in reestablishing orderly industrial processes, they can but be an instrument for adding new indebtedness to existing indebtedness.

Whereas Edge Act corporations are intended to be permanent institutions which will provide fresh credit to meet current demands for loans whose proceeds are to be used in financing foreign trade, the sphere of action assigned to the War Finance Corporation is of a rather different sort. It is essentially concerned with the problem of making temporary advances to domestic agricultural producers whose products have become for the time being unsalable largely as a result of the enforced cessation of foreign demand. Hence the amendment to the act creating the War Finance Corporation, passed August 24, makes provision for advances not only to exporters of agricultural products but also, when the corporation believes that the public interest requires it, to banks and cooperative associations of producers which need extensions of credit for agricultural and live-stock purposes. The corporation is likewise authorized to purchase acceptances issued by Edge Act corporations to assist in exporting manufactured as well as agricultural products. As the War Finance Corporation is empowered to secure funds by issuing bonds or notes having several years to run, it is in a position to employ its resources in the financing of the live-stock industry and

other enterprises requiring accommodation for a longer period of time than the usual commercial loan.

The amendment to the War Finance Corporation act, passed in August, grew out of an acute situation, but it is nevertheless true that it is at all times necessary to give attention to the adaptation of our financing mechanism to this intermediate type of loan. The War Finance Corporation announces that from the passage of the amendment on August 24 up to November 6 it has extended credit in excess of \$22,600,000 to farmers and stockmen. These credits have been established with about 82 financial institutions located in 19 States. The loans range from a few thousand dollars to \$15,000,000, granted to a cooperative grain-marketing association. Funds have so far been obtained from the corporation's balance with the Treasury and no attempts have been made to appeal directly to the investment market for funds. For the period from January 1 to November 15, 1921, inclusive, total advances made by the corporation for export purposes have amounted to \$68,964,707 and for agricultural purposes to \$50,118,076.

STATEMENT SHOWING, BY COMMODITIES, ADVANCES APPROVED BY WAR FINANCE CORPORATION FROM JAN. 4, 1921, TO NOV. 15, 1921, INCLUSIVE.

Export advances approved by War Finance Corporation:

Cotton.....	\$47,527,598.00
Tobacco.....	2,399,369.00
Wheat.....	11,500,000.00
Condensed milk.....	1,000,000.00
Canned fruit and vegetables.....	400,000.00
Dried fruit.....	1,250,000.00
Meat products.....	1,000,000.00
Railroad equipment.....	2,925,000.00
Copper.....	145,600.00
Sugar-mill machinery.....	317,140.00
Agricultural machinery.....	500,000.00
Total.....	68,964,707.00

Advances for agricultural purposes approved by War Finance Corporation:

Wheat.....	15,000,000.00
Cotton.....	13,025,214.50
Live stock.....	5,920,016.89
General agricultural purposes.....	16,172,844.82
Total.....	50,118,076.21
Grand total.....	119,082,783.21

Admitting the adequacy of the financial mechanisms just described for meeting the peculiar needs of a disorganized foreign trade, if they could be practically applied under favorable conditions, it must, nevertheless, not be forgotten that no machinery, however nicely adapted to the ends sought, can function effectively until the persistent fundamental causes of disorganization are removed. Budgets must be balanced and internal financial solvency achieved before those countries most in need of credit will be in a position to release and pledge assets to the repayment of further loans. Moreover, in the case of the countries of central Europe subordination of the liens on State assets for reparations and relief credits would be required before the proposed Ter Meulen bonds could become acceptable security. The process of valuing pledged assets on a gold basis (for example, State revenues, real estate, forests, etc., as proposed by Austria) would in any case be most difficult, even if such assets were entirely unencumbered by prior claims. With continuing inflation, fixation of values is made virtually impossible. Rehabilitation of revenue and currency systems become, therefore, the immediately pressing problem whose solution is antecedent to effective functioning of any machinery devised to finance the international movement of goods.

Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a recent letter to Sir Drummond Fraser, referring to the Ter Meulen plan, has summarized the general situation as to financial relief of every kind as follows:

Economic recovery of the States in eastern and southeastern Europe (and consequently a considerable fraction of our own and of world commerce) is dependent upon each State erecting (1) a balance in taxation and expenditure; (2) currency reorganization and stabilization; (3) wise control of their exports and imports; (4) credits for reproductive purposes.

It is hopeless to expect that private capital will extend credits for exports to these States upon any systematic basis until the first three have been complied with. Furthermore, attempts to secure these three vital reforms by action through various Governments foreign to them risks being wrecked on the rocks of conflicting political objectives of such Governments.

The Ter Meulen plan proposes to facilitate credits for exports by the ordinary processes of business free from political action, when these three primary reforms have

been initiated. This should act as a great pressure to secure the reforms and if accomplished is at once nine-tenths of the battle for rehabilitation of credits and commerce with these States.

I have the feeling, however, that something more is needed than export credits to these countries if the three primary reforms are to be accomplished, i. e., some assistance must needs be found to these States in credit for purposes directly of currency reform. I have already suggested in another place that some action might be taken by the great banks of issue of the principal countries looking to formulation of a plan to facilitate solution of this portion of the problem; thus again keeping away from political action in the economic and financial affairs of each of these States. Such a plan in no way replaces the Ter Meulen plan as the two plans would supplement each other.

I may say I believe also that vital as all such steps are (to which the Ter Meulen plan would be an admirable contribution), yet again until there can be brought about some financial stabilization in Germany, all other European States will be adversely affected despite every effort implied in any of these ideas.

Progress toward sound budgetary conditions has been greatest in the United States and in England during 1920 and 1921. In the United States ordinary receipts up to

**Budgetary conditions in England and the United States.** November 12, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, exceeded ordinary disbursements by about \$155,000,000. As compared with a year ago this shows an excess of receipts approximately three times as great as for the corresponding period in 1920. The British budgetary situation has been less satisfactory during the current year than during 1920-21. Total expenditures during the first six months of the current year (that is, between Apr. 1 and Sept. 30, 1921) amounted to £498,000,000, while during the same period revenue amounted to £456,000,000, leaving a balance of £42,000,000, which has had to be raised by borrowing. This contrasts unfavorably with the situation a year ago, when there had been accumulated a balance of about £80,000,000 for debt reduction. As a result of this budget situation, there has been an increase during the six months ending September 30 of £45,260,000 in the floating debt. It must be remembered, however, that the main factor in tax policy which accounts for this unfavorable balance is the reduction in receipts from the excess profits tax. Although certain funds are still coming in on this account

from excess earnings during earlier years, there has been a decrease during the first six months of this year of £82,336,000 from the corresponding period last year.

In most of the continental countries the budget situation during the past year has, on the contrary, shown no real improvement; in fact, the reverse, although in the case of France and Italy a certain amount of relative advance has been scored. In other words, the total amount of outgo of these countries which has had to be made, not from the proceeds of taxation, but either from short-term bank borrowing or the issuing of currency, has increased rather than diminished. Figures for Italian finances for the fiscal years ending June, 1921, and June, 1922, are still in the form of estimates, the actual accounts not being available as yet. According to the latest estimates, however, it appears that the deficit for the current year will be only about one-half that for the year ending last June. In other words, the estimated deficit for 1920-21 amounts to 10,300,000,000 lire, while the estimated deficit for 1921-22 works out at 5,000,000,000 lire. Of value, as showing that Italian finances are on a somewhat firmer basis now than a year ago, are the statistics showing the comparative size of the note circulation of the banks of issue for the account of the State at the end of July of this year, and at the same time last year. At the end of July, 1920, the circulation for the account of the State amounted to something over 10,000,000,000 lire, while a year later it had been reduced to about 8,500,000,000 lire. The French Government contemplated an expenditure for this year amounting to 42,412,000,000 francs, as contrasted with receipts of 23,312,000,000 francs, thus leaving a deficit of about 19,000,000,000 francs to be procured by the flotation of loans. Of this deficit, about 16,000,000,000 francs are regarded as eventually recoverable from Germany under the terms of the peace treaty. Of the ordinary receipts, 14,558,000,000 francs were expected from indirect taxes and monopolies. However, from January 1 to September 30 receipts from these sources were 856,000,000 francs below the budget estimates.

It is reported that receipts from direct taxes have also been unsatisfactory, but no separate figures on this phase of the subject are available for 1921. The decline in receipts from indirect taxes and monopolies is relatively small, and it is quite possible that it may be offset by a decline in Government expenditures, resulting from the decrease in prices which has taken place in France this year. During the first half of 1921 the total public debt of France rose from 245,000,000,000 francs to 264,000,000,000 francs, calculating in both instances the foreign debt at par. This figure does not include loans floated by the cities and industries in the devastated regions, although the Government is responsible for their interest and repayment. In the case of Germany it is extremely difficult to estimate the total amount of Government expenditures for the current year. No budget has been voted by the Reichstag for 1921-22, and the Government continues to cover the difference between receipts and expenditures by discounting treasury bills with the Reichsbank. The consequent increase in prices has made it necessary to revise completely estimates of Government expenditures made last spring. For the first six months of the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1921, the difference between income and outgo has amounted to 44,000,000,000 marks, and, in a recent speech before the Reichstag, Finance Minister Hermes estimated that before the year was over the deficit would reach 110,000,000,000 marks.

There has been a prevailing belief for a long time past that the principal element in the existing fiscal difficulties of many countries is to be found in their great outlay for war. This statement is true in broad terms, but requires to be qualified and limited in its application. In some countries, such as the United States, the outlay for war, while a very large part of the total outlay, is in large measure an expense which serves to carry the cost of past wars in the form of interest on public debt. While naval and military expenditure is large in such countries, it is a relatively moderate part of the entire budget. In other countries, like France, the current cost of military support still constitutes a very important fraction of the bud-

getary outgo. It has, therefore, been thought worth while to compile statements designed to show the comparative situation of the budget in several of the principal countries, with a view to ascertaining approximately how each one of them stands in this matter of expenditure for national defense, especially as compared with the prewar years.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

[In thousands of pounds sterling.]

	(a) Net revenues.	(b) Net expendi- tures.	(c) Public debt charges.	Per cent (c) to (b).	(d) Expendi- tures for national defense.	Per cent (d) to (b).
1904-5	137,590	136,176	27,000	19.8	66,055	48.5
1912-13	165,778	165,598	24,500	14.8	72,436	43.7
1916-17	546,974	2,171,659	127,250	5.9	1,302,603	60.0
1918-19	862,625	2,552,905	209,965	10.6	1,701,545	66.7
1920-21	1,376,485	1,145,928	349,599	30.5	292,228	25.5

## FRANCE.

[In thousands of francs.]

	(a)	(b)	(c)	Per cent (c) to (b).	(d)	Per cent (d) to (b).
1905	3,502,034	3,453,634	1,205,124	34.9	1,143,820	33.1
1913	4,558,044	4,718,462	1,284,079	27.2	2,070,530	43.9
1917	5,575,845	41,679,600	4,863,686	11.7	34,065,809	81.7
1919	10,161,214	149,026,587	7,986,823	16.3	35,811,390	73.0
1920	17,760,789	52,183,217	11,833,174	22.7	26,432,545	50.7

## ITALY.

[In thousands of lire.]

	(a)	(b)	(c)	Per cent (c) to (b).	(d)	Per cent (d) to (b).
1905	1,764,220	1,701,430	680,050	37.6	419,200	24.6
1913	2,385,130	3,289,010	598,220	18.2	1,666,660	50.7
1917	5,170,430	16,971,000	1,227,310	7.2	14,310,680	84.3
1919	9,372,360	32,150,100	2,705,200	8.4	26,974,420	83.9

## GERMANY.

[In thousands of marks.]

	(a)	(b)	(c)	Per cent (c) to (b).	(d)	Per cent (d) to (b).
1905	1,110,451	1,310,290	112,047	8.6	1,052,288	80.3
1913	1,957,360	2,024,523	231,176	11.4	1,582,290	78.2
1917	2,122,304	27,821,047	2,616,793	9.4	24,920,907	89.6
1919	6,348,460	46,966,460	5,914,204	12.6	40,179,143	85.5
1920	14,379,439	61,470,370	8,922,692	14.5	37,033,588	60.2

<sup>1</sup> Total expenditures.

Compared with 1913, the last prewar year, the amounts of money expended for national defense by the Governments of France, Italy, and Germany show enormous expansion, but it should be remembered that the purchasing power of the currencies of these countries has undergone varying degrees of depreciation, and that the larger amounts for the more recent years, when reduced to 1913 monetary equivalents, will not show the same degree of expansion as is indicated in the table. During the war years the proportion of the total expendi-

tures made for war purposes was in excess of 80 per cent in all three of these countries. In 1920 the proportion had declined to 60 per cent in Germany, to about 50 per cent in France, and, according to preliminary figures not included in the table, to less than 40 per cent in Italy; in Great Britain and the United States the proportion for the fiscal year 1921 was 26 and 24 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless, the financial burden upon the taxpayers of these countries due to military expenditures is much heavier at present than before the war, since national production and income have suffered severely, and fiscal requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction are an additional drain on national resources and income. While the proportion of total expenditures devoted to military purposes is, according to the fiscal returns, smaller in some countries at present than before the war, these expenditures undoubtedly constitute a larger proportion of the diminished national incomes and are, therefore, a more crushing load on the financially weakened countries of Europe.

In view of these conditions it can be seen that an effective reduction in naval outlay, if carried through to success, would result in very material betterment at the present time, while a reduction in military outlay would probably furnish in many countries an even more important means of budget limitation. It can further be appreciated that this step is the necessary first approach toward the restoration of banking soundness and economic stability with, as an eventual result, the stabilization of foreign exchange or an approach thereto. The program of Secretary Hughes, as announced at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which is meeting in Washington, would provide for a capital saving estimated, in the case of the United States, at probably from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 on the present building program, while in the case of Great Britain and Japan the reduction of outlay would probably be as great for each as it would for this country. With such a beginning it might be expected that a lightening of the burden of taxation and a better handling of the public debt would result at an early date, with the

natural effects to be expected from such a policy in producing a better banking situation and a more evenly balanced foreign trade.

In several European countries a substantial part of Government expenses has during the past few months continued to be covered by the short-term loans at banks already referred to, while these loans have themselves given rise to issues of bank notes with the consequent effects upon prices that must always be expected from such action. The following tables have been compiled for the purpose of showing the relative increases of outstanding bank notes and other currencies in the principal countries as contrasted with the volume of bank deposits and of gold reserves held therein:

BANKING CONDITIONS ABROAD.

ENGLAND.

[In millions of pounds sterling.]

	Bank notes.	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Coin and bullion. <sup>1</sup>	Bank of England deposits (public and other).
Jan. 26, 1921.....	109	342	157	129
Mar. 30.....	110	344	157	138
June 29.....	110	324	160	147
Nov. 9.....	104	314	160	123

FRANCE.

BANK OF FRANCE.

[In millions of francs.]

	Circulation.	Gold reserves.	Deposits.
Jan. 27, 1921.....	37,913	3,553	3,429
Mar. 31.....	38,435	3,556	3,103
June 30.....	37,422	3,572	2,861
Nov. 10.....	37,376	3,576	2,527

GERMANY.

[In millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank.			Darlehens-kassen-scheine in circulation.
	Circulation.	Gold reserves.	Deposits.	
Jan. 31, 1921.....	66,621	1,092	15,834	11,341
Mar. 31.....	69,417	1,092	28,043	10,168
June 30.....	75,321	1,092	20,393	8,707
Nov. 7.....	92,610	994	13,860	7,198

<sup>1</sup> Held by Bank of England and Treasury.

## BANKING CONDITIONS ABROAD—Continued.

## ITALY.

## BANKS OF ISSUE.

[In millions of lire.]

	Commer- cial cir- culation.	Circula- tion on account of State.	Gold reserve.	Deposits and de- mand li- abilities.
Jan. 31, 1921.....	8,673	10,591	1,058	2,635
Mar. 31.....	9,233	9,532	1,062	2,461
June 30.....	9,437	8,722	1,073	2,366
Sept. 30.....	9,726	8,430	1,093	2,230

*Bank of England—Government securities held by the banking department.*

[In millions of pounds sterling.]

Dec. 25, 1918.....	71
Dec. 31, 1919.....	92
Dec. 29, 1920.....	108
Nov. 9, 1921.....	37

*Bank of France—Advances to the Government for purposes of the war.*

[In millions of francs.]

Dec. 26, 1918.....	17,150
Dec. 26, 1919.....	25,500
Dec. 30, 1920.....	26,600
Nov. 10, 1921.....	25,100

*Reichsbank—Bills, checks, and discounted treasury bills.*

[In millions of marks.]

Dec. 31, 1918.....	27,416
Dec. 31, 1919.....	41,745
Dec. 31, 1920.....	60,634
Nov. 7, 1921.....	196,095

*Italian banks of issue—Circulation for the account of the State (advances to treasury).*

[In millions of lire.]

Dec. 31, 1918.....	7,166
Dec. 31, 1919.....	10,630
Dec. 31, 1920.....	10,743
Sept. 30, 1921.....	8,430

In the following table are presented the Board's usual indexes of current production and marketing conditions. The figures show that the heavy movement to market of agricultural products and live stock has continued, while output in certain branches of manufactures indicates a marked increase over the previous month.

<sup>1</sup> On this total 95,339,603,000 marks represented discounted treasury bills.

[000 omitted.]

	October, 1920.		October, 1921.		September, 1921.	
	Total.	Rela- tive.	Total.	Rela- tive.	Total.	Rela- tive.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (head).....	5,305	100	5,637	106.3	4,868	91.8
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels).....	95,955	100	111,337	116.0	134,370	140.0
Sight receipts of cotton (bales).....	1,467	100	1,943	132.4	1,145	78.1
Shipments of lumber reported by 3 associations (million feet).....	699	100	891	127.4	740	105.8
Bituminous coal production (short tons).....	52,144	100	43,741	83.9	35,105	67.3
Anthracite coal production (short tons).....	8,056	100	7,580	94.0	7,124	88.4
Crude petroleum production (barrels).....	39,592	100	35,638	90.0	36,469	92.1
Pig iron production (long tons).....	3,293	100	1,233	37.4	986	29.9
Steel ingot production (long tons).....	3,016	100	1,617	53.6	1,175	38.9
Cotton consumption (bales).....	400	100	495	123.7	485	121.2
Wool consumption (pounds).....	38,444	100	67,237	175.0	62,131	161.6

During the month ending November 10 the net inward movement of gold was \$41,236,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$54,529,000 for the month ending October 10. England and France combined furnished over 71 per cent, or \$34,528,000, of the \$48,160,000 of gold imported during the monthly period ending November 10, other countries of Europe, the Orient, and Canada furnishing most of the remainder. Of the gold exports, amounting to \$6,924,000, over 78 per cent, or \$5,372,000, was consigned to Hong-kong and the remainder to British India, Canada, Straits Settlements, and Mexico.

Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$1,479,102,000, 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	<sup>1</sup> 291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,068	322,091	94,977
Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, 1921.....	625,737	21,367	604,370
Total.....	2,895,955	1,416,853	1,479,102

<sup>1</sup> Excess of exports.

Since the beginning of the present year net gold imports totaled \$604,370,000. The largest gains are shown through imports from the following countries: England, \$177,546,000; France, \$176,392,000; and Sweden, \$60,109,000. Gold exports during the present year were con-



signed chiefly to the following destinations: Hongkong, \$9,264,000; Mexico, \$5,352,000; Sweden, \$2,643,000; and Canada, \$2,563,000.

The net inward movement of silver during the monthly period under review was \$871,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$458,000 for the month ending October 10. Mexico furnished over 81 per cent, or \$5,161,000, of the \$6,332,000 of silver imported during the monthly period ending November 10, the remainder coming principally from Peru, Chile, and Canada. Silver exports, amounting to \$5,461,000, were consigned principally to China, England, and Canada.

Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$444,351,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[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 Nov. 10, 1921.....	53,168	42,591	10,577
Total.....	434,230	878,581	444,351

<sup>1</sup> Excess of imports.

Substantial loan liquidation, as against a moderate increase in the investment account of reporting member banks, and a corresponding reduction of borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks, are indicated by the weekly reports of over 800 member banks in leading cities for the period between October 11-12 and November 16. Further reduction of the discount rates adopted by the reserve banks during the early part of November, while undoubtedly affecting the investment market, has not yet become reflected in a larger volume of discounting or rediscounting.

Total outstanding loans and discounts of reporting banks on November 16 were about \$250,000,000 less than four weeks before, the decrease affecting loans secured by Government obligations (so-called Government paper) as well as ordinary loans and discounts. Member banks in New York City report an increase by \$34,000,000 in their advances on

corporate securities, but this increase is partly offset by liquidation in Chicago and in other large cities. An increase of \$29,000,000 is shown in the reporting banks' holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes, as against a reduction of \$17,000,000 in Treasury notes. Treasury certificate holdings show considerable fluctuations in connection with the October 15 redemption operations and the issuance of two new series at the beginning of the following month, November 16 holdings being about \$10,000,000 larger than five weeks earlier. A slightly larger increase is shown in the volume of corporate securities held. Total loans and investments of the reporting banks indicate net liquidation for the five weeks of about \$215,000,000. In keeping with this substantial decrease in their earning assets, the reporting banks show a steady reduction of \$198,000,000 in their borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks, which constituted 4.7 per cent of their total loans and investments on November 16, as against 6 per cent five weeks before. These reductions are accompanied by larger net withdrawals of Government balances and substantial increases in demand and time deposits.

Weekly changes in the leading accounts of the reporting member banks are shown in the following exhibit:

#### REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts and investments. <sup>1</sup>	Rediscounts and bills payable with F. R. Banks.	Ratio of accommodation (3+2) (per cent).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5
Oct. 11-12.....	809	15,001	900	6.0	10,062
Oct. 19.....	809	14,831	829	5.6	10,248
Oct. 26.....	809	14,729	807	5.5	10,192
Nov. 2.....	808	14,849	767	5.2	10,180
Nov. 9.....	807	14,810	752	5.1	10,175
Nov. 16.....	807	14,786	702	4.7	10,236

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

Federal Reserve Bank figures, which cover the five-week period between October 19 and November 23, indicate a gradual decrease during the first four weeks of \$27,800,000 in the holdings of Government paper, followed

by an increase during the subsequent week of \$35,300,000, largely in the shape of member banks' notes secured by Liberty bonds, this increase being in sequence to the substantial increase in United States bond holdings reported by the member banks. Other discounted bills show a continuous decline totaling \$132,100,000 for the period, holdings of acceptances purchased in open market increased by \$15,100,000, and total bill holdings of the reserve banks show a reduction of \$109,500,000 for the period under review. Rediscounting operations of the Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas banks show a considerable decrease for the period, the amount of bills held under rediscount with the Boston, New York, and Cleveland banks declining from \$42,700,000 to \$19,700,000. The Minneapolis bank was able to redeem all of its bills held under rediscount with the New York bank early in November and no longer figures among the borrowing banks.

Pittman certificates show a further decline of \$25,900,000, other Treasury certificates, largely held under repurchase agreements by the New York Reserve Bank, increased by \$34,000,000, while other United States securities declined by about \$600,000. Total earning assets, in consequence of the above changes, show a reduction for the five weeks of \$102,000,000, and on November 23 stood at \$1,475,900,000, or about 57 per cent below the peak figure reported on October 15 of last year. Federal Reserve note circulation, with the exception of one week in November, shows a continuous decline, the November 23 total of \$2,389,900,000 being \$51,000,000 below the

October 19 total and lower than any total published since October 4, 1918. The banks also report a reduction of \$18,200,000 in their net liabilities on Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, though the amount outstanding, according to Treasury records, shows a decrease of only \$6,400,000 for the period. Reserve deposits fluctuated within the narrow limits of \$1,650,700,000 on November 2 and \$1,675,100,000 on November 16, while total deposits varied between \$1,717,700,000 on October 19 and \$1,742,300,000 on November 2.

Gold reserves show a further gain of \$62,500,000, offset by a loss of \$6,100,000 in other cash reserves. For the present year the banks report a gain of \$772,400,000 in gold and a loss of \$47,900,000 in other reserve cash. The reserve ratio, mainly because of the gain of gold, shows a further rise during the five weeks from 70.3 to 72.3 per cent.

Weekly changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the reserve banks 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.			
Oct. 19..	2,922	460	870	1,717	2,441	70.3
Oct. 26..	2,937	462	847	1,739	2,409	70.8
Nov. 2..	2,946	454	807	1,742	2,408	71.0
Nov. 9..	2,961	454	792	1,727	2,421	71.4
Nov. 16.	2,969	432	766	1,738	2,398	71.8
Nov. 23.	2,978	467	738	1,728	2,390	72.3

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## BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, NOVEMBER, 1921.

Improvement in business conditions in November has not been as pronounced as during the preceding two months. Several factors are responsible for this relative "slowing down." The seasonal peak of demand has, for the time being, been reached and passed. Uncertainty regarding prices of staples, particularly of cotton, has interfered somewhat with trade buying, while the possibility of further reductions of freight rates has apparently tended to unsettle prices and to retard the activity of industry in some of the chief manufacturing sections. Recovery in the steel and iron trade has come to a halt for the time being, and stability has not yet been achieved in that branch of production.

Nevertheless, the progress toward normal conditions achieved during November has been continuous, as may be seen by a comparison with the corresponding month of a year ago, or with the general movement of economic conditions since the beginning of this year. Cotton and woolen textiles in some of the principal producing districts are almost on a normal basis. Steel and iron, while working at about 50 per cent of capacity, are in much better condition than was true a few months ago. In some industries which had accumulated large surplus stocks, such as zinc, demand has been sufficient to carry off a part of the oversupply. Unemployment has at least slightly decreased. Export trade continues in substantial volume, showing an increase during October, and while laboring under many handicaps due to unsettled exchanges, shows the result of strong foreign demand, especially for staples. This is particularly noteworthy when it is remembered that the prices at which cotton and cereals are now being shipped are so much lower than those of a year ago. Banking conditions are reported slightly improved practically throughout the United States.

Reduction of prices for cereals and failure of cotton to maintain the level attained in September-October have proven a serious handicap to farming interests. Results of this relatively low return for output have been a reduction in the demand of farming communities in some parts of the country for consumable goods and a simultaneous tendency to check somewhat the process of liquidating loans at banks. Nevertheless, retail business continues to improve, taking the country as a whole, and has been materially helped by the improvement which has taken place in employment conditions during the past few months. Improvement is also observable in wholesale trade, sales comparing favorably with a year ago. Prices continue to maintain a substantially stable position. The Federal Reserve Board's index for October shows a recession of less than two points, and it is evident that the price changes which are now occurring do not represent any extensive movement toward modification of the average level.

Important financial developments have taken place during the month. In addition to a general reduction of Federal Reserve discount rates, there has been a distinct tendency toward decline in the level of market rates both for short and long term funds. This has been accompanied by a decided advance in the prices of bonds, and particularly of standard securities. New offerings of capital issues have, in many cases, been readily absorbed, and the general condition of credit has become easier. The one point at which financial conditions have shown little or no improvement is in foreign exchange, where the German mark has continued its downward movement, while other European currencies have been generally unsettled, with only sporadic tendency to improvement.

The general situation of trade and industry is unmistakably more hopeful, and is improving as steadily as can be expected, in view of the slowness of economic progress in other parts of the world, particularly in western Europe. Another handicap to complete readjustment continues to be the failure to bring about a proper coordination and mutual relationship of prices. This is responsible for no small part of the slowness of economic recovery in certain branches of business. On the whole, the best opinion now looks to a steady, even if locally interrupted, progress back to normal conditions, although no immediate or sudden expansion or "boom" is now in sight.

## AGRICULTURE.

The preliminary estimates for the crops of 1921, issued as of November 1, indicate that total agricultural production in 1921 will be much lower than in 1920, and also considerably less than the average production in the years 1915 to 1919. The estimated volume of every important crop is smaller for 1921 than that of 1920, but the 1921 production of corn, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, and kafirs exceeds the average production in the preceding five-year period. The preliminary estimate for corn production is 3,151,698,000 bushels, which is 2.5 per cent less than the crop of 1920, but 12.6 per cent greater than the average outturn in the years 1915 to 1919. Both district No. 10 (Kansas City) and district No. 8 (St. Louis) report that corn husking has made rapid progress and that a considerable portion of the crop has been cribbed. Reports from district No. 8 (St. Louis) indicate that corn is well matured and the yield for both silage and grain is good. The stock of old corn on farms in the United States was estimated at 281,472,000 bushels on November 1, which is over three times the average hold-over during the past five years. The condition of the white-potato crop continued to improve during October, but the estimated production on November 1 was 16.9 per cent smaller than the crop of 1920 and 4.1 per cent less than the average total yield in the years 1915 to 1919. District No. 9 (Minneapolis) states that over 60 per cent of the current potato crop was shipped from the farms by the end of October, whereas only 28 per cent of last year's crop was marketed at the corresponding date in 1920. Reports from district No. 7 (Chicago), on the other hand, indicate that a large portion of the Wisconsin potato crop is being stored. The estimated production of sugar beets on November 1 amounted to 7,480,000 tons, which was 12.5 per cent less than in 1920, but 20.3 per cent more than the average production in the previous five years. Reports from district No. 6 (Atlanta) indicate that the Louisiana cane sugar yield will amount to about 223,000 tons, as compared with a production of 169,127 tons in 1920. The new winter wheat crop has made good progress in most sections, but has suffered from a lack of rain in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Colorado. District No. 8 (St. Louis) states that winter wheat is in prime condition to enter cold weather, although unofficial reports indicate that the acreage will be slightly less than last year. The winter wheat and rye crops are well advanced in district No. 7 (Chicago), and it is reported that a larger acreage has been sown in Wisconsin than in 1920.

## COTTON.

Cotton ginned prior to November 14 amounted to 7,270,575 bales, as compared with 8,914,642 bales in the corresponding period of 1920. Considering the percentage of the crop ginned to this date in previous years, this indicates that the cotton crop of 1921 will probably exceed 8,000,000 bales, whereas the last Government estimate, as of September 25, predicted a crop of 6,537,000 bales. As a result of this increase in the known supply of cotton, the price of spot cotton at New York has declined from over 20 cents in September to 18.4 cents on November 23, but is still about 50 per cent higher than the prices prevailing in August. District No. 5 (Richmond) states that the crop in the southern half of South Carolina was practically a failure, whereas a fair crop was gathered in the section north of Columbia and in North Carolina. Reports from district No. 6 (Atlanta) indicate that cotton cultivation during the past season was relatively much more successful in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee than in the eastern section of the district. Continued dry weather has been favorable to the harvesting of the cotton crop in district No. 11 (Dallas) and very little cotton remains to be picked in any part of that district.

## TOBACCO.

The November 1 estimate for tobacco showed an increase to 1,020,874,000 pounds, but the crop is still only about two-thirds that of last year, the reduction being found very largely in the manufactured and export types. The markets of North Carolina and Virginia were active during October, but still larger sales were witnessed during the first two weeks of November because of better weather for the preparation of leaf for market. Better prices, averaging \$30.87 per 100 pounds, were realized during October than during either September, 1921, or October, 1920, and grades coming on the market during November have shown some further improvement, so that still better prices have been realized. Medium and fine grades are advancing steadily, and buyers appear to be anxious to secure all good leaf offered, but the demand continues poor for low-grade tobacco, which comprises a large part of this year's crop. In the western districts of Kentucky-Tennessee, whose tobacco moves to market later than in the east, the outstanding feature has been the announcement that the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association had signed up about 85 per cent of this year's crop and can now proceed with marketing arrangements. The cigar leaf tobacco market in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) has had the dullest fall it has experienced for years,

and the question of prices is a stumbling block to recovery. October was the best month experienced this year by the cigar manufacturing industry in that district, but there are now some evidences of diminishing demand, although the majority of manufacturers continue to receive orders faster than they can fill them. The demand for manufactured tobacco in district No. 5 (Richmond) has been as strong during October as during any earlier month this year, although export trade continues light, most of the orders coming from Latin America. In both cigars and manufactured products the offering of new brands at prices lower than those for established goods continues.

#### FRUIT.

The apple crop continued to deteriorate during October, and the estimated production is only 102,290,000 bushels, which is 58 per cent less than the production in 1920. The crop has been a failure in almost all States east of the Rocky Mountains, whereas apple production in States west of the Rocky Mountains will amount to about 41,392,000 bushels in 1921, as compared with 30,952,000 bushels in 1920. Apples matured so rapidly in district No. 12 (San Francisco) that storage facilities were inadequate, and a temporary glut of the markets ensued. Total production of citrus fruits in 1921 will probably be considerably larger than in 1920, despite the destruction of about 10 per cent of the Florida crops by a recent storm. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that more grapefruit will be shipped from Florida this year than last year, but there may be some diminution in the shipments of oranges. Reports from district No. 12 (San Francisco) indicate that shipments of the new crop of oranges and lemons from California should be larger than during the crop year ending October 31. Prices of between \$6 and \$7 a box are being paid for the better grades of Florida oranges, while small and poorly colored fruit hardly fetches a sufficient price to cover freight charges. Production of wine and table grapes in California amounted only to about 388,000 tons during 1921, as compared with 540,000 tons in 1920, but shipments totaled 29,515 cars up to November 5, as compared with 25,809 cars in the corresponding period of 1920. The California production of raisins was also unusually light during 1921, but the quality is exceptionally good, due to a favorable drying season.

#### GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

The volume of grain movements showed some further curtailment during October, but total shipments of 1921 crops from the

farms have been very heavy. Wheat receipts at leading primary markets in October were smaller than in September, but were slightly larger than in October, 1920. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 27,744,836 bushels in October, as compared with 32,108,426 bushels in September and 26,278,983 bushels in October, 1920. At the four principal markets of district No. 10 (Kansas City) 12,653,800 bushels of wheat were received in October in comparison with 21,981,400 bushels in September and 12,394,150 bushels in October, 1920. Receipts at these four markets from July 1 to October 31 were about 82 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1920. Corn receipts showed a slight decline in October, but were very much larger than in October, 1920. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that new corn is beginning to move to the markets, but that receipts continue light, due to the low price at which it has been selling. Movement of other important grains was also somewhat abated in October. Stocks of grain at 11 interior centers were, however, further augmented during the month. At Minneapolis and Duluth stocks of wheat increased 43 per cent, corn 124 per cent, oats 15 per cent, barley 13 per cent, and rye 21 per cent. The most noteworthy change in volume of grain stocks at eight seaboard centers was an increase of 73 per cent in the stocks of corn.

#### FLOUR.

Output of mills representing 75 per cent of total production in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) was 2,989,089 barrels during October, an increase of 7 per cent as compared with 2,788,421 barrels during September, and an increase of 23 per cent as compared with 2,427,749 barrels during October, 1920. Production of mills in district No. 10 (Kansas City), representing 65 per cent of the total output of that district, amounted during October to 2,295,789 barrels, an increase of 53 per cent over the October, 1920, figure of 1,502,721 barrels. In district No. 12 (San Francisco), production of 63 mills during October was 997,325 barrels, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the September figure of 970,632 barrels for 64 mills. Price declines were reported on all grades of flour during October, but a partial recovery was noted during November. The trade is stated to have been somewhat depressed by the decline in wheat prices. This was evidenced in district No. 10 (Kansas City) by reports of curtailment of shipping instructions on old orders, as well as by the slowing down of new orders. Business in district No. 8 (St. Louis)

has been irregular and unsatisfactory to the seller. Domestic demand continues in fair volume, but is on a hand-to-mouth basis. Some export business is reported in the district, mainly to western Europe, but export demand in district No. 12 (San Francisco) dwindled to small proportions in October. Millers in that section are reported to be awaiting further developments in the wheat market before buying stocks of wheat and expanding operations.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Heavy movement of live stock to market was reported during October. Receipts of cattle and calves at 15 western markets during that month were 1,712,917 head, corresponding to an index number of 170, as compared with 1,417,259 head during September, corresponding to an index number of 141, and 1,621,295 head during October, 1920, corresponding to an index number of 161. Receipts of hogs increased from 1,783,827 head during September to 2,057,231 head during October, as compared with 1,791,881 head during October, 1920, the respective index numbers being 81, 94, and 82. October receipts of sheep were 1,842,148 head, as compared with 1,651,659 head during September and 1,864,728 head during October, 1920, the respective index numbers being 135, 121, and 136. October shipments of stocker and feeder cattle and calves from 34 markets were 57 per cent larger than during September, although shipments of sheep and lambs were slightly less, but in both cases the figures were very much less than a year ago. Southern cattle have been shipped to Montana this fall for winter feeding, due to the abundance of good winter range and the large forage supply of high quality hay. Practically all cattle and sheep in district No. 11 (Dallas) have been driven to winter ranges and grazing conditions are reported above normal, although rainfall is now needed to start growth of winter and spring feed. The activities of the War Finance Corporation in that district have engendered better feeling among cattlemen.

Twenty-five representative packers report an increase of 6.3 per cent in October sales (measured in dollars) over those during September, but a decline of 29.6 per cent as compared with October, 1920. Fresh meats and lard for domestic trade have been moving well, and there has been an improvement in the demand for cheaper cuts of beef and pork in many localities. There was improvement in November in the demand from Great Britain and the Continent for packing-house products. The fresh-meat trade was reported generally slow during October in district No. 10 (Kansas

City), and conditions were more stable than in September, although retailers bought only for the immediate requirements of their trade.

#### COAL.

Production of bituminous coal in October was larger than during any month of the current year. The steady improvement evident during September and October was materially accelerated during the last 10 days of October, when, under the threat of the strike, heavy demands for spot deliveries appeared. After the strike call was rescinded activity in the market ceased. Production increased from 35,105,000 tons in September to 43,741,000 tons in October, which was, however, below the October, 1920, production of 52,144,000 tons. The respective index numbers are 95, 118, and 141. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that although prices rose somewhat when the strike threatened they have gradually reacted and are now at the levels prevailing during early October. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that the reduction in the production of domestic sizes has caused a decrease in the amount of screenings in the hands of operators, so that the price in the open market has remained throughout October at a level higher than during September. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that generally the coal situation is considered dull, although the October percentage of loss of activity at the mines on account of "no market" was very materially reduced in Colorado, Missouri, and Oklahoma, as compared with the month of September.

The increased production of anthracite coal during October was no doubt caused by the speeding up at the time of the threatened railroad strike. Production was lower, however, than in any month of October for the last eight years. The output this October was 7,580,000 tons, as compared with the September figure of 7,124,000 tons. The respective index numbers are 102 and 96. Although the demand was stimulated temporarily, consumers are now willing to purchase only in small lots. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that the demand for steam coal is greater than it was in the summer, but orders are small, and, due to the installation of oil heating plants in many hotels and office buildings, the market may be permanently narrowed.

The improvement in the iron and steel industry in September and October continued to be reflected in an increased production of coke. Beehive coke production increased from 289,000 tons in September, corresponding to an index number of 11, to 416,000 tons in October, corresponding to an index number of 16. By-

product coke production increased similarly, from 1,423,000 tons in September to 1,734,000 tons in October, the respective index numbers being 161 and 197.

#### PETROLEUM.

During October there was a further narrowing of the slight margin between domestic production of crude oil and its consumption. Reports for the several important oil fields indicate that output is still curtailed. It is reported that the demand for and price of gasoline weakened considerably, due mostly to the bad weather prevailing in the North and Northwest and the normal falling off of consumption at this time of the year. The price of crude petroleum advanced in practically all fields.

District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that October development operations show a slight decrease in the number of wells completed and also in the number of barrels daily new production as compared with September, while drilling operations during October show a gain of 36 new rigs as compared with September, but were 35 per cent less than a year ago. Stocks of crude oil held in Kansas and Oklahoma aggregated 65,936,148 barrels at the end of September, an increase of 1,097,643 barrels during the month. Production of petroleum in Kansas and Oklahoma during the month of October averaged approximately 404,125 barrels daily, according to unofficial reports. As compared with a year ago this indicates a reduction of 7,750 barrels in average daily production and a total decrease of 240,250 barrels for the month.

Production of crude petroleum in district No. 11 (Dallas) continued to decrease. The total output during October was 9,941,748 barrels, which represented a 20,282 barrel decrease from September production. New completions in this district numbered 192 wells, only 92 of which were producers, as compared with 116 producers out of 171 completions for September. Due to the rise in prices, there has been a resumption of drilling in this section. After nearly two months of dispute over wage adjustments and working rules in the California fields, a settlement has been obtained and work has been resumed on all leases. On account of the strike the low figure of 227,957 barrels of average daily production was reported. Although consumption during October decreased, it was still considerably in excess of output, and stored stocks were further reduced by 555,039 barrels, only 33,116,456 barrels being held at the end of October. Thirty-two new wells, with an initial daily production of 14,825 barrels, were completed during the month.

#### IRON AND STEEL.

During October distinct improvement was evident in the iron and steel industry. Pig-iron production during that month amounted to 1,233,232 tons, corresponding to an index number of 53, as compared with 985,529 tons during September, corresponding to an index number of 43. Steel-ingot production showed a somewhat greater increase, from 1,174,740 tons during September to 1,616,810 tons during October, the respective index numbers being 51 and 70. On November 1, 95 furnaces were in blast, as compared with 84 furnaces on October 1. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, however, not only failed to respond, but actually showed a decrease, from 4,560,670 tons at the close of September to 4,286,829 tons at the close of October, the respective index numbers being 87 and 81, the lowest since May 31, 1919. November does not show a continuance of the improvement during the previous month, but indicates that conditions at best are merely holding their own. In fact, district No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports "a distinct, though slight, reaction from the steadily increasing activity that occurred during September and October." Prices reflect the slackening of demand. After a spirited advance during September and October, they have again weakened on practically all products. The advance of \$5 on sheets, which was made some time ago, has been lost, and the lower figure itself has been shaded. Lessening of demand has been most conspicuous in the lighter products, such as sheets and wire, which contributed greatly to the recent increase in steel production. The heavier products which have been lagging up to this time are reported from district No. 4 (Cleveland) to be making a better showing under demands originating with some increase of general business construction, oil field work, and railroad buying, both for car repairs and rails. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) output at present is somewhat in excess of current deliveries. The policy of purchasers is to carry over as little material as possible into the new year, as lower freight rates and production costs would necessitate writing off inventories. Many inquiries for 1922 delivery are, however, being received.

#### AUTOMOBILES.

Some of the larger manufacturers of automobiles in district No. 7 (Chicago) further curtailed production during the latter part of October, when they discovered cars piling up in the hands of distributors and dealers, pending the presentation of new models. In fact,

reduction of production schedules to conform to approaching winter conditions, with their lessened sales, has been general. Manufacturers' shipments during October were 17,323 carloads, as compared with 19,002 carloads during September, but were slightly in excess of the October, 1920, figure. October drive-aways were 11,257 machines, as compared with 13,840 machines during September. Business in trucks during the past few months has not been relatively as large as in passenger cars.

#### NONFERROUS METALS.

The nonferrous metal markets are generally quiet, with no unusual demand expected for the remainder of the year. The October average prices show uniform advances over the figures for September, and lead, zinc, and tin averages were the highest since May or June. The price of copper (New York, net refinery) was 13 cents per pound on November 16, as compared with 12.75 cents per pound on November 1, while the price of lead at New York remained at 4.65 cents throughout the latter part of October to the middle of November. The demand for zinc has shown little improvement, and the price of 4.70 cents at St. Louis has been maintained during the month. Copper production in October amounted to 21,157,754 pounds in comparison with a production of 20,926,554 pounds in September. October production of copper in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), as indicated by the figures of companies producing about 75 per cent of the refined copper in that district, continued at the same low level which has prevailed since the spring of 1921. Zinc production during October remained at almost the same figure as for September. Shipments of zinc for October were 10,311 tons more than the amount produced, so that stocks on hand were reduced from 81,135 tons at the beginning of the month to 70,824 tons on October 31. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that there was heavy shipment of zinc ores during October, due in some measure to a radical increase in the value of the ore. A comparison of statistics for 1921 to the end of October with the same period in 1920 reveals that shipments of zinc ores have been about one-half in amount and less than one-third in value, while lead ore shipments have decreased approximately one-third in amount and two-thirds in value. District No. 12 (San Francisco) states that no further improvement in the gold and silver mining industries was reported during October, and the copper mining industry continues greatly de-

pressed. In this district the demand for lead is stated to be strong, consumption outrunning production.

#### COTTON TEXTILES.

The unsettling effect of a drop in the price of raw cotton, following upon the initiation of new price adjustments growing out of the previous advance, has resulted in a slightly lessened activity in the industry during October. The uncertainty manifested itself, however, rather in a hesitancy on the part of buyers to place new orders than in any immediate curtailment of mill activity. An examination of cotton statistics makes it apparent that mill activity was sustained during the month, as consumption amounted to 494,745 bales in October, a gain of 2.1 per cent as compared with September and an advance of almost 25 per cent over the October figures of the preceding year. In New England consumption was stated to be larger in October than at any time during the past year. At present, mills in that section are operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, while in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the goods mills show a lesser degree of activity, estimated at from 60 to 65 per cent. Orders in most cases are said to be no more than sufficient to cover six weeks' operations on the present running basis in the case of the mills in the Philadelphia district. But spring business in gingham and fancy fabrics offers a contrast to the general market and is reported to be excellent. Yarn prices have fallen somewhat, since weavers and knitters covered their requirements very largely in September, and few new orders are being placed at the present time. The yarn mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) showed a slight reduction in activity, operating at about 65 per cent of capacity. As orders booked will be filled within the next six weeks, reduction in the scale of operations is being contemplated by some manufacturers.

Activity in the southern mills continues to be greater than in other sections of the country. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) mills generally throughout the district are operating on full time and some are running night shifts. Cloth production of 48 mills reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta showed an increase of 3.5 per cent in yardage in October as compared with September and of 17.4 per cent as compared with October, 1920. Cloth shipments increased 7.5 per cent for the month and 73.2 per cent over those for a year ago. Orders on hand at the end of the month had declined 5.2 per cent, but were 28.4 per cent above those



for the end of October, 1920. A majority of yarn as well as cloth mills are operating at full capacity or even running overtime, although reporting establishments said that a cessation of orders had followed the recent drop in cotton prices. Yarn production in pounds for 44 mills was 1.6 per cent less in October than in September, but 33.6 per cent above the output during October, 1920. Yarn shipments advanced 12.9 per cent and 62.1 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding month and with the same month a year ago. Orders on hand were 5.4 per cent above those for the end of September and 85.8 per cent above the totals for the end of October, 1920.

#### COTTON FINISHING.

Reports from 35 of the 58 members belonging to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics show that during the month of October there was an increase in finished yards billed, the total amounting to 105,286,414, as compared with 101,824,795 for September. However, a drop in finishing orders received during the month was recorded, the figure for October being 100,909,965, as compared with 107,336,429 for the preceding month. The percentage of average capacity in operation rose slightly from 73 to 77 for all districts. The average work ahead at the end of the month fell from 11 to 10 days.

#### WOOLEN TEXTILES.

The strike of the New York garment workers came at the end of the period covered by the reports, and its effect upon the activity of the mills manufacturing dress goods could not therefore be gauged. In New England the woolen and worsted industry has been running on a normal basis in spite of the fact that the goods market at the present time is dull. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) dress-goods mills have been operating at about 80 per cent capacity. The manufacturers of knitting yarns in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) continue to do a good business, and many of them have orders sufficient to enable them to run at full capacity well into 1922. In district No. 4 (Cleveland) reporting textile mills have not had as good business in October as in September. In the former month they were operating near capacity, but since then orders have fallen off, and in October operations averaged only about 70 per cent of normal. The census figures showing the percentage of idle machine hours to the total hours reported indicated a slight improvement for the month of October as compared with September. On November 1, for ex-

ample, the percentage of idle hours for looms wider than 50-inch reed space had dropped to 24.9 per cent as compared with 25.8 per cent for October 1. The corresponding figures for looms for 50-inch reed space or less were 27 per cent and 27.5 per cent, respectively. The percentage of idle hours in the case of woolen spindles dropped from 20.9 per cent to 18.3 per cent, but the figure for worsted spindles showed a slight increase from 7.8 to 8.1 per cent. The market for raw wool showed an upward tendency, with a slight increase in volume of sales during the period covered by the report. Wool consumption for the month of October was 67,287,000 pounds, as compared with 62,131,000 pounds for September, an increase of 8.3 per cent. District No. 1 (Boston) says that "dealers report that there has been an appreciable reduction in the stocks of the more popular wools and that it is sometimes difficult to buy large quantities of the kinds desired without causing the prices to advance."

#### CLOTHING.

The strike of approximately 50,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which began November 14, has wholly tied up some of the larger women's apparel factories of New York, although numbers of the smaller factories have signed contracts with the union and are beginning to operate again. The strike occurs between seasons and a speedy settlement would mean that output would consequently be only slightly affected so far as loss of time is concerned. Statistics of production for men's clothing from district No. 7 (Chicago) and wholesale sales of both men's and women's clothing in districts No. 2 (New York) and No. 8 (St. Louis) indicate that conditions in the industry were favorable during October. In district No. 7 (Chicago) returns from six large manufacturers of men's clothing showed that production and shipments had fallen off 16.4 per cent and 38.5 per cent, respectively, as compared with September, but as a result of the very late season the production figures were 45.5 per cent ahead of those for last year and shipments were 30.2 per cent larger. Orders placed for spring from the opening of the season to date were 41.9 per cent greater than for the corresponding period in 1920. In the case of 15 tailors-to-the-trade, the number of suits made in October as compared with September increased 29 per cent, but totals were 1.7 per cent below those for October, 1920. Shipments rose 26.8 per cent as compared with September, but were 7.9 per cent below last year. Orders were 27.4 per cent greater in October than in September and

eight-tenths of 1 per cent below those for October, 1920. The figures for the five large cut-trim-make concerns show the same trend, but "the improvement here is less marked than it is in the other branches of the clothing industry." The figures are as follows: For number of suits ordered, an increase of 16.3 per cent as compared with September and a decrease of 10.5 per cent as compared with October, 1920; for number of suits made, an increase of 19.7 per cent as compared with September and a decrease of 7.9 per cent as compared with October, 1920; for number of suits shipped, an increase of 18.8 per cent as compared with September and a decrease of 8.5 per cent as compared with October, 1920. Sales of 11 reporting wholesale clothing firms in district No. 2 (New York) showed an advance of 44.3 per cent in October as compared with September, and of 5.3 per cent as compared with October of the preceding year. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) sales of 23 leading clothing firms were from 4 per cent to 12.5 per cent greater than in September and from 7 per cent to 16 per cent above sales for a year ago. It was stated, however, that buying in that district was dull in the early part of November.

#### SILK.

Reports from the different sections in which silk mills are located testified to a surprising degree of unevenness within the industry. In Paterson, N. J., as in previous months, operations remained at low ebb. The percentage of active loom hours to total available was only 18.5 per cent, on November 5, as compared with 24 per cent on October 8. In North Hudson, the corresponding figure for November was 50.8 per cent, which contrasts unfavorably with the October figure of somewhat more than 62 per cent. Returns made by 16 manufacturers of broad silk located in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are of a conflicting nature, although decidedly greater activity is indicated than that prevailing in the centers just mentioned. Half of the manufacturers state that business is poor and demand decreasing, while the others assert that the reverse is true. The former group are averaging about 56 per cent of operating capacity; the latter, 67 per cent. Prices of raw silk have advanced, creating a considerable amount of indecision among prospective buyers. Imports fell from 4,597,642 pounds in September to 3,140,516 pounds in October.

#### HOSIERY.

Manufacturers of silk hosiery in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) continued to do an excellent

business, and practically all the mills are sold ahead for two or three months. There is a demand for novelty lines for the holiday trade, but fewer inquiries for mercerized hosiery have been made, following price advances. Twenty-five firms in district No. 3 which sell to the wholesale trade showed an increase in number of pairs of hose manufactured during October of 16.8 per cent as compared with September. Shipments during the month increased 14.7 per cent, and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 27.1 per cent above those on hand at the end of September. The nine reporting firms which sell to the retail trade produced 4 per cent less in October than during the preceding month, and shipments and unfilled orders also fell off by 12.1 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. There has been further improvement in the manufacture of cotton hosiery in district No. 6 (Atlanta), where reporting mills are operating at the rate of 80 to 100 per cent of capacity. The output of these mills is larger than for the same period in 1920. There has been a decrease in stocks on hand and an increase of unfilled orders.

#### UNDERWEAR.

The comparative reports received from 36 mills engaged in producing underwear continue to show marked improvement for October as compared with the September returns for the same mills. Production rose from 445,825 dozens in September to 487,996 dozens in October, a gain of 9.5 per cent. Unfilled orders rose from 809,996 dozens September 1 to 1,171,960 dozens October 1, a gain of 44.7 per cent. New orders fell off from 865,492 dozens received during September to 537,928 dozens for October, a loss of 37.8 per cent. Shipments decreased from 497,854 dozens in September to 477,810 dozens in October, a loss of 4 per cent.

Forty-one mills showing an actual production of 518,264 dozens for the month of October report unfilled orders on October 1 at 1,191,688 dozens and new orders received during the month at 602,212 dozens, so that, allowing for shipments and cancellations, the balance of orders on hand amounted to 1,284,718 dozens on November 1, or nearly two months actual product sold. Shipments rose from 418,258 dozens in September to 503,261 dozens in October. The actual production of 56 mills reporting for October amounted to 675,205 dozens, or 87.3 per cent of normal, as compared with 84.4 per cent of normal production for the 55 mills that reported in the preceding month, and 50.4 per cent for the 61 mills that reported in October, 1920. One mill opened up in October, leaving four mills still closed. Production

continues to increase slowly, despite the higher prices due to advances in cotton and the fact that there has been little or no reduction in labor costs.

#### SHOES AND LEATHER.

Sales of hides and skins declined somewhat during October, although prices were well maintained. The market for packer hides became very active in the third week of November, and prices registered a slight advance. This activity has not as yet been reflected in the market for country hides. Demand for heavy leather continued to improve during the first three weeks of November, and quotations for heavy backs increased at both New York and Chicago. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that the upper-leather market is more active than it has been, the business being chiefly in medium and lower grades. Exports are steadily increasing, due to increased purchases by Great Britain, Spain, and Japan. A slight improvement in demand for leather belting is reported from both district No. 3 (Philadelphia) and district No. 7 (Chicago).

Shoe manufacturing continued on a large scale during October, although activity still appears to be more general in the West than in the East. October production was greatly in excess of October, 1920, but that was a month of extreme depression in the shoe industry. The output of shoes during October reported by nine large manufacturers in district No. 1 (Boston) was 5.7 per cent less than in September, but 80 per cent greater than in October, 1920. New orders were about 15 per cent in excess of those received in September, and 13 per cent larger than in October, 1920. The slight slackening of activity in production is ascribed to the change in seasons. Forty-five reporting firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) produced 2.7 per cent less shoes in October than in September, while shipments declined 1.6 per cent. Orders booked increased 28.7 per cent, and were 60.5 per cent in excess of the orders booked in October, 1920. Although a few large plants have booked orders for spring delivery, most shoe manufacturers are working on orders for immediate shipment. Reports from 27 manufacturers in district No. 7 (Chicago) show an increase of 5.9 per cent in production during October. Unfilled orders at the end of the month were 11.1 per cent greater than at the close of September and 58.2 per cent greater than at the close of October, 1920. Eleven firms in district No. 8 (St. Louis) report sales ranging from 32 to 40 per cent larger than a year ago. Demand centers principally on moderate and low-price shoes, and

factories in district No. 8 (St. Louis) producing such grades are operating at capacity. Shoe prices were unchanged during October, but were from 35 to 45 per cent less than in October, 1920.

#### LUMBER.

A marked improvement in demand, particularly for upper grades of lumber, is indicated by the reports for October from the various districts. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports some irregular improvement during the month, with only a slight increase over the September total in production for the district as a whole. The threatened strike caused both orders and production to decline toward the end of the month. The statement of the Southern Pine Association for the week ending October 28 showed actual production of the 130 reporting mills to be 20.5 per cent below normal production. Stocks at mills are low and badly broken and buyers find it difficult to cover their requirements in high-grade finish and flooring, and as to dimension. Prices continue to rise despite the numerous recent advances.

Operations of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, most of whose members are located in district No. 7 (Chicago), show that for October shipments were 214 per cent and that orders were 219 per cent of production. Reports from district No. 8 (St. Louis) indicate a heavy demand for hardwoods and for structural lumber, advancing prices, heavy shipments, and depleted stocks. The general price level of yellow pine showed a gain of approximately 25 per cent during the month. The volume of yard buying diminished, but demand on the part of railways for car-repair materials and the wood consuming industries increased. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the October lumber cut of 8,930,564 feet was 17 per cent less than in September and 53 per cent less than in October, 1920. October shipments totaled 15,699,808 feet, about the same as the September figure, but orders booked during the month were 20 per cent larger than the September total and 35 per cent larger than in October last year. Thirty-five mills in district No. 11 (Dallas) report an average weekly production of 13,577,480 feet, which was 32 per cent below normal. Average weekly shipments amounted to 18,329,625 feet. In production no noticeable increase over the September total is shown, but shipments have increased in volume. Prices of low-grade lumber have been steadily increasing, while prices of upper grades remained fairly constant.

In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the demand for lumber continued to strengthen dur-

ing October and showed a marked increase over the previous months of the year. Price advances were generally maintained. Four factors contributed to the strength of the October lumber market—an expansion of demand in the woodworking industries, larger buying of car material for repairs, increased yard buying, sustained by an active demand for building materials, and increased export shipments to Japan. Statistical statements of the four lumber associations of this district show a volume of orders received during October which was 18.9 per cent greater than actual production and 12.2 per cent in excess of shipments, and which represents the largest amount of business booked in any month since March, 1920. The October cut of the 161 reporting mills was 380,406,000 feet and shipments amounted to 392,970,000 feet. Production, which, in September, was 75 per cent of normal, is now estimated as 85 per cent of normal. From 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the normal output of logs is being produced and it is expected that all available rafts of logs will be sold before camps close. Curtailment of production is reported in the shingle industry.

#### BUILDING.

During the month of October the valuation of building permits issued in 166 selected cities showed a slight increase over September in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 9 (Minneapolis), and a substantial increase in districts No. 2 (New York), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 4 (Cleveland), No. 10 (Kansas City), and No. 12 (San Francisco). The percentage of increase ranged from 0.4 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta) to 33.3 per cent in district No. 2 (New York). Decreases from the September totals occurred only in districts No. 5 (Richmond), No. 8 (St. Louis), and No. 11 (Dallas). These decreases were 11.4 per cent, 38.5 per cent, and 36.7 per cent, respectively. In comparison with the corresponding period of 1920, the October statistics showed increases in districts No. 2 (New York), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 4 (Cleveland), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 7 (Chicago), No. 8 (St. Louis), No. 9 (Minneapolis), No. 10 (Kansas City), No. 11 (Dallas), and No. 12 (San Francisco). These increases vary from 27.1 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) to 230.5 per cent in district No. 2 (New York). Districts No. 1 (Boston) and No. 6 (Atlanta) show decreases from October last year of 37.4 per cent and 25.5 per cent, respectively.

While the total valuation of permits issued thus increased from \$151,974,000 to \$172,204,000, the value of contracts let in seven Federal Reserve districts, prepared by the F. W. Dodge

Co., decreased from \$227,473,000 in September to \$203,954,000 in October. Increases were shown in districts Nos. 1 and 3, while the figures were practically unchanged in districts Nos. 5 and 9, and decreased considerably in districts Nos. 2, 4, and 7.

District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that building operations are not so extensive as the number of permits granted would indicate, and that the volume of contracts let has not increased correspondingly. The reduction in wages and costs of some materials has resulted in increased building of residences in district No. 4 (Cleveland). All States of district No. 7 (Chicago) and most of the cities participated in the increase of the number of permits granted in that district, and all of the States except Michigan showed an increase in estimated cost. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) there has been considerable growth in the construction of dwellings. The rural districts and smaller towns have taken a much more important part in this development. Further minor reductions are reported in costs of clay products, cement, and metal goods, while lumber prices have advanced. Construction activities in district No. 12 (San Francisco) surpassed all records, both in the number and value of permits granted during October. This was due chiefly to the declining prices of many building materials and the reduced labor costs.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The United States Employment Service reports an increase of 1.6 per cent in numbers employed in 14 selected industries of the United States in October. Such local reports as are available indicate that increases in numbers employed are slightly in excess of decreases. Generalizations are, however, difficult because of the marked variations in employment conditions within the same community as well as between different regions, which grow out of the unequal degrees of activity prevailing in the several industries. For example, district No. 1 (Boston) reports that unemployment is serious in the shoe industry in Lynn and Haverhill and also in the centers of the jewelry and of the metal industries. Reports from metal goods centers are said to show a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in numbers employed as compared with a year ago. On the other hand, the situation in the cotton and woolen textile industries is good and probably there has been a moderate increase in the number of employees in most New England industries. The New York State Department of Labor reports a gain of 2.5 per cent in numbers employed in factories in October. Moderate gains in employment in textile mills were coun-

terbalanced by losses in the manufacture of clothing, but railroad-car building and repair shops and railroad equipment factories took on a larger number of workers. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor reported a slight improvement in employment conditions in the six cities of Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Scranton, and Williamsport. The numbers unemployed were estimated at 198,635 on November 15, a decrease of 1.4 per cent as compared with October 31. Reports from other parts of the district also indicated improvement in employment conditions. In district No. 5 (Richmond) a slight increase in numbers unemployed was noted in the cities, but in the rural sections of the Carolinas the demand for labor strengthened with the resumption of a number of important lumber plants and other establishments. In district No. 7 (Chicago) 271 firms employing 150,607 persons at the end of October reported an increase of 2.5 per cent in numbers of employees as compared with the preceding month. The most conspicuous increases took place in iron and steel, railway repair shops, and in the factories producing boxes and containers. The chief decreases were in construction work and in automobile and automobile accessory plants. While the United States Employment Service figures revealed some improvement for the firms employing over 500 men in Minneapolis and St. Paul, it is stated in the report from district No. 9 (Minneapolis) that clerical and domestic workers and those engaged in other lines of employment are idle in increasing numbers. Outside of the cities and larger towns unemployment is also growing, following the completion of harvesting. In Montana, coal mining and lumbering operations are more active, but in copper mining and allied industries, depression exists. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the completion of harvesting and cessation of work on highways and public improvements in October has resulted in increasing unemployment among unskilled workers in certain sections. On the other hand, there have been increases in numbers employed in the manufacturing and building trades.

#### WHOLESALE TRADE.

Seasonal factors are in large part responsible not only for the quite general reduction in the sales of wholesale dry goods during October, but also for the equally pronounced increase in the sales of hardware. In the case of dry goods it is a striking fact that the value of sales was above that of October, 1920, in seven of the nine reporting districts, ranging from a

minimum increase of 7.3 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland), with five firms reporting, to 28.5 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), with 18 firms reporting. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) and district No. 12 (San Francisco) sales were still below the levels of a year ago, with decreases of 20.8 per cent, with five firms reporting, and 9.3 per cent, with 11 firms reporting, respectively. As compared with September, however, a seasonal falling off in demand brought about a drop in sales in seven out of nine districts. Decreases ranged from 3.7 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), with three firms reporting, to 20.3 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), with five firms reporting. District No. 11 (Dallas) showed a slight increase of 1 per cent in sales for 12 reporting firms.

Hardware sales increased in October as compared with September in eight of the ten reporting districts. Advances varied from 1.6 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), with 5 firms reporting, to 21.9 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), with 10 firms reporting. District No. 11 states that the demand for small building hardware and for automobile accessories was particularly strong. City sales have been heavy, but country buying quite limited in amount. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) also calls attention to the fact that automobile accessories and electric and heating supplies have been selling well, but states that builders' hardware has been in lesser demand. In district No. 7 (Chicago) there was a slight increase in inquiries for builders' hardware, and in district No. 8 (St. Louis) this was also the case. The decreases in sales in districts No. 9 (Minneapolis) and No. 12 (San Francisco) were negligible, being only 0.4 per cent in the former case, with 11 firms reporting, and 0.7 per cent in the latter case, with 23 firms reporting.

Wholesale grocery sales remained relatively steady during October, with slight advances in all reporting districts except district No. 7 (Chicago), in which 26 reporting firms showed an average decrease of 1.1 per cent. Increases ranged from 0.6 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), with 29 firms reporting, to 17.3 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), with 9 firms reporting. Making due allowance for price differences, sales compared favorably with those for October, 1920, the maximum reduction being 31.6 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), with 29 firms reporting. In that district October sales this year were probably anticipated in good part by September business, which was stimulated by the influence of a substantial rise in the price of cotton, followed by a price sag in October which, together with two or three weeks of warm

weather, "caused business to drag." A fairly substantial advance in sales occurred in the two other southern districts, district No. 5 (Richmond) reporting an increase of 2.2 per cent, with 57 firms reporting, and district No. 11 (Dallas) an increase of 3.4 per cent, with 14 firms reporting. District No. 11 says that business has been very uneven, decreases having occurred in sections where the cotton yield has been poor, while in regions where oil activity has been renewed business is excellent. City sales in this district have remained fairly constant.

In districts No. 2 (New York), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 6 (Atlanta), and No. 7 (Chicago), increases in wholesale sales of boots and shoes have taken place during the month, the percentages of increase beginning with 1.7 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), with 8 firms reporting, and rising to 13.3 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), with 11 firms reporting. In district No. 12 (San Francisco), on the other hand, a decrease of 7.6 per cent was recorded, with 17 firms reporting. In every district for which records are available for a year ago, sales were above the totals for October, 1920, with the exception of district No. 12 (San Francisco), in which the sales averaged 9.1 per cent less, with 17 firms reporting. However, there was a substantial advance of nearly 30 per cent in September sales in district No. 12 (San Francisco) as compared with August, a fact which would help to explain the drop in October sales. Actual increases as compared with a year ago ranged from 2.1 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago), with 9 firms reporting, to 44.2 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), with 18 firms reporting.

#### RETAIL TRADE.

Retail trade, as shown by sales of 365 representative department stores throughout the country, showed a substantial improvement in October as compared with the previous month. The change is, however, less noticeable in the southern sections of the country, and district No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that "in the southern sections the activity in retail trade which accompanied the rise in raw cotton prices has subsided in a noticeable degree." When compared with the October, 1920, figures, sales for the country as a whole showed a decrease of 6.7 per cent. In districts No. 1 (Boston) and No. 2 (New York) increases amounting respectively to 4.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent were, however, shown, but these were more than offset by decreases of 3.2 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia),

15.2 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 5.6 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 15.1 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 9.9 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago), 8.7 per cent in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 12.8 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 7.4 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 16.7 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 6.3 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco). All districts report that demand continues to be confined to actual necessities. Accordingly, ready-to-wear clothing, cotton fabrics, and trimmings are in most active demand, while the movement of heavy knit goods has been unexpectedly slow, due to the continued warm weather. Although stocks on hand are lower than a year ago, they show a slight increase over stocks at the close of September. The amount of outstanding orders is, however, slightly lower than a month ago, while the same is true of the rate of stock turnover.

#### PRICES.

Prices in the United States were slightly lower in October than in September. The index of the Federal Reserve Board, constructed primarily for international comparisons, showed a drop of 2 points, from 143 to 141 (with prices in 1913 considered as 100), while the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a similar change, from 152 to 150. There were appreciable decreases in the prices of leading agricultural commodities with the exception of sheep, cattle, dairy products, and wool. Lumber prices were only very slightly lower, and minerals and metals higher.

During the first three weeks of November prices of many leading commodities continued to decline, although the nonferrous metals, corn, oats, wool, and some grades of cattle hides showed small increases. It seems probable, however, that an average of prices during this period would show a reduction from the October level. In the cereal group, wheat averaged lower than in October, but was slightly higher in the third week of November than in the first; corn and oats showed slight gains over the October average. Cotton has reacted downward from the September and October levels, but is still approximately 5 cents higher than in August, the average of upland middling at New Orleans being 17½ cents a pound in the first three weeks of November as compared with 12¼ cents in August. Sheep and hogs also declined heavily during the early weeks of November, but steers have been quoted slightly higher than in October.

Cotton yarns and cloth have followed the trend of the raw material and were quoted in

many cases at about the same point as during September. In spite of the relative strength of raw wool prices, yarns have not advanced during November.

An average of the prices of several types of steel products works out somewhat lower for the third week in November than for October. Steel billets have also been reduced. The nonferrous metals, on the other hand, including copper, tin, and zinc, have been rising in price for the past several months. Bituminous coal is practically unchanged from the September and October quotations.

Retail price statistics are not yet available for November. During October, however, the retail food index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed practically no change (0.3 per cent decrease) from the September average.

#### SHIPPING.

The ocean freight market displayed distinctly firmer tendencies in November, the demand from charterers for steamers in the West Indian and Mediterranean trades being particularly active. At the same time, the rates on a number of commodities, including grain and cotton, were reduced during the month to bring them into line with lower quotations on other goods which had previously been announced. American ships have been carrying in recent months a smaller proportion of our foreign trade—whether this is measured in terms of value or weight—than was the case a year ago. According to the records of the United States Shipping Board, in September, 1920, American vessels carried 41 per cent of this country's sea-borne exports and 59 per cent of our sea-borne imports, by weight. In September of the present year our ships carried but 33 per cent of our sea-borne exports and 40 per cent of our sea-borne imports, foreign ships carrying the remainder. In these figures cargoes of oil in bulk are not included. Much the same story is told by the value statistics of the Department of Commerce, according to which American ships are credited with carrying 38.6 per cent of our water-borne exports and 31.6 per cent of our water-borne imports in September, 1921, compared with 41.7 per cent and 42.7 per cent, respectively, a year ago.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

Small increases in the value of both exports and imports are recorded for October as com-

pared with September. The increased value of exports is more than accounted for by an expansion of cotton shipments from 522,000 bales in September to 875,000 bales in October, the value of cotton exports rising by almost \$50,000,000 in the latter month, while exports of all commodities rose only \$20,000,000, to a total of \$346,000,000. Total imports in October were valued at \$183,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the month preceding. Both imports and exports, however, show very decided declines in value as compared with a year ago. This is due in no small measure to the lowered prices of practically every commodity entering into our foreign trade, although contractions in the actual quantities of merchandise shipped have also had their effect.

As an indication of the volume of our foreign trade in recent months compared with the same months a year ago, reference may be made to the statistics now compiled by the United States Shipping Board on the actual weight in long tons of our water-borne commerce. According to these figures, in the three months ending September, 1920, total water-borne imports to the United States amounted to 8,996,363 tons, while in the same three months of the present year they were 5,484,808 tons, a decline in weight of 39 per cent. The weight of water-borne exports declined in the same months from 16,778,124 tons to 13,513,269 tons, a reduction of about 20 per cent. If shipments of oil in bulk and Great Lakes cargoes are omitted from the comparison, the remaining sea-borne cargoes show a far greater contraction in the last few months than do the foregoing totals. The figures for imports then become 5,081,095 tons in the third quarter of 1920 and 2,346,998 tons in the same quarter of 1921, a decline of 54 per cent. Sea-borne exports, excluding oil in bulk, are given as 15,530,787 tons in the third quarter of 1920, compared with 8,152,327 tons in the same period this year, the decline in the weight of these exports being therefore 47 per cent. Similar figures for prewar months are not available. A compilation of the weights of the principal commodities imported and exported in 1913 seems, nevertheless, to justify the conclusion that exports in recent months have been substantially greater than in the same months of 1913, while imports have been close to the prewar level. If oil is disregarded, however, the present volume of all other imports is materially less than in corresponding prewar months.



## FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS, 1918-1919.

### I. BALANCES ON OPEN ACCOUNT.

A chapter in war-time finance, which hitherto has been left unwritten, is that relating to transactions in foreign exchange during the period of governmental control. The Federal Reserve Board has felt that much of the statistical data on this subject, which was regularly reported to it and kept on file during the war for confidential use in the regulation of exchange operations, has permanent value from an historical point of view, and more particularly because of the light it throws upon certain aspects of the balance-of-trade situation.<sup>1</sup> The Division of Analysis and Research has therefore prepared a résumé of such reports of the Division of Foreign Exchange as seemed of general interest at this time. This is the first of three articles giving the facts contained in those reports.

### WAR-TIME CONTROL OF EXCHANGE.

The espionage act, approved June 15, 1917, among its provisions prohibited the export of coin, bullion, etc., except under regulations to be issued by the President. By Executive order of September 7, 1917, the President directed that such regulations should be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury. The trading-with-the-enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, extended the Government's executive control so as to include the regulation of transactions in foreign exchange and the transfer of credit in any other form for the account of foreign persons. By the President's Executive order of October 12, 1917, such regulatory authority was vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, who was furthermore given the power to demand from any dealer in foreign exchange complete information relating to all transactions, including the production of books of account and other documents. An Executive order dated November 23, 1917, contained the administrative procedure for carrying out the order of October 12, and designated the Federal Reserve Board as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury to administer it.

The Federal Reserve Board was vested with additional administrative authority in the Executive order of January 26, 1918, in which were prescribed the detailed orders and regulations to govern all foreign exchange dealings, the exportation of bullion, and international transfers of credit in any form. Dealers in

foreign exchange were divided into three classes according to the character of their dealings, all dealers being required to file applications for registration certificates on or before January 31, 1918 (time extended to Feb. 5). The regulations prohibited any dealer from engaging in foreign exchange transactions without a registration certificate after February 10, 1918 (time extended to Feb. 15). Reports from all dealers were required weekly—or monthly, in some cases—by the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, covering dealings throughout the week or month preceding the date of each report. In order to keep more closely in touch with foreign exchange dealers, the Division of Foreign Exchange opened an office in New York City, the market in which about 97 per cent of foreign exchange business in this country was being transacted.

The purpose of thus regulating exchange transactions was, of course, to make sure that there should be no transfer of funds that would directly or indirectly benefit the enemy. At the same time every effort was made not to interfere with the legitimate business of American banks and business houses. The work of the Division of Foreign Exchange, it may be noted, was altogether distinct from operations of the Treasury designed to stabilize the rates of dollar exchange. The period of active control really commenced February 20, 1918, and was terminated June 25, 1919. The President, by proclamation of June 26, 1919, abrogated the Executive order of January 26, 1918, with certain exceptions, thereby terminating governmental control of foreign exchange and of the exportation and importation of coin, bullion, currency, etc.

### SCOPE OF THE REPORTS.

The statistical data collected by the Division of Foreign Exchange cover the following points:

- (1) Total net balances between United States and foreign countries.
- (2) Purchases of exchange.
- (3) Sales of exchange.
- (4) Debits and credits to dollar account.
- (5) Arbitrage transactions.
- (6) Foreign exchange transactions in securities.
- (7) Securities held abroad for American account.
- (8) Securities held abroad for foreign account.
- (9) Securities held in United States for foreign account.

Some of these call for more detailed consideration than others, but the principal findings, at least, on each subject will be summarized. The

<sup>1</sup> For a further discussion of the international balance of the United States and its relation to foreign trade financing, see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, November, 1921, pp. 1261-1269.



present article is concerned with the subject of net balances.

The Division of Foreign Exchange compiled each week, from the reports received, the total net balances of each foreign country as they stood on the books of American banks and business houses engaging in foreign exchange transactions. All institutions which either held balances in the United States for banks or individuals abroad or which maintained balances in foreign countries were required to report the amounts of such balances on February 20, 1918, the beginning of governmental control over exchange operations, and regularly thereafter to record all purchases and sales of exchange. In this way the additions to and deductions from each reporting institution's balance with or for each country could readily be ascertained. By consolidating these individual reports the total balance of the United States with or for each country was drawn up weekly. These reports were designed to approximate as nearly as possible the true unfunded balance each week, including all items which could be obtained from bank transactions. Thus the figures take account of the great bulk of international payments during the period in question. A few items, such as currency carried abroad by travelers and soldiers, have not been included in the reports. These items, however, do not affect the essential validity of the figures.

In preparing these balances for publication the last week in each month has been chosen throughout the period of control. The ever-changing situation is thus thought to be adequately pictured, space preventing the publication of the balance in complete detail for each of the entire 70 weeks. To show the condition of affairs immediately after the armistice the net balance on November 13, 1918, has also been included. This material is shown by countries in Tables I and II at the end of this article. In addition, the total balance with the world and with several of the more important countries is presented for each week in Table III. Net balances owed by the United States to foreign Governments are shown separately in Table IV and are included also in Tables I to III as part of the total balances.

#### BALANCE WITH WORLD AT LARGE.

There is so much of value and interest in these figures that it seems worth while to examine them in detail. Consider first the total net balances between the United States and the world at large. Beginning with a balance of \$773,882,376 owed by the United States on February 27, 1918, the figures rose steadily

until a maximum of \$1,065,598,994 was reached on August 21, 1918. Thereafter the sum declined consistently, aside from upward movements in November, 1918, and March, 1919, to their lowest point of \$643,047,223 at the termination of control on June 25, 1919. The amount of the net balance owed by the United States to the rest of the world on the date nearest to the armistice was \$927,446,517 on November 13, 1918. At the close of 1918 the total had been somewhat reduced to the figure of \$882,135,870. While it is not the purpose of this article to attempt an explanation for all of the movements shown in the tables here presented, a number of things stand out very clearly. The chief reason for the large sums owed by the United States to foreign countries as unfunded balances was due to the fact that the United States Government had extended large credits to Europe, most of which were availed of through credits on the books of American banks. It is these credits which either directly or indirectly have given rise to by far the largest share of the balances just described. It will be noticed that these balances attained their highest figure a little before the armistice. The reduction in the size of the outstanding balance, which took place beginning with September, 1918, is undoubtedly to a considerable extent to be accounted for by payments of foreign countries for the seasonal shipments of agricultural products, which naturally assumed large proportions at that time of the year. The reason for the continuance of this decline after the armistice seems clear. Advances by the United States Government, while not ceasing immediately, were nevertheless granted in decreasing amounts, while at the same time the various Governments continued to draw upon their dollar balances in this country for the settlement of war-time indebtedness.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

When the total balance is analyzed into its component parts, it is seen, just as would naturally be expected, that our transactions with the European allies constituted the determining factor in the changes in the total of the world balance; that is, the peak was reached about the same time and the declines were very much in the same proportion as for the total. As a matter of fact, the net balances in favor of the European allies over practically the entire period under consideration formed one-half or more of the balances due to the world. Slight differences which may be noted between the movement in this balance and the total world balance are that, for the Euro-

pean allies, the maximum was reached in July, 1918, and following the armistice the decline in the balances owed by the United States to the European allies was somewhat greater than the reduction in the total owed to the world. The balance in favor of the European allies ranged from a minimum of approximately \$300,000,000 to a maximum of about \$600,000,000 during the period.

The balance owed to European neutrals shows a very different movement from our balance with the European allies. In the case of the neutrals' balance, the fluctuations were of comparatively minor importance, and although the balance grew slightly until April, 1919, there is nothing striking in the changes. This situation seems natural in view of the fact that the United States granted no loans to the European neutrals, with the result that such balances as were built up by them at this time seem to have been the result of foreign trade operations with the addition of credits transferred from the European allies in the settlement of their debts with the neutral countries. The size of this balance is next below that of the European allies and at the end of the period was almost as large, since the allies' balance had been reduced very materially while the balances of the neutrals had been well maintained. At one point, in February, 1919, the net balances on the books of American banks in favor of the neutrals actually exceeded that due to the European allies. In the case of the Central Powers, the records of American banks show that there was a small balance due to the United States throughout the period.

If now Europe is regarded as a unit, it is seen that immediately after the armistice European countries had net dollar balances with this country aggregating about \$807,000,000, which had been reduced to \$733,000,000 at the close of 1918 and to \$550,000,000 by the end of June, 1919. The balances with the rest of the world are much smaller, though the proportionate changes in them have been just as great if not greater than those already mentioned. In particular, Asia shows a large increase in the two or three months preceding the armistice on account of balances built up in this country by Japan. The balance due to Asia fell off with extreme rapidity toward the end of the period of exchange control, and on June 25, 1919, there was a balance of \$3,235,467 owed to the United States. The North American balance shows some wide fluctuations, but the total outstanding at any one time did not exceed \$100,000,000, and in the summer and fall of 1918 was especially low. Our balance with

South America discloses some unusual fluctuations. Beginning with only \$2,499,153 at the outset of the period, it rose rapidly to nearly \$50,000,000 in May, 1918, and then fluctuated back and forth, ending the period at \$15,830,812. Our balance with Africa and Australasia was comparatively unimportant, and throughout practically the whole time there was a small balance due to the United States.

#### BALANCES WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Taking up now the principal countries in each group, France's financial position among the European allies appears, according to the figures, as perhaps the most unusual. At the beginning of the period of exchange control the net balance owed by the United States to France was the largest owed to any country in the world, a situation which obtained consistently until after the armistice. An important factor in bringing about this situation was the arrangement of the United States Government whereby dollar credits were opened in this country in favor of France in return for French francs to be used in paying the expenses of the American Army abroad. Loans to France direct as well as credits granted to Great Britain and later transferred to France have, of course, played a large part in creating such a balance on open account. The fall in France's balance immediately after the armistice was very sudden, when she used up the greater part of her former balances in the course of two or three months, ending the period with a balance less than one-third that which she had during the summer of 1918. This is explained by the fact that France was cleaning up wartime indebtedness with the credits which the United States had granted during the war, while she was in no position to replace such balances through her export trade. In actual size, the French balance started at \$141,679,586, reached a maximum of \$250,400,877 on June 5, 1918, and closed the period at \$68,852,622.

Great Britain's balance, which during much of the period was less than that of France, shows some decided differences from the movements of the French balance. For one thing, Great Britain had no need to build up an unusually large balance with American banks, inasmuch as her facilities and resources for meeting obligations as they matured were more adequate than those of France. This, no doubt, is the explanation of the much lower balance kept in the United States by Great Britain, although at the same time, by reason of the magnitude of the settlements which were constantly being made, the balance on open

account shows considerable fluctuation from week to week. In January, 1919, on account of the falling off in the French balance, the British balance became the highest for any country, which position it retained for the remainder of the period. Like France, Great Britain drew very largely on her balance immediately following the armistice, but in the course of a month or so it was back at its former level. The net amounts owing to Great Britain by this country ranged from a minimum of \$32,935,687 on March 6, 1918, to a maximum of \$206,924,877 on September 4 of the same year.

Italy's balance commenced with a figure of \$42,050,559, increasing during the summer of 1918 to \$89,164,877 on July 31, though even earlier it was slightly in excess of that sum for a single week only. During the rest of the period it varied between approximately \$50,000,000 and \$88,000,000, and near the end of the period it was slightly above the balance due to France. The only balance of any size among the other European allies was that of Greece, which remained very nearly constant from week to week. After the armistice the Greek balance fell off somewhat, from an average of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 to a little over \$40,000,000 for the rest of the period.

The net balances on the books of American banks owing to the individual European neutrals disclose little that is striking. In general they each follow fairly closely the movement of the total balance of the European neutrals. Holland's balance was perhaps the steadiest of this group, even increasing a little in April and May, 1919, when that of the others was declining. In the first part of the period of control, three of the neutral countries, namely, Denmark, Norway, and Holland, had balances not far from one another, ranging from about \$55,000,000 to \$80,000,000. Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland had balances considerably less than this in the first part of 1918. Toward the end of the period Sweden's balance, which began at \$23,895,040, had grown by steady increases to over \$50,000,000. The balance owed to Switzerland shows some rather decided fluctuations, but at no time did the balance much exceed \$30,000,000.

#### ASIA.

The story of Asia's balance runs parallel with that of Japan, which constituted very nearly Asia's total. Beginning with August, 1918, Asia's total balance was less than Japan's, because of the sums owed to the United States by India which count as an offset. The records disclose that the fluctuations in Japan's balance

were extremely wide. Thus on March 27, 1918, her net balance is recorded as only \$33,249, but during the summer and early fall this rapidly increased to a maximum of \$169,426,703 on September 11, 1918. In October, however, this balance was largely reduced through shipments of gold from the United States to Japan, the net balance declining from over \$150,000,000 near the close of September, 1918, to slightly over \$80,000,000 a month later. In February, 1918, the United States owed India a net balance of something over \$6,000,000, which, however, was soon wiped out; and beginning with May up to the end of the period India owed us a balance ranging from \$5,000,000 to about \$16,000,000, the maximum being reached in November, 1918. The other Asiatic countries do not call for comment here, except to note that in the space of several weeks their balances frequently fluctuated back and forth between net credit and net debit sums. China and the Straits Settlements are good illustrations of this point. Normally China is indebted to the United States through importing more merchandise than she exports to us. Owing to the high price of silver during the war, however, China was enabled more readily to pay her debts to the United States in silver, a situation which is clearly reflected in China's small balances with the United States on open account.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

Canada and Mexico, as would be expected, are the important factors in North America's balance with the United States. The sums owing to Canada were large at times, but throughout most of October, 1918, there was a small net balance on open account which Canada owed to the United States. The maximum amount owed to Canada (a little over \$71,000,000) occurred at the beginning of the period, and, as has just been indicated, the balance was very greatly reduced during the summer of 1918, increasing, however, to \$55,435,236 on June 25, 1919. Canada has for many years been a borrower from the United States, and has been in the habit of using part of the proceeds of loans floated in the United States to pay for the excess of exports over imports that we were sending her. The net balance shown by the records of the Division of Foreign Exchange may thus be explained as arising from Canadian loans placed in the United States, much of the proceeds from which was subsequently employed in settling Canada's debts incurred in this country. The balance to the credit of Mexico was much steadier than Canada's

balance and during most of the period remained at a lower figure. The Mexican balance fell somewhat in December, 1918, but increased during the early months of 1919 to a maximum of about \$38,000,000 in May and June, 1919.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

With the exception of Argentina, and Bolivia on a much smaller scale, balances of the United States with South American countries were chiefly owed by them to the United States, in contrast with the situation for the countries of Europe. The balances owing to the United States were not large, although Brazil and Chile together owed us sums ranging from \$17,000,000 to \$42,000,000. Argentina, on the other hand, by reason of large dollar credits of the Argentine Government on the books of American banks, and also as a result of grain shipments to Europe, paid for by drafts on New York, had a large balance on open account for the entire period. This balance stood at \$28,662,502 on February 27, 1918, and increased rapidly to over \$80,000,000 in May, after which it remained fairly steady at a somewhat reduced figure for the rest of the period. Because of the large amount of Argentina's balance due from the United States, the balances owed us by the other South American countries merely served to offset in part the total due to Argentina, so that the United States still owed a considerable balance to South America taken as a whole.

#### FURTHER ANALYSIS OF NET BALANCES.

For the benefit of those who may wish to study in greater detail the net balances between the United States and foreign countries, as given in Table I, the net debits and credits from which the net balances have been derived are presented in Table II. This data for Great Britain, France, Canada, Japan, total Europe, and total world appears in graphic form in the chart on page 1405. The net balances owed by the United States on open account, which have been dealt with in preceding paragraphs, represent net differences between sums owed by the United States to foreign countries and sums owed by foreign countries to the United States. The first column of Table II is accordingly devoted to dollar credits of foreign concerns carried with concerns in the United States, and the second column to amounts which American concerns carried in foreign currencies abroad. Wherever overdrafts by foreign concerns are greater than the credits to dollar account, no credits to dollar account are shown in the table, but instead the amount by which the overdrafts exceed the dollar credits. Such amounts are indicated in Table II as overdrafts. The

net balances shown in Table I take these overdrafts into account as additions to the opposite column of Table II. Similarly, in arriving at net balances, overdrafts by American concerns on their accounts abroad may be counted as additions to sums owed by the United States.

The net balances arrived at by offsetting the sums owed to the United States against the sums owed by the United States do not take into consideration the question whether American credits abroad could in reality be availed of to reduce the balances owed by the United States. As a matter of fact, the balances held by Americans abroad were in many cases speculative holdings of foreign currencies, and in other instances they constituted holdings for special purposes, such as the purchase of commodities. On the other hand, the dollar balances held by foreigners in this country represented to a great extent purchasing power which those countries were waiting to exercise when commodities should become more available, and in part they represented suspended demand for gold which became effective upon the raising of the gold embargo. The dollar balances represented also unemployed sums which were held in the United States as being in that form less subject to fluctuation in value than balances held in other currencies. In the light of these facts, the dollar credits of foreign countries shown in Table II assume new significance, since with the removal of the gold embargo they may be regarded as constituting the gold debt of the United States.

#### FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BALANCES.

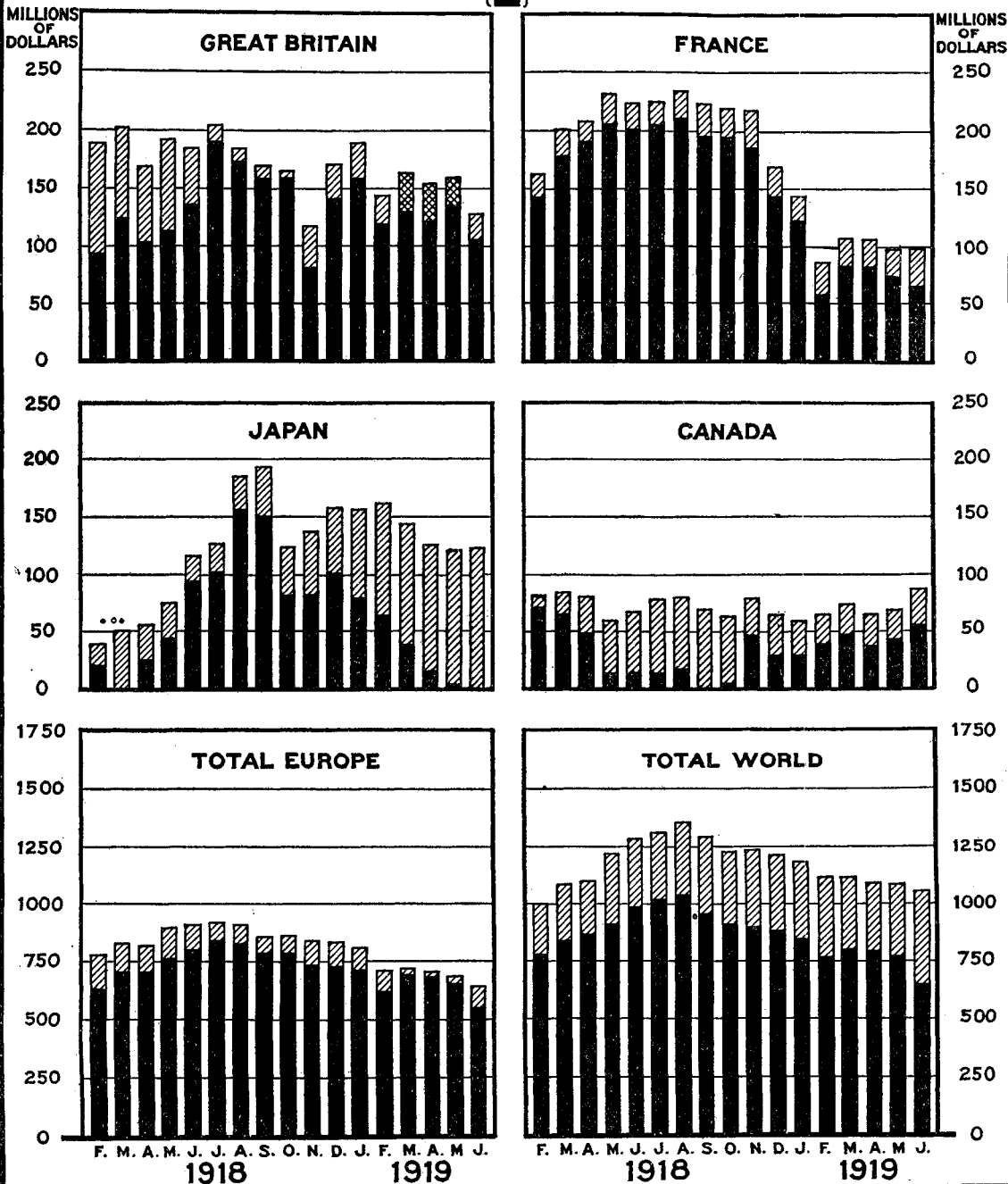
Included in the balances which have been discussed in preceding paragraphs are credits in favor of foreign Governments on the books of American banks. These credits largely grew out of the advances made to foreign Governments by the United States Government after our entry into the war. The amounts of the resulting balances due to foreign Governments in the last week of each month from June, 1918, to June, 1919, will be found in Table IV.

It will be observed that the total foreign Government balances with American banking houses ranged from a little over \$200,000,000 to nearly \$400,000,000 in the 12 months ending June, 1919. A maximum of \$387,170,354 was reached on November 13, 1918, immediately after the armistice. From January to June, 1919, the balances owed to foreign Governments declined steadily, on June 25, 1918, amounting to \$210,345,520. The fluctuations in the total Government balance are due almost entirely to changes in the sums owed to the European allies. The amounts owed to the

## NET BALANCES ON OPEN ACCOUNT OWED BY UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FEBRUARY, 1918 - JUNE, 1919

AS REPORTED TO DIVISION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

AMOUNTS OWED BY U. S.
  AMOUNTS OWED TO U. S.  
 NET BALANCES OWED BY U. S.



Note: Cross hatched areas for Great Britain for March, April, and May, 1919, indicate that figures are inclusive of overdrafts.

Argentine Government varied but little during the 12-months period, being not far from \$90,000,000 throughout. The fact that this figure is greater than the net balances shown for Argentina in Table I is accounted for by overdrafts or offsets that reduce the total net balance below the balance owed to the Argentine Government. Aside from the European allies and Argentina, other foreign Governments had comparatively small balances in this country, and therefore call for no particular comment here.

Among the Governments of the European allies, the British Government had the largest balance, although in March and April, 1919, her balance fell slightly below that of France. The British balance attained a maximum of \$136,198,215 on November 13, 1918, and thereafter followed much the same course as has been indicated for the allied Governments as a group. In the early part of 1918, and again in November of the same year, the net credit

balance of the Italian Government on open account was above that of the French Government. After the armistice the Italian Government balance declined very rapidly from its peak of \$70,000,000 in the middle of November, 1918, to a fairly even level of about \$20,000,000 throughout the first six months of 1919. The net balance of the French Government at no time exceeded \$60,000,000, the high point being reached in November, 1918. From March to June, 1919, the French Government steadily reduced its balance with banking institutions in this country, and at the end of June had a balance to its credit of only \$28,000,000, the lowest point to which this balance was allowed to fall during the period for which the records of the Division of Foreign Exchange are available.

Detailed figures covering both total net balances and foreign Government balances, classified by countries and by groups of countries, will be found in the tables which follow.

**TABLE I.—NET BALANCES ON OPEN ACCOUNT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON SPECIFIED DATES.**  
[Balances owed by foreign countries to United States are marked by minus (-) sign; balances not so marked are owed by United States to foreign countries.]

Countries.	Feb. 27, 1918.	Mar. 27, 1918.	Apr. 24, 1918.	May 29, 1918.	June 26, 1918.	July 31, 1918.	Aug. 28, 1918.	Sept. 25, 1918.	Oct. 30, 1918.
<b>European allies:</b>									
France	\$141,679,586	\$179,430,891	\$191,506,563	\$206,119,810	\$201,531,224	\$205,569,065	\$211,231,998	\$196,742,852	\$197,095,544
Great Britain	92,699,478	123,624,937	102,812,184	111,946,929	136,903,939	192,137,699	175,208,126	159,967,342	159,878,988
Greece	56,029,926	56,143,390	57,828,035	58,931,718	61,436,783	58,896,908	59,416,140	55,022,933	51,025,614
Italy	42,050,559	52,707,814	61,737,133	85,568,227	85,686,041	89,164,877	87,907,503	65,045,435	62,654,815
Portugal	1,936,880	3,405,912	3,240,163	4,056,437	4,031,847	2,926,828	3,975,358	3,342,528	2,504,323
Russia	34,071,947	31,580,210	34,107,709	33,980,784	30,825,365	23,527,166	13,340,941	15,648,677	21,521,310
Other points	2,904,450	5,366,011	6,545,494	6,828,578	6,416,985	5,034,657	2,841,067	2,799,502	1,779,124
<b>European neutrals:</b>									
Denmark	69,346,193	79,692,037	71,070,117	75,948,856	76,218,477	78,499,116	80,211,651	82,445,441	84,125,909
Holland	63,037,005	57,204,305	56,577,334	55,296,901	59,426,186	60,376,513	61,689,572	61,215,713	59,308,487
Norway	63,793,797	62,963,455	60,688,815	60,457,036	68,214,013	64,116,998	60,133,703	64,021,141	66,190,008
Spain	20,979,125	22,548,615	22,220,193	23,424,705	27,515,241	28,793,999	31,636,908	34,421,826	32,213,324
Sweden	23,895,040	26,704,934	27,984,356	29,738,433	29,436,243	31,432,959	33,279,195	31,996,967	35,951,125
Switzerland	24,296,052	13,712,507	20,231,088	19,769,286	20,945,688	16,581,685	15,566,446	10,724,229	27,575,181
<b>Central Powers:</b>									
Austria-Hungary	215,448	-3,444,588	-3,054,598	-3,168,952	-3,154,493	-4,426,503	-4,443,058	-4,860,998	-4,838,161
Germany	-2,872,377	-3,004,244	-5,795,547	-2,746,602	-5,977,627	-8,106,137	-3,486,864	-8,651,759	-8,063,277
Turkey		150,983	155,197	35,493	39,640	-260,277	-148,563	-27,985	-27,256
<b>Asia:</b>									
China	2,849,711	-1,059,796	-2,492,418	1,530,113	1,848,834	1,707,274	-2,353,202	-679,972	-1,190,633
East Indies	7,269,998	8,152,092	7,954,008	7,628,882	7,400,231	7,606,104	5,025,411	3,948,791	4,044,448
India	6,563,231	3,859,447	3,997,042	-5,708,887	-6,062,753	-4,962,629	-9,221,586	-14,921,900	-12,708,365
Japan	20,840,274	33,249	26,138,644	44,425,546	42,779,681	101,385,296	155,993,900	150,351,959	80,927,949
Straits Settlements	-596,533	-502,585	-1,008,956	2,322,118	434,963	-317,616	-535,043	221,477	-310,816
Other points	1,340,448	1,508,183	1,645,837	2,235,732	1,125,913	227,832	359,170	102,674	258,170
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada	71,180,679	64,222,538	48,693,128	14,578,812	15,407,603	13,450,066	16,970,649	42,370	3,712,530
Central America	6,702,608	6,821,436	7,186,911	7,811,317	8,406,333	8,479,079	7,634,860	7,647,387	5,842,550
Mexico	20,940,763	14,393,216	23,144,811	23,110,306	22,872,780	24,421,507	22,993,639	22,368,257	24,413,343
West Indies	-214,237	14,401,517	6,594,908	1,192,190	-1,587,187	-994,754	-4,521,791	-8,175,867	-9,767,012
<b>South America:</b>									
Argentina	23,662,502	45,406,210	61,588,505	82,384,920	80,225,476	70,945,794	68,196,919	55,008,687	62,766,760
Bolivia	786,844	1,026,553	1,267,967	1,669,420	2,919,966	2,770,015	3,265,683	3,596,309	3,400,256
Brazil	-9,176,195	-11,446,555	-9,611,870	-12,448,637	-17,463,447	-16,585,918	-16,115,515	-14,564,846	-12,104,917
Chile	-9,156,789	-8,432,117	-7,783,316	-4,440,758	-6,918,113	-8,323,227	-10,730,655	-12,655,454	-12,260,200
Colombia	-1,590,939	-2,421,101	-3,804,076	-6,894,413	-6,918,104	-7,347,524	-7,557,195	-7,762,486	-7,404,401
Ecuador	-3,591,238	-3,029,070	-3,698,524	-4,347,237	-5,105,361	-4,793,796	-4,591,369	-4,886,351	-4,460,173
Peru	-2,524,408	-2,569,533	-3,689,577	-2,512,083	-2,584,506	-3,215,171	-2,455,344	-47,247	2,482,820
Uruguay	-1,233,209	-2,195,341	-553,405	986,529	698,048	264,143	168,349	-312,052	926,670
Venezuela	-497,990	-2,145,346	-2,457,353	-3,869,312	-3,576,451	-2,937,997	-3,518,548	-3,561,729	-3,610,741
Other points	820,575	230,543	-1,962,946	-1,918,495	-1,958,533	-2,260,611	-2,718,287	-2,989,995	-3,252,841
<b>Africa</b>	-318,312	-878,005	-1,165,920	-1,258,926	-1,810,968	-1,916,942	-1,983,213	-2,736,280	-3,445,254
<b>Australasia</b>	761,484	69,794	-681,961	-422,335	-1,600,124	-1,631,747	-2,506,822	-1,545,648	-1,533,156
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>									
European allies	371,372,826	452,259,165	457,807,281	507,432,483	526,832,184	577,257,200	555,921,133	498,569,269	466,459,718
European neutrals	265,347,212	262,825,853	258,771,903	258,635,217	281,785,848	279,801,270	285,407,165	296,825,317	305,314,034
Central Powers	-2,656,929	-6,297,849	-8,694,948	-5,880,061	-9,092,480	-12,792,917	-13,078,485	-13,543,742	-12,945,684
Asia	38,267,139	11,990,590	36,234,157	52,432,704	97,526,839	105,646,261	149,265,650	139,023,029	71,023,753
North America	98,609,813	99,835,707	85,619,753	46,692,625	45,059,529	45,355,898	43,077,357	21,882,147	24,201,711
South America	2,499,153	14,424,248	29,295,405	48,009,934	42,292,655	28,515,708	28,946,738	11,784,836	26,453,177
Africa and Australasia	443,372	-808,211	-1,847,881	-1,681,261	-3,411,092	-3,548,689	-4,490,135	-4,281,928	-4,978,410
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>773,882,376</b>	<b>834,232,503</b>	<b>857,185,675</b>	<b>906,241,641</b>	<b>981,033,483</b>	<b>1,020,234,731</b>	<b>1,037,049,423</b>	<b>950,255,928</b>	<b>905,602,299</b>

**TABLE I.—NET BALANCES ON OPEN ACCOUNT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.**

[Balances owed by foreign countries to United States are marked by minus (-) sign; balances not so marked are owed by United States to foreign countries.]

Countries.	Nov. 13, 1918.	Nov. 27, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Jan. 29, 1919.	Feb. 26, 1919.	Mar. 26, 1919.	Apr. 30, 1919.	May 28, 1919.	June 25, 1919.
<b>European allies:</b>									
France.....	\$195,209,012	\$187,450,136	\$144,122,473	\$123,280,840	\$59,820,028	\$84,298,153	\$84,153,737	\$74,011,623	\$68,852,622
Great Britain.....	160,025,743	82,482,542	142,008,511	158,774,723	120,012,356	165,316,015	154,188,925	159,354,930	105,363,541
Greece.....	47,908,816	51,942,482	45,664,708	42,127,028	43,715,677	42,024,666	45,280,177	42,499,871	43,000,841
Italy.....	83,104,588	84,012,252	58,616,854	49,434,359	50,423,704	62,028,899	61,936,966	76,657,847	78,239,156
Portugal.....	2,481,373	1,572,385	2,253,679	2,149,243	1,556,338	885,490	780,675	422,423	-290,924
Russia.....	21,637,602	22,149,425	23,352,748	23,263,934	20,166,307	19,472,388	18,416,091	6,374,425	5,890,315
Other points.....	1,892,160	6,407,588	6,991,165	8,771,183	8,580,181	8,895,351	8,627,531	-908,821	-2,060,781
<b>European neutrals:</b>									
Denmark.....	86,255,842	87,342,848	91,039,784	91,609,940	95,477,974	92,381,538	87,164,814	80,259,454	67,170,134
Holland.....	59,827,781	60,207,535	70,393,334	66,290,692	72,416,348	71,294,221	81,178,020	81,539,699	73,838,392
Norway.....	63,959,939	68,664,675	62,116,305	60,017,038	59,967,469	56,720,208	49,129,994	43,575,667	31,054,310
Spain.....	34,070,110	34,298,606	31,146,756	26,922,587	26,201,205	25,198,865	26,338,308	28,911,213	33,170,414
Sweden.....	35,373,540	37,878,092	41,652,177	48,242,915	49,935,488	52,702,728	58,680,515	56,439,405	46,214,438
Switzerland.....	28,275,603	27,742,907	27,191,007	28,065,695	27,521,328	28,635,320	30,524,577	30,093,653	20,013,508
<b>Central Powers:</b>									
Austria-Hungary.....	-4,849,869	-4,325,492	-4,278,404	-4,584,622	-5,051,055	-5,296,782	-6,037,767	-5,888,826	-5,927,207
Germany.....	-8,239,277	-8,672,605	-8,901,764	-8,699,964	-10,691,566	-12,590,403	-13,215,460	-13,827,652	-14,257,417
Turkey.....	-25,771	-17,860	-9,160	-34,799	9,127	25,083	48,385	-116,772	-292,919
<b>Asia:</b>									
China.....	244,405	2,999,591	601,589	-518,571	-1,909,310	-1,828,569	-3,228,294	1,505,576	-2,686,812
East Indies.....	4,292,541	4,372,586	3,580,483	3,331,096	3,074,281	2,816,184	2,869,801	3,795,859	3,683,112
India.....	-16,277,580	-15,689,511	-15,029,425	-13,344,511	-9,217,413	-15,672,134	-9,574,180	-9,804,585	-8,883,858
Japan.....	81,133,783	82,059,848	99,816,033	79,331,612	64,180,757	39,183,286	14,746,835	4,347,422	-1,965,968
Straits Settlements.....	-1,516,963	-614,114	-1,012,476	-168,909	1,890,421	2,459,522	2,299,049	4,834,314	4,162,140
Other points.....	-966,715	213,812	1,192,205	-674,962	-1,102,356	1,576,523	1,451,342	777,632	2,455,919
<b>North America:</b>									
Canada.....	15,848,069	47,076,662	29,378,225	29,424,485	39,920,994	47,534,812	37,645,550	42,680,012	55,435,236
Central America.....	5,266,233	4,908,270	5,202,137	7,963,936	10,174,979	10,394,919	11,225,590	12,571,367	13,283,019
Mexico.....	25,014,135	24,167,845	19,703,676	25,128,595	29,183,607	32,253,816	37,589,675	37,877,551	37,808,808
West Indies.....	-12,956,573	-19,955,870	-24,214,933	-33,513,003	-29,604,634	-31,693,711	-16,125,359	-13,189,919	-19,485,919
<b>South America:</b>									
Argentina.....	66,510,049	73,384,758	77,291,385	73,991,830	82,019,710	76,546,633	72,084,418	69,816,087	62,601,213
Bolivia.....	3,394,412	3,262,305	3,316,658	3,098,023	2,035,633	2,097,497	1,701,488	1,138,754	-404,284
Brazil.....	-15,485,240	-16,469,737	-16,627,060	-17,734,890	-16,169,878	-23,944,656	-17,629,329	-19,611,515	-19,198,693
Chile.....	-14,349,951	-13,603,317	-16,607,811	-18,202,424	-17,290,140	-18,269,790	-13,608,237	-11,278,794	-8,641,166
Colombia.....	-7,095,787	-7,132,507	-7,736,792	-7,406,261	-10,265,725	-11,120,705	-15,577,612	-15,134,397	-15,134,005
Ecuador.....	-4,202,440	-4,070,699	-2,036,149	-4,002,777	146,270	-1,490,993	-1,683,410	-114,754	-680,953
Peru.....	2,551,247	2,728,919	3,953,662	4,836,182	4,304,119	4,731,432	4,934,168	5,861,427	4,580,869
Uruguay.....	1,285,544	888,501	306,850	142,002	-806,418	-1,665,119	-758,625	-686,603	-1,278,391
Venezuela.....	-3,909,302	-3,950,164	-4,371,442	-3,493,315	-3,663,743	-2,992,343	-3,031,721	-2,643,095	-3,142,770
Other points.....	-2,932,749	-2,955,724	-2,831,447	-3,086,108	-2,710,976	-3,830,594	-3,814,767	-3,888,259	-2,871,008
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>-3,551,757</b>	<b>-3,758,188</b>	<b>-4,497,533</b>	<b>-4,628,174</b>	<b>-4,912,293</b>	<b>-4,924,739</b>	<b>-3,854,184</b>	<b>-4,234,532</b>	<b>-5,068,060</b>
<b>Australasia.....</b>	<b>-1,706,036</b>	<b>-1,390,045</b>	<b>-582,138</b>	<b>-251,844</b>	<b>-1,237,748</b>	<b>-1,207,063</b>	<b>-832,934</b>	<b>-1,167,175</b>	<b>-1,500,357</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>									
European allies.....	512,259,294	436,016,810	423,010,138	407,801,310	304,274,591	382,920,962	373,334,102	358,412,298	298,994,770
European neutrals.....	307,762,815	316,134,663	323,539,363	321,148,867	331,519,812	326,932,880	333,016,228	320,819,091	271,461,196
Central Powers.....	-13,114,917	-13,015,957	-13,189,328	-13,319,385	-15,733,494	-17,862,102	-19,204,842	-19,832,950	-20,477,543
Asia.....	66,909,471	73,342,212	89,148,409	67,955,785	56,916,380	28,534,812	8,564,553	5,456,218	-3,235,467
North America.....	33,171,864	56,196,907	30,069,105	29,004,013	49,674,946	58,489,836	70,335,756	79,939,011	87,041,872
South America.....	25,715,733	32,082,335	34,637,854	34,112,262	37,598,852	20,061,362	22,616,313	23,508,851	15,830,812
Africa and Australasia.....	-5,257,793	-5,148,233	-5,079,671	-4,880,018	-6,150,041	-6,131,802	-4,717,118	-5,401,707	-6,568,417
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>927,446,517</b>	<b>895,608,737</b>	<b>882,135,870</b>	<b>841,852,834</b>	<b>758,101,046</b>	<b>792,945,948</b>	<b>783,945,022</b>	<b>762,900,812</b>	<b>643,047,223</b>











TABLE IV.—NET BALANCES ON OPEN ACCOUNT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ON SPECIFIED DATES.

[Balances owed by foreign Governments to United States are marked by minus (-) sign; balances not so marked are owed by United States to foreign Governments.]

Governments.	June 26, 1918.	July 31, 1918.	Aug. 28, 1918.	Sept. 25, 1918.	Oct. 30, 1918.	Nov. 13, 1918.	Nov. 27, 1918.
<b>European allies:</b>							
France.....	\$32,422,035	\$42,019,624	\$48,848,214	\$49,311,523	\$54,146,095	\$56,890,922	\$58,062,778
Great Britain.....	120,890,412	110,466,302	102,920,480	85,685,466	88,145,558	136,198,215	63,719,503
Italy.....	64,902,015	62,091,214	57,653,024	42,678,209	31,335,368	70,189,962	58,280,434
Russia.....	12,467,665	9,472,766	8,306,362	6,553,239	11,824,953	11,033,198	11,505,311
Other.....	1,152,045	613,681	222,532	310,208	912,948	987,812	5,638,859
<b>European neutrals:</b>							
Denmark.....	3,387,078	3,002,263	3,272,415	3,246,056	3,443,842	3,437,368	3,436,547
Norway.....	5,610,787	3,723,827	2,625,351	1,911,523	1,314,046	1,297,809	990,667
Switzerland.....	8,111	92,335	34,611	31,292	16,132	12,042	1,500
<b>Central Powers:</b>							
Austria-Hungary.....	385,349	385,349	385,349				
Asia—India.....	3,462,430	6,500,455	6,649,531	2,775,313	4,239,379	1,850,938	1,664,650
<b>North America:</b>							
Central America.....	1,072,799	735,033	732,403	730,264	726,762	725,917	725,909
Mexico.....	352,051	207,392	57,180	47,403	437,223	223,198	303,184
West Indies.....	4,365,795	4,358,338	4,332,317	4,134,445	3,597,616	3,635,606	3,413,284
<b>South America:</b>							
Argentina.....	96,909,752	96,326,279	99,244,179	84,919,254	85,618,704	87,007,441	87,112,707
Bolivia.....			4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Brazil.....	366,595	431,632	377,820	298,595	521,286	522,608	519,796
Chile.....	5,474,982	3,222,993	3,229,693	3,238,454	3,372,735	3,382,030	3,382,030
Colombia.....			5,328	2,759	13,496	18,943	15,400
Peru.....	115,347	132,488	136,029	2,721,275	5,012,094	5,245,268	5,903,536
Australasia.....					12,250	11,577	11,008
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>							
European allies.....	231,834,172	224,663,537	217,950,612	184,538,645	186,364,922	275,300,109	197,206,885
European neutrals.....	9,005,976	6,818,425	5,932,377	5,188,871	4,774,020	4,746,719	4,428,714
Central Powers.....	385,349	385,349	385,349				
Asia.....	3,462,430	6,500,455	6,649,531	2,775,313	4,239,379	1,850,938	1,664,650
North America.....	5,790,645	5,300,763	5,121,900	4,912,112	4,751,601	4,584,721	4,442,377
South America.....	102,866,676	100,113,392	107,493,049	95,680,337	99,068,315	100,676,290	101,433,469
Australasia.....					12,250	11,577	11,008
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>353,345,248</b>	<b>343,781,921</b>	<b>343,532,818</b>	<b>293,095,278</b>	<b>299,260,487</b>	<b>387,170,354</b>	<b>309,187,103</b>

Governments.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Jan. 29, 1919.	Feb. 26, 1919.	Mar. 26, 1919.	Apr. 30, 1919.	May 28, 1919.	June 25, 1919.
<b>European allies:</b>							
France.....	\$50,536,676	\$52,783,716	\$41,122,830	\$58,211,008	\$44,776,822	\$39,799,809	\$28,266,929
Great Britain.....	95,502,867	122,476,662	76,718,770	46,477,827	32,699,926	42,462,482	44,114,376
Italy.....	30,135,362	20,334,811	18,345,298	20,067,051	14,731,604	17,692,591	21,218,691
Russia.....	9,974,602	8,467,858	6,953,889	6,825,368	4,217,007	1,745,115	823,104
Other.....	5,720,446	7,451,775	7,211,747	5,467,617	4,902,876	1,938,617	1,557,116
<b>European neutrals:</b>							
Denmark.....	3,486,694	3,443,112	3,295,752	3,071,368	2,754,552	1,644,303	1,385,717
Holland.....	2,542,345				890,734	890,734	892,800
Norway.....	3,233,421	2,786,755	3,453,400	4,404,831	2,232,444	1,305,928	103,379
Sweden.....	-236,475	38,013	513,440	298,736	36,430	94,748	23,974
Switzerland.....	1,500	1,500	22,000				
Asia—India.....	1,826,413	1,878,926	2,997,782	762,178	393,111	78,068	195
<b>North America:</b>							
Central America.....	749,796	746,953	744,606	742,314	740,496	738,540	735,065
Mexico.....	168,874	471,339	533,567	1,151,345	1,233,762	856,311	883,103
West Indies.....	3,696,938	3,754,643	3,718,462	3,606,698	3,475,665	3,661,647	3,460,703
<b>South America:</b>							
Argentina.....	87,107,604	88,566,504	91,135,966	92,230,141	92,594,866	92,643,496	92,594,866
Bolivia.....	4,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,377,582	1,883,444	348,201
Brazil.....	395,391	387,139	405,004	368,583	350,391	331,837	352,912
Chile.....	3,392,619	4,573,307	4,482,756	3,866,877	3,881,061	3,888,575	3,906,754
Colombia.....	21,008	32,608	29,952	16,246	15,051	1,640	
Peru.....	7,106,817	7,754,473	7,784,803	7,920,061	8,535,572	8,892,854	9,652,652
Australasia.....	85,366	41,222	149,671	66,474	24,831	17,392	24,983
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>							
European allies.....	191,869,953	211,514,822	150,352,534	137,048,881	101,328,235	103,638,614	95,980,216
European neutrals.....	9,027,485	6,269,380	7,284,592	7,774,935	5,914,160	3,935,713	2,405,870
Asia.....	1,826,413	1,878,926	2,997,782	762,178	393,111	78,068	195
North America.....	4,615,608	4,972,935	4,996,635	5,500,357	5,449,923	5,256,498	5,078,871
South America.....	102,523,439	103,314,031	105,838,481	106,401,908	107,754,523	107,641,846	106,855,385
Australasia.....	85,366	41,222	149,671	66,474	24,831	17,392	24,983
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>309,948,264</b>	<b>327,991,316</b>	<b>271,619,695</b>	<b>257,554,733</b>	<b>220,864,783</b>	<b>220,568,131</b>	<b>210,345,520</b>

## TOBACCO FINANCE.

The following is the fourth of a series of articles describing the financing methods which are employed in the tobacco industry. The first, second, and third articles appeared in the September, 1921, October, 1921, and November, 1921, 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.

### IV. LEAF SALES WAREHOUSES.

As has been indicated in previous sections of this study, the methods by which the cigar types of leaf tobacco move to market differ in important respects from those by which the manufactured and export types do. This makes it necessary to consider separately the financing of the marketing process for each of these types. In considering the manufactured and export types, moreover, it is necessary to give considerable attention to the leaf sales warehouse, inasmuch as this organization has a considerable number of special problems of its own. A previous section considered the methods by which the leaf sales warehouseman extends accommodation to the grower. In the present section are surveyed instead the methods by which the warehouseman himself in turn provides for his own financial requirements, and the arrangements which he consequently makes with his bank. These requirements are twofold—(1) with respect to paying off his daily sales, i. e., paying daily those for whom he sells tobacco at auction on the warehouse floor, and (2) with respect to obtaining funds for this purpose, as well as in certain cases to loan direct to growers.

#### A. PAYING OFF SALES.

A major part of the leaf sales warehouseman's financial and banking problem (and in certain sections his entire problem) concerns paying off his sales. The universal custom is to pay the grower daily, i. e., on the day on which the tobacco is sold. This is done in the great majority of cases by giving the grower a check on a bank made out in general to himself or bearer. In two of the Virginia markets, however, he is given cash instead, while in five markets in the North Carolina old bright belt, one market in South Carolina, and three markets in the burley territory of Kentucky, including Lexington, the largest

burley market, he is given instead by some of the warehousemen a bill of sale with coupon or check attached. The coupon or check is detached when he is paid. Arrangements are made by the warehouseman with a bank to cash the checks or coupons. Local stores generally also cash these checks, e. g., after the bank has closed, while in a few instances in the past a warehouseman has made regular arrangements with a store instead of a bank. Prior to several years ago the system was found in Winston-Salem, N. C. Its use at present is reported by one of the smaller markets in the Virginia old bright belt, at which there is no bank. Where it is employed, and there is a local bank, the warehouseman draws his check on the bank in the morning and obtains currency, which he gives to the store paying off the sales. The seller in such cases receives a sales slip.

Where a bank pays off the sales, the warehouseman in certain cases signs an agreement releasing the bank from liability in cashing the checks. For its services the bank frequently makes what is termed an exchange charge, stated either as a percentage or as so many dollars and cents per thousand dollars, and figured on the amount of the checks which are cashed. The warehouseman pays this in addition to the interest on his loans. The charge had its origin in the fact that it was frequently necessary in the past for a bank to ship currency, so as to have a supply on hand sufficient to pay off the sales. In the larger centers, with diversified business, there was thus not the same degree of difficulty experienced. Accordingly, where the tobacco business in a given center plays a relatively minor rôle, no charge in general is made. As will be seen from the table herewith, no charge is made in almost all the markets in the Virginia dark section. Similarly no charge is made in any market in the western territory (Kentucky-Tennessee).

A charge is, however, customary in the old and new bright belts in the east, and is found in all the leading markets in that section. It is most frequently one-eighth of 1 per cent, and to a lesser extent one-tenth or one-fourth of 1 per cent. In infrequent cases one-sixth or one-fifth of 1 per cent, or \$1.50 per \$1,000, is specified. Two warehouses report a charge of one-twentieth of 1 per cent, which differs from that given by the majority of the houses in the centers in question, and one bank gives a charge of 55 cents per \$1,000, increased from 40 cents. The charges in general, however, are uniform in any one market, although some other minor differences are reported, and one banker in the North Carolina old bright belt

states that the charge varies with the size of the amount involved, from one-tenth to one-fourth of 1 per cent. The variation occurs to some extent where the warehouses apparently employ similar methods, although it may be noted that in one South Carolina market, two of the warehouses report that no charge is made, while another which does not borrow reports a charge of one-fifth of 1 per cent. In one North Carolina market, when the warehouseman has arranged with a store to cash the check, 40 cents per \$1,000 is now charged by the bank. One North Carolina bank states that the charge is figured monthly.

While it is impossible to generalize concerning the length of time taken before checks are cashed by the growers, and the extent to which currency is withdrawn, instead of leaving the amount on deposit, some interesting information along these lines has been obtained. The experience of individual banks appears to differ considerably. Some state that the grower generally carries home the funds left after paying his bills and only later deposits the balance. On the other hand, various bankers state that they favor warehouse accounts, as they result in contact with many growers, and in consequence a considerable number of accounts are obtained. It is generally stated that the bank retained a much smaller portion during the sales season 1920-21 than would normally be the case, one banker in eastern North Carolina, e. g., placing the figures at 5 per cent and 25 per cent.

In the eastern districts less than one-half usually remains with the bank. Several banks in the old and new bright belts of Virginia and North Carolina place the usual figure at 20 to 25 per cent, while several show as high as 40 and 50 per cent, and some as low as 10 per cent. A leading banker in one of the largest markets in the Virginia dark section estimates that roughly one-third of the amount of growers' checks is deposited, and states that during the height of the season there is a considerable increase in the deposits of the banks in his center—almost entirely in the savings department. A leading warehouseman in one of the principal markets of the new bright belt of western North Carolina estimates that one-fourth of his checks are not cashed for about two weeks, or are deposited by the growers in their local bank, and take some time to return to the bank in the market on which they are drawn. A considerable part of the tobacco sold on his floor is, however, shipped in rather than hauled in by the grower. One South Carolina banker believes that there has been a gradual increase in the amount retained.

In the western districts, a considerable number of banks show percentages in excess of one-half, especially in the case of burley. One bank in the latter district, however, states that, in place of a normal figure of 75 per cent, it retained only 25 per cent last year. Another banker observes that, while the check is usually deposited, it is in general rapidly checked out, and most tenant's accounts are closed in three to four months.

The warehouses in any market in general have similar customs as to the time when the buyer of tobacco pays the warehouseman. In the larger markets the buyer pays daily, i. e., payment is made to-day for yesterday's purchases. The warehouseman deposits the funds thus received in his bank to take care of the checks cashed for the growers for whom he sold the tobacco yesterday at his warehouse. In the smaller markets, however, payment is usually required only once (in some cases twice) a week instead. It should be noted, however, that three of the four reporting warehouses in Lexington, Ky., the leading burley market, permit payment within seven days from date of sale (although one states that the larger buyers actually pay in from one to three days). Where weekly payment is required, a given day, in general either Monday or Saturday, is often specified. In the western dark districts, Saturday is almost universally specified where such weekly payment is the custom. Practice is not rigid in all cases, however. Some warehousemen state that payment is supposed to be made daily, but that often buyers do not pay on time. Buyers in some cases pay when they have checked up purchases. In some markets no time is specified when payment shall be made, and one warehouseman in the burley section of Kentucky stated that a few buyers in the past have not paid until the close of the season. In other markets some buyers pay daily, while others pay weekly. A prominent Richmond banker estimates that warehouses in the eastern districts have bills outstanding on the average amounting to four days' sales.

In general larger buyers are stated to pay daily, while smaller buyers pay weekly. Some warehousemen state that commission buyers pay weekly (or when returns are received), while salaried buyers pay daily. In the former case buyers act on order for firms located elsewhere, and invoices are rendered to the principal, who compares them with the shipment, and then sends a check to the buyer. Similarly in the bright belt several of the larger companies pay from a central point, such as Durham, N. C., or Florence, S. C.,

for their purchases in some markets, and statements are then rendered to the office at the central point. Several days' time thus elapses, so that it is necessary, states one South Carolina warehouseman, "for the warehouseman to carry a little heavier balance at the banks." In general, however, it is stated that the practice of these companies is to keep their local buyers supplied with funds sufficient for the next three or four days' purchases, these funds being furnished regularly from the center for that particular territory, such as Richmond, in which the principal balance of the company is kept.

It may be noted in passing that drafts are used in certain cases. Some order buyers draw sight drafts on their principals, which are then put through the banks. A banker in the burley district states that at times checks are drawn on the bank and accompanied by drafts on banks at other points holding the drawer's funds, which take some time to collect. A warehouseman in one of the markets in the Virginia old bright belt states that with a buyer who is not in a position to pay cash he uses a 5 or 10 day trade acceptance, which the bank places to his credit as if it were cash. A bank in the North Carolina old bright belt reports the use, in the case of heavy sales which make it necessary for warehousemen to check beyond their balance, of acceptances which the buyers execute and the warehousemen in turn rediscount with their banks.

This problem does not exist at Mayfield, in the Paducah district of western Kentucky, where "chute" sales are employed. The buyer at that market pays the grower himself as soon as the tobacco is delivered with a check on a local bank for the amount of the tobacco, and the warehouseman does not participate at all in this aspect of the transaction.

With the regular method which has just been indicated, collections from buyers by the warehouseman are slow in many cases. This often means a considerable gap between the time when the bank pays the checks given to sellers of a lot of tobacco and the time when the warehouseman, through collection from the buyer of the amounts in question, places in the bank funds to cover these checks. In other words, the warehouseman must borrow to bridge the gap. The shorter the gap is, the less he borrows. Another method accordingly is employed at six markets in North Carolina, in four of them, however, only by some of the warehouses. In one of the other two markets, which is located in eastern North Carolina, the warehouse on the morning

following the sale gives the bank a statement of the amounts due from the buyers, together with drafts it has drawn on these buyers. The board of trade rule requires payment by the buyers by a specified time that day, although the warehouse may extend the time for payment, which is done in rare cases. The buyer then pays the bank instead of the warehouse. Under this system collections are prompter than where the warehouseman himself makes collections, and thus the warehouseman's borrowings from the bank are reduced. On the other hand, more work on the part of the bank is entailed, and thus the bank's charge may be greater.

In the market in question the general charge is reported to be one-fourth of 1 per cent, i. e., \$2.50 per \$1,000, although an officer of a bank in that market stated that in the case of a warehouseman who also borrowed the charge would probably be reduced. The charge in the other markets differs somewhat. In two other markets in the new bright belt, where the method is employed only by certain of the warehouses and not by others, the charge is given as one-eighth of 1 per cent, and it is stated that the charge is the same irrespective of whether the buyer pays the warehouseman or the bank. In two markets in the old bright belt of North Carolina, where the method is likewise employed only by certain of the warehouses, the charge is again given as one-eighth of 1 per cent. In a third market in that section the charge is variously given by different warehouses as one-fifth or one-fourth of 1 per cent. In that market, too, it does not appear that drafts are drawn by the warehouseman, but a list of buyers' bills is merely furnished to the bank at the same time that the buyers receive their statements. Several of the other warehousemen from whom data were obtained favor the use of a system of drafts. The following statement of a South Carolina warehouseman is typical: "If the warehouse could draw on the buyers for each day's sales and let the buyers pay the bank, it would be a great saving to the warehouseman. As it is here, the warehouseman has to carry the buyers."

The frequency with which each of the various methods indicated above is employed is summarized in the following table. In certain cases the classification has been somewhat arbitrary. The prevailing practice in each market has been considered, and no cognizance has been taken of the exceptions which are found in those markets where practice differs among the several warehousemen. As data were not obtained on bank charges in certain markets, the total number of markets in any given district shown under this head in the table does



not in all cases correspond to the figure shown in the first column of the table.

[Number of markets.]

District.	Number of markets.		Seller re- ceives—		Bank charges (per cent).						Buyer pays—		
	Number of warehouses.	Cash.	Check.	Bill of sale with coupon or check attached.	0	1/16	1/8	1/6 or \$1.50 per \$1,000.	1/5	1/4	Ware- house.		
											Daily.	Weekly. <sup>a</sup>	Mixed. <sup>a</sup>
Virginia dark.....	11	18	1	10	8			2			2	7	2
Virginia old bright belt.....	15	29		15	3	13	2			5	7	5	3
North Carolina old bright belt <sup>4</sup> .....	18	34	1	12	5		2	6		2	6	5	3
North Carolina new bright belt.....	24	37		24	1	2	15	1		3	5	9	5
South Carolina new bright belt <sup>5</sup> .....	22	36		22	2	4	8	2	1	3	9	2	11
Kentucky burley.....	17	30		14	3	17					4	5	8
Kentucky-Tennessee western dark.....	18	25		6	18						6	3	9
Total.....	125	209	2	115	8	49	11	31	5	3	19	39	36

<sup>a</sup> Daily or weekly, less than weekly, or no specified time.  
<sup>1</sup> In one of these centers charge is reported from several sources as one-twentieth and by one bank as one-twentieth and one-fortieth.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes 2 markets where buyer pays bank in case of certain warehouses.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 1 market where buyer pays bank in case of certain warehouses.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes Wake County, N. C.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes Bladen, Columbus, and Robeson Counties, N. C. (6 warehouses in 5 markets).  
<sup>6</sup> Includes 1 market where buyer pays seller directly by check.

**B. BORROWING.**

The borrowing which the leaf sales warehouseman must do is of two principal kinds— (1) in the spring or at harvest to provide funds for direct loans to growers (where this is done, instead of merely indorsing grower's notes), and (2) in the fall and winter, during the sales season, to provide funds to be used in paying off sales and for running expenses. As many warehouses do not make direct advances to growers, frequently no accommodation of the first kind is required. Some houses finance themselves, but the great majority borrow the larger part of their working capital. In South Carolina, however, the owners of the warehouse are frequently local men, while the manager merely operates it, and stays in the community only during the sales season. The owner then often provides the necessary financial arrangements. In the other districts, however, no use of this practice has been reported, with the exception of one burley market where two of the houses are owned by Cincinnati firms, who advance small sums for local needs.

Where direct advances are made by warehousemen to growers, bank borrowing will

naturally be relied upon to a considerable extent to obtain these funds. On the other hand, while several of the burley warehouses state that small direct loans were made to growers during the past season, only one Lexington house mentions bank borrowing to provide these funds. It states that "the money to loan to farmers is generally borrowed in August, September, and October, as a rule to about one-third the value of the warehouse." Only one South Carolina warehouse states that it loans direct to growers, and borrows for this purpose as well as to obtain funds to pay off sales. This borrowing may take place either in the spring or at harvest, funds being provided to cultivate or house the crop. The greater part of borrowed funds, however, are used for the purpose of paying off sales.

In general the leaf sales warehouseman confines his borrowing entirely to his local bank. This is natural in view of the fact that the major part of the accommodation is required in order to pay off sales, and arrangements must be made with the local bank in any event to pay off these sales, while the amounts required moreover vary considerably from day to day according to the volume of sales. In certain leading markets, however, local banking facilities are inadequate for heavy marketing and the local bank in some cases arranges with other banks for a loan to supply the funds which the local bank uses in paying off sales. Funds are generally obtained from a leading center, in particular Richmond in the East and Louisville in the West, although a warehouse in a smaller market may borrow in a neighboring center. A Richmond banker told the writer that he loaned warehouses in three of the four leading markets in eastern North Carolina. On the whole, however, borrowing from banks located elsewhere takes place in considerable measure in connection with funds to be used for direct loans to growers. In either case, such loans are made for fixed periods, as will be indicated below. Turning to the several districts in detail, only one warehouse in one of the smaller markets of the Virginia dark district reports that it borrows in Richmond as well as locally, and it purchases about 25 per cent of the tobacco offered for sale on its floor. One banker in a leading market in that district stated to the writer that several years ago he loaned to a warehouse at a smaller market which now borrows locally. A warehouse in Danville, the leading market in the Virginia old bright belt, states that some years ago it borrowed in Richmond as well as locally, but has since discontinued outside borrowing. Warehouses in two of the smaller markets in the North Carolina old bright belt also borrow elsewhere,



Durham and Greensboro, N. C., being the points specified as sources of such funds, and a warehouse in another market in that district borrows elsewhere for 5 to 10 days when sales are heavy. In the new bright belt of eastern North Carolina, warehouses in five markets report that they borrow outside as well as locally, three of them being among the four leading markets in that district. One of the latter specifies Richmond as the additional source of funds and the other that center and Norfolk (on a note expiring Mar. 15 or Apr. 1). One of them, however, purchases considerable tobacco. A warehouse in one of the other two centers states that it borrows elsewhere only when the local bank is "loaded." Warehouses in four markets in the South Carolina belt, which do not loan directly to growers, state that they borrow elsewhere as well as locally, while a warehouse in another market, which loans direct to some extent, also borrows elsewhere. One authority states that the South Carolina warehouseman in many cases deposits a check on his home bank in Virginia or North Carolina, and against this draws the checks to pay off his sales. He may borrow this sum from his home bank.

In the case of the western districts, warehouses in five burley markets state that their local bank arranges with city banks, chiefly in Louisville and to a lesser extent Cincinnati, for the funds required. Warehouses in three Kentucky western dark markets and in two Tennessee markets also borrow other than locally, one of the Tennessee warehouses specifying Nashville. Six of the warehouses in these western districts state explicitly that they borrow for fixed periods.

As is the case with loans to the grower and the local store, the bank in the great majority of cases obtains indorsed notes from the warehouseman. Where warehouses are incorporated the officers, directors, or stockholders may indorse. A warehouse corporation in one of the leading markets in the old bright belt borrows for each of its warehouses at the opening of the season on a note (for 30, 60, or 90 days) reading "pay to the order of ourselves," which it indorses. Subsequently, each manager gives his demand note with his own individual indorsement for such additional funds as he needs. A warehouse in the Kentucky burley district states that its stockholders place notes in the bank, while the warehouse pays the interest on the loan. A few warehouses in various sections report that they borrow on their unindorsed and unsecured note. In many cases collateral is given as either supplementary to, or in lieu of, indorsement. For this purpose real estate, bonds, in particular United States

bonds, and bank stock have been stated to be used, as well as crop liens or growers' notes in the Virginia dark and Clarksville-Hopkinsville districts.

A variety of methods are open to the leaf sales warehouseman with respect to the maturity of his borrowing from the bank in order to obtain the funds with which to pay off sales. Unlike the situation with respect to borrowings to obtain funds for direct advances to growers, which are entirely for fixed periods, practice accordingly is exceedingly complex. Arrangements may be made at the opening of the sales season for a loan sufficient to cover approximate requirements, and a note given for this amount for a fixed period of time, or else the amount may be obtained in several stages. Thus a warehouse in one of the largest markets in the Virginia old bright belt states that the regular amount of \$15,000 borrowed at the opening of the season was divided the past season into three lots of \$5,000 each, and \$5,000 was merely borrowed at first, then another \$5,000 when it was found necessary, and finally a third \$5,000, making loans of \$15,000 in all outstanding. This practice in fact points to one of the difficulties inherent in financing the leaf sales warehouseman. His requirements fluctuate greatly during the season, according to the amount of sales,<sup>1</sup> as well as considerably from day to day within any given week. In fact, after the period of heaviest sales, buyers will be withdrawn from the eastern markets and shifted to the western districts, and sales will be small in the eastern markets for some time prior to the close of the season. Moreover, the warehouseman expects, as the commissions which he receives for selling the tobacco accumulate, that he will not find it necessary to borrow for some time prior to the closing of the market.

The length of time for which the warehouseman's notes are made accordingly varies somewhat with the size of the market, although 60-90-day notes are most frequent. Some warehouses, however, make 30-day notes, while some borrow for from four to six months. The latter maturities will naturally not be employed where the season is short, as in the South Carolina belt, where borrowing occurs, it is stated, from July 1 to September 15. Borrowing in the eastern districts will occur earlier than in the west, in accordance with the difference in the sales seasons, borrowing in the Kentucky burley district, for example, being stated by several warehouses to take

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the table of monthly warehouse sales in the Sept., 1921, BULLETIN, p. 1065.

place from December 1 or January 1 to April 1 or 15. The same warehouse in some cases may give notes of several different maturities, such as 15 and 30 days or 60 and 90 days, according to its requirements. The maturity of the note in certain cases may be merely nominal, as the warehouseman may take it up when he is able before the maturity date (interest being rebated), or, on the other hand, may have it extended if he finds this necessary.

It may be observed that the problem of providing for a volume of accommodation fluctuating in amount from day to day is substantially similar in many ways to that of certifying broker's loans in New York, which was raised some years ago. In that case arrangements were made daily between the broker and his bank for his probable requirements in place of the former practice of overcertification. The overdraft might be used for the warehouseman's requirements. Thus one bank in a market in the Virginia old bright belt states that it simply agrees to take care of daily sales and then charges interest on all overdrafts. Two warehouses in one of the western dark districts state that they employ overdrafts, which they settle each Saturday, on which day buyers pay them. Demand notes may be given instead from time to time as required, or notes for very short periods, such as one, two, three, or up to six days. In a market in the Virginia old bright belt where weekly settlement prevails, the warehouse gives its note each week. More frequent, however, is a combination of borrowing for a fixed period at the opening of the season, with temporary borrowing later, when sales are heavy, for exceptional requirements. The former then gives a working balance, such as, e. g., \$7,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, or \$20,000, varying according to the amount of sales. The additional borrowing may take a variety of forms. A straight overdraft may be used or else a demand note or a note running several days may be given. One warehouse in the South Carolina belt states that, in addition to its borrowing at the opening of the season, it gives "what is known as an overdraft note, paying interest on all overdrafts at the end of each month." By means of this combination of fixed period and temporary borrowing there is a closer adaptation of the amount of borrowing to the actual needs of the warehouseman. A similar result is achieved in one of the leading markets in the North Carolina new bright belt, where one warehouse gives the bank a note for \$25,000 or \$30,000 at the opening of the sales season, but pays interest each month merely on what-

ever part of this sum it has used, while, if it has overdrawn, it is charged interest also on the overdraft. Only in very rare instances, however, does this practice prevail, and practically all the warehouses making notes for fixed periods pay interest on the face of the notes. It may be remarked that a warehouse in one of the leading markets in the North Carolina new bright belt, in which the buyer of tobacco pays the bank rather than the warehouseman, states that whereas several years ago the bank required it to borrow \$10,000 to \$15,000 at the opening of the season, this is no longer required.

The warehouseman at times has tobacco on hand which he has bought, due to the fact that he himself bids in order to obtain the best price for the seller. The usual practice is either to ship the tobacco to a larger market (in the event that it is bought on a smaller one) or to resell it shortly, say the next day. The amount of tobacco purchased in this manner is small. Many warehouses stated that no tobacco was bought. The percentage estimates which have been obtained from houses which thus purchase tobacco ranged from 1 per cent to 30 per cent in the case of individual warehouses. The latter figure was found in only a few cases, and some of the higher percentages were reported by those who made it a regular practice to buy tobacco on their own account. By far the most frequent percentage reported was 10. No conspicuous difference on the whole is apparent between the larger and smaller markets with respect to the prevalence of the practice. The warehousemen themselves by no means favor the practice in all cases, as is evident from the following statement of a warehouseman in the North Carolina new bright belt:

It, in my judgment, is the only liability in the warehouse business, and if it could be eliminated it would benefit the business from all standpoints, \* \* \* as it helps the farmers very little and often breaks the warehouseman. This very practice caused the warehouse business a loss of at least \$7,500 to \$10,000 in ——— this year, with the market only selling 6,000,000 pounds.

The percentage of the crop which is so purchased and the difficulty experienced by the warehouseman in disposing of his purchases has been increased during the 1920 season because of the general conditions existing.

The tobacco purchased in this manner in general does not provide a considerable financing problem. The warehouseman, however, may not find it possible in all cases to dispose of this tobacco promptly, and at the close of the season may find himself with a stock on hand, often of low grade. He may then borrow from his bank (usually the one which pays off his sales, states

a South Carolina warehouseman), which he does either on an indorsed note or by placing the tobacco in public storage and using the warehouse receipts as collateral. These notes may run for from two to six months, states the South Carolina warehouseman just quoted. Very rarely, however, is a warehouseman also an active purchaser of tobacco. This varies somewhat, of course, between the different districts. Thus some burley warehousemen say that the warehouses purchase freely, although

one remarks that most articles of incorporation prohibit speculation in tobacco. The number stating that they purchase tobacco in the eastern districts is very small, although in a few cases warehousemen are also interested in separate firms of leaf tobacco dealers. In connection with regular leaf tobacco purchases, however, the leaf sales warehouseman faces merely the same financial problems as confront the regular leaf tobacco dealer, which will be indicated in the next section.

## BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

Considerable contrast is to be found in business conditions in the various European countries. In England, the situation is somewhat better than last summer, industrial output is greater, unemployment less prevalent, foreign trade larger, and wholesale and retail prices and wages lower. But depression is still acute, the construction industries being in the worst condition. In Norway and Sweden, also, conditions continue depressed, although unemployment seems to be on the decrease in Sweden. Denmark has apparently suffered less from the industrial depression than the other two Scandinavian countries. In France, industry is in a rather more active condition than a few months ago. The volume of French exports has been steadily increasing during the past three months, prices are no longer consistently on the decline, and employment is improved, partly as a result of the adjustment of the textile strike in the District of the North. In Italy, in spite of the fact that there has been a rise in prices, a fall in foreign exchange, and considerable speculation in stocks, industrial conditions remain inactive except for a slight improvement in the textile trades. The unemployment situation continues serious. In Germany another "catastrophe boom" is in process, prices are soaring, speculation is rampant, and there are all the other indications of a period of excessive inflation.

### ENGLAND.<sup>1</sup>

#### REDUCTION IN FOREIGN TRADE.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of foreign trade to British industry, nor the fact that the present international situation has led to a serious reduction in British exports. The extent of the reduction since the war as compared with the prewar period, and in 1921 as compared with 1920, is indicated in the following table, which shows the volume of exports of certain leading industries in 1913, 1920, and 1921:

VOLUME OF EXPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM FOR CERTAIN LEADING COMMODITIES.

Commodity.	Unit.	Monthly average.		
		1913	1920	9 months 1921.
Coal.....	Tons....	6, 116, 677	2, 077, 654	1, 483, 506
Iron and steel and their products.....	do.....	414, 102	271, 102	127, 304
Cotton yarns.....	Pounds..	17, 508, 000	12, 295, 000	10, 066, 000
Cotton cloth.....	Yards....	589, 604, 000	2 369, 713, 000	2 205, 338, 000
Woolen and worsted yarn.....	Pounds..	6, 701, 000	3, 220, 000	2, 305, 000
Woolen cloth.....	Yards....	14, 031, 000	2 22, 057, 000	2 9, 332, 000

<sup>1</sup> British price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 1463, 1464, 1468, and 1499.

<sup>2</sup> Square yards.

### NEW TRADE FACILITIES BILL.

It was with a view to the necessity of reviving foreign trade that when Parliament reconvened on October 19, Premier Lloyd George in his opening speech outlined the purpose of a new Government bill in aid of foreign trade. The so-called "trade facilities bill," in addition to amending the overseas trade act, 1920, and overseas trade amendment act, 1921, provides for a Government guarantee of interest and capital on foreign loans on the condition that the proceeds are spent for British manufactures. The terms of the original export credit scheme and of last June's amendment have been described in various issues of the Bulletin.<sup>1</sup> With the amendments made last summer, it was possible for an exporter to be guaranteed up to 85 per cent of the selling price of his goods, on condition that he would be responsible for one-half the loss in case the transaction was not successful. It was customary for the export credit office of the Board of Trade to require security from the importer of the goods. In case of failure to remit, these securities could be sold and the exporter reimbursed to this amount. If the selling value of the securities did not cover the cost of the goods, the Government was responsible for one-half the loss and the exporter for the other half. Banks might also receive Government guarantees on the same terms, up to 70 per cent of the value of the goods. In the original act, there was another arrangement whereby the exporter might receive a cash advance from the Government for 80 per cent of the cost of the goods. According to the terms of the overseas trade act, loans had to be liquidated by September, 1925. The countries to which the scheme applied were mostly eastern European nations, although the British Empire was added to the original list at the time of the amendment of the act. It has been widely commented on in the British press that in spite of these very favorable terms, the scheme has not been used. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Board of Trade lacks the facilities for determining the validity of a credit operation; also that short-term arrangements can always be made through ordinary channels, if there is an effective demand.

The new trade facilities bill goes further and offers exporters a guarantee of 100 per cent of the invoice value of the goods, allows for the same recourse from the exporter in case of loss as was provided under the terms of the 85 per cent guarantee (in other words, up to 57½ per

<sup>1</sup> See Federal Reserve Bulletins for Dec., 1920, p. 1313; June and Aug., 1921, pp. 691, 954, 955.

cent of the bill), extends the terms to all countries, and the time limit for the liquidation of the guarantees and advances to September 28, 1927. The same sum, £26,000,000, is still available for the purposes of the act. This means that with six years to run, certain of these credits will be for capital expenditure. It is also provided in the new bill that once a firm has been approved by the export credits office, it may obtain "floating" guarantees or a line of credit, without going through the formality of having each individual transaction approved by the export credits office.

In view of the reception given the earlier scheme by traders (total credits extended during two years amount to less than £1,500,000), it seems problematical whether there will be any large increase in industrial activity as a result of this extension of the scheme. It is important, however, as an indication of British policy in connection with the whole question of stabilization of the international credit situation, and since this plan for the extension of trade credits has been followed up by a Government scheme for guaranteeing interest on capital loans, it represents an all-around scheme for giving aid to poor or undeveloped countries which may react very significantly upon British domestic industries.

The Government plan for guaranteeing interest and capital of loans to the colonies and foreign countries on condition that the proceeds of the loans be spent on British manufactures is also embodied in the trade facilities bill. This scheme is apparently being entered into on a rather modest scale, since £25,000,000 only may be borrowed. This means that the liability on the part of the Government for interest is a relatively small sum.

The terms of the bill are in part as follows:

(1) If the Treasury is satisfied that the proceeds of any loan proposed to be raised, whether within or without the United Kingdom, by any Government, any public authority, or any corporation or other body of persons, are to be applied toward or in connection with the carrying out of any capital undertaking, or in, or in connection with, the purchase of articles manufactured in the United Kingdom required for the purposes of any such undertaking, and that the application of the loan in the manner proposed is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom, the Treasury may, subject to the provisions of this section, guarantee in such manner and form and on such terms and conditions as they think proper the payment of the interest and principal of the loan or of either interest or principal: *Provided*, That the aggregate capital amount of the loans the principal or interest of which is guaranteed under this section shall not exceed the sum of £25,000,000.

(2) No guaranty shall be given by the Treasury under this section after the expiration of 12 months from the commencement of this act.

(3) In this section the expression "capital undertaking" means an undertaking involving capital expenditure.

Several foreign loans are being floated in London now, or their flotation is under consideration there. A £5,000,000 loan has just been raised for Kenya Colony in East Africa, a £3,000,000 loan is being floated for western Australia, and it is reported that £15,000,000 will probably be raised for railroad construction in Jugo-Slavia. It is also understood that the Government of Siam is trying to raise £2,000,000 there. It is possible that the loan to Jugo-Slavia may be guaranteed by the British Government.

#### INTERNATIONAL DEBT READJUSTMENT.

British policy with regard to interallied debt cancellations and the revision of the terms of the reparations agreement is linked with her policy of stimulating trade revival. In the course of the past few months several organizations and individuals of prominence have declared themselves in favor of the cancellation of a part or the whole of debts owed to Great Britain by her allies. At the same time there has been a repudiation of the suggestion that the United States cancel Great Britain's obligations to her. Among others the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce has sent a resolution to the Government urging debt reduction or cancellation on conditions to be determined. What these conditions might be are not indicated, but it may be assumed that Great Britain would exact some such conditions as were indicated as desirable for financial and economic rehabilitation by the Brussels Conference if she offered to cancel foreign obligations.

During the past month the developments with regard to reparations have not been encouraging. Discussion of the Wiesbaden agreement between the French and German Governments and the visit of the Reparations Commission to Berlin will be found on page 1429. The attitude of the British member of the Reparations Commission with regard to the Wiesbaden agreement has been published officially in England. It is not altogether favorable to the scheme. Although recognizing the desirability of France receiving payments in kind from Germany, Sir John Bradbury objects to her receiving more than her share—the equal

of 52 per cent—of the next four annual reparations payments (even though they be payments in kind), because he fears as a consequence that the other Allies may not receive their annual payments in full. He therefore recommends "that a provision should be inserted for the payment by France to the general reparation account from time to time (within the limits of the deferred debits for the time being outstanding) of any amounts which may be necessary to assure that the other Allies shall receive their proper proportions of the amounts due from Germany under the schedule of payments." In other words, the British member recommends that in case Germany defaults in her payments to Great Britain, Belgium, or Italy at the same time that she makes deliveries in kind to France, more than equal to the value of the French share of payments, France apportion to the other Allies their ratio of her receipts. The suggestion on the part of Germany that a method of reparations payments in kind be developed for England, as has been done for France in the Wiesbaden agreement, has not met with approval in England. Declaration of a moratorium for Germany after the payment of February 15 seems to be more favorably received.

## PRICES.

It is generally recognized in England that British export prices are as a rule higher than those of other leading European countries. It is doubtless to neutralize the effect of this, especially as it applies to the iron and steel industry, that the Government has offered to guarantee foreign capital loans if the funds borrowed are spent on British manufactures. Measured in terms of international value (taking the dollar as a basis) British prices in October may be estimated at an index of 145, French, 125, Italian, 123, and German, 77, as compared with 141 for the United States in the same month. These figures do not indicate the international competitive position of individual commodities but the approximate relationship of general prices in these different countries in terms of gold.

Considering the price level within the country, even with the reduction in wholesale prices which has occurred during the past 18 months, British internal prices are still between 75 and 100 per cent higher than before the war. In the following table present prices of certain leading commodities are compared with their prewar and postwar peak prices:

## PRICES FOR INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, 1921.

[In pence.]

	Unit.	1913, average.	Peak.	October, 1921.	October, 1921, per cent of pre- war.
Cotton, middling....	Pound.....	6.99	29.22	13.74	197
Wheat, red winter, American.....	100 pounds..	89.4	243	137.50	154
Tin plate.....	Box.....	166.5	924	254.25	153
Copper wire.....	Pound.....	10.08	19	11	109
Coal, steam smalls, best Cardiff.....	Ton.....	151	1,155	228	151
Pig iron, No. 3, Cleveland.....	do.....	704	2,775	1,440	205
Steel shapes, rounds and squares.....	do.....	2,123.8	7,560	2,760	130
Cotton yarns, 40's welf, American....	Pound.....	10.53	61.15	23	178
Worsted yarns, 2/40's worsted cross- breeds, 46's.....	do.....	24.9	138	37	149
Cotton cloth, 35- inch, 38 yards, 16 by 14.....	Yard.....	2.41	13.84	5.76	239

During the past month prices have continued to decline, the index of the Board of Trade for October showing a reduction in all commodities of 3.9 per cent, the Statist one of 7.4 per per cent, and the Economist, which in the three months immediately preceding had shown increases, a reduction of 6.8 per cent. Iron and steel and other building materials prices have continued to decline in November. Cotton has been weak, and manufacturing on such a reduced scale that talk of an organized scheme of short-time operation has been renewed. Prices established at the November wool auction were somewhat lower than the October level.

The increase of approximately £7,000,000 in the value of the export trade for October is accounted for to the extent of over £3,000,000 by exports of cotton yarns and cloth. There were increases also in the exports of woolen manufactures and other textiles as well as in iron and steel products, but the value of coal exports declined from the September average. Reexports were also larger in October than in September, cotton and wool showing the greatest increases over the preceding month. Imports were slightly lower in value in October than in September, due to decreases in food imports.

Production statistics for coal and iron and steel indicate an improvement in coal and pig-iron production as compared with the preceding month, but a reduction in the production of semifinished steel.

VOLUME OF BRITISH COMMODITY PRODUCTION, SHIP TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND TONNAGE MOVED ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

	Production (long tons, 000 omitted).			Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).	British railways (net ton-miles, 000,000 omitted).
	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings. <sup>1</sup>		
Monthly average:					
1913.....	23,957	855	639	<sup>2</sup> 2,002,699	.....
1920.....	19,128	667	755	<sup>2</sup> 3,603,131	.....
September.....	18,885	741	885	3,731,000	1,556
October.....	<sup>3</sup> 14,044	533	544	.....	944
November.....	15,920	403	505	.....	1,469
December.....	20,230	683	747	3,709,000	1,323
1921.					
January.....	21,805	642	493	.....	1,440
February.....	17,369	464	484	.....	1,276
March.....	16,437	386	359	<sup>4</sup> 3,799,000	1,273
April.....	<sup>5</sup> 1,950	60	71	.....	597
May.....	.....	14	6	.....	498
June.....	<sup>6</sup> 179	1	2	<sup>7</sup> 3,530,000	520
July.....	<sup>8</sup> 15,214	10	117	.....	1,088
August.....	16,594	94	434	.....	1,311
September.....	20,635	158	429	<sup>8</sup> 3,283,000	.....
October.....	<sup>2</sup> 21,090	235	402	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>2</sup> Average of 4 quarterly estimates.

<sup>3</sup> 5 weeks.

<sup>4</sup> Work suspended on all but 2,952,000 tons.

<sup>5</sup> First week in April.

<sup>6</sup> Production from Apr. 4 to July 4.

<sup>7</sup> Work suspended on all but 2,351,000 tons.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 731,000 tons on which work has been suspended and 457,000 tons delayed in completion.

The index of the cost of living constructed by the Ministry of Labor decreased from 210 during September (as compared with 100 in July, 1914) to 203 during October. Employment conditions were worse in October than in September, however, the percentage of trade-union members out of work averaging 15.6 at the end of October, as compared with 14.8 at the end of September. The percentage of unemployed among those people who are insured under the unemployment insurance act increased from 12.2 at the end of September to 12.8 at the end of October. There were 1,611,000 people registered at employment offices on October 28, as compared with 1,405,000 on September 30.

#### FRANCE.<sup>1</sup>

##### RAILWAY REORGANIZATION.

On October 28 the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill which had already been approved by the Senate, reorganizing the railway system of France. In France, as in most of the belligerent countries, the problem of railroad finance became urgent as soon as the war was over. The Government owed large sums of money to the railroads and the railroads to the Government. The French situation is only in

part an outgrowth of the war. The debts of the railroads to the State originated in 1883. At that time the Government, in order to encourage the extension of railway systems into regions where the service would not be immediately profitable, guaranteed the interest on money loaned by private investors to the railroads. In 1913 part of the money advanced by the Government on these interest payments had been paid back, but the amount still owed by the Orleans, the Midi, and the Est railways totaled about 617,000,000 francs. In that year three of the railroad companies, the Nord, the Est, and the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranée, made profits which totaled 23,500,000 francs, the Orleans and the Midi had a deficit of 8,500,000 francs, and the State railway had a deficit of 84,000,000 francs. With the outbreak of the war all profits disappeared and deficits, which, under a law of December, 1914, were met by the State, increased. From 1914 through 1920 the total deficit is placed at 5,570,000,000 francs. The deficit for 1921 will be less than that for 1920, but it is estimated that it will amount to 1,500,000,000 francs.

Under the new system the railways are fused into one financial organization which will pool their common resources. Each line will pay a fixed rate of interest on its stock and will receive a bonus for improvements and efficiency in management. Any surplus will be paid into a common fund. The debt of the railroads to the State is considered to be canceled by the State's debt for war services and war damages. Until 1927, if the operating expenses of the system are not met by its income, the difference will be provided for by the issue of bonds, the interest on which will be guaranteed by the State, and at that date a new set of regulations as regards rate-making will be drawn up.

The combined roads will be managed by a central railway council, which is to be composed of representatives of the management and the workers of each line and of the public, presided over by the Minister of Public Works. Each line will keep its own internal organization. Before the reorganization of the railroads can go into effect the plan must be approved by the stockholders of the various lines, but there seems to be every prospect of its being approved. It is thought that the new scheme will not only relieve the State finances but that it will improve the quality of French railway service. Plans for increasing the use of electricity in the operation of the roads are well under way. The Midi Railway began the electrification of its system before the war. The Orleans and the Paris-Lyons-and-Mediterranée railroads have been proceeding with this work more recently. There are at the pres-

<sup>1</sup> French price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 1463, 1465, 1468, 1469, and 1499.

ent time about 9,000 kilometers of electrified railways in France, and the use of France's abundant water power in providing electricity for this work results in a great saving of coal and a proportionate reduction of expense.

Although the burden of railway finance is regarded as removed from the French budget for 1922, the Commission of Finance of the Chamber of Deputies has reluctantly decided that it will be impossible to balance receipts and expenditures in the French budget next year. The commission has been discussing the question with the Minister of Finance ever since late summer. Both took the position that the budget must be balanced, but the commission wished to achieve this end mainly by decreasing Government expenditures, the Minister of Finance mainly by increasing taxes. Decreasing public expenditures was a difficult task. One-half of next year's budget is taken by the charges on the public debt. One-half of the remainder is concerned with military expenditures which the French Government feels to be indispensable. On the other hand, the Commission of Finance is convinced that the industrial condition of France at the present time does not warrant any increase in taxes. On October 28, after the Government had reduced expenditures as far as it felt was compatible with public welfare, the Minister of Finance presented the following estimates for the 1922 budget to the commission:

	Francs.
Expenditures.....	24,953,000,000
Receipts.....	23,328,000,000
Deficit.....	1,625,000,000

However, these figures do not include cost-of-living bonuses for public employees, which have been abandoned in principle as of December 31. It is very likely that these bonuses will be returned to the budget by the Chamber of Deputies itself or the Senate. They will add 700,000,000 francs to the public expenditures for the year. The Finance Commission found its way out of the dilemma presented by the deficit by voting to issue short-term bonds to the amount of 1,500,000,000 francs, and increasing the tax receipts by improving the efficiency of the tax-collecting agencies. It is thought that bonds to this amount can be issued without increasing the public debt, since the war-profits tax is payable in Government rentes, and the Finance Minister estimates that rentes amounting to 1,500,000,000 francs will be canceled during 1922 by payments on the war profits tax.

It is difficult to measure the extent of the industrial depression in France. It is impossible to tell from the statements of the private banks how the volume of commercial bills has

varied in the last year. Their statements do not separate commercial and treasury bills discounted, and though the combined item increased from 8,757,000,000 francs to 9,665,000,000 francs from August 31, 1920, to August 31, 1921, it seems probable that the increase consisted of treasury rather than commercial bills. The situation as to acceptance liabilities and deposit accounts is clearer, however. Acceptance liabilities have decreased from 200,829,000 francs to 107,330,000 francs within the year. Ordinary deposits have remained at substantially the same level, but credits in current account have fallen from 8,036,000,000 francs to 7,617,000,000 francs. The decrease in acceptance liabilities has taken place since February, and the drop was particularly sharp in July and August. The following table gives in comparative form the consolidated statements of the three most important private banks in France for December 31, 1913, August 31, 1920, and August 31, 1921:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT FOR LE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS; LE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS; LA SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE POUR FAVORISER LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE EN FRANCE.

[In thousands of francs.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Aug. 31, 1921.
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Cash in vaults and balance at banks.....	470,967	1,239,436	1,188,775
Bills discounted and short-time national-defense securities.....	3,493,548	8,756,985	9,664,520
Advances on securities, including stock-exchange loans.....	1,058,257	790,750	580,395
Debits in current account.....	1,463,905	3,423,314	2,182,621
Securities, including rentes.....	63,200	79,508	68,369
Forward exchange operations <sup>1,2</sup> .....	.....	231,621	156,514
Due from banks and bankers <sup>2</sup> .....	94,277	182,986	156,294
Customers' liabilities on acceptances <sup>2</sup> .....	175,076	89,270	54,276
Financial participations <sup>2,3</sup> .....	74,869	54,710	42,122
Coupons uncollected <sup>2</sup> .....	42,300	20,117	21,122
Agencies outside of Europe <sup>2</sup> .....	17,575	.....	11,675
Real estate.....	101,410	106,422	106,422
Sundry assets <sup>1,2</sup> .....	119,005	189,542	236,898
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,174,389</b>	<b>15,164,661</b>	<b>14,470,003</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Capital paid in.....	760,000	4,732,038	750,000
Reserve.....	328,861	318,780	321,748
Deposits (checking accounts, deposit certificates payable at sight, discount account).....	2,071,097	4,785,373	4,788,837
Credits in current account.....	3,066,837	8,035,653	7,617,441
Deposits payable at fixed date.....	296,865	234,228	243,649
Acceptance liabilities.....	493,032	200,829	107,330
Uncollected funds <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	158,245	90,231
Forward exchange operations <sup>1,2</sup> .....	.....	231,621	156,514
Agencies outside of Europe <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	1,041	.....
Profit and loss <sup>1,2</sup> .....	13,371	10,910	15,124
Sundry liabilities.....	199,326	395,943	379,129
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,174,389</b>	<b>15,164,661</b>	<b>14,470,003</b>

<sup>1</sup> Le Crédit Lyonnais.

<sup>2</sup> Le Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

<sup>3</sup> La Société Générale pour Favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

<sup>4</sup> This increase is due to the fact that the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris authorized an increase of 50,000,000 francs in its capital, of which 32,038,000 francs had been paid in on Aug. 31, 1920.



Foreign trade figures for October show a decrease in imports of 1,193,000 metric tons and an increase in exports amounting to 68,000 tons. The value of imports for the

month exceeded exports by 468,000,000 francs. The following table gives a brief survey of business indexes for France:

FRENCH BUSINESS INDEXES.

	Pig iron production.	Crude steel production.	Coal.			Raw cotton imported for consumption.	Cotton stocks at Havre. <sup>1</sup>	Raw silk imported for consumption.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Number of unemployed receiving State or municipal aid. <sup>2</sup>
			Produced.	Stocks at mines. <sup>1</sup>	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.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	
1913, average.....	436	393	3,338	279	1,558	27,423	274	629	3,685	1,840	
1920, average.....	278	247	2,025	279	2,022	19,576	225	390	4,245	1,039	439,522
1921.											
January.....	293	268	2,352	879	1,738	26,393	200	161	3,702	1,117	71,774
February.....	292	264	2,137	.....	1,177	14,199	196	97	2,579	1,414	89,289
March.....	300	251	2,255	.....	1,256	10,323	185	73	2,827	1,069	88,382
April.....	292	257	2,258	1,566	1,066	12,696	167	251	2,652	1,154	75,569
May.....	283	244	2,108	1,363	731	7,710	169	161	2,250	1,168	60,362
June.....	285	245	1,762	1,190	608	14,013	136	174	2,047	1,405	55,439
July.....	266	224	2,280	1,256	660	6,539	131	51	2,164	1,194	37,226
August.....	255	233	2,403	1,353	1,065	10,700	132	201	2,593	1,035	27,467
September.....	.....	.....	2,432	1,476	1,874	11,769	131	261	3,993	1,173	20,408
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	2,800	1,241	516,518

<sup>1</sup> End of month.  
<sup>2</sup> End of month. These figures represent only a relatively small proportion of the unemployed in France.  
<sup>3</sup> Does not include Lorraine.  
<sup>4</sup> End of December, 1920.  
<sup>5</sup> Provisional.

The general price level in France declined slightly during October. The index number of the French General Statistical Office decreased from 344 to 332 during the month. However, in France as in the United States, there is no general uniformity in the relation of commodity prices to their 1913 level. During October raw silk prices in France were four times as high as they were before the war; gasoline and kerosene prices stood at 350, meat prices at about 340, as compared with 100 in 1913, while the price of Para rubber in October was only 50 per cent of its 1913 price. Of the prices which were below the general level indicated by the General Statistical Office index number, metal prices make up the most conspicuous group. English pig tin in October cost only about 70 per cent more than it did in 1913, pig iron cost about 100 per cent more, copper 114 per cent, and lead 260 per cent more than it did before the war, while the general level was about 230 per cent above the prewar average. The following table summarizes commodity price indexes for France during the last two years. It uses 1913 prices as 100 and gives the highest price in 1920, the highest price so far in 1921, and the October, 1921, price in relation to the 1913 level. The prices upon which this table is based have been communicated to the office of the Federal Reserve Board by the American consul in Paris.

FRENCH COMMODITY PRICE INDEXES.

[1913=100.]

Commodity.	High point in 1920.		High point in 1921.		October 1921.
	Month.	Index.	Month.	Index.	
Pig iron.....	July.....	722	January.....	417	206
Steel beams.....	May-September.	622	.....do.....	361	292
Copper bars.....	April.....	378	.....do.....	271	224
Pig tin.....	March.....	408	.....do.....	232	171
Lead bars.....	April.....	512	.....do.....	300	261
Zinc bars.....	.....do.....	516	.....do.....	232	238
Copper wire.....	September.....	517	.....do.....	319	41
Rubber.....	March.....	187	.....do.....	65	41
Nitrate of soda.....	April.....	374	.....do.....	478	314
Gasoline.....	August-December.	429	January-April.	429	353
Raw silk.....	April.....	962	September.....	445	445
Silk yarn.....	May.....	895	January.....	399	.....
Raw cotton.....	April.....	1,081	.....do.....	417	417
Grease wool.....	.....do.....	300	July.....	805	274
Wheat, native.....	August-December.	305	May.....	307	220
Barley, native.....	February.....	433	March.....	424	341
Potatoes.....	November-December.	515	May.....	599	284
Bees, live.....	December.....	545	January.....	515	337
Coffee.....	April.....	518	.....do.....	219	.....
Cheese, Camembert.....	March.....	396	February.....	421	291

ITALY.<sup>1</sup>

Between November, 1920, when wholesale prices in Italy were higher than at any time since the armistice, and June, 1921, prices steadily declined; in the latter month the Bachi index number for all commodities stood

<sup>1</sup> Italian price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 1463, 1465, 1468, 1469, and 1500.

at 81.49, as compared with 107.33 in November, 1920, the average monthly prices in 1920 being taken as 100.

Beginning with July, prices have increased again, the index number for October (96) being only four points under the 1920 average. The decline of prices between November and June was most important in the textile, minerals and metals, and chemicals groups, the index numbers for these groups standing at 45.8, 60.4, and 63.4 in June as compared with an average of 100 in 1920. If these group indexes are compared with those for the spring months of 1920, when the peak of high prices was reached, it will be seen that the total decline of prices by June of this year had amounted to about 65 per cent for the textile group and about 48 per cent for both chemical products and minerals and metals.

Since June, the upward movement of prices has likewise been greatest in textiles. The index number for this group increased from 46 in June to 76 in October, or over 65 per cent. During the same period the index number for chemical products increased from 63 to 75, or about 19 per cent, while that for minerals and metals remained practically stationary until September and showed in October an increase of less than 7 per cent over June.

For foodstuffs, both animal and vegetable, the lowest prices were likewise attained in June, and since then there has been an upward movement. For both of these groups, however, as may be seen from the table on page 1465, the lowest monthly indexes for this year were in the neighborhood of 100, that is, approximately the same as the monthly average for 1920. By June, the decline from the maximum in the case of vegetable foods was about 10 per cent and in the case of animal foods about 20 per cent. Between June and October, however, the index numbers for vegetable foods advanced again from 97 to 116, or about 20 per cent, and that for animal foods from 101 to 129, or about 28 per cent. Wholesale prices for food, therefore, were at the highest point ever attained in October of this year.

The general and steady rise in prices in recent months does not appear to be connected with any change in the monetary or banking situation. The deflation of the bank-note circulation continued later than June, the circulation for September 10 being 17,879,000,000 lire as compared with 18,158,000,000 lire on June 30. Preliminary and very incomplete figures regarding the note circulation at the end of September seem to indicate an expansion of circulation during that month, but,

if so, it was not on a scale sufficient to account for the complete change in the price trend. Neither do the latest available bank reports seem to indicate the beginning of a new period of credit expansion after the month of June.

The most important general factor has undoubtedly been the fall in value of foreign exchange beginning with the month of June. The close connection between the movement of foreign exchange rates and prices during the first 10 months of this year is clearly shown in the following table, which contains, on the one hand, the average monthly quotations of the lira in New York and, on the other, the monthly index numbers of prices in Italy:

	Average monthly quotation of the lira in New York.	Bachi Index number of wholesale prices.
January, 1921.....	\$0.036	103
February, 1921.....	.037	98
March, 1921.....	.039	97
April, 1921.....	.046	94
May, 1921.....	.053	88
June, 1921.....	.050	81
July, 1921.....	.045	83
August, 1921.....	.043	87
September, 1921.....	.042	93
October, 1921.....	.040	96

In certain instances, notably among the chemical products, the rise in prices may be accounted for to a certain extent, at least, by the provisions of the new tariff which went into effect on July 1. As far as foodstuffs are concerned, a certain allowance has to be made for seasonal fluctuations in such commodities as potatoes and eggs. In other instances the rise in prices can be traced to deficient crops. This applies, however, only to a limited number of commodities, such as wine and olive oil. On the whole, as may be seen from the table below, the crop situation has been favorable this year, most of the crops having been larger than in the two preceding years and in some cases even exceeding the crops of the years immediately preceding the war:

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN CROPS IN 1921, 1920, 1919, AND 1911-1913.

[In quintals.]

	1921	1920	1919	1911-1913 (annual average).
Wheat.....	51,200,000	38,466,000	46,204,000	51,972,000
Rye.....	1,300,000	1,153,000	1,161,000	1,369,000
Barley.....	2,400,000	1,278,000	1,813,000	2,183,000
Oats.....	5,500,000	3,516,000	5,036,000	5,454,000
Rice.....	4,700,000	4,512,000	4,867,000	4,873,000
Maize.....	24,000,000	22,683,000	21,806,000	25,464,000
Potatoes.....	15,000,000	14,223,000	13,875,000	16,710,000
Sugar beets.....	15,000,000	11,999,000	15,000,000	20,858,000

The determining factor in the movement of food prices relates to the question of Government control and the adjustment of prices to new conditions of trade. During recent months there has been a gradual relinquishment of Government price control, accompanied by temporary provisions for the transition period. Rye and maize, for which Government control was discontinued on July 1, advanced 13 and 12 per cent, respectively, between June and September. Butter and cheese advanced during the same period 67 and 27 per cent, respectively, as the result of a decree authorizing the exportation abroad of a certain amount of these commodities.

As regards wheat, free trade in domestic wheat recommenced July 1 and the Government requisition of grain was discontinued with this year's crop. As may be seen from the table above, the wheat crop this year has been very good, with the result that it is estimated that foreign grain imports will not exceed 8,000,000 quintals in 1921-22, while in 1920-21 it was necessary to import 20,000,000 quintals. Moreover, according to a statement by Minister of Finance Soleri, the Government acquired abroad a considerable amount of grain when exchange rates were favorable to Italy. In spite of these factors, the price of soft grain advanced from 104.40 lire to 128 lire per quintal and that of hard grain from 119 lire to 160 lire per quintal between June and September. This resulted from various Government provisions which were designed to protect the interests of agriculturists. Thus, although compulsory requisition of grain had ceased, the producers were given the option of selling this year's grain to the provincial government commissions at the original requisition price which was fixed for this year's crop a year ago last May (i. e., in May, 1920). This price was considerably higher than the requisition price for last year. Although it appears that the amount of wheat actually sold by the producers to the provincial commissions has not been large, the privilege of doing so has tended to drive free market prices up to the level of the prices paid by the Government commissions. On September 1 foreign wheat was placed on the list of free imports, but the possible effect of this on the price of wheat is difficult to estimate in view of the depreciation of the lira abroad.

The advance in the price of textiles (which have increased more than any other group in the last few months) is due in the first place to the rise in the price of cotton in the international market, a fact which has been further aggravated for Italy by the depreciation of her exchange. Another factor leading to higher

prices of textiles is the shortage of raw silk. International demand for Italian silk has been greater than normal, because of the unfavorable position of the eastern currencies due to the rise in the price of silver. There has also been a large increase in the demand for woolsens. The textile trades seem to be the only ones in which the advance in prices corresponds to an actual though limited revival of industrial activity following upon the liquidation of last year.

The latest official statistics of unemployment refer to September 1 and show a slight decrease in the number of unemployed in the textile industries as compared with August 1. The total number of unemployed in industries on September 1 was estimated at about 471,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the number who were out of work on August 1 and of 88 per cent over those out of work on May 1. The largest increase during the month of August occurred in the building and construction trades, in the metal and machine industries, and in agriculture, absolute numbers of unemployed workers in these industries being 130,000, 73,000, and 69,000, respectively, on September 1. Over 186,000 workers were employed in shifts and 34,000 were working part time.

Although no statistical data regarding industrial conditions during September and October are as yet available, reports from both employers and labor organizations seem to indicate a more serious business depression than at earlier dates rather than an industrial recovery. There has been widespread revision of wages, and it is stated by the Minister of Industry that 75 per cent of the workers had accepted by the end of October new agreements based on a lower wage scale.

At the request of the General Confederation of Labor, the Government has appointed a commission to investigate the industrial situation as regards the question of the cost of production, the cost of living, foreign competition, and tariff provisions. The commission, which consists of eight representatives of employers' associations, eight representatives of labor organizations of various political shades, and eight experts appointed by the Government, is to submit its report within one month's time. The creation of this commission has caused considerable apprehension among business groups, who see in it a new phase of State and labor control over industry. The Minister of Industries, on the other hand, has denied that the commission is to do more than study the general conditions of industry. Investigations of individual businesses are not to be made.

GERMANY.<sup>1</sup>

The most important events of an industrial and financial nature in Germany during the last of October and the first of November were the partition of Upper Silesia, the fluctuation of mark exchange, and the spectacular rise in prices. The political consequence of the partition of Upper Silesia was the resignation of the Wirth Cabinet. On October 26 Dr. Wirth again appeared before the Reichstag as Chancellor, with the portfolio of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and accompanied by a new Cabinet. Two Cabinet positions remain to be filled, however. The Minister for Food and Agriculture is at present also filling the post of the Finance Minister, and the post of Minister of Reconstruction is not being filled at all, in the hope that Dr. Rathenau, who acted as Minister of Reconstruction in the first Wirth Cabinet, may decide to return.

Conjectures as to changes in the terms of reparations payments have been rife during the month, and fluctuations in mark exchange have been extreme. During November the low quotations for the mark in New York were reached on November 7 and 26, when it was quoted at one-third of a cent. The average quotation for the month was 0.38 cent.

Part of this depreciation of the mark is attributed by officials of the German Government to speculation in exchange, and the Government is planning to introduce as one of its new tax measures a bill taxing every exchange transaction. In this connection there are also to be further attempts to restrict imports. The "gold-agio" by which customs rates are multiplied if payments are made in paper marks was increased to 3,900 on November 20 and more stringent measures are to be taken to restrict luxury imports.

Foreign trade figures for September show that the unfavorable balance in Germany's foreign commerce increased during the summer. Figures for the first four months of 1921 are not available, but the following table gives those for the succeeding five months of the year and shows the growing adverse balance:

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE.<sup>2</sup>

[In millions of paper marks.]

1921	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
May.....	5,486	4,558	928
June.....	6,409	5,432	977
July.....	7,580	6,212	1,368
August.....	9,418	6,683	2,725
September.....	19,668	7,519	3,149

<sup>1</sup> German price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 1463, 1465, 1468, 1469 and 1501.

<sup>2</sup> Not including deliveries on reparations account. All these figures are subject to revision.

One reason that the value of the import trade exceeds that of the export trade is the disparity between German prices and those of the rest of the world. The Germans are selling cheap and buying dear, and the difference between prices at home expressed in terms of marks has increased during the summer and fall. On page 1071 of the September issue of the BULLETIN there appears a table comparing prices in the United States, England, and France, expressed in marks, with internal prices in Germany according to the index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung. Prices in the United States, England, and France in terms of marks were obtained by multiplying a wholesale price index number for each country by an index showing the appreciation of the currency of that country in terms of the mark. In the following table the compilation which appeared in the September BULLETIN is brought to date, and the increase in the disparity between internal and external mark prices is made clear:

## GERMAN PRICES.

[Prewar prices=100.]

	External prices.			Internal prices (index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung). <sup>4</sup>
	In the United States (price in marks of commodities in the United States). <sup>1</sup>	In England (price in marks of commodities in England). <sup>2</sup>	In France (price in marks of commodities in France). <sup>3</sup>	
1921.				
January.....	2,426.7	3,021.8	2,125.4	1,603
April.....	2,166.9	2,526.8	1,971.0	1,410
July.....	2,578.6	2,704.6	2,482.0	1,467
August.....	2,865.4	2,930.2	2,702.7	1,723
September.....	3,744.6	3,836.8	3,399.2	1,777
October.....	5,006.3	5,198.8	4,430.7	1,993

<sup>1</sup> Cost of the dollar in marks (parity=100)×Federal Reserve Board index number

<sup>2</sup> Cost of the pound sterling in marks (parity=100)×Board of Trade index number

<sup>3</sup> Cost of the franc in marks (parity=100)×Statistique Generale index number

<sup>4</sup> First of month figures.

The effect of the unfavorable exchange rates on internal prices in Germany is well brought out by two group indexes of the wholesale price index compiled by the German Federal Statistical Office. These group indexes are similar to two of the group indexes of the wholesale price index which is computed by the Federal Reserve Board for the United States. They show the relative prices of goods produced in Germany as compared with goods imported into Germany. The following table

shows the movement of these two groups as compared with the movement of wholesale prices in general in Germany according to this index number.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE.

[1913 prices=100.]

	Goods produced (16 com- modities).	Goods imported (22 com- modities).	All com- modities (38 com- modities).
1920 average.....	1,253	2,609	1,479
1921.			
January.....	1,363	1,805	1,436
February.....	1,320	1,645	1,372
March.....	1,282	1,598	1,334
April.....	1,280	1,544	1,323
May.....	1,266	1,507	1,306
June.....	1,320	1,592	1,365
July.....	1,369	1,708	1,425
August.....	1,913	1,935	1,917
September.....	1,952	2,643	2,067

The panic of retail buying which has taken place in Germany within the last month has made it obvious that the difference between internal and external prices in Germany will probably not continue to increase. The decline in the foreign exchange value of the mark has made the whole German population want to possess goods rather than marks. According to cable dispatches retailers' stocks have been almost completely exhausted by the excited buying. This depletion of stocks will naturally result in an increase in wholesale prices which will bring German internal prices into closer harmony with prices abroad.

The latest figures available on the cost of living in Germany show that according to the index number of the Statistical Office in Berlin-Schöneberg the cost of living rose from 1,212 in September to 1,340 in October, in each case using 1913 as 100. The index of the Federal Statistical Office shows an increase from 1,062 in September to 1,146 in October. This index uses 1913-14 prices as 100. Information recently made available in this country in regard to the weighting of the Federal cost of living index explains the difference between this index number and those of Dr. Elsas in Frankfurt and Dr. Kuczynski in Berlin-Schöneberg. The Federal index is weighted according to the present-day consumption of the working class in Germany and thus compares the cost of their present standard of living with what that same standard would have cost before the war. The other two indexes compute as nearly as possible the cost of the prewar consumption of the working class at the present time. In addition the Federal Statistical Office does not include

the cost of clothing, which is included in the other two indexes.

The increase in prices in Germany during the last few months and the fall in the exchange value of the mark have completely vitiated any plans made by the German Ministry of Finance early in the summer. On November 4 the acting Minister of Finance presented to the Reichstag new estimates of expenditure and revenue for the year which will end March 31, 1922.

ESTIMATES FOR THE 1921-22 BUDGET IN GERMANY AS OF Nov. 4, 1921.

[In millions of marks.]

	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.
Ordinary.....	61,200	114,250
Extraordinary.....	110,050	37,000
Total.....	171,250	171,250

The ordinary receipts include revenue from taxes and Government monopolies, while the extraordinary receipts will consist exclusively of loans. It was estimated that new taxes proposed would yield from 40,000,000,000 to 42,000,000,000 marks in the fiscal year. From April 1 to September 30, 1921, the Government has received 33,144,000,000 marks in taxes, and in the same period Treasury bills outstanding have increased 44,079,000,000 marks.

The new Government has not announced plans for meeting the installments due on reparations account on January 15 and February 15, 1922. Negotiations as to a loan from German industrials continue, but have not yet drawn to any definite conclusion, and efforts to raise a loan in London have as yet been without result.

In the second week in November the Reparations Commission went to Berlin to investigate the situation there at first hand. The outcome of this visit was a telegram sent to Berlin on December 2, urgently requesting the German Government to give its full attention to the steps immediately necessary to insure payments of the January and February installments due on reparations account. The telegram emphasizes the fact that the Reparations Commission is persuaded that the difficulties encountered by the German Government—difficulties which are closely connected with the recent fall of mark exchange—are of a financial rather than an economic character and are in great measure due to the failure of the German Government to balance its budget.

The Wiesbaden agreement has been approved only in principle by the Reparations Commission, and has been referred to the Allied Governments. Under this agreement Germany agrees to furnish France with goods for reconstruction purposes to the value of 7,000,000,000 gold marks within the next 4½ years, provided that they are ordered by the "sinistrés" (French of the devastated regions). However, at the time of their delivery, Germany is to receive credit on reparations account for only a part of the goods delivered. According to the agreement, 35 to 45 per cent of the value of the goods delivered in the next 4½ years will be credited on reparations account in the year of delivery, but in no case is the amount credited to exceed 1,000,000,000 marks. It is obvious that in order to receive a credit of a billion gold marks for goods delivered to France, it will be necessary for Germany to turn over goods to the value of at least 2,220,000,000 gold marks in any one year. On the difference between the value of the goods delivered and the amount credited on reparations account, France is to pay 5 per cent simple interest. Deliveries under this agreement will cease in 1926. The balances which are not credited on reparations account currently are to be credited on that account in the future, and in each year from 1926 to 1936 Germany will be credited with a sum not to exceed France's share of reparations payments in that year. Thus the sum owed by France to Germany for 55 to 65 per cent of the deliveries made from 1921 to 1926 will gradually be diminished. In 1936 if there is still a balance due to Germany it will be settled in four half-yearly payments.

Although there may be some question as to whether France can absorb goods to this amount in the near future, it is obvious that, if she can, this arrangement is very advantageous from the French point of view. Under the terms of the May reparations agreement she would probably receive about 1,664,000,000 gold marks each year during the next four years (supposing the tax on exports to yield 1,200,000,000 gold marks a year). Under the Wiesbaden arrangement, supposing that deliveries of the 7,000,000,000 gold marks' worth of goods were spread evenly over the 4½ years, France would receive from Germany each year 1,550,000,000 gold marks' worth of goods, would credit her on reparations account with not more than 697,500,000 gold marks (45 per cent), and would receive in addition 966,500,000 gold marks in other forms (that is, the difference between the total sum due France on reparations account, 1,664,000,000

gold marks, and 45 per cent of the value of the goods delivered).

Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate on the Reparations Commission, in reporting to his Government on the subject, pointed out that Germany has by this agreement assumed an additional burden, inasmuch as she has promised to make deliveries in excess of those laid down in the London reparations agreement. The report goes on to say:

REGARD being had to what has been said and written in Germany, not merely by the general public, but by responsible members of the Government, of the difficulty anticipated in carrying out the obligations imposed by the schedule of payments themselves, it is somewhat remarkable that Germany should now be prepared voluntarily to assume this additional burden.

Doubtless among the reasons which have led her to do so are a genuine desire on the part of the present German Government to remove the open sore constituted by the ruins of northern France, and of belief—probably well founded—that the industrial and financial circumstances of Germany at the present time are such that it is advantageous to purchase a measure of relief from the burden of finding foreign currencies even at the expense of a more than equivalent obligation which can be discharged by the export of merchandise.

But when full weight has been given to these considerations, the fact remains that the potential dimensions of the additional burden are so great that it would be unwise to assume that it can be borne without prejudice to the performance by Germany of her obligations under the schedule of payments.

If there were reasonable grounds for anticipating that the obligations under the schedule of payments could be maintained, and would be discharged, in full, during the whole of the period contemplated by the Wiesbaden agreement, the excess deliveries to France being made in addition, it would be not unreasonable to allow to France the full advantage of the acceleration in the payment of her share of reparations for which she has been able to arrange.

The obligations of the schedule of payments were, however, fixed as recently as May last and they then represented, in the opinion of the Reparations Commission and of the allied Governments, the maximum burden which in the light of the indications available Germany could be expected to be able to bear.

In the event of the German Government finding itself in difficulties in regard to the installments due on reparations account for the current reparation year or on subsequent installments, it is inevitable (whatever may be its intentions at the present time) that the additional obligations undertaken to France would not only be pleaded as a ground for consideration, but would, in fact, constitute in favor of such consideration a plea which could not be ignored by the Allied Governments.

It results from these considerations that the contingency in which the additional deliveries to France would have, in substance, to be treated by the Allied Powers as a whole—notwithstanding the provisions for deferred credit contained in the agreement—as an integral part of the current effort of Germany to satisfy her treaty obligations is one which can not be left out of account.

If that contingency should arise, the effect of the agreement would be, not that, thanks to a special voluntary effort on the part of Germany, France would have secured, without prejudice to her Allies, a part of her share of reparation earlier than would otherwise have been possible, but merely that an alteration in favor of France and to the detriment of the other Allies would have been

brought about in the distribution as between the Allies of the available reparation receipts over a very considerable period. The other Allies would, in substance, be advancing to France on a 5 per cent basis, their shares of that part of the annual reparation payments of Germany with which France was not currently charged, on the security—not of the French Government—but of the French share of whatever may be the current receipts in respect of German reparation in the somewhat remote future.

Opinions may differ as to the precise value of this security, but unless the other Allied Powers are prepared to modify in favor of France the existing treaty provisions and inter-allied agreements relating to priorities and to the distribution of reparations receipts, it can hardly be regarded as in itself providing adequate protection for the rights of the other Allies, and further safeguards will be required \* \* \*

The safeguards which are envisaged as necessary by my Italian and Belgian colleagues on the Reparations Commission and myself and for which we presume that our respective Governments will desire to stipulate are—

(1) That a limit of time should be laid down after the expiration of which no new deferment of debit should be permitted, and the liquidation of the existing deferred debits should commence to be made by regular annual installments. The precise length of this period should be determined upon an estimate of the time necessary to carry out the main work of reconstruction, regard being had to the time required by Germany to affect the necessary supplies. In view of the delays which are inevitable in regard to operations of the magnitude of those contemplated, the prescribed period might be reasonably somewhat longer than the 4½ years initial period under the agreement, but it should not exceed seven years.

(2) That in no circumstances should the aggregate amount for which debit against France for the time being stands deferred be allowed to exceed a prescribed amount, say, 4 milliards gold marks.

(3) That a provision should be inserted for the payment by France to the general reparation account from time to time (within the limits of the deferred debits for the time being outstanding) of any amounts which may be necessary to secure that the other Allies shall receive their proper proportions of the amounts due from Germany under the schedule of payments.

Subject to the introduction of these safeguards, to which it would not appear that legitimate exception could be taken, the arrangements contemplated by the agreement may be expected to accelerate the solution of the reparation problem on practical lines in a manner advantageous to France without prejudicing the interest of other Powers, and it is upon this ground that the Reparations Commission has unanimously recommended them for favorable examination by the Allied Governments.

If the Allied Governments approve the general scheme, subject to whatever safeguards they may decide to be necessary, there will remain certain subsidiary points for the Reparations Commission to consider—among others:

(1) The proposed omission of the excess deliveries from the index figure determining the annual liability under the schedule of payments, until such time as these deliveries are finally brought to account for reparations purposes.

(2) The special arrangements for substitution in respect of articles of which France is entitled to restitution by identity involving in certain cases money payments; and

(3) The special arrangements in regard to the delivery of coal and the prices to be credited or debited which in several particulars affect the interests of other Powers.

## SCANDINAVIA.

The movement of wholesale prices in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark has followed the same general trend as the world-wide course of prices during the past three years. The slump in prices which occurred in most countries after the armistice was also to be noted in Scandinavia and was followed by a similar sharp upward movement in the latter months of 1919, which reached its peak in the summer and autumn of 1920. Up to October, 1921, the precipitous decline, which set in after the turning point in the boom period, had carried prices down 53 per cent from the peak for Sweden, 50 per cent for Denmark, and 33 per cent for Norway.

Prices in Sweden reached a crest in December, 1918, during the cycle of rising prices preceding the post-armistice decline. In the other two countries peak prices were attained in the second upward movement of prices which culminated in 1920. The Norwegian price index registered its highest figure (425) in September, 1920, whereas the peak of Danish prices (403) was not reached till October. Price declines in all these countries began later than in the United States, where the climax was reached in May, 1920.

## PRICES AND EXCHANGE RATES.

It is interesting to note that Norwegian prices, which had closely paralleled Swedish prices throughout the first few months of 1920, rose sharply above them following April, 1920. A sharp decline in Norwegian currency as measured in Swedish money began in March. Christiania kroner were quoted at 93.4 per cent of Swedish kronor in January, 1920, and kept at about this level through February. In March, 1920, they dropped to 88.7 per cent, and after a slight rally in April continued to decline to the low figure of 69.4 in September. It is thus seen that the advance in prices occurred two months later than the beginning of the decline in Norwegian exchange, attributable to the fact that the exchange market is the more sensitive one and reflects underlying changes sooner than commodity prices. No further marked peculiarities occurred in the price movements of these three countries, as compared with the world movement, until July, 1921. The interval from September-October, 1920, to July, 1921, shows approximately the same rate of decline as in England, followed by

a slowing down and slight stabilization in the summer of 1921. Beginning in August, however, prices in the three Scandinavian countries commenced to diverge from one another. In Sweden and Denmark there occurred at this time another very precipitous decline, while Norway, on the other hand, showed only a very moderate drop. In July there was an unusually sudden and sharp drop in Danish prices, as compared with the more gradual drop noted in the Swedish price level. This is probably to be accounted for in part by the fact that Denmark is a large reexporting center and that Danish merchants in the past two years have imported heavily with a view to carrying on an extensive transit trade with Germany and the eastern European countries. It is generally known that credit conditions in Germany have made it difficult to reexport commodities, and that as a result the free harbor of Copenhagen has become heavily congested with goods that could not be moved. The failure of this reexport plan has flooded Danish markets with these products, and it is very probable that the marked decline in prices in July is due in a measure to the fact that this surplus stock was being thrown on the Danish market for disposal. There is also a further factor to be taken into consideration in studying the difference between Norwegian prices on the one hand and Danish and Swedish prices on the other hand. Norwegian exchange in Stockholm declined from 67.3 per cent in May, 1921, to 57.5 per cent in September, and it is therefore natural that the general price level in Norway should have fallen more moderately than in Sweden. In the case of Denmark, however, an improvement in exchange was noted at this time. The Danish krone rose from 75.4 in July to 81.5 in September as compared with the Swedish krona. This rise is even greater if compared with Norwegian krone. It is therefore to be expected that the decline in Danish prices during the last two months should have been much sharper than the decline in Swedish prices during the same period, and much more precipitous than the drop in Norwegian prices for this same period.

It is believed in many quarters at the present time that the Swedish krona is overvalued in relation to other exchanges. This fact appears on the surface to be borne out by the results of calculations based on Prof. Cassel's method of obtaining the real parity of exchange as determined by the relation of price levels in various countries. The following table, excerpted from

the *Økonomisk Revue*, gives the wholesale price indexes of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark and the so-called "purchasing power parity," or theoretical rates of exchange, obtained by calculating the ratio of the purchasing power of Norwegian and Danish money to that of Swedish money.

	Norwegian price index, Økonomisk Revue.	Swedish price index, Svensk Handels-tidning.	Danish price index, Finans-tidende.	Norwegian kroner in Sweden.		Norwegian kroner in Denmark.		Danish kroner in Sweden.	
				Theoretical rates.	Actual rates.	Theoretical rates.	Actual rates.	Theoretical rates.	Actual rates.
1920.									
Jan.....	333	319	.....	95.8	92.0	.....	110.2	.....	82.7
Mar.....	351	354	.....	100.9	90.0	.....	106.2	.....	85.0
June.....	382	366	.....	95.8	74.7	.....	100.5	.....	74.0
Aug.....	417	365	394	87.5	70.7	94.5	99.0	92.6	72.0
Sept.....	425	362	398	85.2	73.0	93.6	101.6	91.0	72.0
Oct.....	419	346	403	82.6	70.2	96.2	99.2	85.9	70.7
Nov.....	403	331	373	82.1	70.2	92.6	100.0	88.8	70.3
Dec.....	377	299	341	79.3	78.0	90.5	100.1	87.9	78.0
1921.									
Jan.....	344	267	290	77.6	85.0	84.3	96.0	92.2	89.0
Feb.....	319	250	280	78.4	77.2	87.8	96.5	89.3	80.7
Mar.....	312	237	270	76.0	69.2	86.5	89.2	87.8	78.5
Apr.....	297	229	257	77.1	67.0	86.5	85.7	88.3	78.2
May.....	294	218	254	74.2	67.1	86.4	87.0	85.8	77.4
June.....	294	218	253	74.2	65.0	86.0	85.0	86.2	76.4
July.....	300	211	256	70.3	62.7	85.3	84.3	82.4	74.4
Aug.....	297	198	224	66.7	63.7	75.4	76.5	88.4	82.7

The theoretical exchange rate is in every instance higher than the actual exchange quotations where a comparison is made between Sweden's currency and that of the other two countries. But in studying the relation between the actual and theoretical rates of exchange between Norway and Denmark, the agreement between the two is particularly striking in the last five months. Too much importance, however, should not be attached to the above calculations, as various statistical difficulties present themselves, particularly the fact that the price indexes are at the present time rather imperfect and can only approximately measure the actual currency values.

#### PRICES AND NOTE CIRCULATION.

Another factor of importance in comparing the price level in different countries is the relative extent to which the currencies are inflated. In the following table the note circulations of the three Scandinavian countries in recent months are related to those of June 30, 1914. The figures through 1920 are obtained from the yearbook of Sweden's Riksbank.



## NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE CENTRAL BANKS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

	Sweden.		Norway.		Denmark.	
	Actual (mill. kr.).	Per cent increase.	Actual (mill. kr.).	Per cent increase.	Actual (mill. kr.).	Per cent increase.
June 30, 1914.....	239.0	100.0	123.9	100.0	159.8	100.0
End of—						
1914.....	304.1	127.2	134.2	108.3	206.6	129.3
1915.....	327.9	137.2	162.2	130.9	220.4	137.9
1916.....	417.5	174.7	251.7	203.1	284.9	178.3
1917.....	572.7	239.6	326.3	263.4	337.9	211.5
1918.....	813.5	340.4	436.3	352.1	450.0	281.6
1919.....	747.6	312.8	454.3	366.7	489.3	306.2
1920.....	759.9	318.0	478.4	386.1	556.7	348.4
Sept., 1920.....	779.8	326.3	478.1	385.9	559.5	350.1
Oct., 1920.....	772.8	323.3	478.5	386.1	578.0	361.7
June, 1921.....	678.8	284.0	418.4	337.7	496.2	310.8
July, 1921.....	629.4	263.3	428.4	345.8	481.6	301.4
Aug., 1921.....	632.4	264.6	421.0	339.8	480.6	300.8
Sept., 1921.....	672.4	281.3	415.9	335.7	481.4	301.3
Oct., 1921.....	650.3	272.1	411.4	332.0	468.1	292.9

It will be seen that the peak of note expansion came approximately at the date of the peak of prices. In Sweden the peak was reached in December, 1918, when the index of note circulation stood at 340, calculated on the basis of June 30, 1914, equal to 100. This date witnessed also the peak of prices. In Norway note circulation reached its highest point in October, 1920, one month later than the peak of commodity prices. In Denmark the crest of note circulation was reached in October, 1920, again the peak point of wholesale

prices. This approximate coincidence of peak note circulation with peak prices in these three countries is unlike the situation in the United States, where the highest level of prices was reached in May, 1920, while the peak of note circulation came five months later, in October, 1920. Studying the above table of relative note circulation in the three countries, it is evident that the increase in note circulation was greatest in the case of Norway and least in the case of Sweden. The least progress toward deflation has been made in Norway, where the absolute decline in note issue from its high level amounts only to 67,000,000 kroner. In the case of Denmark this decline has amounted to 109,000,000 kroner and of Sweden to 163,000,000 kroner. The table also shows that the note circulation in all the three Scandinavian countries has not shown the same percentage reduction as prices. In the case of Sweden an analysis has been worked out by Professor Cassel showing that a considerable amount of outstanding notes of 50 and 100 kronor denominations have been hoarded, thus retarding the withdrawal of notes from circulation which should have accompanied the fall of prices. Furthermore, owing to the fact that reductions in many wholesale markets have brought prices below the cost of production, it is not possible to have a general restoration of equilibrium between prices and note circulation until the maladjustments between production costs and sale price are corrected.

## State Banks and Trust Companies.

### ADMISSIONS.

The following list shows the State banks and trust companies which were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the month ending November 30, 1921, on which date 1,624 State institutions were members of the system, having a total capital of \$581,517,142, total surplus of \$528,164,584, and total resources of \$9,946,170,045.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 3.</i>			
The Olyphant Bank, Olyphant, Pa....	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$1,854,861
<i>District No. 4.</i>			
Peoples Savings Bank Co., Delta, Ohio.	25,000	35,000	498,758
<i>District No. 5.</i>			
The Pleasants County Bank, St. Marys, W. Va.....	50,000	12,000	507,922
Shenandoah Valley Bank & Trust Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.....	100,000	25,000	430,284
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Citizens Banking Co., Eastman, Ga....	100,000	20,000	518,014
New Orleans Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La.....	400,000	100,000	1,028,309
<i>District No. 8.</i>			
Arkansas Bank & Trust Co., Newport, Ark.....	200,000	35,000	1,249,664
<i>District No. 12.</i>			
Plumas County Bank, Quincy, Calif. ...	70,000	13,000	765,327
Ritzville State Bank, Ritzville, Wash. .	25,000	2,500	27,500

### LIQUIDATION.

Great Lakes Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

### WITHDRAWAL.

Potlatch State Bank, Potlatch, Idaho.  
Magna Banking Co., Magna, Utah.

### CONVERTED INTO NATIONAL BANKS.

Alliance Bank Co., Alliance, Ohio.  
American State Bank, Okmulgee, Okla.  
The First State Bank, Clinton, Okla.  
Guaranty State Bank, Ardmore, Okla.

### IN HANDS OF STATE AUTHORITIES.

American Bank & Trust Co., Savannah, Ga.

### BANKS CLOSED.

Stockmens State Bank, Browning, Mont.  
Bellevue Bank & Trust Co., Bellevue, Idaho.  
Union State Bank, Nezperce, Idaho.

## Acceptances to 100 Per Cent.

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

Merchants & Illinois National Bank, Peoria, Ill.  
Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.  
New Orleans Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La.

## Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

The applications of the following banks for permission to act under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act were approved by the Board during the month ending November 30, 1921:

### DISTRICT No. 2.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
Farmers National Bank, Allentown, N. J.

### DISTRICT No. 3.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Pa.

### DISTRICT No. 5.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
First National Bank, Durham, N. C.  
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

### DISTRICT No. 7.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

### DISTRICT No. 8.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
First National Bank, Murray, Ky.

### DISTRICT No. 10.

Executor and administrator:  
National Bank of Gallup, Gallup, N. Mex.

## Commercial Failures Reported.

The continued wide margin of increase in number of failures over last year's comparatively moderate mortality is evidenced by the 1,341 defaults reported to R. G. Dun & Co. during three weeks of November as against 746 in the same period of 1920. The returns for October, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, disclose 1,713 commercial insolvencies in the United States, involving \$53,058,659 of liabilities. Aside from January, the number of October failures is the largest of any month this year, and the indebtedness exceeds that of all months except May, March, and February. Separated according to Federal Reserve districts, the October statement reveals an increased number of defaults, as compared with October, 1920, in every instance, while the liabilities are larger in 7 of the 12 districts, the exceptions being the fifth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth districts.

### FAILURES DURING OCTOBER.

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
First.....	135	59	\$1,550,137	\$938,595
Second.....	350	275	17,525,697	15,462,866
Third.....	77	27	7,890,928	2,902,609
Fourth.....	177	69	2,613,018	1,933,886
Fifth.....	109	58	1,511,141	1,644,702
Sixth.....	153	38	5,271,140	613,307
Seventh.....	230	122	5,853,226	6,259,566
Eighth.....	88	47	1,117,815	1,280,507
Ninth.....	70	16	1,835,103	83,769
Tenth.....	75	41	2,000,108	775,366
Eleventh.....	109	42	2,455,126	2,947,957
Twelfth.....	139	129	3,437,220	4,071,229
Total.....	1,713	923	53,058,659	38,914,639

## RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

**Funds derived from sale of collateral security held by national bank as trustee under corporate issue of bonds are trust funds within the meaning of section 11(k) of Federal Reserve Act.**

The Federal Reserve Board was recently asked to pass upon a question involving the interpretation of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act; in particular, whether certain funds received by a national bank constituted trust funds awaiting investment or distribution within the meaning of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act and Paragraph V of the Board's Regulation F, Series of 1920, so as to require a deposit of proper collateral security in the bank's trust department as a condition precedent to the use or deposit of such funds in the bank's commercial department. The facts which the Board was asked to consider were stated to be as follows:

A national bank, which had been granted permission to exercise fiduciary powers, was named as trustee under an issue of bonds made by a corporation and, as such trustee, was made depositary and given control over certain securities and real estate pledged by the corporation as collateral security to the bonds. The trust agreement specifically provided that the national bank should, as trustee, hold the collateral, originally pledged, as security for the corporation's bonded indebtedness, but that in case of a sale of any of this collateral the trustee bank should either hold the proceeds of such sale as substituted security or use such proceeds in retirement of the bonds. Part of the real estate so pledged as collateral security was sold and the proceeds of the sale were deposited in the bank's domestic or commercial department, and the bank took the position that this deposit was not a deposit of trust funds awaiting investment or distribution within the meaning of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act and the Board's Regulation F, so as to require a counter deposit of acceptable securities of equal value in the bank's trust department.

On these facts the Board ruled that the proceeds of the sale of the collateral security, held by the national bank as trustee, and which were themselves required by the trust agreement to be either held as substituted security for the corporation's bonded indebtedness, or used in retirement of such indebtedness, did constitute trust funds within the meaning of section 11(k) and the Board's Regulation F.

This ruling was based on the facts of the particular case and was not intended to mean that all funds which are deposited by a corporation with a national bank for the purpose of providing for the payment of the corpora-

tion's maturing bonds or coupons are necessarily trust funds. Whether or not deposits made for this or similar purposes are to be deemed trust funds must depend in each case upon the terms under which the particular deposit is made, and it is obviously impracticable to make a general ruling covering all possible situations. As a general rule, it may be stated that the provisions of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act and of the Board's Regulation F, Series of 1920, regarding the deposit of approved securities in the bank's trust department against funds used in its commercial department, relate only to funds which are required by the agreement of deposit or otherwise to be held by the bank in trust.

Where a corporation having maturing obligations deposits, in its regular account or in an account opened for this special purpose, an amount sufficient to cover such obligations, and authorizes the national bank, which is not acting as trustee in holding collateral for such obligations, to pay the obligations and to charge the payments against the corporation's account, the funds so deposited would not ordinarily constitute trust funds within the meaning of section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation F, although there might be special provisions affecting the deposit which would necessitate a contrary conclusion. As indicated in the ruling, published in this same issue, on reserve requirements against funds deposited under a deed of trust, such a deposit would ordinarily give rise to a deposit liability against which the national bank would be required to carry reserves, as provided in section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, but with respect to the funds thus deposited the bank would not be subject to the requirements affecting the use of strictly trust funds in a national bank's commercial department.

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**Liability for funds deposited with trust company and held under a deed of trust is not a deposit liability against which reserves are required.**

The Board has been asked to rule whether certain funds deposited in a trust company by an electric corporation, to be used for the redemption of the corporation's outstanding bonds, should be classed as demand deposits or as time deposits, against which reserves must be carried, or not as deposits at all.

It appeared that the trust company is acting as trustee under a corporate issue of bonds; that the deed of trust requires the corporation

to make periodic payments to the trustee to meet obligations maturing on specific dates; that the money so paid to the trustee is not credited to the corporation's account, is not subject to withdrawal by the corporation but can be used only in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, which restrict the use of this money to the retirement of bonds.

The Board has already ruled that money paid to a bank by a customer in anticipation of the maturity of an acceptance made for his account is not a deposit liability within the meaning of the provisions of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, if the money deposited is not subject to withdrawal by check or otherwise, but is received in full or part payment of the customer's obligation to put the bank in funds at the maturity of the acceptance, or if the money is received as a special deposit for the purpose of meeting the acceptance when it matures and the customer can not demand the return of the money but can require only that the bank apply the money in payment of the acceptance of maturity.

The Federal Reserve Board is of the opinion that the principle enunciated in its former ruling is applicable to the present case, and that if the money deposited in the trust company is held subject to the provisions of the deed of trust, and the corporation which deposited the money can not demand the return thereof but can require only that the money be paid to the bondholders in redemption of bonds in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, the liability of the trust company is not a deposit liability, within the meaning of the provisions of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, against which reserves must be maintained.

There may be, of course, and frequently are, cases where deposits made by corporate debtors to meet maturing obligations are to be con-

sidered deposit liabilities within the meaning of the provisions of section 19, Federal Reserve Act, and the ruling laid down above is to be confined to the state of facts upon which it is predicated. If a corporation, having maturing obligations, makes a deposit in its regular account with a bank or trust company sufficient to cover the obligations, or opens an account for this particular purpose and authorizes the depository to pay these obligations as they come due, charging the payments against the corporation's account, but the deposit is not made under a deed of trust and its disposition is not restricted to paying the obligations, such a deposit would ordinarily give rise to a deposit liability against which the depository would be required to carry reserves, as provided in section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act.

### 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 October 22 to November 25, 1921, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	15	\$1,550,000
Restored to solvency.....	2	50,000
Increases of capital approved <sup>1</sup> .....	8	2,990,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	25	4,590,000
Liquidations.....	15	1,960,000
Reducing capital.....	1	200,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	16	2,160,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	1	20,000,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		4,590,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		2,160,000
Net increase.....		2,430,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes one increase in capital of \$2,500,000 incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

## PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

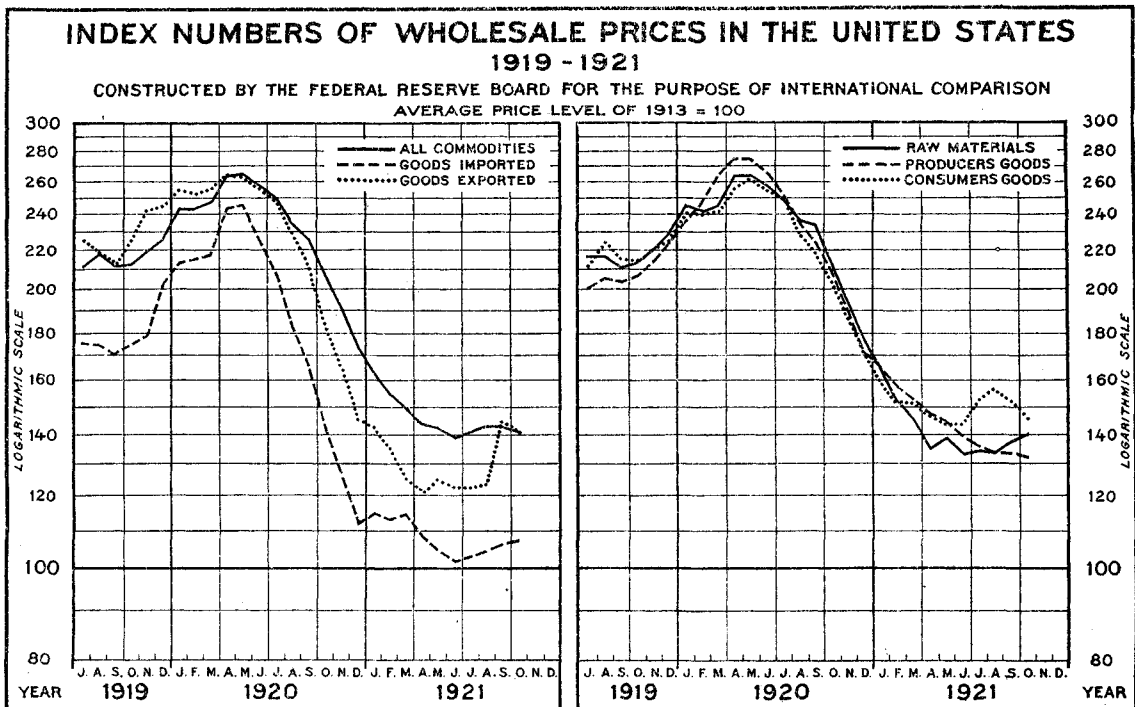
### WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wholesale prices decreased slightly during October. The index of the Federal Reserve Board, constructed primarily for international comparison, moved from 143 in September to 141 in October (prices in 1913 = 100) and the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics computed on the same base, decreased from 152 to 150.

In the raw materials group there were appreciable reductions in the prices of agricultural commodities such as wheat, corn, oats, cotton, and hogs. Live stock other than hogs advanced in price and the total index of animal products was slightly higher in October than September. Forest products—i. e., lumber of various sorts—changed very little during the two months, while mineral products, including the nonferrous metals and petroleum, showed an increase of 4 points. Producers' goods showed little change during the month and consumers' goods decreased.

In the classification according to goods of domestic origin, imports and exports, the Federal Reserve Board index shows a small decrease in the prices of domestic goods, a slight increase in imports, and a reduction in exports.

The trend of the index during November has probably been toward lower levels. Although there have been increases in such commodities as petroleum, the nonferrous metals, raw wool, oats, corn, and a certain number of other important commodities, a larger number have shown decreases or no change at all. This applies to cotton and cotton manufactures, steel products, wheat and wheat flour, many highly manufactured goods, coal, and certain of the building materials.



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

[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
1920, October.....	213	142	181	211	209	203	208
1921.							
January.....	166	114	142	164	166	159	163
February.....	156	113	135	152	158	152	154
March.....	152	114	125	146	153	151	150
April.....	145	109	121	136	148	147	143
May.....	145	105	125	139	145	144	142
June.....	141	102	122	133	140	144	139
July.....	144	103	122	134	136	152	141
August.....	145	104	123	133	133	157	143
September.....	145	106	144	138	133	152	143
October.....	143	107	141	140	132	145	141

<sup>1</sup> The index number of the Federal Reserve Board has been constructed primarily with a view to international comparisons of wholesale prices. Due to the difficulties connected with the collection of foreign prices, the foreign index numbers are still incomplete, but in spite of this it has seemed advisable to publish the American number, since it contains certain classifications of commodities not otherwise available, namely, the prices of the important goods imported into this country, and of goods largely exported, and compares them with the general price level in the United States. 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 makeup 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 includes 39 quotations, the producers' goods 29, and the consumers' goods 22.

The "all commodities" index is obtained by combining the group indexes of domestic and foreign goods. It consists of 90 different quotations. 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 THE UNITED STATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—REGROUPED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.<sup>2</sup>**

[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.								
October.....	191	172	339	272	230	209	224	242
1921.								
January.....	155	119	245	220	175	169	182	177
February.....	145	114	225	207	164	155	171	167
March.....	136	116	210	197	157	149	168	162
April.....	126	106	205	189	149	143	159	154
May.....	131	104	205	188	149	140	153	151
June.....	125	102	204	182	145	137	152	148
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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements, there are also presented in the following table monthly actual and relative figures for certain commodities of a basic character. 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	\$0.9833	100	\$8.5072	100	\$0.1839	100
1919.....	1.5800	257	.3185	251	2.5660	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
October..... 1920.	.8778	143	.2088	164	2.1063	241	2.2047	224	14.6875	173	.2550	139
January..... 1921.	.6553	106	.1450	114	1.7884	205	1.9613	199	9.8400	116	.1675	91
February.....	.6350	103	.1322	104	1.6713	191	1.9194	195	9.3125	109	.1363	74
March.....	.6180	100	.1105	87	1.6135	185	1.6798	170	9.5625	112	.1150	63
April.....	.5547	90	.1116	88	1.4059	161	1.3869	141	8.7188	102	.1013	55
May.....	.6090	99	.1178	93	1.4923	171	1.5680	159	8.4250	99	.1188	65
June.....	.6075	99	.1101	87	1.4994	172	1.4384	146	8.0938	95	.1395	76
July.....	.6019	98	.1147	90	1.4384	165	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	.1963	155	1.4825	170	1.2769	129	8.3750	98	.1408	76
October.....	.4647	76	.1913	151	1.3191	151	1.1938	121	8.8750	104	.1481	81

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	8.7500	663	8.3100	529
October..... 1920.	14.7875	175	.7273	154	57.0000	235	152.0000	341	8.7500	663	8.3100	529
January..... 1921.	9.6700	114	.5455	116	48.0000	198	110.0000	247	2.5300	192	4.2500	271
February.....	9.7063	115	.5455	116	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.4200	183	3.7300	237
March.....	10.3063	122	.5273	112	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.2900	173	3.4000	216
April.....	8.8563	105	.5273	112	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.2500	170	3.3625	214
May.....	8.4550	100	.5091	108	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.1310	161	3.4940	222
June.....	8.2500	98	.4909	104	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	1.9000	144	3.4250	218
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	154	92.0000	206	2.1300	161	3.0800	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

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

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connells-ville, 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	\$0.0140	100	\$2.4500	100	\$14.7058	100
1919.....	8.1639	161	4.7375	194	.1911	122	.0578	131	4.1346	169	27.6971	188
1920.....	9.4265	186	10.8163	413	.1797	114	.0808	184	5.9750	244	42.2692	287
October 1920.....	10.4732	207	11.3125	587	.1675	106	.0731	166	6.1000	249	43.7500	298
January 1921.....	10.6373	210	5.5313	227	.1288	82	.0497	113	5.7750	236	30.0000	204
February.....	10.6382	210	5.1875	213	.1288	82	.0468	106	4.1875	171	27.5000	187
March.....	10.6382	210	5.0000	205	.1223	78	.0405	92	3.0000	122	24.2000	165
April.....	10.1380	200	3.7188	152	.1247	79	.0428	97	3.1875	130	22.8750	156
May.....	10.2910	203	3.3250	136	.1283	82	.0495	113	3.3500	137	22.0000	150
June.....	10.3909	205	3.0938	127	.1284	82	.0451	103	2.6250	107	20.7500	141
July.....	10.5048	208	2.9063	119	.1253	80	.0440	100	2.2500	92	19.3750	132
August.....	10.6036	210	2.8000	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	125	19.1875	130

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pitts- burgh.		Steel rails, open-hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's crossbed, 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	.5233	187	40.5385	157	.0271	183	49.2642	164	1.6274	210
1920.....	.6245	282	.5342	189	56.2596	218	.0328	222	53.8269	179	1.8250	235
October 1920.....	.4343	196	.4900	174	55.0000	213	.0309	209	54.5000	182	1.5000	193
January 1921.....	.2878	130	.4000	142	43.5000	169	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
February.....	.2775	125	.3800	135	42.2500	164	.0233	157	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
March.....	.2447	111	.3700	131	38.4000	149	.0204	138	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
April.....	.2388	108	.3700	131	37.5000	145	.0210	142	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
May.....	.2491	113	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0220	149	47.0000	157	1.2500	161
June.....	.2545	115	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0195	132	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
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	143
October.....	.3832	173	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0160	108	45.2500	151	1.1500	148

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granulated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.1295	100	\$0.1113	100	\$4.5837	100	\$0.1662	100	\$0.1233	100	\$0.0427	100
1919.....	.2333	180	.1785	160	11.9982	262	.3433	207	.2004	163	.0894	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
October 1920.....	.2520	195	.0759	68	11.2063	244	.3575	215	.2900	235	.1078	252
January 1921.....	.1738	134	.0669	60	9.6250	210	.2488	150	.2900	235	.0757	177
February.....	.1600	124	.0672	60	9.1813	200	.2600	156	.2750	223	.0709	166
March.....	.1625	125	.0639	57	8.7300	190	.2725	164	.2625	213	.0784	184
April.....	.1650	127	.0600	54	7.9500	173	.2763	166	.2540	206	.0725	170
May.....	.1650	127	.0621	56	8.7450	191	.2725	164	.2400	195	.0632	148
June.....	.1600	124	.0666	60	9.0063	196	.2822	170	.2200	178	.0569	133
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



**FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.**

There are presented below the usual indexes designed to reflect 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.<sup>1</sup>

The total volume of exports for October varied only slightly from the figure for September and showed a small decrease when compared with October, 1920. While the total volume of raw materials increased over last month, exports of grain registered a substantial decrease, the largest decrease being in the case of corn. Although the amount of corn exported during October was less than 50 per cent of that exported in the month of September the amount exported for the ten months this year is far in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. This decrease in grain exports was counterbalanced by an increase of 70 per cent in cotton exports

<sup>1</sup> 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 eleven additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BULLETIN, and two additional commodities in the November, 1921, BULLETIN.

over the amount exported last month. The total volume of consumers' goods declined considerably, being due in large measure to the decrease in wheat flour, refined sugar and lard. Exports of cottonseed oil advanced sharply in volume during October as compared both with last month and the same month a year ago. Sole leather exports increased considerably and were greatly in excess of the amount exported during October, 1920.

An increase was shown in the total volume of imports. The decline in the total volume of raw materials was due principally to the falling off of imports of raw silk and wool. Cotton and leaf tobacco registered a material increase when compared both with last month and the same month a year ago. The increase in the total volume of producers' goods was due mainly to the increased volume of India rubber imported and the resumption of larger imports of extract of quebracho. The imports of manila hemp continued to decline and were only about 13.5 per cent of the amount imported during October, 1920. Nitrate of soda decreased still further and was only 15 per cent of the amount imported during the corresponding period last year. In the consumers' group the volume of imports of cocoa, coffee, and tea increased, while bananas and olive oil registered a slight decrease.

**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	154.7	188.5	118.6	157.5	193.0	147.5	168.4
1920—Year.....	92.2	142.5	138.0	107.7	135.8	227.4	166.7	168.8
	1921.							
January.....	105.2	187.9	126.0	117.6	74.5	130.8	123.9	102.6
February.....	91.0	141.0	116.4	101.6	118.2	143.5	135.5	130.0
March.....	78.2	104.4	122.4	91.1	160.7	177.5	178.9	169.7
April.....	76.6	102.7	122.5	89.9	153.4	177.7	185.1	167.2
May.....	97.7	81.8	112.8	100.0	98.7	150.2	162.1	127.3
June.....	107.9	74.4	135.1	111.3	94.5	152.5	130.4	120.9
July.....	111.6	68.3	131.8	112.5	99.3	126.5	121.4	112.6
August.....	142.7	68.1	164.1	140.9	116.7	165.0	129.8	136.0
September.....	115.7	79.1	147.5	119.9	102.8	137.8	99.4	114.6
October.....	121.7	83.5	119.2	117.6	96.2	173.5	116.5	126.9

### 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.

Further important reductions in ocean freight rates to Europe occurred during November, as is shown by the index numbers in the accompanying table. The most recent figures indicate a level of rates well below that recorded for any month since the war, with the single exception of the French Atlantic trade, in which the November index number has not fallen below the point reached last March. Lower rates on cotton and grain largely account for the declines in November as compared with October, quotations on the other commodities included in the index remaining comparatively stable. Average rates in the different trades here represented are about one-half as high as they were a year ago, and in the case of the United Kingdom the reduction has been even greater. Compared with January, 1920, average rates in the different European trades show declines ranging from 66 to 76 per cent. In contrast to the lower trend of berth rates on various commodities during November, it should be noted that charter rates for full-cargo steamers

were distinctly firmer than in October. Charter rates, however, have declined more rapidly since the war than have ocean freight rates on individual commodities, and an index of charter rates commencing with January, 1920, would show a somewhat greater drop than does the index here presented.

#### 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.
1920.						
January.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February.....	96.5	86.9	83.3	80.1	91.1	90.3
March.....	91.2	78.5	78.0	84.6	79.5	83.4
April.....	90.2	87.2	78.9	82.7	72.2	83.5
May.....	96.2	85.9	87.3	82.5	75.2	87.5
June.....	101.2	87.1	89.5	82.1	76.5	90.0
July.....	96.0	85.6	82.1	82.0	75.3	86.3
August.....	85.7	77.9	70.4	82.1	73.2	78.5
September.....	86.7	73.7	66.9	82.1	71.6	76.9
October.....	84.9	68.9	70.9	75.3	69.6	75.4
November.....	77.8	51.6	59.9	59.6	59.2	63.8
December.....	72.3	38.5	47.0	51.6	49.2	53.6
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

### PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

Production of mines and factories increased moderately during October, and agricultural products continued to move to market in large quantities. The building and textile industries were very active during the month, and cement production reached a new high level.

Receipts of cotton and cotton seed continued to show a marked increase in October and were larger than in any previous month of 1921. Live-stock receipts were also very heavy, but this was partly due to the normal autumn movement to market. Grain receipts, on the other hand, were noticeably smaller than in September, due to a substantial reduction in receipts of wheat and rye. Receipts of citrus and deciduous fruit, sugar, turpentine, and rosin also declined. The increase in output of iron and steel noted in September continued at an accelerated rate during October. Pig-iron production was larger than in any month since March and the output of steel ingots greater than in any month since February. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, however, once more registered a decline. Production of both copper and zinc increased slightly during October, and there was a large reduction in accumulated zinc stocks.

Fuel output showed a moderate improvement due to a large increase in activity of bituminous coal mines. Anthracite production also increased, but output of crude petroleum showed a further slight decline.

A considerable increase in wool consumption, together with a decrease in idle machinery, indicates a continued increase in activity of woolen mills. Consumption of cotton was about 2 per cent larger than in September, and shipments of cotton finishers increased for the third consecutive month. The silk industry, on the other hand, was depressed and October imports of raw silk were over 30 per cent less than in September.

Total production and shipments of five reporting lumber associations showed a substantial increase during October. Output of wood pulp, paper, and cement also increased, while locomotive production and automobile shipments were somewhat curtailed. Railroad-car loadings increased in all operating regions and for all important groups of commodities, except grain and ore. Tonnage of vessels cleared, however, declined about 12 per cent.

**LIVE-STOCK MOVEMENTS.**

[Bureau of Markets.]

	Receipts.					Shipments.				
	Cattle and calves, 59 markets.	Hogs, 59 markets.	Sheep, 59 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.	Cattle and calves, 54 markets.	Hogs, 54 markets.	Sheep, 54 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.
1920.	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
October.....	2, 189, 749	2, 781, 410	2, 945, 107	38, 434	7, 954, 700	1, 159, 571	1, 064, 169	1, 939, 056	36, 728	4, 199, 524
1921.										
June.....	1, 572, 334	3, 559, 165	1, 812, 339	13, 292	6, 957, 130	605, 822	1, 136, 269	763, 577	13, 214	2, 518, 882
July.....	1, 335, 548	2, 717, 247	1, 738, 957	10, 696	5, 802, 448	490, 751	915, 998	750, 172	10, 036	2, 176, 957
August.....	1, 856, 948	2, 647, 965	2, 467, 048	15, 933	6, 937, 894	842, 254	927, 962	1, 110, 134	14, 661	2, 895, 011
September.....	1, 889, 057	2, 646, 127	2, 544, 530	21, 093	7, 100, 807	905, 136	944, 366	1, 375, 415	20, 779	3, 245, 696
October.....	2, 284, 561	3, 290, 589	2, 932, 433	34, 160	8, 451, 743	1, 185, 599	1, 216, 405	1, 609, 426	32, 449	4, 043, 879

**RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AT 15 WESTERN MARKETS.**

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

**RECEIPTS.**

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Horses and mules.		Total, all kinds.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
October.....	1, 621, 295	161	1, 791, 881	82	1, 864, 728	136	25, 096	55	5, 303, 000	115
1921.										
June.....	1, 117, 111	111	2, 671, 462	122	1, 130, 874	83	8, 135	18	4, 927, 582	107
July.....	940, 173	93	2, 021, 268	92	1, 035, 674	76	6, 952	15	4, 004, 067	87
August.....	1, 418, 237	141	1, 919, 514	87	1, 568, 584	115	11, 147	24	4, 917, 482	106
September.....	1, 417, 259	141	1, 783, 827	81	1, 651, 659	121	15, 089	33	4, 867, 834	105
October.....	1, 712, 917	170	2, 057, 231	94	1, 842, 148	135	24, 269	53	5, 636, 565	122

**SHIPMENTS.**

1920.										
October.....	866, 327	213	584, 742	121	1, 192, 912	237	24, 051	59	2, 668, 032	186
1921.										
June.....	414, 814	102	703, 724	145	403, 748	80	8, 199	20	1, 530, 485	107
July.....	338, 306	83	619, 854	128	408, 088	81	6, 439	16	1, 372, 687	96
August.....	656, 106	161	609, 506	126	604, 906	120	10, 098	25	1, 830, 706	121
September.....	698, 459	172	583, 866	121	840, 242	167	14, 732	36	2, 137, 299	150
October.....	892, 091	219	707, 251	146	917, 129	182	22, 803	56	2, 539, 274	177

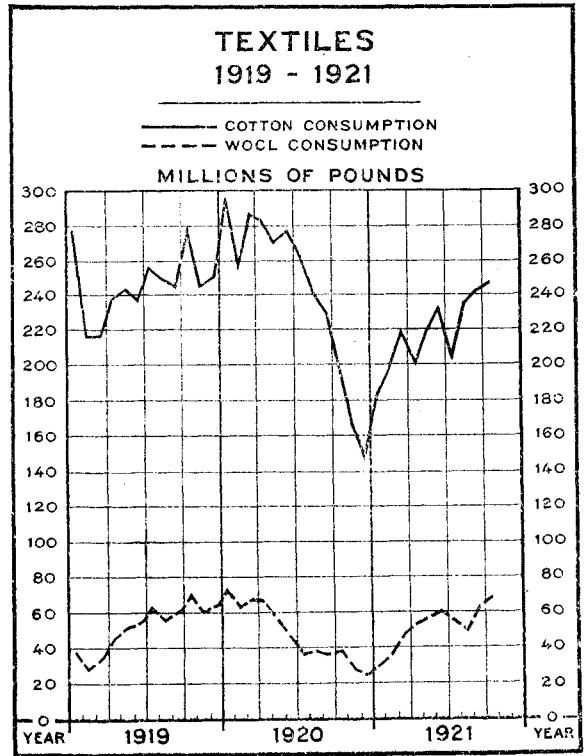
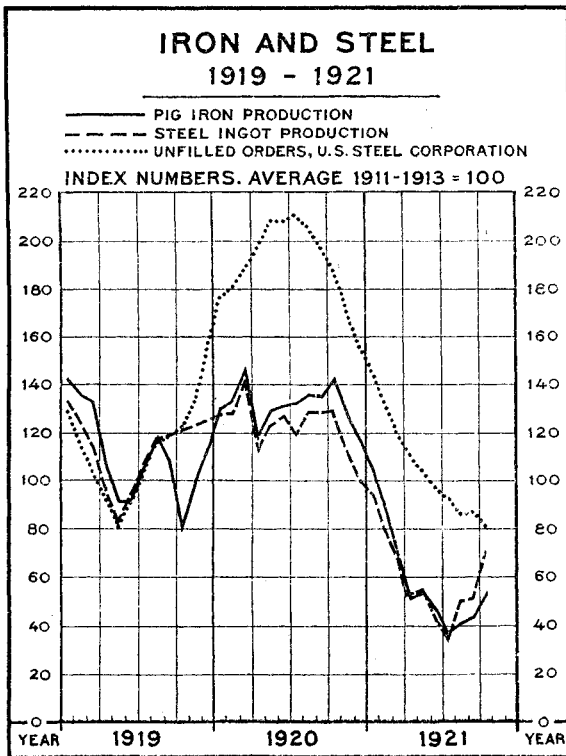
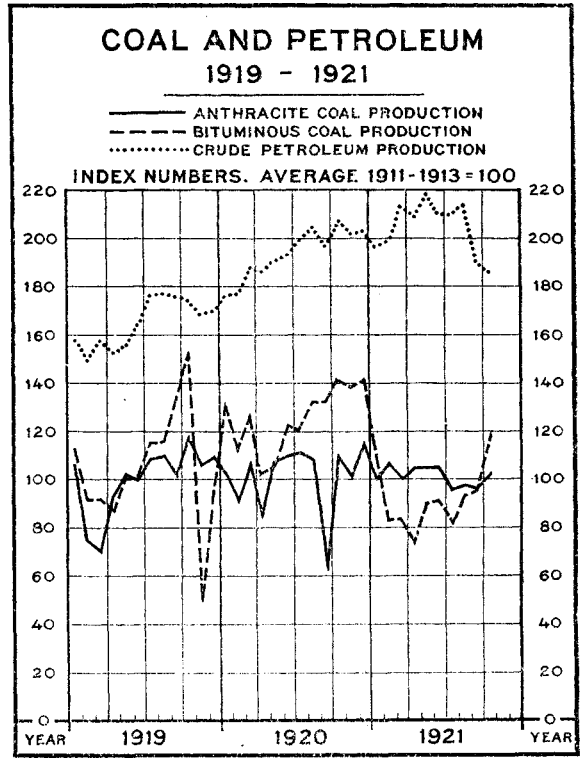
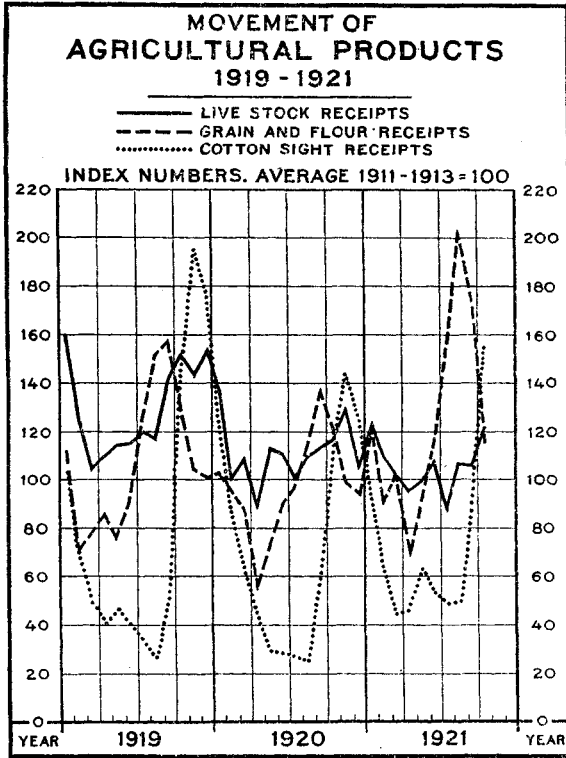
**SHIPMENTS OF STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FROM 34 MARKETS.**

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.	1921.	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.
	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>		<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
1920.									
October.....	571, 025	59, 123	1, 055, 237	1, 685, 385	July.....	120, 429	15, 493	138, 414	274, 336
					August.....	353, 619	21, 564	402, 372	777, 558
1921.					September.....	390, 090	38, 081	731, 110	1, 159, 281
June.....	195, 039	31, 373	88, 302	314, 714	October.....	612, 838	43, 442	730, 780	1, 387, 060

**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION.**

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

	Cattle.		Calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Total.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
October.....	843, 136	139	314, 791	178	2, 486, 940	88	1, 067, 821	89	4, 712, 688	98
1921.										
June.....	640, 164	105	369, 696	209	3, 618, 174	128	1, 116, 069	93	5, 744, 103	117
July.....	579, 928	95	324, 046	183	2, 820, 616	100	1, 059, 902	88	4, 783, 592	100
August.....	680, 419	112	393, 796	172	2, 530, 459	90	1, 236, 992	103	4, 751, 666	99
September.....	689, 043	114	321, 193	181	2, 422, 850	86	1, 249, 032	104	4, 681, 618	97
October.....	749, 756	124	309, 136	175	2, 866, 133	102	1, 285, 430	107	5, 210, 455	108



**EXPORTS OF CERTAIN MEAT PRODUCTS.**  
 [Department of Commerce. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.		Beef, pickled, and other cured.		Bacon.		Hams and shoulders, cured.		Lard.		Pickled pork.	
	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.
<b>1920.</b>														
October.....	207,563	31	522,251	42	1,995,039	75	49,838,768	298	8,787,853	59	54,173,979	123	3,549,456	80
<b>1921.</b>														
June.....	186,647	28	167,318	13	2,004,136	75	35,011,966	209	18,536,898	124	67,655,776	154	3,337,759	75
July.....	351,566	53	918,476	74	2,418,262	91	48,171,465	288	27,786,271	186	83,329,134	189	3,368,482	76
August.....	914,418	138	292,663	24	2,752,598	103	45,340,151	271	32,233,527	216	87,410,516	199	3,212,347	73
September.....	286,805	43	239,039	19	2,857,076	107	44,718,463	267	17,137,613	115	104,740,783	238	2,990,328	68
October.....	562,372	85	310,179	25	1,971,222	74	23,575,611	141	12,110,375	81	56,885,933	129	2,857,113	65

**RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 17 INTERIOR CENTERS.**

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
<b>1920.</b>																
October.....	45,403,825	167	19,064,508	85	21,235,162	106	4,455,979	40	5,795,028	81	95,954,502	123	2,137,639	109	105,573,878	122
<b>1921.</b>																
June.....	30,342,592	112	35,816,899	160	21,921,817	109	1,464,530	133	3,559,432	54	93,405,270	120	865,219	44	97,298,756	112
July.....	71,422,624	263	19,713,672	88	25,527,442	127	2,557,053	232	3,073,358	43	122,294,149	157	2,705,340	138	134,468,179	155
August.....	77,026,777	284	30,983,238	138	42,739,890	213	6,207,749	562	6,387,297	89	163,344,951	210	3,130,086	160	177,430,338	205
September.....	64,670,046	239	37,333,764	167	21,791,603	108	5,487,909	497	5,086,281	71	134,369,603	172	3,421,132	175	149,764,697	173
October.....	46,758,327	172	35,551,591	159	22,008,158	109	3,006,330	272	4,012,646	56	111,337,052	143	3,811,890	195	128,490,557	148

<sup>1</sup> Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of 4½ bushels to barrel.

**SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 14 INTERIOR CENTERS.**

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
<b>1920.</b>																
October.....	26,258,795	169	10,336,378	72	10,601,178	70	4,742,380	670	4,529,091	116	56,467,822	114	3,758,735	111	73,382,130	113
<b>1921.</b>																
June.....	21,550,026	138	21,381,193	150	11,656,507	77	1,427,796	202	2,224,652	57	58,240,174	117	2,113,649	62	67,751,594	104
July.....	31,373,871	201	20,154,143	141	10,051,024	66	878,751	124	2,313,728	59	64,771,515	130	842,046	113	82,060,722	126
August.....	58,901,701	378	22,657,863	159	15,422,066	101	4,548,466	642	4,060,175	104	105,590,211	213	3,040,334	149	128,271,714	198
September.....	42,726,679	274	27,705,761	194	15,341,862	101	5,541,999	783	3,676,194	94	94,992,495	191	8,473,912	162	119,625,099	184
October.....	23,710,411	152	21,773,242	153	13,076,392	86	2,218,622	313	2,243,274	58	43,021,941	127	6,857,796	173	89,382,023	138

<sup>1</sup> Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of 4½ bushels to barrel.

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
<b>1920.</b>						
October.....	14,627,524	7,823,807	28,941,148	668,084	2,096,517	54,157,080
<b>1921.</b>						
June.....	3,853,292	17,944,190	29,273,562	239,665	1,407,124	52,717,833
July.....	13,541,547	10,392,384	32,845,591	625,975	1,406,742	58,812,239
August.....	21,927,695	6,906,590	50,835,039	2,571,473	2,206,180	84,446,977
September.....	29,727,378	7,794,625	52,136,821	2,481,562	2,265,615	94,406,001
October.....	31,524,106	12,089,459	56,202,298	3,027,197	2,662,732	105,505,702

**RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT NINE SEABOARD CENTERS.**

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>		
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	
1920.																	
October.....	29,028,202	230	1,844,753	52	1,828,515	38.5	436,354	3,826	2,558,276	154	40,696,100	179	1,463,830	140	47,283,335	173	
1921.																	
June.....	16,628,892	132	5,385,639	152	1,903,786	40	1,180,119	831	658,295	40	25,756,731	113	1,714,852	164	33,473,565	122	
July.....	34,142,124	271	9,343,697	203	7,002,155	147	3,143,438	2,212	4,620,343	279	58,257,757	257	7,210,521	690	90,705,102	331	
August.....	29,304,521	233	1,936,451	53	2,625,147	55	1,965,932	1,364	6,089,131	367	41,981,212	185	2,172,836	208	51,758,974	189	
September.....	33,049,960	262	2,215,475	62	2,221,580	47	1,185,645	854	4,769,381	287	43,442,041	191	2,357,563	226	54,651,075	197	
October.....	27,208,246	216	2,951,583	83	1,580,461	33	1,109,486	781	2,928,178	176	35,783,951	158	2,016,075	193	44,830,291	164	

<sup>1</sup> Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on the basis of 4½ bushels per barrel.

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

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

		Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
October.....	1920.	17,277,003	1,292,818	2,521,049	1,742,178	3,577,450	26,410,498
	1921.						
June.....		3,486,041	2,136,128	1,058,652	157,397	1,664,674	8,502,892
July.....		9,972,506	1,113,767	981,942	336,710	3,738,401	16,193,326
August.....		12,934,198	955,694	1,592,072	1,389,338	3,997,970	20,869,272
September.....		17,626,696	999,184	1,862,899	1,640,511	3,811,936	25,941,226
October.....		18,365,928	1,734,237	1,729,840	1,907,172	3,288,995	27,026,172

**WHEAT-FLOUR PRODUCTION.**

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

		Wheat.	1921.			Barrels.
		Barrels.	July.....	August.....	September.....	
October.....	1920.	9,650,000				10,720,000
	1921.					13,266,000
June.....		8,087,000				13,349,000
						13,917,000

**COTTON.**

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

	Sight receipts.		Port receipts.		Overland movement.		American spinners takings.		Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month.	
	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.
November.....	1,804,135	144	1,075,803	117	117,139	111	425,089	94	2,597,820	220
1921.										
June.....	659,900	53	482,944	53	112,955	107	410,734	90	2,659,826	226
July.....	607,788	48	465,143	51	78,106	74	469,715	103	2,311,696	196
August.....	617,049	49	406,823	44	95,025	90	369,420	81	2,167,927	184
September.....	1,145,168	91	667,845	73	106,343	101	447,188	98	2,381,859	202
October.....	1,943,049	155	1,135,498	124	195,668	186	811,118	179	2,669,534	227
November.....	1,704,398	136	760,310	83	231,763	220	1,076,444	237	2,678,804	227

**COTTONSEED.**

[Bureau of the Census.]

		Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).		Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
October.....	1920.	981,379	624,207	488,958	July.....	54,241	27,466	94,543
	1921.				August.....	130,333	100,496	124,377
June.....		77,484	98,646	109,309	September.....	553,726	296,258	381,342
					October.....	957,840	611,890	732,570

**SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS FRUITS FROM CALIFORNIA.**

[March, 1921, on, Bureau of Markets and California Fruit News.<sup>1</sup> Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Oranges.		Lemons.		Total citrus fruits.		Total deciduous fruits.
	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.
October..... 1920.	752	31	925	228	1,677	59	11,880
June..... 1921.	5,628	230	2,230	551	7,858	276	2,200
July.....	3,465	142	1,843	455	5,308	186	3,439
August.....	3,126	128	579	143	3,705	130	8,113
September.....	2,534	104	888	219	3,422	120	16,166
October.....	2,450	100	546	135	2,996	105	11,180

<sup>1</sup> For previous sources, see April, 1921, Bulletin.

**SUGAR.**

[Data for ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Galveston, Savannah, New Orleans. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. Tons of 2,240 pounds.]

	Receipts.	Meltings.	Raw stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Meltings.	Raw stocks at close of month.
October..... 1920.	153,404	172,654	78,956	July..... 1921.	221,706	307,081	144,904
June..... 1921.	264,462	301,835	244,253	August.....	416,170	423,677	136,421
				September.....	240,211	253,811	145,390
				October.....	205,624	261,783	83,810

**TOBACCO SALES AT LOOSE-LEAF WAREHOUSES.**

[Reports of State authorities.]

	Virginia dark.	Bright belt.				Burley.	Western dark.	Grand total.
		Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Total.			
October..... 1920.	Pounds. 259,535	Pounds. 21,947,097	Pounds. 84,387,499	Pounds. 1,544,696	Pounds. 107,879,292	Pounds. 2,283,060	Pounds. 248,750	Pounds. 110,670,637
July..... 1921.			2,200,905	7,952,265	10,153,170	1,521,247	573,650	12,248,067
August.....			11,840,109	37,950,177	49,790,286	2,662,095	496,550	52,938,931
September.....	67,809	1,698,410	41,756,009	2,287,697	45,742,116	2,346,050	265,280	48,421,255
October.....	105,458	9,274,223	50,597,385		59,871,668	2,724,010	62,475	62,763,551

NOTE.—Includes sale for growers and dealers, but excludes resales.

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

[Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.	
	Large.	Small.	Small.		Large.	Small.	Small.		
October..... 1920.	Number. 704,799,089	Number. 60,832,760	Number. 3,840,334,806	Pounds. 27,123,774	July..... 1921.	Number. 564,598,255	Number. 47,362,340	Number. 4,161,217,573	Pounds. 29,226,353
June..... 1921.	618,495,102	50,175,400	4,219,727,623	31,737,525	August.....	622,039,033	53,630,000	5,130,577,133	33,601,596
					September.....	614,427,829	55,799,900	4,791,397,910	31,488,809
					October.....	635,807,697	69,574,420	4,877,825,880	33,718,204

## NAVAL STORES.

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

	Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.			Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.	
	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
October 1920.....	27,640	49,885	81,712	195,837	July 1921.....	36,435	47,580	90,382	328,224
June 1921.....	33,533	36,949	83,942	308,341	August.....	33,773	52,861	92,580	328,907
					September.....	28,786	54,949	85,484	322,898
					October.....	23,440	58,066	79,275	313,904

## COAL AND COKE.

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

	Bituminous coal, estimated monthly production.		Anthracite coal, estimated monthly production.		Beehive coke, estimated monthly production.		By-product coke, estimated monthly production.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
November 1920.....	51,457,000	139	7,441,000	101	1,622,000	62		
June 1921.....	33,852,000	91	7,786,000	105	232,000	9	1,410,000	160
July.....	30,394,000	82	7,050,000	95	181,000	7	1,285,000	148
August.....	34,538,000	93	7,190,000	97	248,000	9	1,402,000	159
September.....	35,105,000	95	7,124,000	96	283,000	11	1,423,000	162
October.....	43,741,000	118	7,580,000	102	416,000	16	1,734,000	197
November.....	35,955,000	97						

## CRUDE PETROLEUM.

[Production and stocks, U. S. Geological Survey; wells completed, Oil and Gas Journal and Standard Oil Bulletin (California). Barrels of 2 gallons each. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Producing oil wells completed.		Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Producing oil wells completed.
	Barrels.	Relative.				Barrels.	Relative.		
October 1920.....	39,592,000	207	123,198,000	2,086	July 1921.....	40,328,000	210	172,359,000	1,157
June 1921.....	40,405,000	211	164,837,000	1,471	August.....	40,966,000	214	176,248,000	952
					September.....	38,615,000	191	177,384,000	788
					October.....	35,638,000	186	176,443,000	752

## TOTAL OUTPUT OF OIL REFINERIES AND STOCKS OF OIL.

[Bureau of Mines.]

## OUTPUT BY MONTHS.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
October 1920.....	40,687,250	465,787,745	213,742,156	823,114,603	93,229,723
July 1921.....	35,040,797	419,641,815	138,724,132	807,428,397	65,893,228
August.....	36,044,910	431,577,195	143,652,290	784,450,485	66,473,473
September.....	35,613,933	416,913,000	154,017,299	788,408,124	69,053,367
October.....	37,968,496	440,955,518	182,453,593	833,775,254	75,971,377

## STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
October 30 1920.....	19,237,730	301,283,731	383,828,239	799,024,084	136,194,914
July 31 1921.....	19,115,631	684,236,695	412,201,674	1,269,419,283	258,638,298
August 31.....	16,374,050	567,645,548	389,893,421	1,243,445,980	242,530,099
September 30.....	17,991,036	515,325,998	371,235,034	1,229,254,127	230,227,413
October 30.....	18,404,182	458,269,659	334,579,774	1,238,269,365	216,770,320



**IRON AND STEEL.**

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

	Iron-ore shipments from the upper Lakes.		Pig-iron production.		Steel-ingot production.		Unfilled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month.	
	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.
November.....	5,305,738	88	2,934,908	127	2,638,670	113	9,021,481	171
1921.								
June.....	3,600,989	59	1,064,833	46	1,003,406	43	5,117,868	97
July.....	4,017,687	67	864,555	37	803,376	35	4,830,324	92
August.....	4,329,158	71	934,193	41	1,138,071	49	4,531,926	86
September.....	3,913,122	65	985,529	43	1,174,740	51	4,560,670	87
October.....			1,233,232	53	1,616,810	70	4,286,829	81
November.....			1,415,481	61	1,660,001	71	4,250,547	81

**STRUCTURAL-STEEL ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.**

[Bridge Builders and Structural Society.]

	Fabricated structural steel contracted for throughout country.		Structural-steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society.			
	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Orders.		Shipments.	
			Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.
November.....	49,200	27.5	11,531	16.0	41,268	57.5
1921.						
July.....	60,200	33.5	21,847	32.0	22,186	32.5
August.....	59,300	33.0	13,010	26.0	23,558	34.5
September.....	86,000	48.0	32,099	47.0	23,197	34.0
October.....	97,800	54.0	28,150	41.0	26,406	38.5
November.....			43,221	63.0	25,211	36.5

**PRODUCTION OF COPPER.**

[American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Pounds.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
June.....	18,033,954	18	September.....	20,926,554	21
July.....	16,389,507	17	October.....	21,157,754	21
August.....	20,013,569	20			

**ZINC.**

[American Zinc Institute. Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

	Produced.	Stocks at end of month.		Produced.	Stocks at end of month.
November.....	33,318	64,390	August.....	14,621	86,549
1921.					
June.....	19,443	89,889	September.....	14,367	81,135
July.....	15,495	92,408	October.....	14,538	70,824
			November.....	21,135	67,049

**LEAD PRODUCTION.**

[American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Tons of 2,000 pounds.]

	Production.	Relative.		Production.	Relative.
June.....	28,348	81	August.....	31,350	90
July.....	27,827	80	September.....	30,146	86

**TIN.**

[Imports, Department of Commerce. Deliveries, New York Metal Exchange. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

		Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.			Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.
		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
November.....	1920.	9,550,535	105	7,604,800	1921.		5,200,504	57	7,436,800
June.....	1921.	4,133,450	45	3,561,600	August.....		5,796,186	64	5,835,200
July.....		3,565,767	39	3,411,520	September.....		4,351,541	48	5,107,200
					October.....				
					November.....				

**TEXTILES—COTTON AND SILK.**

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

	Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.				Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.	
	Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.			
October.....	401,325	89	33,771,988	1,531,850	75	1921.		410,120	91	32,446,281	4,867,985	238
June.....	461,656	103	32,665,315	3,871,327	189	July.....		467,103	104	33,059,211	5,114,901	250
						August.....		484,647	108	33,898,415	4,597,642	225
						September.....		494,745	110	34,255,522	3,140,516	154
						October.....						
						November.....						

**TEXTILES—WOOL.**

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

	Consumption (pounds). <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported.				Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported.							
		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.			
		Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.			Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.	Woolen.	Worsted.
November.....	28,096,047	46.9	37.7	39.5	32.8	42.8	34.8	54.1	47.7	45.9	38.4	46.7	38.5
June.....	59,592,000	20.5	25.2	21.6	10.9	20.6	10.1	19.9	30.1	19.8	1.4	18.6	10.4
July.....	53,076,000	18.7	25.2	21.3	11.0	20.5	9.8	17.5	26.3	17.9	4.1	18.2	6.6
August.....	58,261,000	20.4	26.4	22.9	12.7	21.9	13.3	20.8	29.6	20.6	12.6	20.0	14.3
September.....	62,130,667	22.0	28.4	22.8	16.7	22.4	9.5	23.3	31.0	21.1	8.8	21.2	11.5
October.....	67,287,000	23.7	25.8	22.3	14.3	22.4	8.6	25.8	27.5	21.0	2.4	20.9	7.8
November.....		23.3	24.6	20.7	12.5	20.5	7.8	24.9	27.0	18.0	0.5	18.3	8.1

<sup>1</sup> Converted to grease-equivalent basis.

**LUMBER.**

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

	Southern pine.			Western pine.			Douglas fir.			Eastern white pine.			North Carolina pine.		
	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.
October.....	206	<i>M feet.</i> 344,427	<i>M feet.</i> 329,751	49	<i>M feet.</i> 146,424	<i>M feet.</i> 69,936	120	<i>M feet.</i> 355,614	<i>M feet.</i> 299,704	19	<i>M feet.</i> 40,724	<i>M feet.</i> 30,928	24	<i>M feet.</i> 19,487	<i>M feet.</i> 14,877
June.....	190	365,970	371,183	55	121,648	76,874	114	232,407	230,970	19	42,171	23,536	12	15,342	18,243
July.....	187	366,057	346,300	56	110,588	77,243	107	191,257	187,165	19	43,843	21,991	11	15,267	14,864
August.....	185	388,510	405,974	56	107,346	92,397	103	290,877	321,553	19	47,675	25,933	12	15,820	16,617
September.....	186	385,029	433,714	53	82,890	89,500	103	231,559	216,763	19	37,716	35,675	11	15,623	14,592
October.....	186	395,435	493,035	56	85,006	107,450	100	311,119	304,090	19	29,709	41,432	11	17,641	18,556

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

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

	Receipts.		Shipments.			Receipts.		Shipments.	
	M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.		M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.
1920.					1921.				
November.....	342,971	74	190,282	75	July.....	328,129	71	216,908	85
1921.					August.....	356,730	77	235,736	93
June.....	372,453	80	253,848	100	September.....	388,740	84	246,602	97
					October.....	405,755	87	270,448	106
					November.....	496,195	107	305,188	120

**PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP AND PAPER.**

[Federal Trade Commission.]

	Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.		Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.
	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	1921.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.
1920.							1921.						
October.....	319,877	124,818	93,849	196,604	73,100	34,526	July.....	178,173	94,247	48,527	112,265	45,090	16,327
1921.							August.....	195,176	102,277	59,711	138,530	56,167	18,833
June.....	189,389	87,724	53,934	130,177	50,332	17,511	September.....	193,479	98,898	62,416	160,207	59,095	20,555
							October.....	233,618	101,884	72,139	181,775	64,518	24,635

**CEMENT.**

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.		Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1921.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1921.				1921.			
June.....	9,296,000	10,577,000	11,150,000	September.....	10,027,000	11,329,000	6,953,000
July.....	9,568,000	10,301,000	10,414,000	October.....	10,506,000	12,114,000	5,348,000
August.....	10,244,000	12,340,000	8,280,000				

**RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS.<sup>1</sup>**

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

	Cattle hides.	Calfskins.	Kipskins.	Goat and kid.	Cabaretta.	Sheep and lamb.
1920.						
Oct. 31.....	6,770,509	3,850,183	1,377,998	12,147,070	2,104,133	13,626,406
1921.						
June 30.....	7,077,950	3,890,547	1,026,189	9,679,847	1,218,839	13,755,042
July 31.....	6,448,869	3,639,871	980,762	9,784,714	1,109,005	13,761,905
Aug. 31.....	6,494,281	3,459,310	895,523	10,948,785	1,029,369	13,904,019
Sept. 30.....	6,086,225	3,475,069	938,001	10,745,903	791,110	12,606,056
Oct. 31.....	5,990,633	3,370,183	955,212	11,124,329	702,347	13,065,070

<sup>1</sup> Includes hides and skins in transit.

**PRODUCTION OF LEATHER.**

[Bureau of the Census.]

	Sole and belting.	Upper.	Patent.	Glove.	Fancy and book-binders.	Harness, case, wetting, etc.	Offal.	Miscellaneous splits and upholstery.
	Pounds.	Square feet.	Square feet.	Square feet.	Square feet.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Square feet.
1921.								
January.....	22,444,000	36,302,000	954,000	6,037,000	1,147,000	2,160,000	6,624,000	13,140,000
February.....	21,205,000	33,570,000	1,655,000	5,078,000	1,351,000	2,157,000	5,584,000	12,924,000
March.....	25,502,000	48,955,000	1,165,000	6,647,000	1,863,000	2,797,000	7,539,000	16,592,000
April.....	24,000,000	50,420,000	1,296,000	5,611,000	1,540,000	2,635,000	7,080,000	17,063,000
May.....	25,242,000	53,532,000	1,917,000	5,911,000	1,620,000	2,528,000	8,016,000	19,621,000
June.....	26,122,000	62,448,000	2,801,000	7,716,000	2,252,000	2,640,000	8,091,000	18,438,000
July.....	25,025,000	63,217,000	2,956,000	6,613,000	1,720,000	2,543,000	7,924,000	20,346,000
August.....	26,985,000	70,418,000	3,431,000	7,022,000	2,072,000	2,828,000	8,363,000	23,493,000
September.....	25,683,000	67,545,000	4,181,000	6,889,000	2,093,000	3,113,000	8,471,000	23,403,000

## AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND TUBES.

[The Rubber Association of America.]

	Pneumatic tires.			Inner tubes.			Solid tires.		
	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1921.									
June.....	2,313,265	4,154,456	2,643,850	2,359,928	3,835,698	3,232,673	28,395	240,336	49,867
July.....	2,570,524	3,892,037	2,757,581	3,020,981	3,123,815	3,603,248	35,123	220,003	55,678
August.....	3,043,187	3,934,583	2,894,442	4,430,152	3,649,319	3,804,060	55,694	216,367	66,866
September.....	1,929,268	3,340,798	2,047,929	3,274,822	3,827,830	2,645,758	37,441	161,832	50,276
October.....	1,928,000	3,545,060	1,675,000	2,844,000	4,732,000	2,016,000	46,000	163,000	46,000

## SHIPMENTS OF AUTOMOBILES.

[National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.]

	Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).		Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).
	1920.					1921.	
November.....	13,253	9,497	659	August.....	20,758	15,218	3,595
1921.				September.....	19,002	13,840	2,959
June.....	20,269	18,834	3,947	October.....	17,676	12,808	2,214
July.....	19,514	15,533	3,726	November.....	14,061	10,509	1,385

## OUTPUT OF LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

[Locomotives, reports from individual producers; cars, Railway Car Manufacturers' Association.]

	Locomotives.		Output of cars.				Locomotives.		Output of cars.		
	Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.		Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.
1920.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	1921.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
October.....	198	106	6,309	684	6,993	August.....	43	51	2,364	182	2,546
1921.						September.....	50	53	1,597	374	1,971
June.....	43	36	2,540	417	2,957	October.....	51	22			
July.....	31	25	4,140	441	4,581						

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

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.		Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.
	1920.					1921.	
November.....	119	213,996	885	August.....	75	90,205	373
1921.				September.....	67	105,352	436
June.....	160	173,885	720	October.....	71	50,265	208
July.....	107	90,636	375	November.....	79	61,599	255

## RAILROAD OPERATING STATISTICS.

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

	Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.		Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.
	1920.					1921.	
September.....		747	29.9	August.....	30,381,958,000	670	27.4
1921.				September.....		679	27.1
June.....	28,140,661,000	671	27.7				
July.....	28,412,404,000	660	27.5				

**RAILROAD REVENUE-FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS.**

[American Railway Association. Carloads.]

**REVENUE-FREIGHT LOADED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF PRODUCT.**

	Grain and grain products.	Live stock.	Coal.	Coke.	Forest products.	Ore.	Merchandise, L. C. L.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1920.									
October.....	173,705	146,832	969,636	69,134	260,743	322,921	910,078	1,497,977	4,351,026
1921.									
June.....	181,080	121,751	696,312	21,064	221,569	130,838	947,162	1,106,768	3,426,544
July.....	239,857	104,224	634,100	17,057	182,078	131,666	879,382	1,072,774	3,261,138
August.....	269,878	124,394	699,193	19,875	202,545	142,961	968,746	1,227,599	3,655,191
September.....	239,514	129,600	705,827	21,406	201,251	123,730	971,527	1,248,529	3,641,384
October.....	218,619	158,642	850,237	28,431	227,025	93,115	1,020,468	1,408,617	4,005,154

**REVENUE-FREIGHT LOADED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.**

	Eastern.	Allegheny.	Pocahontas.	Southern.	North-western.	Central western.	South-western.	Total.
1920.								
October.....	1,068,855	915,218	163,314	571,965	713,618	617,782	300,274	4,351,026
1921.								
June.....	826,912	714,503	150,331	497,093	519,090	465,973	252,642	3,426,544
July.....	786,454	651,910	122,958	465,145	489,118	485,161	260,392	3,261,138
August.....	890,199	716,717	120,320	493,840	579,035	567,883	287,197	3,655,191
September.....	882,236	710,463	131,712	508,984	555,095	574,833	278,061	3,641,384
October.....	981,224	790,621	156,234	570,528	572,057	636,649	297,841	4,005,154

**TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.**

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

	Net tonnage.			Relative.	Percentage American to total.	Relative.	Net tonnage.			Relative.	Percentage American to total.	Relative.	
	American.	Foreign.	Total.				American.	Foreign.	Total.				
1920.													
October.....	3,500,312	3,756,512	7,256,824	177	48.2	182	July.....	2,512,712	3,362,443	5,875,155	144	42.8	161
1921.							August.....	2,581,600	3,222,908	5,804,508	142	44.5	168
June.....	3,058,679	3,094,452	6,153,131	150	49.7	187	September.....	3,091,960	2,903,253	5,995,213	147	51.6	194
							October.....	2,702,587	2,795,681	5,498,268	134	49.1	185

**COMMERCE OF CANALS AT SAULT STE. MARIE.**

[Monthly average, May-November, 1911-1913=100.]

**EASTBOUND.**

	Grain other than wheat.		Wheat.		Flour.		Iron ore.		Total.	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
1920.										
October.....	7,198,311	81	28,470,696	148	1,142,991	98	8,656,823	146	9,876,641	141
1921.										
June.....	11,358,929	127	10,418,433	54	1,150,240	99	3,892,791	66	4,628,067	66
July.....	10,839,026	122	7,878,077	41	1,119,140	96	4,356,760	73	5,011,900	72
August.....	10,298,759	116	10,132,267	53	1,232,250	106	4,384,949	74	5,128,043	73
September.....	14,382,104	161	28,120,141	146	1,516,155	131	3,610,454	61	5,017,941	72
October.....	13,540,811	152	53,332,559	277	1,887,340	163	383,302	6	2,519,390	86

**COMMERCE OF CANALS AT SAULT STE. MARIE—Continued.**  
WESTBOUND.

	Hard coal.		Soft coal.		Total.		Total freight.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
October..... 1920.	376,388	121	2,493,907	130	3,123,658	126	13,000,299	137
June..... 1921.	247,048	80	3,027,177	158	3,451,409	139	8,079,476	85
July.....	445,754	144	2,486,990	129	3,126,683	126	8,138,583	86
August.....	489,142	158	1,698,068	88	2,369,833	95	7,497,876	79
September.....	281,130	91	993,848	52	1,464,130	59	6,482,071	68
October.....	159,002	51	474,441	25	746,089	30	3,265,479	34

**PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER BY PUBLIC UTILITY POWER PLANTS.**

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Kilowatt hours.				Kilowatt hours.		
	Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.		Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.
October..... 1920.	1,342,642,000	2,408,678,000	3,751,320,000	July..... 1921	1,224,813,000	2,044,896,000	3,269,709,000
June..... 1921.	1,215,972,000	2,028,121,000	3,244,093,000	August.....	1,199,995,000	2,210,706,000	3,410,701,000
				September.....	1,100,782,000	2,268,415,000	3,369,197,000
				October.....	1,139,090,000	2,402,069,000	3,541,159,000

**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 (12 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
<b>1920.</b>													
October .....	1,780	4,585	2,222	3,298	2,875	2,466	4,773	1,342	1,485	1,563	1,874	8,460	36,723
<b>1921.</b>													
June.....	2,517	7,534	2,874	4,564	4,045	2,800	5,930	1,939	1,971	2,166	2,617	8,199	47,156
July.....	2,230	7,501	2,599	3,678	3,278	2,564	5,392	1,815	1,753	2,240	2,475	7,925	43,450
August.....	2,596	8,188	2,749	4,222	3,756	3,437	6,157	1,971	2,390	2,653	2,814	10,187	51,120
September.....	2,442	7,709	2,990	3,987	3,389	2,847	5,466	2,036	1,975	2,739	2,598	11,169	49,347
October.....	2,528	7,730	3,042	3,990	3,762	3,036	6,426	1,904	1,931	2,784	2,736	11,442	51,311

**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).
<b>1920.</b>							
October .....	10,032,908	19,057,215	4,804,735	7,714,688	4,410,441	6,940,446	16,410,429
<b>1921.</b>							
June.....	6,602,647	48,312,504	7,875,639	15,658,897	8,779,653	4,723,709	20,593,319
July.....	6,304,633	64,146,117	5,875,671	9,342,411	5,606,030	5,772,478	29,933,415
August.....	6,924,076	55,534,223	6,379,857	10,857,711	8,190,936	5,304,592	25,578,330
September.....	5,799,540	47,232,953	7,820,694	11,677,857	9,284,277	5,150,280	23,080,016
October.....	6,288,342	62,995,929	9,700,800	13,739,684	8,233,404	5,174,576	23,282,376

	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).
<b>1920.</b>						
October .....	1,716,311	3,311,176	4,237,772	2,604,567	14,367,909	95,608,597
<b>1921.</b>						
June.....	4,448,228	5,602,586	5,452,181	4,155,740	15,450,694	147,655,797
July.....	3,485,150	3,906,351	5,496,947	4,133,026	15,298,705	159,300,964
August.....	3,325,791	5,423,460	7,529,619	6,401,268	17,226,365	158,676,228
September.....	5,820,895	4,004,238	6,286,923	5,680,968	20,134,993	151,973,634
October.....	3,581,849	4,209,233	8,066,527	3,597,942	23,333,741	172,204,403

**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. <sup>1</sup>	District No. 7.	District No. 9. <sup>2</sup>
<b>1920.</b>							
November .....	16,562,889	31,415,111	5,547,400	14,855,121	8,882,352	29,898,998	4,169,120
<b>1921.</b>							
June.....	15,308,072	63,561,928	14,796,800	39,928,314	20,428,761	45,199,007	8,762,123
July.....	19,298,334	54,500,566	13,563,100	35,669,377	16,026,969	41,119,866	12,651,007
August.....	19,276,295	62,043,905	22,350,500	26,665,555	17,337,624	44,680,034	9,173,552
September.....	15,282,766	90,730,134	16,197,500	36,041,601	19,597,191	41,461,283	8,162,640
October.....	20,498,363	74,429,237	18,295,400	26,969,803	19,463,402	36,250,434	8,047,792
November.....	17,442,920	59,810,680	13,137,500	29,951,636	19,053,420	32,542,270	5,436,706

<sup>1</sup> North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> Montana not included.

**VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.**

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. <sup>1</sup>	District No. 7.	District No. 9. <sup>2</sup>
<b>1920.</b>							
November .....	3,723,389	10,825,811	1,524,200	5,067,994	2,669,461	4,908,178	945,910
<b>1921.</b>							
June.....	6,531,152	34,355,048	3,543,700	8,198,377	4,090,859	9,880,273	2,554,420
July.....	6,672,758	22,546,142	2,971,900	8,319,248	5,335,545	7,382,427	3,758,504
August.....	6,702,583	36,061,717	5,331,500	8,209,645	5,938,417	10,424,029	2,975,503
September.....	6,547,754	48,789,646	5,526,400	8,987,610	6,171,436	11,655,497	2,476,134
October.....	8,094,387	39,738,113	5,449,400	8,991,474	5,937,599	11,660,499	2,256,545
November.....	7,138,624	41,206,876	4,304,500	11,952,875	6,643,425	11,847,385	2,202,353

<sup>1</sup> North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> Montana not included.

### PRODUCTION AND SHIPMENTS OF FINISHED COTTON FABRICS.<sup>1</sup>

	September, 1921.				October, 1921.			
	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.
<b>Total finished yards billed during month:</b>								
District 1.....	18, 117, 269	21, 463, 815	14, 114, 626	57, 975, 054	18, 746, 156	22, 085, 997	12, 459, 518	57, 498, 631
2.....	7, 858, 443	2, 413, 638	3, 886, 613	20, 411, 841	7, 732, 537	2, 125, 889	3, 543, 287	20, 825, 591
3.....	5, 878, 445	6, 967, 341	.....	14, 811, 606	7, 155, 668	7, 305, 281	.....	15, 858, 359
5.....	5, 497, 316	15, 076	.....	5, 512, 392	7, 414, 784	49, 656	.....	7, 464, 440
6.....	235, 807	715, 556	.....	951, 363	299, 522	878, 682	.....	1, 178, 204
8.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 162, 539	.....	.....	.....	2, 461, 189
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37, 587, 280</b>	<b>31, 575, 426</b>	<b>18, 001, 239</b>	<b>101, 824, 795</b>	<b>41, 048, 667</b>	<b>32, 445, 505</b>	<b>16, 002, 805</b>	<b>105, 286, 414</b>
<b>Total finishing charges billed during month:</b>								
District 1.....	\$335, 353	\$870, 401	\$646, 535	\$2, 006, 265	\$358, 187	\$860, 051	\$567, 282	\$1, 946, 112
2.....	129, 868	76, 984	186, 884	520, 484	144, 833	65, 204	128, 612	499, 711
3.....	201, 958	265, 250	.....	494, 697	196, 714	319, 780	.....	541, 286
5.....	122, 086	105	.....	122, 191	137, 830	168	.....	137, 998
6.....	4, 056	30, 879	.....	34, 935	5, 761	42, 738	.....	48, 499
8.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 019	.....	.....	.....	37, 705
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>793, 321</b>	<b>1, 243, 619</b>	<b>833, 419</b>	<b>3, 203, 591</b>	<b>843, 325</b>	<b>1, 287, 941</b>	<b>695, 894</b>	<b>3, 211, 311</b>
<b>Total average per cent of capacity operated:</b>								
District 1.....	72	71	72	70	71	78	71	72
2.....	67	46	80	74	62	48	74	71
3.....	78	79	.....	79	96	89	.....	93
5.....	108	.....	.....	108	111	.....	.....	111
6.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	90
8.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	100
<b>Average for all districts.....</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total gray yardage of finishing orders received:</b>								
District 1.....	17, 169, 221	24, 579, 506	12, 940, 702	58, 786, 249	14, 736, 439	22, 149, 538	10, 756, 264	52, 235, 475
2.....	6, 065, 988	4, 114, 020	7, 308, 448	21, 511, 757	6, 141, 406	3, 636, 336	5, 469, 803	21, 806, 753
3.....	6, 497, 683	6, 437, 636	.....	15, 141, 290	7, 869, 515	7, 221, 901	.....	16, 391, 625
5.....	7, 077, 971	53, 815	.....	7, 131, 786	7, 364, 389	51, 100	.....	7, 415, 489
6.....	245, 131	933, 409	.....	1, 178, 540	379, 116	632, 558	.....	1, 011, 674
8.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 586, 807	.....	.....	.....	2, 045, 949
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37, 055, 994</b>	<b>36, 118, 386</b>	<b>20, 249, 150</b>	<b>107, 336, 429</b>	<b>36, 490, 865</b>	<b>33, 621, 483</b>	<b>16, 226, 067</b>	<b>100, 909, 965</b>
<b>Number of cases of finished goods shipped to customers:</b>								
District 1.....	7, 477	6, 944	4, 078	31, 405	6, 893	6, 832	4, 091	29, 885
2.....	3, 710	100	.....	10, 203	4, 180	72	.....	9, 846
3.....	4, 990	3, 208	.....	9, 064	4, 024	2, 231	.....	7, 017
5.....	2, 477	.....	.....	4, 352	2, 413	.....	.....	4, 140
6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	.....	.....	.....	925	.....	.....	.....	551
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18, 654</b>	<b>10, 252</b>	<b>4, 078</b>	<b>55, 949</b>	<b>17, 510</b>	<b>9, 135</b>	<b>4, 091</b>	<b>51, 439</b>
<b>Number of cases of finished goods held in storage at end of month:</b>								
District 1.....	5, 136	3, 800	3, 151	23, 952	4, 608	3, 966	3, 010	23, 159
2.....	3, 300	398	.....	10, 044	2, 978	75	.....	10, 394
3.....	119	316	.....	5, 730	145	323	.....	5, 730
5.....	213	.....	.....	1, 064	261	.....	.....	1, 063
6.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	110
8.....	.....	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	.....	269
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8, 768</b>	<b>4, 514</b>	<b>3, 151</b>	<b>41, 177</b>	<b>7, 992</b>	<b>4, 364</b>	<b>3, 010</b>	<b>40, 725</b>
<b>Total average work ahead at end of month (expressed in days):</b>								
District 1.....	5. 6	10	14	9. 8	4. 7	10	12	8. 7
2.....	7. 7	6. 4	17	7. 5	7. 6	3. 9	16	7. 6
3.....	16	19	.....	17	14	21	.....	17
5.....	21	.....	.....	21	22	.....	.....	22
6.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9. 2
8.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	15
<b>Average for all districts.....</b>	<b>9. 9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9. 3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

<sup>1</sup> The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, at the request of the Federal Reserve Board, has arranged for a monthly survey within the industry. The results of the inquiries are herewith presented in tabular form. The secretary of the association makes the following statement concerning the tabulation:

The accompanying figures are compiled from statistics furnished by 35 out of 58 member firms of this association. It is probably fair to state that in the absence of having specific detail at hand, but, according to our best estimate, it is probably well within the fact that the figures given for the various classes of work would cover, approximately, the following percentages of the entire industry: White goods, 72 per cent; dyed goods, 62 per cent; printed goods, 30 per cent. The figures given represent reports from exactly the same finishers for the two months, both for the totals and for the subdivisions, and therefore are strictly comparable.

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



**REPORT OF KNIT-GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.**

The total production of winter and summer underwear for the six months ended October 31 was as follows:

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
May.....	62	505,347	55.4
June.....	60	559,591	65.5
July.....	61	490,640	51.2
August.....	148	412,627	71.1
September.....	155	572,833	84.4
October.....	256	675,205	87.3
Winter underwear (October).....	45	434,902	88.1
Summer underwear (October).....	28	240,303	85.8

<sup>1</sup> 5 other mills reported closed.  
<sup>2</sup> 4 other mills reported closed.

Order and production report for month ended October 31, 1921, follows. The number of mills reporting was 45.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,191,688	.....
New orders received during month.....	602,212	93.3
<b>Total (A).....</b>	<b>1,793,000</b>	<b>.....</b>
Shipments during month.....	503,261	77.9
Cancellations during month.....	5,921	9.2
<b>Total (B).....</b>	<b>509,182</b>	<b>.....</b>
Balance orders on hand Nov. 1 (A minus B).....	1,284,718	.....
Production.....	518,264	80.3

Thirty-six representative mills which reported for September and October furnish the data for the following table:

[In dozens.]

	September (36 mills).	October (36 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	809,996	1,171,960	361,964	.....
New orders.....	865,492	537,928	.....	327,564
Shipments.....	497,854	477,810	.....	20,044
Cancellations.....	5,617	5,921	696	.....
Production.....	445,825	487,996	42,171	.....

**RETAIL TRADE.**

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 372 representative department stores in the 12 Federal Reserve districts. Data from districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12 were received in (and averages computed from) actual dollar amounts. In districts Nos. 3, 4, 8, and 10 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 the 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 October are based on reports from 26 stores in district No. 1, 62 stores in district No. 2, 49 stores in district No. 3, 19 stores in district No. 4, 25 stores in district No. 5, 31 stores in district No. 6, 59 stores in district No. 7, 21 stores in district No. 8, 15 stores in district No. 9, 12 stores in district No. 10, 20 stores in district No. 11, and 33 stores in district No. 12.

Separate figures for Detroit and Little Rock are shown for the first time this month.

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.										Ratio of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year (per cent).					
	June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Jan. 1, 1921, to close of June, 1921.	July 1, 1921, to close of—				June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct. 1921.	
							July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct. 1921.						
District No. 1:																
Boston.....	- 1.5	-11.5	- 2.1	- 9.2	5.8	1.5	-11.5	- 6.8	- 7.8	- 3.6	6.9	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.0	
Outside.....	- 8.5	-14.1	-10.5	-12.3	- .2	- 7.1	-14.1	-12.4	-12.0	- 8.7	5.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.1	
District.....	- 3.1	-12.3	- 4.5	- 9.9	4.4	- .5	-12.3	- 8.4	- 9.0	- 4.9	6.7	6.3	7.3	7.4	6.9	
District No. 2:																
New York City and																
Brooklyn....	- 8.7	-12.0	- 4.1	-12.0	4.4	- 8.8	-12.0	- 8.2	- 9.7	- 4.9	5.4	6.9	7.5	6.5	5.2	
Buffalo.....	- 3.4	- 9.1	- 6.2	- 3.9	1.3	3.5	- 9.1	- 7.6	- 5.2	- 4.5	8.3	9.2	10.0	9.0	7.0	
Newark.....	- 4.4	-13.8	- 6.4	1.8	- 2.1	- 2.8	-13.8	-10.2	- 5.9	- 4.7	5.5	6.0	5.7	4.8	5.0	
Rochester....	2.4	- 6.0	- 3.1	7.7	- 3.8	7.9	- 6.0	- 4.5	- .2	- 2.4	4.2	7.5	11.7	8.5	7.2	
Syracuse.....	- 9.2	-14.3	- 9.4	-13.4	- 6.8	- 3.3	-14.3	-12.0	-13.6	- 7.8	3.7				4.9	
Outside.....	- 7.7	-14.9	-11.2	- 7.3	.1	- 3.0	-14.9	-14.3	-12.0	- 9.4	7.3	8.6	8.3	6.6	6.3	
District.....	- 7.1	-11.5	- 5.2	- 8.2	2.8	- 5.1	-11.5	- 8.6	- 8.4	- 4.8	6.2	8.0	8.3	7.1	6.0	
District No. 3:																
Philadelphia..	- 9.5	-13.8	- 2.9	-16.5	- 1.5	- 3.3	-13.8	- 8.5	-12.0	- 8.7	8.2	8.1	8.9	7.0	7.5	
Outside.....	- .8	- 6.4	- 6.7	-12.3	- 8.0	1.9	- 6.4	- 7.8	- 9.4	- 9.5	5.4	7.5	8.1	7.4	6.2	
District.....	- 7.3	-11.8	- 4.0	-15.3	- 3.2	- 1.9	-11.8	- 8.3	-11.3	- 8.9	7.5	7.9	8.7	7.1	7.2	
District No. 4:																
Cleveland....	-21.8	-29.2	-22.4	-26.9	-16.6	-11.8	-29.2	-22.8	-26.7	-23.5	5.3	8.6	8.6	6.1	6.5	
Pittsburgh....	- 9.9	-16.3	-22.5	-24.6	-15.6	4.9	-16.3	-17.8	-23.5	-20.9	4.3	5.8	7.1	5.8	5.6	
Outside.....	-11.0	-17.0	-11.0	-15.8	-10.6	2.1	-17.0	-17.4	-14.5	-15.0	5.3	9.4	11.3	8.3	6.6	
District.....	-14.1	-21.4	-21.0	-23.6	-15.2	- 1.1	-21.4	-19.3	-22.7	-20.8	4.7	7.2	8.0	6.4	6.0	
District No. 5:																
Baltimore....	- 7.0	-16.9	-17.4	-18.9	- 5.9	- 2.9	-16.9	-17.2	-17.8	-14.0	7.9	9.5	9.8	7.9	5.6	
Richmond....	- 4.1	-15.9	- 4.9	-12.9	- 2.4	1.8	-15.9	-11.0	-11.7	- 8.8	10.7	12.5	12.0	12.7	8.9	
Washington..	4.9	- 4.2	- 1.4	-11.8	- 1.4	4.9	- 4.2	- 2.9	- 6.1	- 4.5	7.7	7.6	6.9	6.4	5.3	
Other cities..	- 5.1	-10.1	- 9.2	-19.8	-15.2	3.7	-10.1	-10.1	-13.0	-13.7	8.9	9.6	9.0	6.3	4.6	
District.....	- 4.2	-11.7	- 9.8	-16.2	- 5.6	.9	-11.7	-10.8	-12.7	-10.5	8.3	9.2	9.0	7.7	5.7	
District No. 6:																
Atlanta.....	-32.1		-35.1	-36.7	-16.1	-25.5		-36.4	-36.2	-30.6	2.4		19.9	9.6	9.8	
Birmingham..			-32.9	-23.9	-31.2			-36.2	-33.3	-33.0			5.5	6.0	5.2	
Nashville....	-19.0	-22.3	-15.7	-22.1	-11.3	-11.8	-22.3	-17.5	-20.8	-17.7	4.9	9.3	7.6	7.0	5.2	
New Orleans..	- 8.3	- 8.6	-10.9	-15.7	- 9.4	- 4.9	- 8.6	- 9.9	-12.3	-11.4	8.5	10.1	11.8	10.9	8.4	
Outside.....	-18.6	-30.0	-28.0	-26.9	-14.1	-15.8	-30.0	-29.0	-25.2	-23.8	3.1	6.3	7.2	4.7	2.4	
District.....	-17.0	-21.2	-21.3	-22.9	-15.1	-12.0	-21.2	-21.7	-22.2	-21.3	5.4	7.5	8.0	6.8	6.8	
District No. 7:																
Chicago.....			-12.4	- 7.6	- 7.7				-10.4	- 9.4	-10.9			6.8	5.5	3.5
Detroit.....				-10.7						-17.4					7.0	
Outside.....			-20.3	-17.2	-10.0				-13.9	-17.7	-15.2			8.0	6.5	5.6
District.....	-17.3	-14.7	-18.8	-15.3	- 9.9	-11.6	-14.7	-17.1	-16.0	-15.5	5.4	8.9	7.9	6.5	6.1	
District No. 8:																
St. Louis....		-13.2	- 8.9	-18.5	- 9.5		-13.2	-11.1	-14.2	-12.7		8.2	7.5	5.9	6.3	
Louisville....		-20.9	- 9.5	-13.2	- 7.1		-20.9	-15.0	-10.7	-11.1		5.7	8.3	7.2	4.4	
Memphis....		-26.6	-21.4	-22.6	- 6.3		-26.6	-24.3	-23.7	-18.2		5.9	8.9	9.6	14.2	
Little Rock..					- 6.3					-11.1					6.4	
Outside.....		-12.9	-14.7	-15.2	-11.8		-12.9	-13.0	-14.0	-15.1		6.6	11.4	7.7	4.9	
District.....	- 7.9	-16.5	-11.7	-18.2	- 8.7	- 1.8	-16.5	-13.9	-15.3	-13.0	5.6	7.4	8.2	6.8	6.8	
District No. 9:																
District No. 10:																
Kansas City..			- 9.4	-11.8	- 1.1			-10.1	-10.8	- 8.2			7.6	5.6	3.0	
Denver.....			7	- 8.7	- 3.3			- 7.3	- 7.7	- 7.8			8.5	7.4	6.6	
Outside.....			-16.6	-21.9				-18.1	- 8.7	-18.8			8.5	5.0	4.9	
District.....	-10.8	-10.9	- 8.9	-13.8	- 7.4	- 4.3	-10.9	-11.6	- 9.1	-10.9	5.9	9.9	8.1	5.8	4.4	
District No. 11:																
District No. 12:																
Los Angeles..	2.9	- 1.5	.4	- .3	4.4	8.0	- 1.5	- 1.2	- .2	.9	11.1	11.9	10.1	8.3	8.3	
San Francisco.	- 5.7	-11.6	- 1.6	- 4.7	- 1.0	- 4.1	-11.6	- 6.3	- 5.7	- 3.4	10.3	12.1	10.4	8.6	8.0	
Oakland.....	- 3.9	- 7.9	- 8.4	-12.8	- 8.8	.5	- 7.9	- 1.7	- 9.5	- 9.5	5.0	11.0			5.0	
Sacramento..	-13.8	-11.4	- 8.5	-21.6	- 4.6	- 9.2	-11.4	-10.0	-12.5	- 9.9					7.0	
Seattle.....	-13.5	-18.6	-12.5	-10.8	-12.9	-15.6	-18.6	-15.4	-13.9	-13.5	6.2	7.0	8.7	7.1	6.2	
Spokane.....	-23.4	-22.0	- 8.6	-11.4	-20.5	- 8.2	-22.0	-13.7	-12.8	-30.5	9.2	9.5	7.7	5.5	6.0	
Salt Lake City.	- 6.1	-16.2	-15.3	-13.9	-20.9	- 7.3	-16.2	-15.8	-15.7	-17.2	4.0	9.6	10.5	10.1		
District.....	- 7.8	-12.9	- 6.2	- 8.7	- 6.3	- 6.6	-12.9	- 9.3	- 8.8	- 9.0	8.4	10.0	10.0	8.1	7.0	
United States.....	-10.7	-15.1	-11.9	-15.1	- 6.7	- 6.0	-15.1	-13.9	-14.0	-12.4	6.4	8.4	8.3	7.0	6.2	

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

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—										Ratio of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period (per cent).				
	Same month previous year.					Previous month.					Jan. 1, 1921, to close of June, 1921.	July 1, 1921, to close of—			
	June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1921.		July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1921.
District No. 1:															
Boston.....	-16.6	-15.6	-17.9	-17.3	- 8.5	-3.4	- 3.4	1.7	10.9	5.9	283.0	422.1	405.0	378.0	343.0
Outside.....	-17.1	-16.7	-19.1	-18.7	-15.9	-5.8	- .6	.5	10.2	6.5	416.0	432.6	458.0	478.0	458.0
District.....	-16.8	-15.9	-18.2	-17.8	-11.0	-4.1	- 2.6	1.4	10.7	6.1	312.0	425.1	420.0	405.0	373.0
District No. 2:															
New York City and Brooklyn.....	-17.6	-20.6	-23.1	-18.6	-15.2	-5.9	- 3.9	4.0	13.1	4.3	329.6	443.6	455.6	444.8	382.2
Buffalo.....	-12.2	-18.3	-21.6	-17.8	-12.9	-8.4	- 3.1	4.8	16.2	4.5	396.4	470.9	462.0	456.6	436.3
Newark.....	-26.2	-24.6	- 5.9	-24.2	-17.2	-8.9	4.5	7.0	0.7	8.1	330.3	451.9	459.1	428.6	392.1
Rochester.....	-31.0	-30.2	-25.1	-19.7	-26.7	-2.7	- 2.8	5.4	10.5	1.1	387.0	433.8	445.2	431.6	404.3
Syracuse.....	-21.5	-26.1	-24.6	-19.0	-33.5	- .8	- 7.6	4.9	6.1	2.4	411.7	469.4	498.1	488.5	431.6
Outside.....	- 5.0	- 8.3	- 9.1	- 7.7	- 5.6	3.3	- 6.8	1.0	11.9	4.6	472.5	487.3	557.4	579.0	553.5
District.....	-11.5	-20.6	-19.7	-18.0	-15.5	-5.6	- 4.2	5.2	11.9	4.8	333.9	431.6	453.7	442.5	389.6
District No. 3:															
Philadelphia.....	-11.9	-13.6	-19.1	-17.7	-18.5	- .9	- 4.9	- 2.5	6.4	2.3	311.9	469.2	442.2	440.7	388.4
Outside.....	-12.9	-15.2	-20.0	-12.6	- 9.4	-4.6	- 4.3	4.6	10.6	3.7	432.3	479.0	525.5	546.4	514.5
District.....	-12.1	-14.0	-17.3	-16.4	-16.2	-1.7	- 4.7	- .7	7.4	2.6	341.0	471.9	462.8	466.8	419.5
District No. 4:															
Cleveland.....	-28.0	-27.9	-28.7	-26.8	-27.5	-2.6	- 6.0	7.8	15.2	3.0	363.1	476.3	461.0	462.5	420.7
Pittsburgh.....	-14.9	-14.9	-13.4	-15.4	-17.9	-3.6	- 5.4	6.2	6.6	1.9	287.7	362.7	443.1	487.2	422.5
Outside.....	- 9.0	- 9.1	-20.3	-19.5	-17.4	1.7	-10.4	7.3	9.1	2.5	378.9	483.1	588.9	441.9	558.6
District.....	-19.1	-19.6	-18.8	-19.6	-20.9	-2.8	- 6.1	6.8	9.7	2.3	319.5	416.9	467.3	470.9	441.1
District No. 5:															
Baltimore.....	-24.2	-27.8	-26.1	-21.1	-18.7	-6.6	- 4.2	6.7	17.4	2.4	323.7	463.2	475.1	477.9	431.6
Richmond.....	-14.2	-16.9	-15.0	-13.5	-11.8	-2.2	- 1.9	5.4	15.4	4.8	350.8	429.5	459.0	460.2	427.5
Washington.....	-27.5	-23.9	-20.8	-17.5	-16.3	-2.8	- 2.3	8.9	11.8	.8	340.6	434.8	458.3	481.4	437.5
Other cities.....	-21.0	-18.2	-18.6	-13.8	- 9.9	-1.2	2.3	4.7	17.0	6.2	391.7	480.5	495.3	553.9	534.8
District.....	-24.2	-24.1	-22.3	-17.9	-15.8	-4.1	- 2.2	7.0	16.8	2.8	341.3	453.3	471.2	490.4	449.8
District No. 6:															
Atlanta.....	-21.8	.....	-23.3	-22.6	-22.3	- .6	.....	8.3	15.0	.5	499.1	.....	656.1	573.8	593.8
Birmingham.....	.....	.....	-20.3	-20.4	-15.7	.....	.....	0.0	7.9	5.7	.....	.....	809.7	911.2	636.8
Nashville.....	-19.1	-22.9	-22.8	-20.4	-16.9	-2.8	- 2.5	10.0	8.3	3.7	442.7	633.3	556.7	497.9	428.3
New Orleans.....	- 6.6	-15.2	-17.4	-16.9	-10.0	-4.9	2.4	3.2	14.0	5.9	350.8	510.9	510.9	472.7	467.9
Outside.....	-26.4	-26.4	-21.4	-14.0	-27.4	-3.6	- 2.6	9.9	7.4	-6.1	536.6	644.3	805.8	626.0	503.3
District.....	-17.4	-21.6	-19.8	-18.3	-18.3	-2.8	- .4	5.3	11.0	1.5	425.3	571.6	612.2	565.9	514.1
District No. 7:															
Chicago.....	.....	.....	-14.3	-10.8	-13.0	.....	.....	12.2	10.0	2.4	.....	.....	463.1	470.3	340.9
Detroit.....	.....	.....	.....	-29.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	384.8
Outside.....	.....	.....	-23.2	-23.8	-16.1	.....	.....	7.0	3.0	3.6	.....	.....	517.5	518.0	543.2
District.....	-20.6	-20.0	-21.6	-21.5	-20.9	-4.0	- 1.2	8.0	4.3	3.6	428.3	500.4	505.2	508.3	444.1
District No. 8:															
St. Louis.....	.....	- 6.8	- 7.6	-12.1	-10.3	.....	- 3.4	10.2	5.3	- .7	.....	410.3	419.8	429.4	408.7
Louisville.....	.....	-18.4	-11.5	-10.6	-11.6	.....	- 3.4	11.2	10.0	5.7	.....	455.6	729.3	638.6	643.8
Memphis.....	.....	- 7.4	-20.6	-21.3	-29.1	.....	- 6.9	3.8	9.8	.7	.....	475.7	463.3	434.8	567.0
Little Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	-13.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	380.5
Outside.....	.....	-15.6	-12.9	-11.6	- 8.5	.....	- 9.6	11.2	12.9	- .5	.....	337.7	521.5	536.3	656.0
District.....	- 9.9	- 9.3	-10.7	-13.3	-12.5	- .5	- 3.7	9.4	7.4	.5	344.2	426.1	461.8	462.5	461.9
District No. 9:	-27.4	-21.6	-21.1	-18.1	-16.9	-5.7	- .6	6.9	4.1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District No. 10:															
Kansas City.....	.....	.....	-13.1	-14.8	- 7.9	.....	.....	10.3	4.7	- .8	.....	.....	544.1	557.5	500.0
Denver.....	.....	.....	-13.9	-11.1	-10.9	.....	.....	13.2	5.9	1.2	.....	.....	443.3	602.1	593.7
Outside.....	.....	.....	-19.8	-18.2	-17.7	.....	.....	16.4	8.7	1.6	.....	.....	560.2	425.9	429.1
District.....	-17.0	-15.0	-15.1	-14.2	-10.9	-9.0	6.8	12.7	6.1	.5	378.1	497.1	527.9	543.3	522.9
District No. 11:	-22.6	-27.6	-25.5	-26.0	-24.0	-4.6	- 2.2	16.9	7.3	.3	386.5	543.2	594.8	551.8	511.3
District No. 12:															
Los Angeles.....	-17.6	- 3.6	- .6	1.7	1.8	-9.1	7.5	.6	5.3	.5	376.0	393.7	394.1	467.2	462.6
San Francisco.....	-16.3	-14.6	- 9.2	- 6.8	- 8.8	-8.6	- .6	7.9	10.2	2.3	394.4	406.0	404.5	449.1	441.2
Oakland.....	-18.4	-16.6	-12.7	- 8.6	- 8.8	-4.7	- .7	7.0	9.1	2.5	468.2	490.7	498.9	446.5	463.7
Sacramento.....	-32.6	-32.4	-14.5	-15.5	-17.6	-6.8	- 2.6	22.9	6.6	-3.7	422.0	424.3	448.1	517.8	457.6
Seattle.....	-28.3	-37.0	-23.2	-25.2	-25.1	-5.1	- 6.8	13.5	4.0	1.4	410.1	410.8	404.0	419.8	400.2
Spokane.....	-16.3	-17.2	-15.5	- .1	-19.9	-7.1	-13.5	7.3	2.4	-1.1	575.5	575.5	586.1	577.0	517.6
Salt Lake City.....	-23.7	-30.2	-24.7	-18.9	-17.5	-8.3	- 7.6	13.1	8.9	1.0	.....	.....	525.7	513.6	.....
District.....	-20.9	-18.3	-15.5	-15.7	-16.8	-7.6	- .7	4.6	4.3	.6	469.7	478.3	455.7	479.8	464.9
United States.....	-17.4	-19.1	-19.0	-18.2	-16.8	-4.4	- 2.0	6.6	8.7	2.7	369.3	468.0	487.0	483.5	443.4

## WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN OCTOBER, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (SEPTEMBER, 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.....	+17.3	9	-3.7	3	+9.2	11	+1.7	8	.....	.....	+2.7	5	.....	.....	+0.9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3.....	+2.9	48	.....	.....	+11.6	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4.....	+3.9	15	+5.8	5	+2.5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	+4.0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5.....	+2.2	57	-7.6	18	+5.2	18	+6.5	18	-6.0	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6.....	+0.6	29	-14.2	20	+15.4	21	+13.3	11	+10.1	13	-0.3	5	.....	.....	+22.3	3	-20.9	7	.....	.....
No. 7.....	-1.1	26	-11.8	8	+2.0	16	+5.4	9	.....	.....	+0.6	11	+8.4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 9.....	.....	.....	-20.3	5	-0.4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-13.1	8	.....	.....
No. 10.....	+1.2	6	-17.6	3	+1.6	5	.....	.....	+11.9	3	-6.6	3	-34.3	3	.....	.....	+18.2	3	.....	.....
No. 11.....	+3.4	14	+1.0	12	+21.9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	-0.6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	+100.7	4	.....	.....
No. 12.....	+7.1	29	-8.6	11	-0.7	23	-7.6	17	+6.0	15	+7.0	11	-5.1	20	-9.2	27	-23.4	22	-14.6	12

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

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.....	-19.3	9	+22.0	3	-22.7	11	+11.2	8	.....	.....	+6.2	5	.....	.....	-42.2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3.....	-19.1	48	.....	.....	-27.1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4.....	-31.3	15	+7.3	5	-33.0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	-16.9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5.....	-24.7	57	+28.5	18	-24.8	18	+44.2	18	+44.8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 6.....	-31.6	29	+23.0	20	-25.9	21	+13.0	11	+8.8	13	-6.3	5	.....	.....	-30.0	3	-46.9	7	.....	.....
No. 7.....	-21.3	26	+24.3	8	-27.7	16	+2.1	9	.....	.....	-12.4	11	-25.0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 9.....	.....	.....	-20.8	5	-32.7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-50.5	8	.....	.....
No. 10.....	-6.1	6	+25.9	3	-20.5	5	.....	.....	+25.2	3	-16.7	3	-6.2	3	.....	.....	-65.1	3	.....	.....
No. 11.....	-15.5	14	+13.7	12	-25.4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	-27.8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	-49.4	4	.....	.....
No. 12.....	-22.1	29	-9.3	11	-23.0	23	-9.1	17	+7.5	15	-1.1	11	-9.7	20	-25.7	27	-43.1	22	-9.6	12

## COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published herewith are constructed by various foreign statistical offices, and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable.<sup>1</sup> Besides the index numbers which have been published regularly in the BULLETIN for some months past, this issue contains ten further all-commodities index numbers which will appear currently in the future. Lack of space prevents the publication of the group index numbers for these countries, but they can be obtained at any time upon request. A brief description and analysis of these new index numbers follows.

The Frankfurter Zeitung index of wholesale prices in Germany has been published currently in the BULLETIN since May, 1921, and the method used in its construction explained in detail. A second index of German wholesale prices has been compiled by the Government Statistical Department and appears each month in the official bulletin "Wirtschaft und Statistik." The two indexes are interesting from a comparative standpoint, inasmuch as their construction differs widely in certain essential details. The Statistisches Reichsamt index consists of quotations of 38 commodities, only half as many as are included in the Frankfurter Zeitung index. The Reichsamt divides its commodities into seven groups, as follows: (1) Grain and potatoes; (2) fats, sugar, meat, and fish; (3) hops, cocoa, coffee, tea, and pepper; (4) hides and leather; (5) textiles; (6) metals and petroleum; (7) coal and iron. Each of these groups is weighted according to the value of its commodity consumption during the period from 1908 to 1912. The Frankfurter Zeitung does not weight its four groups. In addition to the above grouping, the Reichsamt classifies the same commodities under two heads—goods produced in Germany (16 commodities), and

goods imported (22 commodities). Groups 1, 2, and 7 go to make up the former index number while groups 3, 4, 5, and 6 are included in the latter. Prices in 1913 are taken as 100. A comparison of the two all-commodities index numbers during 1920 and 1921 reveals a general similarity in trend, though the level of the Reichsamt index has been consistently lower than that of the Frankfurter Zeitung since April, 1920. Prior to that date—that is to say, during March and April 1920—there was a marked divergence between the two indexes. The figure for the Reichsamt index reached a high point in March, 1920, and subsequently declined with great rapidity, while at the same time the Frankfurter Zeitung figure rose correspondingly, until in May it touched the level at which the Reichsamt index had stood in March.

The index of wholesale prices in Switzerland, constructed by Dr. J. Lorenz, consists of 71 commodities, divided into three main groups—consumers' goods (33 commodities), materials necessary for agricultural production (12 commodities), and materials used in industry (26 commodities). Each of these groups is in turn divided and subdivided. Under the heading of consumers' goods the principal classifications are food and drink, clothing, and building materials. Materials used in agriculture fall into two classes—fodder and fertilizer. The third main group—goods used in industry—is divided into minerals, textiles and leather, and miscellaneous. The index is carefully weighted, a coefficient being assigned not only to each individual commodity but also to each subgroup and main group. In the case of consumers' goods, these weights are determined, wherever possible, by the relative importance of the various commodities in the latest officially published household budgets. Where this is impracticable the approximate importance of the commodity in question is estimated and a corresponding weight assigned to it. In the two other main groups—agricultural and industrial materials—the weighting of each commodity and each subdivision is determined by its relative importance, according to export figures, agricultural statistics, and information obtained from about 35 correspondents in agricultural and industrial circles in different sections of the country. The three main groups are weighted on the basis of 2:1:1, in view of the greater importance attached to goods produced for direct consumption. July, 1914, is taken as a base

<sup>1</sup> The BULLETIN for January, 1920, contains a description of the Statist index for England, and 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, for the new Italian index number 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 for 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. 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.

throughout, and in each case the figures are given as of the first of the month.

The index of wholesale prices in Holland is published monthly by the Central Bureau of Statistics for the Netherlands and includes 52 commodities during 1920 and 53 commodities since that time. The only classification, in addition to the all-commodities index number, is a group headed "foods," containing 31 commodities during 1920 and 33 commodities since the beginning of 1921. Prices during the years 1901-1910 are used as a base, but for comparative purposes, 1913 has been taken as 100 and the index recomputed on that basis for publication in the BULLETIN.

No wholesale price index for Finland is calculated by an official government organization in that country. The Kommerskollegium of Sweden has, however, constructed such an index from price quotations of commodities quoted in the International Statistical Institute's periodical. The index is weighted, but no information as to the method employed is given. The index consists of 35 commodities, including the most important producers' and consumers' goods.

The *Økonomisk Revue's* index of wholesale prices in Norway, which has been published in the BULLETIN for the past six months, consists of quotations for about 90 commodities, divided into 11 groups. The general index is worked out along the same lines as the Economist index, the commodities being only roughly weighted according to their relative importance. The average of prices at the end of December, 1913 and the end of June 1914, is taken as 100.

The wholesale price index for Bulgaria is published currently by the Direction Générale de la Statistique in Sofia. The index is constructed with annual average prices in 1913 as 100, the data for that year being obtained from 61 towns. In 1914 price quotations were secured from 58 towns and in 1915 from 66 towns, but since then—1916 to date—only four cities, Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, and Rousse, have been used as sources for this material. The number of quotations used in the index is not stated, but the commodities are divided into twelve groups, as follows: Cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.; poultry; animal foods; cereals; flour; other vegetable products; hides; textiles; tobacco; alcoholic beverages; lumber. These groups are all weighted.

The statistical department of the Ministry of Finance in Cairo publishes a wholesale price index currently. It consists of prices of 23 commodities, 20 of which are foods, unweighted. No group index numbers are com-

puted. Prices from January 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, are taken as 100.

The Office of Census and Statistics in Cape Town publishes in its Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics wholesale index numbers for the Union of South Africa. Prices of 187 commodities are used in the construction of this index, their quotations in 1914 being taken as a base of 100. The commodities are classified in 11 groups, as follows: Metals; jute, leather, and hides; grains, meal, etc.; dairy produce; groceries; meat; building materials; chemicals; fuel and light; soft goods; miscellaneous. These groups are weighted, but the method employed is not stated.

The index numbers for wholesale prices in the Dominion of New Zealand are published currently by the Government in the Monthly Abstract of Statistics. The average of price quotations in four chief centers of the country is used in compiling the index, but the actual number of commodities included is not stated. The commodities used fall into eight groups which are weighted. Group 1 includes agricultural products; group 2 flour, bran, pollard, and oatmeal; group 3 wool, hides, tallow, butter, and cheese; group 4 general merchandise and crockery; group 5 building materials; group 6 leather; group 7 chemicals and manures; group 8 coal. The index is based on the average annual aggregate expenditure in four chief centers during the period from 1909 to 1913.

The Department of Statistics at Lima publishes a monthly wholesale index number, which is composed of quotations for 58 commodities, obtained from wholesale commercial and industrial concerns in Peru. This index is unweighted, being simply the arithmetic average of the relative prices of the commodities quoted. Group indexes are also published under the following headings: Group 1, meats, milk, and fats; group 2, cereals and vegetables; group 3, miscellaneous food and drink; group 4, fuels; group 5, building materials; group 6, textiles; group 7, metals; group 8, miscellaneous. The year 1913 is taken as a base throughout. An average for the month is given up to September, 1921. After that date quotations will be given as of the 15th of the month.

At present no detailed information is available in regard to the method used in compiling the index for Shanghai. The index is officially published by the statistical department of the Government.

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). <sup>2</sup>	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (315 quotations). <sup>3</sup>	Canada; <sup>4</sup> Department of Labor (272 quotations). <sup>5</sup>	United Kingdom; Board of Trade (150 commodities). <sup>6</sup>	United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	Italy; <sup>1</sup> Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 thereafter). <sup>2</sup>	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). <sup>4</sup>	Germany; Statistisches Reichsamt (38 commodities). <sup>5</sup>	Sweden; Svensk Handels-tidning (47 quotations). <sup>5</sup>	Christiana, Norway; Økonomisk Revue (93 commodities). <sup>6</sup>	Denmark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). <sup>7</sup>	Finland; Kom-merskol-legium of Sweden (35 commodities). <sup>8</sup>
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	110	100	100
1915.....	101	110	110	110	126	137	133	145	145	159	138	138	138
1916.....	124	135	135	135	159	187	202	185	185	233	164	164	164
1917.....	176	177	177	177	206	262	299	244	244	341	228	228	228
1918.....	196	206	206	206	226	339	409	339	339	345	293	293	293
1919.....	206	212	217	217	242	357	364	330	330	322	294	294	981
1920.....	233	243	246	314	291	510	624	1,522	1,479	347	377	382	1,384
1920.													
October.....	208	225	234	309	282	502	659	1,582	1,462	346	419	398	1,388
November.....	190	207	225	293	263	461	670	1,647	1,506	331	403	403	1,407
1921.													
January.....	163	177	208	251	232	407	642	1,603	1,436	267	344	341	1,156
February.....	154	167	199	230	215	377	613	1,473	1,372	250	319	290	1,264
March.....	150	162	194	215	208	360	604	1,419	1,334	237	312	280	1,258
April.....	143	154	187	209	199	347	584	1,410	1,323	229	297	270	1,379
May.....	142	151	183	205	191	329	547	1,428	1,306	218	294	257	1,297
June.....	139	148	179	202	183	325	509	1,387	1,365	218	294	254	1,487
July.....	141	148	176	198	186	330	520	1,467	1,425	211	300	253	.....
August.....	143	152	174	194	181	331	542	1,723	1,917	198	297	254	.....
September.....	143	152	172	191	175	344	580	1,777	2,067	182	287	224	.....
October.....	141	150	169	184	163	331	599	1,993	.....	175	286	202	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	334	595	2,687	.....	174	276	186	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Australian Commonwealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	Calcutta; India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). <sup>2</sup>	Switzerland; Dr. Lorenz (71 commodities). <sup>15</sup>	Holland; Central Bureau of Statistics (53 commodities). <sup>16</sup>	Bulgaria; Direction Générale de la Statistique.	Cairo; Department of Statistics (23 commodities). <sup>17</sup>	New Zealand; Department of Statistics.	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities). <sup>2</sup>	South Africa; Office of Census and Statistics (187 commodities). <sup>18</sup>	Peru; Department of Statistics (58 commodities). <sup>23</sup>	Shanghai; Department of Statistics.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	141	132	132	132	145	103	104	96	100	97	100
1916.....	132	132	132	132	145	137	123	97	117	117	100
1917.....	155	155	155	155	222	172	124	117	135	135	100
1918.....	170	170	170	170	286	172	124	117	135	135	100
1919.....	180	180	180	180	297	172	124	117	135	135	100
1920.....	218	204	204	204	282	172	124	117	135	135	100
1920.											
September.....	230	208	208	208	287	2,072	299	220	230	239	106
October.....	215	206	206	206	283	2,086	300	222	226	231	104
1921.											
January.....	196	178	178	178	213	2,392	214	216	201	221	104
February.....	192	174	174	174	230	2,135	196	210	195	215	107
March.....	181	175	175	175	219	2,437	182	208	191	210	108
April.....	171	183	183	183	208	2,006	181	204	190	205	108
May.....	166	184	184	184	186	1,945	179	202	191	204	110
June.....	162	178	178	178	185	1,680	166	200	192	202	111
July.....	159	183	183	183	179	1,721	.....	197	196	201	109
August.....	160	184	184	184	177	.....	.....	199	199	205	112
September.....	160	184	184	184	181	1,758	.....	207	207	205	.....
October.....	156	184	184	184	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Index numbers for 1920 and thereafter based upon prices of 76 commodities. Computations arrived at by the method described on p. 465 of the BULLETIN for April, 1921.  
<sup>2</sup> Average for the month.  
<sup>3</sup> End of month.  
<sup>4</sup> Beginning of month but not always the first.  
<sup>5</sup> Middle of month.  
<sup>6</sup> End of year and end of month.  
<sup>7</sup> First of month.  
<sup>8</sup> July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.  
<sup>9</sup> Middle of 1914=100.  
<sup>10</sup> Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.  
<sup>11</sup> July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914=100.  
<sup>12</sup> July, 1914=100.  
<sup>13</sup> End of July, 1914=100.  
<sup>14</sup> Last six months of 1917.  
<sup>15</sup> Prices as of first of month. 1914=100.  
<sup>16</sup> Based upon prices of 52 commodities during 1920; 53 during 1921. 1913=100.  
<sup>17</sup> December figure.  
<sup>18</sup> 1913=100.  
<sup>19</sup> Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914=100.  
<sup>20</sup> Average annual expenditure, 1909-1913=100.  
<sup>21</sup> 1914=100.  
<sup>22</sup> September, 1919=100.  
<sup>23</sup> A average for month until September, 1921; thereafter prices as of 15th of month.

In the following tables the index numbers for individual groups of commodities are given for each country separately. In the case of the Italian group index numbers, Prof. Bachi's new computations only are given. These can not be referred back to the 1913 base and it is therefore impossible to compare present levels with prewar levels in these cases. No group index numbers are compiled by the Bank of Japan, and the Danish index published by the Finanstidende has only two group indexes, one for food and one for "other commodities."

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
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
1915.....	105	104	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
1917.....	189	176	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
1918.....	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	239	302	238	186	308	210	366	236	243
October, 1920.....	182	204	257	282	184	313	216	371	229	225
1921.										
January.....	136	162	208	228	152	239	182	283	190	177
February.....	129	150	198	218	146	221	178	277	180	167
March.....	125	150	192	207	139	208	171	275	167	162
April.....	115	141	186	199	138	203	168	274	154	154
May.....	117	133	181	194	138	202	166	262	151	151
June.....	113	132	180	187	132	202	166	250	150	148
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

ALL COMMODITIES GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—BOARD OF TRADE.

[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
October, 1920.....	292	287	271	283	424	263	379	304	272	324	309
1921.											
January.....	245	285	245	257	359	213	224	220	221	248	251
February.....	212	266	227	234	320	201	195	201	216	228	230
March.....	205	251	229	228	283	192	173	179	205	209	215
April.....	200	245	224	222	259	192	181	170	196	202	209
May.....	197	220	222	213	250	193	183	166	201	201	205
June.....	199	219	218	212	240	189	180	162	199	196	202
July.....	202	214	215	211	229	185	180	161	194	192	198
August.....	204	217	210	212	222	172	176	159	189	186	194
September.....	197	201	201	202	207	160	213	163	189	186	191
October.....	170	185	193	183	194	158	225	170	190	185	184

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—STATIST.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.	Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.									
1914.....	110	100	107	105	90	97	105	98	101	January.....	234	283	192	251	225	198	230	219	232
1915.....	155	125	130	137	109	111	131	119	126	February.....	206	270	187	234	200	179	224	203	215
1916.....	193	152	161	169	140	152	163	153	159	March.....	214	262	182	232	179	171	221	193	208
1917.....	252	192	213	218	152	228	212	198	206	April.....	212	249	189	225	176	172	199	184	199
1918.....	248	210	238	229	167	265	243	225	226	May.....	211	223	158	209	177	164	192	179	191
1919.....	252	215	275	238	190	271	268	243	242	June.....	225	206	156	207	157	164	181	168	183
1920.....	321	264	366	301	269	299	290	285	291	July.....	222	212	144	206	168	167	183	174	186
November, 1920.....	308	293	238	291	265	212	253	245	263	August.....	221	213	159	207	156	160	180	168	181
										September.....	203	186	153	191	149	182	173	168	175
										October.....	175	170	145	168	139	179	162	159	163
										November.....	173	170	150	168	136	178	157	156	161



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.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.									
1914.....	103	103	106	104	98	109	99	101	101	January.....	483	334	337	397	341	460	445	415	407
1915.....	126	126	151	131	164	132	145	145	137	February.....	452	317	338	378	300	398	422	378	377
1916.....	162	170	164	167	232	180	199	206	187	March.....	406	322	367	366	289	375	392	355	360
1917.....	215	243	201	225	271	303	302	291	262	April.....	396	348	359	372	281	314	371	328	347
1918.....	286	298	231	281	283	460	420	387	339	May.....	379	346	317	356	266	282	355	309	329
1919.....	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373	357	June.....	349	368	338	357	261	278	341	300	325
1920.....	503	427	422	459	419	737	524	550	510	July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330
November, 1920.....	519	390	377	442	424	510	498	476	461	August.....	371	337	352	355	245	321	356	312	331
										September.....	373	311	389	352	253	388	370	338	344
										October.....	345	305	305	323	262	391	365	338	331
										November.....	342	306	324	326	277	388	362	341	334

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ITALY—RICCARDO BACHI.

[1920=100.]

	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.		Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemical.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.
November, 1920.....	108	124	108	94	101	113	109	105	108	1921.									
1921.										May.....	102	112	76	47	62	107	110	95	88
January.....	107	121	98	77	88	113	123	107	103	June.....	97	101	63	46	60	102	95	90	81
February.....	103	120	89	65	80	117	127	107	98	July.....	100	109	65	54	60	95	92	87	83
March.....	108	117	87	64	72	113	123	104	97	August.....	107	113	68	62	60	92	96	87	87
April.....	106	116	83	57	69	109	111	105	94	September.....	114	125	71	75	59	91	102	93	93
										October.....	116	129	75	76	64	91	114	94	91
										November.....	114	126	76	75	65	90	114	94	95

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.

[Middle of 1914=100.]

	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.		Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1920.						1921.					
Average for the year....	1,232	3,175	1,733	1,440	1,522	Beginning of—					
Beginning of December.....	1,555	2,698	1,636	1,625	1,658	April.....	1,195	2,153	1,608	1,500	1,410
1921.						May.....	1,169	2,125	1,566	1,617	1,428
Beginning of—						June.....	1,116	1,907	1,524	1,633	1,387
January.....	1,353	2,643	1,678	1,575	1,603	July.....	1,270	2,153	1,613	1,588	1,467
February.....	1,265	2,507	1,580	1,525	1,473	August.....	1,881	2,289	1,636	1,550	1,723
March.....	1,204	2,371	1,552	1,517	1,419	September.....	1,845	2,616	1,748	1,608	1,777
						October.....	1,995	3,270	2,112	1,733	1,993
						November.....	2,786	4,578	2,937	2,092	2,687
						December.....	3,322	6,567	3,580	2,458	3,283

## 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
1914 <sup>1</sup> .....	136	101	114	123	109	104	116	118	103	111	116
1915.....	151	140	161	177	166	113	116	158	116	120	145
1916.....	152	182	180	266	272	165	233	229	166	149	185
1917.....	181	205	198	551	405	215	267	206	247	212	244
1918.....	221	419	304	856	398	275	300	195	.....	.....	339
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211	.....	.....	330
1920.....	282	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
November, 1920.....	204	290	303	910	253	387	609	161	233	332	331
1921.											
January.....	244	266	281	371	230	320	520	131	169	328	267
February.....	231	241	248	362	204	319	511	108	147	318	250
March.....	238	229	240	279	185	298	510	85	134	268	237
April.....	232	231	236	291	178	236	510	84	125	264	229
May.....	221	217	245	369	153	237	286	106	132	238	218
June.....	237	206	236	371	149	224	286	108	129	207	218
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

<sup>1</sup> Average for 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1914.

## GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY—ØKONOMISK 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
1915.....	149	150	150	224	132	158	289	131	121	193	124	137	159
1916.....	193	198	195	355	170	435	401	213	178	251	171	190	233
1917.....	260	292	231	1,161	231	720	503	326	264	296	217	263	341
1918.....	324	277	284	514	247	573	503	359	302	286	283	313	345
1919.....	329	281	277	787	162	442	187	358	356	284	277	322	322
1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
November, 1920.....	372	389	343	1,067	369	538	213	442	412	259	383	482	403
1921.													
January.....	307	370	317	512	384	394	165	378	374	217	321	472	344
February.....	294	324	292	358	364	340	167	362	352	212	289	472	319
March.....	307	315	287	289	357	328	169	339	350	203	289	472	312
April.....	283	304	273	317	343	295	166	329	329	199	289	413	297
May.....	280	303	277	317	343	295	166	324	324	190	289	413	294
June.....	273	323	275	345	336	296	167	308	324	197	289	413	294
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	305	251	333	297	335	197	297	315	223	227	350	286
November.....	273	282	233	316	276	319	184	293	320	219	227	338	276

## 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
1915.....	117	93	202	127	110	150	116	149	141
1916.....	154	131	113	124	127	155	136	172	132
1917.....	213	207	110	116	131	155	194	243	155
1918.....	220	232	135	121	138	147	245	315	170
1919.....	193	217	186	137	147	145	261	282	180
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	295	277	218
October, 1920.....	222	220	208	214	196	226	289	276	215
1921.									
January.....	215	145	197	208	197	191	279	244	196
February.....	214	132	192	206	197	184	303	242	192
March.....	203	107	176	207	198	178	303	234	181
April.....	202	114	164	178	196	144	284	231	171
May.....	194	108	161	175	195	140	279	224	166
June.....	195	105	160	171	188	134	250	233	162
July.....	195	111	158	166	188	119	238	220	159
August.....	194	116	160	164	190	120	231	224	160
September.....	193	143	159	146	187	110	226	220	160
October.....	193	147	157	129	189	98	210	220	156

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. <sup>1</sup>

[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
1914.....	114	107	100	99	104	102	105	96	101	100	94	106	101
1915.....	136	104	105	93	121	114	110	128	106	97	92	160	110
1916.....	142	121	119	130	136	148	143	167	128	100	113	222	135
1917.....	206	161	149	233	180	201	168	217	174	113	163	236	177
1918.....	231	197	168	214	213	273	169	229	213	147	188	250	206
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
October, 1920.....	229	194	207	177	249	292	156	203	259	265	295	211	234
1921.....													
January.....	186	175	216	184	212	228	131	174	257	248	247	196	208
February.....	171	171	185	163	205	204	126	167	257	239	234	188	199
March.....	168	171	174	175	203	198	118	158	243	231	233	181	194
April.....	154	169	161	162	189	191	115	145	241	229	226	180	187
May.....	150	158	126	162	189	187	114	147	236	224	216	178	183
June.....	146	146	124	169	183	180	106	154	236	218	212	175	179
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	153	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

<sup>1</sup> Unimportant groups omitted.

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

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Manufactured articles.	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manufactures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manufactures.	Other textiles.	Oils, 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
Average for 1920.....	138	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	128	104	173	78	407	166	154	184	204
October, 1920.....	154	282	245	96	343	142	136	164	132	104	184	64	392	169	155	178	206
1921.....																	
January.....	158	238	247	81	324	107	104	149	116	85	130	77	314	135	139	139	178
February.....	147	226	243	80	305	104	101	149	97	80	124	70	352	119	129	148	174
March.....	153	239	255	86	301	98	91	143	90	81	122	71	369	122	128	136	175
April.....	147	242	255	97	311	119	97	123	110	85	131	76	359	147	141	150	183
May.....	151	262	254	110	312	124	94	126	112	75	142	78	302	156	145	153	184
June.....	149	244	245	119	303	129	100	132	114	76	145	89	239	165	150	152	178
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	.....
October.....	141	251	214	122	310	193	112	148	106	88	122	124	205	184	154	166	184

**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:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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 have 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-Schöne-

berg. Dr. Kuczynski bases his calculations upon the cost of living per week of a family of four in Greater Berlin.

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

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom, cost of living. <sup>2</sup>	Paris, retail prices. <sup>1</sup>	Sweden, retail prices.	Berlin, cost of living. <sup>3</sup>
1919.....	182	216	260	321	.....
1920.....	199	249	371	298	1,080
1920.					
October.....	194	264	420	306	1,104
1921.					
January.....	169	265	410	283	1,111
February.....	155	251	382	262	1,087
March.....	153	241	358	253	1,035
April.....	149	233	328	248	976
May.....	142	228	317	237	970
June.....	141	219	312	234	1,080
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,125
August.....	152	222	317	234	1,177
September.....	150	220	329	228	1,212
October.....	150	210	331	218	1,340
November.....	.....	203	326	211	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average for the month.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning of month.

<sup>3</sup> August, 1913-July, 1914=100.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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. l. f. values in England; exports and reexports, current l. 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.					In thousands of tons.	Exports.					Reexports.		
	In thousands of pounds sterling.						In thousands of pounds sterling.					In thousands of tons.	In thousands of pounds sterling.	
	Food, drink, and tobacco	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.		Food, drink, and tobacco.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.			
Monthly average:														
1913.....	24,184	23,485	16,134	259	64,061	4,669	2,716	5,825	34,281	949	43,770	7,650	9,131	152
1919.....	59,927	50,565	24,663	358	135,513	.....	2,814	9,274	53,457	1,008	66,553	.....	13,729	.....
1920.....	63,948	59,292	37,902	254	161,395	3,795	4,241	12,138	93,394	1,528	111,297	3,292	18,701	139
1920.														
October.....	69,168	44,299	36,267	156	149,889	4,076	4,678	9,632	95,701	2,285	112,295	2,565	16,134	142
November.....	61,499	46,560	35,955	246	144,260	3,613	4,723	9,399	103,694	1,548	119,365	2,438	13,115	128
1921.														
January.....	47,750	37,005	30,467	420	117,051	3,383	3,852	7,668	79,746	1,491	92,756	2,558	9,955	87
February.....	50,888	25,504	23,394	326	96,974	2,573	3,075	5,881	58,177	1,089	68,222	2,446	8,004	82
March.....	52,908	17,739	24,930	184	93,742	2,697	2,897	5,832	56,969	1,111	66,809	2,656	8,888	127
April.....	50,094	16,547	20,374	167	89,996	2,668	3,729	2,936	52,019	1,184	59,868	1,279	8,524	126
May.....	51,915	16,711	19,282	221	86,308	2,891	2,101	1,437	33,662	889	43,088	500	7,232	90
June.....	42,090	18,389	17,600	278	88,182	.....	2,439	1,125	33,658	930	38,152	.....	7,083	.....
July.....	50,584	20,232	18,005	431	80,757	4,050	2,702	2,775	36,705	991	43,172	1,350	9,362	.....
August.....	48,410	19,589	18,194	214	88,581	3,389	3,124	7,058	39,936	1,228	51,346	3,747	9,998	114
September.....	44,475	20,465	17,905	338	87,119	3,515	3,300	6,997	44,009	942	55,248	4,128	8,595	156
October.....	49,158	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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,890	.....	9,820	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes reexports.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.<sup>1</sup>**

	Imports.					Exports.						
	In thousands of francs.				In thousands of metric tons.	In thousands of francs.					In thousands of metric tons.	
	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.		Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Parcel post.	Total.		
Monthly average:												
1913 <sup>2</sup> .....	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	3,685	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351	1,840	
1919 <sup>3</sup> .....	892,040	1,229,435	861,797	2,983,272	3,204	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	989,966	464	
1920 <sup>3</sup> .....	718,179	1,400,046	832,187	2,950,413	4,245	184,277	397,677	1,187,742	99,867	1,869,563	1,039	
1920.												
October <sup>4</sup> .....	931,000	1,868,000	967,000	3,766,000	4,511	281,000	560,000	2,041,000	134,000	3,016,000	1,096	
1921. <sup>3</sup>												
January.....	346,703	1,101,267	534,498	1,982,468	3,702	188,546	436,069	1,142,398	115,605	1,822,618	1,117	
February.....	386,169	803,231	424,531	1,613,931	2,579	172,992	478,561	1,162,817	85,074	1,899,444	1,414	
March.....	455,545	786,352	501,011	1,742,908	2,827	162,901	379,281	1,035,826	108,418	1,686,426	1,069	
April.....	390,345	887,151	501,593	1,779,089	2,652	176,333	468,453	1,179,683	107,799	1,932,268	1,154	
May.....	419,229	690,553	455,726	1,565,508	2,250	151,724	415,057	986,583	95,271	1,648,635	1,168	
June.....	490,615	871,374	361,545	1,723,534	2,047	148,237	540,722	977,129	84,376	1,950,464	1,405	
July.....	434,001	703,069	331,047	1,469,117	2,164	123,303	439,534	925,868	74,350	1,563,055	1,194	
August.....	555,545	855,697	320,052	1,731,294	2,593	112,654	445,312	1,084,193	82,933	1,726,092	1,035	
September.....	691,972	1,204,213	329,494	2,225,679	3,993	146,467	444,891	1,087,457	95,852	1,774,653	1,173	
October.....	717,091	1,191,860	318,000	2,226,951	2,809	132,424	482,376	1,041,594	103,078	1,759,472	1,241	

<sup>1</sup> Not including gold, silver, or the reexport trade.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated in 1913 value units.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated in 1919 value units. French foreign trade figures are originally recorded in quantity units only, and the value of the trade is calculated by applying official value units to the quantities imported and exported. Normally the monthly statements of trade appear computed at the rates of the year previous, and only at the end of the year is the trade evaluated at the prices prevailing during that year. Because of the disturbed price conditions in France during the past two years, 1919 price units are being applied to the 1921 trade.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated in 1920 value units.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY, SWEDEN, AND JAPAN.**

	Italy. (In millions of lire.) <sup>1</sup>		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Monthly average:						
1913.....	304	210	71	68	61	53
1919.....	1,385	506	211	131	181	175
1920.....	1,322	650	231	191	195	162
1920.						
June.....	3,452	1,165	283	224	220	184
July.....			331	268	157	154
August.....			308	230	123	175
September.....			325	233	118	154
1921.						
January.....	1,939	773	122	91	105	75
February.....	2,197	870	116	89	119	77
March.....	2,498	871	99	75	137	94
April.....	2,234	902	106	69	139	115
May.....	1,988	697	95	82	149	105
June.....	2,598	1,169	93	69	148	107
July.....			98	94	110	99
August.....			103	113	131	105
September.....			126	105	127	95
October.....			101	99	123	109

<sup>1</sup> 1920 and 1921 figures based on 1920 value units.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.**

	Imports. <sup>1</sup>			Exports. <sup>2</sup>			Imports. <sup>1</sup>			Exports. <sup>2</sup>		
	Merchandise (in thousands of marks).	In thousands of metric tons.	Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise (in thousands of marks).	In thousands of metric tons.		Merchandise (in thousands of marks).	In thousands of metric tons.	Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise (in thousands of marks).	In thousands of metric tons.	
Monthly average:												
1913.....	926,654	6,068	8,450	841,375	6,146							
1920.....		1,570	17,773	5,775,933	1,657							
1920.												
July.....		1,739	2,350	6,187,922	2,094							
August.....		1,512	5,116	6,027,625	1,911							
September.....		1,680	6,400	6,411,311	1,837							
October.....		1,757	6,239	6,488,133	1,494							
November.....		1,757	3,353	7,909,571	1,768							
December.....		2,007	45,306	7,817,910	1,758							
						1921. <sup>3</sup>						
						May.....	5,486,000	1,534		4,558,000	1,145	
						June.....	6,409,000	1,824		5,432,000	1,509	
						July.....	7,580,000	1,925		6,208,000	1,558	
						August.....	9,418,000			6,683,000		
						September.....	10,668,000	2,500		7,519,000	1,870	
						October.....	13,900,000	3,000		9,700,000	1,970	

<sup>1</sup> Not including philanthropic gifts.

<sup>2</sup> Not including deliveries on reparations account.

<sup>3</sup> Figures covering the first four months of 1921 are not available. Figures for 1921 are subject to revision.

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

Following is a set of tables showing the volume of bills discounted and of acceptances and Government securities purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks during October, 1921.

## VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING OCTOBER, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	U. S. securities purchased.		Total.	
			Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.	October, 1921.	October, 1920.
Boston.....	\$250,222,621	\$13,880,466	\$1,840,000	\$3,982,500	\$269,925,587	\$413,248,334
New York.....	1,564,585,700	85,278,359	9,976,000	58,404,000	1,718,244,059	5,136,229,443
Philadelphia.....	281,555,106	8,777,866	107,500	4,050,000	294,490,472	407,303,356
Cleveland.....	255,155,434	4,483,344			259,638,778	199,582,593
Richmond.....	199,602,225	2,939,105			202,541,330	248,615,499
Atlanta.....	128,908,143	4,107,514			133,015,657	230,844,209
Chicago.....	272,259,328	10,626,197	4,917,100	6,919,500	294,722,125	535,297,565
St. Louis.....	121,228,579	753,948	367,400	2,153,500	124,508,427	210,673,322
Minneapolis.....	56,953,271		379,800	212,000	157,545,071	83,997,982
Kansas City.....	77,155,847	1,572,774		3,001,000	81,729,621	169,347,570
Dallas.....	62,450,343	155,000			62,605,343	114,961,546
San Francisco.....	219,191,600	6,506,752	42,500	4,869,500	230,610,352	263,174,943
Total: October, 1921.....	3,489,268,197	139,081,325	17,630,300	83,592,000	13,729,571,822	
October, 1920.....	7,548,456,235	281,831,877	61,250	182,927,000		8,013,276,362
10 months ending Oct. 31, 1921.....	50,358,889,926	1,142,701,716	58,250,261	3,184,133,557	54,743,975,463	
10 months ending Oct. 31, 1920.....	67,976,283,659	2,732,695,806	323,650	6,443,442,500		77,152,747,615

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of \$9,609 of municipal warrants purchased.

## VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING OCTOBER, 1921, 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.....	\$6,875,993	\$81,065,000		\$161,857,076	\$343,392	\$400			
New York.....	3,251,931	762,588,530		796,704,150	615,258	21,146			
Philadelphia.....	10,056,758	179,385,724		91,696,043	311,724				
Cleveland.....	6,039,518	130,034,765	\$98,000	113,059,586	490,857	155,173	\$1,819,403	\$985,000	\$125,000
Richmond.....	1,230,377	166,750,178	1,143,563	23,646,245	5,407,571	1,910			
Atlanta.....	3,528,564	58,065,027	1,386,500	57,444,295	6,174,619	661,824			
Chicago.....	5,935,544	140,634,195	1,138,950	107,039,619	16,638,386				175,000
St. Louis.....	2,651,522	78,316,969	60,000	35,801,681	2,727,858	652,698			463,749
Minneapolis.....	669,958	19,329,365	2,174,410	24,434,533	7,480,498	2,524,835	25,000		25,000
Kansas City.....	1,880,968	42,097,546	55,000	20,681,208	3,180,960	9,120,375			66,655
Dallas.....	368,131	34,975,108	4,683,525	13,917,799	3,437,548	4,717,870			
San Francisco.....	2,538,104	133,171,344	24,629,142	51,762,812	3,408,231	2,804,675	122,663	11,000	
Total: October, 1921-September, 1921.....	45,027,368	1,826,413,751	35,374,090	1,498,045,047	50,216,902	20,600,906	1,967,066	1,726,404	150,000
October, 1920.....	46,063,594	1,564,646,534	34,945,255	1,318,426,866	43,234,137	15,212,842	1,544,532	935,948	125,000
October, 1920-September, 1920.....	156,299,491	4,148,970,138	9,227,341		3,204,215,794			10,354,398	
	123,880,580	4,040,181,704	15,356,633		3,094,288,760			8,103,318	

**VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING OCTOBER, 1921, BY CLASSES OF PAPER; ALSO NUMBER OF MEMBER BANKS ACCOMMODATED—Continued.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	Trade acceptances.		Total all classes.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>		Member banks.		
	Foreign.	Domestic.		Amount.	Per cent of total.	Number in district October 31.	Accommodated.	
			Number.				Per cent.	
Boston.....		\$80,760	\$250,222,621	\$154,052,193	4.4	436	217	49.7
New York.....		1,404,685	1,564,585,700	704,223,170	20.2	794	329	41.4
Philadelphia.....		104,857	281,555,106	229,866,731	6.6	701	388	55.3
Cleveland.....		2,348,132	255,155,434	249,906,413	7.2	881	381	43.2
Richmond.....		1,422,381	199,602,225	208,224,979	6.0	624	430	68.9
Atlanta.....		1,647,314	128,908,143	281,497,038	8.0	509	371	72.8
Chicago.....		697,634	272,259,328	626,107,132	17.9	1,443	959	66.4
St. Louis.....		554,102	121,228,579	187,157,940	5.4	586	320	54.6
Minneapolis.....		264,672	56,953,271	193,505,277	5.5	1,022	603	59.0
Kansas City.....		73,135	77,155,847	225,851,082	6.5	1,082	570	52.6
Dallas.....		345,362	62,450,343	135,117,715	3.9	873	608	69.6
San Francisco.....	\$5,000	738,629	219,191,600	293,758,527	8.4	862	391	45.3
Total: October, 1921.....	5,000	9,681,663	3,489,268,197	3,489,268,197	100.0	9,813	5,567	56.7
September, 1921.....	26,057	7,947,902	3,033,108,667	.....	.....	9,807	5,427	55.3
October, 1920.....		19,389,073	7,548,456,235	.....	.....	9,558	4,952	51.8
September, 1920.....		17,160,356	7,298,971,351	.....	.....	9,525	4,758	50.0

<sup>1</sup> Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (14.78) for system.

**VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING OCTOBER, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$250,222,621				\$250,222,621	Per cent. 5.00	Days. 9.10
New York.....	1,564,585,700				1,564,585,700	5.00	6.65
Philadelphia.....	249,769,533	\$31,785,573			281,555,106	5.05	12.07
Cleveland.....		255,155,434			255,155,434	5.50	14.48
Richmond.....			\$199,602,225		199,602,225	6.00	15.42
Atlanta.....			128,908,143		128,908,143	6.00	32.28
Chicago.....			272,259,328		272,259,328	6.00	33.99
St. Louis.....			121,228,579		121,228,579	6.00	50.22
Minneapolis.....			51,471,248	\$5,482,023	56,953,271	6.08	50.82
Kansas City.....			77,155,847		77,155,847	6.00	43.27
Dallas.....			62,449,343		62,449,343	6.00	31.98
San Francisco.....		219,191,600			219,191,600	5.50	19.81
Total: October, 1921.....	2,064,577,854	506,132,607	913,074,713	5,482,023	3,489,267,197	5.62	14.78
September, 1921.....	503,513,685	1,555,793,346	947,087,165	26,714,471	3,033,108,667	5.75	17.22

**VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING OCTOBER, 1921, BY CLASSES.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Total adjusted to a common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston.....	\$7,283,499	\$5,770,267	\$826,700	\$13,880,466				\$13,880,466	\$7,554,638	5.4
New York.....	57,348,203	22,812,613	5,117,543	85,278,359				85,278,359	62,058,885	44.6
Philadelphia.....	5,870,262	2,557,604	350,000	8,777,866				8,777,866	10,723,927	7.7
Cleveland.....	2,481,442	1,701,902	300,000	4,483,344				4,483,344	5,188,461	3.8
Richmond.....	931,605	2,007,500		2,939,105				2,939,105	5,598,534	4.0
Atlanta.....	2,740,347	1,367,167		4,107,514				4,107,514	8,225,950	6.0
Chicago.....	6,274,341	4,351,856		10,626,197				10,626,197	28,327,628	20.4
St. Louis.....	293,979	459,969		753,948				753,948	457,533	.3
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....	690,400	882,374		1,572,774				1,572,774	4,468,349	3.2
Dallas.....		155,000		155,000				155,000	308,275	.2
San Francisco.....	3,998,614	2,145,117	363,021	6,506,752				6,506,752	6,169,136	4.4
Total: Oct., 1921.....	87,912,692	44,211,369	6,957,264	139,081,325				139,081,325	139,081,325	100.0
Sept., 1921.....	54,691,113	23,591,388	3,489,516	81,772,017	\$110,878		\$110,878	81,882,895	.....	.....
Oct., 1920.....	203,020,366	66,263,653	10,873,149	280,162,168	934,908	\$734,801	1,669,709	281,831,877	.....	.....
Sept., 1920.....	196,307,696	52,960,631	6,589,660	255,857,987	1,926,831	203,771	2,130,602	257,988,589	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (25.77) for system.

VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING OCTOBER, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.
Boston.....	\$401,465	\$50,000	\$9,232,803	\$1,005,769	\$321,103	\$2,066,349	\$37,314
New York.....	7,488,509		4,493,705	66,919,857	967,028	5,387,271	12,664
Philadelphia.....			7,975,944	797,603		4,319	
Cleveland.....	1,355,161		128,172	1,704,641	345,090	850,280	25,000
Richmond.....							
Atlanta.....							
Chicago.....	981,853		4,385,587	2,237,308	2,870,716	105,733	15,000
St. Louis.....				376,730	139,000		238,218
Minneapolis.....							
Kansas City.....							
Dallas.....							
San Francisco.....	1,438,413		1,497,399	1,166,940	908,839	460,573	376,077
Total: Oct., 1921.....	11,665,401	50,000	27,713,610	74,208,848	5,551,826	8,874,525	704,273
Sept., 1921.....					3,129,810	41,737,631	5,591,799

Federal Reserve Bank.	5¼ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365 day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$765,663					\$13,880,466	4.82	14.03
New York.....	9,325					85,278,359	4.81	18.75
Philadelphia.....						8,777,866	4.70	31.48
Cleveland.....				\$75,000		4,483,344	4.80	29.82
Richmond.....					\$2,939,105	2,939,105	6.08	49.09
Atlanta.....			\$119,512		4,107,514	4,107,514	6.07	51.61
Chicago.....	30,000				3,988,002	10,626,197	4.79	68.70
St. Louis.....						753,948	4.97	15.64
Minneapolis.....								
Kansas City.....					1,572,774	1,572,774	6.08	73.21
Dallas.....					155,000	155,000	6.08	51.25
San Francisco.....	458,461	\$200,000				6,506,752	4.88	24.43
Total: Oct., 1921.....	1,263,449	200,000	119,512	75,000	8,654,881	139,081,325	4.97	25.77
Sept., 1921.....	19,083,469	1,187,711	1,795,486	451,089	8,107,059	181,882,895	5.35	25.89

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$798,841 of acceptances purchased at 5½ per cent.

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 at the end of October, 1921:

**AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS DURING OCTOBER, 1921.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	Average holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rate of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	U. S. securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	U. S. securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	U. S. securities.
									Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Boston.....	\$95,081,663	\$75,477,205	\$4,322,513	\$15,281,945	\$390,783	\$344,691	\$18,165	\$27,927	4.84	5.38	4.95	2.15
New York.....	358,806,062	272,843,903	26,997,121	58,965,038	1,428,029	1,193,359	108,749	125,921	4.69	5.15	4.74	2.51
Philadelphia.....	124,185,175	100,970,715	4,024,553	19,189,907	498,990	447,197	16,619	35,174	4.73	5.21	4.87	2.15
Cleveland.....	151,303,153	132,250,877	2,579,852	16,472,424	663,692	623,237	10,808	29,647	5.16	5.55	4.93	2.12
Richmond.....	104,519,838	95,980,124	3,546,314	4,993,400	516,028	489,111	18,323	8,594	5.81	6.00	6.08	2.02
Atlanta.....	122,840,768	98,219,138	5,659,068	18,962,562	584,079	500,971	29,171	53,937	5.60	6.01	6.07	3.35
Chicago.....	244,233,522	209,529,917	3,838,876	30,864,729	1,153,954	1,077,645	15,417	60,892	5.56	6.06	4.73	2.32
St. Louis.....	80,556,547	70,134,996	3,677,609	10,053,942	377,079	357,174	1,556	18,349	5.51	5.99	4.98	2.15
Minneapolis.....	176,666,000	171,506,000	.....	5,156,000	1,390,466	381,415	.....	9,031	16.00	6.28	.....	2.06
Kansas City.....	89,780,800	74,120,053	966,346	14,694,401	407,857	377,888	4,931	25,088	5.35	6.00	6.00	2.01
Dallas.....	64,054,068	59,346,479	164,839	4,542,750	324,134	313,844	852	9,438	5.96	6.22	6.00	2.44
San Francisco.....	128,711,915	116,534,972	3,729,320	8,447,623	580,281	548,772	15,939	15,570	5.31	5.54	5.03	2.17
Total: Oct., 1921.....	1,640,739,511	1,376,914,379	56,196,411	207,624,721	7,315,372	6,655,304	240,530	419,518	5.25	5.69	5.04	2.38
Sept., 1921.....	1,740,473,882	1,445,689,968	40,020,253	254,763,661	7,647,567	6,951,881	175,311	520,375	5.35	5.85	5.33	2.49
Oct., 1920.....	3,390,089,524	2,782,055,442	303,980,844	304,053,238	17,085,802	14,953,963	1,563,714	568,125	5.95	6.35	6.07	2.21
Sept., 1920.....	3,329,481,645	2,677,052,425	313,863,889	338,565,331	15,843,314	13,656,417	1,558,618	628,279	5.81	6.22	6.06	2.27

<sup>1</sup> Includes municipal warrants.

**HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.**

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commer- cial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live- stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade acceptances.	
			Secured by Government obligations.	Other- wise secured.				Foreign.	Domes- tic.	Dollar ex- change.	Foreign.	Domes- tic.
Boston.....	74,520	5,010	25,267	.....	43,410	700	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
New York.....	238,965	2,696	99,884	.....	134,390	578	.....	143	10	.....	.....	1,264
Philadelphia.....	101,736	12,702	58,191	.....	30,193	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183
Cleveland.....	126,881	4,524	37,930	48	80,439	1,096	475	240	.....	.....	.....	2,129
Richmond.....	93,667	2,666	27,015	251	51,604	10,076	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,023
Atlanta.....	98,142	5,900	25,926	299	48,921	13,431	1,749	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,916
Chicago.....	203,740	4,656	56,480	554	86,990	54,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784
St. Louis.....	64,301	3,612	19,496	30	30,266	8,999	1,186	.....	188	.....	.....	524
Minneapolis.....	68,934	459	5,800	1,409	30,169	22,635	8,133	25	25	25	.....	254
Kansas City.....	77,313	2,990	15,885	10	29,184	8,355	20,748	.....	67	.....	.....	74
Dallas.....	56,072	552	7,202	2,517	17,578	11,853	15,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	899
San Francisco.....	108,756	3,718	33,875	12,435	38,756	9,457	9,357	162	14	.....	54	928
Total: Oct. 31, 1921.....	1,313,027	49,485	412,951	17,553	621,900	141,923	57,154	570	304	25	54	11,108
Sept. 30, 1921.....	1,413,013	67,870	428,974	18,048	671,810	152,251	63,749	503	342	.....	91	9,375
Oct. 29, 1920.....	2,801,297	282,733	921,172	3,649	1,318,400	131,528	109,121	.....	11,539	.....	.....	23,155
Sept. 24, 1920.....	2,704,464	295,373	925,050	8,877	1,220,588	120,998	103,426	.....	8,072	.....	.....	22,080

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

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	All classes.			Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.		
	Total.	Purchased in open market.	Discounted for member banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	3,709	3,579	130	3,579	2,176	1,403	.....	130	.....	130
New York.....	54,260	52,843	1,417	52,941	36,897	12,998	3,046	1,319	55	1,264
Philadelphia.....	7,246	7,063	183	7,063	4,586	2,107	370	183	.....	183
Cleveland.....	5,524	3,155	2,369	3,395	2,224	921	250	2,129	.....	2,129
Richmond.....	5,750	3,727	2,023	3,727	1,012	2,715	.....	2,023	.....	2,023
Atlanta.....	7,933	6,017	1,916	6,017	3,681	2,336	.....	1,916	.....	1,916
Chicago.....	4,211	3,427	784	3,427	2,253	1,174	.....	784	.....	784
St. Louis.....	795	83	712	271	.....	.....	.....	524	.....	524
Minneapolis.....	329	.....	329	75	25	25	25	254	.....	254
Kansas City.....	1,756	1,615	141	1,682	690	992	.....	74	.....	74
Dallas.....	1,104	205	899	205	.....	205	.....	899	.....	899
San Francisco.....	5,554	4,396	1,158	4,572	3,022	1,427	123	982	54	928
Total: Oct. 31, 1921.....	98,171	.....	.....	86,954	56,566	26,574	3,814	11,217	109	11,108
Sept. 30, 1921.....	55,353	.....	.....	45,761	29,145	15,022	1,594	9,592	217	9,375
Purchased in open market:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1921.....	.....	86,110	.....	86,055	55,996	26,270	3,789	55	55	.....
Sept. 30, 1921.....	.....	45,042	.....	44,916	28,642	14,680	1,594	126	126	.....
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1921.....	.....	.....	12,061	899	570	304	25	11,162	54	11,108
Sept. 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	10,311	845	503	342	.....	9,466	91	9,375

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

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

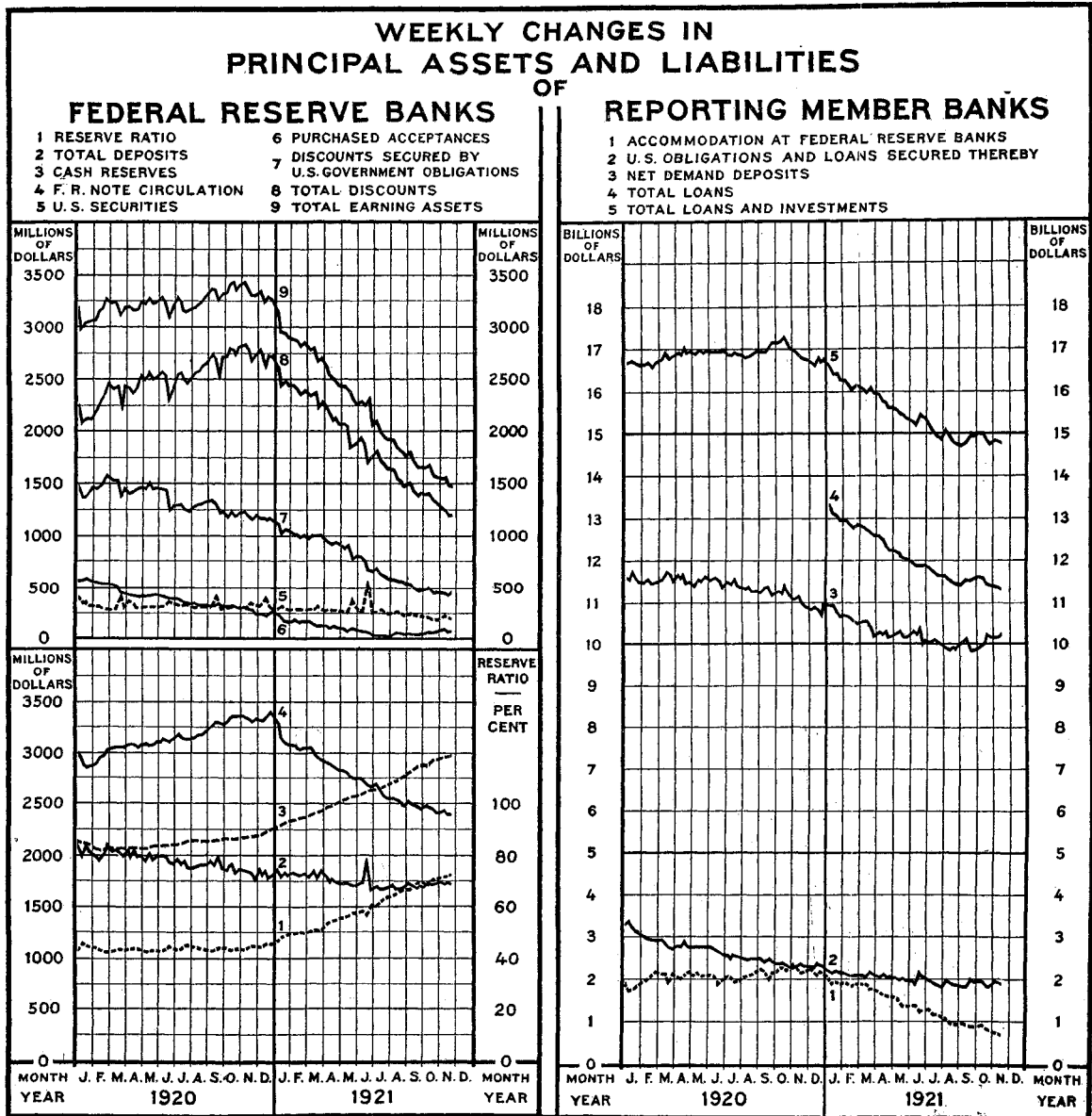
Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private bankers.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Non-national.			
Boston.....	3,579	2,128	1,281	154	16	.....
New York.....	52,941	18,364	17,901	8,675	5,841	2,160
Philadelphia.....	7,063	2,785	2,253	1,778	107	140
Cleveland.....	3,395	1,207	1,183	408	298	299
Richmond.....	3,727	3,427	300	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	6,017	1,605	4,191	221	.....	.....
Chicago.....	3,427	1,436	1,921	70	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	271	81	185	.....	5	.....
Minneapolis.....	75	50	25	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,682	1,225	457	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	205	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	4,572	1,910	1,389	693	226	354
Total: Oct. 31, 1921.....	86,954	34,423	31,086	11,999	6,493	2,953
Sept. 30, 1921.....	45,761	17,694	16,111	5,447	2,644	3,865
Purchased in open market:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1921.....	86,055	34,032	30,854	11,746	6,488	2,935
Sept. 30, 1921.....	44,916	17,565	15,859	5,015	2,635	3,842
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 31, 1921.....	899	391	232	253	5	18
Sept. 30, 1921.....	845	129	252	432	9	23

**BANKING CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.**

Changes in the banking situation during the five weeks ending November 16, as indicated by the weekly statements of reporting member banks, are characterized chiefly by substantial loan liquidation effected by both member banks and Federal Reserve Banks.

Announcement during the first week of November of a general reduction by the Federal Reserve Banks of discount rates apparently has not yet affected the general credit situation to any considerable extent, though its effect on the investment market, particularly on the bond market, can be easily traced. Government operations during

the period under review include the redemption of the balance of \$382,500,000 due on October 15 and the issuance on November 1 of \$231,500,000 of loan and tax certificates, also payment on October 15 of interest on the fourth Liberty bonds, and on November 15 of interest on the second Liberty bonds. These operations are reflected mainly in the figures showing member bank holdings of Treasury certificates and in the Government deposit account, both of which show large reductions in the October 19 statement and substantial increases in the November 2 statement. The Federal Reserve Bank statements show further



gains in gold and a practically continuous decrease in Federal Reserve note circulation.

Loans and discounts of reporting member banks secured by Government obligations show a moderate decline for the period, the November 16 holdings of this class of paper, \$540,000,000, being \$44,000,000 below the total reported five weeks before. Loans secured by corporate obligations, on the other hand, in consequence of the very active issue operations in the New York market show a gain of about \$25,000,000, a larger increase under this head shown for the New York City banks being partly offset by liquidation in Chicago and in other large cities. All other loans and discounts, comprising largely commercial and industrial loans, show a decrease for the period of \$230,000,000, liquidation being heaviest during the latter part of October.

As against a moderate increase in the holdings of United States Victory notes and a \$17,000,000 decrease in the holdings of United States Treasury notes, member banks report a continuous increase in their holdings of United States bonds, the total gain for the period being about \$27,000,000. Treasury certificate holdings, as mentioned above, show considerable fluctuations in connection with the redemption and issue operations of the Government, the net increase for the period being about \$10,000,000. Holdings of corporate and other securities fluctuated between a high of \$2,093,000,000 on October 19 and a low of \$2,054,000,000 on November 2, the November 16 total of \$2,075,000,000 representing an increase of \$12,000,000 over the October 11-12 total. In consequence of the changes stated, total loans and investments on November 16 were about \$215,000,000 below the total shown five weeks before. This decrease is accompanied by net withdrawals of \$267,000,000 of Government deposits and increases of \$174,000,000 in demand deposits and of over \$60,000,000 in time deposits. Borrowings of the reporting member banks from the Federal Reserve Banks likewise show a continuous decline, amounting to \$198,000,000 for the five weeks under review, or from 6 to 4.7 per cent of their total loans and investments.

In the following table are shown the principal changes in the condition of reporting member banks during the five weeks ending November 16. Corresponding changes since the beginning of 1920 are traced in the chart on page 1475.

### MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Oct. 11-12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.
Number of reporting banks.....	809	809	809	808	807	807
Loans and discounts:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	584	572	565	546	539	540
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)....	3,034	3,032	3,041	3,070	3,069	3,059
All other.....	7,984	7,873	7,816	7,782	7,779	7,755
Total loans and discounts.....	11,602	11,477	11,422	11,398	11,387	11,354
U. S. bonds.....	879	880	886	899	899	906
U. S. Victory notes....	161	156	161	166	164	163
U. S. Treasury notes....	138	118	112	117	124	121
U. S. certificates of indebtedness.....	158	107	94	216	177	168
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	2,063	2,093	2,054	2,053	2,059	2,074
Total investments.....	3,399	3,354	3,307	3,451	3,423	3,432
Total loans and discounts and investments.....	15,001	14,831	14,729	14,849	14,810	14,786
Reserve with F. R. Banks.....	1,244	1,255	1,269	1,248	1,239	1,269
Cash in vault.....	310	305	301	290	309	303
Net demand deposits.....	10,062	10,248	10,192	10,180	10,175	10,236
Time deposits.....	2,942	2,961	2,966	2,988	2,983	3,003
Government deposits.....	481	140	81	258	264	214
Bills payable and discounts with F. R. Banks, total....	900	829	807	767	752	702
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	304	262	264	258	262	239
All other.....	596	567	543	509	490	463
Ratio of accommodation at F. R. Banks to total loans and investments.....	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7

† Including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal Reserve Bank figures, which cover the five-week period between October 19 and November 23, show for the first four weeks a continuous decline in discounts. For the last week under review, the amount of "Government" paper held by the reserve banks, which had declined by about \$27,800,000 during the first four weeks, shows an increase of \$35,300,000, largely through the discount of member bank collateral notes secured by Liberty bonds, the member bank holdings of which had shown a steady growth during the weeks immediately preceding. During the same period Federal Reserve Bank holdings of other discounts declined by \$132,100,000. Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market, apparently in connection with the readjustment of market rates to the reduced Federal

Reserve rates, show a substantial increase during the early part of November, the November 23 total being \$15,100,000 in excess of the October 19 total. Pittman certificates on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve bank note circulation continued their decline, the November 23 total being \$25,900,000 less than five weeks before. Other Treasury certificates, largely held under repurchase agreements by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, likewise showed a large increase during the early part of November, while other United States securities show a nominal decrease for the five-week period. Total earning assets of the Federal Reserve Banks on November 23 stood at \$1,475,900,000, a reduction of \$102,000,000 for the five-week period and 57 per cent below the peak figure of \$3,422,000,000 reported on October 15 of last year.

In the following table are given weekly changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks for the five weeks ending November 23, while similar changes since the beginning of last year are shown in graphic form in the chart on page 1475.

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

[In millions of dollars.]

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.
<b>Reserves:</b>						
Total.....	2,921.8	2,937.1	2,945.7	2,960.8	2,969.5	2,978.2
Gold.....	2,772.7	2,786.2	2,800.3	2,816.3	2,823.9	2,835.2
<b>Bills discounted:</b>						
Total.....	1,329.8	1,308.7	1,260.4	1,246.0	1,198.0	1,205.2
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	459.7	461.9	453.5	453.6	431.9	467.2
All other.....	870.1	846.8	806.9	792.4	766.1	738.0
Bills bought in open market.....	54.3	62.3	87.5	89.0	68.3	69.4
Certificates of indebtedness.....	160.7	157.7	164.7	191.6	183.8	168.8
Total earning assets.....	1,577.9	1,562.0	1,549.5	1,561.4	1,482.2	1,475.9
<b>Government deposits</b>	29.1	46.6	59.9	30.8	33.1	32.2
<b>Members' reserve deposits.....</b>	1,660.9	1,669.1	1,650.7	1,670.1	1,674.1	1,670.7
Total deposits.....	1,717.4	1,738.6	1,742.3	1,726.9	1,737.7	1,728.5
F. R. notes in circulation.....	2,440.9	2,408.8	2,408.1	2,420.8	2,398.2	2,389.9
F. R. Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	93.0	88.0	85.0	80.5	74.8	74.8
Reserve percentage.....	70.3	70.8	71.0	71.4	71.8	72.3

Bills rediscounted by the Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas banks reached a total of \$43,800,000 on October 26. During the sub-

sequent three weeks considerable liquidation of rediscounts was effected, the Minneapolis bank redeeming early in November all its outstanding paper rediscounted with the New York bank. On November 16 rediscounts declined to \$13,900,000, while at the close of the following week, because of increased accommodation obtained by the Richmond and Dallas banks, the total went up to \$19,700,000. Reserve deposits and total deposits fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, the total deposits on November 23, \$1,728,500,000, being \$11,100,000 in excess of the October 19 total.

Federal Reserve note circulation, except for the week ending November 9, shows a further continuous decline, the November 23 total of \$2,389,900,000 constituting a new low record for the year and a reduction of about 28 per cent from the total shown for the corresponding date last year. It is noteworthy that for the period since the last Wednesday in July of the present year Federal Reserve note circulation shows a decrease of \$147,700,000, as against an increase of \$205,400,000 for the corresponding period in 1920. A further reduction from \$93,000,000 to \$74,800,000 is shown in the reserve banks' aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation, this reduction being due largely to the deposit with the Treasury of lawful money. The amount of these notes outstanding, according to Treasury records, shows a decrease for the same period from \$124,600,000 to \$118,300,000.

Gold reserves show a further continuous gain during the five weeks of \$62,500,000, offset by a loss of \$6,100,000 in other cash reserves, the November 23 gold holdings of \$2,835,200,000 constituting a new high record. For the present year the reserve banks report a gain of \$772,400,000 in gold and a loss of \$47,900,000 in other reserve cash, i. e., legals and silver. The reserve ratio, chiefly because of the gain in gold and to a smaller extent because of the reduction in Federal Reserve note liabilities, shows a further rise from 70.3 to 72.3.

In the following table are shown comparative figures of average daily cash reserves, deposits, Federal Reserve note circulation and reserve percentages for the months of October and November of the present and the two preceding years:

**CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR NOVEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1921.**

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	November.	October.	November.	October.	November.	October.	November.	October.
Boston.....	264,394	273,121	117,386	114,571	215,740	230,668	79.4	79.1
New York.....	1,087,419	1,063,432	685,127	683,527	637,322	636,921	82.2	80.5
Philadelphia.....	222,024	216,463	103,916	104,376	201,128	204,916	72.8	70.0
Cleveland.....	246,275	245,402	133,149	136,437	216,385	221,872	70.5	68.5
Richmond.....	69,856	72,416	55,265	55,307	108,917	108,839	42.5	44.1
Atlanta.....	69,466	72,016	45,455	45,084	123,204	129,781	41.2	41.2
Chicago.....	477,741	464,827	241,316	243,453	407,591	418,509	73.6	70.2
St. Louis.....	109,149	104,401	64,108	63,283	102,343	103,593	65.6	62.6
Minneapolis.....	45,792	40,980	44,256	43,873	57,350	57,894	45.1	40.3
Kansas City.....	69,030	73,470	71,145	69,294	69,828	72,619	49.0	51.8
Dallas.....	33,847	35,153	45,080	47,328	38,024	40,836	40.7	39.9
San Francisco.....	269,426	244,046	126,301	121,496	224,610	229,673	76.8	69.5
<b>Total: 1921.....</b>	<b>2,964,419</b>	<b>2,905,727</b>	<b>1,732,504</b>	<b>1,728,029</b>	<b>2,402,442</b>	<b>2,456,121</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>1920.....</b>	<b>2,182,795</b>	<b>2,162,178</b>	<b>1,830,011</b>	<b>1,867,589</b>	<b>3,327,632</b>	<b>3,336,768</b>	<sup>1</sup> <b>43.7</b>	<sup>1</sup> <b>43.1</b>
<b>1919.....</b>	<b>2,185,149</b>	<b>2,207,386</b>	<b>2,013,944</b>	<b>1,980,676</b>	<b>2,812,247</b>	<b>2,738,394</b>	<sup>1</sup> <b>46.8</b>	<sup>1</sup> <b>48.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

**CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.**

**RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, OCT. 26 TO NOV. 23, 1921.**

**RESOURCES.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
<b>Gold and gold cer- tificates:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	448,280	8,222	355,790	2,140	12,380	2,888	5,000	22,429	3,196	8,948	2,328	7,104	17,855
Nov. 2.....	458,468	8,267	365,772	1,858	12,452	2,912	5,049	22,514	3,207	8,962	2,326	7,389	17,760
Nov. 9.....	469,250	8,272	375,897	1,869	12,516	2,928	5,008	22,671	3,222	9,009	2,359	7,614	17,885
Nov. 16.....	473,760	8,303	380,600	1,850	12,248	2,943	5,005	22,413	3,232	9,030	2,342	7,825	17,969
Nov. 23.....	485,108	8,292	391,331	1,951	12,395	2,950	5,025	22,451	3,247	9,050	2,348	8,106	17,962
<b>Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	496,111	45,974	116,781	63,624	52,853	24,033	6,932	81,537	25,671	10,742	24,787	4,815	38,362
Nov. 2.....	502,647	44,688	122,823	63,675	49,370	19,919	6,638	85,339	24,878	11,839	21,421	4,427	47,650
Nov. 9.....	500,723	48,494	78,430	64,931	45,592	23,243	8,268	97,529	25,954	18,564	26,022	3,556	60,140
Nov. 16.....	424,014	36,316	53,575	52,182	41,914	16,538	5,548	93,800	23,127	18,210	30,376	3,948	48,480
Nov. 23.....	425,833	39,600	45,084	60,498	62,713	21,278	6,208	94,024	18,996	15,581	28,520	2,157	31,174
<b>Gold with F. R. agents:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	1,729,790	183,224	545,189	132,312	168,302	32,950	46,495	307,652	66,088	17,326	36,511	11,074	182,667
Nov. 2.....	1,708,670	178,824	544,957	134,022	167,572	30,679	46,137	298,067	65,772	17,743	35,251	12,435	177,211
Nov. 9.....	1,723,523	174,140	544,654	144,465	166,435	28,178	45,828	310,544	67,115	16,944	28,833	13,411	182,976
Nov. 16.....	1,810,060	180,890	594,493	150,290	169,012	36,851	45,259	304,904	66,752	17,911	27,968	12,788	202,952
Nov. 23.....	1,811,316	176,923	594,281	145,912	166,481	34,614	44,784	307,753	67,032	17,138	30,628	11,951	213,819
<b>Gold redemption fund:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	112,058	19,976	15,000	7,248	5,022	8,170	5,384	32,182	4,112	3,061	2,362	4,339	5,202
Nov. 2.....	130,472	24,316	15,000	10,012	5,565	10,138	5,471	41,640	4,406	2,533	3,603	2,865	4,923
Nov. 9.....	122,803	28,927	15,000	8,044	6,594	12,335	4,973	29,003	3,041	3,265	4,997	1,769	4,855
Nov. 16.....	116,067	22,142	15,000	9,977	3,960	5,952	4,594	34,509	3,392	2,133	5,645	2,327	6,386
Nov. 23.....	112,972	26,047	15,000	5,753	6,391	7,958	4,795	31,495	3,093	2,943	2,818	2,558	4,121
<b>Total gold reserves:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	2,786,239	257,396	1,032,760	205,324	238,557	68,041	63,811	443,800	99,067	40,077	65,988	27,332	244,086
Nov. 2.....	2,800,257	256,095	1,048,552	209,567	234,959	63,648	63,295	447,560	98,263	41,057	62,601	27,116	247,544
Nov. 9.....	2,816,299	259,833	1,013,981	219,309	231,137	66,684	64,077	459,747	99,332	47,782	62,211	26,350	265,856
Nov. 16.....	2,823,901	247,641	1,043,668	214,299	227,134	62,284	60,406	455,626	96,503	47,334	66,331	26,888	275,787
Nov. 23.....	2,835,229	250,862	1,045,696	214,114	247,980	66,800	60,812	455,723	92,368	44,712	64,314	24,772	267,076
<b>Legal tender notes, silver, etc.:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	150,909	18,001	56,485	7,105	5,495	5,452	7,579	21,114	13,404	387	5,030	6,634	4,223
Nov. 2.....	145,414	16,823	52,521	6,797	5,880	5,796	7,788	20,379	13,676	486	5,241	6,566	3,831
Nov. 9.....	144,484	16,097	52,401	5,524	7,246	5,525	7,651	20,487	13,242	498	5,424	6,802	3,587
Nov. 16.....	145,567	15,518	58,619	6,181	7,416	5,724	7,852	19,928	13,182	478	5,846	6,708	3,314
Nov. 23.....	142,999	14,948	48,870	7,300	7,673	5,782	7,801	18,073	14,554	541	7,218	6,828	3,411
<b>Total reserves:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	2,937,148	275,397	1,089,245	212,429	244,052	73,493	71,390	464,914	112,471	40,464	71,018	33,966	248,309
Nov. 2.....	2,945,671	272,918	1,101,073	216,364	240,839	69,374	71,083	467,939	111,639	41,543	67,842	33,682	251,375
Nov. 9.....	2,960,783	275,930	1,068,382	224,833	238,383	72,209	71,728	480,234	112,574	48,280	67,635	33,152	269,443
Nov. 16.....	2,969,468	263,159	1,097,267	220,480	234,550	68,008	68,058	475,554	109,685	47,512	72,177	33,597	279,101
Nov. 23.....	2,978,228	265,810	1,094,566	221,414	255,653	72,582	68,613	473,796	106,922	45,253	71,532	31,000	270,487
<b>Bills discounted:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	461,886	25,767	116,532	68,767	40,734	30,934	32,033	55,268	23,522	5,811	18,867	8,022	35,629
Nov. 2.....	453,501	28,243	92,548	67,356	41,701	37,677	31,571	60,081	22,843	8,997	18,425	8,903	35,156
Nov. 9.....	453,621	23,781	113,335	66,008	45,633	37,147	30,181	49,278	22,895	8,182	18,571	8,409	30,201
Nov. 16.....	431,891	22,681	91,091	63,932	45,601	38,580	29,840	52,510	24,978	8,048	18,119	9,698	26,813
Nov. 23.....	467,163	26,133	120,786	70,007	44,589	32,842	30,111	52,353	23,843	8,852	19,847	9,565	28,235
<b>All other—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	846,863	43,399	134,749	32,118	89,217	64,413	62,458	138,274	40,782	65,608	55,889	50,115	69,841
Nov. 2.....	806,929	42,574	112,057	28,728	87,119	62,369	62,187	134,559	41,937	61,140	57,145	46,774	70,340
Nov. 9.....	792,399	35,742	129,365	25,659	86,321	61,513	62,572	132,843	38,347	54,280	60,116	47,808	57,828
Nov. 16.....	766,128	42,742	92,393	26,177	86,270	61,705	64,619	136,623	41,795	55,030	58,095	46,116	54,563
Nov. 23.....	738,007	40,194	95,302	18,399	72,842	61,500	65,623	131,263	42,770	56,464	58,841	45,074	49,735
<b>Bills bought in open market:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	62,316	4,613	30,160	5,889	2,859	3,580	6,142	212	.....	1,488	.....	205	4,038
Nov. 2.....	87,401	5,078	52,528	6,494	3,423	3,670	6,078	3,561	380	.....	1,626	205	4,458
Nov. 9.....	89,016	4,260	51,827	6,744	3,446	3,699	5,864	4,161	545	.....	1,587	255	6,628
Nov. 16.....	68,320	8,856	27,256	7,846	2,885	3,793	5,660	3,350	1,528	.....	1,627	90	5,429
Nov. 23.....	69,375	5,640	26,471	9,809	2,645	3,998	4,946	1,891	1,213	.....	1,630	190	10,942
<b>U. S. bonds and notes:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	33,207	644	1,005	1,465	855	1,233	10,396	4,495	1,245	153	8,868	2,643	205
Nov. 2.....	36,831	943	4,415	1,434	856	1,233	10,388	4,490	1,240	116	8,868	2,643	205
Nov. 9.....	34,117	728	1,434	1,434	856	1,233	10,388	4,490	1,224	116	8,868	2,643	204
Nov. 16.....	32,127	622	47	1,434	856	1,233	10,387	4,490	1,226	116	8,869	2,643	204
Nov. 23.....	32,486	647	.....	1,434	856	1,233	10,385	4,866	1,230	120	8,868	2,643	204

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, OCT. 26 TO NOV. 23, 1921—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 San- Francisco.
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
One-year certificates (Pittman act)—													
Oct. 26.....	149,875	13,436	43,276	16,280	13,299	3,760	8,564	23,112	8,068	4,980	5,320	1,900	7,880
Nov. 2.....	144,875	11,936	41,276	15,780	13,299	3,760	8,564	22,612	7,568	4,980	5,320	1,900	7,880
Nov. 9.....	138,500	10,916	39,276	14,955	11,299	3,760	8,564	22,112	7,568	4,950	5,320	1,900	7,880
Nov. 16.....	132,500	10,450	37,400	14,000	10,040	3,760	8,564	21,167	7,069	4,950	5,320	1,900	7,880
Nov. 23.....	131,000	10,450	37,400	13,500	10,040	3,760	8,564	20,167	7,069	4,950	5,320	1,900	7,880
All other—													
Oct. 26.....	7,864	216	5,000	2	180	.....	1	2,375	76	.....	13	.....	1
Nov. 2.....	19,822	408	13,332	1	175	.....	1	5,523	64	206	112	.....	.....
Nov. 9.....	53,099	497	46,385	1	175	.....	1	5,800	87	41	23	.....	89
Nov. 16.....	51,262	546	45,977	197	193	.....	1	4,105	170	38	18	.....	17
Nov. 23.....	37,834	1,276	33,383	410	193	.....	1	2,308	239	8	16	.....	.....
Municipal warrants:													
Oct. 26.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 2.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 9.....	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	606	.....	.....
Nov. 16.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 23.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Total earning assets:													
Oct. 26.....	1,562,021	88,075	330,722	124,521	147,144	103,920	119,594	226,654	73,905	76,562	90,445	62,885	117,594
Nov. 2.....	1,549,459	89,182	316,156	119,783	146,573	108,709	118,789	230,826	74,032	75,449	91,496	60,425	118,039
Nov. 9.....	1,561,368	75,924	382,121	114,801	147,730	107,352	117,570	218,689	70,666	67,579	95,091	61,015	102,830
Nov. 16.....	1,482,238	85,987	294,164	113,586	145,845	109,071	119,071	222,245	76,766	68,192	92,048	60,447	94,906
Nov. 23.....	1,475,887	84,340	313,342	113,559	131,165	103,333	119,630	212,848	76,361	70,416	91,522	59,372	96,996
Bank premises:													
Oct. 26.....	31,020	4,412	5,883	533	3,237	2,697	889	5,392	627	718	3,836	2,097	699
Nov. 2.....	31,345	4,468	6,022	533	3,311	2,697	891	5,393	628	718	3,872	2,097	715
Nov. 9.....	32,005	4,506	6,022	533	3,331	2,697	920	5,741	623	718	4,094	2,097	718
Nov. 16.....	32,571	4,560	6,025	533	3,503	2,856	925	5,779	628	734	4,162	2,141	725
Nov. 23.....	32,949	4,602	6,182	535	3,600	2,895	934	5,779	628	734	4,188	2,141	731
5 per cent redemption fund against F. R. Bank notes:													
Oct. 26.....	8,099	422	1,820	700	539	188	533	1,664	523	244	916	156	394
Nov. 2.....	8,038	422	1,770	700	539	188	543	1,665	523	222	916	156	394
Nov. 9.....	7,866	422	1,620	700	539	188	543	1,665	523	200	916	156	394
Nov. 16.....	7,813	422	1,557	700	539	188	560	1,665	523	193	916	156	394
Nov. 23.....	7,903	422	1,542	700	539	188	549	1,665	523	309	916	156	394
Uncollected items:													
Oct. 26.....	540,067	47,409	114,782	44,773	47,125	46,962	21,822	65,753	31,868	15,925	42,105	25,828	35,715
Nov. 2.....	558,326	57,556	121,228	48,867	47,638	48,051	19,346	67,209	32,488	15,988	39,539	24,489	35,927
Nov. 9.....	521,847	46,796	95,886	44,588	41,121	57,217	20,095	65,430	33,992	15,587	39,658	24,666	36,811
Nov. 16.....	687,243	69,889	152,048	64,076	64,631	55,586	24,822	83,315	38,595	17,721	43,809	29,756	42,995
Nov. 23.....	544,393	47,690	123,699	47,974	46,170	47,179	20,224	65,844	30,587	15,685	38,424	23,416	37,501
All other resources:													
Oct. 26.....	16,560	404	2,975	451	1,304	377	639	1,884	801	732	445	2,142	4,346
Nov. 2.....	18,684	478	3,812	435	1,063	617	684	1,893	782	750	473	3,127	4,570
Nov. 9.....	17,999	467	3,587	458	1,010	423	650	1,872	771	782	542	2,150	5,287
Nov. 16.....	18,497	465	3,181	414	1,030	434	640	1,871	804	849	560	2,800	5,449
Nov. 23.....	18,732	450	3,440	463	1,015	339	698	1,812	787	901	574	2,753	5,500
Total resources:													
Oct. 26.....	5,094,915	416,179	1,545,427	383,407	443,401	227,637	214,867	766,261	220,195	134,645	208,765	127,074	407,057
Nov. 2.....	5,111,523	425,024	1,550,061	386,682	439,963	229,636	211,336	774,925	220,092	134,670	204,138	123,976	411,020
Nov. 9.....	5,101,868	404,045	1,555,618	385,913	432,114	240,086	211,506	773,631	219,154	133,146	207,936	123,236	415,483
Nov. 16.....	5,197,830	424,392	1,554,262	399,789	450,098	236,143	214,076	790,429	227,001	135,501	213,672	128,897	423,570
Nov. 23.....	5,058,092	403,314	1,542,771	384,645	438,142	226,516	210,648	761,744	215,811	133,298	210,156	119,438	411,609

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
Oct. 26.....	103,007	7,935	27,087	8,684	11,104	5,411	4,155	14,383	4,568	3,556	4,522	4,205	7,397
Nov. 2.....	103,020	7,940	27,087	8,684	11,104	5,411	4,159	14,383	4,566	3,561	4,522	4,201	7,402
Nov. 9.....	103,120	7,937	27,132	8,684	11,120	5,414	4,175	14,398	4,567	3,557	4,526	4,200	7,410
Nov. 16.....	103,166	7,937	27,134	8,713	11,120	5,417	4,176	14,397	4,567	3,561	4,535	4,200	7,409
Nov. 23.....	103,216	7,936	27,137	8,724	11,122	5,418	4,174	14,397	4,568	3,563	4,562	4,206	7,409
Surplus:													
Oct. 26.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Nov. 2.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Nov. 9.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Nov. 16.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Nov. 23.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Reserved for Government franchise tax:													
Oct. 26.....	53,938	2,756	20,408	3,540	2,831	2,683	3,878	9,491	1,448	2,083	1,929	.....	2,891
Nov. 2.....	54,026	2,722	20,408	3,587	2,847	2,707	3,932	9,465	1,423	2,131	2,002	.....	2,802
Nov. 9.....	54,478	2,751	20,408	3,624	2,907	2,776	4,000	9,545	1,461	2,192	1,966	.....	2,848
Nov. 16.....	54,643	2,761	20,408	3,607	2,956	2,825	4,073	9,545	1,468	2,208	1,970	.....	2,822
Nov. 23.....	55,131	2,788	20,408	3,618	3,040	2,899	4,165	9,612	1,509	2,257	1,967	.....	2,868



RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, OCT. 26 TO NOV. 23, 1921—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Table with 14 columns (Total, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco) and 40 rows of financial data including Deposits, F. R. notes in actual circulation, F. R. Bank notes in circulation, and Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.

## REDISCOUNTS OF BILLS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper rediscounted with other F. R. Banks.					Paper discounted for other F. R. Banks.				
	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.
Boston.....						18,454	17,071	12,918	6,741	9,128
New York.....						19,366	5,155	5,000	5,000	10,000
Cleveland.....						5,967	5,443	3,245	2,160	535
Richmond.....	15,000	4,200	5,000	5,000	10,000					
Atlanta.....	15,956	15,263	10,668	7,931	7,176					
Minneapolis.....	4,366	955								
Dallas.....	8,465	7,251	5,495	970	2,487					
Total.....	43,787	27,669	21,163	13,901	19,663	43,787	27,669	21,163	13,901	19,663

## 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.
<b>Bills discounted:</b>						
Oct. 26.....	1,308,749	771,132	143,281	229,112	129,937	35,287
Nov. 2.....	1,260,430	732,102	146,971	212,353	125,384	43,620
Nov. 9.....	1,246,020	701,686	171,739	204,247	120,863	47,485
Nov. 16.....	1,198,019	674,047	152,974	194,373	124,915	51,710
Nov. 23.....	1,205,170	693,057	143,726	188,202	125,554	54,631
<b>Bills bought in open market:</b>						
Oct. 26.....	62,316	33,351	12,261	10,602	5,766	336
Nov. 2.....	87,491	58,207	10,756	12,188	6,232	108
Nov. 9.....	89,016	59,795	10,818	12,264	6,067	72
Nov. 16.....	68,320	37,797	10,368	13,377	6,705	73
Nov. 23.....	69,375	40,270	10,092	12,810	6,203	
<b>U. S. certificates of indebtedness:</b>						
Oct. 25.....	157,739		2,400	16,036	13,059	126,244
Nov. 2.....	164,697	6,724	3,100	21,883	8,602	124,388
Nov. 9.....	191,599	30,480	499	28,197	5,602	126,821
Nov. 16.....	183,762	27,498	20,100	10,345	4,900	120,919
Nov. 23.....	168,834	9,878	26,105	8,900	4,618	119,333
<b>Municipal warrants:</b>						
Oct. 26.....	10				10	
Nov. 2.....	10				10	
Nov. 9.....	616	606			10	
Nov. 16.....	10			7	3	
Nov. 23.....	22			10	12	

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, OCT. 26 TO NOV. 23, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
<b>Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	3,589,880	345,810	1,060,713	257,000	279,780	137,844	208,855	616,147	152,372	71,217	82,267	63,724	314,151
Nov. 2.....	3,595,551	341,411	1,068,673	253,710	279,030	139,573	206,997	616,161	152,916	75,894	81,007	63,084	317,095
Nov. 9.....	3,564,141	336,727	1,067,210	249,152	275,392	139,371	205,447	610,079	151,158	75,095	79,589	62,061	312,860
Nov. 16.....	3,570,549	333,467	1,075,414	246,977	278,869	143,950	205,578	614,089	149,996	74,062	78,925	61,437	307,835
Nov. 23.....	3,579,491	335,910	1,082,843	248,600	274,139	146,613	203,804	606,888	148,476	73,289	85,025	60,601	313,303
<b>F. R. notes on hand:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	864,565	104,440	321,980	37,220	42,400	20,809	76,759	161,240	29,060	11,335	4,260	20,172	34,860
Nov. 2.....	879,945	101,440	325,060	35,220	43,780	24,000	75,604	166,880	28,460	15,190	4,290	20,052	39,960
Nov. 9.....	855,206	99,840	317,900	30,220	39,480	22,650	76,368	162,120	28,460	14,460	3,890	19,849	39,960
Nov. 16.....	853,606	98,760	313,350	27,220	42,180	25,150	77,748	169,040	26,460	14,230	3,250	19,849	36,360
Nov. 23.....	874,852	103,360	319,930	30,220	39,680	30,059	77,134	164,600	25,660	12,950	9,050	19,849	42,360
<b>F. R. notes outstanding:</b>													
Oct. 26.....	2,725,315	241,370	738,733	219,780	237,380	117,035	132,096	454,907	123,312	59,882	77,977	43,552	279,291
Nov. 2.....	2,715,606	239,971	743,613	218,490	235,250	115,564	131,393	449,281	124,456	60,704	76,717	43,032	277,135
Nov. 9.....	2,708,845	236,887	749,220	218,932	235,912	116,712	129,079	447,959	122,698	60,635	75,699	42,212	272,900
Nov. 16.....	2,716,943	234,707	762,064	219,737	236,689	118,791	127,830	444,999	123,536	59,832	75,675	41,588	271,475
Nov. 23.....	2,704,639	232,559	762,913	218,380	234,459	116,554	126,670	442,288	122,816	60,339	75,975	40,752	270,943
<b>Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:</b>													
<b>Gold and gold certificates—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	450,162	5,600	396,924	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Nov. 2.....	450,164	5,600	396,925	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,702	.....
Nov. 9.....	450,163	5,600	396,925	.....	18,375	.....	3,406	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Nov. 16.....	450,163	5,600	396,925	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Nov. 23.....	450,163	5,600	396,925	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
<b>Gold redemption fund—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	110,418	17,624	17,265	11,923	14,927	2,450	2,595	15,008	4,447	1,074	3,151	2,139	17,815
Nov. 2.....	120,908	13,224	27,032	16,633	14,197	3,179	4,237	15,422	4,031	2,491	1,891	3,499	15,072
Nov. 9.....	117,952	18,540	26,729	12,076	13,060	3,678	2,428	15,900	3,774	1,692	2,473	4,476	13,126
Nov. 16.....	122,569	15,280	26,568	14,901	15,637	2,256	4,059	15,260	3,411	2,659	1,608	3,853	17,077
Nov. 23.....	112,822	11,323	26,356	15,523	13,106	3,019	2,084	15,109	3,891	1,886	2,268	3,016	15,241
<b>Gold fund—F.R. Board—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	1,169,210	160,000	131,000	120,389	135,000	30,500	40,500	292,644	55,531	3,200	33,360	2,234	164,852
Nov. 2.....	1,137,598	160,000	121,000	117,389	135,000	27,500	38,500	282,645	55,631	2,200	33,360	2,234	162,139
Nov. 9.....	1,155,408	150,000	121,000	132,389	135,000	24,500	40,000	294,644	57,231	2,200	26,360	2,234	169,850
Nov. 16.....	1,237,328	160,000	171,000	135,389	135,000	34,595	37,800	289,644	57,231	2,200	26,360	2,234	185,875
Nov. 23.....	1,248,331	160,000	171,000	130,389	135,000	31,595	39,300	292,644	57,031	2,200	28,360	2,234	198,578
<b>Eligible paper—</b>													
<b>Amount re-quired—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	995,525	58,146	193,544	87,468	69,078	84,085	85,601	147,255	57,224	42,536	41,466	32,478	96,624
Nov. 2.....	1,006,936	61,147	198,656	84,468	67,678	84,885	85,256	151,214	58,634	42,961	41,466	30,597	99,924
Nov. 9.....	985,322	62,747	204,566	74,467	69,477	88,534	83,251	137,415	55,583	43,691	46,866	28,801	99,924
Nov. 16.....	906,883	53,827	167,571	69,467	67,677	81,940	82,571	140,095	56,784	41,921	47,707	28,800	68,523
Nov. 23.....	893,323	55,627	168,632	72,468	67,978	81,940	81,886	134,535	55,784	43,201	45,347	28,801	57,124
<b>Excess amount held—</b>													
Oct. 26.....	336,274	15,633	61,008	10,460	63,413	13,438	14,976	49,412	7,237	27,759	34,695	25,796	12,447
Nov. 2.....	292,118	14,748	28,105	4,277	64,392	17,916	14,413	46,968	6,455	24,903	35,698	24,466	9,777
Nov. 9.....	293,472	1,036	60,762	3,020	65,848	9,945	15,199	48,850	6,175	16,720	34,014	27,411	4,492
Nov. 16.....	310,529	20,452	16,665	11,805	67,055	20,283	17,161	52,229	11,366	19,240	30,076	26,397	17,800
Nov. 23.....	336,695	16,340	47,274	12,899	51,891	14,652	18,379	50,853	12,001	20,293	34,922	25,783	31,408







PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM OCT. 19 TO NOV. 16, 1921—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

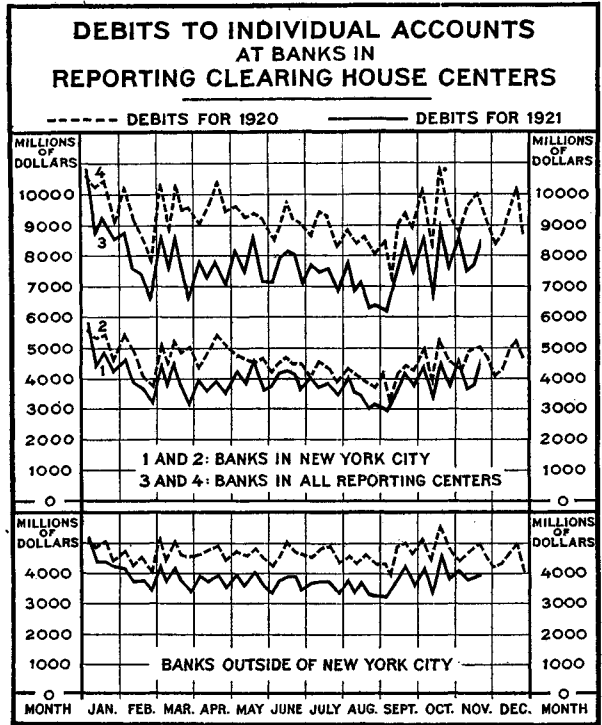
	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila-del-phia.	Cleve-land.	Rich-mond.	At-lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne-apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran-cisco.
<b>Reserve with F. R. Bank:</b>													
Oct. 19	933,369	62,932	557,771	57,176	27,209	5,337	5,053	129,398	27,967	6,137	12,474	4,952	36,963
Oct. 26	942,681	61,092	575,139	53,593	29,173	5,153	4,915	124,680	30,203	8,533	12,620	5,482	32,098
Nov. 2	929,630	63,799	561,912	56,511	27,598	4,415	4,024	123,287	29,756	8,645	12,605	4,946	32,132
Nov. 9	915,561	60,353	543,306	55,947	27,044	4,706	4,668	124,733	29,445	8,268	15,020	4,974	37,097
Nov. 16	930,952	63,287	549,390	57,474	26,098	4,706	5,336	128,105	29,726	9,000	13,952	6,058	37,820
<b>Cash in vault:</b>													
Oct. 19	171,525	11,738	86,892	13,932	7,205	984	1,808	30,435	3,419	1,976	2,920	1,727	8,489
Oct. 26	168,409	11,544	84,923	13,741	7,312	897	1,856	29,584	3,291	1,970	3,221	1,647	8,423
Nov. 2	162,607	11,676	81,519	12,700	6,493	1,018	1,635	28,684	3,350	1,899	3,907	1,392	8,334
Nov. 9	182,090	12,217	94,003	15,989	7,722	1,358	1,742	29,970	3,407	2,383	3,191	1,538	8,570
Nov. 16	170,197	11,319	86,806	14,046	7,815	904	1,665	29,276	3,398	1,950	2,972	1,564	8,482
<b>Net demand deposits:</b>													
Oct. 19	7,260,324	584,430	4,133,947	539,563	224,661	47,316	37,513	904,143	197,396	76,334	130,295	52,979	281,747
Oct. 26	7,223,050	587,519	4,172,464	539,494	210,669	45,310	37,792	892,700	205,311	77,071	130,633	52,008	272,289
Nov. 2	7,212,914	594,100	4,172,185	546,302	200,875	46,321	36,216	896,839	202,129	76,789	132,939	49,736	268,483
Nov. 9	7,206,594	593,471	4,148,515	549,739	197,372	45,684	36,438	885,172	202,640	81,147	134,563	51,268	280,585
Nov. 16	7,244,026	594,324	4,136,932	544,076	194,813	46,007	36,846	885,347	202,578	79,490	134,490	53,924	285,199
<b>Time deposits:</b>													
Oct. 19	1,387,357	74,899	236,217	31,009	231,013	23,103	21,492	312,860	87,104	28,073	14,858	7,118	269,641
Oct. 26	1,388,581	75,064	239,897	31,019	229,792	23,070	21,403	312,386	86,913	27,932	14,741	7,123	269,241
Nov. 2	1,397,776	75,260	231,337	31,477	235,371	23,009	21,368	312,678	87,254	28,012	14,978	7,189	269,443
Nov. 9	1,398,721	75,605	232,548	31,885	232,844	22,929	21,643	313,401	87,531	28,779	14,519	7,219	269,818
Nov. 16	1,412,939	74,889	310,279	31,982	231,090	22,884	21,479	314,042	87,400	27,941	14,496	7,237	269,220
<b>Government deposits:</b>													
Oct. 19	110,770	9,477	62,406	11,384	2,175	467	471	8,597	3,845	2,359	2,630	2,687	4,272
Oct. 26	63,822	5,315	35,089	6,383	1,196	264	285	6,520	2,222	1,269	1,470	1,409	2,400
Nov. 2	202,933	16,924	101,549	21,233	4,208	2,426	2,371	29,615	7,160	4,349	1,796	1,057	10,247
Nov. 9	208,159	16,924	101,593	21,233	4,221	2,325	2,371	29,615	7,214	4,079	4,645	3,728	10,211
Nov. 16	168,279	13,565	80,179	17,334	3,463	1,700	2,001	25,681	5,772	3,298	3,732	3,312	8,242
<b>Bills payable with F. R. Bank:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
Oct. 19	110,843	2,150	40,853	23,723	2,210	3,919	555	8,376	5,642	498	1,967	700	20,250
Oct. 26	117,431	3,043	39,592	20,529	2,535	4,362	555	3,771	3,847	660	1,027	1,350	16,250
Nov. 2	107,672	5,935	45,874	20,237	2,600	3,038	555	6,714	3,678	660	1,321	1,200	15,200
Nov. 9	116,300	2,311	66,653	19,412	4,015	5,018	555	1,259	4,417	314	1,320	.....	11,026
Nov. 16	96,672	2,930	45,237	17,547	4,669	5,420	555	4,924	4,966	167	1,227	.....	9,000
<b>All other—</b>													
Oct. 19	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 26	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 9	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 16	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Bills rediscounted with F. R. Bank:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
Oct. 19	23,392	3,596	2,098	13,537	1,753	.....	117	1,695	728	413	745	22	1,688
Oct. 26	25,692	3,309	1,320	13,407	2,345	.....	235	1,136	619	119	780	22	1,797
Nov. 2	25,938	4,351	1,544	12,370	2,792	.....	229	1,384	564	119	806	23	1,786
Nov. 9	23,917	4,779	1,290	11,789	1,639	.....	228	1,100	448	9	882	23	1,730
Nov. 16	25,342	5,276	1,880	11,253	2,090	.....	159	1,566	471	8	907	1	1,731
<b>All other—</b>													
Oct. 19	333,604	26,716	112,485	23,553	57,131	7,493	3,256	37,368	11,303	19,843	14,233	4,673	15,550
Oct. 26	308,209	20,697	95,054	25,542	53,280	6,921	2,653	35,388	8,121	21,594	15,347	5,075	18,557
Nov. 2	282,737	21,977	71,713	22,455	51,616	5,782	3,701	32,083	9,842	19,588	16,213	4,835	22,932
Nov. 9	274,236	17,976	69,557	19,200	54,151	4,574	3,288	31,405	6,137	14,423	16,603	4,236	12,686
Nov. 16	252,053	27,563	56,098	20,342	55,097	3,861	4,084	36,101	8,815	8,630	16,471	3,521	11,470

**BANK DEBITS.**

Volume of business during the five weeks ending November 23 remained at about the same level as that reported for the preceding four-week period.<sup>1</sup> Week-to-week fluctuations in the volume were considerable, but can be attributed to fairly well defined temporary causes. Larger figures for the week ending November 2, as compared with the preceding week, were due mainly to end-of-October payments. Comparatively small figures for the weeks ending November 9 and November 16 were caused by the occurrence during the first week of election day and during the second week of Armistice Day. The total for the most recent week shows a decided increase over the preceding two weeks, but is somewhat lower than the high total shown for the week ending November 2.

As compared with the corresponding period in 1920, the volume of business for the five weeks under review was about 16 per cent lower, which is approximately the same lag as was shown for the preceding four weeks. Apparent differences in trend between the two years are accounted for largely by the fact that election day fell in the second week of the period in 1920 and in the third week this year and that Armistice Day was not a holiday a year ago. Volume of business in

New York City was also on about the same level for the five-week period as for the preceding four-week period, and was about 14 per cent below the 1920 level.



<sup>1</sup> The volume of business is measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 154 clearing-house centers.

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

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of centers included.	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
		Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 24.
Boston.....	14	377,426	429,273	402,338	397,270	401,878	489,590	504,397	453,984	519,661	442,086
New York.....	7	3,858,707	4,748,598	3,780,278	3,907,021	4,600,010	4,768,617	4,458,256	5,066,558	5,236,714	4,878,262
Philadelphia.....	10	336,847	386,558	315,963	368,237	367,406	433,434	394,360	440,082	435,902	428,827
Cleveland.....	13	370,894	395,620	373,513	379,050	406,963	580,051	521,952	534,794	560,663	539,962
Richmond.....	8	190,663	220,541	199,695	208,890	206,451	212,006	220,906	227,959	233,677	209,207
Atlanta.....	15	188,161	187,706	190,341	190,209	177,300	233,115	225,258	238,157	237,041	223,719
Chicago.....	23	936,561	970,815	879,669	893,876	944,414	1,121,034	1,006,555	1,115,451	1,174,708	978,855
St. Louis.....	5	178,593	198,272	185,966	193,085	184,419	217,919	204,431	219,061	234,073	206,483
Minneapolis.....	12	142,997	151,775	139,244	129,480	131,249	197,356	176,429	225,619	216,180	194,823
Kansas City.....	15	233,508	220,800	237,030	228,361	232,436	320,507	299,135	314,965	334,612	324,639
Dallas.....	12	131,934	135,297	130,308	128,258	130,679	165,497	156,138	160,327	150,718	149,060
San Francisco.....	20	475,765	515,424	479,836	476,202	504,837	556,285	513,314	577,448	607,941	542,619
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>7,422,056</b>	<b>8,560,679</b>	<b>7,314,181</b>	<b>7,499,939</b>	<b>8,288,042</b>	<b>9,295,411</b>	<b>8,681,131</b>	<b>9,579,405</b>	<b>9,941,890</b>	<b>9,118,542</b>

NOTE.—Figures for the following centers, while shown in the body of the statement, are not included in the summary, complete data for these centers not being available for each week under review: Harrisburg, Pa.; Johnstown, Pa.; Reading, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Charleston, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Springfield, Ill.; East St. Louis and National Stock Yards, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; Springfield, Mo.; Atchison, Kans.; Galveston, Tex.







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

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 24.
District No. 12—San Francisco:										
Berkeley.....	2,856	3,150	4,183	2,941	3,147	2,449	2,111	3,940	2,946	2,718
Boise.....	3,015	2,315	2,856	4,001	3,026	2,753	2,678	3,358	3,323	3,091
Fresno.....	15,189	16,663	13,664	17,321	17,031	18,672	16,432	17,448	20,795	15,559
Long Beach.....	5,407	5,374	5,981	5,715	5,128	5,092	5,344	5,547	6,332	4,783
Los Angeles.....	103,040	118,591	106,762	112,355	116,679	102,800	93,219	103,365	112,998	104,200
Oakland.....	16,904	19,314	18,983	18,674	18,820	19,187	19,476	21,406	20,584	20,115
Ogden.....	3,656	4,321	4,342	4,031	5,708	3,912	6,061	4,085	6,147	6,657
Pasadena.....	4,966	5,324	4,630	6,318	5,943	5,026	4,324	6,018	5,540	5,890
Portland.....	40,717	32,741	30,045	33,445	27,638	42,007	49,143	48,767	49,113	41,823
Reno.....	2,471	2,396	2,438	2,806	2,616	2,808	2,253	2,782	3,344	3,421
Sacramento.....	15,978	17,421	18,802	17,306	18,444	17,519	16,221	21,030	23,047	14,329
Salt Lake City.....	13,084	13,161	14,202	18,665	16,720	18,565	17,153	18,340	19,700	18,508
San Diego.....	7,177	7,660	7,920	7,964	8,138	7,675	7,128	8,905	9,882	7,845
San Francisco.....	179,526	199,893	179,524	160,137	193,665	224,000	194,634	231,066	238,683	221,472
San Jose.....	5,507	6,523	5,203	5,773	4,613	7,533	7,008	6,957	7,645	4,669
Seattle.....	30,126	32,403	30,692	31,073	31,226	40,849	39,832	39,603	41,631	37,133
Spokane.....	9,581	10,539	11,211	10,519	9,698	14,766	11,452	14,223	14,725	13,275
Stockton.....	5,056	5,014	4,696	4,531	4,012	5,459	4,971	4,288	7,107	4,221
Tacoma.....	8,029	8,974	9,964	9,247	7,771	11,067	10,397	12,142	11,316	9,634
Yakima.....	3,480	3,647	3,738	3,073	2,814	4,086	3,537	4,173	3,683	3,266

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTER-BANK TRANSACTIONS FROM OCT. 21 TO NOV. 23, 1921, 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.....	32,000	29,292	506,786	503,437	6,057	.....	39,600
New York.....	40,000	64,402	1,791,576	1,722,066	45,108	.....	45,084
Philadelphia.....	.....	1,000	591,009	600,994	.....	10,985	60,493
Cleveland.....	8,500	5,672	475,430	497,757	.....	19,499	62,713
Richmond.....	41,406	36,000	515,320	523,793	.....	3,067	21,278
Atlanta.....	13,453	7,500	201,137	207,811	.....	721	6,208
Chicago.....	.....	4,000	851,341	864,774	.....	17,433	94,024
St. Louis.....	.....	2,500	459,736	454,966	2,270	.....	18,996
Minneapolis.....	11,995	4,000	132,007	147,062	.....	7,060	15,581
Kansas City.....	2,000	3,000	360,591	346,983	12,608	.....	28,520
Dallas.....	24,512	17,500	202,438	203,095	6,355	.....	2,156
San Francisco.....	5,000	4,000	242,616	257,249	.....	13,633	31,173
Total, five weeks ending—							
Nov. 23, 1921.....	178,866	178,866	6,329,987	6,329,987	72,398	72,398	425,831
Oct. 20, 1921.....	595,083	595,083	6,604,843	6,604,843	.....	.....	482,540
Nov. 24, 1920.....	891,988	891,988	7,957,841	7,957,841	.....	.....	409,845
Oct. 21, 1920.....	999,245	999,245	8,946,146	8,946,146	.....	.....	391,563

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS FROM OCT. 16 TO NOV. 15, 1921.

[All figures shown in thousands.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of 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.	
	In F. R. Bank or branch city.		Outside F. R. Bank or branch city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.										
Boston	740	576,987	3,513	401,442	151	20,836	4,404	999,265	189	48,562			4,593	1,047,827
New York	1,376	1,517,184	4,397	590,251	1,065	121,849	6,838	2,223,284	1,022	135,663	18	6,414	7,878	2,371,361
Buffalo	197	84,383	436	50,680	15	2,087	648	137,150	162	27,042	39	18,375	849	182,567
Philadelphia	1,617	683,036	1,973	219,432	174	33,146	3,764	935,614	664	149,498			4,428	1,085,112
Cleveland	370	194,928	1,231	142,036	85	6,301	1,686	343,265	47	6,915	28	7,208	1,761	357,388
Cincinnati	193	115,759	809	70,915	61	6,362	1,091	194,323	11	7,978	12	3,925	1,114	206,222
Pittsburgh	421	217,540	800	87,559	81	5,363	1,282	310,462	66	35,214	30	6,716	1,378	352,398
Richmond	115	133,811	1,962	290,283	60	6,712	2,137	430,806	145	74,038	39	11,969	2,321	516,813
Baltimore	247	149,155	675	66,936	64	7,175	986	223,266	64	32,889	78	8,254	1,128	264,409
Atlanta	117	63,082	366	52,123	36	6,196	519	121,371	23	10,342	23	3,794	451	135,507
Birmingham	243	37,555	148	9,766	13	1,329	404	48,660	17	9,532	30	20,308	565	78,500
Jacksonville	63	17,253	139	14,315	8	1,041	210	32,609	22	5,957	5	1,597	237	40,163
Nashville	52	29,066	199	20,394	20	1,586	271	51,046	14	3,122	5	988	290	55,156
New Orleans	69	41,545	114	14,314	42	7,915	216	63,774	38	11,045	6	669	260	75,488
Chicago	845	579,564	3,693	316,532	521	51,733	5,059	947,829	285	30,994	7	2,221	5,351	981,044
Detroit	245	144,453	468	43,725	40	4,395	753	192,573	10	3,965	3	10,823	766	207,361
St. Louis	247	206,749	1,386	85,519	184	12,105	1,817	304,373	43	6,106	11	1,197	1,871	311,676
Little Rock	45	26,821	316	21,377	9	1,029	370	49,227	10	957	31	2,583	411	52,767
Louisville	92	53,634	397	21,961	51	3,674	540	79,269	8	729	2	220	550	80,218
Memphis	82	39,376	201	13,855	12	1,524	295	54,935	2	378	2	331	299	53,644
Minneapolis	237	123,581	1,457	85,980	43	4,336	1,739	214,887	82	19,040	5	416	1,826	234,343
Helena	20	10,625	218	14,463	7	803	245	25,891	5	2,702	2	2,069	252	30,662
Kansas City	246	239,187	1,439	97,331	117	14,858	1,802	351,376	275	35,458	70	13,229	2,147	400,063
Denver	131	49,291	330	21,965	22	5,802	483	77,058	67	16,874	40	13,948	590	107,880
Okahoma City	65	60,367	946	76,853	11	1,323	1,022	138,543	45	8,520	15	7,709	1,082	154,772
Omaha	93	48,094	484	30,695	55	2,646	1,633	81,737	38	5,101	19	4,924	690	91,762
Dallas	158	70,624	1,285	219,728	33	4,597	1,476	285,949	60	14,300	37	5,465	1,573	305,714
El Paso	41	9,958	130	10,438	16	1,619	187	22,015	9	1,736	5	637	201	24,388
Houston	72	39,112	324	34,140	60	2,313	456	75,565	15	2,138	5	1,388	476	79,091
San Francisco	213	103,586	525	41,739	73	67,875	811	213,200	23	2,849	34	5,923	868	221,972
Los Angeles	340	111,248	1,035	79,649	41	10,595	1,416	201,492	83	11,745	57	11,569	1,556	224,806
Portland	60	34,350	227	14,186	21	5,535	308	54,071	5	1,601	40	5,141	353	60,813
Salt Lake City	48	28,109	410	33,764	15	2,418	473	64,291	15	3,861	10	2,790	498	70,942
Seattle	115	33,519	222	15,515	27	7,345	364	56,379	16	4,829	34	4,603	414	65,811
Spokane	39	20,955	199	14,375	8	2,079	247	37,419	11	2,999	15	4,465	273	44,883
Total:														
Oct. 16 to Nov. 15, 1921.	9,245	5,894,677	32,454	3,315,216	3,241	436,502	44,952	9,648,976	3,591	734,679	757	191,868	49,300	10,575,523
Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, 1921.	9,231	6,173,778	32,313	3,375,860	3,010	468,426	44,564	10,019,763	3,510	745,825	772	206,076	48,846	10,971,664
Oct. 16 to Nov. 15, 1920.	7,614	7,923,690	30,788	4,750,101	2,990	414,295	41,399	13,090,293	3,800	1,664,346	764	297,128	45,963	15,051,767

<sup>1</sup> Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal Reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee bank.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period for New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Baltimore, New Orleans, Little Rock, and Louisville was 24, and for other Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities, 25 days.

NUMBER OF MEMBER AND NONMEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, NOV. 15, 1921, AND 1920

Federal Reserve District.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.			
	1921	1920	On par list.		Not on par list. <sup>1</sup>	
			1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston	436	434	256	258		
New York	797	782	329	323		
Philadelphia	701	700	471	437		
Cleveland	881	871	1,084	1,077		
Richmond	624	611	1,001	1,264	573	340
Atlanta	511	454	396	412	1,165	1,206
Chicago	1,443	1,404	4,235	4,278		
St. Louis	585	569	2,495	2,526	167	181
Minneapolis	1,020	996	2,692	2,925	131	
Kansas City	1,085	1,083	3,201	3,398	182	
Dallas	861	846	1,183	1,261		
San Francisco	861	824	976	1,029		
Total	9,805	9,574	18,319	19,188	2,218	1,727

<sup>1</sup> Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.



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

Country.	Imports.					Exports.						
	During 10 days ending Oct. 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending Oct. 31, 1921.	During month of October, 1921.	During 10 days ending Nov. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, 1920.	During 10 days ending Oct. 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending Oct. 31, 1921.	During month of October, 1921.	During 10 days ending Nov. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, 1920.
Belgium.....					\$16	\$32,428						
Bulgaria.....					16,823							
Denmark.....					370							
France.....	\$1,009	\$16,570	\$18,823	\$800	172,291	112,153						\$32,920
Germany.....	54,416	59,007	157,622	56,702	5,250,347	225,234						
Greece.....					22,347	42,240						
Italy.....					2,474	24,026						
Netherlands.....					2,474	54,861						
Norway.....				3,656	7,767	14,453						
Poland and Danzig.....					1,000							
Portugal.....			781		21,163	7,978						
Spain.....				143	16,471	69,682						
Sweden.....			1,324		6,004	31,395						54,960
Turkey in Europe.....					10,157							
United Kingdom—England.....	192		217	366	1,185,549	816,950	\$214,353	\$509,359	\$831,635	\$642,600	\$11,094,037	4,821,678
Total Europe.....	55,617	75,577	178,767	61,667	6,939,115	1,206,166	214,353	509,359	831,635	642,600	11,094,037	4,909,558
Bermuda.....											400	
British Honduras.....					6,100	69,097						
Canada.....	82,448	46,577	301,400	65,360	3,343,627	3,355,418	92,002	98,698	1,019,899	950,750	3,867,249	6,508,950
Costa Rica.....	1,486	465	3,886		55,345	62,802						
Guatemala.....				500	1,020	24,534					3,500	4,500
Honduras.....	71,107		71,117	3,009	905,409	2,280,610		3,500			5,300	391,510
Nicaragua.....	6,895	2,167	14,763	3,589	212,869	632,590						3,000
Panama.....	14,636		215,803	14	601,771	148,199					220,043	542,000
Salvador.....				1,000	41,610	3,725,765					50,000	
Mexico.....	1,081,251	3,116,156	6,095,329	963,682	33,702,571	48,225,248	17,459	14,576	60,915	25,133	1,875,722	3,047,074
Cuba.....	679	5,895	6,574	167	84,227	71,638		176	176	319,201	27,356	1,250,904
British West Indies.....		80	130		2,115	7,017			2,001		100,553	27,356
Virgin Islands of U.S.....												25,000
Dominican Republic.....					210,900	120,800						316,000
Dutch West Indies.....					1,700	2,097						
French West Indies.....						20						
Haiti.....						77						9,000
Total North America.....	1,258,502	3,171,340	6,709,002	1,037,521	39,169,264	58,725,912	109,461	113,450	1,086,491	975,883	6,447,968	12,125,294
Argentina.....					18,592	35,492					900	12,723
Bolivia.....				5,575	280,763	1,260,812						
Brazil.....					41,876	1,621						2,333
Chile.....	220,624	6,286	226,910	11,944	1,570,320	3,139,526						
Colombia.....	148	10,274	17,904	9,051	157,760	694,263				239,500		
Ecuador.....		2,932	8,784	3	36,551	65,753						
British Guiana.....	3		3		46	42						
Dutch Guiana.....			6		147	6,390						1,402
Peru.....	156,410	17,048	364,592	227,144	4,478,282	10,846,052						
Uruguay.....		777	77	7	3,851							
Venezuela.....		45	74	563	3,223	185						10,000
Total South America.....	377,185	37,382	619,050	254,287	6,591,421	16,050,136					240,400	26,458
China.....	127		127		7,902	1,295,317	527,627	878,714	2,270,503	1,029,993	10,253,264	59,241,013
Chosen.....					140							
British India.....	17	606	773		11,928				277,000		3,150,517	223,211
Dutch East Indies.....					383,019	2,408,890						4,058,373
French East Indies.....												20,610,359
Hongkong.....					396	1,650			139,895	315,686	8,044,185	3,848,251
Japan.....								143,007	176,675		2,832,311	970
Russia in Asia.....				19	19							
Palestine and Syria.....					960	38,511						
Turkey in Asia.....												
Total Asia.....	144	606	900	19	404,364	3,744,368	527,627	1,021,721	2,864,073	1,345,679	24,808,277	87,982,177
Australia.....			2		3,130							
New Zealand.....		117	117		1,299	11,992						
Philippine Islands.....	1,384	616	2,000		18,670	17,777						
Abyssinia.....					31							
British West Africa.....					3,760	6,097						11,580
British South Africa.....					37,128	93,321						
Portuguese Africa.....												
Total, all countries.....	1,692,832	3,285,638	7,509,838	1,353,494	53,168,182	79,855,769	851,441	1,644,530	4,782,199	2,964,162	42,590,682	105,055,367
Excess of imports or exports.....	841,391	1,641,108	2,727,639		10,577,500					1,610,668		25,199,598

<sup>1</sup>Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$38,038,000; other refined bullion, \$6,479,000; United States coin, \$2,811,000; foreign coin, \$5,840,000.

<sup>2</sup>Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$15,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$152,000; other refined bullion, \$20,317; coin, \$346,000. Foreign exports—Ore and base bullion, \$2,000; bullion refined, \$17,291,000; coin, \$3,968,000.

**MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, NOVEMBER 1, 1921.**

	General stock.	Held in the U. S. Treasury as assets of the Government. <sup>1</sup>	Held by or for F. R. Banks and agents. <sup>2</sup>	Held outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.	Amount per capita outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).....	\$3,504,677,154	\$394,633,632	\$1,851,980,449	\$373,456,004	
Gold certificates.....			695,465,520	189,141,549	
Standard silver dollars.....	341,923,378	20,943,646	35,918,858	38,837,237	
Silver certificates.....			33,317,947	211,351,466	
Subsidiary silver.....	272,861,577	13,684,804		259,176,773	
Treasury notes of 1890.....				1,554,164	
United States notes.....	346,681,016	6,816,970	474,451,028	265,413,018	
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,712,937,310	3,500,685	262,974,079	2,446,481,946	
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	124,763,400	1,466,440	20,933,788	102,363,172	
National-bank notes.....	743,288,847	16,941,825	7,150,341	719,196,681	
<b>Total:</b>					
Nov. 1, 1921.....	8,047,152,682	457,988,002	2,982,192,610	4,606,972,070	\$42.41
Oct. 1, 1921.....	8,079,273,855	430,580,014	2,985,684,106	4,663,009,735	42.98
Sept. 1, 1921.....	8,010,842,240	431,623,906	2,907,188,113	4,672,030,221	43.11
Aug. 1, 1921.....	7,988,397,187	432,471,109	2,818,800,024	4,737,126,054	43.77
July 1, 1921.....	8,024,422,943	460,595,721	2,697,553,897	4,866,273,325	45.02
June 1, 1921.....	8,073,737,233	499,236,987	2,562,692,917	5,011,807,329	46.43
May 1, 1921.....	8,040,936,478	508,349,193	2,512,465,834	5,020,121,451	46.57
Apr. 1, 1921.....	8,082,773,866	496,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,051,084,054	46.91
Mar. 1, 1921.....	8,084,936,396	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,205,858,698	48.41
Feb. 1, 1921.....	8,171,237,897	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,233,105,666	48.73
Jan. 1, 1921.....	8,372,970,904	494,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,500,702,153	51.29
July 1, 1920.....	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	2,021,271,614	5,380,852,500	50.19
Jan. 1, 1920.....	7,961,320,139	604,888,833	2,044,422,303	5,312,009,003	49.81
July 1, 1919.....	7,588,473,771	578,848,043	2,167,280,313	4,842,345,415	45.00
Jan. 1, 1919.....	7,780,793,606	454,948,160	2,220,705,767	5,105,139,679	47.83
July 1, 1918.....	6,742,225,784	356,124,750	2,018,361,825	4,367,739,209	41.31
Jan. 1, 1918.....	6,256,198,271	277,043,358	1,723,570,291	4,255,584,622	40.53
July 1, 1917.....	5,480,009,884	253,671,614	1,280,880,714	3,945,457,556	37.88

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Exclusive of amounts held with United States Treasurer in gold redemption fund against Federal Reserve notes.

<sup>3</sup>Includes subsidiary silver.

<sup>4</sup>Includes Treasury notes of 1890.

**DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT DEC. 1, 1921.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper maturing within 90 days.				Bankers' acceptances maturing within 3 months.	Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after 90 days, but within 6 months.
	Secured by—		Trade acceptances.	Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.		
	Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.				
Boston.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
New York.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Richmond.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Atlanta.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Chicago.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
St. Louis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Kansas City.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dallas.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
San Francisco.....	5	5	5	5	5	5

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

In the following table are presented actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending November 15, 1921, in the various cities in which the several Federal Reserve Banks and their branches are located. A complete description of the several types of paper for which quotations are given will be found in the September, 1918, and October, 1918, FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETINS. Quotations for new types of paper will be added from time to time as deemed of interest.

movement noted for some months past in rates for all classes of paper is remarked. This reduction is noted particularly in rates for prime commercial paper, both customers and open market, and paper secured by warehouse receipts.

Present rates continue lower for all classes of paper—and particularly for prime commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and collateral loans—than rates during the same period of 1920.

During the period under review a further continuance of the downward

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES PREVAILING IN VARIOUS CENTERS DURING 30-DAY PERIOD ENDING NOV. 15, 1921.

District.	City.	Prime commercial paper.				Interbank loans.	Banker's acceptances, 60 to 90 days.		Collateral loans—stock exchange.			Cattle loans.	Secured by warehouse receipts.	Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bond and certificates of indebtedness.
		Customer's.		Open market.			Indorsed.	Unindorsed.	Demand.	3 months.	3 to 6 months.			
		30 to 60 days.	4 to 6 months.	30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.									
No. 1.	Boston	6 1/2 5 1/2 6	6 1/2 5 1/2 6	6 5 5 1/2 6	6 5 5 1/2 6	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 1/2 6 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 6 1/2	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.
No. 2.	New York	7 1/2 5 1/2 6	7 5 1/2 6	6 5 1/2 5 1/2-6	6 5 1/2 5 1/2-6	7 5 6 7	5 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	7 4 5 1/2-6	7 5 6 6	7 5 6 6			6 1/2 5 1/2 6
	Buffalo	7 6 6 6	7 6 6 6			8 6 6 7			7 6 6 6	7 6 6 6	7 6 6 6			6 6 6 6
No. 3.	Philadelphia	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 5 1/2	6 1/2 5	6 6 6 6	8 6 7	7 7 7	6 5 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 5 1/2 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No. 4.	Cleveland	7 6 6 7	7 6 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7	6 6 6 6	8 6 7	7 7 7	7 6 6 7	7 6 6 7	7 6 6 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	6 6 6 6
	Pittsburgh	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 5 1/2	6 5 1/2	6 6 6 6	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	5 4 1/2 4 1/2	6 5 1/2 6	6 5 1/2 6	6 5 1/2 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
	Cincinnati	6 1/2 6 6-6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2-6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 6	5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 6 1/2 6 1/2-7	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 6 1/2 6 1/2
No. 5.	Richmond	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 1/2 5 1/2 6	6 1/2 5 1/2 6	6 6 6 6			6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6			6 6 6 6
	Baltimore	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6			6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6			6 6 6 6
No. 6.	Atlanta	8 6 7	7 6 7			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 6 7
	Birmingham	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 5 1/2 7		8 6 6	8 4 1/2 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Jacksonville	8 6 7	8 6 7			7 7 7	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7
	New Orleans													
	Nashville	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 6			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7			7 6 6
No. 7.	Chicago	7 6 6-6 1/2	7 6 6-6 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	6 6 6		7 6 6-7	7 6 6-7	7 6 6-7	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 6 6-6 1/2
	Detroit	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 6 6	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2
No. 8.	St. Louis	8 5 1/2 6 1/2	7 5 1/2 6 1/2	6 5 1/2 6	6 5 1/2 6	7 6 6 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	8 7 7	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2
	Louisville	7 6 6 6	7 6 6 6	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	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
	Memphis	8 6 7	8 6 7			8 6 7			8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6
	Little Rock	8 7 7	8 7 7			7 1/2 8-6 7 7			8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6	8 6 6 6
No. 9.	Minneapolis	7 6 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	6 5 1/2 6	6 1/2 6 6 1/2	7 1/2 7 7	5 4 1/2 4 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2	8 7 7 1/2
	Helena	8 7 7 1/2	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 1/2 8 8	8 7 7 1/2			8 8 8	8 7 7 1/2	8 1/2 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
No. 10.	Kansas City	8 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 6 1/2	8 6 6 7			8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7
	Omaha	8 6 7 1/2	8 6 7 1/2			8 6 6 7			8 6 6 7 1/2	8 6 6 7 1/2	8 6 6 7 1/2	8 6 6 7 1/2	8 6 6 7 1/2	8 6 6 7 1/2
	Denver	8 6 7	8 6 7	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	8 6 7			8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7
	Oklahoma City	10 6 8	10 6 8	6 6 6 6	6 1/2 6 6	8 6 7	8 8 8	8 8 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8
No. 11.	Dallas	8 6 7	8 6 7	6 6 6 7	6 6 6 7	8 6 6 1/2			8 6 7 1/2	8 6 7 1/2	8 6 7 1/2	8 6 7 1/2	8 6 7 1/2	8 6 8
	El Paso	10 7 8	10 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 6			10 5 1/2 8	10 8 8	10 8 8	10 8 9	10 8 8	10 6 8
	Houston	7 1/2 6 7	7 1/2 6 7			8 7 6 1/2			8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	7 7 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
No. 12.	San Francisco	7 6 6 6	7 6 6-6 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 1/2 6 6	6 5 1/2 6	6 5 1/2 6	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 6 1/2	7 6 1/2 7	7 6 1/2 7	7 6 6 1/2
	Portland	8 6 7	8 6 7	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 6 7	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	6 4 1/2 6	8 3 1/2 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 6 7	8 6 1/2 7	8 6 1/2 7	8 6 7
	Seattle	8 6 1/2 7	7 8 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 5 1/2 6	6 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 7 7	5 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	6 1/2 5 6	8 6 1/2 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	7 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7
	Spokane	8 6 1/2 7	8 7 7			8 6 7	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	8 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	10 7 8	8 7 7	8 7 7
	Salt Lake City	8 7 8	8 7 8			8 7 8			8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8
	Los Angeles	8 6 7	8 6 7	7 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	7 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2	8 6 6	5 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2	6 4 1/2 4 1/2	7 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 1/2 7 1/2	8 6 1/2 7 1/2	8 6 7

1 Rates for demand paper secured by prime banker's acceptances, high, 6; low, 4; customary, 5-6.



## FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange index in November recovered from its decline during the preceding month and stood again at 51, the same as in September, compared with 46 in October. The principal changes during the month are an advance of about 10 cents in the average value of the British pound, which was quoted at the end of the month at about \$4, and a further decline from an average of 68 cents per 100 to 39 cents per 100 in the value of the German mark. The rise in sterling exchange was accompanied by an increase from 208 to 249 in the weight for this currency (based on the volume of business during the preceding month), while the weight of the mark declined from 125 to 75. These developments in sterling and mark exchange largely account for the rise in the general index.

The rates used in the compilation of the table are noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York, as published daily 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 ex-change.	Low.		High.		Average.		Per cent of par.		Weight.	
			Novem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Octo-ber.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	6.5300	6.9900	7.1800	7.2500	6.9391	7.1316	35.95	36.95	24	42
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	17.8700	17.9400	18.7600	19.3000	18.4674	18.9220	68.91	70.60	9	7
England.....	Pound.....	486.65	392.0300	372.8800	400.2100	395.5700	397.0196	387.2892	81.58	79.58	249	208
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	6.9200	7.0700	7.3900	7.4000	7.1991	7.2524	37.30	37.58	120	114
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	.3385	.5420	.5385	.8278	.3924	.6832	1.65	2.87	75	125
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.0300	3.8600	4.2100	4.1100	4.1213	3.9708	21.35	20.57	55	33
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	34.0200	31.9900	35.7900	34.7100	34.9722	33.4544	87.00	83.22	31	42
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	13.5300	11.9300	14.9400	13.5500	14.1209	12.6444	52.69	47.18	9	7
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	13.3600	13.0300	14.0700	13.4500	13.7165	13.2520	71.07	68.66	21	15
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	22.7800	22.2900	23.5900	23.4200	23.2335	22.9364	86.69	85.58	20	12
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	18.3700	17.3600	19.0200	19.2600	18.8035	18.2332	97.43	94.47	9	8
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	91.0313	90.8281	92.1641	92.1094	91.5082	91.3906	91.51	91.39	168	180
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	72.4600	71.3500	74.3600	74.4700	73.4739	73.0780	76.15	75.74	18	17
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	12.3300	12.4900	12.7900	13.0000	12.5996	12.7080	38.84	39.17	21	18
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	19.53	10.5000	11.0000	11.6250	12.1250	11.0380	11.7344	56.52	60.08	6	11
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	66.85	74.0800	75.6000	77.7100	80.3500	75.9043	78.4016	113.54	117.28	44	44
India.....	Rupee.....	48.66	26.4300	26.9800	27.2800	28.1900	26.8739	27.4188	55.23	56.35	29	26
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	47.7700	47.4100	47.9500	47.9100	47.8961	47.6552	96.08	95.60	92	91

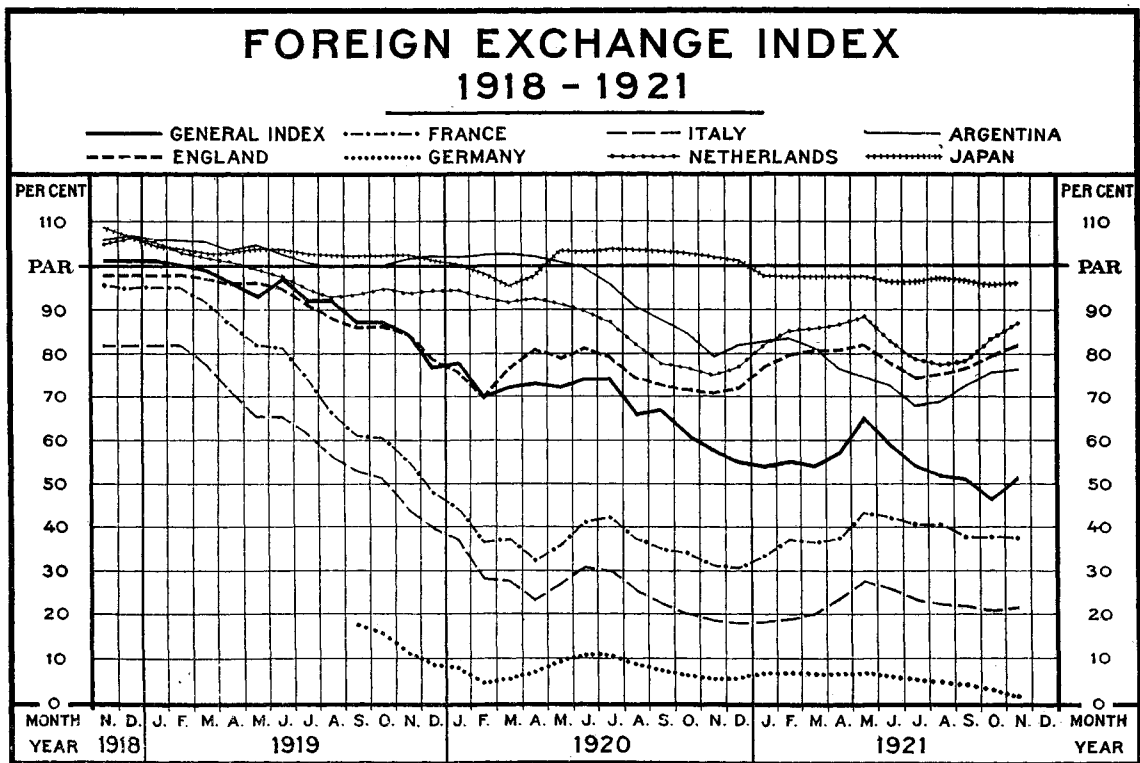
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES—Continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Per cent of par. <sup>1</sup>	
			Novem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	October.
Austria.....	Krone.....	20.26	0.0302	0.0481	0.0491	0.0659	0.0360	0.0561	0.18	0.28
Bulgaria.....	Leu.....	19.30	.6417	.6620	.6892	.7200	.6704	.6814	3.47	3.53
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	20.26	.9241	.9372	1.0794	1.0903	1.0382	1.0493	5.12	5.18
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	1.6286	1.4186	2.0214	1.6029	1.8619	1.5278	9.65	7.92
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	3.9900	4.1300	4.4500	4.7700	4.1426	4.3792	21.46	22.69
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.0875	.1272	.1328	.1561	.1078	.1432	.53	.71
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	23.82	.0223	.0156	.0376	.0256	.0290	.0212	.12	.09
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	7.9100	8.8700	9.1000	9.9900	8.4152	9.6228	7.79	8.91
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.4738	.6554	.7875	.9000	.6569	.7785	3.40	4.03
Jugoslavia.....	(Krone.....	20.26	.2591	.3281	.3766	.4388	.3249	.3795	1.60	1.87
	(Serbian dinar.....	19.30	1.0388	1.3113	1.5160	1.7708	1.3058	1.5227	6.77	7.89
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.5006	99.4592	99.6876	99.7292	99.5892	99.5258	99.59	99.53
Mexico.....	.....do.....	49.85	48.1975	48.2300	48.4425	48.9344	48.2895	48.4113	96.87	97.11
Uruguay.....	.....do.....	103.42	64.9600	65.5600	67.2200	67.7800	66.4126	66.4388	64.22	64.24
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	48.11	53.6000	55.4000	56.1000	58.6300	54.5870	56.8638	113.4600	118.20
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	47.77	53.2100	54.9200	55.3800	57.9600	54.1404	56.4892	113.34	118.25
Java.....	Florin.....	40.20	33.6000	31.4200	35.0900	33.7800	34.2896	32.7988	85.36	81.59
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	44.9200	42.5000	46.0800	45.3300	45.4739	43.9204	80.09	77.35

<sup>1</sup> Based on average.

Average price of silver per fine ounce: in London (converted at average rate of exchange) \$0.69302; in New York \$0.68470.



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

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. <sup>5</sup>				Capital issues of United Kingdom. <sup>4</sup>	Discount rates.		Statist index number of foreign exchange value of £.	Net profits in industrial companies. <sup>6</sup>
	Bank notes. <sup>1</sup>	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. <sup>2</sup>	Treas-ury bills.	Tempo-rary ad-vances.	Total floating debt.	Money at call and short notice.	Dis-counts and ad-vances.	Invest-ments.	De-posits.		Three months' bank bills.	Six months' trade bills.		
1913, average of end of month figures.....	29	.....	57	38	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Per ct. 4½	Per ct. 4¾	.....	Per ct. 11.7	.....
1920, October... October... 1921, end of— January... February... March... April... May... June... July... August... September... October...	109 108 110 109 108 110 109 107 106 104	356 342 336 344 338 333 324 325 319 314 312	137 129 127 138 141 128 147 122 137 118 175	152 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157	1,028 1,145 1,110 1,121 1,100 1,152 1,222 1,202 1,166 1,159 1,124	241 242 189 155 190 163 152 150 180 161 214	1,269 1,387 1,299 1,275 1,290 1,315 1,374 1,355 1,347 1,321 1,338	99 88 83 92 96 99 104 109 99 102	1,207 1,172 1,145 1,127 1,144 1,162 1,185 1,179 1,186 1,196	317 316 312 309 307 308 306 302 302 306	1,810 1,754 1,715 1,710 1,729 1,768 1,785 1,764 1,771 1,802	22 10 26 15 17 34 10 8 8 34	6½ 6¼ 6½ 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ 4½ 4½ 4½ 3½	7 7 7½ 7 7 6½ 5½ 6 5½ 5½	108.7 122.4 120.9 123.0 120.0 119.1 117.8 112.9 113.0 114.6 121.7	..... 11.8 ..... ..... ..... ..... 8.4 ..... ..... ..... .....

<sup>1</sup> Less notes in currency notes account.  
<sup>2</sup> Held by the Bank of England and by the Treasury as note reserve.  
<sup>3</sup> Average weekly figures.  
<sup>4</sup> Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank, Government loans for national purposes excluded.  
<sup>5</sup> Compilation of London Economist. Ratio of net profits to ordinary and preferred capital of industrial companies, exclusive of rail ways, mines, insurance companies, and banks. Applies to earnings disclosed during the quarter and has therefore a probable lag of six months.  
<sup>6</sup> Third quarter.

**FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France. <sup>1</sup>				Situation of the Government.				Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the French market. <sup>7</sup>	Savings banks, excess of deposits(+) or withdrawals (-).	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.	
	Gold re-serves.	Silver re-serves.	De-posits. <sup>2</sup>	Cir-culation.	Ad-vances to the Gov-ernment for pur-poses of the war. <sup>3</sup>	Gov-ernment reve-nue. <sup>4</sup>	In-ternal debt.	Ex-ternal debt. <sup>5</sup>				Price of 3 per cent per-tual rente. <sup>6</sup>
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565	.....	320	35,000	.....	86.77	.....	- 65	59
1920, average.....	* 3,586	253	3,527	38,066	26,042	1,005	.....	.....	57.34	.....	+ 48	<sup>10</sup> 554
1921— January..... February..... March..... April..... May..... June..... July..... August..... September..... October.....	* 3,553 * 3,555 * 3,556 * 3,566 * 3,570 * 3,572 * 3,573 * 3,574 * 3,575 * 3,575	268 264 267 271 272 274 275 277 277 278	3,429 3,293 3,108 3,018 3,041 3,041 3,252 2,749 2,509 2,568	37,913 37,808 38,435 38,211 38,233 37,422 36,941 36,783 37,129 37,154	25,600 25,600 26,200 26,000 26,200 25,000 25,100 24,900 24,900 25,100	1,204 921 972 1,248 1,004 1,030 1,242 1,016 1,011 1,303	..... ..... <sup>11</sup> 220,344 ..... ..... ..... 229,055 ..... ..... .....	59.16 58.15 58.17 56.92 57.15 56.26 56.35 56.50 56.20 54.30	995 1,861 244 1,085 11,492 621 2,345 152 ..... 3,355	+ 70 + 181 + 111 + 66 + 63 + 45 + 52 + 72 + 68 + 33	657 591 556 600 666 582 438 467 553 463	

<sup>1</sup> End of month figures.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes Treasury and individual deposits.  
<sup>3</sup> Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.  
<sup>4</sup> From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.  
<sup>5</sup> Foreign debt converted to francs at par.  
<sup>6</sup> Last Wednesday in the month.  
<sup>7</sup> Figures of the "Association Nationale des Porteurs Français de Valeurs Mobilières." Bonds issued by the Government and the railroad companies not included.  
<sup>8</sup> Not including 1,978,000,000 francs held abroad from January through August and 1,948,000,000 francs from September through December.  
<sup>9</sup> Not including about 1,948,000,000 francs held abroad.  
<sup>10</sup> Average for 11 months.  
<sup>11</sup> Revised figure.

## ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. <sup>1</sup>			Banks of issue.						Government finances.				
	Cash.	Loans, dis- counts, and due from corre- spond- ents.	Depos- its and due to corre- spond- ents.	Loans and dis- counts.	Gold re- serve.	Total re- serve.	Depos- its and de- mand liabili- ties.	Com- mercial cir- culation.	Circula- tion for account of the state.	State cur- rency notes.	Treas- ury metal- lic re- serve.	Short- term treas- ury bills.	Total public debt.	Prin- cipal reve- nues from taxation and mono- polies during month. <sup>2</sup>
1913, end of December..	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284	.....	499	117	.....	.....	.....
1920, end of—	874	14,996	14,060	6,784	1,038	2,110	2,379	7,484	10,333	2,538	343	9,300	95,000	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	6,576	1,039	2,113	2,196	7,615	10,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921, end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	1,193	17,113	16,392	6,931	1,058	2,046	2,635	8,673	10,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
February.....	1,016	16,842	15,961	7,158	1,062	2,007	2,351	8,619	10,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210
March.....	1,067	17,096	16,425	7,144	1,062	2,043	2,461	9,233	9,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
April.....	1,165	17,162	16,694	7,040	1,066	2,138	2,349	8,677	9,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309
May.....	1,021	17,489	16,645	6,951	1,070	2,165	2,198	8,809	9,219	2,546	349	.....	106,721	607
June.....	1,078	18,047	17,391	7,438	1,073	1,989	2,366	9,437	8,722	.....	.....	19,000	.....	1,525
July.....	1,140	16,851	16,704	7,156	1,076	1,990	2,290	9,433	8,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025
August.....	1,131	17,024	16,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622

<sup>1</sup> Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.<sup>2</sup> 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.

## SWEDISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Values in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.		Joint-stock banks.		Protested bills. <sup>1</sup>		Business failures. <sup>1</sup>	Foreign exchange index. <sup>1</sup>	Index number of stock prices—A list. <sup>1</sup>
	Gold coin and bullion.	Note cir- culation.	Bills discounted with Riksbank.	Loans and discounts.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Foreign exchange value of the krona abroad (foreign currencies = 100).	
1913, end of December.....	102.1	234.5	138.9	2,286.9	4,314	1.9	309	.....	258
1920, average.....	269.2	732.9	476.3	6,008.2	3,586	6.4	196	112.9	176
1920, end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	282.4	772.8	501.5	6,079.0	4,218	7.9	219	115.3	154
November.....	282.4	752.8	446.0	6,117.8	4,114	7.9	239	113.8	144
1921, end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	281.9	672.5	429.2	6,172.6	5,951	13.4	301	116.1	148
February.....	281.8	687.6	451.3	6,119.2	6,411	14.1	381	116.4	138
March.....	281.7	716.9	442.2	6,093.6	8,521	20.1	390	121.7	128
April.....	281.8	680.5	400.9	6,065.3	7,899	15.6	444	125.5	133
May.....	281.6	651.1	377.6	5,982.7	8,201	22.8	454	123.3	116
June.....	281.4	678.8	365.1	5,949.2	7,376	18.0	433	122.6	110
July.....	280.3	629.4	362.6	5,929.9	7,383	16.8	413	119.3	125
August.....	285.0	632.4	344.8	5,937.1	6,515	16.0	353	119.5	120
September.....	275.9	672.4	329.7	5,900.9	5,786	10.3	493	121.4	114
October.....	275.5	650.3	340.9	5,837.4	6,449	12.6	505	124.9	107
November.....	275.0	628.0	.....	5,735.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden.

## GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.						Darlehnskassenscheine in circulation. <sup>1</sup>	Situation of the Government.			Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market.	Index numbers of securities prices. <sup>2</sup>	
	Gold reserve. <sup>1</sup>	Discounts. <sup>1</sup>		Note circulation. <sup>1</sup>	Deposits. <sup>1</sup>	Clearings.		Receipts from taxes.	Revenue of State railways.	Treasury bills outstanding. <sup>1</sup>		25 stocks.	15 bonds.
		Dis-counted Treasury bills.	Com-mercial paper.										
1913, average...	1,068			1,958	668	6,136							
1920.													
October.....	1,092	53,807		61,735	17,945	73,293	13,024	3,211	1,400	161,920		<sup>3</sup> 168	<sup>3</sup> 122
November.....	1,092			64,284	17,340	75,426	12,370	4,434	1,333	165,918		172	126
1921.													
January.....	1,092	53,337		66,621	15,834	79,917	11,341	6,741	1,483	155,363	2,042	200	124
February.....	1,092	56,451		67,427	17,357	70,499	10,755	7,766	1,590	161,630	2,397		
March.....	1,092	66,803		69,417	28,043	74,294	10,168	6,846	1,681	166,329	894	155	111
April.....	1,092	60,894		70,840	20,856	75,255	9,543	5,357	1,832	172,634	2,559	166	117
May.....	1,092	62,954	1,810	71,839	14,093	66,454	9,043	6,108	1,841	176,643	1,468	163	113
June.....	1,092	79,608	1,565	75,321	20,393	68,764	8,706	5,735	2,028	185,032	2,238		
July.....	1,092	79,982	1,136	77,391	15,814	78,337	8,358	5,566	2,269	190,675	1,507	<sup>4</sup> 195	<sup>4</sup> 113
August.....	1,024	84,044	1,002	80,073	13,650	79,172	7,837	5,145	2,416		1,228		
September.....	1,024	98,422	1,142	86,384	19,980	98,004	7,610	4,908	2,599	210,438	1,534	<sup>5</sup> 259	<sup>6</sup> 131
October.....	994	98,705	881	63,956	18,393	119,496	7,316			212,548	2,889	320	143
November.....	994	114,023	1,441	100,944	25,313		7,330					481	195

<sup>1</sup> End of month.<sup>2</sup> Calculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung with prices of 25 stocks, 10 domestic and 5 foreign bonds at beginning of months (prices as of Jan. 1, 1920=100). Former calculations of securities prices published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN were based on 25 stocks and 10 domestic bonds only. The five additional foreign bonds are as follows: 4 per cent Austrian gold rentes; 5 per cent redeemable Mexican bonds (silver); 4 per cent Turkish (Bagdad) bonds, Series I; 4½ per cent redeemable Rumanian gold bonds of 1913; 4 per cent Hungarian gold rentes.<sup>3</sup> As of Oct. 23, 1920.  
<sup>4</sup> As of July 29, 1921.  
<sup>5</sup> As of Sept. 9, 1921.  
<sup>6</sup> As of Sept. 14, 1921.

## JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.				Tokyo banks.			Average discount rate (Tokyo market).
	Private and Government deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Note circulation.	Specie reserve. <sup>2</sup>	Tokyo associated banks, total loans.	Tokyo bank clearings (total within the month).		
1920, end of— <sup>1</sup>								<i>Per cent.</i>
June.....	1,165	381	1,349	979	2,036	2,524		10.99
July.....	1,120	273	1,202	1,011	2,029	2,190		10.95
August.....	1,201	278	1,217	1,039	2,014	2,139		
September.....	1,078	180	1,170	1,170	2,076	2,082		
1921, end of—								
January.....	1,071	115	1,235	1,235	2,171	2,013		10.33
February.....	1,126	103	1,141	1,141	2,188	2,143		9.71
March.....	1,190	88	1,178	1,178	2,219	2,502		9.23
April.....	1,098	79	1,147	1,147	1,848	2,442		9.16
May.....	1,172	76	1,118	1,118	1,873	2,506		9.05
June.....	1,119	74	1,218	1,218	1,980	2,670		8.91
July.....	1,074	78	1,142	1,142	1,987	2,341		8.36
August.....	1,122	95	1,192	1,192	1,951	2,816		8.43
September.....	1,093	66	1,232	1,232	1,955	2,627		
October.....	1,078	191	1,255	1,255				

<sup>1</sup> In case of Tokyo banks, and note circulation and specie reserve of Bank of Japan, last day of month.<sup>2</sup> It is generally understood that in recent years a certain portion of the reserve has been held abroad. Specie reserve figures do not include bank's own notes held in the bank.

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