# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN 

(FINAL EDITION)

ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AT WASHINGTON

DECEMBER, 1923


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(For the year 1923.)


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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.

This review has had occasion more than once to refer to the influence exerted by the inflow

Currency and the reserve banks. of gold upon the banking situation of the country and more particularly to the effect of the gold movement on the position of the reserve banks. Gold imports have continued on a scale larger than a year ago and have continued to affect the demand for reserve bank credit. With the financing of a large crop movement, now almost completed, and the demands of fall trade already under way, there has been little change in the relation between member banks and the reserve banks, and, contrary to previous experience, the cropmoving demands for currency have not been reflected in the total volume of Federal reserve note circulation. In fact, although during the year total money in circulation increased by more than a quarter of $a$ billion dollars and the loans and investments of all member banks by about two billion dollars, both Federal reserve note circulation and the earning assets of reserve banks are somewhat lower than at this time last year. The recent developments are of particular interest because of the light they throw on the position of the reserve system at a time when the demand for member bank credit and for currency has increased, while the volume of reserve bank credit has remained relatively stable.

Experience under the reserve system has shown that the larger fluctuations in the total volume of borrowing at the reserve banks are roughly paralleled by equally marked fluctuations in the volume of Federal reserve notes issued. Federal reserve banks are the source from which in the ordinary course additional supplies of currency are obtained. These banks were organized primarily to provide an elastic element in the American currency system.

While member banks borrow also for the purpose of maintaining their reserve balances, discounting at the reserve banks on a large scale takes place only when the country wants more currency. The reserve banks, therefore, taken as a whole and considered from the viewpoint of the use to which their credit is put, are primarily. note-issuing banks. The close correspondence between total earning assets and Federal reserve notes in circulation during the years of rapid credit expansion, as shown on the chart, makes it evident that it is the need for currency which has chiefly occasioned the use of reserve bank credit in large volume. The divergence in movement between earning assets


End of month figures for the 12 Federsl reserve banks combined.
and Federal reserve note circulation which set in during 1921 was the consequence of the large gold imports, the gold being used to reduce the indebtedness at the reserve banks which had been incurred for the purpose of obtaining currency. The difference of about $\$ 1,000,000,-$ 000 between earning assets and Federal reserve note circulation which has prevailed during the past two years measures the extent to which gold received from abroad has been used by member banks in the reduction of borrowings
and is reflected in an equivalent growth of cash reserves. The increasing requirements for member bank reserve balances during 1922 and for currency during 1922 and 1923 have been met almost entirely by the use of additional gold imports, and the relative position of earning assets and note circulation has remained unchanged. Thus, during the past two years imported gold, in its effect upon member banks, has served as a substitute for additional reserve bank credit.

At the present time the volume of member bank credit, as measured by their loans and investments, is larger than in 1920, while their accommodation at the Federal reserve banks is less than one-third as large. The ability of member banks to support a volume of credit $\$ 500,000,000$ larger than in 1920 while at the same time they are borrowing nearly $\$ 2,000,000,000$ less from the Federal reserve banks indicates the extent to which the lending power of member banks out of their own resources has been increased. From the point of view of the relation of the banks to their customers, the increased lending power has arisen from the growth of time deposits, as shown by the table below; from the viewpoint of their relation to the reserve banks, the reduced volume of their borrowing has been brought about by the use made by them of imported gold and of currency no longer needed in circulation. While the volume of member bank credit is in excess of that of 1920 , the use to which member banks have put their funds has undergone considerable change; their loans extended to customers have declined by $\$ 1,100,000,000$ compared with three years ago and their investments have increased by $\$ 1,700,000,000$. The table shows, in addition to the comparison of the member bank position at the peak of credit extension in 1920, a further comparison with their position at the time that their loans and investments were at their recent low point in March, 1922. Since that time loans and investments have been increased by more than $\$ 3,000,000,000$ from funds arising out of the
growth in time and demand deposits and to a relatively small extent out of borrowings at the reserve banks.

|  | An, Men <br> \|In milli | MBER ons of do | ANKS. <br> lars. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Increas decrea | $\begin{aligned} & e(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { se }(-) . \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 15,1920 . \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Mar. }}{\text { Ma }}$ | Sept. 14, 1923. | Between <br> Nov. 15, <br> 1920, and <br> Sept. 14, <br> 1923. | Between Mar. 10, 1922, and Sept. 14, 1923. |
| Loans and invest- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ments. | 26,019 | 23, 419 | 26,497 | +478 | +3,078 |
| Loans. <br> Investments | 19,966 6,053 | 17,161 6,258 | 18,857 7,640 | $-1,109$ $+1,587$ | $+1,696$ $+1,382$ |
| Demand deposits..... | 14,779 | 12,950 | 14,568 | $+1,587$ +213 | +1,616 |
| Time deposits........ | 6,144 | 6,662 | 8,466 | +2,322 | +1, ${ }^{3} \mathbf{4}$ |
| Borrowings from the reserve banks....... | 2,793 | 617 | 863 | -1,930 | +246 |

Time deposits have increased continuously even during the years of depression, and during the past three years at a rate more rapid than investments. Since the reserves required against time deposits are less than one-third as large on the average as those required against demand deposits, member bank borrowing for the purpose of maintaining reserve balances has been less over the period since 1920 than would have been necessary if on equivalent increase had occurred in demand deposits. Also, an increase in time deposits is not likely to give rise to a large demand for currency, while experience has shown that a growth of demand deposits is followed by increased currency demand. The fact that the increase during this period has been in time deposits and not in demand deposits has thus had the consequence that borrowing at the reserve banks has been much less both for reserve and for currency purposes. In the more recent period of credit growth since March, 1922, the increase in demand deposits has been followed by a growing demand for currency and by some increase in borrowing at the reserve banks.

The change in the relation of member banks to the reserve banks since 1920, as mentioned before, is due to the decrease in demand for currency at home and the receipt of gold from abroad. Customers of member banks used the
returned Federal reserve notes and the imported gold either to liquidate their loans or to increase their deposits, while the member banks in turn applied the funds thus obtained during 1921 and the first half of 1922 to a reduction of their borrowings at the reserve banks, and since that time used the gold to establish credits at the reserve banks to be applied to their increased reserve requirements and to meet the renewed demand for currency.

A further factor explaining why member bank credit extension has not given rise to a volume of reserve bank credit
Increased demand for currency. as large as in 1920 is that at the prevailing level of prices currency requirements are materially less than at that time. This is indicated by the fact that total money in circulation is now $\$ 800,000,000$ less than in 1920 . For more than a year, however, there has been an increasing demand for currency which has not given rise to any increased issue of Federal reserve notes. This demand has been met by putting gold and silver certificates into circulation. The increase in silver circulation, shown in the table below, is in part in substitution for retired Federal reserve bank notes and in part in response to the demand for currency of low denominations, while the increase of gold in circulation has come about through the substitution of gold for Federal reserve note circulation at certain of the reserve banks, particularly New York. This accounts for the decreased Federal reserve note circulation and for the fact that during the 12 -month period the importation of $\$ 262,000,000$ of gold has not been reflected in an increase of the reserves of the reserve banks. However, whether the demand for currency is met by the reserve banks through the payment of gold out of their reserves or through the issue of notes affects the composition of the currency without affecting its total volume or its responsiveness to changing requirements.

| Money in Circulation. <br> [In millions of dollars.] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kind of money. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 1, \\ 1922 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 1, \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Gold and gold certificates. | 662 | 898 | 236 | . . . . . |
| Silver and silver certificates. . | 579 | 685 | 106 |  |
| United States notes........... | 277 | 303 | 26 |  |
| Federal reserve notes... | 2,281 | 2,207 |  | 74 |
| Federsl reserve bank notes... | 49 | 15 |  | 34 |
| National bank notes. | 722 | 727 | 5 | .......... |
| Total. | 4,570 | 4,835 | 265 | - |

The growth in the demand for currency during the past year, as is usual, has followed upon

Relation be- an increase in member bank tween credit and loans and demand deposits. currency de- Ordinarily one of the earliest
mand. effects upon banking of an increase in business activity is a growth in loans and deposits, and later, when pay rolls and retail trade increase, there arises a demand for additional currency. At member banks this sequence in the demand for credit and for currency tends first to bring about a roughly parallel upward movement of loans and deposits and later, as currency is withdrawn in larger volume, there tends to be a divergent movement, loans continuing to increase while deposits remain stationary or even begin to decline. Such movements have in fact occurred during the past two years, 1922 being a year of growth in both member bank loans and deposits, while in 1923, generally speaking, loans continued to increase while demand deposits declined. A chart showing the movements of these items for reporting member banks appears on page 414 in connection with the summary of business conditions in the United States. The ratio of loans to deposits is frequently used as an indicator of the current credit situation and is sometimes regarded as foreshadowing movements in money rates, but it is not commonly recognized that fluctuations in the ratio reflect changes in the demand for currency. Prior to the establishment of the reserve banks a rise in this ratio was regarded as indicating an approaeh to the limits of bank
lending power, but with the existing relationship between member banks and Federal reserve banks a rise in this ratio is indicative primarily of an increasing demand for currency, and in the absence of gold imports in sufficient volume a continuance of this demand is reflected in a larger use of Federal reserve bank credit.

At the reserve banks there is a similar relationship between the demand for credit and for currency. An increased demand for currency follows upon an increase in the demand for credit. The first step in the sequence which finally leads to an enlargement in the demand for currency is a demand for reserve bank credit to support a larger volume of discounts and deposits at member banks. Sooner or later in a period of business expansion the customer who discounts will require additional currency to finance his pay roll and for other similar purposes. At this time the loan to the customer becomes a loan of cash, and his demand for book money at the bank is converted into a demand for pocket money. It is then that the member bank must go to the reserve bank to obtain the additional currency and pledge the customer's discount for the purpose. As the customer in making use of his loan takes currency in increasing proportion, the member bank is obliged to match each dollar withdrawn by a dollar borrowed at the reserve bank. When this point is reached the member bank finds it necessary to rediscount with the reserve bank a larger proportion of the loans made to its customers. The demand for reserve bank credit, which, so long as the customer required only an increase in his checking account, was on the average only $\$ 1$ of reserve bank borrowing to every $\$ 10$ of member bank deposit liability, turns into a demand for $\$ 10$ of reserve bank borrowing to $\$ 10$ of currency demand when the customer requires cash. In view of the fluctuating demand for currency, there is no constant ratio which can be used in estimating the extent to which a given amount of reserve bank credit will enable member banks to expand their loans. This ratio varies at different stages of business activity, and the point to be
emphasized in the present connection is that momber banks depend increasingly upon reserve banks as the demand for currency increases. This dependence of member banks upon the reserve banks to supply their currency needs, however, has during the past year been inoperative because the gold coming into tho country has been sufficient to provide both the required reserve balances and the larger part of the increased demand for currency.

In view of the influence of gold imports upon the currency and banking situation, current credit developments are not

Effect of gold on currency and credit. . measured by changes in the principal items of the reserve bank statement. Federal reserve notes now constitute a smaller proportion of total money in circulation than at any time during the past five years and, in view of the payment out of gold instead of Federal reserve notes by some of the reserve banks, neither the level nor the fluctuations of note circulation are indicative of the demand for currency. This demand is measurable only by the total volume of all forms of money in circulation. Furthermore, since imported gold serves as a substitute for borrowing at the reserve banks, the movement of reserve bank earning assets measures only the additional volume of credit required by the member banks in excess of the funds arising out of gold received from abroad. In these circumstances the condition of member banks, particularly the movement of their total loans and investments, is more indicative of current banking and credit trends than the position of the reserve banks.

## NOTES.

## Change in status of reserve city.

The Federal Reserve Board on October 25 approved the termination of the designation of Tacoma, Wash., as a reserve city, effective November 1, 1923.

## Building operations.

The Federal Reserve Board has notified the San Francisco and St. Louis reserve banks
that it will consider the approval of bids for buildings at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Little Rock, Ark., respectively. Prior to this, building operations of the reserve system had been suspended for nearly a year.

## Conferences in Washington.

The Federal Reserve Board held its autumn joint conference with the governors of the reserve banks and the Federal reserve agents on November 12 to 16 , inclusive. The statutory quarterly meeting of the Federal Reserve Board with its advisory council was held on November 19.

## Board's resolution on branch banking.

The Federal Reserve Board, at its meeting on November 7, 1923, adopted by a majority vote the following report and the resolution contained therein, which was submitted to it by a committee of its members. This committee has had under study the development of branch banking in the United States, with a view to recommending to the board the policy which the board should pursue in admitting to membership in the Federal reserve system State banks maintaining branches outside the corporate limits of the city or town or contiguous territory in which the parent bank is located, as well as the policy which the board should pursue in considering applications of State banks already members of the system to establish additional branches or offices outside the corporate limits of the city or town or contiguous territory in which the parent bank is located. A report was also submitted by a minority of the committee.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEF,

To the Federal Reserve Board:
The examination committee herewith submits to the Federal Reserve Board a resolution accompanied by an opinion as to its legality by the counsel of the board, upon which it recommends immediate and favorable action. The substance of this resolution has been a matter of long and intensive study by all of the members of the Federal Reserve Board and the board should be, therefore in position to express itself and to take a definite stand on the subject. The committee desires to submit the following reasons for recommending this resolution, which lays down certain general principles for the guidance of the board in acting upon the individual cases presented to it.
The organization of the Federal reserve system was possible because of the power of the National Government to enforce the cooperation of the national banks. At its inception it was primarily an instrumentality of coordination, imposed upon the existing national system, but the full membership of the Federal reserve system is now composed of banks which are organized under 49 different governmental authorities, operating through the national bank act and the banking laws of the 48 different States. The intent of the Federal reserve act is necessarily to com-
promise and reconcile the operations of the banks under these 49 different sets of laws, since a rigid and technical adherence to a detailed formula would make the Federal reserve system impracticable of operation. Recognizing this principle, the Federal reserve act provided for the supervisory control of the operations of the member banks by the Federal Reserve Board and clothed this board with certain discretionary powers over the member banks in order that, amongst other things, it should have the duty of seeing that the "corporate powers exercised are consistent with the purposes of this act."
If a bank or a group of banks is engaged in a form of banking or in practices which are prejudicial to the successful operation of the system, the Federal reserve act permits, and indeed requires, that the Federal Reserve Board should assert its authority to compel conformity on the part of such member banks to the fundamental principles upon which the act is based, as well as to the specific provisions thereof. Without passing upon the question as to whether or not branch banking is in its fundamentals antagonistic to the Federal reserve system, the fact is indisputable that certain member banks are privileged in a practice which is definitely forbidden to other member banks and which, very naturally, has resulted in unfair competition. This disadvantage applies with special force to the national banks, which, in the opinion of two Attorneys General, have not the right to indulge in any form of corporate activities beyond the limits of the city or town in which the bank is located.
It is the opinion of your committee that the unlimited extension of the practice of branch banking will give to banks operating under liberal State charters such competitive advantages over the unit banks which are members of the Federal reserve system as to impair materially their usefulness, if it in fact does not ultimately' result in their extinction.
Your committee believes that it is clearly the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to lay down a policy to the general end that all banks, National and State, may operate for the good of the system, and that the good of the system can not be subserved by the operation within it of a group whose activities must essentially endanger the very existence of another group. "A house divided against itself can not stand."
The responsibility to effect an adjustment on fair, broad, general lines is a very great one, and one which this board can not evade by a technical interpretation of the law which is not based upon sound principles of equity. It is, in the opinion of your committee, the duty of the board to lay down principles upon which member banks may operate with a proper regard for the good of the system, and to establish a basis for a fair adjustment as between the different member banks which compose it. Whether National or State, no bank should enter or continue in the system which is not willing to waive such of the privileges granted to it by the act under which it is incorporated as may be inconsistent with the general purposes of the organization to which it belongs. It is the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to prescribe the basis for this compromise and in so doing to insist on the terms which may be necessary in order that the compensating advanatges of membership in the system may be secured.
It is manifestly unfair for the board in its current activities to refrain from notifying the members as tc such general principles it will consider in carrying out such adjustments. It is unfair to permit a member bank unwittingly and innocently to engage in a course which may, without warning, meet with criticism and prohibition of the board. Therefore, the committee submits the attached resolution and urges favorable action on the
part of the board to the end that the members of the system may know to what extent they will be limited in their activities in this important matter of branch banking, upon which the Federal reserve act expresses itself only by implication.

It is the opinion of the committee that, in certain specific instances, the interests of its members require at the present time a clear and definite statement as to the limitations and the privileges which will be recognized. It is necessary and only fair that those members which are engaged in this form of banking should be notified in advance of the extent to which their activities may be carried on within the system and that those member banks which are forbidden by law or have not as a matter of policy engaged in branch banking should know the extent to which other member banks may be permitted to compete with them within the system and the terms of such competition. It is the opinion of the committee that the resolutions prepared offer as fair and reasonable a basis of compromise as is practicable under the present laws, both State and National. It will be observed that in recognition of the conditions which may exist in certain localities the State member banks would not be affected by this declaration of principle in the operation of full branch banking powers within the limits of the city in which the parent bank is located and in contiguous municipalities, and that this privilege is not impaired and denied them in spite of the fact that national banks may, under the law, engage in only limited activities beyond the four walls of their banking house, and those only within the limits of a single municipality. This resolution does not give the national banks facilities equal to those of the member banks operating under the laws of certain States. It does, however, in the opinion of the committee, relieve the national banks from the competition of State banks operating from headquarters in remote localities. The committee does not contend that it places the State member banks and the national banks in certain States on a basis of equality in the system, but it regards the resolution as going as far as the present laws, both National and State, permit in producing a condition of equitable adjustment. Complete equity can be established only by the modification of either State or National laws, or perhaps both

It is the opinion of the counsel of the Federal Reserve Board that the board acts within its rights in passing the resolution herewith submitted. The committee in preparing this resolution has recognized that the action advocated touches upon a vital principle of the Federal reserve act and the fundamentals of American banking. It believes that its action will be sustained by the favorable opinion of the general public, the legislative authorities, and banking sentiment. It recognizes as undesirable, however, that in a matter of such basic importance its action be considered as arbitrary or precipitate. It is therefore recommended that the date for the operation of this policy should be set forward until February 1, 1924, in order that the member banks may have a reasonable time to adjust themselves to its provisions, and that if in its wisdom Congress should desire to curtail or to enlarge the powers of the Federal Reserve Board as exercised under this resolution they may have an opportunity to do so before it can be put into effect.

Respectfully submitted.
Committee on Examinations.
November 7, 1920.

## RESOLUTION.

Whereas under the terms of the Federal reserve act national banks are required to become members of the Federal reserve system and can not withdraw therefrom, while State banks may become members by voluntary choice and may withdraw therefrom at will; and

Whereas the Federal reserve act contemplates a unified banking system in which State and national banks can participate on a basis fair to both; and

Whereas State banks in certain States have been permitted by law or regulation to engage in State-wide branch banking, while national banks are restricted by the Federal statutes from establishing branches or offices beyond the limits of the city in which the parent bank is located; and

Whereas the board believes that this results in an inequitable situation which renders it impossible for national and State banks to exist together in the Federal reserve system on a fair competitive basis unless the powers of State and national member banks to engage in branch banking are reconciled; and

Whereas in the interest of the successful administration of the Federal reserve system it appears necessary and desirable to confine the operations of member banks within reasonable territorial limits; and
Whereas the Federal Reserve Board is authorized by the Federal reserve act to prescribe conditions under which applying State banks may become members of the Federal reserve system: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the board continue hereafter as heretofore to require State banks applying for admission to the Federal reserve system to agree as a condition of membership that they will establish no branches except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board; be it further

Resolved, That, as a general principle, State banks with branches or additional offices outside of the corporate limits of the city or town in which the parent banks are located or territory contiguous thereto ought not be admitted to the Federal reserve system except upon condition that they relinquish such branches or additional offices; be it further

Resolved, That, as a general principle, State banks which are members of the Federal reserve system ought not be permitted to establish or maintain branches or additional offices outside the corporate limits of the city or town in which the parent bank is located or territory contiguous thereto; be it further
Resolved, That in acting upon individual applications of State banks for admission to the Federal reserve system and in acting upon individual applications of State banks which are members of the Federal reserve system for permission to establish branches or additional offices, the board, on and after February 1, 1924, will be guided generally by the above principles; be it further
Resolved, That the term "territory contiguous thereto" as used above shall mean the territory of a city or town whose corporate limits at some point coincide with the corporate limits of the city or town in which the parent bank is located; be it further
Resolved, That this resolution is not intended to affect the status of any branches or additional offices established prior to February 1, 1924, either those of banks at the present time members of the Federal reserve system or those of banks subsequently applying for membership in said system

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Production of basic commodities and retail trade increased during October, and the volume of freight shipments and wholesale trade continued large. The level of wholesale prices and the volume of employment showed but little change.

Production.-The Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries advanced 3 per cent in October, after having declined for four months. The increase for the month, while due in part to the resumption of anthracite coal mining, also reflected increases in textiles, lumber, and sugar, and most other industries included in the index. Employment at industrial establishments showed practically no change between September and October.

Contract awards for new buildings increased throughout the country considerably more than is usual at this season, and were 25 per cent larger than in September. Residential projects formed a larger proportion of the total than in any earlier month of the year.

Crop estimates by the Department of Agriculture on November 1 indicated a substantial reduction from the September forecast in the yield of cotton. but larger yields of corn, potatoes, and apples

Trade.-Heavy movement of miscellaneous merchandise and livestock resulted in October in the largest railroad shipments of any month on record. Wholesale trade was 12 per cent larger than a year ago and sales in all leading lines except shoes showed increases. Departmentstore sales were 14 per cent larger than last October and sales of mail-order houses were the largest of any month since 1919.




Prices.-Wholesale prices declined less than 1 per cent in October, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and stood approximately at the level of a year ago. The principal changes for the month were declines in the prices of fuel, clothing, metals, and animal products, while wholesale prices of crops, particularly cotton, increased. During the first half of November the prices of wheat, hogs, pig iron, and hides receded, and prices of cotton and cotton goods, cement, and copper adranced.

Bank credit.- Since the middle of October there has been a slight decline in demand for credit for commercial and agricultural purposes at member banks in leading cities. Considerable decreases in borrowings for these purposes in the New York and Chicago districts were partially offset by increases in other districts. Loans secured by stocks and bonds increased somewhat, while investments continued to decline and reached the low point for the year.

The total member bank accommodation at Federal reserve banks declined between October 17 and November 21, and on the latter date was the lowest since the middle of the year. The total volume of Federal reserve bank credit outstanding, however, remained relatively constant because of increased purchases of bills in the open market. The volume of Federal reserve note circulation declined by about $\$ 50,000,000$ during the period, while other forms of money in circulation increased.

Money rates showed an easier tendenty and during the early part of Norember the openmarket rate on commercial paper in New York declined from 5-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent.

## AGRICULTURE.

Harvesting of all crops was practically completed during October and November, and preliminary estimates based upon conditions and harvesting returns up to November 1 represent approximately the volume of agricultural production in 1923 and reflect the economic situation in all agricultural sections of the country. With the exception of a few areas where crops are deficient and in the principal wheat States conditions are generally more favorable than in either of the two preceding years. Yields of the principal crops, with few exceptions, are slightly larger than in 1922 and prices are the highest since 1920. During the autumn months prices usually recede under the influence of harvesting and marketing, but this year they have continued to rise, and on November 1 the prices of all crops were 21 per cent higher than a year ago. The rise in the prices of agricultural products since the beginning of the harvesting season has not been accompanied by a corresponding rise in general commodity prices, and the purchasing power of farm products (crops and livestock) has increased and is approximately 16 per cent higher than in October a year ago. The increase in purchasing power of farm products over last year is representative largely of increased purchasing power of crops, as livestock prices are lower than a year ago.

Weather conditions were generally favorable for harvesting and for farm work during the last weeks of October. In the early part of November, however, excessive rains retarded operations in the Dallas district, but at the same time they relieved the drought in sections of the Kansas City district and enabled rapid progress to be made in fall plantings. In the Minneapolis district farm work was further advanced than during the same period last year. The indicated yield of sugar beets in the United States is approximately 28 per cent larger than in 1922, but harvesting in the Kansas City district was delayed by wet weather and early freezes. Rice in the St. Louis and Dallas districts has been harvested and threshing is rapidly progressing. The indicated yield for the entire country is 28 per cent greater than in 1922.

## Grain.

Preliminary estimates which became available in November indicated a yield of $3,029,000,000$ bushels of corn, which was a slight increase over the forecast on October 1 and an increase of 5 per cent over the final output in 1922.

While the crop is one of the five largest on record, the quality is somewhat lower than that of last year. Much damage was caused prior to maturity by early frosts and incessant rains in several of the principal corn-producing States and, as a result, only about 79 per cent of the crop is merchantable, compared with 85 per cent last year. A further reduction in the stocks of old corn on farms has been made during the year, and at the end of the crop year (November 1) farm supplies amounted to $83,357,000$ bushels, compared with $177,287,000$ bushels in 1922 and $285,769,000$ bushels in 1921. Corn husking is in progress in all districts, but marketing has not proceeded as rapidly as last year. Prices of corn declined somewhat as new supplies became available, but they are considerably higher than a year ago. On November 16 Chicago quotations were 99 cents a bushel, compared with 74 cents a year ago. Seeding of winter wheat was still in progress in November in some sections of the Kansas City district, after being delayed by dry weather in October.

The distribution of all grains during October was in smaller volume than in September and in October, 1922. While receipts of all grains, with the exception of oats, were smaller than in September, the greatest decrease was in the marketing of wheat. Since the middle of September the price of wheat has been declining and the delayed marketing has been attributed to the hesitancy on the part of the growers to market their crop at a time of falling prices. Reports indicating world production in 1923 show that in almost all of the principal importing countries there is available a greater quantity of domestic-grown wheat than in 1922, and the volume imported is likely to be smaller in 1924 than in 1923. The influence of a smaller foreign demand for American wheat is reflected in part by the small exports of wheat in October. With the exception of October, 1917, shipments abroad were smaller than in any October since 1913, amounting to only $9,239,000$ bushels, compared with $18,282,000$ bushels in 1922. The table on page 433 gives in detail the statistics relating to the domestic distribution of grain.

## Cotton.

Further evidences of the decidedly unfavorable factors which have affected the cotton crop since late summer were indicated by the Department of Agriculture in its final condition report. The yield is forecasted at $10,248,000$ bales, a reduction of 767,000 bales from the report of the previous month and an increase
of only 500,000 bales over the small production of 1922. Abandonment of acreage from one of the largest plantings on record, combined with generally unfavorable weather for harvesting in sections of the Dallas, Kansas City, and St. Louis districts, was largely responsible for the rapid declines from the earlier forecasts. The seriousness of the cotton situation from the standpoint of production is indicated in the relatively small yield per acre, as shown in the following table, which, with the exception of 1921 , is the smallest in recent years.

> Cotton, Yield per Acre.

Pounds of lint.

| 1918. |  | 159.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919. |  | 161.5 |
| 1920. |  | 178.4 |
| 1921. |  | 124.5 |
| 1922. |  | 141.6 |
|  | Average, 1918-1922. | 153.1 |
| 1923. |  | 128.1 |

Since September the harvesting of the crop has not progressed as rapidly as prior to that


Cotton exports during three months ending October 31.
period. Rains and unfavorable weather in almost all sections delayed picking, and as a consequence ginnings prior to November 15 amounted to $8,369,000$ bales, compared with $8,870,000$ bales for the corresponding period a year ago. Marketing, on the other hand, has been rapid. Sight receipts and spinners' takings were larger during October than September, which can be attributed in part to seasonal factors, but they were also greater than during October, 1922. Although exports for the three months ending October 31, shown in

[^0]the chart, are larger than a year ago, the increase is due to the large increase in September, as foreign shipments in October were slightly less than in October a year ago. The domestic demand for cotton has reflected buying by the New England mills, which have increased their stocks relatively more during the season than mills in the cotton-growing States. As a consequence of the reduced supplies of cotton, combined with a smaller crop than expected and a strong demand, the price of cotton has increased almost continuously since the opening of the season. During the period from October 16 to November 16 the price in the New Orleans market advanced from 29 to 33 cents and in recent weeks it has touched the highest level since the spring of 1920, when the highest prices since the period following the Civil War were reached.

## Tobacco.

Harvesting of tobacco has been progressing rapidly since early autumn, and in October the marketing season opened in all of the principal producing States. Preliminary reports as of November 1 showed little change from previous forecasts, when one of the largest crops on record was indicated. On account of the wet season in sections of the Richmond and St. Louis districts and early frosts in the tobacco areas of the Cleveland and Chicago districts, the quality of the crop has been impaired and is not up to that of the crop of the previous season. The estimated production is $1,436,738,000$ pounds, as compared with $1,324,840,000$ pounds harvested in 1922. In sections of the Richmond district, where markets have been open since October 1, sales have been delayed somewhat by unfavorable weather and the prices received by the growers have not averaged as high as those in 1922. Lower prices have been due to the relatively large percentage of the crop that has graded lower than last year.

The volume of tobacco products manufactured in October was greater than in September or October a year ago. The demand for tobacco products during October and early November, as indicated by reports in the Philadelphia district, was accentuated by orders for the holiday trade. Production of cigar factories in that district varied from 75 to 100 per cent of capacity. Stocks of cigars were moderate but were trending downward. Prices remained generally unchanged.

## Fruit.

With the exceptions of few areas in the Northwest, where heavy winds were destructive to the apple crop, weather conditions have been very favorable for harvesting fruit in all sections of the country. Crop reports as of November 1 indicate a further increase in the total yield of apples, and the commercial crop is second to the largest on record, amounting to $33,500,000$ barrels, as compared with $33,900,000$ in 1920, the largest yield recorded. Harvesting of apples began in the eastern districts early in October, and by the middle of November gathering was well advanced in the Pacific Coast States, where the largest crop on record in those States is indicated. Marketing of apples followed closely the harvesting season, and in October shipments reached the highest point of the year and exceeded shipments in either October, 1922 or 1921. The peak of the movement of grapes from California was passed in October. Transportation facilities were better than in the previous year, and a larger proportion of the crop than usual was shipped from that State. Large shipments have resulted in increased supplies at consumption points, and as a result the market has been weak during most of the season. Preliminary figures available at the end of the citrous-fruit season in California indicate that the shipments of oranges were approximately 70 per cent greater than in 1922, while lemon shipments were 12 per cent less. The forthcoming yield of oranges in California is estimated at $22,500,000$ boxes, which is approximately the same as in the past season, but the condition of the lemon crop indicates that the yield will be the largest on record. Total shipments of citrous fruit from Florida aro larger than last year, which is due to larger shipments of grapefruit, as oranges have not ripened as rapidly as in the preceding season and marketing has been somewhat retarded.

## Livestock.

Late rains and mild weather during October materially benefited the pastures and ranges of the Southwest and West. The average condition of all the ranges was better on November 1 than at the same time last year, and as a result livestock are in a much better condition than usual to go into the winter. Winter feed is more abundant than in the previous season, and without a severe winter only a comparatively small amount of feeding will be necessary.

After a period of exceptionally heavy marketing of range-fed stock during August,

September, and October, when the peak was reached, the market has shifted to a fed basis. The corn-harvesting season has been accompanied by heavy shipments of stock from the ranges into the country districts for feeding. During October receipts of livestock at 57 markets reached the highest levels on record. Increases were noted for all animals; and, with the exception of cattle, marketing of all animals was greater than in October, 1922. In contrast with agrieultural prices, which increased in October, livestock turned down-

ward and, although they did not reach the low levels of the summer, they are only slightly above prices in the autumn of 1913.
In connection with the marketing of livestock the unusually large volume of receipts of hogs at principal markets during the year has been significant. The chart shows that for only two months the volume has fallen below the $4,000,000$ level. Prices, on the other hand, with the exception of the two months when receipts were lowest, have reflected the volume of receipts and have trended downward.

## MINING

Coal
Production of anthracite and bituminous coal continued fairly steady throughout October at a weekly rate of a little over $2,000,000$ tons for the former and of about $10,900,000$ tons for bituminous. Since November 1, largely because of holidays, minor declines have occurred in the production of both hard and soft coal. Demand for domestic sizes of anthracite continued good during October and November, as householders were securing stocks for the winter, and prices remained unchanged. Steam sizes, however, have had to compete with bituminous and have been in poor demand. Consequently many inde-
pendent operators have lowered prices of certain grades.

Buying of bituminous coal is still slack, as production continues to exceed consumption. Official estimates indicate that consumers are well supplied and that stocks of coal are increasing. Therefore prices have been falling, and the Coal Age weighted average price declined to $\$ 2.21$ on November 19, the lowest since early in 1922.

Coke production in October was lower than for any other month this year, and weekly estimates of beehive coke output in November have been at an even lower rate. Demand is poor because of declining activity in pig iron. Orders for future delivery have been few, and prices are weak.

## Metals

Mine production of all nonferrous metals was maintained at a high rate during October and there were many reductions in prices. Demand became more active, however, in November and prices for all important commercial metals, except iron, advanced. The most important gain was recorded in the price of refined electrolytic copper (delivered at New York), which increased from 121 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents on November 1 to 131 cents on November 14. October production of copper amounted to $133,000,000$ pounds, which was larger than in any other month since January, 1919, so that the recent rise in price has occurred in the face of an enlarged supply. The increased demand, which caused this advance in quotations for copper, was due to further large purchases by domestic wire mills and brass manufacturers and a large increase in purchases by France, England, Germany, and other foreign countries. Most of the copper companies have reduced the wages of miners this fall to the level prevailing last winter, but there has been an improvement in the supply of mine labor due to the release of agricultural workers.

Prices of zinc ores increased somewhat during October, but there was a considerable reduction in shipments from Joplin mines. Shipments of slab zinc also decreased, but there was some increase in production due to the greater number of working days in October. Prices of lead ore in the Joplin district decreased and the rate of production was considerably curtailed. In the first half of November there were slight advances in prices of both refined zinc and lead.

The price of silver also advanced during November, in spite of an increase in October production to $5,428,000$ ounces, the largest
monthly output since the completion of purchases under the Pittman Act.

## Petroleum.

Although the total production of crude petroleum was greater in October than in September, the daily average output for the first time this year decreased. Decreases, however, were not general in all of the producing fields and were confined to the regions west of the Rocky Mountains. Production east of the mountains was greater than in the previous month and was due to the large increases in the Powell field of central Texas. Since the beginning of November daily average production has made further declines and for the week ending November 17 it was lower than for any weekly period since the week ending October 13. Prices of crude petroleum made further declines in October and are now at the low point of the year. The average decline during the month was approximately 20 cents per barrel. Cuts were made in almost all fields with the exception of California. Production continued to exceed consumption and stocks at the end of October were at a new high level.

Following a decline in the production of gasoline in September and a reduction of stocks prices became fairly steady and remained at approximately the same level in October. During the first weeks in November cuts in tank-wagon quotations were made throughout the country, and prices have declined since that period and are now at the low point of the year. Kerosene prices, on the other hand, were advanced 1 cent a gallon by refiners in November, in response to the increased demand from both domestic and foreign buyers. Stocks of kerosene in foreign markets are reported to be small for this season of the year and this situation is reflected in the increased foreign demand.

## MANUFACTURING.

## Food products

Under the influence of seasonal factors production of wheat flour in October was in greater volume than in the preceding month and reached the highest monthly total since November, 1922. From January to August the monthly output exceeded that of the corresponding months of last year, but since August the uncertainties of the wheat and flour markets have been reflected in the milling industry, and production has fallen below the levels of the same months in 1922. Domestic trade in flour became dull following the re-
cessions in the price of wheat early in October and with few exceptions has continued inactive. Exports, on the other hand, were in large volume, and for the first month since July, 1920, foreign shipments amounted to more than $2,000,000$ barrels. Following the declines in the price of wheat, flour quotations have declined since the middle of October and are considerably below quotations a year ago.

After declining continuously during the summer months, the volume of meat packing increased in October and with the exception of January and March was larger than in any preceding monthly period in 1923. Although the decline during the summer months and the increase in October are seasonal, the monthly production has been considerably larger than those in 1922. Production during October was approximately 21 per cent larger than a year ago and reflects the unusually large volume of livestock, especially hogs, that is being marketed this season. Domestic and foreign trade, which has continued good, is absorbing the volume of production, and stocks of meat products were slightly smaller on November 1 than on October 1, but were somewhat larger than on November 1 a year ago. Wholesale trade in meat products, as indicated by sales of meatpacking companies, was 7 per cent larger in October than in September and 18 per cent greater than in October, 1922. Prices of meat products, with few exceptions, made further recessions in October under the influence of a large volume of packing, and the trend of prices continued downward in the early weeks of November.

The volume of sugar meltings, which had been declining since March, began to increase in September and continued in October, exceeding both the output of the preceding month and of October a year ago. The market for refined sugar became stronger in October as buyers began to accumulate supplies to meet the holiday demand. Prices increased in response to the demand during September and the first three weeks of October but receded in the last week of that month and the early weeks of November.

## Textiles.

Diverse tendencies were noted in the various textiles markets during October and November. In general, buying was limited to small orders for immediate use, and few large orders were placed for future delivery. Noteworthy developments occurred in raw-material markets-
cotton continued to advance and reached a new high price since 1920; raw silk, on the other hand, declined further from the high level attained as a result of the Japanese disaster; whereas in raw-wool markets quotations remained practically unchanged.
As measured both by raw-cotton consumption and by active machinery, and in some States by employment, productive activity among cotton manufacturers was at a somewhat higher rate during October than in any month since June, and reports indicate that this improvement has been maintained in November. Curtailment of operations in some large New England mills during October was largely offset by expansion in others that had been running on lower schedules. Operations in New England continue, however, upon a reduced basis as compared with the active months of last spring and are now at about 65 per cent of capacity, according to unofficial estimates. In the South little or no curtailment in production has been made, and cloth and yarn manufacturers in the Atlanta district reported increases in production and shipments during October. Orders, however, declined. Buying is generally light and strong resistance is noted to advancing prices of both cloth and yarns. Following the upward movement in raw cotton, spinners raised their quotations, but buyers have generally been able to buy enough yarn for current use at lower prices from dealers who secured their yarns before the recent advance. Consequently the yarn market is inactive. Advances in cloth prices have likewise encountered decided resistance by buyers, and the market therefore continues dull, with purchases limited to immediate needs. The Fairchild cotton-cloth price index has advanced from a low point of 15.612 on August 4 to 17.696 on November 24. Cotton finishers reported substantial increases in production and shipments during October, but orders remained practically unchanged.
Relatively lower prices for raw wool in this country than in foreign markets has resulted in a drastic curtailment in imports, an increase in reexports, and consequently increased activity in domestic markets, with firmer prices. Imports of raw wool in September were the lowest since June, 1921, immediately after the emergency tariff went into effect, and were only slightly larger in October. October reexports were larger than for any month within recent years. More recent weekly data, however, indicate a decline in reexports. The raw-wool stock report for September 30 showed a de-
crease in both dealers' and manufacturers' supplies since June 30 , and those held by manufacturers were far lower than on any date within the past year and a half. Wool consumption by mills was greater in October than in September, but was still curtailed considerably as compared with the months of 1922 and early 1923. Active machinery hours, except in the case of worsted spindles, were further reduced in October. Trading in worsted yarn markets continued rather dull during October
and the early part of November, and prices on most of the finer counts declined from 5 to 20 cents a pound, but strengthened later in the month. In the goods market little change has occurred; buying continues to be relatively more active in dress goods than in men's wear. Some of the men's wear mills have reduced prices on stock piece goods. Warm weather during the fall has been given as one reason for poor business in men's clothing, although buying of overcoats has been relatively greater than purchases of suits. Orders for next spring have also been small. Employment figures showed declines in men's clothing during


October, with increases in the women's clothing industry. Wholesalers in the New York district reported that October sales of both men's and women's clothing were above those for October of last year. As compared with September, sales of women's clothing increased, while sales of men's clothing decreased.

Poor demand for silk cloth, thrown silk, and the raw product and rapid declines in raw silk prices have been outstanding features of silk markets recently. As shown on the accompanying chart, quotations on raw silk were
over 40 per cent higher when the market reopened after the Japanese earthquake than they were before. Despite expectations that higher prices would be the natural result of this disaster, curtailed demand for silk products and larger imports than were anticipated caused the market to weaken. Now prices are down close to the September 1 level. An upward turn was noted about the middle of November. The following table shows estimates of the Silk Association of America regarding the present silk situation:
[In bales.]

|  | Imports. | Storage at eud of month. | Deliveries to mills. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monthly average, 1923 | 29,342 | 32,404 | 30,992 |
| July. . . . . . . . . | 25,622 | 22,914 | 28,573 |
| August | 36,092 | 25,459 | 33,547 |
| September. | 28,837 | 27,367 | 26,929 |
| October.. | 31,229 | 32,679 | 25,917 |

It will be noted that both imports and stocks in October were above the monthly average, whereas mill takings were less. Reports from New Jersey mills indicate continued curtailment in activity.

Reflecting the large volume of orders received in September, production of underwear and bosiery increased during October. Shipments of hosiery were somewhat larger, but those of underwear declined. Orders booked fell off rather considerably and were much smaller than during last October. This recession in buying has been partly attributed to uncertainty in raw material markets; in hosiery the price of cotton is increasing and that of silk falling, and underwear sales are affected by the advance in cotton. Consequently, in some cases higher prices have been quoted on underwear and on cotton hosiery.

## Iron and steel.

Inquiries for iron and steel products increased during November and a number of orders have been placed. Rate of production, although decreasing, continues at a high rate, accompanied by declines in unfilled orders and by increases in stocks. The daily averages of the October output of both pig iron and steel ingots were the smallest for the year, yet that of pig iron was larger than for any month between October, 1920, and last December. Reports indicate that further curtailment in iron and steel production was effected in November. Operations for the entire industry probably average about 75 per cent of capacity.

In October, for the seventh consecutive month, unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation declined. Pig-iron prices declined further in November, and basic valley was quoted at as low as $\$ 20$ about the middle of the month, but during the following week this quotation was raised to $\$ 22$. Although some weakening in prices of certain steel products was reported, quotations remained unchanged.

Railroads have made inquiries for cars and other equipment and some of them have placed orders. Quotations on sheets and tin plates for the early months of 1924, announced in November, were the same as those now prevailing, and orders for current delivery increased considerably. Production of locomotives was somewhat smaller in October and unfilled orders decreased, but output continued to be relatively large.

## Automobiles.

Production and distribution of automobiles continued at a high rate during October, despite the approaching end of the usual automobile buying season. Both the output of cars and the shipments from factories were larger than in September. This increase is largely due to the difference in number of working days, yet the maintenance at previous high rates for so long a time was noteworthy, and, furthermore, the figures were considerably above those for October, 1922. According to data collected in Middle Western States by the Federal reserve banks of Chicago and St. Louis, wholesale distribution of automobiles was less than in September and greater than during last October. Retail sales showed increases as compared with both of these previous months. The used-car market also improved somewhat in October, as shown by increases in the number sold. Salable used cars held by dealers, however, were considerably more numerous at the end of October than a month before.

According to October figures, which are the latest available, tire manufacturers for the fourth consecutive month have kept production below shipments, and have therefore somewhat reduced the large stocks held early in the summer. Inventories continue, however, to be unusually large for this time of the year.

## Leather and shoes.

Hide, leather, and shoe markets were inactive during November, and buying was chiefly for immediate needs. Hides were particularly weak and the few sales transacted were at considerably lower prices. Packer hides declined during November about 1 cent
a pound, and the country hide market became demoralized and prices fell about 3 cents on some grades. Shoe manufacturers are purchasing leather only for immediate needs. Sole leathers are probably in less demand than upper leathers. A seasonal increase was noted in the production of sole leather during October.
Shoe manufacturers are receiving a little business for immediate shipment, but orders for next spring have been small. Some reports of slight shading in prices were received from the Philadelphia district. Higher wage scales become effective in Philadelphia factories December 1; on the other hand, workers' organizations in Lynn recently signified their willingness to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages. Production of shoes in all districts during October was seasonally greater than in September and for the country as a whole was about the same as during October, 1923. The increase above September figures was a little smaller in New England than in other sections. According to reports received by Federal reserve banks, shipments of shoes were less during October than in September in the Boston and Philadelphia districts, but slightly greater in the Chicago district. Unfilled orders increased during the month in all three districts, but in the Boston and Chicago districts they were smaller than a year previous. Wholesale shoe business in October was slightly above that of September, but was less than a year ago. Retailers in the Philadelphia district and chain stores, however, reported larger sales than last year.
Lumber.
Lumber production and shipments during October were large, comparing favorably with March, May, and August, months of great activity. Weekly figures indicate that during November gradual declines have been taking place in production, orders, and shipments, but that is to be expected at this season of the year. Hardwood buying, however, is reported to be relatively lighter than that for softwoods, as demands from the furniture industry have been rather light. Automobile and flooring manufacturers, however, are still in the market for hardwoods. Prices of softwoods were fairly firm during October, but recessions in some items in November brought "Lumber's" index down from 31.877 for the week of October 19 to 31.381 on November 23. The hardwood index declined during the period from 44.47 to 43.47 , the lowest point of the year.

The increase in production and shipments during October was fairly general except in mills of the northern Middle West. There was also some decrease in the North Carolina Pine Association, but southern pine shared in the general increase. Total cut for four associations on the Pacific coast reached a peak in October and was greater than during any other month of the past four years. Although less than production, the sale and distribution of lumber by these associations continued at high levels, and increases in foreign buying offset declines in domestic demand.

## BUILDING.

Plans for new construction, as indicated by statistics of building contracts (collected by the F. W. Dodge Co.) and of permits granted in 168 important cities, were substantially expanded during October. The dollar value of contracts awarded in 10 Federal reserve districts aggregated $\$ 359,000,000$ in October, which was 25 per cent more than in September and the largest monthly total since June. Increases occurred in all reporting districts,

and the gains were particularly large in the St. Louis and New York districts, where they amounted to 63 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively.

Analysis by classes of construction indicates that contracts for all types of buildings except industrial increased in October. The volume of new residential, educational, religious, and public buildings contemplated showed especially large increases. The floor area of residences for which awards were made in October was 64 per cent of the total area contracted, a larger proportion than in any previous month of 1923. Statistics of building contracts and building permits are published on page 1304.

The expansion in building projects during October was due in part to a decrease of 11 per cent in prices of building materials in the five months preceding and a tendency toward stabilization in wage rates paid building mechanics. The average price of building materials was unchanged in October, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while both production and shipments increased.
The accompanying chart indicates that production of building materials continues to be relatively larger than production of other basic commodities. This is notably true in the case of cement production, which has reached new record totals in each of the last three months. Stocks of cement at the end of October were slightly larger than a year ago, but were less than at any other time in the last three years.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Railroad loadings during October reached the largest monthly total so far this year$4,829,000$ cars. This was also the largest traffic of any month on record. In all operating districts except the Allegheny and Northwestern loadings were at a peak, due to exceptionally heavy shipments of merchandise and livestock. Shipments of coke, on the other hand, have shown a steady downward trend since March, and ore shipments have shown their usual fall curtailment.

The railroads continue to report progress in their efforts to increase facilities and efficient use of equipment. The accompanying chart shows the number of freight cars put in service during the first nine months of 1923, as compared with similar statistics for the entire year 1922. It is noteworthy that there has already been a large gain over last year in additions of all types of freight cars, with the increases particularly pronounced in the case of box cars and coal cars.
The number of new locomotives put in service during the first nine months of 1923 totaled 2,963, as compared with 1,379 in the 12 months of 1922 . The supply of available equipment has also been much increased during the past year by a reduction in the number of bad-order cars from 250,000 on November 1, 1922, to 150,600 on November 1, 1923.

Railway earnings in September were substantially larger than in September, 1922, when many railroad systems were adversely affected by a strike of shopmen. For the first nine months of 1923 the average rate of return on an annual basis for all Class I railroads was 5.27 per cent on the tentative
valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroads in the Pocahontas, Great Lakes, Allegheny, and southern regions reported earnings above this average, while the railroads in the New England, northwestern, central western, and southwestern regions reported earnings less than the average and have not been securing the 5.75 per cent rate of return on their investment recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.


TRADE.
Wholesale trade.
The Federal Reserve Board's index of wholesale trade shows that October sales were 7 per cent larger than September sales and 12 per cent larger than those in October, 1922. Trade increased in October for all important lines except dry goods, which is the usual development at this season of the year. It was noteworthy, however, that there was a larger increase in volume of business in eastern and southern districts and on the Pacific coast than in the central west. Hardware dealers showed the largest expansion of sales as compared with September; gains were shown in all Federal reserve districts varying from 2 per cent in the Minneapolis district to 18 per cent in the Philadelphia district.

Comparison with sales in October, 1922, shows increases in all the chief reporting lines except shoes. Sales of hardware, drugs, dry goods, furniture, and agricultural implements showed particularly large gains. Business of both hardware and drug dealers was larger in all reporting districts except Kansas City. Furniture sales showed considerable variation between districts, ranging from an increase of 40 per cent in the Richmond district to a
decrease of 19 per cent in the St. Louis district. Shoe sales showed an average decrease of 2 per cent as compared with a year ago, due to decreases in the Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, and Minneapolis districts.

Figures collected by the Federal reserve banks of Chicago and Dallas indicate that stocks of wholesale grocers increased substantially during October, while stocks of drygoods dealers were moderately reduced. Stocks of dry goods, hardware, and groceries were larger in both districts than a year ago. Stocks of drugs increased 12 per cent in the Dallas district, but were 10 per cent smaller in the Chicago district.

## Retail trade.

Business of retail merchants showed substantial gains during October, both in cities and in rural districts. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department-store sales, which is corrected for the usual seasonal variations, was 6 per cent larger than in September and reached the highest point on record. Trade was larger than in last October in all Federal reserve districts, the increases ranging from 2 per cent in the Kansas City district to 20 per cent in the Dallas district. Part of this increase was due to the fact that there were more business days in October than in September or October, 1922, but there was also a higher daily rate of sales.

Analysis of October trade, by departments, in the Boston and New York districts indicates that sales of woolen goods were largest in comparison with a year ago. The cotton and silk goods departments, on the other hand, had relatively the smallest trade in the New York district, and sales of cotton goods at New England stores were less than in October, 1922. Sales of shoes and hosiery both increased 13 per cent in the New York district, whereas sales of men's and boys' shoes at Boston department stores were much smaller than in last October.

Department-store stocks increased during October for the third successive month and were 22 per cent larger on October 31 than on July 31. An increase of stocks is, however, the usual development at this season of the year, due to anticipation of large Christmas sales. Comparisons with a year ago indicate that the largest increases of stocks have occurred in the Chicago and Cleveland districts.

Chain-store sales, which also represent urban business, showed large gains during October. Sales of 5 -and-10 cent stores, music stores,
drug stores, and groceries were all substantially larger than in September, and also exceeded those of any previous October on record. Cigar chains reported slightly smaller sales than in September.

Mail-order business, which largely consists of sales to people living in small towns or on farms, was larger in October than in any month since 1919. Sales were 47 per cent larger than in September, which is much more than the usual increase at this season, and were 23 per cent above those in October, 1922.

Collections during October showed considerable improvement as compared with September, but their ratio to outstandings at the beginning of the month was slightly smaller than a year ago. Detailed statistics of wholesale and retail trade are published on page 1305.

## PRICES.

A decline in prices commenced in the middle of October, which resulted in a slight reduction in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number for the month. The most noticeable declines occurred in the prices of fuels, clothing, and metals, while small increases were evident in prices of foods and chemicals. The most significant development during the past year has been an almost continuous decline in prices of fuel and lighting, which were 24 per cent lower in October than a year previous.

The regrouping of this index by the Federal Reserve Board indicates that most of the important price changes in October occurred in the raw-material group. Animal products decreased 7 per cent and mineral products 3 per cent, while prices of crops increased 6 per cent. Prices of consumers' goods advanced slightly, and prices of producers' goods were practically unchanged.

Reductions in price quotations of individual commodities continued to be more numerous than advances during the first two weeks of November. A few of the important commodities which showed decreases were wheat, hogs, pig iron, petroleum, silk, and hides. Prices of cotton, cotton goods, cement, and all nonferrous metals increased.

## EMPLOYMENT.

For the fourth consecutive month the volume of employment in the United States remained practically unchanged, according to the Federal Reserve Board's new index of employment in manufacturing industries. ${ }^{1}$ Manufacturing em-

[^1]ployment reached a peak during last March and April, when the index was 103 , and remained practically at that level until July. In that month the index dropped to 101, and, although further declines have been noted in such important industries as iron and steel, textile fabrics, lumber, and paper, they have been offset by seasonal advances in textile products, foods, chemicals and drugs, shoes, and printing. As compared with a year ago, an increase of 7 per cent occurred in the general index, and advances were noted in all except certain of the textile industries and in tobacco and leather. The following table shows the general index and a few of the main group indexes for certain months of 1923 and 1922:

| A verage $1919=100$ | 1923 |  | 1922 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October. | Soptember. | October. | September. |
| General index. | 101 | 101 | 95 | 91 |
| Iron and steel........ | 92 | 92 | 82 | 79 |
| Textiles. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 96 |
| Foods. | 109 | 106 | 100 | 96 |
| Lumber. | 120 | 119 | 111 | 111 |
| Leather and products | 90 | 90 | 91 | 91 |
| Paper and printing... | 105 | 104 | 101 | 100 |

Various agencies reporting employment statistics showed small diverse changes in number employed and total pay roll between September 15 and October 15. The increase of 3.4 per cent in average weekly earnings reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and similar increases reported by other agencies, which were accompanied by only insignificant advances in wage rates, indicated that plants were operating a greater number of hours in October than in September. In fact, those plants reporting extent of operations showed an increase in full-time operations during October in most industries, together with a decrease in the number of idle establishments.

## COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial failures for the month of October, according to R. G. Dun \& Co., although slightly less in number than a year ago, show an increase of more than 36 per cent compared with September. Liabilities involved were exceeded only in December, 1921, and were about 130 per cent greater than the total for the same month last year. The large total is due to the occurrence of exceptionally large failures, five insolvencies alone accounting for more than one-half of the liabilities in October. An uiusual number of large de-
faults among manufacturers occurred, with the result that manufacturing failures, although less than 30 per cent of the total number, were responsible for nearly 75 per cent of the aggregate liabilities.

In every district failures were greater in number this month than last, though they were less numerous compared with a year ago in all districts except Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco. Due to several insolvencies of unusual magnitude, liabilities increased very considerably in both the Boston and New York districts.

| District. | Number. |  | Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 |
| No. 1-Boston | 130 | 154 | \$15,610,419 | \$3,950,610 |
| No. 2-New York | 351 | 364 | 34,602,500 | 6, 239, 259 |
| No. 3-Philadelphia | 62 | 76 | 1,557,615 | 2,122,521 |
| No. 4-Cleveland. | 137 | 151 | 7,706,539 | 5, 653, 108 |
| No. 5-Richmond | 91 | 91 | 2, 266, 828 | 2, 317,926 |
| No. 6-Atlanta. | 107 | 119 | 2,085, 051 | 1,716, 140 |
| No. 7-Chicago. | 208 | 232 | 4,790, 027 | 5, 185, 636 |
| No. 8-St. Louis. | 84 | $\stackrel{91}{86}$ | 1, 308, 833 | 1,661,606 |
| No. ${ }^{\text {No.-Minnoapolis. }}$ | 90 96 | 86 92 | $1,118,598$ <br> $1,340,804$ | 1, 496, 211 |
| No. 11-Dallas.... | 111 | 91 | 1, $2,417,470$ | 1, $1,014,291$ |
| No. 12-San Francisco | 206 | 161 | 4,497,057 | 2,017,785 |
| Total, United States | 1,673 | 1,708 | 79, 35,1,741 | 34,647,438 |

## MONEY RATES.

A slight decline in the demand for bank credit, accompanied by a return flow of funds from the interior, resulted in somewhat easier money rates in the New York market during November. Commercial paper was reported in good demand, particularly from country banks, and the prevailing rate in the market for prime names was 5 per cent, with some sales taking place at $4 \frac{3}{3}$. The volume of acceptances increased substantially in connection with seasonal export and import movements, Federal reserve banks increased their bill holdings, and rates remained practically unchanged. The yield on United States certificates of indebtedness reflected the downward movement of money rates, the average on 4-6-month certificates showing a slight decline from the October figure. Liberty bond yields also showed the effect of easier money rates, and, after having advanced for three months, declined during the first half of November to about the levels of last August and of a year ago, but rose again during the third week. The table below shows the rates prevailing in the New York market during the past two months compared with the corresponding months of 1922. Except for the yield on
certificates, which reached a temporary peak in the last week of October, 1922, the downward tendency of rates during the past month contrasts with their upward movement last year over the same period.

|  | Prime commercial paper, 4-6 months. | Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days. | Yield on certificates of indebted ness, 4-6 months. | Average yield on $4 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent Lib. erty bonds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |
| October, monthly average.... November, monthly average. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ 4 4 | 33 4 | 3.71 3.66 | 4.33 4.43 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |
| October, monthly average.... | 51 | $4 \frac{1}{8}$ | 4.22 | 4. 50 |
| Nov. 3, weekly average....... | 5 | 4 | 4.12 | 4.46 |
| Nov. 10, weekly average..... | 5 | $4 \frac{18}{8}$ | 3.99 | 4.43 |
| Nov. 17, weekly average...... | 5 | $4 \frac{18}{8}$ | 3.92 | 4.42 |
| Nov. 24, weekly average. ..... | 5 | $4 \frac{1}{8}$ | 3.90 | 4. 45 |

Rates on commercial paper also declined somewhat during November in Chicago and other western cities.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

Foreign trade figures for October show a considerable increase over September in both imports and exports. Imports increased by about $\$ 50,000,000$, while exports increased by about $\$ 20,000,000$ over September and by about $\$ 100,000,000$ over July, which was the low point for the year. The October export figure, $\$ 402,000,000$, is the highest since February, 1921, when exports totaled $\$ 486,000,000$. The export balance for October is $\$ 99,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 128,000,000$ for September, and the export balance for the 10 months ending October is $\$ 154,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 580,000,000$ for the first 10 months of 1922.

Continued large shipments of cotton are reported, amounting during October to $\$ 117$,000,000 .
Merceandige Trade Balance of the United Statbe. [In thousands of dollars.]

| Months. | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of imports. | Excess of exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |
| February | 215, 743 | 250,620 |  | 34,877 |
| May.. | 252, 817 | 307, 569 |  | 54,752 |
| August.. | 281,376 | 301, 775 |  | 20,399 |
| Norember | 291,805 | 380, 000 |  | 88,195 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 329,245 | 335, 417 |  | 6,172 |
| February | 303, 465 | 306, 857 |  | 3,492 |
| March... | 398, 178 | 341, 376 | 57, 802 |  |
| April. | 364,230 | 325,492 | 38,738 |  |
| May. | 372,545 | 316,363 | 56,182 |  |
| June. | 320, 257 | 320,038 | 219 |  |
| July.. | 287, 335 | 303,030 |  | 15,695 |
| August. | 275, 382 | 311,352 |  | 35,970 |
| September | 253,645 | 381, 531 |  | 127, 886 |
| October. | 303,000 | 402,000 |  | 89,000 |

## GOLD MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED STATES.

October imports of gold totaled $\$ 29,858,000$, compared with $\$ 27,804,000$ during September and an average of $\$ 24,502,000$ during the first nine months of the current year. Gold exports during the month were $\$ 1,307,000$, compared with $\$ 863,000$ the month before and an average of $\$ 2,875,000$ for the first nine months of the year. England and Canada combined furnished over 60 per cent of the gold imported during the most recent month, Germany nearly one-fourth, and most of the remainder is credited to China, France, Mexico, and Colombia. Gold exports during the month were destined, as in previous months, largely to British India, Canada, and Mexico.

Gold imports during the 10 months ending October of the present year totaled $\$ 250,380$,000 , compared with $\$ 230,422,000$ in 1922. Gold exports during the same period totaled $\$ 27,185,000$, compared with $\$ 30,734,000$ during the corresponding period last year. Net gold imports for the 10 months of the present year were thus $\$ 223,195,000$, as against $\$ 199,688,000$ in 1922. Over 40 per cent ( $\$ 100,919,000$ ) of the 1923 total came from England, and about 20 per cent is credited to Germany, the amount brought to this country since the beginning of the year ( $\$ 49,614,000$ ) representing about 40 per cent of the gold lost by the Reichsbank during the same period. Gold imports from Canada ( $\$ 44,465,000$ ) ranked in the third place. About 78 per cent of the total gold imports for the 10 months of the present year is credited to these three countries. Substantial amounts have come also from France, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Colombia. Over one-half of the gold exported during the 10 months of the present year was consigned to British India; Mexico and Hongkong being the next largest destinations.

Silver imports during October totaled $\$ 6,929,000$ and silver exports $\$ 7,523,000$. Silver imports during the 10 months ending October of the present year totaled $\$ 61,012,000$ and exports $\$ 54,172,000$. Both imports and exports of silver for the 10 months were on a larger scale than during the preceding two years. About 91 per cent of the total silver imported into this country during the present year came from Mexico, Peru, and Canada, while about 84 per cent of the silver exported
since the beginning of the year were consigned to British India, Hongkong, and China.

Gold imports and exports by principal countries for October and the 10 months ending October, 1923, are shown in the following table:

Gold Imports Into and Exports from the United States.


## GREAT BRITAIN.

Below is given a table showing total gold imports into and exports from Great Britain, by years, from 1910 to 1923, except for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, during which the British Government suspended the publication of these figures:

Gold Imports Into and Exports from Great Britain.
[In thousands of pounds sterling.]

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Net imports. | Net exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1910. | 57,322 | 50,898 | 6, 424 |  |
| 1911. | 48,694 | 40, 101 | 8,593 |  |
| 1912. | 52,689 | 46,538 | 6,151 |  |
| 1913. | 59, 534 | 46,087 | 13, 447 |  |
| 1914. | 58,642 | 30,599 | 28,043 |  |
| 1915. | 10,828 | 39, 218 |  | 29,390 |
| 1916. | 17,790 | 38,449 |  | 20,659 |
| 1917 |  |  |  |  |
| 1918 1.. |  |  |  |  |
| 1919 1. |  |  |  |  |
| 1920. | 50,678 | 92,565 |  | 41, 887 |
| 1921. | 49,676 | 59,348 |  | 9,672 |
| 1922. | 34, 544 | 44, 852 |  | 10,308 |
| 19232 | 35,008 | 39, 144 | .......... | 4,136 |

[^2]It will be noted that during the first five years of the period under review（1910－1914）net imports of gold amounted to $£ 63,000,000$ ， while for 1915 and 1916 net exports amounted to $£ 50,000,000$ ．Of this，the largest part was sent to the United States in payment for war supplies．In 1920 excess exports totaled $£ 42,000,000$ ．＂This is accounted for，＂accord－ ing to the annual report for $1920-21$ of the Comptroller of the Royal Mint，＂by shipment to America of about $£ 43,000,000$ of gold originally received here from Germany and held for account of the Federal reserve banks．＂ So far as figures are available，gold exports have been in excess of gold imports for each year since 1914.

Great Britain＇s exports of gold to the United States and to India account for by far the largest part of the total gold exports since 1920．The following table shows the gold exports from Great Britain to these two coun－ tries in percentages of the total exports of gold：

|  | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 19231 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To the United States． | 57 | 93 | 59 | 45 |
| To India．．．．．．．．．．．． | 26 | 3 | 29 | 47 |
| Total．． | 83 | 96 | 88 | 92 |

[^3]Imports of gold into Great Britain come chiefly from the Transvaal．Following is a brief table showing the percentage which gold from this source bears to total gold imports into Great Britain since 1920：
Imports from the Transvaal：Per cent




During 1920 about $£ 7,000,000$ ，or over 13 per cent of the total，was received from France，but since that year gold imports into Great Britain from France have been negligible． In 1921 a large consignment of gold，over $£ 8,000,000$ ，or 16 per cent of the year＇s total， came from India．These two are the only notable amounts imported since 1920 into Great Britain from any single source other than the Transvaal．

Following is a table showing the gold move－ ment into and from Great Britain during the current year：

[^4]Gold Imports into and Exports from Great Britain．

| Countries． | $\begin{gathered} \text { September, } \\ 1923 . \end{gathered}$ | 9 months ending September， 1923. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS． |  |  |
| Egypt． | £57，678 | £57，678 |
| West Africa． | 122，985 | 985， 931 |
| United States | 407 | 2，652，350 |
| Rhodesia． | 196，889 | 1，643，240 |
| Transvaal | 2，851， 243 | 29，439，931 |
| All other． | 46，483 | 229，042 |
| Total | 3，275，665 | 35，008，172 |
| Netherlands．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 187，761 | 747，340 |
| Egypt． | 500， 000 | 1，275，500 |
| United States． | 2，916，120 | 17，534， 834 |
| British India． | 550，541 | 18，314， 846 |
| Straits Settlement | 3，623 | 236，517 |
| All other． | 152，411 | 1，035，104 |
| Total | 4，310，456 | 39，144， 141 |

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE．

Leading foreign exchange rates showed marked declines during November，sterling de－ clining to $\$ 4.28$ on the 17 th，the lowest point reached since January，1922．On the same date French francs were quoted at 5.23 cents per franc，the lowest rate ever recorded，and 49 points below the 5.72 cent rate of Novem－ ber，1920，the previous low point since the armistice．Italian lire declined to 4.18 cents per lira，the lowest point touched during the past year．
Canadian exchange remained fairly steady． Argentine pesos declined from 72.29 cents on November 1 to 69.94 cents on the 19th．The Shanghai tael rose from 69.50 cents on the 1 st to 72.25 cents on the 23 d ．

|  |  | November， 1923. |  |  |  | No－vem－ber，1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 或这 | 豆景 |  |  |
| Average quotations（cents）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sterling．． | 452． 37 | 446． 44 | 438．90 | 432.63 | 437． 10 | 447.99 |
| French fran | 5． 95 | 5． 78 |  |  | 5.41 | 6． 86 |
| Italian lira． | 4． 51 | 4．46 | 4.37 | 4． 28 | 4.34 | 4.51 |
| Netherlands flo | 39．13 | 38．71 |  | 37.41 | 38.09 | 39． 27 |
| Swedish krona | 26． 40 | 26． 32 | 26． 28 | 26.28 | 26． 28 | 26.84 |
| Canadian dollar | 98.55 | 98.48 | 98.29 | 98.00 | 97.87 | 100.03 |
| Argentine peso | 73． 66 | 71.93 | 71.27 | 70.64 | 70.93 | 82.23 |
| Shanghai tael． | 69.95 | 69.50 | 70.04 | 70.92 | 72.14 | 71.87 |
| Percentages of par： |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sterling．．．． | 93.0 | 91.7 | 90.2 | 88.9 | 89.8 | 92.1 |
| French rranc | 30.8 23 28 | 30.0 23.1 | 29.0 22.7 | 27.7 22.2 | 28.0 | 35.5 23.4 |
| Netherlands forin | 97.4 | 96.3 | 94.5 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 97.7 |
| Swedish krona | 98.5 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 100.2 |
| Canadian dollar | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 100.0 |
| Argentine peso | 76.4 | 74.6 | 73.9 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 85.2 |
| Shanghai tael．． | 104.6 | 104．0 |  |  | 107.9 | 107.5 |
| General index of 17 countri | 63 |  | 61 |  | 61 | 67 |

Monetary unit，and par of exchange in cents，for the countries listed： pound $=486.65 ;$ franc $=19.30 ;$ lira $=19.30$ ；florin $=40.20 ;$ kron
lar $=100 ;$ Argentine gold peso $=96.48 ;$ Shanghai tael $=66.85$ ．

## INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. ${ }^{1}$

Changes in employment are an important factor in indicating and measuring trends in the business situation, and accurate information as to the extent of employment or unemployment throws much light upon current economic conditions that can not be readily obtained from other facts. Monthly fluctuations of employment indicate indirectly changes in the physical volume of goods being produced and also, because of the relation between employment and pay roll, show the changes in the income and buying power of wage earners. An index of employment, therefore, measures in some degree both current productive activity and the purchasing power of a large body of consumers. In analyzing and interpreting banking developments such an index is useful because it has a bearing upon the character and sources of the demand for credit and upon the demand for currency to meet pay-roll requirements.
Despite the importance of such information, no comprehensive measure of the trend of employment throughout the United States has been available heretofore. Comments and conclusions have necessarily been based only upon scattered evidence collected by National and State departments of labor and by certain Federal reserve banks. The last two years, however, have witnessed a great increase in the geographical and industrial scope of such evidence and a marked improvement in the reliability of the data as well as in the promptness in reporting. The Federal Reserve Board has utilized the information which has recently become available and has constructed from it a new monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries. This index represents the trend in the volume of employment for the country as a whole in 33 of the most important lines of manufacturing.

The composite index is shown graphically in Chart I and is tabulated with its chief industrial constituents in Table I.

Composition and weighting of the index.-The index is so constructed that its movement reflects fluctuations in employment, though it does not measure the total volume of employment. For the purpose of making the index representative, data have been included which are proportionately distributed both geograph-

[^5]ically and industrially. Geographical representation was obtained by using data for particular States, as well as those collected by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. Individual indexes for 33 separate industries, representing 12 of the 14 main classes used in the Census of Manufactures, were arranged in 10 major groups; these in turn were combined to make up the composite index. These industries and groups are listed in Table II.
The method of computing the various industry indexes is described below in greater detail.


Chart I.
In general they are made up by combining available data of employment in the respective industries as reported by various Federal and State organizations, and in their final form they are expressed as relatives with the monthly average for 1919 as a base or 100 per cent. In combining the 33 relatives for individual industries into the 10 group indexes and into the final composite index each was given a fixed weight representing the relative importance of that industry. These weights, which are shown in Table II, represent the number employed in the respective industries in 1919 and 1921, as reported by the Census of Manufactures.

TABLE I.--INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
[Monthly average, 1919=100.]

${ }^{1}$ Preliminary.

TABLE II.- INDUSTRIES INCLUDED AND WEIGHTS USED IN EMPLOYMENT INDEX.


Sources of data.-The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has collected employment statistics since 1915, but until August, 1922, the data were limited as to both the number of reporting firms and the number of industries. The New York State Department of Labor has for nearly a decade secured current data on employment, but, although this State is industrially an important one, these figures do not reflect employment conditions in each line throughout the country. The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has collected quarterly or monthly employment statistics since 1915. The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry takes a complete census of monthly employment during each year, and since October, 1922, has secured current data from a number of representative firms in that State. These agencies and others providing employment statistics for this index are listed in Table IV, together with the date from which the various
series are included in the board's index. The object of using data from all these sources was to secure representative samples of industrial employment throughout the country. For the first three years covered by the index (19191921) most of the industry indexes were constructed from data collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the New York Department of Labor, the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry, and the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. The series from the various sources were combined in constructing each industry index and were given fixed weights, determined partly by (1) the actual geographical importance to each industry of each region represented in the data, and partly by (2) the size of the sample (number of establishments and wage earners) included in the several series. These weights were applied to the relatives on the 1919 base, and an average was taken to secure the final index for the industry.

After this index for 1919-1921 had been computed, it was compared with relatives (likewise on a 1919 base) of monthly figures for that industry from the Census of Manufactures taken in 1919 and 1921. In practically every case, where the industrial composition of the two series was similar, the agreement in month-to-month fluctuations was close. In a number of instances, however, the general direction or trend from 1919 to 1921 differed, and the computed indexes were then adjusted so as to place them on a level with the census relatives.

Since 1921 no census figures have yet been made available to serve as a check upon computations, but about that time a number of additional agencies began to collect employment statistics and some of those formerly in the field enlarged the scope of their reports. It seemed desirable, therefore, to adopt a methcd whereby, as soon as these new data became available, they could be incorporated into the various industry indexes, thus increasing their reliability and representativeness. The method adopted was briefly as follows (also see Table III): (1) Percentages of change in employment from month to month in a given industry were computed for each reporting agency; (2) a weighted average of these percentages (or link relatives, as they are called) was obtained for each month, the weights being computed upon the same principle as those for 1919-1921, explained above; (3) beginning with January, 1922, this average link relative was applied to the relative for the
preceding month, thus securing a continuous chain of relatives connecting with the 19191921 index.

Illustration of method used.--The construction of the "paper and wood pulp" index will serve as an illustration of the method used. For the period January, 1919, to June, 1920, a weighted combination of three "paper and wood pulp" series was used, each component being expressed as a percentage of its 1919 average. These series were derived from:
(1) United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (weight, 6 points).
(2) New York State Department of Labor (weight, 2 points).
(3) Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries (weight, 2 points). Data collected each year, by census method, showing by months the number employed in substantially all paper and wood pulp factories in Massachusetts.

Total weight, 10 points.
Beginning with July, 1920, the Wisconsin series was added with a weight of 1 , and the weight given the New York data was reduced from 2 to 1.

This composite index for "paper and wood pulp" on the 1919 base as 100 , was then compared with the monthly figures of the census of manufactures for 1919 and 1921, the latter being likewise expressed as a percentage of their 1919 average. ${ }^{2}$ This comparison indicated that the weighted index exaggerated the downward trend. It was accordingly adjusted or tilted upward about the mid-point of 1919 as a pivot, until the 1921 average of the continuous index coincided with the 1921 census average. The indexes before and after adjustment are illustrated in Chart II.

After the construction and adjustment of the basic "paper and wood pulp" index for 1919-1921, the problem was to bring it up to date. The Massachusetts census series is not yet available for 1922 and 1923; accordingly, the weights were shifted to 6,2 , and 2 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the New York, and the Wisconsin series, respectively. Weighted averages of month-to-month percentages of change were then computed for each month

[^6]from January through September, 1922. In October, 1922, the Massachusetts bureau began to collect, by the sampling method, current monthly data similar to those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. From October, 1922, through August, 1923, the weights $6,3,3$, and 3 (total 15) points were used. Beginning September, 1923, the data on employment in the paper and wood pulp industry collected by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware were also incorporated, with a weight of 2 , and the other weights were revised as follows: United States 6, New York 3, and Wisconsin and Massachusetts, 2 points each (total 15 points). The flexibility of this method makes it possible as other reliable data on employment in the paper and wood pulp industry become available in the future to incorporate it in the index.


After thus securing the series of weighted percentages of change, they were used in constructing a continuous chain. The average change between December, 1921, and January, 1922 ( 0.68 of 1 per cent), was applied to 94.7 , the actual adjusted relative for December, 1921, on the 1919 base, and resulted in 94.1 as the employment index for January, 1922. To this figure the average link for February was correspondingly applied, and so the chain was continued on to date. This process for certain months is shown in Table III.

TABLE III.-CONTINUATION OF PAPER AND WOOD-PULP SERIES, 1922, BY USE OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF LINK RELATIVES.

|  | Weights | . Janu- | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States.... | 6202 | -1.2 | 1.4 | $-0.5$ | $-5.6$ | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| New York....... |  | . 3 | 1.2 | (1) | $-1.7$ | 1.2 | 1. 0 |
| Massachusetts... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin. |  | $-.1$ | 5.8 | $-1.3$ | 4.8 | $-2.6$ | 2.1 |
| Weighted average.............. Chain relative... |  |  | 2.24 | -. 55 | $-2.74$ | 3.08 | ${ }_{07 .}^{1.70}$ |
|  |  | 94.1 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 93.0 | 95.9 | 97.5 |
|  | July, | August. | Sep-tember. | Weights. | October. | No-rember. | De-cember. |
| United States.... | 1.7.7.7 | $\begin{array}{r} \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ -0.8 \end{array}$ | 0.7 | 6 | 4.11 .1 |  | 0.8 |
| New York. |  |  | 3.4 | 3 | 6.9 | 1.3 | $-1.6$ |
| Massachusetts |  | $\cdots$ | . . . . . | 33 | 5.01 .3 |  | . 6 |
| Wisconsin | 4.8 |  | . 2 |  | $-.8$ | -3.3 | 7.4 |
| Weighted average............. Chain relative. | $\begin{gathered} 2.12 \\ 99.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\underline{-.05}$ | 100.74 |  | 3. 86 | . 30 | 1. 60 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 104.6 | 104.9 | 106.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Increase of less than 0.05 per cent.
2 Increase of less than 0.1 per cent.
Characteristics of the index.-Among the distinctive characteristics of this index is that in it are represented more lines of industry than in other existing employment indexes and that these industries are more widely distributed geographically. Practically all of its 33 industry indexes contain representative series from those geographical areas in which the respective industries are most important. The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is true, selects its samples from the entire country, and now collects figures from nearly 7,000 employers in about 50 industries, but until July, 1922, only, 13 industries were represented in that bureau's figures. The United States Employment Service also canvasses establishments scattered over the entire country and the main groups of manufacturing industries; but its figures cover only 1,428 firms and were not collected prior to January, 1921. The various State agencies also collect data from a large number of industries, but, of course, these series, taken singly, are limited geographically.

Most of the agencies collecting employment statistics, because of the considerable amount of clerical work involved in computing their figures as continuous series, publish only percentages of change as compared with the previous month and with the same month a year ago. In the construction of the board's index, provision was made for including any new data as their collection is begun. In this way practically all of the available employ-
ment statistics were used and additional data will be included as they become available. While several other agencies have constructed continuous index numbers of employment, these are much more limited in scope and differ from the present index in method of computation.

In method of construction the principal characteristics of the board's index of employment stated briefly and technically, are that it is a weighted arithmetic average of link relatives converted into a series of chain relatives with the monthly average of 1919 as a base and without correction for seasonal variations or secular trend. The selection of the monthly average of 1919 as a base facilitates comparison with the other indexes compiled by the Federal Reserve Board upon the same base-for example, the indexes of production in basic industries, of retail trade, and of wholesale trade. The reason that no allowance is made for seasonal change is that since the data cover only a few years, and include years of unusual fluctuations in business activity, they do not afford a sufficient basis for satisfactory seasonal corrections. Furthermore, a computation of approximate seasonal variations for the index as a whole showed only minor fluctuations from month to month, indicating that seasonal slackness in certain industries is largely offset by activity in others. The fact that the data are limited to recent years explains why no corrections were made for year-to-year (normal) growth, though there is the further reason that for the purposes for which this index is primarily constructed, it should preferably not be corrected for changes in the volume of employment due to long-time trend, but should reflect such changes.

A further characteristic of this index is the extensive use of the monthly employment figures from the 1919 and 1921. censuses of manufactures. These statistics include substantially all manufacturing establishments in the country, and therefore afford a means of testing the less comprehensive samples from which the continuous index was constructed. Census figures were also used in adjustment for bias in the trend of certain series. Furthermore, in a few cases where available State data were inadequate, or where great local strikes seriously affected the validity of State data, census figures have been actually substituted. Adjustment for bias or discrepancies in trend in certain series by use of census
data has been referred to earlier. In all cases census figures for the two years when they were available were used as a check upon the movements of the continuous industry indexes. The correspondence in movement in most cases was remarkable. For example, the continuous indexes for "glass" and for "women's clothing," as reported for New York alone, fit very closely the census data for those two industries in the United States as a whole in respect to trend as well as fluctuation throughout 1919 and 1921. They therefore presumably represent these two industries adequately at other times as well, and require no modification. In order to widen the geographical representativeness, however, Illinois and Federal data for these industries were incorporated as soon as these new series became available. Similar-
ly, the woolen index composed during 19191921 of the three woolen series collected by the Federal, Massachusetts, and New York bureaus was found representative of all the woolen manufacturing in the country.

In addition to the comparision of individual industries, further comparisons were made of the composite group indexes with census figures for comparable groups. Such comparisons for certain groups are shown on Chart III. When account is taken of the fact that each set of census relatives was made up from figures for its entire group, including certain minor industries which are not directly represented in the continuous group indexes, the correspondence of movement increases the confidence in the representative character of the group indexes.


Chart III.

## TABLE IV.-SERIES USED IN EMPLOYMENT INDEX AND SOURCES OF DATA.



July, 1021, to date.

TABLE IV.-SERIES USED IN EMPLOYMENT INDEX AND
SOURCES OF DATA-Continued.

|  | Time included in index. |
| :---: | :---: |
| V. New York State Department of Labor (began collecting statisties June, 1914): <br> 1. Pig-iron and rolling-mill products. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January, 1919, to } \\ & \text { date. } \\ & \text { Do. } \\ & \text { Do. } \\ & \text { Do. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2. Machinery (ineluding electrical apparatus). |  |
| 3. Sheet-metal work and hardware.... |  |
| 4. Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus. |  |

January, 1920, to date.
January, 1919, to date.
January, 1919-December, 1920;
January, 1922, to $\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { January, } \\ \text { date. }\end{array} & 1922, & \text { to } \\ \text { January, } & 1919, & \text { to }\end{array}$ January, 1919, to
date. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Do. Do. Do.
Jannary, 1920, to date.
January, 1919, to date.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
All months of 1920 ; January, 1922, to date.
January
January, 1920, to
date.
January, 1919, to
date.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
January,
date.
VI. Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries:
A. Census (monthly employment by industries for each year, 1878-1921)--
. Foundry and machine-shop products.
2. Electrical machınery, apparatus, and supplies.
3. Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam-railroad companies.
4. Cotton goods.
5. Woolen and worsted goods.
6. Silk goods
7. Dyeing and finishing textiles
8. Hosiery and knit goods.
9. Bread and other bakery products.
10. Furniture.................................... Leather,
ished.
12. Boots and shoes
13. Paper and wood pulp.
14. Printing and publishing, book and job.
B. Employment as reported by a sample group of firms (collection began in October, 1922)-

1. Foundry and machine-shop products.
Wotton goods..................
2. Silk goods.
3. Dyeing and finishing
4. Hosiary and knit good
5. Furniture.
6. Leather, tanned, curried. and finished.

January, 1919-December, 1921.

Do.
Do.

Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
January, 1920-December, 1921.

October, 1922, to
date.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

TABLE IV.-SERIES USED IN EMPLOYMENT INDEX AND SOURCES OF DATA-Con tinued.

|  | TIme included in index. |  | Time included in index. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VI. Massachusetts Department of Labor and In-dustries-Continued. <br> B. Employment, etc.-Continued. <br> 9. Boots and shoes. | October, 1922, to date. Do. <br> April, 1923, to date. <br> October, 1922, to date. | IX. Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics (began collection of figures February, 1922) <br> 1. Meat packing. $\qquad$ <br> 2. Cement, plaster. and gypsum <br> X. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (began to collect figures for Federal Reserve Distriet No. 3 in January, 1923, and for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware in September, 1923): | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March, 1922, to } \\ & \text { date. } \\ & \text { Do. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 10. Paper and wood pulp. <br> 11. Printing and publishing, book and job. <br> 12. Printing and publishing, newspapers. |  |  |  |
| VII. Wisconsin Industrial Commission (began collecting quarteriy data, 1915 , and monthly data July, 1920): |  | 1. Iron and steel products. $\qquad$ <br> 2. Foundry and machine shop prod- | February, 1923, to date. |
| 1. Machinery | July, 1920, to date. October, 1920, to date. <br> All months of 1920: January, 1922, to date (interpolated for February, March, May, and June, 1920). <br> January, 1922, to date. <br> July, 1920, to dato. | 2. Foundry and machine shop products. | Do. |
| 2. Meat packing |  | 3. Electrical machinery.............. | Do. |
| 3. Sawmills and planing mills. |  | 5. Woolens and worsteds... | Do. |
|  |  | 6. Silk goods............ | Do. September, 1923, to |
|  |  |  | date. |
|  |  | 8. Knit goods and hosiery | March, 1923, to date. |
| 4. Furniture... |  | 9. Baking. | February, 1923, to date. |
| 5. Paper and pulp mills.............. |  | 10. Confectionery and ice cream | Do. |
| III. Illinois Department of Labor, general advisory board (began collection of figures | January, 1922, to | 11. Cigars and tobacco. | Do. <br> May 1923 to date. |
| January, 1922): <br> 1. Iron and steel. |  | 13. Clay products | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September, } 1923 \text {, to } \\ & \text { date. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 14. Glass. |  |
| 2. Agricultural implements | June, 1922, to date. Do. | 15. Musical instruments. ................ | February, 1923, to |
| 4. Machinery.......... | January, 1922, to | 16. Chemicals and drugs............... | September, 1923, to date. |
| 5. Sheet-metal work and hardware... | Do. | 17. Leather, tanning. <br> 18. Paper and wood pulp. |  |
| 6. Cars and locomotives..... | Do. |  | February, 1923, to date. |
| 8. Knit goods............ | Do. |  |  |
| 9. Men's clothing..................... | Do | 19. Printing and publishing. . . . . . . . . | February, 1923, to date. |
| 10. Slaughtering and meat pacing.... | Do. |  |  |
| 12. Glass ............................ | Do. |  |  |
| 13. Furniture and cabinetwork | Do. |  |  |
| 14. Pianos, organs, etc.................. | Do. |  |  |
| 15. Boots and shoes................... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do. } \\ & \text { Do. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 17. Newspapers and periodicals......... | Do. August, 1922, to date. |  |  |

## CURRENCY VALUES AND TRADE MQVEMENTS ABROAD.

Declines in the value of currencies of the principal foreign countries, which have continued since the early part of the year, became more pronounced in November, and the general level of exchanges was lower in the third week of November than at any time since September, 1921. After the middle of the month exchanges showed an abrupt recovery. Foreign trade, despite fluctuating exchange, was more active owing partly to seasonal influences. Gold imports into the United States have continued in larger volume than in 1922 and have represented, in addition to the repayment of credits previously extended, the transfer of capital from the uncertain values of European currencies. In an effort to reorganize its currency Germany has undertaken as a preliminary step the establishment of a new bank of issue, the Rentenbank, which has issued rentenmarks secured by mortgages on agricultural land and on corporate property. Currency conditions in Europe are further discussed on page 1283 of this issue.

Exchange rates and foreign trade.-The exchange value of most of the important currencies suffered a severe break in November; sterling declined to $\$ 4.28$, the lowest point since January, 1922, and the French franc to $\$ 0.0523$, a record low figure. The sharp decline in November followed upon a period of more gradual recessions which had lasted since the early part of 1923. In contrast to the weakness of the principal exchanges, however, many of the less important currencies, particularly those of central European countries, have remained relatively stable. The Federal Reserve Board's index of foreign exchange rates for 17 leading countries, which is weighted in accordance with the total volume of trade with each country, declined from 70 per cent for December, 1922, to 63 per cent in October, 1923, and to 60 for the third week in November. The subsequent recovery, which was shared in by most exchanges, carried sterling to $\$ 4.39$ and francs to $\$ 0.0549$ on November 26. Owing to the fact that recent movements in exchange rates have been rapid and have reflected chiefly political developments, they have not been accompanied by corresponding changes in prices, with the consequence that the price levels abroad, particularly in England, when expressed in terms of gold, are less closely aligned with American prices than was the case last spring.

In spite of the unfavorable developments in the exchanges and the imperfect adjustment of prices, international trade has been active, partly as a result of seasonal influences. Foreign trade figures for October in the United States and in England were larger than in previous months and the tonnage of French exports in September was the largest on record. Gold movements, which in view of the absence of an effective international gold standard are not now operative in regulating exchanges and money rates but simply constitute a part of payments from abroad, have continued largely to the United States. Net gold imports to this country for the six months from May to October have aggregated $\$ 178,000,000$, a larger total than for any similar period since 1921. This large volume of gold imports to the United States, in the face of a diminished merchandise trade balance and an unfavorable balance of payments, reflects in part the payment by Eurpean interests of balances due in open accounts to American banks and corporations and in part shipments by the British Government in connection with payments in accordance with the terms of the settlement of the war debt. Another factor is the purchase of American securities and the establishment of American credits by Europeans who desire to escape the uncertainties of domestic currency values by converting their funds into dollar accounts. About 30 per cent $(\$ 50,000,000)$ of the gold imports from May to October have come out of the German Reichsbank reserves in connection with reparation payments to Belgium and over one-half represents the product of South African mines shipped from

England. Favorable economic conditions in British India during 1923 have enabled that country, where there is always a demand for the precious metal for ornaments and for hoarding, to obtain a much larger proportion of both British and American gold exports than last year.

German currency reform.-The latest attempt at reform of a greatly depreciated currency has been the organization, by Government decree, on October 15, of a new bank of issue in Germany, known as the Rentenbank. While the bank has already begun operations, the plan is in the experimental stage. The capital of the bank is $3,200,000,000$ Rentenmarks, raised by compulsory contributions from holders of agricultural land and from industrial, commercial, and banking institutions. Holders of city property, which has greatly depreciated in gold value owing to the control of rentals, are exempt. One half of the capital of the new bank is to be contributed by the agricultural landholders and the other half by owners of other property, the contribution taking the form of a mortgage or a bond amounting to 4 per cent of the value of the property pledged. The value of these mortgages and bonds is stated in gold marks and they take precedence over all other domestic debts. The obligations run over a minimum of five years and bear 6 per cent interest. On the basis of these mortgages the Rentenbank has issued 5 per cent gold mortgage bonds (Rentenbriefe) to serve as cover for the new notes to be issued by the Rentenbank up to an amount not exceeding its capital and surplus. Holders of Rentenmarks in sums of 500 may redeem them and receive mortgages of the Rentenbank. The Government is to receive from the new bank a loan of $1,200,000,000$ Rentenmarks, of which $300,000,000$ is noninterest bearing. With this credit the Government proposes to redeem all its treasury bills discounted with the Reichsbank and to cover the deficit of the budget during the next two years. Rentenmarks are receivable in all payments to the Government, but are not legal tender, a quality retained by the old paper mark. The new currency is intended as an intermediate step toward the return to the gold standard and a commission has been appointed to prepare the plans for further currency reform. In the meantime, the Reichsbank has been authorized to issue notes fully covered by gold or foreign exchange which are redeemable in gold, dollars, or pounds sterling.

## THE TREND OF BUSINESS ABROAD. ${ }^{1}$

| Items. | United Kingdom. | France. | United States. | Items. | United Kingdom. | France. | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CREDIT ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |  | PRODUCTION AND TRADE. |  |  |  |
| Commercial Bank Loans: |  |  |  | Pig iron Production (1913=100): |  |  |  |
| 1921-October............ | 1,196 | 13,375 | 11,422 | 1921-October. | 28 | 59 | 49 |
| 1922-October. | 1,033 | 13,549 | 11,249 | 1922-October..... | 56 | 116 | 103 |
| 1923-A pril. . | 994 | 13,511 | 11,839 | 1923-April. | 76 | 81 | 138 |
| July... | 1,024 | 13,821 | 11,716 | July.. | 77 | 100 | 144 |
| August | 1,007 | 13,979 | 11,677 | August | 70 | 112 | 135 |
| September | 1,005 | 14,719 | 11,877 | September. | 65 | 111 | 122 |
| October.. | 1,021 |  | 11,943 |  | 69 |  | 123 |
|  | 1,019 |  | 11,904 | Coal Production (1913=1 1921-October | 76 | 98 | 110 |
| 1921-October. ........ | 1,802 | 13,049 | 10,192 | 1922-October. | 96 | 113 | 113 |
| 1922-October. | 1,686 | 13,527 | 11,162 | 1923-April. . | 96 | 90 | 107 |
| 1923-April. | 1,606 | 13,411 | 11,156 | July... | 91 | 127 | 113 |
| July. | 1,638 | 13,688 | 11,078 | August | 86 | 133 | 123 |
| August. | 1,611 | 13,887 | 10,890 | September | 98 | ${ }^{8} 98$ | 116 |
| September | 1,609 | 14,674 | 10,891 | October | 102 |  | 123 |
| October. | 1,629 |  | 11,158 | UNEMPLOYMENT: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| November........ | 1,630 |  | 11,102 | 1921-October. | 14. 9 | 5,348 | 91 |
| Central Bank Discounts: 1921-October | 82 | 2,473 | 1,309 | 1922-October. | 12.3 11.4 | 272 <br> 354 | 94 102 |
| 1922-October | 71 | 2,152 | 1,469 | 1923-Aply.. | 11.5 | 171 | 99 |
| 1923-April. | 68 | 2,646 | 637 | August | 11.8 | 146 | 100 |
| July. | 71 | 2,472 | 761 | September | 11.7 | 111 | 100 |
| August | 69 | 2,634 | 810 | October. | 11.7 | 52 | 99 |
| Septemb | 71 | 2,511 | 862 | Bank Clearings (actuals): 2 |  |  |  |
| October. | 72 | 3,089 | 884 | 1921-October. | 2,938 | 463 | 16,685 |
| November .................... | 73 | 3,725 | 794 | 1922-October | 3,124 | 556 | 18,423 |
| Central Bank Note Issues: |  |  |  | 1923-A pril. | 3,339 | 761 | 18,816 |
| 1921-October. | 416 | 37,154 | 2,409 | July. | 3,004 | 765 | 18184 |
| 1922-October | 388 | 36,694 | 2,299 | August | 2,721 | 764 | 17,308 |
| 1923-A pril. | 384 | 36,548 | 2,223 | September | 2,603 | 761 | 17,200 |
| July.. | 392 | 36,929 | 2,195 | October.. | 3,243 | 877 | 19,748 |
| August | 387 | 37,364 | 2,225 | Shipping Activity (1913-100): |  |  |  |
| September | 394 | 37,626 | 2,248 | 1921-October. | 72 | 92 | 120 |
| October. | 384 | 37,670 | 2,225 | 1922-October. | 99 | 107 | 137 |
| November .................. | 384 | 37,329 | 2,246 | 1923-April. | 106 08 | 114 | 109 |
| Central Bank Discount Rate (per cent): |  |  |  | July... | 98 103 | 130 130 | 155 |
| 1921-October.................... | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | September | 108 | 119 | 133 |
| 1922-October. | 3 | 5 | 4 | October. | 116 | 129 | 134 |
| 1923-April. | 4 |  |  | Value of Exports (actuals): 6 |  |  |  |
| July.... | 4 | 5 5 | 4, 4 | 1921-October.............. | 62,265 | 1,609 | 343,331 |
| August.. | 4 | 5 5 | 4 | 1922-October.......... | 60,399 | 2,070 | 370,719 |
| October.. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1923-April. ..... | 62,871 59 59 |  | 325,492 302,186 |
| November | 4 | 5 | 4. | August |  | 2,243 | 302,186 |
|  |  |  |  | September | 63, 836 | 2,435 | 381,513 |
| PRICES AND EXCHANGE. |  |  |  | October.. | 71,323 | 2,814 | 400, 823 |
| Wholessale Price Index (relatives): ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | VOLUME OF EXPORTS (1913=100): 7 |  |  |  |
| 1921-October. | 185 | 295 | 146 | 1921-October.. | 61 | 73 | 118 |
| 1922-October | 160 | 294 | 165 | 1922-October | 73 | 111 | 120 |
| 1923-April. | 175 | 364 | 170 | 1923-April... | 81 | 82 | 84 |
| July.. | 168 | 369 | 159 | July. |  | 104 | 78 |
| August | 164 | 369 | 159 | August |  | 89 | 89 |
| September. | 165 | 381 | 163 | September. | 71 | 146 | 113 |
| October. | 166 | 382 | 163 | October- |  | 118 | 115 |
| Retall Price Index (relatives): 4 |  |  |  | Value of Imports (actuals):1 |  |  |  |
| 1921-October... | 210 178 | 331 290 | 143 | 1921-October............. | 84,734 | 2,104 | 188,008 |
| 1923-April... | 174 | 320 | 143 | 1922-October..... | 85,015 | 2,081 | 345, 104 |
| July... | 169 | 321 | 147 | 1923-April. ...... | 86,417 76,818 | 2,560 2,616 | 364,230 <br> 287 <br> 134 |
| August. | 171 | 328 | 146 | August. | 76,818 88,743 | 2,616 $\mathbf{2 , 6 3 3}$ | 287, 275,438 |
| September. | 173 | 339 | 149 | September | 83, 866 | 2,613 | 253,645 |
| Foreign Exchange (per cent of par): | 175 | 349 | 150 | October... | 99,914 | 3,069 | 308,366 |
| 1921-October... | 79.58 | 37.58 |  | VOLUME OF IMPORTS (1913* 100): ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |  |  |  |
| 1922-October | 91.20 | 38.19 |  | 1921-October. | 72 | 102 | 127 |
| 1923-April. | 95.66 | 34. 54 |  | 1922-October. | 86 | 123 | 172 |
| July.. | 94.18 | 30.52 |  | 1923-A pril. | 98 | 113 | 244 |
| August | 93.71 | 29.27 |  | July. |  | 132 | 166 |
| September | 93.34 | 30.34 |  | August..... |  | 130 | 153 |
| October... | 92.96 | 30. 82 |  | September.. | 92 | 137 118 | 128 |
| November | 90.05 | 28.58 |  | October. |  | 118 | 162 |

1 A full explanation of this table, including a list of the sources employed, appears in the Bucletin (final edition) for February, 1923, pp. 182-185.
${ }^{2}$ Amounts stated in millions of pounds sterling, millions of francs, and millions of dollars.
Monthly average in 1913 is taken as 100.
4 United Kingdom and France-July, $1914=100$; United States-1913 average $=100$.
b United Kingdom-percentage of unemployed in insured trades; France-number of unemployed in the city of Paris; United States-an index of employment in 12 representative trades, 1919 being taken as 100.

6 Amounts stated in thousands of pounds sterling, millions of francs, and thousands of dollars.
${ }^{7}$ Figures for United Kingdom refer to quarterly period.

- Excludes the Saar.


## THE CURRENCY SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Recent attempts at currency reform in a number of countries in Europe with highly inflated and disorganized currencies are evidence of effort on the part of these countries to return to more stable monetary conditions. These efforts, however, are in most cases not directed toward the immediate restoration of the pre-war gold standard, but rather toward the stabilization of existing currencies at what is regarded as a practicable level. Those countries faced with the necessity of monetary reform appear to have accepted the existing levels of currency value as more nearly normal than pre-war parities.

According to the general course of currency development in Europe since the termination of the war, European countries may be divided
into three distinct groups: (1) Countries which have substantially decreased their notes in circulation, such as Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, and Czechoslovakia; (2) countries in which notes in circulation show a moderate decrease from their peak in 1920, but where no great change has taken place since 1921, as in the case of France, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Belgium, Finland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Esthonia, and Latvia; and (3) countries where the volume of currency is still increasing, as in Germany, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Portugal, Rumania, and Greece.

The following table, arranged according to the above classification, shows the general currency situation in Europe, excluding Russia:

Notes in Circulation in European Countries.
[000,000 omitted.]


[^7]${ }^{5}$ September, 1920-780.
${ }^{6}$ September, $1920-39,208$.
June figures, excluding 25 -lira notes.

- October, 1920-578.
${ }^{1}$ Includes Government notes.
${ }^{10}$ Includes notes of the Soclété Générale Belsique.

11 October, 1920-1,352.
12 October, 1920-3,488.
${ }_{14} 3$ July figure.
14 June figure.
${ }^{2}$ July figure, bank notes, Esthonia.

The countries of the first group have pursued a more or less definite policy of currency contraction, and in some countries, as in Czechoslovakia and England, a fixed maximum of notes in circulation has been adopted.

Currency conditions in England may be taken as representative of the countries in the first group. On August 6, 1914, the currency and bank note act was passed which authorized the treasury to issue currency notes of a denomination of 1 pound and 10 shillings, which were legal tender. It suspended the bank act of 1844, for the Bank of England and the Scottish and Irish banks were authorized to issue notes in excess of the limit provided by law. The Bank of England, however, exceeded this limit only for a brief period. The new act did not suspend specie payments and nominally currency and bank notes were freely convertible into gold. There was, however, a definite understanding not to convert paper notes into gold and the Government interposed obstacles preventing the shipment of gold abroad, though gold exports were prohibited by law only in the spring of 1919. In Great Britain, therefore, the gold standard has not been in effective operation since August 6, 1914, although legally paper notes are still convertible into gold. With the passage of the currency and bank note act of 1914, therefore, England had two kinds of notes in circulationbank notes whose status did not change and which as before the war are largely covered by gold, and Treasury notes (currency notes) covered to a large extent by Government securities. ${ }^{1}$ Both classes of notes increased steadily. At the end of 1920 there were outstanding $£ 113,300,000$ notes of the Bank of England and $£ 367,600,000$ currency notes.

Following the recommendation of the Cunliffe Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchange after the war that the maximum fiduciary circulation of outstanding currency notes in any one year should be the legal maximum for the next year, currency notes decreased from $£ 367,600,000$ at the end of 1920 to $£ 285,100,000$ at the end of August, 1923. The maximum amount of currency notes in circulation for 1920 was $£ 320,000,000$; for $1921, £ 317,550,200$; and for $1922, £ 309,988,400$.

In the countries of the second group the recent course of currency development is marked by general stability. The amount of notes in circulation shows some fluctuation, but the average amount outstanding has changed only comparatively little since 1921.

[^8]With few exceptions the volume of currencies of these countries has declined from the peak of 1920 , but this decline has been comparatively small and in some countries, as, for instance, in Belgium, the amount of notes in circulation at the end of August, 1923, was higher than in 1920. Apart from these fluctuations no important increase or decrease has taken place which would indicate a definite trend toward currency expansion or contraction. In almost all these countries notes in circulation are covered mainly by Government securities and thus a substantial decrease can take place only when the governments of the respective countries are in a position to reduce their national debt.

The currency development in France offers an example of the general monetary conditions of most countries of this group. On August 5, 1914, the French Government issued a decree suspending specie payments and released the Bank of France from its obligation to redeem its notes in gold. Notes in circulation increased very rapidly during and immediately after the war, and reached their maximum in September, 1920, when total notes in circulation amounted to $39,208,000,000$ francs. Notes of the Bank of France are issued against Government and commercial paper. About three-fourths of the present outstinding note circulation is against Government paper. This paper may take three forms: (1) Treasury bills, discounted by their holders, with a maturity limit of three months; (2) treasury bills discounted for loans of the State to foreign governments (details of the nature of these loans are not made public, but the total volume is now over 4,500,000,000 francs); and (3) direct advances to the French treasury. These latter consist of (a) a relatively small permanent loan to the State as part of the return for the note issuing monopoly, and (b) advances to the State on account of the war. This last item accounts for two-thirds of the note circulation. Notes outstanding decreased but slightly from the 1920 peak, stood at the end of 1921 at $36,500,000,000$ francs, and since that date have remained more or less stable with a tendency to increase rather than to decrease.

In the third group of countries the trend of currency developments may be illustrated by a brief survey of currency conditions in Germany, The German Government on August 4, 1914, passed a law whereby specie payments were suspended, bank notes as well as treasury notes (Reichskassenscheine) were declared legal tender, and private banks of issue were allowed
to redeem their notes in Reichsbank notes. The one-third cash cover required for Reichsbank notes was not abolished until April 8, 1921, but the amount of treasury notes which were counted as cash cover was increased from $120,000,000$ to $360,000,000$ marks, and darlehnskassenscheine were regarded as part of the cash cover.

The law of 1914 further provided that in lieu of eligible commercial bills, treasury notes bearing the signature of two members of the National Debt Office could be used as cover for notes in circulation. While before the war notes in circulation were covered mainly by commercial bills or gold, since the outbreak of the war the cover has consisted largely of treasury bills. This increase of discounted treasury bills held by the Reichsbank became still more pronounced after the beginning of 1922, when the burden of financing the Reich fell almost entirely upon the Reichsbank, and this in turn caused the tremendous increase of notes in circulation.

Notes in circulation in all countries of the third group are steadily increasing, and in some cases the amount has reached prodigious and almost incredible figures. Almost all countries of this group suffer from large budget deficits, which are met largely by the issue of paper notes, usually followed by a decline of exchange rates and an increase in prices, which in turn causes a further increase in the amount of notes outstanding. Austria at present is an exception, for since the successful floating of the League of Nations loan the Government deficit and the unfavorable balance of payments have been met by the proceeds of this loan, and kronen exchange has remained stable since the autumn of 1922. The increase in the amount of notes in circulation is due partly to the revival of industry and trade and partly to the increasing need for currency caused by stabilization of the exchanges and the resulting decrease in the rapidity with which money changes hands.

Influence of depreciation on currency turn-over.-In countries where the currency is steadily depreciating, such as Germany, Poland, etc., despite the fact that notes in circulation are steadily increasing, the actual value of the currency as measured in gold or in purchasing power is declining, thus giving rise to currency and credit stringency. This stringency is further aggravated by the fact that under a depreciating currency, holders of funds are unwilling to deposit them with banks and the latter are reluctant to extend credits. The effects of the declining value of the currency
in circulation are partly checked by the use of foreign currencies and partly by the increase in velocity of circulation. So long as the value of paper notes is steadily depreciating, the general tendency prevails to exchange paper money as fast as possible and to convert it into more stable values, commodities, or securities, with the result that the total amount of notes is constantly changing hands and each unit of currency is used to make more numerous payments than in countries with stable currencies. The flight from the local currency in some countries, e.g., Germany, Poland, etc., has become so prevalent and extensive that business houses and banks make it a practice to convert their currency holdings immediately into goods, foreign exchange, or stocks, and this policy is followed by practically all users of depreciated paper currency. Immediately after a currency is stabilized, as, for instance, in Austria, the velocity of its circulation decreases, and a general shortage of money is felt, as the purchasing power of money in circulation is not sufficient in the absence of a rapid movement from hand to hand to meet the needs of industry and trade. This necessitates an increase in the amount of notes outstanding in order to meet the requirements of business.

The effect of depreciation and of stabilization upon the total volume of money in circulation and upon its value in gold is shown in the following table of currency developments in Austria. The increase in total volume of circulation even after stabilization shows the effect of decreased rapidity of circulation.


## PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE. <br> INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

In October changes in the Federal Reserve Board's all-commodity index numbers were remarkably small. Prices rose 1 point in England and France and fell 1 point in the United States and Canada. No figures are yet available from Japan.

In the United States there were considerable movements in the group indexes. Goods imported rose 6 points, largely because of advances in sugar and silk, and goods exported rose 5 points, following a 10-point rise in September. This rise in exports is due to the recent strength in agricultural products, which has been indicated by a 20 -point rise in two months in the "crop" group of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index recomputed. (See p. 1289.) Producers' goods fell, reflecting declines in fuel oil and gasoline, worsted yarns, copper wire, and rubber.

Converted to a gold basis, prices are still higher in the United States than in the other countries covered, but the spread in October was narrowed. While the United States index declined 1 point, gold prices rose in Canada and France, and were unchanged in England. Although the all-commodity index of the United States is higher than that of England on a gold basis, the price of consumers' goods in gold is somewhat lower in the United States. The index of French gold prices continues far lower than the others, but in the last three months it has been rising rapidly.


The tables below give the all-commodities and group index numbers of wholesale prices in the five countries included in the Federal Reserve Board's international index. In the first table the all-commodities index for each country is shown both in terms of the actual
currency and "converted to a gold basis." The latter figures take into account the depreciation of the foreign currencies in terms of the American dollar and indicate relative price levels in the several countries when all prices are expressed in dollars.

INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX-FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

| Year and month. | On actual currency basis. |  |  |  |  | Converted to gold basis. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States. | England. | France. | Canada. | Japan. | United States. | England. | France. | Canada | Japan. |
| 1913, average.. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1919, average.. | 211 | 241 |  | 207 | 235 | 211 | 219 |  | 199 | 241 |
| 1920, average. | 239 | 310 | 478 | 250 | 240 | 239 | 233 | 174 | 223 | 242 |
| 1921, average. | 149 | 198 | 321 | 167 | 181 | 149 | 156 | 124 | 150 | 175 |
| 1922, average....... | 158 | 165 | 298 | 149 | 182 | 158 | 150 | 126 | 147 | 175 |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November. | 165 164 | 160 162 | 294 | 145 | 174 172 | 165 | 146 | 112 | 145 | 168 |
| December. | 165 | 164 | 315 | 147 | 173 | 165 | 155 | 118 | 146 | 170 |
| January............... | 166 | 165 | 324 | 148 | 176 | 166 | 158 | 112 | 147 | 172 |
| February........ | 166 | 168 | 355 | 152 | 183 | 166 | 162 | 113 | 150 | 178 |
| March.... | 169 | 173 | 372 | 155 | 185 | 169 | 166 | 122 | 152 | 180 |
| April. | 170 | 175 | 364 | 156 | 185 | 170 | 167 | 126 | 153 | 181 |
| May... | 167 | 173 | 363 | 155 | 187 | 167 | 164 | 125 | 152 | 184 |
| June.. | 164 | 171 | 372 | 153 | 186 | 164 | 162 | 121 | 150 | 183 |
| July... | 159 | 168 | 369 | 151 | 182 | 159 | 158 | 113 | 147 | 178 |
| August | 159 | 164 | 369 | 149 |  | 159 | 154 | 108 | 146 |  |
| September. | 163 | 165 | $3 \times 1$ | 148 |  | 163 | 154 | 116 | 144 |  |
| October.... | 162 | 166 | 382 | 147 |  | 162 | 154 | 118 | 145 |  |

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE, CANADA, AND JAPAN. ${ }^{1}$

| Countries and commodity groups. | 1923 |  |  |  |  | 1922 | Countries and commodity groups. | 1923 |  |  |  |  | 1922 oct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July. | June. | Oct. |  | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | July. | June. |  |
| united states. |  |  |  |  |  |  | canada. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities. . | 162 | 163 | 159 | 159 | 164 | 165 | All commodities.. | 147 | 148 | 149 | 151 | 153 | 145 |
| Gooks produced.. | 163 | 165 | 161 | 161 | 166 | 168 | Goods produced.... | 144 | 146 | 148 | 149 | 151 | 141 |
| Goods imported. | 150 | 144 | 136 | 141 | 148 | 134 | Goods imported.... | 165 | 163 | 162 | 164 | 166 | 171 |
| Goods exported | 181 | 176 | 166 | 170 | 182 | 163 | Goods exported... | 137 | 141 | 142 | 142 | 146 | 134 |
| Raw materials... | 167 | 167 | 162 | 163 | 171 | 179 | Raw materials.... | 129 | 130 | 131 | 136 | 141 | 134 |
| Producers' goods.. | 1.55 | 160 | 158 | 160 | 164 | 150 | Producers' goods. | 171 | 167 | 166 | 168 | 168 | 155 |
| Consumers' goods... | 161 | 162 | 157 | 155 | 157 | 156 | Consumers' goods.. | 165 | 170 | 172 | 168 | 167 | 158 |
| england. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Japan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities. . | 166 | 165 | 164 | 168 | 171 | 160 | All commodities... |  |  |  | 182 | 186 | 174 |
| Gouds produced..... | 165 | 164 | 165 | 169 | 173 | 160 | Goods produced.... |  |  |  | 184 | 187 | 177 |
| Goods imported..... | 167 | 167 | 162 | 164 | 167 | 161 | Goods imported.... |  |  |  | 173 | 184 | 159 |
| Goods exported...... | 167 | 167 | 166 | 173 | 185 | 149 | Goods exported.... |  |  |  | 192 | 188 | 195 |
| Raw materials...... | 165 | 164 | 165 | 171 | 177 | 165 | Raw materials .... |  |  |  | 179 | 186 | 166 |
| Producers' ${ }^{\text {goods.... }}$ | 154 | 152 | 150 | 153 | 158 | 144 | Producers' goods... |  |  |  | 176 | 185 | 171 |
| Consumers' goods. . . | 177 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 175 | 170 | Consumers' goods.. | ..... |  |  | 186 | 187 | 179 |
| france. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities.... | 382 | 381 | 369 | 369 | 372 | 294 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods produced..... | 368 | 366 | 355 | 357 | 359 | $2 \times 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods imported..... | 457 | 460 | 445 | 434 | 434 | 333 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods exported..... | 410 | 405 416 | 381 406 | 373 417 | 373 418 | 308 <br> 328 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protucers' goods.... | 325 | 324 | 309 | 312 | 314 | 238 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumers goods... | 377 | 375 | 363 | 345 | 351 | 290 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Complete descriptions of these index numbers may be found in the following issues of the Bulletin: United States-May and June, 192r. June, 1921, and May, 1922; England-February, 1922; France-August, 192; Canada-July, 1922; Japan-September, 1922.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.
ALL-COMMODITIES INDEX NUMBERS.

| Year and month. | Europe. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Belgium; try of Labor. ${ }^{2}$ <br> (128) | Bul- garia; Genera Statistical reau.s (38) | Czecho- slo- vakia; Central Bureau of Sta- tistics. (126) | Denmark; Finans-tidende. ${ }^{2}$ | France; General Statistical Bureau. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | Gerrany; ederal tatistical Bueau. ${ }^{5}$ <br> (38) | Italy; Riccardo Dachi. ${ }^{8}$ | Netherlands; centra! of Statistics. | Norway (Chris-Oekonomisk Revue. | Poland; Central Statistical Office. ${ }^{4}$ <br> (58) | Spain; Institute of Geography and Statistics. (74) | Sweden; Göte Han-dels-tidning. ${ }^{10}$ | Switzerland; Dr. J. Lorenz. ${ }^{3}$ |
| 1913. |  | 100 |  |  | 100 |  |  |  | 121.0 | 100 | 100 |  |  | 100 | ${ }^{13} 100$ |  |
| 1914. | 15100 | 103 | 16100 | 17100 | 101 |  | 1.0 |  | 1.1 | 95 | 109 | ${ }^{21} 115$ | 301 | 101 | 116 | 16100 |
| 1919. |  | 1,166 |  | 294 | 350 |  |  |  | 4.2 | 364 | 304 | 21 322 |  | 204 | 330 |  |
| 1920. |  | 1,940 |  | 382 | 510 | 0 | 9.7 |  | 14.9 | 631 | 292 | 382 |  | 221 | 347 | 29326 |
| 1921 |  | 2,006 |  | 250 | 345 |  | 1. 3 |  | 19.1 | 578 | 182 | 298 | ${ }^{11} 570$ | 190 | 211 | 195 |
|  | 367 | 2,473 | 1,355 | 179 | 327 |  | 7.2 |  | 341.8 | 502 | 160 | 233 | 1,376 | 176 | 162 | 168 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1922 . \\ \text { October. } . \end{array}$ | 385 | 2,558 | 1,017 | 180 | 337 |  | 945 |  | 556 | 601 | 155 | 221 | 2,013 | 172 | 155 | 171 |
| November. | 408 | 2,564 | , 999 | 182 | 352 |  | 674 |  | 1,151 | 596 | 158 | 221 | 2,753 | 174 | 154 | 172 |
| December. | 407 | 2,630 | 1,003 | 181 | 362 |  | 054 |  | 1,475 | 580 | 155 | 220 | 3,464 | 172 | 155 | 175 |
| 1923. | 434 |  |  | 192 | 387 |  | 159 |  | 2,785 | 575 | 157 | 220 | 5,447 | 170 | 156 | 175 |
| February. | 474 | 2,666 | 1,028 | 199 | 422 |  | 770 |  | 5,585 | 582 | 155 | 224 | 8,518 | 170 | 158 | 181 |
| March . | 482 | 2,828 | 1,031 | 200 | 424 |  | 425 |  | 4,888 | 587 | 156 | 229 | 9,885 | 171 | 162 | 186 |
| April. | 480 | 2,757 | 1,030 | 204 | 415 |  | 237 |  | 5,212 | 588 | 156 | 231 | 10,589 | 174 | 159 | 187 |
| May.............. | 474 | 2,613 | 1,001 | 202 | 407 |  | 980 |  | 8,170 | 586 | 149 | 233 | 11,254 | 171 | 158 | 181 |
|  | 484 | 2,545 | 968 | 207 | 409 |  | 898 |  | 19,385 | 568 | 149 | 230 | 18, 114 | 170 | 160 | 180 |
| July.. | 504 | 2,408 | 958 | 207 | 407 |  | 599 |  | 74,787 | 566 | 145 | 235 | 30,700 | 170 | 157 | 175 |
| August. | 529 | 2,292 | 957 | 202 | 413 | 3 3,063 | 358 |  | 944,041 | 567 | 142 | 231 | 53,569 | 171 | 163 | 173 |
| September | 514 | 2,265 | 973 | $20 \hat{3}$ | 424 | 1182.953 | . 500 | 23, | 900,000 | 569 | 145 | 234 | 73,022 | 174 | 155 | 181 |
| October. | 515 | 2,263 | 964 | 207 | 421 | 1 490,715 | ,000 | 71,0 | 000,000 | 563 | 146 | 237 |  | 171 | 153 | 182 |
| Novembe |  |  |  |  |  |  | 170 |  | ${ }^{28} 7,257$ | 571 |  | 212 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EUROPE | -continu | ued. | NORTE | TH AMER | ca. |  |  |  | ASIA $\triangle$ ND | d oceanl |  |  | $\triangle{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ICA. |
|  |  | nited |  |  | United |  |  |  | Aus* | China | Dutch | India |  |  |  | South |
|  |  | King- | United U | nited | States; C | Canada; |  |  | tralia; | (Shang- | East | ( $\mathrm{Cal}{ }^{\text {cuta) }}$, | Japan | Zealand: | (Cairo); | Africa; |
| Year and mon |  | dorm; | King- <br> dom: | King- | Bureau D | Depart- |  |  | Bureau | Minis- | Indies; <br> Statis- | cutta); | (Tokyo); | Depart- | Depart- | Census |
|  |  | oard E |  | lom; | L Labor | ment of |  |  | of cen- | ${ }_{\text {try of }}^{\text {Minis- }}$ | tical | ment of | Bant of | ment of | ment of | Census and |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {mist. }}{ }^{\text {Econo- }}$ | atist. 4 | Sta- 1 | Labor. ${ }^{10}$ |  |  | Sta- | tryor | Bu- | Statis- | Japan. | Statis- | Statis- | Statis- |
|  |  |  |  |  | tisties. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | tistics. | ance. ${ }^{29}$ | reau. ${ }^{4}$ | tics. |  | ties. ${ }^{10}$ | tics. | tics. 6 |
|  |  | (150) | (44) | (45) | (404) | (271) | (23 |  | (92) | (147) | (17) | (75) | (56) | (106) | (23) | (187) |
| 1913. |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | 00 |  | ${ }^{4} 100$ | 100 |  | 100 | 100 |  | 100 |
| 1914. |  |  | 99 | 101 | 98 | 101 |  |  | is 100 |  | 99 | 36100 | 95 | 104 | 37100 | 97 |
| 1919 |  |  | 235 | 242 | 206 | 217 |  | 08 | 180 | 8141 | 217 | 198 | 236 | 178 | 225 | 165 |
| 1920. |  | 307 | 283 | 295 | 226 | 246 |  | 41 | 218 | 152 | 275 | 204 | 259 | 212 | 299 | 223 |
| 1921. |  | 197 | 181 | 188 | 147 | 182 |  | 70 | 167 | 150 | 176 | 181 | 200 | 201 | 171 | 161 |
| 1922. |  | 159 | 159 | 155 | 149 | 165 |  | 50 | 154 | 146 | 164 | 180 | 196 | 177 | 145 | 129 |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. |  | 155 | 158 | 153 | 154 | 162 |  | 46 | 159 | 142 | 160 | 177 | 190 | 174 | 140 | 129 |
| November. |  | ${ }_{158}^{158}$ | 159 | 153 | 156 | 164 |  | 50 | 162 | 143 | 160 | 178 | 188 | 175 | 144 |  |
| December.. |  | 156 | 158 | 152 | 156 | 165 |  | 51 | 161 | 148 | 160 | 176 | 183 | 172 | 147 |  |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. |  | 157 | 161 | 153 | 156 | 165 |  | 51 | 163 | 153 | 161 | 179 | 184 | 171 | 141 | 131 |
| February |  | 158 | 163 | 155 | 157 | 166 |  | 53 | 161 | 158 | 172 | 180 | 192 | 173 | 137 |  |
| March. |  | 160 | 163 | 156 | 159 | 167 |  | 55 | 163 | 158 | 174 | 181 | 196 | 174 | 136 |  |
| April. |  | 162 | 165 | 157 | 159 | 168 |  | 50 | 166 | 158 | 172 | 178 | 196 | 174 | 133 | 126 |
| May. |  | 160 | 164 | 155 | 156 | 169 |  | 55 | 170 | 158 | 171 | 177 | 199 | 176 | 134 |  |
| June. |  | 159 | 160 | 150 | 153 | 167 |  | 55 | 178 | 155 | 166 | 175 | 198 | 177 | 128 |  |
| July. |  | 157 | 155 | 147 | 151 | 166 |  | 54 | 180 | 155 | 160 | 170 | 192 | 176 | 123 | 124 |
| August... |  | 155 | 155 | 147 | 150 | 164 |  | 53 | 175 | 153 |  | 171 |  | 175 | 120 |  |
| Septomber |  | 158 | 160 | 150 | 154 | 163 |  | 55 | 172 | 157 |  | 174 |  | 177 | 123 |  |
| October... |  | 158 | 160 | 150 | 153 | 163 |  | 53 |  | 156 |  | 174 |  | 176 | 129 |  |
| November |  |  | 169 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 157 |  |  |  |  | 134 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ The number of commodities or quotations In each index is indicated by figures in paren- |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ New series based on 48 articles instead of 53 . <br> 8 Dec. 31, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100. End of month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \text { July, } 1914=1 . \\ & 20 \text { January, } 1914=1 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| theses at head of each column. |  |  |  |  | Q 15th of the month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Average of last | half of | month. |  |  | 10 Middle of month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | December figure. <br> ${ }^{2}$ January figure. |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Figures as of th | efirst of | the follo | owing mon | th. | 121913 average- 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{23}$ As of last Wednesday in month. |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ End of month. | mont |  |  |  | 12 July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914- 300 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{23}{ }^{2}$ February, 1913-100. |  |  |  |
| - 38 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities during 1921. End of month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{17}^{18}$ Julv. 1, 1914-1012, to Jun |  |  | 30, | 1014-100 |  |  |  | ${ }_{28}$ Millions. |  |  |  |

The foreign index numbers published on the preceding page are constructed by various foreign statistical offices and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable. References to the Bulletins in which these are described may be found in the January, 1923, issue.

Index numbers showing the price levels of separate groups of commodities in the United States and a few foreign countries are presented helow and on the following page. Group index numbers for the other countries are published only occasionally, but such figures may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics at any time upon request.

A comparative summary table showing the board's international index for the United States, England, France, Canada, and Japan appears on page 1287. Group index numbers, computed as part of this international series, will also be found on that page.

The page showing foreign wholesale price index numbers by commodity groups, usually appearing in the Bulletin, has been discontinued. The board will continue its record of these monthly group index numbers and will gladly furnish them upon request.
group index numbers-unted states-commodities in buread of labor statisitcs index regrouped by federal reserve board.

| Year and month. | Raw materials. |  |  |  |  | Producers' goods. <br> (117) | Consumers' goods.(199) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { commodi- } \\ & \text { ties. } \\ & (404) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Crops. <br> (21) | Animal products. <br> (21) | Forest products. <br> (11) | Mineral products. <br> (35) | Total raw ma. terials. <br> (88) |  |  |  |
| 1913. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1919. | 251 | 221 | 211 | 179 | 217 | 179 | 211 | 206 |
| 1920. | 255 | 186 | 311 | 236 | 228 | 215 | 231 | 226 |
| 1921. | 134 | 110 | 165 | 184 | 142 | 135 | 159 | 147 |
| 1922.. | 145 | 125 | 185 | 207 | 158 | 128 | 151 | 149 |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. | 147 | 132 | 204 | 218 | 166 | 135 | 152 | 154 |
| November. | 160 | 129 | 207 | 209 | 166 | 136 | 155 | 156 |
| December. . | 161 | 128 | 210 | 208 | 167 | 135 | 157 | 156 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| fanuary.. | 164 | 125 | 215 | 213 | 168 | 136 | 155 | 156 |
| February. | 170 | 123 | 220 | 207 | 167 | 141 | 155 | 157 |
| March..... | 174 | 123 | 227 | 202 | 167 | 148 | 156 | 159 |
| April..... | 172 | 123 | 232 | 198 | 166 | 150 | 157 | 159 |
| May........ | 167 | 122 | 226 | 189 | 161 | 148 | 156 | 156 |
| June........ | 165 | 119 | 215 | 184 | 158 | 144 | 155 | 153 |
| July ...... | 154 | 120 | 209 | 179 | 153 | 141 | 154 | 151 |
| August ..... | 152 | 125 | 203 | 177 | 153 | 137 | 154 | 150 |
| September.. | 163 | 131 | 196 | 176 | 158 | 139 | 158 | 154 |
| October..... | 172 | 122 | 197 | 171 | 155 | 139 | 159 | 153 |

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS-UNITED STATES-BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

| Year and month. | Farm products. <br> (56) | Foods. <br> (110) | Cloths and clothing. <br> (65) | Fuel and lighting. <br> (20) | Metals and metal products. <br> (37) | Buildine materials. <br> (41) | Chemicals and drugs. <br> (43) | House furnishing goods. <br> (31) | Miscellaneous. <br> (25) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Au } \\ \text { commod- } \\ \text { ities. } \\ (404) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1919. | 231 | 207 | 253 | 181 | 162 | 201 | 169 | 184 | 175 | 200 |
| 1920. | 218 | 220 | 295 | 241 | 192 | 264 | 200 | 254 | 196 | 226 |
| 1921. | 124 | 144 | 180 | 199 | 129 | 165 | 136 | 195 | 128 | 147 |
| 1922. | 133 | 138 | 181 | 218 | 122 | 168 | 124 | 176 | 117 | 149 |
| 1822. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. | 138 | 140 | 188 | 226 | 135 | 183 | 124 | 176 | 120 | 154 |
| November. | 143 | 143 | 192 | 218 | 133 | 185 | 127 | 179 | 122 | 156 |
| December. | 145 | 144 | 194 | 216 | 131 | 185 | 130 | 182 | 122 | 156 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 143 | 140 | 196 | 218 | 133 | 188 | 131 | 184 | 124 | 156 |
| February. | 142 | 141 | 199 | 212 | 139 | 192 | 132 | 184 | 126 | 157 |
| March.... | 143 | 143 | 201 | 206 | 149 | 198 | 135 | 185 | 127 | 159 |
| April.... | 141 | 144 | 205 | 200 | 154 | 204 | 136 | 187 | 126 | 159 |
| May..... | 139 | 144 | 201 | 190 | 152 | 202 | 134 | 187 | 125 | 156 |
| June . | 138 | 142 | 198 | 186 | 148 | 194 | 131 | 187 | 123 | 153 |
| July .. | 135 | 141 | 193 | 182 | 145 | 190 | 128 | 187 | 121 | 151 |
| Angust | 138 | 141 | 193 | 178 | 145 | 185 | 127 | 153 | 120 | 150 |
| Sentember | 144 | 147 | 202 | 176 | 144 | 182 | 128 | 183 | 121 | 154 |
| October.. | 144 | 148 | 199 | 172 | 142 | 182 | 129 | 183 | 120 | 153 |

## COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

In the following tables are presented statistics showing the trend of retail food prices and cost of living in the United States and certain other countries. Descriptions of these index numbers were given in the Bulletins for January and April, 1923. Wherever possible the index numbers have been shifted to a July, 1914, base, instead of being shown on the different pases used in the original computations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES.


COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS.


## INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

UNITED KINGDOM.

| Year and month. | PRODUCTION. |  |  |  | Raw cotton, visible supply. ${ }^{8}$ | EXPORTS. |  |  | IMPORTS. |  |  | TRANSPORTATION. |  |  |  | Unem- <br> ployed <br> among <br> 12,000,- <br> 000 in - <br> sured persons. ${ }^{6}$ | Unem- <br> ployed <br> among <br> trade <br> union- <br> ists. | Net of indus. trial com- <br> panies. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Coal. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pig } \\ \text { iron. } \end{gathered}$ | Steel ingots and castings. | Finished steel. |  | Iron and <br> steel <br> manu- <br> fac- <br> tures. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cot- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { manut- } \\ \text { fac- } \\ \text { tures. } \end{gathered}$ | Coal. | Raw cotton. | Raw wool. | Raw wet hides. | Vessels under con-struction. | Vessels clearing with cargo. | British railways. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Net tonmiles, freight | Total freight receipts. |  |  |  |
|  | Long | Long | Long | Long |  | Long | Square | Long |  |  |  | Gross | $N e t$ | Ton | E ster- | Per | Per | Per |
| Monthly av: | tons 1 | tons. 1 | tons. | tons. | Bales. ${ }^{1}$ | tons. 1 | yards. ${ }^{2}$ | tons. ${ }^{1}$ | $L b s .2$ | $L b s{ }^{2}$ | Lbs. ${ }^{1}$ | tons. ${ }^{1}$ | tons. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | miles. 2 | ling. ${ }^{1}$ | cent. | cent. | cent. |
| 1913. | 23,953 | 855 | 639 |  |  | 414 | -596 | 6, 117 | 181 | 67 | 7,757 | 2,003 | 5,652 |  |  |  | 2.1 | 11.7 |
| 1920. | 19, 108 | 670 | 756 | 646 | 1,397 | 271 | 374 | 2,078 | 158 | 73 | 4,508 | 3, 603 | 3,049 | 1,546 |  |  | 2.4 | 15.2 |
| 1921. | 18,388 | 218 | 302 | 238 | 1,234 | 142 | 244 | 2,055 | 98 110 | 63 | 5,367 | 3,313 | 3,033 | 1,108 | 9,132 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 10.3 |
| 1922. | 20,996 | 408 | 486 | 349 | 1,064 | 283 | 352 | 5,350 | 119 | 92 | 5,500 | 1,810 | 4,975 | 1,401 | 9,636 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 7.0 |
| October. | 21,207 | 482 | 565 | 393 | 865 | 347 | 357 | 6, 195 | 128 | 60 | 5, 701 |  | 5,588 | 1,545 | 9,922 | 12.3 | 14.0 | 9.1 |
| November. | 21, 712 | 494 | 601 | 410 | 1,056 | 372 | 402 | 6,571 | 183 | 60 | 6, 160 |  | 5,653 | 1,568 | 9,954 | 12.7 | 14.2 |  |
| December.. | 5 25,841 | 534 | 546 | 407 | 1,138 | 341 | 364 | 5,955 | 205 | 70 | 5,711 | 1,469 | 5,145 | 1,429 | 8,387 | 12.6 | 14.0 |  |
| 1923. | 21,219 | 568 | 634 | 480 | 1,123 | 353 | 404 | 5,612 | 135 | 98 | 5,041 |  | 5,281 | 1,616 | 9,828 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 9.8 |
| February. | 22,247 | 543 | 707 | 507 | I, 104 | 318 | 346 | 5,903 | 130 | 84 | 3,955 |  | 4,985 | 1,505 | 9,183 | 12.2 | 13.1 |  |
| March... | - 27, 577 | 634 | 803 | 568 | 1,024 | 368 | 340 | 7,180 | 124 | 78 | 4,768 | 1,492 | 6,043 | 1,695 | 10,345 | 11.5 | 12.3 |  |
| April. | 21, 264 | 652 | 749 | 513 | 871 | 387 | 320 | 6,840 | 63 | 93 | 4,299 |  | 5,980 | 1,530 | 9, 353 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 9.8 |
| May....... | 20,464 | 714 | 821 | 537 | 762 | 425 | 444 | 7,684 | 54 | 90 | 5,520 |  | 6,270 | 1,598 | 9,470 | 11.2 | 11.3 |  |
| June........ | - 28,021 | 693 | 768 | 528 | 602 | 365 | 305 | 6,589 | 36 | 80 | 5,460 | 1,338 | 6,339 | 1,606 | 9, 159 | 11.3 | 11.1 |  |
| July......... | 26,060 | 655 | 640 | 443 | 535 | 308 | 320 | 6,767 | 46 | 40 | 8,476 |  | 5,540 | 1,473 | 8,623 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 8.9 |
| August ... | 19,108 | 600 | 568 | 440 | 451 | 324 | 333 | 6,580 | 55 | 34 | 12,666 |  | 5,833 |  |  | 11.8 | 11.4 |  |
| September.. | ${ }^{6} 26,925$ | 559 | 695 |  | 538 | 334 | 348 | 6,316 | 63 | 23 | 6, 890 | 1,271 | 6,080 |  |  | 11.7 | 11.3 |  |
| October.... | 22,507 | 593 | 702 |  | 618 | 389 | 375 | 7,433 | 175 | 26 | 10,456 |  | 6,534 |  |  | 11.7 | 10.9 | ....... |

I In thousands; 000 ornitted.
${ }^{2}$ In millions; 000,000 omitted.
${ }^{8}$ Figures for end of the month.
5 Figures for 5 weeks.
4 Expressed in yards.
6 Figures subsequent to May, 1922, have been revised to include a due proportion of claimants to benefit in respeet to systematic short time previously not included. Difierences from former results are usually less than 0.5 of 1 per cent.

FRANCE.

| Year and month. | production. |  | Cotton stock atHavre. Harre. | EXPORTS. | imports. |  |  |  | transportation. |  |  | Unem-ployedreceivingmunicipalaid inParis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pig iron. | Crude |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { volume. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. volume. | $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Raw } \\ \text { cotton for } \\ \text { consump- } \\ \text { tion. } \end{array}$ | Raw silk for consump- tion. | Coal for consumption. | Vessels cleared. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { daile } \\ \text { freight } \\ \text { car } \\ \text { oadings. } \end{gathered}$ | Receipt pal rail ways. |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {afetric }}$ | Metric |  | Metric | Metric | Metric | Metric | ${ }^{\text {M }}$ ctric |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly average: 1913....... |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { tonss } \\ s, 391}}{ }$ | Baless.1,4 |  |  | tons. | ${ }_{\text {tons. }}^{629}$ |  | Tons ${ }_{\text {2,176 }}$ | Number. | Francs. ${ }^{1}$ <br> 165, 892 | Number. |
| 1920............ | 286 | 254 | 225 | 1,071 | 4,211 | 19,577 | 390 | 2,005 | 1,412 |  | 479,894 | 30,222 |
| ${ }_{1922}^{1921 . . .}$ | ${ }_{427}^{280}$ | 255 373 | 169 148 | 1,333 1,885 |  | - 16,666 | 206 480 | 1,872 |  |  |  | $\underset{ }{20,671} 1$ |
| 1922..... | 427 | 373 | 148 |  | 4,281 | 21,923 | 480 | 1,881 | 2, 229 | 31,107 | 557, 194 | 1,679 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1922 . \\ \text { September... } \end{array}$ | 462 | 407 | 99 | 2,415 |  | 17,302 | 550 | 1,692\% |  |  |  |  |
| October. | 503 513 | 430 410 | 131 158 158 | 2,474 <br> 2,034 | ${ }_{\substack{4,535 \\ 4,577}}^{4,50}$ | 27,877 <br> 20,387 | 722 <br> 526 | 1, 1,768 | 2,336 | 年, 56,185 | 563,314 <br> 532,152 | ${ }_{285}^{272}$ |
| Nocember....... | 513 | 414 | 197 | 2,429 | 4,930 | 36,468 | ${ }_{436}$ | 2, 177 | 2,366 | 55,848 | - 6931,539 | 414 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 486 | 408 | 203 | 1,896 | 4,111 | 33,275 | 238 | 1,888 | 4, 2,146 | 54, 432 | 484,566 | 188 |
| February | 306 316 | 290 316 | 169 | 2,490 1 1 1823 | 3, 4,884 | 18,405 | 238 285 | ${ }_{2}^{1,732}$ | 1,892 2,467 | 55, 890 | 496,581 | 668 588 |
| Aprll. | 350 | 355 | 102 | 1,513 | 4,175 | 17, 270 | 176 | 1,927 | 2,485 | 54,930 | 647, 472 | ${ }_{354}$ |
| May.... | 393 | 388 | 星 | 1,880 | 4,502 | 17,093 | 298 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 193$ | 2,832 | ${ }^{54,272}$ | 523,097 | 199 |
| June... | 447 | $\begin{array}{r}427 \\ 400 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64 | 1,799 1 1,921 | 4,932 | +12,550 | ${ }_{205}^{276}$ | $\stackrel{2,561}{2,473}$ | 2,804 2,817 | 56,757 | 542, 148 | 1171 |
| Jugust............... | ${ }_{4 \times 6}^{436}$ | 452 | 47 26 | ${ }_{1}^{1,645}$ | ¢ | 12,497 | 205 610 | 2,43 2,239 | 2,841 | - 54,541 | 538,709 580,796 | 171 |
| September........... | 482 | 446 | 48 | 2,681 | 5,063 | 11,101 | 971 | 2,946 | 2,592 | 58,631 | 768,916 | 111 |
| October............. |  |  | 64 | 2,170 | 4,360 | 32,379 | 1,137 | 2,272 | 2,800 | 60,517 | 600,615 | 52 |

${ }^{1}$ In thousands; 000 omitted.
3 End of the month figure.
Railways included are: State Railways, Paris-Lyon-Méditerranee, Nord, Orléans, Est, Midi, Alsace-Lorraine, and Gullaume-Luxembourg.
4 Bale of 50 kilograms.

- Figures do not include Lorraine.

6 Excludes the Alsace-Lorraine and Guillaume-Luxembourg Railways.

${ }^{1}$ In thousands; 000 omitted. $\quad 2$ In millions; 000,000 omitted. $\quad{ }^{3}$ A verage for four weeks only. $\quad$ Average for three weeks only.

## JAPAN.

| Year and month. | PRODOCTION. 1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Raw } \\ & \text { silk } \\ & \text { stoks, } \\ & \text { Yoko- } \\ & \text { hamas } \\ & \text { mar- } \\ & \text { ket. } \end{aligned}$ | EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  | mPORTS. |  |  | transportation. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cotton yarns. | Silk fabrics habutaye). | Paper. |  | Silk, raw. | Silk fabrics taye). | Cotton yarns. | Sheetings and shirtlngs, gray. | Green tea. | Raw cotton, ginned. | Wool. | Iron plates and sheets. | Vessels cleared in forelgo trade. | Freight carried on State rallways. | Roceipts of State rallways. |
| Monthly average: | Bales. | Hiki. ${ }^{2}$ | Pounds. | Bales. | Piculs. | Piculs. | Piculs. | Yards. ${ }^{1}$ | Piculs. 1 | Piculs. 1 | Piculs. | Piculs. | Tons. | Ton | Yem. |
| 1913........ |  |  |  |  | 16,857 | 2,302 | 113, 374 | 7,921 |  | 537 | 13, 162 | 132 | 2,075 | 2,023 | 11,728 |
| 1920. | 151 |  |  | 53, 111 | 14, 5577 | 2, 264 | 74,839 | 28, 465 | 14,357 | 648 | 46,918 | 528 | 2, 216 | 4,548 | 27, 889 |
| 1921. | 151 | 149 | 42, 445 | 58, 477 44,832 | 21,838 | 1,702 | 73,065 98,516 | 23, 210 | 9,240 16,619 | 720 | 22, 278 | ${ }_{5}^{312}$ | 2,324 | 4,342 | 31,182 33,864 |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July.... | 183 | 159 | 53,734 | 45, 848 | 34,541 | 1,793 | 51,660 | 25,284 | 28,243 | 433 | 37,431 | 872 | 2,987 | 4,641 | 32,977 |
| August. | 179 | 116 | 54, 553 | 56, 032 | 36, 196 | 2,017 | 40,075 | 22,343 | 39,512 | 731 | 29,936. | 697 | 3, 119 | 4,489 | 33,944 |
| Septemb | 179 | 121 | 53,326 | 48, 810 | 35,959 | 1,686 | 68,773 | 17,668 | 30,677 | 766 | 17,559 | 351 | 2, 849 | 4,502 | 32,464 |
| October. | 193 |  |  | 48, 473 | 35,970 | 1, 839 | 118, 431 | 25, 259 | 22,118 | 330 | 18, 994 | 332 | 2,784 | 4,920 | 35, 374 |
| November | 199 | 123 | 54, 340 | 75, 419 | 26, 804 | 1,253 | 101,406 | 22,537 | 16, 244 | 839 | 47, 469 | 240 | 2,895 | 4,884 | 32,882 |
| December. | 190 | 117 | 56,306 | 68, 304 | 31, 133 | 1,608 | 129,466 | 29,463 | 15, 533 | 805 | 46, 182 | 131 | 3,049 | 5,189 | 33,041 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1923 . \\ \text { January } \end{array}$ | 175 | 116 | 57,119 | 47,394 | 14,985 | 717 | 73,769 | 22,983 | 2,149 | 885 | 53,380 | 152 | 2,771 | 4,496 | 30,160 |
| February | 183 | 90 | 57,637 | 30,900 | 25,399 | 1,129 | 54,298 | 24,431 | 2,914 | 916 | 35,093 | 239 | 2,589 | 4,380 | 28,909 |
| March. | 189 | 124 | 61,624 | 30,714 | 16, 928 | 738 | 98,505 | 30,499 | 2,193 | 1,126 | 94,970 | 299 | 3,315 | 5,414 | 37,513 |
| April. | 196 | 73 | 63, 593 | 26,783 | 27,696 | 862 | 98,376 | 33,003 | 1,650 | 880 | 75,727 | 258 | 2,916 |  | 42,405 |
| May.. | 195 | 117 | 64,801 | 33.474 | 16,797 | 672 | 72, 292 | 29,895 | 6,645 | 944 | 61,999 | 411 | 3,330 |  |  |
| June. | 193 | 97 | 63,229 | 36,923 | 17, 207 | 950 |  |  | 31,611 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July.... | 182 | 116 | 62,341 | 49, 172 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | 170 | 129 |  | 46,771 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oeptober.. | 144 | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. |  |  |  | 37,198 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^9]- One hiki equals two pieces.
A. pleul varies from 133 to 140 pounds avoirdupois.


1 Figures for first 4 months not available. Average based on 8 months.
Not including coal for reparations account.
Includes linters.
I Includes manganese ore.

- In thousands; 000 omitted.

Average based on 6 months.
7 Coal-production figures only.
SWEDEN.

| Year and month. | PRODUCTION. |  | EXPORTS. |  | tmports. | tranbrortation. |  |  | Unemployed workmen per 100 vacancies. | Buslnese fallures. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pig tron. | Iron and steel Ingots. | Unplaned boards. | Paper pulp. | Coal. | Vessels entered with cargo. | Vessels cleared with cargo. | Freight carried on State railways. |  |  |
| Monthly average: | Metric tons. 1 | setric tone. ${ }^{1}$ | Cubic meters. 1 | Metric tons. ${ }^{1}$ | Metric tons. 1 | Net tons. 1 | Net tons. ${ }^{1}$ | Mretric tons. 1 | Number. | Number. |
| 1913........... | - 61 |  | - 328 |  | 408 | 1,147 | Net 1,147 | tons. 830 | 112 | - 317 |
| 1920.... | 39 | 37 | 306 | 73 | 234 | 677 | 692 | 991 | 107 | 196 |
| 1921...... | 28 | 17 | 162 | 49 | 122 | 519 | 482 | 689 | 276 | 432 |
| 1922...... | 22 | 28 | 320 | 87 | 220 | 594 | 642 | 681 | 290 | 388 |
| $\frac{1922 .}{\text { September.... }}$ | 22 | 31 | 508 | 113 | 229 | 684 |  |  | 155 | 371 |
| October....... | 23 | 31 | 494 | 144 | 270 | ${ }^{699}$ | 822 | 799 | 177 | 335 |
| November..... | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ | 34 | 465 | 189 | 302 | 705 | 751 | 798 | 269 | 353 |
| December....... | 28 | 29 | 384 | 156 | 346 | 655 | 671 | 635 | 321 | 309 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 22 | 15 | 87 | 41 | 227 | 679 | 639 | 643 | 346 | 387 |
| February. | 10 | 0.4 | 45 | 12 | 201 | 603 | 517 | 869 | 308 | 338 |
| Msrch.... | 10 | 1 | 38 | 9 | 218 | 783 | 729 | 785 | 231 | 322 |
| April....... | 10 | 2 | 74 | 18 | 243 | 718 | 720 | 747 | 165 | 273 |
| May................ | 12 | 2 | 311 | 98 | 363 | 756 | 932 | 702 | 135 | 30 |
| June ....... | 10 | 2 | 442 | 84 | 310 | 826 | 1,168 | 696 | 146 | 305 |
| July.... | 10 | 2 | 364 | 92 | 270 | 785 | 1,080 | 755 | 141 | 261 |
| August ............ | 30 | 37 | 352 | 93 | 309 | 881 | 1,067 | 830 | 140 | 217 |
| September.......... | 39 | 54 | 308 | 79 | 404 | 880 | 1,027 | 794 | 126 | 28 |
| October ............. |  |  | 362 | 99 | 383 |  |  |  | 129 | 23 |

IIn thousands; 000 omitted.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

In the following tables are presented figures from official sources showing the monthly value of the foreign trade of a group of European countries, Canada, Brazil, India, Japan, and the United States:

## FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

[In thousands of pounds sterling.]

| Year and month. | imports. |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re- } \\ \text { exports. } \end{gathered}$ | Total exports and reexports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, drink, abd tobac | Raw materials and articles mainly factured. factured. | Articles wholly or mainly manufactured. | Miscel- <br> laneous, including parcel post. | Total. | Food, drink, and tobacco. | Raw mate- rialsand articles mainly unmanu- factured | Articles wholly or mainly manufactured. | Miscellaneous, including parcel post. | Total. |  |  |
| Monthly average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{24,184}$ | 23, 485 | 16,134 | 259 | 64, 061 | 2,716 | 5,825 | 34,281 | ${ }^{949}$ | 43,770 | 9,131 | 52,901 |
| 1920 | 63, 47 47 | -59, 29.598 | 18,188 20,421 | 268 | 161,387 90,458 | 4,245 | 12,297 | 98,312 49,055 | 1,126 | 111, 200 | 18,563 8,921 | 129,769 67,526 |
| 1922 | 39,429 | 24,853 | 19,160 | 261 | 83,660 | 3, 027 | 8,501 | 47, 451 | 1,062 | 60,041 | 8,648 | 68,680 |
| 1922. | 38,617 | 26, 409 | 19,726 | 262 | 85,015 | 3,066 | 9,211 | 47.010 | 1,112 | 60,399 | 8,277 | 68,676 |
| November | 45, 501 | 30, 223 | 19,587 | 290 | 95, 600 | 3,408 | 10,101 | 51,964 | 1,018 | 66,491 | 9,148 | 75.639 |
| December | 42, 292 | 32, 499 | 19,838 | 283 | 94, 912 | 2, 796 | 9,493 | 44, 932 | 1,662 | 58,883 | 8,479 | 67,362 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 47,398 | 30, 288 | 21,707 | 307 | 99, 700 | 3, 364 | 9,372 | 53, 135 | 1,068 |  | 9,798 | 76. 737 |
| February | 37,141 | 26,739 | 19,462 | 513 | 83, 855 | 2,864 | 9,470 | 44.324 | 852 | 57,510 | 9,823 | 67,333 |
| March | 40, 726 | 27,732 | 21, 226 | 338 | 90,022 | 2, 646 | 11,564 | 45, 935 | 776 | 60, 921 | 9,086 | 70, 006 |
| April. | 41,772 | 22,939 | 21,446 | 260 | 86,417 | 3,224 | 11,717 | 46,922 | 1,009 | 62,871 | 12,429 | 75,300 |
| May. | 43,631 | 23.741 | 21, 562 | 544 | 89,479 | 3, 851 | 14.041 | 52.901 | 861 | 71,555 | 11,773 | 83,328 |
| June. | 44,087 | 23,652 | 21,179 | 390 | 89,308 | 3,940 | 11,540 | 46,534 | 870 | 62, 884 | 10.955 | $73 . \times 38$ |
| July. | 35, 188 | 20,991 | 20,272 | 368 | 76, 818 | 3,131 | 10,835 | 44,734 | 803 | 59,504 | 8,800 | 68,304 |
| August | 44,070 | 22,338 | 21,774 | 561 | 88, 743 | 3,428 | 10,223 | 45,446 | 1,006 | 60,103 | 6,129 | 66,232 |
| September | 38, 150 | 23,579 | 20,874 | ${ }_{562}^{662}$ | 83,266 | 4,010 | 9,821 | 48, 937 | 1,068 | 63, 836 | 8,110 | 71,947 |
| October | 44,828 | 30,879 | 23,674 | 534 | 99,915 | 4,780 | 11,585 | 53,882 | 1,077 | 71,323 | 11,147 | 82,470 |

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

| Year and month. | IMPORTS. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In thousands of francs. |  |  |  | In sands of metric tons. | In thousands of francs. |  |  |  |  | In thousands of metric tons. |
|  | Food. | $\underset{\text { materials. }}{\text { Raw }}$ | Manufactured articles. | Total. |  | Food. | $\underset{\text { materials. }}{\mathrm{Raw}}$ | Manufactured articles. | Parcel post. | Total. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 151,465 | 2, ${ }^{41296.144}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138,169 \\ 1,072,787 \end{array}$ | 701,778 $4,158,741$ | 3,685 | 69,908 217,733 | 154,841 509,485 | 301,421 $1,413,548$ | 47, 182 100,479 | $\begin{array}{r} 573,351 \\ 2,241,245 \end{array}$ | 1,840 1,071 |
| 19218 | 479,026 | , 950,746 | -409,220 | 1, 8388,992 | 3, 165 | 172, 571 | 340,967 | 1,029, 701 | 104,470 | 1,647,709 | 1, 333 |
| $1922{ }^{3}$ | 483, 334 | 1,170,678 | 337, 705 | 1, 991,717 | 4,281 | 160,067 | 453,656 | 988, 349 | 118,094 | 1, 720, 166 | 1,885 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1922 .{ }^{3} \\ \text { September...... } \end{array}$ | 473,960 | 1,084,465 | 322,698 | 1,881,123 | 4,138 | 138,537 | 554,409 | 1,085,776 | 80,036 | 1,858,758 |  |
| October... | 565,000 | 1,178,000 | 338,000 | 2,081,000 | 4,535 | 188,000 | 618,000 | 1,129,000 | 137,000 | 2,072,000 | 2,474 |
| November | 516,586 | 1, 478, 424 | 353,235 | 2,348, 245 | 4,577 | 196, 112 | 537, 370 | 856, 421 | 116,596 | 1, 706, 499 | 2,034 |
| December | 628,705 | 1,903, 975 | 390, 616 | 2,923,296 | 4,930 | 249,079 | 1,185,596 | 1,119, 980 | 224, 292 | 2, 778, 947 | 2,429 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 457, 976 | 1,374, 222 | 312,096 | 2, 144, 294 | 4, 111 | 187.004 | 434,786 | 944, 740 | 129,368 | 1, 695,898 | 1,896 |
| February | 551, 134 | $1,445,337$ $1,508,160$ | 346,543 <br> 364,624 | $2,343,014$ $2,486,737$ | 3, 884 4,087 | 242.045 243,551 | 729,853 728,243 | 1, 235, 588 | 121,373 122,962 | $2,328,858$ $2,474,378$ | 2,490 1,822 |
| April: | 582, 489 | 1, 628, 170 | 349, 539 | 2, 560,198 | 4,175 |  | 728, 243 | 1,376,622 | 122,902 | 2, $2,474,895$ | 1,513 |
| May. | 599, 368 | 1,611,688 | 385, 825 | 2,596, 881 | 4,502 | 271. 206 | 810, 836 | 1, 455, 389 | 137,614 | 2,675,045 | 1, 880 |
| June. | 569,370 | 1,654, 438 | 334, 528 | 2,558,336 | 4,932 | 252,543 | 768, 803 | 1, 321, 161 | 136, 884 | 2, 479, 391 | 1,799 |
| July. | 603, 994 | 1,657, 197 | 354, 457 | 2, 615, 448 | 4,864 | 279,663 | 760,815 | 1,276, 251 | 107,052 | 2,423,781 | 1,921 |
| August | 645.454 | 1,635, 462 | 352, 301 | 2,633, 217 | 4,803 | 249,201 | 701,641 | $1,497,144$ | 94, 834 | 2,542,820 | 1,645 |
| September | 604,277 | 1,651,515 | 357, 584 | 2,613,376 | 5,063 | 222,138 | 682,877 | 1,380,043 | 149,587 | 2, 434,645 | 2,681 |
| October.. | 722,000 | 1,997, 000 | 350,000 | 3,069,000 | 4,360 | 295,000 | 826,000 | 1,517,000 | 176,000 | 2,814,000 | 2,170 |

[^10]FOREIGN TRADE OF DENMARK, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, CANADA, BRAZIL, INDIA, AND JAPAN.

| Year and month. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Denmark. } \\ & \text { (In millions of } \\ & \text { troner.) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Italy. } \\ & \text { (In millions of } \\ & \text { lire.) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Netherlands. (In millions of guilders.) |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sweden. } \\ \text { (In millions of } \\ \text { Kronor.) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada. } \\ \text { (In millions of } \\ \text { dollars.) } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Brazil. } \\ \text { (In millions of } \\ \text { milreis. }) \end{gathered}$ |  | India.(In millions ofrupees.) |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Japan. } \\ \text { (In } \\ \text { yen. } \\ \text { milions of }}}{ }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ports. }}{\text { Im- }}$ | Exports. | $\underset{\text { ports. }}{\text { Im- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ex- } \\ & \text { ports. } \end{aligned}$ | Im- | Exports. | Im- | Exports. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Im- } \\ \text { ports. } \end{gathered}$ | Exports. | Im- | Exports. | Im- | Exports. | $\underset{\text { ports. }}{\operatorname{Imm}_{-}}$ | Exports. |
| Monthly average: 1913 |  | 60 |  | 210 |  |  |  |  | 55 | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1920. | 262 | 151 | 12,235 | 981 | 278 | 142 | 281 | 191 | 111 | 109 | 174 | 146 | 173 | 272 | 195 | $\stackrel{53}{62}$ |
| 1921. | 137 | 124 | 11,439 | 690 | 187 | 114 | 106 | 91 | 67 | 68 | 141 | 142 | 280 | 214 | 135 | 104 |
| 1922.. | 126 | 103 | 1,311 | 776 | 169 | 102 | 97 | 97 | 64 | 75 | 138 | 194 | 201 | 244 | 158 | 136 |
| $1922 .$ | 135 | 122 |  | 747 |  |  |  |  | 60 | 73 | 132 |  | 182 | 216 |  | 150 |
| October. | 148 | 112 | 1,399 | 889 | 187 | 112 | 118 | 122 | 67 | 104 | 202 | 299 | 229 | 216 | 135 | 150 |
| November. | 132 | 120 | 1,248 | 1,046 | 172 | 104 | 111 | 128 | 76 | 132 | 169 | 237 | 207 | 289 | 116 | 139 |
| December. | 143 | 110 | 1,918 | 1,014 | 163 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 70 | 112 | 186 | 250 | 192 | 281 | 143 | 158 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 143 | 108 | 1,060 | 789 | 173 | 91 | 88 | 65 | 68 | 66 | 183 | 248 | 214 | 295 | 150 | 95 |
| February | 153 | 118 | 1,572 | 750 | 162 | 95 | 88 | 49 | 65 | 59 | 142 | 251 | 194 | 317 | 156 | 123 |
| March. | 168 | 135 | 1,496 | 887 | 165 | 107 | 109 | 81 | 92 | 78 | 222 | 283 | 186 | 327 | 197 | 121 |
| April. | 108 | 115 | 1,389 | 731 | 170 | 97 | 115 | 62 | 68 | 54 | 177 | 220 | 211 | 307 | 188 | 150 |
| May. | 154 | 134 | 1,587 | 785 | 160 | 104 | 111 | 105 | 84 | 76 | 185 | 223 | 193 | 301 | 203 | 115 |
| June. | 141 | 136 | 1,956 | 943 | 160 | 98 | 111 | 112 | 85 | 96 | 158 | 194 | 180 | 299 | 208 | 110 |
| July.. | 166 | 127 | 1,008 | 796 | 157 | 96 | 103 | 105 | 77 | 84 | 184 | 179 | 164 | 261 | 159 | 119 |
| August | 172 | 140 | 1,471 | 836 | 151 | 108 | 113 | 112 | 79 | 81 | 167 | 287 | 170 | 234 |  |  |
| September | 169 | 135 |  |  | 167 | 130 | 127 | 111 | 71 | 69 |  |  | 187 | 234 |  | 74 |
| October. |  |  |  |  | 193 | 126 | 140 | 118 | 76 | 101 |  |  |  |  | 142 | 136 |

${ }^{2}$ Dutch figures for 1913 not comparable with later figures.
${ }^{3}$ Based on 1920 value units.
${ }^{3}$ Based on 1921 value units.
FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STAGE OF MANUFACTURE.
[In thousands of dollars.]

| Year and month. | Gold. | Silver. | IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  | Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Food- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Food. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Crude | stuffs | Food- | Manu- | Manu- |  |  |  | Crude | stuffs | Food- | Manu- | Manu- |  |
|  |  |  | ate- |  |  | tures |  |  |  |  | mate- | in | stuff |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | for | condi- |  | for | ready |  |  |  | or |  |  | for |  |  |
|  |  |  | use in | tion | wholly | further | read | man- |  |  | use in | condi- | whorly | further | $\underset{\text { for }}{\text { read }}$ | mer- |
|  |  |  | manu- | and | manu- | use in | con- |  |  |  | manu- | and | manu- | use in | con- | dise. ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  | factur- | food | fac- | manu- | sump- |  |  |  | factur- | food | fac- | mactur- | sump- |  |
|  |  |  | ing. | ani- | tured. | ing. | tion. |  |  |  | ing. | ani- | tured. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { actur } \\ & \text { ing. } \end{aligned}$ | tion. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monthly average: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1913. |  |  | 50,414 | 18,399 | 16,529 | 28, 354 |  |  |  |  | 64,072 |  |  |  |  | 207,002 |
| 1920. | 34,756 | 7,338 | 145, 995 | 48, 136 | 103, 178 | 66,871 | 73,060 | 439, 873 | 26,841 | 9,468 | 155, 897 | 76, 499 | 93,050 | 79,875 | 267,071 | 685, 668 |
| 1921. | 57, 606 | 5,270 | 71,087 | 25, 345 | 30,737 | 28,672 | 51, 587 | 209, 929 | 1,991 | 4,298 | 82,002 | 57, 681 | 55, 809 | 33, 323 | 135,450 | 373, 761 |
| 1922. | 22,919 | 5,899 | 96,756 | 27, 484 | 32, 284 | 46, 056 | 55, 246 | 259,397 | 3,073 | 5,236 | 81,780 | 38,219 | 48,999 | 36,481 | 107, 693 | 319,315 |
| $1922 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November. | 18,308 | 5,855 | 111, 146 | 31, 650 | 30,289 | 65, 67. | 71,746 | 345, 104 | 17, 592 | 3,269 | 133, | 40,798 | 47,921 | 32,940 | 110, 190 | 370, 719 |
| December | 26,440 | 7,848 | 123,937 | 31, 221 | 36, 106 | 58, 097 | 58,309 | 293, | 3, 710 | ${ }^{\text {, }}$ |  | 38, 01 | 51,41 | 35,850 | 113, 275 | 380,000 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 32, 820 | 5, 825 | 139,085 | 28,613 | 31,269 | 64,649 | 63,935 | 329, 245 | 8,472 | 6,921 | 102,073 | 24, 217 | 50,741 | 43, 235 | 109,618 | 335,417 |
| February | 8, 383 | 3,792 | 127,467 | 28, 59 | 38,641 | 55,413 | 52, 320 | 303, 465 | 1,399 | 2,191 | 77, 207 | 27, 167 | 49,807 | 39, 382 | 107,760 | 306, 957 |
| March.............. | 15,951 | 4, 626 | 144, 657 | 38, 2988 | 71, 024 | 73, 047 | 69,830 | 398, 178 | 10, 392 | 4,732 | 79, 913 | 19,364 | 55, 025 | 45, 978 | 132,420 | 341,377 |
| April............... | -9,188 | 4, 462 | 144,710 | 32,866 2889 | 60,360 59 593 | ${ }^{64}{ }^{64} 821$ | 62,400 | 364,230 372,545 | 855 | 4,336 <br> 3 | 71, 130 | 17, 736 | 50, 801 | 49, 916 | 128, 493 | 325, 492 |
| June. | 19,434 | 6,066 | 117,999 | 24,657 | 53,328 | 62, 422 | 61,435 | 320, 257 | 548 | 3,581 | 68, 278 | 21, 336 | 41, 529 | 49,205 | 131, 543 | 316,359 319,957 |
| July. | 27,929 | 10,066 | 107,047 | 23, 784 | 37,590 | 56, 169 | 62, 492 | 287, 434 | 523 | 6,233 | 60, 530 | 19,510 | 37, 517 | 49,337 | 128,640 | 302, 186 |
| August. | 32, 856 | 6,466 | 94,589 | 21, 058 | 33, 010 | 58, 130 | 66,983 | 275, 438 | 2,201 | 7,032 | 65,317 | 23, 898 | 42,635 | 45, 810 | 127,072 | 311, 332 |
| Septemb | 27, 804 | 8,518 | 77, 559 | 26,476 | 33, 324 | 49,185 | 62,941 | 253, 645 | 863 | 8, 123 | 131,500 | 27,056 | 46,608 | 45, 039 | 124, 233 | 381,513 |
| October............ | 29,858 | 6,928 | 92,451 | 31,057 | 48,067 | 57, 504 | 73,554 | 308, 366 | 1,307 | 7,523 | 151,098 | 21,750 | 50,969 | 45,977 | 123,447 | 400, 823 |

Including miscellaneous merchandise imported not shown in the groups.
Including miscellaneous and foreign merchandise exported not shown in the groups.
${ }^{3}$ Imports of merchandise for Sept. 21-Oct. 31.

## FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There are presented below the Federal Reserve Board's series of index numbers designed to reflect relative quantity movements in the foreign trade of the United States. Changes in the level of prices have been allowed for by multiplying the quantities of selected commodities exported or imported each month by fixed 1913 prices. ${ }^{1}$

| Year and month. | EXPORTS. |  |  |  | IMPORTS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Raw materiale. <br> (12) | Produc ers' goods. (10) | Consum. ers' goods. (7) | Total <br> (29) | Raw mate rials. <br> (10) | Pro-ducers' goods. (12) | Con-sumers' goods. <br> (5) | Total. (27) |
| 1013, year... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1910, year... | 88.9 | 155.1 | 183.6 | 115.3 | 157.5 | 192.9 | 147.5 | 168.4 |
| 1020, year... | 92.2 | 158.7 | 133.6 | 107.5 | 135.8 | 227.5 | 138.9 | 168. 8 |
| 1021, year.. | 103. 1 | 116.9 | 124.1 | 108.9 | 113.6 | 162.8 | 141.4 | 135.6 |
| 1022, year... | 89.7 | 108.9 | 135.1 | 101.1 | 157.6 | 253.1 | 143.0 | 189.1 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1922 . \\ \text { January. } \end{array}$ | 82.6 | 104.3 | 129.7 | 94.5 | 118.4 | 228.7 | 135.2 | 160.1 |
| February... | 68.5 | 86.0 | 127.6 | 82.6 | 128.3 | 281.3 | 133.5 | 183.4 |
| March...... | 80.8 | 121.7 | 156.5 | 106.9 | 148.1 | 306.8 | 161.1 | 206.5 |
| April. | 90.5 | 120.9 | 150.5 | 106.0 | 125.5 | 236.1 | 152.0 | 169.1 |
| May. | 78.3 | 128.8 | 155.4 | 99.4 | 144.6 | 227.9 | 168.0 | 177.9 |
| June. | 86.3 | 124.3 | 169.2 | 107.4 | 148.7 | 273.3 | 137.3 | 191.0 |
| July. | 79.1 | 124.0 | 133.5 | 95.0 | 146.9 | 266.3 | 137.5 | 187.7 |
| August..... | 88.8 | 90.0 | 126.3 | 96.7 | 174.2 | 255.5 | 120.3 | 194.2 |
| September . | 91.2 | 98.9 | 111.5 | 96.2 | 183.5 | 244.0 | 133.4 | 196.7 |
| October.... | 122.9 | 96.8 | 121.0 | 119.8 | 155.0 | 241.6 | 138.8 | 172.4 |
| November. | 112.6 | 101.6 | 117.2 | 112.4 | 195.1 | 244.0 | 144.4 | 204.1 |
| December.. | 86.7 | 109.9 | 122.8 | 96.5 | 219.1 | 263.0 | 153.9 | 224.0 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1923 . \\ \text { January } \end{array}$ | 78.8 | 126.5 | 137.3 | 95.8 | 220.4 | 312.2 | 155.3 | 242.3 |
| Februsry... | 62.2 | 133.6 | 129.6 | 83.5 | 197.1 | 249.5 | 156.8 | 209.1 |
| March. | 61.9 | 143.6 | 144.4 | 87.3 | 214.0 | 348.5 | 218.5 | 262.4 |
| April....... | 59.1 | 141.9 | 136.5 | 83.6 | 211.1 | 303.6 | 212.4 | 244.1 |
| May. | 56.0 | 149.4 | 130.8 | 81.0 | 201.1 | 326.6 | 144.7 | 236.4 |
| June | 63.6 | 145.8 | 113.3 | 82.3 | 167.0 | 292.0 | 134.6 | 206.0 |
| July | 57.4 | 159.6 | 106.2 | 77.9 | 156.2 | 198.9 | 121.1 | 165.6 |
| August.... | 69.0 | 149.5 | 127. 1 | 89.2 | 130.1 | 195.1 | 129.3 | 153.0 |
| September | 102.3 | 143.3 | 131.1 | 112.5 | 103.5 | 152.8 | 147.4 | 128.2 |
| October .... | 103.4 | 159.4 | 134.0 | 115.5 | 123.5 | 204.2 | 185.3 | 162.2 |

The October index number of commodities exported rose 2.6 per cent over the September figure, as compared with a rise in September of over 26 per cent above the index number for August. Producers' goods exported show an increase of 11 per cent, accounted for by larger exports of copper wire, cottonseed oil, fuel and gas oil, and gasoline. The slight increase in raw materials was due to increased exports of cotton, copper, and anthracite coal, although these were partly offset by decreased exports of wheat, corn, oats, and barley. The rise in

[^11]consumers' goods was the result of larger exports of wheat flour and cotton cloth.

An increase of 26.5 per cent appears in the index number of commodities imported, following a decrease in September of 16 per cent. Producers' goods rose 33.6 per cent as the result of a recovery in imports of glycerin, nitrate of soda, and rubber. Jute, sisal, and cane sugar also show a decided increase. Consumers' goods rose 25.7 per cent, reflecting the increased imports of cocoa, coffee, and olivé oil. Raw materials rose 19 per cent because of increased imports of coffee, hides, lumber, tin, and tobacco.

## 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. Rates in January, 1920, have been used as a base. For the methods used in constructing the index see the August, 1921, Bolletin, pages 931-934.
Relative Ocean Freiget Rateg in United States and European Trade.

| Month. | United States Atlantle ports to- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United Kingdom. | French Atlantic. | Netherlands and Belgium. | Scandinavia. | Medi-terranean. | All |
| January, 1920.. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| January, 1921.. | 60.7 | 30.2 | 34.1 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.3 |
| 1922. January....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January....... | 31.7 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 32.2 | 27.1 |
| March.... | 33.1 | 28.5 | 24.9 | 23.3 23.4 | 31.8 30.1 | 28.3 |
| April.......... | 27.3 | 24.8 | 22.7 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 25.4 |
| May........... | 27.9 | 25.5 | 22.8 | 23.4 | 27.4 | 25.7 |
| June. | 27.5 | 26.1 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 27.4 | 25.7 |
| July ....... | 28.8 | 25.9 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 26.4 | 25.9 |
| August........ | 29.2 | 23.4 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 24.0 | 24.6 |
| September.... | 27.0 | 24.1 | 19.1 | 22.6 | 22.2 | 23.4 |
| October.. | 25.3 | 23.9 | 18.9 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 22.7 |
| November. | 28.0 | 23.4 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 24.0 |
| Decomber. | 27.1 | 25.6 | 22.2 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 24.4 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 25.3 | 24.7 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 22.9 |
| February ...... | 21.8 | 22.6 | 18.6 | 22.3 | 20.6 | 21.1 |
| March. | 23.1 | 23.6 | 20.0 | 22.3 | 19.5 | 21.9 |
| April........... | 22.6 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 22.6 |
| May ........... | 22.3 | 23.7 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 20.9 | 22.1 |
| June.......... | 21.2 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 20.6 | 21.3 |
| July . | 20.2 | 21.5 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 18.9 | 19.9 |
| August ....... | 20.1 | 22.2 | 17.7 | 22.3 | 19.6 | 20.0 |
| September.... | 20.8 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 19.0 | 20.7 |
| October. . . . . | 23.5 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 20.3 | 22.9 |
| November.... | 28.6 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 22.4 | 20.5 | 25.1 |

## Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

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

1. Trustee.
2. Executor.
3. Administrator.
4. Registrar of stocks and bonds.
5. Guardian of estates.
6. Assignee.
7. Receiver.
8. Committee of estates of lunatics.
9. In any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.
The numerals opposite the name of each bank indicate the power or powers it is authorized to exercise, as given below:

| Place. | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Name of bank. | Powers granted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Norwalk, Conn. | 2 | The National Bank | 5 to 9 |
| BoundBrook,N.J.. | 2 | First National Bank | 5 to 9 |
| New York, N. Y.- | 2 | National Bank of Commerce | 9 |
| Richfield Springs, N. Y. | 2 | First National Bank........... $\{$ | 1 5 to to 9 |
| Liberty, N. Y..... | 2 | Sullivan County National Bank. | 1 to 9 |
| Boonville, Mo..... | 8 | Boonville National Bank........ | 1 to 9 |
| Memphis, Tenn.... | 8 | Southern National Bank......... | 1 to 9 |
| Marquette, Mich... | 9 | First National Bank... | 1 to 9 |

## Savings Deposits.

Statistics furnished by 885 banks distributed throughout the United States indicate that savings deposits were 4 per cent greater on November 1 than on October 1 and nearly 10 per cent greater than on November 1, 1922. The total deposits reported amounted to $\$ 6,744,762,000$ on November 1, as compared with $\$ 6,717,113,000$ on October 1 and $\$ 6,136$,210,000 on November 1 a year ago. Decreases occurred during the month only in the New York and Minneapolis districts and the largest increase, of 1.3 per cent, took place in the Cleveland district. A comparison of savings deposits by Federal reserve districts on November 1, 1923, with deposits on October 1, 1923,
and November 1, 1922, is shown in the following table. The figures for the Boston and New York districts are those of large mutual savings banks; but in all other districts reports of other banks are included to make the figures representative.

Savings Deposits, by Federal Reserve Districts.
[000 omitted.]

| District. | Number of banks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 1, \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 1, \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } 1, \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 64 | \$1,204, 326 | \$1, 198,304 | \$1, 114, 412 |
| New York | 30 | 1,871,644 | 1,873,986 | 1,741, 543 |
| Philadelphis | 79 | 461,935 | 461, 474 | 420, 323 |
| Cleveland. . | 18 | 452,971 | 447, 247 | 398, 363 |
| Richmond | 91 | 290, 783 | 290,092 | 278,077 |
| Atlanta. | 99 | 221,004 | 220, 104 | 193, 369 |
| Chicago. | 208 | 875, 802 | 869,114 | 790,861 |
| St. Louis. | 33 | 131, 741 | 130, 128 | 118,058 |
| Minneapolis. | 15 | 90,043 | 90, 326 | 80, 891 |
| Kansas City | 57 | 97,982 | 97, 462 | 90, 857 |
| Dallas.. | 117 | 91,084 | 89,930 | 78,632 |
| San Francisco. | 74 | 955,447 | 948,946 | 830,824 |
| 'Total. | 885 | 6,744,762 | 6,717,113 | 6, 136,210 |

## 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 27 to November 23, 1923, inclusive:


## State Banks and Trust Companies.

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 28, 1923, on which date 1,620 State institutions were members of the system:

| ADMISSIONS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capital. | Surplus. | Total resources. |
| District No. 2. <br> Carteret Trust Co., Carteret, N. J..... | \$100,000 | \$25,000 | 8220,382 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Carteret Trust Co., Carteret, N. J..... <br> District No. s. |  |  |  |
| Peoples Trust Co., Frackville, Pa.. | 125,000 | 40,000 | 646,558 |
| Lock Haven Trust Co., Lock Haven, <br> Pa. | 250,000 | 250,000 | 3,305,844 |
| District No. 4. <br> Central Trust ${ }^{\text {Con }}$. Cincinnati, Ohio... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 10,560, 155 |
|  |  |  |  |
| District No. 8. |  |  |  |
| Park Savings Trust Co., Richmond Heights, Mo. | 50,000 | 10,000 | 60,000 |
| Southwest Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo. | 125,000 | 17,000 | 1,291,334 |
| District No. 12. |  |  |  |
| Home Bank, Porterville, Calif........ | 100,000 | - 15,000 | 310,281 |

CHANGES.

| District No. 3. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peoples Bank, Philadelphia, Pa...... and | \$274,850 | \$35,000 | \$8,668,904 |
| Peoples Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa. . consolidated under name of | 634,450 | 125,000 | 3, 877,214 |
| Peoples Bank \& Trust Co............. | 1,000,000 | 250,000 | 12,407, 154 |
| District No. 5. |  |  |  |
| Planters Bank, Wilson, N. C. (voluntary withdrawal) | 100,000 | 25,000 | 766,457 |
| District No. 9. |  |  |  |
| Denton State Bank, Denton, Mont. (closed) | 25,000 | 5,000 | 226,230 |
| Hardin State Bank, Hardin, Mont. (insolvent) | 50,000 | 25,000 | 606, 200 |
| Citizens Bank \& Trust Co., Rapid City, S. Dak. (insolvent). | 50,000 | 10,000 | 794, 823 |
| Willow Creek State Bank, Willow Creek, Mont. (closed)................ | 25,000 | 20,000 | 380,29! |
| District No. 10. |  |  |  |
| Live Stock State Bank, Kansas City, <br> Mo. (closed). | 200, 000 | 37,500 | 1,500,796 |
| District No. 11. |  |  |  |
| First State Bank, Fort Towson, Okla. (closed) | 50,000 | 5,000 | 498,619 |
| Fannin County Bank, Bonham, Tex. (absorbed by nonmember). . | 100,000 |  | 787, 209 |

## 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.
First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.
Albany Exchange National Bank, Albany, Ga.

## PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

October was, as usual, a month of great business activity. Although the production of certain basic commodities was not so large as during last spring, output in some industries was greater. Production at mines was, on the whole, close to its maximum for the year. Agricultural movements reached their usual peak in October, and railroad shipments of nearly all groups of commodities, in fact, were greater than in previous months. Statistics also show that the value of wholesale and retail trade continued upward. Building permits and contracts both increased during the month, indicating continuation of activity in construction. Most of these movements were largely seasonal, and the index of production in basic industries, which is corrected for seasonal variations, although larger than during September, was 8 per cent below the high level of last May.

Unusually large movements to market of livestock and of cotton products were chiefly responsible for the high point reached by the agricultural index. Receipts of livestock at principal markets during October exceeded those of any other month within the past five years, and cotton sight receipts were the second largest within that period. Large-scale marketing of hogs has chiefly accounted for the heavy receipts and shipments of livestock all during the year. Slaughter of hogs and exports of pork products have also been at high levels. High prices for cotton have encouraged the growers to sell immediately and thereby cause an expansion in sight receipts. Grains, on the other hand, particularly wheat and corn, have moved to markets rather slowly-wheat because of a poor market and corn because of the lateness of the crop. Exports of wheat have been small, and stocks are therefore exceptionally heavy, whereas the supply of corn is light. Total sales of looseleaf tobacco during October for all sections were above those of September, heavy sales in North Carolina offsetting light marketing in South Carolina.

Mineral production continued large in October, and the index advanced from the low point caused by the anthracite strike in September almost to the maximum attained in August. Total production of crude petroleum, in fact, exceeded all previous records, and copper production was the largest since January, 1919. Anthracite and bituminous coal output was large, and that of pig iron, although small as compared with last spring, was above that of any month between October, 1920, and
last January. Zinc production increased, whereas shipments declined and were smaller than output, and stocks consequently were enlarged. The amount of lead mined continued the decline commenced in July.

Manufacturing activity increased considerably during October, and production in a few industries reached new high records for the year, whereas others were less active than during last spring. The manufacture of food and tobacco products was particularly heavy, as is customary at this time of the year. Cement output was greater than in any previous month; the amount of lumber cut was maintained at a high rate; and production of most other building materials was greater than in September. Although total production of pig iron and steel ingots exceeded that of September, daily average production was the smallest for the year. Textiles recovered somewhat from the relative inactivity of the previous three months. Consumption of both raw cotton and raw wool increased, and machinery in these two industries was a little more active. Production of finished cotton
fabrics and of knit underwear likewise increased. Deliveries of silk to American mills, on the other hand, were less than for any month in the past year except May. Production of leather and of shoes totaled more than in September, but the daily rate was about the same. Paper was produced in somewhat larger volume than in September, and the output of woodpulp was the greatest since June.

## Index of Production in Bagic Indubtries, wite Allowance for Seasonal Variation.

[Monthly a verage, 1919=100.]

|  | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jamuary. | 107 | 116 | 84 | 87 | 121 |
| February | 100 | 115 | 84 | 91 | 120 |
| March. | 96 | 115 | 81 | 95 | 125 |
| April. | 99 | 108 | 79 | 86 | 124 |
| May.. | 93 | 105 | 77 | 92 | 128 |
| June. | 93 | 107 | 77 | 94 | 122 |
| July. | 102 | 105 | 74 | 95 | 121 |
| August. | 103 | 102 | 79 | 94 | 120 |
| September. | 105 | 102 | 79 | 100 | 114 |
| October... | 101 | 99 | 83 | 107 | 118 |
| November. | 98 | 95 | 86 | 116 |  |
| December. | 103 | 90 | 83 | 116 |  |



Indexes of Domestic Business UnCorrected for Seasonal Changes.
[Monthly average, 1919 = 100.]
AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENTS.

| Date. | Total agriculture. | Total andmals. | Total grains. | Cotton | Fruit. | Leaf tobacco. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| October...... | 154 | 132 | 136 | 228 | 41 | 145 |
| July ........ | 82 | 97 | 95 | 25 | 114 | (2) |
| August. | 113 | 104 | 162 | 50 | 92 | 38 |
| September | 124 | 109 | 128 | 143 | 87 | 101 |
| October.... | 151 | 137 | 117 | 231 | 67 | 138 |

${ }^{1}$ Combination of 14 ludependent series.
${ }^{2}$ Less than one-half.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.

${ }^{1}$ Combination of 7 independent series.
PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS


1 Combination of 34 independent series
Commodity Movements.

|  | October, 1923. | September, 1923. | October, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grain and Flour. |  |  |  |
| Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Wheat (bushels) | 39,938 | 47,352 | 48,987 |
| Corn (bushels) | 16,051 | 18,447 | 32,577 |
| Oats (bushels) | 31,315 | 27,622 | 25,093 |
| Rye (bushels)... | 3,434 | 5,342 7,210 | 7,867 4,607 |
| Total grain (bushels) | 96,789 | 105, 973 | 119,131 |
| Flour (barrels). | 3,198 | 2,985 | 3,337 |
| Total grain and flour (bushels)... | 111, 182 | 119,407 | 134,149 |

Commodity Movements- Continued.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October, } \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | September, 1923. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October, } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grain and Flour-Continued. |  |  |  |
| Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Wheat (bushels)..................... | 20,757 | 26,247 | 28,020 |
| Corn (bushels) | 7,582 | 10,945 | 22,061 |
| Oats (bushels) | 18,833 | 16,266 | 17,186 |
| Rye (bushels) | 1,493 | 3,272 | 4,390 |
| Barley (bushels) | 3,182 | 3,886 | 2,336 |
| Total grain (bushels) | 51, 847 | 60,616 | 73,993 |
| Flour (barrels).......... | 4,789 | 4,356 | 5,601 |
| Total grain and flour (bushels)... | 73,399 | 80, 217 | 97,197 |
| Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Wheat (bushels)...................... | 56,564 | 51,342 | 20, 716 |
| Corn (bushels). | 540 | 1,234 | 5,153 |
| Oats (bushels). | 16,113 | 12,216 | 30,014 |
| Rye (bushels) | 14,484 | 12,179 | 6,096 |
| Barley (bushels | 2,553 | 2,499 | 1,755 |
| Total grain (bushels) | 90, 254 | 79,470 | 63,734 |
| Visible supply of grain east of the Rocky Mountains ( 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Wheat (bushels). | 74,735 | 69,635 | 37,410 |
| Corn (bushels). | 1,084 | 2, 474 | 9,678 |
| Oats (bushels). | 22, 236 | 18,510 | 36,461 |
| Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Wheat (bushels). | 27,225 | 16,796 | 17,717 |
| Corn (bushels) | 924 | 807 | 8,792 |
| Oats (bushels) | 2,078 | 2,114 | 4,937 |
| Rye (bushels). | 2,196 | 1,809 | 2,909 |
| Barley (bushels) | 3,024 | 3,411 | 4,430 |
| Total grain (bushels) | 35,446 | 24, 937 | 38,786 |
| Flour (barrels)... | 2,284 | 1,635 | 1,955 |
| Total grain and flour (bus | 45,722 | 32,294 | 47, 585 |
| Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Wheat (bushels)..................... | 6,891 | 6,127 | 10,026 |
| Corn (bushels). | 111 | 132 | 2,620 |
| Oats (bushels). | 1,067 | 1,004 | 2,177 |
| Rye (bushels) | 1,005 | 432 | 2, 170 |
| Barley (bushels) | 2,534 | 3,245 | 2,638 |
| Total grain (bushels) | 11, 608 | 10,940 | 19,631 |
| heat flour production (barrels, | 12,504 | 11,995 | 13,581 |
| Livestork. |  |  |  |
| Receipts at 57 principal markets (head, (000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves. | 2,751 | 2,260 | 2,851 |
| Hogs. | 4, 699 | 3,535 | 3,617 |
| Sheep. | 3,363 | 2,606 | 3,096 |
| Horses and mules (42 | 74 | 47 | 56 |
| Total | 10,887 | 8,448 | 9,620 |
| Shipments at 52 principal markets (head, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves. | 1,357 | 1,142 | 1,520 |
| Hogs. | 1,637 | 1,318 | 1,293 |
| Sheep..................... | 2,346 70 | 1,700 46 | 2,036 54 |
| Horses and mules (42 markets) |  | 46 | 54 |
| Total | 5,410 | 4,206 | 4,903 |
| Shipments of stockers and feeders from 33 markets (head, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cattle and calves. | 765 97 | ${ }_{99}^{62}$ | 833 |
| sheep | 1,398 | 878 | 1,136 |
| Total. | 2,260 | 1,599 | 2,017 |

Commodity Movements-Continued.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October, } \\ 1923 . \end{gathered}$ | September, 1923. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October, } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ |  | October, 1923. | September, 1923. | October, 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Livestock-Continued. |  |  |  | Fishery Products. |  |  |  |
| Slaughter at principal markets under |  |  |  | Fish landed by American fishing <br> vessels total catch (pounds, 000 | . |  |  |
| Eederal inspection (head, 000 omitted): |  |  |  | vessels, total catch (pounds, 000 omitted) | 20,686 | 21,373 | 17,602 |
| Cattle.. | 953 | 810 | 884 | Cold-storage holdings, frozen and cured |  |  |  |
| Calves | 416 | 338 | 383 | fish, on 15th of month (pounds, 000 |  |  |  |
| Hogs | 4,328 | 3,212 | 3,305 | omitted).............................. | 86,842 | 79,104 | 86,081 |
| Sheep | 1,046 | 990 | 981 |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 6,743 | 5,350 | 5,553 | Lumber: |  |  |  |
| Meats, cold storage holdings, first of |  |  |  | Number of mills- <br> National Lumber Manufactur- |  |  |  |
| following month (pounds, 000 omit- |  |  |  | ers' Association............... | 586 | 554 | 564 |
| ted): |  |  |  | Southern Pine Association. | 182 | 182 | 175 |
| Beef. | 63,578 | 47,891 | 67,814 | Western Pine Association. | 50 | 47 | 50 |
| Pork products | 542,544 | 685, 214 | 395, 171 | West Coast I umbermen's Asso- |  |  |  |
| Lamb and mutton................... | 1,997 | 1,721 | 3,458 | ciation | 122 | 127 | 112 |
| Exports of certain meat products (pounds, 000 omitted): |  |  |  | Production (feet, 000,000 omitted)- National Lumber Manufactur- |  |  |  |
| Beet- |  |  |  | ers' Association.. | 1,552 | 1,404 | 1,306 |
| Canned | 121 | 132 | 199 | Southern Pine Association | 436 | 400 | 402 |
| Fresh | 188 | 220 | 370 | Western Pine Association....... | 161 | 155 | 168 |
| Pickled and other cured Hog products- | 2.210 | 2,854 | 2,369 | West Coast Lumbermen's Association. | 523 | 413 | 417 |
| Bacon.. | 46.689 | 45, 161 | 28,857 | Shipments (feet, 000,000 omitted)-- |  |  |  |
| Hams and | 25,652 | 31,749 | 22,090 | National İumber Manufactur- |  |  |  |
| Lard | 76,378 | 8,3,630 | 66,333 | ers' Association........ | 1,427 | 1,239 | 1,066 |
| Pork, pickl | 4.329 | 5,158 | 4, 224 | Southern Pine Association. | 439 138 | 386 114 | 336 109 |
|  |  |  |  | Western Pine Association. West Coast Lumbermen's Asso- | 138 | 114 | 109 |
| Dairy Products. |  |  |  | ciation. | 489 | 496 | 320 |
| Receipts at principal markets (oow omitted): |  |  |  | Naval stores at 3 southern ports: Spirits of turpentine (casks)- |  |  |  |
| Butter (pounds). | 45,713 | 51,287 | 41,351 | Receipts.................. | 33,253 | 35,693 | 26,712 |
| Cheese (pounds) | 21,091 | 18, 445 | 18,238 | Stocks at close of month | 37,141 | 36,141 | 31,949 |
| Eggs (cases). | 831 | 991 | 702 | Rosin (barrels)- |  |  |  |
| Foultry (pounds)................... | 27,412 | 18,848 | 21,489 | Receipts........................ | 295, 289 | 114,308 289,564 | 84,059 322,747 |
| Cold storage holdings first of following month (000 omitted): |  |  |  | Stocks at close of mont | 295, 389 | 289,564 | 322,747 |
| Creamery butter (pounds). | 76,418 | 96,088 | 73,857 | Fuel and Power. |  |  |  |
| American cheese (pounds). | 58,048 | 62,485 | 40, 852 |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs (cases) | 6,650 | 8,718 | 5,726 | Coal and coke (short tons, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Poultry (pounds) | 37,008 | 33, 106 | 30,238 | Bituminous coal production <br> Anthracite coal production. | 49,771 8,724 | 46,216 2,917 | 45,141 8,896 |
| Other Agricultural Products. |  |  |  | Anthracite coal shipments............ | 6,565 | 2,195 | 6, 568 |
| Cottonseed (tons): |  |  |  | Coke- Beehive coke production. | 1,290 | 1,373 | 876 |
| Received at mills | 963, 464 | 547,624 | 971,047 | By-product coke production..... | 3,099 | 3,112 | 2,806 |
| Crushed | 650, 709 | 247, 845 | 591,686 | Petroleum, crude (barrels, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Stock at mills at close of month.. | 731, 281 | 419, 330 | 780.957 | Production <br> Stocks at close of month | 65,677 315,356 | 64,352 307,208 | 47,885 265073 |
| Cottonseed oil (pounds, 000 omitted): I'roduction | 192,534 | 70,058 | 180,703 | Producing oil wells completed | 315,35 | 37,208 |  |
| Stocks. | 93, 858 | 34, 457 | 103, 183 | (number).. | 1,143 | 1,278 | 1,388 |
| Oleomargarine consumption (pounds, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 000 omitted). <br> Tobacco siles at looselear warehouses | 21,236 | 19,8.54 | 16, 180 | Production (010,000 omitted)-Crude-oil run (barrels). | 66 | 49 | 44 |
| Tobacco sales at loose-leal warehouses (pounds, 000 omitted): |  |  |  | Gasoline (gallons). | 659 | 624 | 5 |
| Dark belt, Virginia.. | 4 |  | 1,850 | Kerosene (gallons). | 191 | 194 | 215 |
| Bright belt- |  |  |  | Gas and fuel oils (gallons) | 1,070 | 1,033 | $\stackrel{92}{87}$ |
| Virginia. | 9,517 |  | 19,153 | Lubricating oils (gallons). | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| North Carolina | 68,617 | 50,245 | 61,578 | Stocks ( 000 omitted)- Crude-oil run (barrels). |  | 33 | 33 |
| South Carolina | 3,464 | 20,266 | 1,224 | Crude-oil run (barrels). | 947 | 973 | 724 |
| Wurley........ | 307 148 | 392 89 | 882 316 | Gasoline (gallons). | 225 | $\stackrel{93}{ }$ | 256 |
| Sale of revenuestamps for manuacture | 145 | 89 |  | Gas and fuel oils (gallons) | 1,437 | 1,481 | 1,369 |
| of tobacco, excluding Porto Rico and |  |  |  | Lubricating oils (gallons) | 218 | 215 | 218 |
| Philippine Islands ( 000 omitted): Cigars (large) |  | 598,817 |  | Electric power produced by public |  |  |  |
| Cigars (small). | 46,711 | 35,441 | 53,788 | tility plants (000, 000 kilowatt-hours): |  |  |  |
| Cigarettes(small) | 6, 279, 043 | 5, 567,397 | 4,497, 685 | Produced by water power. | 1,491 | 1,492 | 1,352 2,980 |
| Manufactured tobacco (pounds) | 33,236 | 30,804 | 32,740 | Produced by fuels. | 3,480 | 3,079 | 2,980 |
| Fruit shipments (carloads): Graperruit. | 1,965 | 457 | 1,645 | Total. | 4,971 | 4,571 | 4,332 |
| Oranges. | 2,888 | 2,390 | 2,560 |  |  |  |  |
| Lemons | 537 | 1443 4 | 314 | Iron and steel: Metals. |  |  |  |
| Apples | 44,515 | 14,377 | 32,052 | Iron and stees: Iron ore shipped from Lake Superior |  |  |  |
| White potatoes (carloads | 33,433 | 22,907 | 34,864 | (tons, 000 omitted) | 8,100 | 9,096 | 6,081 |
| Onions (carloads). | 4,760 | 3,701 | 5,082 | Pig iron production (long tons, 000 omitted) 1 ....................... |  | 3,148 | 2,850 |
| Rice (pounds, 000 omitted) | 96,878 | 61,795 | 142,493 | Steel ingot production (long tons, | 2,894 | 3,148 | , |
| sugar, all ports (long tons): Recerpts. | 316,303 | 267,251 | 260,226 | 000 omitted) | 3,114 | 3,548 | 3,430 |
| Meltings. | 380,500 | 345,600 | 303,700 | ${ }^{1}$ Figures for November, 1923, Octobe | r, 1923, No | vember, 1 | 22. |
| Raw stocks close of month........... | 295,798 | 217, 252 | 329,454 |  |  |  |  |

Commodity Movements-Continued.

|  | October, 1923. | September, 1923. | October, 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metals-Continued. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Corporation (long tons, 000 omitted)............................ | 4,369 | 4,673 | 6, 8 +1) |
| (tonnage). | 120,000 | 132,500 | 145,000 |
| Steel barrels (number)- |  |  |  |
| Shipments | 177,073 | 164, 511 | 189,484 |
| Unfilled orde | 405, 653 | 335, 324 | 287, 141 |
| Steel castmus-bookings (net tons) 37,440 $\mathbf{4 7 , 5 7}$ 75.709 <br> silver production (troy ounces, 000    |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Copper production (pounds, 000 omitted) | 132,035 | 124,523 | 103, 371 |
| Zinc (pornds, 000 omitted): 84,196 78,210 79880 |  |  |  |
| Production. Stocks, close | 84,196 51,574 | 78,210 45,786 | 79,880 36,086 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Deliveries to factories. | 12,410 | 10, 170 | 12,55! |
| Stocks, end of mont | 8,236 | 5, 291 | 6,404 |
| Textites. |  |  |  |
| Cotton (bales, 000 omitled): |  |  |  |
| Sight receipts. | 2,368 | 1,487 | 2,331 |
| American spinn | 790 | 443 | 788 |
| Stocks at mills | 1,103 | 773 | 1,382 |
| Stocks at wareh | 3,486 | 2,148 | 4,287 |
| Visible supply. | 2,560 | 1, 297 | 3,385 |
| Consumption by m | 542 | 484 | 534 |
| Spindles active during month (number, 000 omitted) $\cdot . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 34, 379 | 33,930 | 33,837 |
| Spindle hours active during month ( 000,000 omitted) | 8,382 | 7,482 | 8,290 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Finished yards billed (yards, 000 |  |  |  |
| Orders received (yards, 000 omitted). | 105,275 99,662 | 77,892 99,618 | 101,143 113,613 |
| Shipments (cases). | 50,341 | 42,377 | 52,260 |
| Finished stocks (cases) | 48,177 | 46,665 | 44,910 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 388, 411 | 332,743 | 398,627 |
| New orders rec | 303, 233 | 584, 152 | 587, 780 |
| Shipments. | 334, 910 | 356,728 | 352,346 |
| Cancellations | 8,682 | 4,008 | 5, 142 |
| Unfilled orders | 1,092,037 | 1,132,396 | 994, 285 |
| Wool: |  |  |  |
| Percentage of active machisery to total reported- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Looms wider than 50-inch reed space. | 76.8 | 76.9 | 7.1 |
| L.ooms 50 -inch reed space or less. | 81.0 | 79. 8 | 79.1 |
| Sets of card | 86.1 | 86.3 | 85.8 |
| Combs | 73.9 | 76.0 | 86.8 |
| Spinning spindles, wooler | 83.9 | 83.9 | 8.4 |
| Spinning spindles, worsted | 83.9 | 83.3 | 89.1 |
| Percentage of active hours to total reported- |  |  |  |
| Looms wider than 50 -inch reed space | 76.7 | 7.6 |  |
| Looms 50 inch reed space or less. | 73.9 | 67.4 | 77.7 |
| Sets of cards. | 92.7 | 94.0 | 93.8 |
| Combs | 86.2 | 85. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 106.4 |
| Spinning spindles, woolen | 88.0 | 88.9 | 90.6 |
| Spinning spindles, worsted..... | 87.0 | 82.8 | 94.0 |
| Men's and boys' garments cut ( 331 iden- |  |  |  |
| tical establishments): |  |  |  |
| Men's suits, wholly or partly wool. $\quad 490,800$ |  |  |  |
| Men's suits, all other materials. | 59,114 | 43,749 |  |
| Men's separate trousers, wholly or |  |  |  |
| Men's frousers, all other mai | 413,819 | 288, 524 |  |
| Men's overcoats. | 494, 877 | 369,918 |  |
| Boys', suits and separate pals | 430,273 | 450,611 |  |
| Raw silk: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Stocks at close of month (bales) | 32,679 | 27,367 | 45,893 |
| Imports (ponnds, monomitred)..... | 4,021 | 3.747 | 7,152 |

Commodity Movements-Continued.

|  | October, 1923. | September, 1923. | October, 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hides and Leather. |  |  |  |
| Sales of raw hides and skins during month (number, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
|  | 1,841 | 1,427 | 1,730 |
| Calfskins | 871 | 943 | 1,121 |
| Kipskins | 256 | 178 | 254 |
| Goat and | 1,136 | 1,512 | 1,997 |
| Cabretta.. | 143 3,649 | 3,232 | 61 |
| Stocks of raw hides and skins at close of month (number, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Calfskins. | 2,297 | 2,644 | 3,463 |
| Kipskins. | 822 | , 786 | 1,089 |
| Goat and | 10,889 | 10,999 | 8,681 |
| Cabretta. | 683 | 914 | 841 |
| Sheep and lamb. | 8,899 | 9, 203 | 9,561 |
| Production of leather (000 omitted):Sole leather (backs, bands, and |  |  |  |
| sides)........................ | $\begin{array}{r}1,536 \\ 42 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,429 | 1,558 |
| Oak and union harness sides stuffed) | 147 | 136 | 133 |
| Boots and shoes, output (pairs, 000 |  |  |  |
| Men's........................... | 8,896 | 7,909 | 8,557 |
| Women's | 9,567 | 8,848 | 9,531 |
| All other | 12,092 | 10,798 | 12,268 |
| Total | 30,555 | 27, 555 | 30, 366 |
| Brick ( 000 omitted): Clay fire brick- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 61,265 | 55,839 | 55, 996 |
| Shipments. | 56,468 | 50, 727 | 59,299 |
| Stocks at close | 178,841 | 173, 493 | 152, 101 |
| New orders.................... | 47,974 | 48, 446 | 51, 120 |
| Unfilled orders, close of month.. | 64,332 | 73, 219 | 70, 860 |
| Face brick- |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Production }}{\text { Shipments }}$ | 39,657 35,083 | 30,635 28,630 | 57,185 41,062 |
| Stocks in sheds and kiln | 71,451 | 66, 511 | 101, 782 |
| Unfilled orders, close of month.. | 49,227 | 53, 338 | 65,558 |
| Silica brickProduction |  | 9,967 |  |
| Shipments | 11,250 | 9,830 | 13, 161 |
| stocks at clos | 42,597 | 41,723 | 39,730 |
| Paving brick- |  |  |  |
| Production | 38,796 | 40.878 |  |
| Shipments. | 39,707 | 40, 423 |  |
| stocks close of mo | 97.639 | 112, 169 |  |
| Orders received. ${ }^{\text {Unfilled }}$ orders, close of month.. | 26,959 | 33, 673 |  |
| Cement (barrels, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
| Production.......................... | 13,350 | 13, 109 | 12, 287 |
| Shipments | 14,285 | 13,698 | 12, 854 |
| Oak foorings (feet, 000 omitted): |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Production. | 29, 267 | 28,546 | 26,357 |
| Shipments.. | 31.117 | 30, 421 | 29, 185 |
| Orders broked. | 30,551 | 35, 538 | 23,973 |
| stocks at close of mont | 38,646 | 40, 306 | 19,014 |
| Unfilled orders | 34, 868 | 32,873 | 32, 296 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Production. |  | 10,422 | 13,442 |
| Shiprents. |  | 9,933 | 12, 243 |
| Orders booked |  | 8,603 | 11, 791 |
| Stocks at close of |  | 19,794 | 24,344 |
| Unfilled orders. |  | 17,671 | 21, 872 |
| Enameled ware: |  |  |  |
| Baths- |  |  |  |
| Shipments. | 107,308 | 83,593 | 78,834 |
| Stocks at close of mont | 29,340 | 28,005 | 26,799 |
| New orders. | 101, 864 | 71,029 | 76,737 |
| Lavatories- |  |  |  |
| Stocks at close of month........... | 141,206 43,583 | $\begin{array}{r}107,737 \\ 38,849 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87,325 56,340 |
| New orders. | 126, 474 | 85, 704 | 93, 800 |
| Sinks-- |  |  |  |
| Shipments.......... | 135,527 | 102,521 | 97,379 |
| Stocks at close of New orders..... | 53,346 | 47,113 | 55, 512 |
| New orders.. | 136,963 | 89,225 | 103,089 |



## BUILDING STATISTICS.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 168 SELECTED CITIES.
[Collected by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.]
NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.

|  | District No. 1 (14 cities). | District No. 2 cities). | District No. 3 cities). | District No. 4 cities). | District No. 5 cities). | District No. 6 cities). | District No. 7 <br> (19 <br> cities | District No. 8 cities). | District No. 9 cities) | District No. 10 cities). | District No. 11 cities). | District No. 12 $(20$ cities). | District Total (168 cities) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1922 . \\ \text { October....... } \end{array}$ | 2,911 | 9,672 | 3,169 | 5,064 | 3,930 | 3,335 | 11,988 | 2,492 | 2,029 | 2,906 | 2,470 | 12,254 | 62,220 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1923 . \\ \text { March......... } \end{array}$ | 1,993 | 13,838 | 3,308 | 6,411 | 4,232 | 3,251 | 10,735 | 2,645 | 1,417 | 3,086 | 2,571 | 13,358 | 66,845 |
| April.. | 3,536 | 11, 881 | 6,203 | 7,886 | 4,954 | 3,434 | 15,066 | 3,349 | 2,974 | 3,798 | 2, 259 | 12,661 | 78,001 |
| May. | 4,080 | 11,545 | 4,031 | 7,649 | 4,409 | 3,529 | 16,739 | 3,517 | 3,225 | 3,376 | 2,847 | 12,541 | 77, 488 |
| June | 3, 230 | 10,808 | 3,428 | 5,931 | 3,757 | 2,887 | 13,598 | 2,923 | 2,438 | 2,654 | 2,366 | 11,825 | 65,845 |
| July.. | 3,081 | 10,745 | 3,053 | 5,959 | 3,694 | 2,893 | 12,527 | 2, 591 | 2,281 | 2,412 | 2,692 | 10, 938 | 62,866 |
| August | 3,064 | 13,660 | 2,851 | 5,836 | 3,628 | 3,221 | 13,467 | 2,791 | 2,414 | 2,706 | 2,347 | 13,177 | 69,162 |
| Septemb | 3,049 | 10,370 | 2,748 | 5,656 | 3,670 | 3,029 | 12,634 | 2,768 | 2,270 | 2,832 | 2,331 | 12,562 | 63,919 |
| October | 3,108 | 11,960 | 3,299 | 6,595 | 4,271 | 3,768 | 14,857 | 3,039 | 2,276 | 2,703 | 2,637 | 15, 140 | 73,653 |
| VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED (000 OMITTED). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1922 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. | 89, 160 | \$66, 063 | \$13,806 | \$14,907 | \$11, 292 | \$8,049 | 831,088 | \$6,354 | 84,717 | \$8,989 | 84,765 | \$29,33 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | \$211,528 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 10,986 | 167, 410 | 31, 845 | 23, 264 | 14, 156 | 7,498 | 59,463 | 8,641 | 5,574 | 10,952 | 11, 427 | 40, 203 | 391,418 |
| April. | 15, 304 | 58,589 | 28,781 | 25, 203 | 25, 126 | 11,195 | 91,738 | 8,368 | 8,089 | 12,725 | 6, 376 | 35, 23 | 329, 918 |
| Mry. | 13, 623 | 59, 843 | 18,691 | 21,500 | 12,149 | 8, 384 | 60,758 | 8,408 | 7,977 | 10,956 | 6, 641 | 39, 270 | 268, 199 |
| June | 13,792 | 73, 249 | 12,894 | 17, 710 | 11.328 | 7,989 | 42,544 | 5,884 | 6,627 | 8,866 | 6, 190 | 39,492 | 251, 565 |
| July. | 11,348 | 67, 007 | 14,883 | 22, 453 | 12,007 | 7.922 | 36, 745 | 5.490 | 9,550 | 7,954 | 4,962 | 31, 952 | 232, 273 |
| August. | 8,307 | 73, 236 | 13,295 | 17,361 | 12,659 | 7,631 | 48,315 | 5,919 | 10, 8.46 | 6,049 | 6,211 | 40,470 | 250, 298 |
| Septem | 9,492 | 55,072 | 11,605 | 15,989 | 9,210 | 5, 551 | 49,238 | 8,546 | 5,124 | 7,679 | 6,225 | 30,847 | 214,569 |
| October | 11,917 | 79,113 | $\cdot 15,444$ | 19, 745 | 11,095 | 9,160 | 54,957 | 4,588 | 5,001 | 8,970 | 4,737 | 40,028 | 264,755 |

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED.
VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS (000 OMITTED).
(F. W. Dodge Co.)

|  | Distriet <br> No. 1. | District <br> No. 2. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { No. } 3 . \end{aligned}$ | District <br> No. 4. | District <br> No. 5. | District <br> No. 6. | District No. 7. | District No. 8. | District $\text { No. } 9.1$ | District <br> No. $10 .{ }^{2}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| November........ | \$25,298 | \$77, 700 | \$16,929 | \$29,337 | \$19,848 |  | \$45, 429 |  | ¢4,810 |  | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{\$ 2 1 9 , 3} 31$ |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 25, 079 | 98,412 | 31, 265 | 52,793 | 30, 147 | \$25,538 | 59, 868 | \$17,961 | 15,259 | \$11,277 | 367, 590 |
| April | 31,893 | 96, 267 | 30,553 | 48,786 | 39, 364 | 20, 817 | 75, 240 | 25,340 317 | 17,585 | 11,346 | 397, 192 |
| June | 28,817 | 84,843 | 19.801 | 36,960 | 24, 146 | 31,003 | 83,007 | 25, 230 | 17,902 | 16,407 | 368, 116 |
| July. | 25, 719 | 82,940 | 19,497 | 43,922 | 18,559 | 25,054 | 53, 268 | 23,345 | 11, 165 | 9, 794 | 313, 203 |
| August | 27,913 | 82,304 | 15,324 | 32.975 | 22,698 | 27,045 | 45,783 | 23,786 | 9,671 | 9,478 | 296,977 |
| Septembe | 23, 158 | 77,573 | 23,172 | 40,413 | 10,988 | 21,245 | 50,830 | 17,332 | 8,819 | 8,289 | 287,819 |
| October | 29,552 | 111,818 | 25,346 | 41,235 | 20,937 | 22,580 | 58,24, | 28, 248 | 11,562 | 9,703 | 359,221 |
| November | 22,976 | 120,523 | 20,82s | 33,768 | 18,189 | 18,281 | 43,690 | 20, 473 | 9,356 | 9,395 | 269,330 |

${ }^{1}$ Montana not included.
Colorado, W yoming, and Arizona not included.
${ }^{3}$ Total for 7 districts only; figures for districts 6, 8, and 10, not available prior to 1923.

> BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY CLASSES OF CONSTRUCTION
> [Compilation by F. W. Dodge Co. for 27 Northeastern States.]
> [Thousands of square feet.]


[^12]
## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

Wholesale and retail trade were both larger in volume during October than in any previous month this year. Detailed discussion of the condition of trade is published on page 1267. The following tables show statistics of both wholesale trade and retail trade, by lines and districts. Indexes of department-store sales and stocks are revised this month to include reports from the Cleveland district, and are published for all reporting districts, by months, from January, 1919, to date.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LINES.
[Average monthly sales 1919=100.]


CHANGE IN CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE BY LINES AND DISTRICTS.


CHANGE IN CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE BY LINES AND DISTRIGTS Continued.

|  | Percentage change in October, 1923. sales as compared with- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Septem- <br> ber, 1923 . | October, 1922. |
| Dry goods--Continued. |  |  |
| Minneapolis district. | 7.9 | -2.7 |
| Kansas City district. | -6.9 | $-.2$ |
| Dallas district. | 4.8 | 26.3 |
| San Franciseo district | 4.0 | 11.9 |
| Shoes: |  |  |
| United States. | 6.0 | -2.1 |
| New York district | 8.8 | 3. 1 |
| Philadelphia district | 4.2 | -6.5 |
| Richmond district. | -4.3 | $-6.1$ |
| Atlanta district. | 12.5 | -3.2 |
| Chicago district. | 14.6 | 2.7 |
| St. Louis district. | 23.8 | 4.8 |
| Minneapolis district... | $-2.5$ | -5.9 |
| San Franciseo district. | 6.0 | . 9 |
| Hardware: |  |  |
| United States.. | 11.5 | 17.6 |
| New York district | 15.2 | 17.4 |
| Philadelphia distri | 18.1 | 16.0 |
| Cleveland district. | 12.7 | 16.7 |
| Richmond district | 11.2 | 19.1 |
| Atlanta district. | 15.5 | 13.1 |
| Chicago district. | 10.7 | 16.0 |
| St. Louis district | 4.8 | 6.3 |
| Minneapolis district | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| Kansas City district | 8.0 | -4.6 |
| San Franciseo district | 17.3 | 10.4 |
| Drugs: |  |  |
| United States | 12.3 | 15.9 |
| New York district. | 18.7 | 18.3 |
| Phitadelphia district | 12.4 | 12.2 |
| Cleveland district | 6.3 | 13.9 |
| Richmond district | 10.4 | 15.9 |
| Atlanta district. | -. 2 | 4.7 |
| Chicago district. | 7.4 | 9.5 |
| St. Louis...... | 7.9 | 7.2 |
| Kansas City distric | 7.8 | -. 5 |
| Dallas district......... | 14.7 | 16.5 |
| Furniture: |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Richmond district | 34.7 22.4 | 39.7 14.9 |
| St. Louis distriet | 5.3 | -19.4 |
| Kansas City distri | 3.1 | $-3.0$ |
| Dallas distriet.. | 21.4 | 19.7 |
| San Francisco district. | 18.2 | 10.1 |
| Agricultural implements: |  |  |
| Atlanta district.-.... | $-1.4$ | 21.5 |
| Minneapolis distric Dallas district | $-31.7$ | 33.8 |
| Dallas district - ${ }^{\text {San }}$ Franciso | 16.9 $-\quad 10.7$ | 24.1 |
| stationery: |  |  |
| New York district | 22.6 | $\cdots 4.5$ |
| Allanta district... | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| san Francisco distr | -5.4 | 9 |
| Auto supplies: 60.5 |  |  |
| San Francisco district. Men's clothing: | 6.5 | 26.8 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Diamonds: |  |  |
| New York district | 8.6 | -2.6 |
| Tewelry: |  |  |

## RETAIL TRADE, BY REPORTING LINES.

[Average monthly sales, 1919 100 .]

|  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

|  | District <br> No. 1- <br> Boston <br> (24 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 2- <br> New <br> York (64 <br> stores). | District <br> No.3- <br> Phila- <br> delphia <br> (22 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 4-Cleveland (27 stores). | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 5- \\ \text { Rich- } \\ \text { mond (19 } \\ \text { stores). } \end{gathered}$ | District No. 6Atlanta (35 stores). | District <br> No. 7- <br> Chicago <br> (67 <br> stores). | District <br> No.9- <br> Minne- <br> apolis (23 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 11- <br> Dallas <br> (21 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 12- <br> San Fran cisco (31 stores). | Index for United States (333 stores). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1919. | 78 | 77 | 87 | 81 | 75 | 82 | 87 | 91 | 80 | 75 | 81 |
| February. | 68 | 68 | 79 | 71 | 68 | 71 | 81 | 73 | 72 | 67 | 72 |
| March.... | 86 | 83 | 78 | 85 | 96 | 92 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 87 | 90 |
| April.. | 100 | 101 | 118 | 100 | 109 | 101 | 103 | 107 | 91 | 93 | 102 |
| May... | 102 | 98 | 90 | 95 | 100 | 98 | 105 | 104 | 94 | 93 | 98 |
| June.. | 98 | 95 | 93 | 98 | 97 | 91 | 97 | 103 | 90 | 90 | 95 |
| July.. | 75 | 74 | 72 | 81 | 76 | 85 | 76 | 84 | 72 | 86 | 77 |
| August. | 78 | 68 | 73 | 84 | 70 | 76 | 82 | 88 | 71 | 98 | 78 |
| September | 95 | 96 | 83 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 98 | 104 | 103 | 96 |
| October.. | 121 | 130 | 117 | 116 | 115 | 110 | 110 | 108 | 118 | 120 | 118 |
| November. | 120 | 127 | 140 | 119 | 120 | 119 | 110 | 103 | 123 | 110 | 119 |
| December. | 179 | 183 | 169 | 176 | 179 | 180 | 155 | 139 | 185 | 179 | 173 |
| 1920. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 107 | 111 | 104 | 113 | 89 | 100 | 108 | 101 | 112 | 112 | 107 |
| February | 8 t | 87 | 91 | 90 | 78 | 89 | 101 | 80 | 89 | 90 | 89 |
| March... | 119 | 123 | 105 | 129 | 118 | 118 | 130 | 112 | 119 | 119 | 120 |
| April. | 121 | 117 | 133 | 121 | 110 | 124 | 128 | 112 | 117 | 117 | 121 |
| May.. | 124 | 129 | 136 | 128 | 111 | 128 | 131 | 115 | 122 | 122 | 109 |
| June... | 126 | 122 | 127 | 133 | 118 | 113 | 122 | 116 | 115 | 115 | 192 |
| July.... | 89 | 89 | 87 | 106 | 88 | 95 | 94 | 98 | 104 | 104 | 95 |
| August.. | 86 | 79 | 84 | 106 | 85 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 118 | 118 | 95 |
| September | 109 | 102 | 94 | 123 | 101 | 107 | 114 | 112 | 117 | 117 | 110 |
| October.. | 123 | 136 | 130 | 140 | 129 | 138 | 131 | 121 | 130 | 130 | 132 |
| November. | 134 | 143 | 153 | 147 | 136 | 136 | 132 | 120 | 122 | 122 | . 136 |
| December.. | 178 | 186 | 174 | 194 | 188 | 185 | 185 | 158 | 188 | 188 | 184 |
| 1921. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 109 | 107 | 105 | 121 | 92 | 91 | 97 | 94 | 93 | 109 | 103 |
| February. | 86 | 89 | 96 | 100 | 84 | 88 | 90 | 77 | 88 | 94 | 90 |
| March..... | 121 | 119 | 107 | 129 | 118 | 113 | 115 | 106 | 113 | 117 | 117 |
| April... | 118 | 116 | 131 | 122 | 108 | 101 | 114 | 114 | 98 | 111 | 114 |
| May. | 118 | 113 | 112 | 116 | 107 | 106 | 116 | 107 | 103 | 115 | 113 |
| June. | 122 | 114 | 113 | 117 | 112 | 95 | 109 | 105 | 99 | 108 | 111 |
| July.... | 78 | 78 | 8. | 81 | 77 | 74 | 84 | 82 | 71 | ${ }^{93}$ | 80 |
| August... | 83 | 75 | 82 | 83 | 76 | 75 | 90 | 91 | 70 | 113 | 84 |
| September | 98 | 92 | 85 | 92 | 84 | 83 | 103 | 98 | 91 | 109 | 95 |
| October... | 128 | 139 | 126 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 117 | 110 | 114 | 124 | 124 |
| November. | 124 | 131 | 138 | 114 | 117 | 110 | 118 | 104 | 104 | 116 | 120 |
| December.. | 188 | 191 | 179 | 165 | 178 | 155 | 164 | 137 | 149 | 181 | 173 |
| 1922. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 100 | 99 | 94 | 90 | 76 | 74 | 90 | 78 | 75 | 100 | 90 |
| February. | 84 | 85 | 89 | 81 | 72 | 73 | 80 | 65 | 71 | 84 | 80 |
| March.... | 111 | 110 | 108 | 104 | 94 | 85 | 98 | 89 | 91 | 111 | 102 |
| April... | 127 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 106 | 98 | 115 | 106 | 87 | 111 | 113 |
| May... | 125 | 118 | 115 | 114 | 103 | 98 | 120 | 104 | 97 | 134 | 115 |
| June... | 124 | 115 | 114 | 118 | 103 | 86 | 114 | 98 | 89 | 112 | 110 |
| July... | 83 | 78 | 73 | 84 | 71 | 70 | 86 | 78 | 65 | 97 | 80 |
| August. | 89 | 79 | 84 | 90 | 73 | 74 | 95 | 91 | 68 | 120 | 87 |
| September. | 116 | 107 | 99 | 107 | 91 | 86 | 118 | 103 | 101 | 114 | 106 |
| October... | 137 | 145 | 133 | 134 | 119 | 114 | 127 | 115 | 105 | 138 | 130 |
| November. | 135 | 142 | 1.33 | 131 | 122 | 113 | 134 | 105 | 105 | 132 | 131 |
| December.. | 197 | 200 | 191 | 194 | 185 | 162 | 190 | 157 | 149 | 204 | 188 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January..... | 106 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 84 | 83 | 102 | 87 | 81 | 115 | 101 |
| February. | 92 | 88 | 101 | 97 | 80 | 78 | 96 | 72 | 73 | 102 | 90 |
| March..... | 127 | 124 | 133 | 139 | 115 | 106 | 128 | 105 | 99 | 135 | 124 |
| April... | 128 | 122 | 115 | 129 | 101 | 101 | 131 | 114 | 89 | 124 | 119 |
| May...... | 133 | 129 | 128 | 136 | 112 | 108 | 136 | 113 | 106 | 147 | 128 |
| June...... | 136 | 128 | 133 | 143 | 115 | 102 | 197 | 109 | 92 | 128 | 126 |
| July.. | 90 | 85 | 82 | 97 | 83 | 77 | 96 | 79 | 67 | 116 | 84 |
| August. | 99 | 87 | 93 | 109 | 83 | 81 | 119 | 96 | 68 | 136 | 100 |
| September | 118 | 112 | 104 | 119 | 90 | ${ }^{92}$ | 127 | 103 | 102 | 127 | 112 |
| October..... | 144 | 159 | 154 | 156 | 130 | 133 | 154 | 119 | 125 | 160 | 148 |

## TREND OF DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS.

[Average monthly stocks, 1919=100.]

|  | District <br> No. 1- <br> Boston <br> (24 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 2New <br> York (64 stores). | District No. 3- <br> Philadel- <br> phia (13 <br> stores). | District No. 4-Cleveland (26 stores). | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. 5- } \\ \text { Rich- } \\ \text { mond (19 } \\ \text { stores). } \end{gathered}$ | District <br> No. 6- <br> Atlanta <br> (22 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 7- <br> Chicago <br> (59 <br> stores). | District <br> No. $9-$ <br> Minne- <br> apolis ( 15 stores). | District <br> No. 11- <br> Dallas <br> (19 <br> stores). | District <br> No. 12San Fran cisco (29 stores). | Index for <br> United States (290 stores). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January......... | 82 | 81 | 102 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 94 | 80 | 79 | 82 | 85 |
| February. | 84 | 84 | 97 | 85 | 80 | 88 | 91 | 91 | 84 | 84 | 87 |
| March... | 90 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 99 | 92 | 89 | 96 | 96 | 89 | 92 |
| April. | 93 | 91 | 99 | 92 | 90 | 101 | 117 | 96 | 94 | 90 | 97 |
| May... | 91 | 89 | 92 | 92 | 84 | 84 | 102 | 105 | 102 | 89 | 93 |
| June. | 88 | 87 | 93 | 91 | 84 | 88 | 85 | 91 | 97 | 86 | 88 |
| July... | 90 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 89 | 86 | 105 | 88 | 94 | 91 |
| August. | 99 | 103 | 92 | 104 | 104 | 101 | 92 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 101 |
| September | 114 | 117 | 107 | 117 | 123 | 112 | 108 | 103 | 119 | 118 | 114 |
| October.. | 127 | 125 | 111 | 122 | 130 | 124 | 116 | 114 | 123 | 125 | 122 |
| November. | 130 | 130 | 111 | 125 | 131 | 129 | 119 | 114 | 119 | 125 | 124 |
| December. | 133 | 115 | 107 | 111 | 106 | 109 | 102 | 100 | 93 | 111 | 108 |
| January 1920. | 107 | 117 | 112 | 105 | 111 | 111 | 134 | 102 | 108 | 113 | 115 |
| February. | 115 | 128 | 113 | 122 | 125 | 128 | 137 | 116 | 125 | 126 | 128 |
| March.... | 127 | 143 | 125 | 138 | 149 | 130 | 148 | 122 | 133 | 138 | 138 |
| April. | 134 | 145 | 124 | 144 | 143 | 131 | 163 | 123 | 135 | 141 | 142 |
| May.. | 131 | 137 | 120 | 144 | 140 | 126 | 152 | 125 | 144 | 138 | 138 |
| June.. | 124 | 131 | 118 | 140 | 132 | 130 | 151 | 119 | 135 | 132 | 133 |
| July... | 119 | 130 | 115 | 136 | 131 | 135 | 147 | 118 | 150 | 130 | 132 |
| August. | 125 | 138 | 120 | 146 | 135 | 141 | 151 | 124 | 169 | 133 | 139 |
| September. | 137 | 149 | 129 | 157 | 149 | 154 | 168 | 127 | 182 | 136 | 150 |
| October... | 142 | 150 | 129 | 164 | 149 | 160 | 175 | 127 | 175 | 143 | 154 |
| November. | 140 | 144 | 113 | 153 | 137 | 150 | 167 | 122 | 157 | 138 | 145 |
| December. | 114 | 115 | 111 | 124 | 102 | 108 | 131 | 97 | 102 | 111 | 115 |
| January.......... | 97 | 102 | 95 | 101 | 87 | 101 | 113 | 91 | 101 | 102 | 101 |
| February. | 100 | 107 | 100 | 108 | 95 | 110 | 119 | 92 | 111 | 106 | 107 |
| March. | 106 | 115 | 107 | 117 | 103 | 113 | 126 | 98 | 118 | 112 | 114 |
| April.. | 110 | 118 | 105 | 121 | 107 | 116 | 128 | 96 | 117 | 115 | 116 |
| May..... | 107 | 116 | 105 | 119 | 104 | 111 | 124 | 99 | 107 | 115 | 113 |
| June. . | 103 | 110 | 116 | 115 | 100 | 107 | 120 | 96 | 111 | 110 | 111 |
| July.... | 101 | 106 | 116 | 111 | 98 | 106 | 117 | 95 | 108 | 112 | 111 |
| August. | 102 | 111 | 126 | 117 | 104 | 113 | 118 | 102 | 124 | - 123 | 114 |
| September | 113 | 123 | 138 | 123 | 121 | 126 | 132 | 108 | 134 | 128 | 125 |
| October.. | 120 | 128 | 141 | 130 | 125 | ${ }_{1}^{132}$ | 139 | 110 | 131 134 | 129 | 130 |
| January......... | 103 | 105 | 112 | 96 | 91 | 102 | 107 | 88 | 99 | 112 | 103 |
| February | 108 | 109 | 124 | 104 | 102 | 111 | 118 | 95 | 107 | 115 | 110 |
| March.... | 115 | 121 | 135 | 115 | 112 | 117 | 127 | 100 | 116 | 124 | 120 |
| April..... | 117 | 122 | 136 | 116 | 111 | 116 | 125 | 96 | 114 | 126 | 120 |
| May.... | 115 | 117 | 131 | 113 | 107 | 112 | 123 | 100 | 110 | 118 | 116 |
| June. | 111 | 110 | 127 | 107 | 104 | 105 | 116 | 96 | 100 | 111 | 110 |
| July... | 108 | 105 | 122 | 101 | 100 | 103 | 114 | 92 | 100 | 112 | 114 |
| August. | 109 | 110 | 130 | 106 | 105 | 109 | 125 | 96 | 111 | 115 |  |
| September. | 122 | 121 | 141 | 114 | 120 | 119 | 129 135 | 102 | 118 120 | 121 | 122 |
| October.... | 129 130 | 125 132 | 148 | 120 125 | 130 126 | 121 | 135 137 1 | 106 | 119 | 123 | 130 |
| December.. | 111 | 111 | 124 | 106 | 103 | 101 | 115 | 90 | 94 | 110 | 109 |
| 1923. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 107 | 107 | 118 |  | 1100 | 112 | 1127 | 101 | 107 | 121 | 116 |
| February | 112 | 112 | 135 <br> 148 <br> 18 | 112 | 124 | 119 | 139 | 113 | 115 | 128 | 126 |
| April.. | 125 | 127 | 153 | 128 | 126 | 121 | 141 | 111 | 119 | 136 | 130 |
| May. | 124 | 125 | 148 | 127 | 122 | 121 | 136 | 113 | 117 | 130 | 128 |
| June. | 116 | 116 | 143 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 128 | 108 | 110 | 125 | 121 |
| July... | 109 | 111 | 137 | 118 | 121 | 111 | 128 | 105 | 107 | 124 | 118 |
| August.. | 116 | 119 | 152 | 122 | 122 | 120 | 141 | 115 | 127 | 138 | 137 |
| September. | 129 142 | 131 142 | 166 176 | 135 145 | 130 141 | 130 | 151 | 115 | 131 | 143 | 134 |

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS. DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS. volume of operations during october, 1923. 

| Federal reserve bank. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bills dis- } \\ \text { counted for } \\ \text { member banks. } \end{gathered}$ | Bills bought in open market. | United States securities purchased. |  | Municipal purchased. | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Bonds and notes. | Certificates of indebtedness. |  | October, 1923. | October, 1922. |
| Bowton. | $\$ 231,352,238$ | $\$ 24,304,540$ $\begin{gathered} \$ 24,34,540 \\ 101,592,182 \end{gathered}$ | \$1, 213, 600 39, 998,000 | \$2, 642,450 19,759, 000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$259, } \\ 1,100,740,8828 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | s267, 171,239 1,497, 235, 338 |
| Philadelphia | ${ }_{2415} 9002,734$ | 15,999, 244 |  |  |  | 1, $257,001,978$ | 1, $218,964,347$ |
| Cleveland. | 252, 550, 180 | 16, 874, 279 |  | 273,000 |  | 269,697,459 | 124,970,661 |
| Richmond | 274, 434, 261 | 1,495,506 |  |  |  | 275,929,767 | 112,458,812 |
| Atlanta. | 109,443, 574 | 9, 446, 044 | 329,150 | 604,500 |  | 119, 823,268 | 52, 784, 989 |
| Chicago.. | 242, 994,190 | 22, 154, 363 | 4,630,000 | 5,714,500 |  | 274, 593,053 | 218, 639,672 |
| St. Louis. | - $154,754,249$ |  | 1604,600 |  |  | 154,798,249 | 79, 701,906 |
| Kansas City | 32, 115449,830 | 35, 3 | $11.010,500$ | 28,500 |  | 117, 263, 830 | - |
| Dallas..... | 30, 549,186 | 9,414,983 | 4,500,000 | 5,600,000 |  | 50,064, 169 | 32, 583,693 |
| San Franc | 170,516,070 | 13,625,305 |  |  |  | 184, 141,375 | 167,961,860 |
| Total: October, 1923 | 2, 794, 852, 523 | ${ }^{215,354,048}$ | 53, 285, 8500 | $34,941,950$ $311,964,500$ |  | 3, 098, 434, 371 |  |
| October, 10 months end | 2, 172, 114, 105 | 206,615,536 | 134, 990, 750 | 311, 964, 000 | \$12, 200 |  | 2,825,696,591 |
| Oct. 31, 1923 . Oct. 31, 1922 | 32, 809, 490, 920 $15,611,519,718$ | 1, 880, 281,358 <br> 1, 576, 742,647 | 617,557,610 <br> 1,074, 834, 650 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,485,435,010 \\ & 2,541,525,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 413,077 \\ & 149,832 \end{aligned}$ | 37, 793, 177,975 | 20, 804, 772, 347 |

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING OCTOBER, 1923, BY CLASSES OF PAPER; ALSO NUMBER OF MEMRER BANKS ACCOMMODATED.


[^13]VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING OCTOBER, 1923, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

| Federal reserve bank. | 4 per cent. | 43 per cent. | Total. | A verage rate (365day basis). | Average maturity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston |  | \$231, 352, 238 | \$231, 352, 238 | Per cent. | Days: |
| New York |  | 939,391, 666 | 939, 391,666 | 4.50 | 8.35 |
| Philadelphia |  | 241,002, 734 | 241, 002,734 | 4. 50 | 8.66 |
| Cleveland.. |  | 252, 550, 180 | 252, 550,180 | 4. 50 | 9. 29 |
| Richmond. |  | 274, 434, 261 | 274, 434, 261 | 4.50 | 7.98 |
| Atlanta. |  | 109,443, 574 | 109, 443, 574 | 4. 50 | 35.94 |
| Chicago. |  | 242,094, 190 | 242,094, 190 | 4. 50 | 24. 34 |
| St. Louis... |  | 154,754, 249 | 154, 754, 249 | 4. 50 | 22.89 |
| Manneapolis. |  | $32,914,345$ $115,849,830$ | $32,914,345$ $115,849,830$ | 4. 50 4.50 | 36.82 20.33 |
| Dalias...... |  | 30,549, 186 | 30,549, 186 | 4. 50 | 29.87 |
| San Francisco |  | 170,516,070 | 170,516,070 | 4. 50 | 16.52 |
| Total: October, 1923. |  | 2,794, 852, 523 | 2,794, 852,523 | 4. 50 | 13. 14 |
| September, 1923 |  | 2,621,961, 662 | 2,621, 961,662 | 4. 50 | 12. 56 |
| October, $1922 .$. September, 1922 | $\$ 1,417,609,155$ $671,168,417$ | $754,504,950$ $796,189,268$ | $2,172,114,105$ $1,267,357,685$ | 4. 34 4.36 | 9.99 13.43 |
| September, 1922 | 671, 168,417 | 596, 1.89, 268 | 1,267,357,685 | 4.36 | 13.43 |

vOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING OCTOBER, 1923, BY CLASSES.

| Federal reserve bank. | Bankers' acceptances. |  |  |  | Trade acceptances. |  |  | Total bills purchased. | Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Foreign. | Domestic. | Dollar exchange. | Total. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Total. |  | Amount. | Per cent of total. |
| Boston. | \$13,341,364 | 88, 868, 176 | \$2,095, 000 | \$24, 304,540 |  |  |  | \$24, 304, 510 | \$14,717,409 | 6.8 |
| New York. | 69,546,052 | 25, 140, 651 | 6, 182, 522 | 100, 869, 225 | \$722,957 |  | \$722, 957 | 101, 592, 182 | 58,007, 199 | 26.9 |
| Philadelphia | 8,726,259 | 4, 882,985 | 2,390,000 | 15,999, 244 |  |  |  | 15, 999,244 | 28,487, 190 | 13.2 |
| Cleveland | 13,054,092 | $3,400,187$ | 420,000 | 16, 874,279 |  |  |  | 16,874, 279 | 28,056,656 | 13.0 |
| Richmond. | 86,706 | 1,408,800 |  | 1,495, 506 |  |  |  | 1,495,506 | 2,0+2,978 | 1.0 |
| Atlanta.. | 6,354,664 | 3, 091, 380 |  | 9, 446,044 |  |  |  | 9,446,044 | 15, 230, 003 | 7.1 |
| Chicago. | 14, 534,390 | 8,849,973 | 770,000 | 22, 151,363 |  |  |  | 22,154,363 | 39,998,904 | 18.6 |
| St. Louis |  | 22,000 |  | 22,000 |  |  |  | 22,000 | 48,647 |  |
| Minneapolis | 50,602 |  |  | 50,602 |  |  |  | 50,602 | 95,427 |  |
| Kansas City |  | 375,000 |  | 375, 000 |  |  |  | 375,000 | 807, 330 | 4 |
| Dallas. | 7,049,686 | 2,115, 297 | 250,000 | 9, 414, 983 |  |  |  | 9,414, 983 | 17,333, 304 | 8.1 |
| San Francisco | 7,412, 200 | 6,078, 105 | 135, 000 | 13, 625, 305 |  |  |  | 13,625,305 | 10,528,401 | 4.9 |
| Total: Oct., 1923. | 140, 156, 015 | 62, 232, 554 | 12,242,522 | 214, 631,091 | 722,957 |  | 722, 957 | 215, 354, 048 | 215,354, 048 | 100.0 |
| Sept., 1923. | 115, 004, 585 | 36, 539,492 | 7, 121, 811 | 158,665, 888 | 752, 186 |  | 754, 166 | 159, 420, 054 |  |  |
| Oct., 1922.. | 126,389,315 | 73, 251, 328 | 6,206,053 | 205, 816,696 | 625,515 | \$143, 325 | 768,840 | 206,615, 536 |  |  |
| Sept., 1922.. | 160,792,652 | 50,270, 374 | 4,580,859 | 215,643, 885 | 1, 184, 950 | 223, 925 | 1,408,875 | 217,052,760 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (39.87) for system.
VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING OCTOBER, 1923, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE Rates and Maturities.

| Federal reserve bank. | 4 per cent. | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. | 41 per cent. | $4_{8}^{3}$ per cent. | 412 per cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 48 per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. | Average $\underset{\text { (365-day }}{\text { rate }}$ basis). | Average maturity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | \$4,120, | \$17, 843, 235 |  | \$465,574 |  | 37,5 | \$24,304,540 | Per cent. <br> 4.18 | Days. <br> 24.15 |
| New York | 89, 285, 589 | 8,870, 890 | 2,105,253 | 449, 266 | 881,184 |  | 101, 592, 182 | 4.13 | 22.77 |
| Philadelphi | 2, 024,934 | 13,401, 613 | 541,044 | 31,653 |  |  | 15, 999,244 | 4.19 | 71.00 |
| Cleveland. | 4,139, 209 | 9, 160,443 | 2,967,081 | 607, 546 |  |  | 16, 874,279 | 4.22 | 66.30 |
| Richmond |  |  | 1,370,506 | 125, 000 |  |  | 1, 495, 506 | 4.33 | 54.47 |
| Atlanta. | 1,044, 140 |  |  |  |  |  | 9, 446, 044 | 4.37 | 64.29 |
| Chicago. | 5, 270,183 | 11,056,005 | $3,621,829$ 22,000 | 177,446 | 2,028,900 |  | 22, 154, 363 | 4.28 | 71.99 |
| St. Louis |  | 50,602 |  |  |  |  | 22,000 50 | 4.31 4.18 | 88.17 |
| Kansas City |  |  |  |  | 375,000 |  | 375, 000 | 4.56 | 85. 85 |
| Dallas. | 1,021,041 |  | 7 472,111 | 40,361 |  |  | 9, 414, 983 | 4.19 | 73.41 |
| San Francis | 2,507,755 | 2,888, 531 | 7,702,567 | 271,452 | 255,000 |  | 13,625,305 | 4.23 | 30.81 |
| Total: October, 1923 | 109, 413, 105 | 74, 812,688 | 20,664,863 | 2,168,298 | 8, 287,585 | 7,509 | 215,354,048 | 4.21 | 39.87 |
| September, 1923 | 80,586,642 | 56, 859,501 | 15, 340,053 | 2,611,945 | 4, 021,913 |  | 159, 420, 054 | 4.21 | 40.32 |

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.

AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATE OF EARNINGS DURING OCTOBER, 1923.

| Federal reserve bank. | A verage daily holdings of- |  |  |  | Earnings on- |  |  |  | Annual rate of earnings on- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All classes of earning assets. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { counted } \end{gathered}$ bills. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Purchased } \\ & \text { bills. } \end{aligned}$ | United States securities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { classes } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { earning } \\ & \text { assets. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dis- } \\ & \text { counted } \\ & \text { bills. } \end{aligned}$ | Purchased bills. | United States securities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { classes } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { earning } \\ & \text { assets. } \end{aligned}$ | Discounted bills. | Purchased bills. | United States securi- ties. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Perct. | Perct. | Perct. | Perct. |
| New York | 251,858 | \$77,179 |  | \$4, 019,035 | \$232, 213 | \$180, 542 | \$3, 741 | \$15,930 | 4.46 | 4.50 | 4.19 | 4.67 |
| Philadelph | $\begin{array}{r}235,902,984 \\ 95 \\ \hline 972 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $192,016,633$ $58,973,860$ | 34, 753, 819 | 9, 1732,492 | ${ }^{890} \times 6,600$ | 733, 901 | $\begin{array}{r}121,722 \\ 69 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34,977 63,671 | 4.45 4.39 | ${ }_{4}^{4.50}$ | 4.12 | 4.51 |
| Cleveland. | 100,271, 671 | 61, 756,711 | 28, 128, 827 | 10, 386,133 | 373, 389 | 235, 873 | 100,728 | -36,788 | 4.38 | 4.50 | 4.22 | 4.17 |
| Richmond | 75,314, 166 | 72, 914,743 | 1,058,523 | 1, 340,900 | 285, 182 | 278,674 | 3,875 | 2,633 | 4.46 | 4.50 | 4.31 | 2.31 |
| Atlanta. | 87,378,090 | 79, 240, 793 | 7,811,005 | 275, 379 | 343, 112 | 312,619 | 29,293 | 999 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4.28 | 4. 14 |
| Chicago. | 156, 986, 853 | 108, 887, 508 | 40, 367, 232 | 7,732,113 | 581, 165 | 416,088 | 143,603 | 21,474 | 4.36 | 4.50 | 4.19 | 3.27 |
| St. Louis | 74, 176, 958 | 72, 303, 813 | 11,968 | 1,861, 177 | 283,675 | 276,288 | 43 | 7,344 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.23 | 4.64 |
| Minneapois | 41, 748,624 | 29,090,547 | 47,337 | 12,610,740 | 157, 214 | 111, 191 | 168 | 45, 855 | 4.43 | 4.50 | 4.18 | 4.28 |
| Kansas City | 65,422,684 | 52, 887,094 | 2,015,698 | 10, 253, 892 | 249,437 | 202, 165 | 7,186 | 39,069 | 4.49 | 4.50 | 4.20 | 4.49 |
| Dallas. | 59,334,409 | 24, 342,078 | 27,840,993 | 7, 151, 338 | 216, 922 | 93,093 | 99,287 | 24, 542 | 4.30 | 4.50 | 4.20 | 4.04 |
| San Francisco | 97, 091, 956 | 75, 824,920 | 11,991,443 | 9,275, 593 | 366, 674 | 289,815 | 42,826 | 34, 033 | 4.45 | 4.50 | 4.21 | 4.32 |
| Total: Oct., 1923. | 1,150, 852,820 | 875,417, 726 | 183,670, 853 | 91, 447,328 | 4,337,936 | 3,355,658 | 653,745 | 327,315 | 4.44 | 4.50 | 4.19 | 4.21 |
| Sept., 1923 | 1,123,534,551 | 847, 947, 092 | 173,619, 259 | 101, 830,074 | 4,038, 254 | 3, 129, 433 | 597,280 | 341,034 | 4.41 | 4.50 | 4.19 | 4.07 |
| Oct., 1922 | 1, 184, 700,479 | 484,443, 599 | 251, 618, 886 | 448, 615, 722 | 3, 902, 715 | 1,794,655 | 692, 798 | 1,415, 176 | 3.88 | 4.36 | 3.24 | 3.71 |
| Sept., 1922 | 1, 113, 342,904 | 416,612, 107 | 209, 792,025 | 486, 920, 439 | 3,511, 891 | 1,514,089 | 535, 565 | 1,462,166 | 3.84 | 4.42 | 3.11 | 3.65 |

Note.-The figures in the first, fith, and ninth columns include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, earnings, and annual rate of earnings thereon, as follows: Atlanta, $\$ 50,913, \$ 201$, and 4.50 per cent; Kansas City, $\$ 266,000, \$ 1,017$, and 4.50 per cent. Total, $\$ 316,913, \$ 1,218$, and 4.50 per cent.

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.
[End of October figures. In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal reserve hank. | Total. | Customers' paper secured by Gov-ernment obligations. | Member banks' collateral notes. |  | $\underset{\text { metcial }}{\text { Com- }}$ paper n. e.s. | Agri-cultural | Livestock paper. | Bankers' acceptances. |  |  | Trade acceptances. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Foreign. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Do- } \\ \text { mestic. } \end{gathered}$ | Foreign. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Do- } \\ \text { mestic. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Im- } \\ & \text { ports. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Exports. | $\underset{\text { ports. }}{\text { Im- }}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ex- } \\ \text { ports. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | 40, 481 | 897 | 17,352 |  |  |  | 698 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  | 73 |
| New York.. | 201, 803 | 209 | 149,371 |  |  | 51, 237 | 490 379 |  |  |  | 23 | 20 |  | $4{ }^{43}$ |
| Philadelphia | 61, 820 | 273 | 40, 001 |  | 21, 096 | 379 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 |
| Cleveland.. | 63, 240 | 318 | 33, 873 | 20 | 26, 994 | ${ }_{4}^{552}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,144 |
| Richmond. | 71, 434 | - 344 | 26,591 |  | $\begin{array}{r}38,757 \\ 53 \\ \hline 1546\end{array}$ | 4,623 10 | 103 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,016 |
| Atlanta. | 84, 459 | 1,714 | 17,328 | 306 | 53,546 | 10,192 | 413 |  |  |  |  |  | 960 |
| Chicago. | 118,527 | 211 | 62, 304 | 194 | 41,943 | 13, 328 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 547 |
| St. Louis. | 72, 501 | 514 | 22,561 | 312 | 40,543 | 7,221 | 411 |  |  |  |  |  | 939 |
| Minneapolis. | 26, 849 | 3 | 3,634 | 452 | 11,433 | 8,394 | 2,696 |  |  |  |  |  | 237 |
| Kansas City. | 56,993 | 377 | 24,435 |  | 15, 837 | 5,232 | 11, 004 |  |  |  |  |  | 108 |
| San Francisco. | 21, 305 | 1 | 3,138 | ${ }_{5} 262$ | 8,459 88 | 4, 511 | 4,924 |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| San Francisco | 64,388 | 121 | 20,080 | 5,431 | 28,280 | 7,801 | 1,713 |  |  |  |  |  | 950 |
| Total: Oct. 31, 1923. | 883, 800 | 4,982 | 420,668 | 6,977 | 359,434 | 63,421 | 21,755 |  |  | 23 | 32 |  | 6,508 |
| Sept. 29, 1923. | 883, 553 | 4,900 | 396,286 | 7,532 | 371,200 | 71,657 | 26, 077 |  |  | 34 |  |  | 5,867 |
| Oct. 31, 1922.. | 576, 435 | 3,265 | 265, 777 | 10, 266 | 188,777 | 74, 804 | 28,533 |  |  | 275 | 29 |  | 4,364 |
| Sept. 30, 1922.. | 463, 696 | 2,553 | 160,227 | 12,499 | 164,408 | 86,823 | 33, 457 |  |  | 33 |  |  | 3,696 |

[^14]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 bank. |  | Nonmember banks and banking corporations. | Private banks. | Branches and agencles of foreign banks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | National. | Nonnational. |  |  |  |
| Boston. | 14,151 | 8,838 | 2,965 | 650 | 1,448 | 250 |
| New York | 51,632 | 15,260 | 15,682 | 9,263 | 6, 173 | 5,254 |
| Philadelphia | 16,962 | 7,510 | 4,956 | 2,018 | 1,558 | ${ }^{920}$ |
| Cleveland. | 28,716 | 5,340 | 7,528 | 4,461 | 7,496 | 3,891 |
| Richmond. | 1,766 | 250 | 277 | 1,039 | 200 |  |
| Atlanta.. | 7,404 | 1,591 | 4,548 | 1,265 |  |  |
| Chicago.. | 37,087 | 12,735 | 19,019 | 3,936 | 442 | 055 |
| St. Louis... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 51 | 14 | 37 |  |  |  |
| Kansas City | 1,527 | 717 | ${ }_{10}^{532}$ | 183 | 95 |  |
| Dallas....... | 32,118 | 9,016 | 10,315 | 5,420 | 4,753 | 2,614 |
| San Francisco | 12,450 | 4,071 | 3,759 | 1,150 | 1,639 | 1,831 |
|  | 203, 893 | 65,371 | 69,618 | 29,385 | 23,804 | 15,715 |
| Sept. 29,1923 | 173,021 | 53,169 | 56,892 | 27,468 | 23,826 | 11,666 |
| Oct. 31, 1922. | 257, 186 | 96,182 | 94, 238 | 32,148 | 20.734 | 13, 884 |
| Purche Sept. 30, 1922. | 242,917 | 100,672 | 82,867 | 27,900 | 19,139 | 12,339 |
| Purchased in open market: Oct. 31, 1923 | 203,870 | 65,363 | 69,618 | 29,370 | 23,804 | 15,715 |
| Sept. $29,1923 .$. | 172,987 | 53, 135 | 56, 892 | 27,468 | 23,826 | 11,665 |
| Oct. 31, 1922 | 256, 834 | 96,075 | 94,039 | 32,144 | 20,705 | 13,871 |
| Sept. 30, 1922.......... | 242,884 | 100,639 | 82, 867 | 27,900 | 19,139 | 12,339 |
| Discounted for member banks: <br> Oct. 31, 1923 | 23 | 8 |  | 15 |  |  |
| Sept. 29,1923 | 34 | 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31, 1922. | 352 | 107 | 199 | 4 | 29 | 13 |
| Sept. 30, 1922....... | 33 | 33 |  |  |  |  |

HOLDINGS OF BANKERS' AND TKADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED OR DISCOUNTED, BY CLASSES OF ACCEPTANCES.
[End of October figures. In thousands of dollars.]


## CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

CASH RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION. AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR NOVEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1923
[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. | 274, 811 | 303,416 | 131,698 | 131,417 | 223,043 | 229, 123 | 77.5 | 84.2 |
| New York.. | 958,289 | 978,983 | 711,764 | 703, 595 | 444, 812 | 467,466 | 82.9 | 83.6 |
| Philadelphia | 263,209 | 258, 201 | 117,643 | 116,959 | 218, 886 | 215, 271 | 78.2 | 77.7 |
| Cleveland. | 317,690 | 325, 032 | 160,677 | 162,213 | 243,001 | 244, 009 | 78.7 | 80.0 |
| Richmond. | 109,670 | 92,400 | 65, 457 | 64,317 | 102,007 | 96,675 | 65.5 | 57.4 |
| Atlanta.. | 102,955 | 98, 839 | 56,303 | 54,417 | 142,460 | 134, 333 | 51.8 | 52.4 |
| Chicago.. | 553, 599 | 551,750 | 277, 274 | 275,414 | 406, 087 | 413, 615 | 81.0 | 80.1 |
| St. Louis.. | 85, 284 | 77,427 | 69,830 | 69,094 | -76,382 | 75, 441 | 58.3 | 53.6 |
| Minneapolis | 86,387 | 73, 840 | 50,205 | 49,093 | 60,916 | 59,330 | 77.7 | 68.1 |
| Kansas City | 82,477 | 82,401 | 79,084 | 80, 113 | 63, 835 | 62, 853 | 57.7 | 57.6 |
| Dallas..... | 62,664 | 65, 297 | 61, 800 | 58, 214 | -57,565 | 58, 859 | 52.5 | 55.8 |
| San Francis | 302,795 | 286,699 | 157,229 | 154,463 | 217,783 | 219, 413 | 80.7 | . 76.7 |
| Total: 1923. | $3,199,810$ | 3,194, 285 | 1,938,964 | 1,919,312 | 2, 256,777 | 2,276,388 | 76.3 | 76.1 |
| 1922. | 3, 208, 752 | 3, 211, 513 | 1, 8900,022 | 1,876,362 | 2, 324, 865 | 2, 300,013 | 76.1 | 76.7 |
| 1921. | 2, 964, 419 | 2, 905,727 | 1,732,504 | 1,728,029 | 2, 402, 442 | 2,456, 121 | 71.7 143.7 | 69.4 |
| 1920. |  | 2, 162, 178 | 1, 830,011 | $1,867,589$ $1,980,676$ | 3,327,632 2,812, 24 | $3,336,768$ $2,738,394$ | 143.7 146.8 |  |
| 1919. | 2, 185, 149 | 2, 207, 386 | 2,013,944 | 1,980,676 | 2,812,247 | 2,738,394 | 146.8 | 148.5 |

1 Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal reserve notes in circulation.
RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER $21,1923$. RESOURCES.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Total. | Boston. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { York. } \end{aligned}$ | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold and gold certificates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31.......... | 354,739 | 21,495 | 164,238 | 38,083 | 13,685 | 12,551 | 5,985 | 49,196 | 4,779 | 8,697 | 2,943 | 11,616 | 21,471 |
| Nov. 7. | 373,643 388,047 | 21,468 21,419 | 184,173 196,582 | 38,824 39,344 | 13,459 13,221 | 12,853 <br> 13 <br> 18 | 6,138 | 47,671 48,503 | 4,488 4,600 | 8,747 8,776 | 2,998 $\mathbf{3 , 1 2 4}$ | 11,648 | 21,176 21,346 |
| Nov. 21 | 376, 216 | 21,307 | 188,266 | 39,788 | 13,693 | 7,534 | 6,263 | 49,499 | 4,703 | 8,818 | 3,147 | 11,802 | 21,396 |
| Gold settlement <br> fund-F. R. Board: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 609, 186 | 58,848 | 153,323 | 39,667 | 86,918 | 31,372 | 14,682 | 64,484 | 28,963 | 30,451 | 33,486 | 15,642 | 51,350 |
| Nov. 7 | 573, 514 | 45, 347 | 109,313 | 42,987 | 84,344 | 32,475 | 17,776 | 90,178 | 27,784 | 33, 216 | 35, 116 | 12,352 | 42,626 |
| Nov. 14 | 584,046 | 44,714 | 73,356 | 42,848 | 89,087 | 32,143 | 20,393 | 111, 912 | 30,297 | 29, 293 | 36,777 | 16,647 | 56, 579 |
| Nov. 21. | 600,741 | 60,551 | 134,048 | 36,679 | 77,393 | 29,348 | 12, 583 | 96,823 | 30,584 | 25,165 | 40,883 | 14,907 | 41,777 |
| Gold with F. R. agents: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31.......... | 2,085,682 | 206,094 | 634,350 | 166,320 | 208, 193 | 48,293 | 65,663 | 400, 933 | 35,335 | 38,836 | 34,631 | 28,538 | 218,496 |
| Nov. 7. | 2, 107,970 | 202,350 | 634, 223 | 171,600 | 206, 834 | 57,020 | 67,470 | 400,800 | 34,765 | 43,351 | 34,086 | 28,872 | 226,599 |
| Nov. 14 | 2, 107, 168 | 197, 516 | 634,147 | 169,814 | 209, 121 | 56,055 | 72, 130 | 400,690 | 35,514 | 46, 808 | 33, 149 | 28,443 | 223,781 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31. | 61,471 | 13,616 | 7,432 | 8,554 | 1,284 | 3,879 | 4,738 | 4,205 | 3,827 | 2,323 | 4,930 | 2,315 | 4,368 |
| Nov. 7. | 67,789 | 16,269 | 5,941 | 12, 206 | 3,345 | 4,099 | 5,286 | 2,958 | 3,877 | 2,460 | 5,039 | 2,379 | 3,930 |
| Nov. 14. | 54,748 | 5,145 | 9,210 | 4,196 | 1,050 | 3,920 | 5,068 | 6,811 | 4,585 | 2,661 | 5,513 | 2,252 | 4,337 |
| Nov. 21........... | 59,715 | 8,645 | 7,669 | 8,824 | 2,437 | 3,988 | 5,481 | 5,521 | 4,331 | 2,625 | 5,261 | 1,888 | 3,045 |
| Total gold reserves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 295,685 |
| Nov. 7. | 3,122,916 | 285,434 | 933, 650 | 265,617 | 307,982 | 106,447 | 96,670 | 541,607 | 70,914 | 87,774 | 77,239 | 55,251 | 294,331 |
| No. 14. | 3, 134,009 | 268,794 | 913,295 | 256,202 | 312,479 | 105,413 | 103,731 | 567,916 | 74,996 | 87,538 | 78,563 | 59,039 | 306,043 |
| Nov. 21 | 3, 135,456 | 258,498 | 964,036 | 252,336 | 306,635 | 105,747 | 94,927 | 552, 423 | 74,738 | 83,027 | 82,065 | 56,520 | 304,504 |
| Reserves other than gold: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31.......... | 80,067 | 9,832 | 18,158 | 5,349 | 4,295 | 3,373 | 5,281 | 9,441 | 10,555 | 1,409 | 3,235 | 6,622 | 2,517 |
| Nov. 7. | 72,325 | 5,969 | 14,853 | 5,245 | 4,561 | 3,101 | 5,988 | 9,061 | 10,429 | 1927 | 3,452 | 6,579 | 2,160 |
| Nov. 14. | 75,370 | 6,400 | 17,059 | 6,627 | 4,553 | 3,592 | 5,935 | 8,435 | 9,775 | 786 | 3,470 | 6,674 | 2,064 |
| Nov. $21 .$. | 77,425 | 6,001 | 17,202 | 7,570 | 5,032 | 3,891 | 6,895 | 8,309 | 8,953 | 1,303 | 4,009 | 6,302 | 1,958 |
| Total reserves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 298, 202 |
| Nov. 7. | 3,195,241 | 291,403 | 948, 503 | 270, 862 | 312, 543 | 109,548 | 102,658 | 550,668 | 81,343 | 88,701 | 80, 691 | 61, 830 | 296, 491 |
| Nov. 14. | 3,209,379 | 275,194 | 930,354 | 262,829 | 317,032 | 109,005 | 109,666 | 576,351 | 84,771 | 88, 324 | 82, 033 | 65, 713 | 308, 107 |
| Nov. 21. | 3,212, 881 | 264,499 | 981, 238 | 259,906 | 311, 667 | 109,638 | 101,822 | 560,732 | 83,691 | 84,330 | 86,074 | 62, 822 | 306,462 |
| Nonreserve cash: | 39, 152 | 3,637 | 8,570 | 659 | 2,963 | 1,596 | 3,716 | 7,169 | 2,110 | 390 | 2,946 | 1,503 | 3,893 |
| Nov. 7. | 68,172 | 15,921 | 7,967 | 2,506 | 2,694 | 1,454 | 7,286 | 6,927 | 7,961 | 1,504 | 4,113 | 2,545 | 7,294 |
| Nov. 14. | 72,860 71,881 | 14,747 15,597 | 10,652 9,798 | 2,437 2,513 | 5,378 4,305 | 1,620 1,764 | 8,185 | 6,601 6,545 | 7,430 7,804 | 1,575 $\mathbf{1 , 7 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 6 9 4}$ $\mathbf{3 , 7 4 5}$ | 2,857 2,835 | $\mathbf{7 , 6 8 4}$ $\mathbf{7 , 8 0 1}$ |

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 21,
RESOURCES-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Total. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | $\begin{gathered} \text { St. } \\ \text { Louis. } \end{gathered}$ | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills discounted: Secured by U.S. Government obligations- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct.31.... | 425,650 | 18,249 | 149, 580 | 40,274 | 34, 191 | 26,935 | 19,042 | 62,515 | 23,075 | 3,637 | 24,812 | 3,139 | 20,201 |
| Nov. 7. | 377, 705 | 18,771 | 119, 262 | 35,016 | 35, 939 | 22,458 | 19,560 | 52, 891 | 21,579 | 3,613 | 23, 409 | 3,380 | 21, 827 |
| Nov. 14. | 373, 536 | 19,286 | 117,986 | 39, 149 | 42,574 | 24, 857 | 22,520 | 39,033 | 20,934 | 5,608 | 21, 508 | 3,227 | 16,854 |
| Nov. $21 . . . . .$. | 341,635 | 19,468 | 86, 575 | 37,741 | 34,414 | 24,401 | 23,351 | 46,663 | 20,978 | 5,944 | 22, 308 | 3, 032 | 16,760 |
| Other bills dis-counted- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31...... | 458, 150 | 22,232 | 52,223 | 21,546 | 29,049 | 44,499 | 65,417 | 56,012 | 49,426 | 23,212 | 32,181 | 18,166 | 44,187 |
| Nov. 7. | 439,747 | 16,859 | 55, 168 | 17,670 | 31,589 | 39,912 | 62,086 | 52,491 | 48,769 | 20, 140 | 34, 939 | 16,446 | 43, 678 |
| Nov. 14...... | 417,576 | 30,361 | 44, 300 | 17,616 | 27, 964 | 36,639 | 55, 255 | 43,512 | 52, 810 | 18,742 | 36,705 | 13,947 | 39,725 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31.......... | 204,698 | 14, 151 | 52,437 | 16,962 | 28,716 | 1,766 | 7,404 | 37,087 | 29 | 51 | 1,527 | 32,118 | 12,450 |
| Nov. 7. | 248,028 | 26,185 | 78,407 | 19,838 | 28,138 | 1,876 | 8,562 | 36,957 | 173 | 51 | 1,267 | 33, 278 | 13, 296 |
| Nov. 14....... | 268,450 | 30,232 | 78,420 | 26,081 | 29,443 | 2, 362 | 9,752 | 39,453 | 29 | 50 | 737 | 37,615 | 14,276 |
| U. S. bonds and notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31.......... | 77, 574 | 4,036 | 5,244 | 17,367 | 9,953 | 1,341 | 238 | 8,039 |  | 7,503 | 8,388 | 6,280 | 9,185 |
| Nov. 7. | 75,440 | 3, 605 | 5,849 | 17,367 | 9,953 | 1,341 | 237 | 7,670 |  | 7,365 | 6,588 | 6,280 | 9,185 |
| Nov. 14.......... | 78,657 | 4,347 | 7,505 | 17, 367 | 9,953 | 1,341 | 204 | 8,498 |  | 7,390 | 6,588 | 6,279 | 9,185 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31. | 14,263 | 609 | 5,665 | 39 | 609 |  | 5 | 1,630 |  |  | 206 | 5,500 |  |
| Nov. 7... | 14, 852 |  | 6, 800 | 38 | 609 |  | 8 | 1,218 |  | 473 | 206 | 5,500 |  |
| Nov. 14........... | 11,663 | 64 | 9,225 | 38 | 809 |  | 1 | 1,320 |  |  | 206 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 7............ | 317 |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |  |  |  | 266 |  |  |
| Nov. 14........... | 317 |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |  |  |  | 266 |  |  |
| Nov. 21... | 51 |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total earning assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }}$ | 1,180,652 | 59,277 65,420 | 265,149 265,486 | 96,188 89,929 | 102,518 | 74, 541 65,587 | 92,157 90,504 | 165, 283 | 72,530 70,521 | 34,403 31,642 | 67,380 66,675 | 65,203 64,884 | 86,023 87,986 |
| Nov. 14. | 1,150, 199 | 84, 290 | 257, 436 | 100,251 | 110,743 | 65,199 | 87,783 | 131,816 | 73, 773 | 31,790 | 66.010 | 61,068 | 80,040 |
| Nov. 21.... | 1,104, 156 | 85, 597 | 216, 164 | 90, 873 | 100,234 | 62, 187 | 93, 426 | 142,832 | 70,046 | 32,687 | 67,242 | 62,840 | 80,028 |
| Bank premises: Oct. $31 . \ldots$ | 55, 943 | 4,434 | 13,770 | 744 | 9,754 | 2,617 | 2,915 | 8,715 | 1,220 | 1,842 | 4,970 | 1,951 | 3,011 |
| Nov. 7. | 55,954 | 4,434 | 13,771 | 744 | 9,754 | 2,617 | 2,918 | 8,715 | 1,220 | 1,842 | 4,969 | 1,951 | 3,019 |
| Nov. 14.......... | 56, 162 | 4,434 | 13,806 | 744 | 9,797 | 2,617 | 2,922 | 8,715 | 1,268 | 1,910 | 4,970 | 1,951 | 3,028 |
| Five per cent redemption fund against F. R. bank notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31........... | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |
| Nov. 7.... | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 | ..... |
| Nov. $14 .$. | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31....... | 611, 271 | 57, 117 | 125,224 | 52, 812 | 55, 011 | 61,098 | 26,319 | 77,951 | 35, 228 | 15,571 | 35,318 | 29,066 | 40, 556 |
| Nov. 7. | 588, 520 | 51,938 | 108, 189 | 50, 296 | 52, 301 | 62, 707 | 27,598 | 75, 722 | 36,442 | 16, 404 | 36,562 | 28, 826 | 41, 535 |
| Nov. 14........... | 787, 899 | 68, 219 | 178, 131 | 76,879 | 74, 896 | 75,088 | 25,933 | 88,585 | 44,358 | 19,491 | 45, 634 | 37,582 | 53, 103 |
| Nov. $21 . . . . . . . . .0$ | 680, 640 | 61, 729 | 138,700 | 59, 287 | 67, 130 | 65,403 | 29,443 | 85,892 | 37,816 | 17,260 | 39,972 | 31,964 | 46,044 |
| All oct. 31. | 13,076 | 112 | 986 | 318 | 326 | 474 | 647 | 491 | 31 | 2,562 | 671 | 2,857 | 3,601 |
| Nov. 7. | 14,019 | 150 | 1,176 | 342 | 342 | 551 | 937 | 466 | 45 | 2,615 | 682 | 3,093 | 3,620 |
| Nov. 14. | 13,945 | 159 | 1,204 | 346 | 369 | 599 | 663 | 494 | 43 49 | 2,540 | 781 | 3,121 3 | 3,626 |
| Nov. 21.... | 13,828 | 168 | 1,077 | 257 | 394 | 510 | 669 | 475 | 49 | 2,581 | 822 | 3,225 | 3,601 |
| Total resources: |  |  | 1,391, 200 | 408,694 | 484,947 | 239,794 | 222,103 | 787,868 | 194,578 | 136,484 | 190, 510 | 165,341 | 435,286 |
| Nov. 7. | 5, 078, 023 | 429,266 | 1,345,092 | 414,679 | 483,862 | 242,464 | 231, 901 | 793, 725 | 197,532 | 142,708 | 193,692 | 163,157 | 439,945 |
| Nov. 14. | 5, 220,472 | 447,043 | 1,391,583 | 443, 486 | 518,215 | 254, 128 | 235, 152 | 812,562 | 211,643 | 145,630 | 203, 122 | 172,320 | 455,588 |
| Nov. 21. | 5, 139,973 | 432,024 | 1,361,129 | 413,581 | 493,546 | 242,119 | 235,729 | 805,191 | 200,675 | 140,522 | 202,825 | 165,667 | 446,965 |

LIABILITIES.

| Capital paid in: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. $31 .$. | 109,726 | 7,885 | 29,302 | 9,880 | 12,242 | 5,757 | 4,435 | 15,197 | 4,995 | 3,520 | 4,528 | 4,195 | 7,790 |
| Nov. 7 | 109,835 | 7,890 | 29,350 | 9,880 | 12,242 | 5,757 | 4,435 | 15,201 | 4,997 | 3,502 | 4,526 | 4,195 | 7,860 |
| Nov. 14 | 110,023 | 7,890 | 29,438 | 9,879 | 12,348 | 5,755 | 4,435 | 15,193 | 5,003 | 3,500 | 4,528 | 4,195 | 7,859 |
| Nov. 21 | 110, 103 | 7,890 | 29,409 | 9,931 | 12,348 | 5,755 | 4,434 | 15,224 | 5,007 | 3,498 | 4,548 | 4,196 | 7,863 |
| Surplus: Oct. 31 | 218,369 | 16,312 | 59,800 | 18,749 | 23,495 | 11,288 | 8,942 | 30,398 | 9,665 | 7,473 | 9,488 | 7,496 | 15,263 |
| Nov. 7. | 218,369 | 16,312 | 59,800 | 18,749 | 23,495 | 11,288 | 8,942 | 30,398 | 9,665 | 7,473 | 9,488 | 7,496 | 15,263 |
| Nov. 14 | 218,369 | 16,312 | 59,800 | 18,749 | 23,495 | 11,288 | 8,942 | 30,398 | 9,665 | 7,473 | 9,488 | 7,496 | 15,263 |
| Nov. 21. | 218,369 | 16,312 | 59,800 | 18,749 | 23,495 | 11,288 | 8,942 | 30,398 | 9,665 | 7,473 | 9,488 | 7,496 | 15,263 |

gesources and liabilities of each federal reserve bank on wednesdays, october 31 TO november 21, 1923-Continued.
LIABILITIES-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Total. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San <br> Francisco. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Oct. } 31 \ldots .$ | 40,334 | 1,598 | 11,188 | 1,945 | 2,390 | 2,503 | 2,893 | 1,267 | 4,476 | 3,207 | 2,816 | 3,406 | 2,645 |
| Nov. 7. | 18,485 | , 642 | 2,326 | 3,830 | 1,035 | , 699 | 1,363 | 1,567 | 1,315 | 1,274 | 1,300 | 1,806 | 1,328 |
| Nov. 14. | 44,911 | 4,323 | 13,600 | 1,905 | 3,739 | 3,342 | 3,244 | 2,733 | 1,913 | 1,815 | 2,387 | 2,833 | 3,077 |
| Nov. 21. | 26,072 | 2,128 | 3,829 | 1,689 | 1,718 | 1,536 | 1,832 | 3,383 | 2,469 | 1,173 | 1,911 | 1,834 | 2,570 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Memberpank- } \\ & \text { reserve } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| count-31..... 1 | 1,895,265 | 133,498 | 718,144 | 115,641 | 155,947 | 62,031 | 53,375 | 264,272 | 64,100 | 46,755 | 73,767 | 59,147 | 148,588 |
| Nov. 7....... 1 | 1,864,808 | 131,139 | 673,563 | 115,322 | 156,485 | 63,780 | 52,295 | 270,186 | 66,814 | 51, 885 | 75,387 | 58,515 | 149,437 |
| Nov. 14...... 1 | 1,913,355 | 131,550 | 695, 828 | 116,263 | 163,748 | 63,295 | 53,927 | 283,980 | 68,338 | 49,939 | 73,433 | 58,973 | 154,081 |
| Nov. 21....... 1 | 1,891, 027 | 124, 429 | 699,803 | 116,246 | 157,339 | 61,489 | 53,520 | 277, 146 | 65,280 | 48,611 | 77,921 | 58, 230 | 151,013 |
| Other depositsOct. 31....... | 23,061 | 190 | 13,235 | 296 | 1,138 | 151 | 142 | 1,217 | 546 | 402 | 575 | 262 | 4,907 |
| Nov. 7....... | 26, 090 | 208 | 16,337 | 453 | 1,143 | 134 | 123 | 1963 | 508 | 414 | 722 | 413 | 4,672 |
| Nov. 14. | 24, 165 | 184 | 14, 216 | 831 | 1,126 | 154 | 132 | 1,011 | 404 | 412 | 756 | 405 | 4, 534 |
| Nov. 21...... | 24,380 | 186 | 14,277 | 388 | 1,121 | 163 | 192 | 1,229 | 419 | 456 | 739 | 388 | 4, 822 |
| Total deposits: Oct. 31 | 1,958,660 | 135,286 | 742,567 | 117,882 | 159,475 | 64,685 | 56,410 | 266,756 | 69,122 | 50,364 | 77,158 | 62,815 | 156,140 |
| Nov. 7............. 1 | 1,909, 383 | 131,989 | 692,226 | 119,605 | 158,663 | 64, 613 | 53,781 | 272,716 | 68, 637 | 53,573 | 77, 409 | 60,734 | 155, 437 |
| Nov. 14........... 1 | 1,982,431 | 136,057 | 723,644 | 118,999 | 168,613 | 66,701 | 57,303 | 287, 724 | 70,655 | 52, 166 | 76,576 | 62,211 | 161,692 |
| Nov. 21.......... ${ }^{1}$ | 1,941,479 | 126,743 | 717,909 | 118,323 | 160,178 | 63,188 | 55, 544 | 281,758 | 68,168 | 50,240 | 80,571 | 60,452 | 158,405 |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31........... | 2, 224, 865 | 219,718 | 449,883 | 212, 441 | 238, 830 | 99,518 | 132, 760 | 406,302 | 73,671 | 59,126 | 61,436 | 57,788 | 213,392 |
| Nov. 7. | 2, 265, 556 | 225, 290 | 455, 559 | 216, 905 | 241, 502 | 101,149 | 142, 620 | 407,790 | 75,528 | 60, 889 | 62,591 | 58,161 57 | 217,572 |
| Nov. 14. | 2, 263,048 | 222,190 | 443, 898 | 221,153 | 246, 188 | 101, 824 | 144, 178 | 404, 136 | 76,844 | 61,253 | 65, 138 | 57,450 | 218,796 |
| Nov. 21. | 2,223,074 | 220,369 | 433,315 | 212,679 | 236,817 | 100,907 | 143, 669 | 401,919 | 74,808 | 61,124 | 63,957 | 56,810 | 216,700 |
| F. R. bank notes in circulation-n e t liability: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. $31 .$. | 523 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 523 |  |
| Nov. 7... | 517 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 517 |  |
| Nov. 14........... | 507 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 507 |  |
| Nov. 21........... | 502 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 502 |  |
| Deferred availability |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| items. Oct. 31.. | 555,914 | 54,247 | 105,098 | 47,920 | 48,921 | 57,086 | 17,987 | 66,944 | 35,732 | 14,436 | 36,764 | 30,236 | 40,543 |
| Nov. 7............ | 550,606 | 46,690 | 103, 408 | 47,614 | 45, 888 | 58, 167 | 20,487 | 65,265 | 37, 292 | 16,001 | 38,483 | 29,722 | 41,589 |
| Nov. 14. | 691, 589 | 63,440 | 129,911 | 72,712 | 65,427 | 66,979 | 18,610 | 72,735 | 47,992 | 19,796 | 46,155 | 38,053 | 49,779 |
| Nov. 21 | 621,692 | 59,496 | 115, 787 | 51,864 | 58,555 | 59,440 | 21,397 | 73,471 | 41,552 | 16,898 | 42,949 | 33,795 | 46,488 |
| All other liabilities: | 23,210 | 1,014 | 4,550 | 1,822 | 1,984 | 1,460 | 1,569 | 2,271 | 1,393 | 1,565 | 1,136 | 2,288 | 2,158 |
| Nov. 7. | 23,757 | 1,095 | 4,749 | 1,926 | 2,072 | 1,490 | 1,636 | 2,355 | 1,413 | 1,270 | 1,195 | 2,332 | 2,224 |
|  | 24,505 24,754 | 1,154 | 4,892 4,909 | 1,994 | 2,144 2,153 | 1,491 | 1,684 | 2,376 2,421 | 1,484 | 1,442 | 1,237 | 2,408 2,416 | 2,199 2,246 |
|  | 24,754 | 1,214 | 4,909 | 2,035 | 2,153 | 1,541 | 1,743 | 2,421 | 1,475 | 1,289 | 1,312 | 2,416 | 2,246 |
| Oct. 31. | 5,091,267 | 434,462 | 1, 391, 200 | 408,694 | 484,947 | 239, 794 | 222,103 | 787, 868 | 194,578 | 136,484 | 190, 510 | 165, 341 | 435,286 |
| Nov. 7. | 5,078,023 | 429, 266 | $1,345,092$ $1,391,583$ | 414,679 443,486 | 483, 862 | 254, 464 | 231, 901 | 793, 725 | 197, 532 | 142, 708 | 193, 692 | 163, 157 | 439,945 |
| Nov. ${ }^{14}$ | 5, 5 5,199,973 | 4472,043 4 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,391,583 \\ & 1,361,129\end{aligned}\right.$ | 4413, 4881 | 548, 215 | 254,128 242,119 | 235,152 235 | 812,562 805,191 | 211,643 200,675 | 145,630 140,522 | 203,122 202,825 | 172,320 165,667 | 455,588 |
| memoranda. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ratio of total reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to deposit and $F$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R. note liabilities combined-per |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cent: 0 ct. 31. | 76.3 | 87.3 | 82.0 | 78.1 | 78.9 | 60.6 | 50.9 | 78.5 | 58.4 | 74.6 | 57.2 | 53.7 | 80.7 |
| Nov. 7. | 76.5 | 81.6 | 82.6 | 80.5 | 78.1 | 66.1 | 52.3 | 80.9 | 56.4 | 77.5 | 57.6 | 52.0 | 79.5 |
| Nov. 14. | 75.6 | 76.8 | 79.7 | 77.3 | 76.4 | 64.6 | 54.4 | 83.3 | 57.5 | 77.9 | 57.9 | 54.9 | 81.0 |
| Nov. 21. | 77.1 | 76.2 | 85.2 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 66.8 | 51.1 | 82.0 | 58.5 | 75.7 | 59.7 | 53.6 | 81.7 |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31... | 44,102 |  | 16,145 | 3,675 | 4,615 | 2,222 | 1,752 | 5,940 | 1,880 | 1,453 | 1,838 | 1,548 | 3,034 |
| Nov. 7. | 38,946 |  | 10,109 | 3,792 | 4,762 | 2,293 | 1,808 | 6,129 | 1,940 | 1,499 | 1,896 | 1,587 | 3,131 |
| Nov. 14.......... | - 35,709 |  | 12,195 | 3,092 | 3,883 | 1,870 | 1,474 | 4,998 | 1,582 | 1,222 | 1,546 | 1,294 | 2,553 |
| Nov. 21........... | - 25,045 |  | 8,041 | 2,236 | 2,808 | 1,352 | 1,066 | 3,614 | 1,144 | 884 | 1,118 | 936 | 1,846 |

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND MUNICIPAL WARRANTS HELD BY THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMBINED.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Within } 15 \\ \text { days. } \end{gathered}$ | 16 to 30 days. | 31 to 60 days. | 61 to 90 days. | From 91 days to 6 months. | Over 6 months. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31. | 883,800 | 594, 529 | 74,667 | 121, 853 | 75,104 | 17,124 | 523 |
| Nov. 7 | 817,452 | 539,629 | 77,064 | 118,469 | 63,135 | 18,503 | 652 |
| Nov. 14. | 791, 112 | 520,155 | 84,621 | 110,911 | 54, 847 | 19,860 | 718 |
| Bills bought in open market: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 7. | 248,028 | 90,763 | 38,667 | 54,936 | 57,701 | 5,961 |  |
| Nov. 14. | 268,450 | 84,356 | 43,170 | 61,380 | 69, 118 | 10,426 |  |
|  | 284, 554 | 90, 984 | 41,031 | 80,488 | 64, 186 | 7,855 |  |
| Oct. 31...... | 14,263 | 6,274 |  | 4,214 | 25 | 3,749 | 1 |
| Nov. 7. | 14,852 | 6,800 |  | 4,348 | 1 | 3,703 |  |
| Nov. 14. | 11,663 | 9,289 |  | 1,375 | 1 | 998 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 7. | 317 | 266 |  | 10 | 31 | 10 |  |
| Nov. 14. | 317 | 266 |  | 10 | 31 | 10 |  |
| Nov. 21. | 51 |  | 10 | 31 | 10 |  |  |

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.
FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 21, 1923.
[In thousands of dollars.]


CONDITION OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.
PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABLITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS FROM OCTOBER 24 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1923.
ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Total. | Boston. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { York. } \end{aligned}$ | Philadelphia. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cleve- } \\ & \text { land. } \end{aligned}$ | Rich- | At- | Chicago. | Louis. | Minneapolis. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kansas } \\ & \text { City. } \end{aligned}$ | Dallas. | San Francisco. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of reporting banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. .............. | 771 | 43 | 113 | 55 | 81 | 77 | 39 | 106 | 36 | 28 | 76 | 52 | 65 |
| Oct. 31 | 769 | 43 | 113 | 55 | 81 | 76 | 39 | 106 | 35 | 28 | 76 | 52 | 65 |
| Nov. 7. | 767 | 43 | 113 113 | 55 | 81 81 | 76 76 | 39 39 | 106 | 35 | 28 28 | 74 | 52 | 65 65 |
| Nov. 14 | 767 | 43 | 113 | 55 | 81 | 70 | 39 | 106 | 35 | 28 | 74 | 52 | 6. |
| Loans and discounts, gross: Secured by U. S. Government obligations- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24............ | 230, 191 | 12,600 | 74, 150 | 18, 619 | 27, 848 | 10, 071 | 9,461 | 37,925 | 12, 295 | 4,613 | 6,927 | 3,002 | 2,680 |
| Oct. 31 | 232, 936 | 13, 268 | 78, 039 | 18, 123 | 27,727 | 8, 341 | 10,408 | 37,938 | 12,707 | 4,566 | 6, 459 | 3,060 | 12,300 |
| Nov. 7 | 229,417 | 12, 826 | 78,798 | 17,656 | 27, 690 | 8,850 | 8,832 | 35, 817 | 12,756 | 4,550 | 6,289 | 3,028 | 12,325 |
| Nov, 14 | 240,581 | 12,886 | 90, 520 | 17,777 | 27, 661 | 8,865 | 7,309 | 36,794 | 12, 829 | 4,434 | 6,277 | 3,067 | 12, 162 |
| Secured by stocks and bonds- |  | 22 |  |  | 16 | 120 | 22 | 583, 678 | 140,860 |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31 | 245 | 230,196 | 1,515,910 | 264, 467 | 412, 393 | 119,664 | 65,179 | 588,236 | 142,684 | 39,155 | 82,406 |  |  |
| Nov. 7 | ,698, 857 | 229, 571 | 1,492,532 | 269, 683 | 408, 821 | 122,920 | 65, 880 | 598, 334 | 142,925 | 38, 870 | 80,606 | 63,816 | 184, 899 |
| Nov. 14... | 3,687,325 | 227, 556 | 1,507,358 | 256, 053 | 402, 558 | 122, 457 | 66,064 | 591, 339 | 142, 411 | 39,003 | 81, 294 | 65,287 | 185,945 |
| All other loans and dis-counts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 8, 016, 597 | 637, 668 | 2,575,659 | 354, 990 | 697,279 | 337, 764 | 357, 816 | 1,160,863 | 315,683 | 201, 142 | 354, 4.10 | 223, 473 | 799, 820 |
| Oct. 31 | 8, 004, 253 | 639, 171 | 2,569,253 | 351, 919 | 690,996 | 339, 412 | 363, 093 | 1,154,493 | 315, 868 | 205,653 | 356,058 | 221, 318 | 797, 039 |
| Nov. 7 | 7,992, 709 | 641,774 | 2,549,964 | 353, 297 | 695,531 | 334, 328 | 367, 235 | 1,151,323 | 316,367 | 210, 181 | 350,397 | 220, 074 | 802, 238 |
| Nov. 14. | 8, 001, 863 | 645, 686 | 2,556,562 | 353, 721 | 696, 101 | 336,590 | 373, 189 | 1,144,887 | 317, 213 | 209, 495 | ¢48, 157 | 220, 569 | 799,693 |
| otal loans and dis Oct. 24 | 11, | 879,133 | 4,149,739 | 639,053 | 1,129,443 | 168, 779 | 433, 599 | 1,782,466 | 468,838 | 244, 503 | 443, 056 | 285,226 |  |
| Oct. ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 11,943,434 | 882, 635 | 4,163,242 | 631, 509 | 1,131,116 | 467, 417 | 438,680 | 1,780,667 | 471, 259 | 249,354 | 444, 923 | 287, 266 | 992, 406 |
| Nov. 7 | 11,920,983 | 884, 171 | 4,121,294 | 640,636 | 1,132,042 | 466, 098 | 441,947 | 1,785,474 | 172, 048 | 253,601 | 437, 292 | 286, 918 | 999, 462 |
| Nov. 14. | 11,929,769 | 886, 128 | 4,154,440 | 627, 551 | 1,126,320 | 467, 912 | 446,562 | 1,773,020 | 772,453 | 252, 932 | 135, 728 | 288, 923 | 997, 800 |
| U. S. pre-wa | 276,487 | 12,591 |  | 10,698 | 47,991 | 29,628 | 14, 475 | 24,853 | 15, 204 | 9, 167 |  | 20,411 | 391 |
| Oct. 31. | 274, 706 | 12,591 | 48, 273 | 10,698 | 47,991 | 29,103 | 14, 775 | 24, 852 | 15, 194 | 9, 161 | 11,365 | 20,561 | 30,442 |
| Nov. 7. | 275,387 | 12,616 | 48,383 | 10,694 | 47,971 | 29,528 | 14, 774 | 24, 870 | 15, 192 | 9, 161 | 11, 340 | 20, 516 | 30,642 |
| Nov. 1 | 275, 612 | 12,641 | 48, 483 | 10,604 | 47,982 | 29,648 | 14, 474 | 24,769 | 15, 193 | 9, 161 | 11,340 | 20,611 | 30,646 |
| Oct. 24 | 1, 040, 102 | 78, 174 | 468, 557 | 43, 872 | 119, 423 | 26,846 | 14, 326 | 94,688 | 23,738 | 13,116 | 48, 010 | 14, 295 | 057 |
| Oct. 31 | 1, 040, 806 | 78,241 | 471, 834 | 44, 013 | 118, 033 | 26,959 | 14, 366 | 94, 512 | 23, 152 | 12,937 | 47, 712 | 13, 204 | 95, 843 |
| N | 1, 041, 611 | 78,401 | 472, 592 | 43, 693 | 118, 502 | 26,507 | 14, 290 | 95,629 | 23,433 | 12,303 | 46, 992 | 13,149 | 96. 120 |
| Nov. 14. | 1, 029,370 | 78,810 | 463, 584 | 43,776 | 116, 416 | 26,208 | 14,318 | 95, 809 | 22,978 | 11,879 | 46,970 | 13,158 | 95, 464 |
| U. S. Treasury | 84, 934 | 4,828 | 26, 105 | 3,276 | 4,512 | 3, 623 | 1,670 | 12,128 | 7,461 | 955 | 5,934 | 1,977 | 12,465 |
| Oct. 31 | 82, 474 | 4,625 | 26, 134 | 3,281 | 4,526 | - ${ }^{3}, 174$ | 1,661 | 12, 217 | 7,127 | 955 | 4,618 | 2,098 | 12, 058 |
| Nov. 7 | 83,158 | 5,100 | 26,033 | 3,275 | 4,477 | 2,940 | 1,660 | 12, 181 | 6,808 | 955 | 4,920 | 2,717 | 12, 072 |
| Nov. 14. | 82,001 | 4, 801 | 26, 022 | 3,260 | 4,499 | 3,064 | 1,661 | 12,013 | 6,971 | 955 | 4,213 | 2,527 | 12,015 |
| Oct. 24. | 877, 377 | 33, 838 | 476, 201 | 49,679 | 57,474 | 15, 418 | 5,931 | 117, 019 | 18,416 | 27,831 | 19,360 | 15,854 | , 356 |
| Oct. 31 | 863, 735 | 34, 164 | 473, 292 | 47, 259 | 56, 524 | 13, 920 | 5,920 | 115, 894 | 17, 894 | 27,881 | 18, 773 | 13,183 | 39,031 |
| Nov. 7 | 856,630 | 30,734 | 474, 989 | 48,381 | 56,581 | 13, 928 | 5,924 | 112, 516 | 17, 862 | 27,639 | 17, 991 | 12,686 | 37,399 |
| Nov. 14. | 856,666 | 28,716 | 479, 622 | 48,347 | 56,559 | 14, 504 | 5, 326 | 110,640 | 17,308 | 27,639 | 17,761 | 12,937 | 36,707 |
| edness: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 80,082 | 2,562 | 14,989 | 2,867 | 8,439 | 2, 012 | 4,971 | 17,710 | 5,446 | 3,228 | 3,764 | 4,137 | 9,957 |
| Oct. 31 | 78, 117 | 2,957 | 15,708 | 2,455 | 6,754 | 2, 012 | 5,257 | 17,471 | 5,541 | 2,432 | 3,724 | 4,067 | 9,739 |
| Nov. 7. | 73, 670 | 2,923 | 16,047 | 2,203 | 4,282 | 2,511 | 4, ${ }^{4,595}$ | 15,814 | 5,325 | 2, 104 | 3,708 | 3,992 | 9,567 |
| Nov. 14. | 75, 736 | 3,962 | 16,884 | 1,845 | 5,491 | 2,028 | 5,795 | 15,664 | 5,367 | 2, 101 | 3,519 | 4,029 | 9,051 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 2,154, 194 | 173, 039 | 734, 477 | 182, 063 | 296,757 | 51, 100 | 43, 113 | 334,731 | 84, 192 | 27,349 | 60,495 | 11,850 | 155, 028 |
| Oct. 31 | 2, 190, 425 | 175, 344 | 764, 052 | 181, 424 | 294, 855 | 51, 500 | 43, 357 | 337, 456 | 84, 757 | 27, 388 | 61, 251 | 12,309 | 156, 732 |
| Nov. 7. | 2, 167, 545 | 175, 419 | 742, 565 | 181, 305 | 295, 384 | 51,378 | 42,776 | 310, 398 | 85, 212 | 26, 756 | 58,338 | 13, 009 | 155,015 |
| Nov. 14. | 2, 170, 153 | 176,151 | 742, 820 | 181, 190 | 294, 241 | 51, 471 | 43, 079 | 342,347 | 80̄, 163 | 26, 474 | 58,698 | 12, 551 | 155,968 |
| Total loans and discounts and investments: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24 | 16,433,473 | 1,184,165 | 5,919,721 | 931, 508 | 1,664,039 | 597, 406 | 518, 085 | 2,383,595 | 623, 295 | 326, 149 | 592,044 | 353,750 | 1,339, 716 |
| Oct. | 16,473,697 | $1.190,557$ | 5,962,495 | 923, 639 | 1,659,799 | 594, 085 | 523,716 | [2,383,069 | 624, 924 | 330, 108 | 592,366 | 352,688 | 1,336, 251 |
| Nov. 7 | 16,418,364 | 1,189,364 | 5,901,893 | 930, 187 | 1,659,239 | 592,890 | 525, 665 | 2,386,882 | 625, 880 | 332, 519 | 580,581 | 352, 987 | $1,340,277$ |
| Nov. 14............... | 16,419,337 | 1,191,209 | 5,931,855 | 916,663 | 1,651,508 | 594, 835 | 531,815 | 2,374,262 | 625, 433 | 331, 141 | [78,229 | 354, 736 | 1, 337,651 |
| Reserve balance with F. R. banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 1,351, 105 | 86,545 | 599, 089 | 72,794 | 100, 828 | 35, 791 | 32, 233 | 196,986 | 39,322 | 21,593 | 43,587 | 26,994 | 95,343 |
| Oct. 31 Nov. 7 | 1, 388, 387 | 89,347 88,443 | 646,989 600.674 | 69,868 69,221 | 102,439 | 34,492 36,662 | 30,180 29,154 | 193,451 | 36, 130 | 19,820 | 41, 991 | 28,447 27,991 | ${ }_{96,636}^{95,233}$ |
| Nov. 7. | 1, 1 , 404,880 | 88,443 87,414 | 600,674 624,102 | 69,201 70,094 | 104, 110,445 | 36,662 36700 | 32, 458 | 197, 218 | 37, 360 | 23,901 | 44,237 42,190 | 27, 2912 | 96,636 96,683 |
| Cash in vanlt: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 289, 2815 | 19,805 20,009 | 80,374 79 | 15, 851 | 33,785 31,224 | 14,427 13 | 10,113 | 56,927 | 7,905 | 5,738 | 12,712 | 10,647 | 21,791 |
| No | 304, 861 | 20,430 | 90,741 | 17, 131 | 34, 159 | 14,757 | 10,701 | 57,939 | 8,304 | 6,028 | 12,423 | 10,560 | 21,688 |
| Nov. 14. | 299,592 | 20,400 | 84,429 | 17,410 | 32,727 | 15,159 | 11, 320 | 57,027 | 8,835 | 6, 140 | 13,187 | 10,273 | 22,685 |

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS FROM OCTOBER 24 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1923-Continued.
ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]


REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

| Number of reporting banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 31 | 259 | 20 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 49 49 | 13 | 6 6 | 15 | 8 | 5 |
| Nov. 7 | 258 | 20 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 49 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 15 |
| Nov. 14 | 258 | 20 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 49 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 15 |
| oans and discounts, gross: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U.S.Government obligations- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24 | 151,331 | 10,108 | 65,682 | 17,119 | 7 | 1,52 | 2,102 | 29,292 | 8,942 | 1,669 | 1,985 | 876 | 03 |
| Oct. 31 | 155, 141 | 10, 338 | 69,659 | 16,664 | 7,386 | 1, 480 | 2,036 | 29,263 | 9, 335 | 1,652 | 1,859 | 884 | ,585 |
| Nov. 7 | 153, 355 | 9,927 | 70, 779 | 16,223 | 7,543 | 1, 353 | 2,052 | 27,309 | 9, 278 | 1,637 | 1,737 | 893 | 4,624 |
| Nov. 14. | 166, 323 | 9,904 | 82, 843 | 16,344 | 7,614 | 1,348 | 2,021 | 28, 233 | 9,289 | 1,454 | 1,783 | 840 | 4,650 |
| Secured by stocks and bonds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 2,575,452 | 170,880 | 1,320,420 | 233, 265 | 158, 387 | 19,128 | 11,606 | 435,876 | 95,661 | 15,404 | 19,608 | 11,192 | 84,025 |
| Oct. 3 | 2,601, 674 | 172, 478 | 1,384,943 | 231, 717 | 164,692 | 18,678 | 11, 445 | 440,545 | 96, 825 | 15,418 | 19, 579 | 11, 146 | 4,208 |
| Nov. 7 | 2,589, 546 | 170, 567 | 1,310,768 | [237, 164 | 163, 533 | 18,729 | 11, 348 | 450, 902 | 96, 994 | 15, 325 | 19,053 | 10,963 | 84, 200 |
| Nov. 14.............. | 2, 573, 893 | 170,667 | 1,318,312 | [223,672 | 158, 217 | 19, 172 | 11, 421 | 445,500 | 96, 731 | 15,413 | 19,207 | 10,795 | 84,786 |
| All other loans and dis-counts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,954,428 | 485, 814 | 2,252,997 | 1322,995 | 316,508 | 69,977 | 59, 449 | 689,868 | 173,514 | 106,357 | 111,623 | 60,391 | 304, 935 |
| Oct. | 4,946,000 | 488, 552 | 2,253,922 | 320, 448 | 312,905 | 69,992 | 60, 821 | 684, 628 | 171, 855 | 106, 808 | 111, 528 | 59, 863 | 302,678 |
| Nov. | 4, 934, 242 | 491, 073 | 2,236,900 | 321, 902 | 315,506 | 69,926 | 59,359 | 683,469 | 170,630 | 108, 164 | 111,952 | 59,589 | 305,772 |
| Nov | 4,941, 055 | 495, 368 | 2,242,407 | 322, 525 | 315, 749 | 69,644 | 60, 346 | 676,294 | 172, 352 | 109,348 | 111,540 | 60,215 | 305,264 |
| Oct. 24. | 7,681, 211 | 666, 802 | 3,639,099 | 573, 379 | 482,325 | 90,628 | 73, 157 | 1,155,036 | 278,117 | 123,430 | 133,216 | 72,459 | 393,563 |
| Oct. 31 | 7, 702, 815 | 671,368 | 3,658,524 | 568, 829 | 484,983 | 90, 150 | 74,302 | 1,154,436 | 278,015 | 123, 878 | 134, 966 | 71,893 | 391,471 |
| Nov. 7. | 7,677, 143 | 671,567 | 3,618,447 | 575, 289 | 486, 582 | 90,008 | 72, 759 | 1,161,680 | 276, 902 | 125,126 | 132, 742 | 71,445 | 394,596 |
| Nov. 14 | 7, 681, 271 | 675, 939 | 3,643,562 | 562, 544 | 481,580 | 90, 164 | 73,788 | 1,150,027 | 278, 372 | 126,215 | 132,530 | 71, 850 | 394,700 |
| . S. pre-war Oct. 24 . | 94,309 | 2,138 | 38,798 | 6,558 | 4,525 | 1,805 | 2,856 | 4,164 | 8,224 | 3,437 | 2,050 | 4,498 | 15,256 |
| Oct. 31 | 92, 981 | 2, 138 | 37,428 | 6,558 | 4, 525 | 1,805 | 2,856 | 4,161 | 8,224 | 3,431 | 2,050 | 4,498 | 15,307 |
| Nov. 7 | 93, 124 | 2, 163 | 37,528 | 6, 558 | 4,525 | 1, 805 | 2,856 | 4,181 | 8,222 | 3,431 | 2,050 | 4,498 | 15,307 |
| Nov | 93,252 | 2, 188 | 37,628 | 6,558 | 4,525 | 1,805 | 2,856 | 4,181 | 8,223 | 3,431 | 2,050 | 4,498 | 15,309 |
| Oct. 24. | 630,150 | 33,348 | 403,400 | 32,434 | 25,993 |  | 273 | 37,8 | 15,458 | 7,009 | 21,815 | 3,943 | 43,677 |
| Oct. 31 | 633,538 | 33,324 | 406,809 | 32,550 | 25,831 | 4,996 | 223 | 37,480 | 16,758 | 6,792 | 21,010 | 3,947 | 43,818 |
| Nov. 7. | 634,852 | 33,476 | 407,506 | 32,217 | 26,010 | 5,000 | 223 | 38,304 | 17,082 | 6,153 | 20,908 | 3,943 | 44,030 |
| Nov. $14 .$. | 630,588 | 33,642 | 404,711 | 32, 291 | 24,597 | 5,292 | 223 | 38,510 | 16,839 | 6,151 | 20,990 | 3,943 | 43,399 |
| U. S. Treasury bonds: Oct. 24 | 44,26 | 2,323 | 18,514 | 2,375 | 876 | 280 | 10 | 5,205 | 6,362 | 495 | 036 | 1,128 |  |
| Oct. 31 | 43,983 | 2,295 | 18,544 | 2,379 | 871 | 280 | 10 | 5,322 | 6, 145 | 495 | 967 | 1,128 | 5,547 |
| Nov. 7 | 43,976 | 2,595 | 18,442 | 2,373 | 871 | 280 | 10 | 5,225 | 6,123 | 495 | 907 | 1,103 | 5,552 |
| Nov. 14 | 43,386 | 2,296 | 18,416 | 2,358 | 871 | 280 | 10 | 5,103 | 6,121 | 495 | 865 | 1,103 | 5,468 |
| . S. Treasury Oct. 24 | 648 | 25,613 | 441 | 46,114 | 10,550 | 846 | 361 | 70,534 | 13,679 | 12,301 | 6,721 | 4,355 | 15,442 |
| Oct. 31 | 643,678 | 26, 265 | 441,025 | 43,694 | 10,621 | 846 | 361 | 69,220 | 13, 302 | 12,301 | 6,594 | 4,355 | 15,694 |
| Nov. 7. | 639,403 | 23,085 | 442,914 | 44,821 | 10,607 | 846 | 361 | 66,834 | 12,995 | 12,281 | 5,732 | 4,329 | 14,598 |
| Nov. 14.. | 640,229 | 21,435 | 447,544 | 44,786 | 11,257 | 504 | 361 | 65,358 | 12,736 | 12,281 | 5,652 | 4,346 | 13969 |

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS FROM OCTOBER 24 TO NOVEMBER 14, 1923-Continued.
REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Total. | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleve land. | Richmond. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At- } \\ & \text { lanta. } \end{aligned}$ | Chicago. | $\begin{gathered} \text { St. } \\ \text { Louis. } \end{gathered}$ | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San <br> Francisco. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U. S. certificates of indebtedness: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24................ | 35, 135 | 1,622 | 11,613 | 1,752 | 1,283 | 127 | 2,195 | 5,508 | 4,904 | 2,084 | 505 | 2,769 | 73 |
| Oct. 31 | 34,593 | 2, ${ }_{2} 140$ | 11.987 | 1,792 | 1,252 | 127 | 2, 195 | 5,366 | 4,929 | 1,178 | 283 | 2,684 | 714 |
| Nov. 7. | 33,315 | 2,140 | 12,444 | 1,840 | 902 | 127 | 2,194 | 4,260 | 4,719 | 875 | 316 | 2,813 | 685 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. | 1,142,204 | 78,852 | 530,348 | 146,062 | 72,211 | 5,286 | 3,942 | 161,080 | 53,408 | 12,757 | 12,244 | 2,697 | 63,317 |
| Oct. 31 | 1,167,942 | 78,796 | 553,634 | 145,484 | 70,701 | 5,483 | 3,949 | 163,975 | 54,151 | 12,827 | 11,514 | 3,023 | 64,405 |
| Nov. 7 | 1,150, 145 | 78,429 | 532,223 | 145, 296 | 71,091 | 5,488 | 3,814 | 167,059 | 55,015 | 12,100 | 12,037 | 3,142 | 63,551 |
| Nov. 14................ | 1,152, 227 | 78,649 | 532,928 | 145, 105 | 71,278 | 5,451 | 3,701 | 168,005 | 55,061 | 12,145 | 12,939 | 2,846 | 64, 119 |
| Total loans and discount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. $24 . .$. | 10,275,742 | 810,698 | 5,083,728 | 808,674 | 597,763 | 103,938 | 82,794 | 1,439,361 | 380,152 | 161,513 | 177,487 | 91,849 | 537,785 |
| Oct. 31 | 10,319,530 | 816,262 | 5,127,951 | 801,286 | 598,784 | 103,687 | 83,896 | 1,439,960 | 381,524 | 160,902 | 177, 384 | 91,538 | 535,356 |
| Nov. 7. | 10,271,958 | 813,455 | 5,069,504 | 808,394 | 600, 588 | 103,554 | 82,217 | 1,447,543 | 381,058 | 160,461 | 175,592 | 91, 273 | 538,319 |
| Nov. 14 | 10,276,875 | 817,375 | 5,098,070 | 795, 124 | 596, 130 | 103,623 | 83, 134 | 1,435,208 | 382,125 | 161,590 | 175, 403 | 91,482 | . 537,611 |
| Reserve balance with F. R. banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. Oct. 31. | 968,816 $1,002,187$ | 69,089 71,213 | 551,711 600,302 | 65,423 63,238 | 37,701 32,145 | 5,783 5,927 | 6,312 | 138,966 133,563 | 26,434 23,804 | 10,998 8,448 | 14,274 | 7,274 | 34,851 36,716 |
| Nov. 7 | 1,970, 085 | 69,513 | 556, 356 | 61, 749 | 36, 877 | 6,984 | 5,817 | 137, 355 | 25,971 | 13, 331 | 14, 375 | 5,948 | 35, 809 |
| Nov. 14. | 1,004, 773 | 69, 242 | 576, 115 | 63,740 | 34,924 | 5,871 | 5, 149 | 151, 591 | 26,448 | 12,690 | 14, 447 | 7,966 | 36,590 |
| Cash in vault: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 31 | 142, 316 | 8,881 | 65, 512 | 12,798 | 8,676 | 924 | 1,426 | 29,591 | 3,247 | 1,816 | 2,303 | 1,399 | 5,743 |
| Nov. 7 | 153,749 | 8,679 | 73,897 | 13, 867 | 9,105 | 1,221 | 1,945 | 29, 821 | 3,564 | 2,015 | 2,273 | 1,484 | 5,878 |
| Nov. 14........... | 150,347 | 8,396 | 69, 174 | 13,703 | 9,676 | 1,177 | 1,977 | 30,623 | 3,700 | 1,941 | 2,436 | 1,468 | 6,076 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 221,229 | 93,487 | 140,140 | 66,938 | 264, 154 |
| Oct. 31 | 7,637,085 | 655, 172 | 4,258,555 | 595,764 | 240, 554 | 53,607 | 45,718 | 983, 175 | 221,819 | 96, 395 | 138,780 | 67,688 | 279, 858 |
| Nov. 7. | 7,600,040 | 644,928 | 4,210,970 | 608, 913 | 241, 834 | 54, 454 | 44,153 | 1,003,145 | 221,577 | 98,723 | 139, 090 | 66,790 | 265,463 |
| Nov. 14 | 7,695,045 | 637, 607 | 4,287,202 | [598, 438 | 242,298 | 56,801 | 47, 357 | 1,019,382 | 221,210 | 98,547 | 140,641 | 71,225 | 274, 327 |
| Time deposits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 207,683 |
| Oct. 31 | 1,965,952 | 116, 013 | 611, 641 | 88,883 | 349, 213 | 25, 573 | 23,900 | 371, 100 | 108, 395 | 39,994 | 12,924 | 11,922 | 206,394 |
| Nov. 7. | 1,967,564 | 116, 848 | 606, 400 | 89,991 | 349, 664 | 25, 452 | 24,003 | 369,314 | 108, 838 | 40,304 | 12,899 | 12,087 | 211,764 |
| Nov. 14... | 1,961,446 | 115, 592 | 600, 509 | 89,565 | 349, 543 | 25,458 | 23,938 | 371, 164 | 109, 313 | 40,085 | 12, 722 | 12,092 | 211,465 |
| Government deposits: Oct. $24 \ldots \ldots . .$. | 68,924 | 17,917 | 23,368 | 4,956 | 2,830 | 329 | 761 | 5,263 | 4,222 | 1,203 | 827 | 2,835 | 4,413 |
| Oct. 31 | 63, 829 | 16,125 | 21,036 | 6,262 | 2,547 | 295 | 683 | 4,742 | 3,798 | , 763 | 743 | 2,858 | 3,977 |
| Nov. 7. | 63,713 | 16,124 | 21,036 | 6,262 | 2,547 | 295 | 683 | 4,711 | 3,788 | 763 | 743 | 2,781 | 3,980 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24. ........ | 142,356 | 1,584 | 64,631 | 12, 189 | 1,150 | 3,395 | 778 | 22,903 | 4,036 | 4,115 | 13,260 | 780 | 13, 535 |
| Oct. 31 | 178,855 | 3,029 | 97,556 | 14, 179 | 900 | 2,766 | 808 | 26,925 | 5,108 | 1,115 | 14,219 |  | 12,250 |
| Nov. 7. | 135,458 | 4,507 | 66, 221 | 10, 394 | 1,100 | 3,640 | 818 | 14, 704 | 5, 327 | 2,265 | 12,247 | $60^{-}$ | 14, 175 |
| Nov. 14 | 125, 572 | 4,885 | 62,460 | 13, 519 | 900 | 3,079 | 918 | 9,221 | 3,610 | 4,465 | 11, 415 |  | 11,100 |
| All other- |  | 10,492 | 32,979 | 14,892 | 5,984 | 7,470 | 5,631 | 18,599 | 10,407 | 8,628 | 4,327 | 3,227 | 25,399 |
| Oct. 31 | 145, 223 | 14, 896 | 32,197 | 15,439 | 6,148 | 7,504 | 5,457 | 17,163 | 9,467 | 7,881 | 4,717 | 3,402 | 20,952 |
| Nov. 7. | 139,404 | 9,547 | 37, 597 | 12,128 | 9,934 | 5,550 | 5,003 | 15,698 | 7,946 | 6,700 | 5,501 | 3,178 | 20,622 |
| Nov. 14. | 118,017 | 22,503 | 25,739 | 11,925 | 5,694 | 3,561 | 1,989 | 7,280 | 14,685 | 5,115 | 5,422 | 2,495 | 11, 609 |
| memoranda. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank deposits: <br> Due to banks- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 24 | 1, 841, 100 | 113,140 | 863, 071 | 149,700 | 40, 040 | 31,791 | 12,806 | 306,149 | 66,729 | 41, 364 | 93,172 | 36,780 | 86, 358 |
| Oct. 31 | 1, 932, 823 | 108,791 | 955, 146 | 155, 551 | 39, 418 | 31,071 | 14, 106 | 298,728 | 67, 868 | 42,448 | 93,944 | 37,012 | 88,740 |
| Nov. 7. | 1, 927, 395 | 111, 524 | 917,968 | 158, 111 | 39,705 | 34, 866 | 14,410 | 315,252 | 70,589 | 44, 744 | 94, 822 | 37, 141 | 88,263 |
| Nov. 14. | 1, 967, 100 | 109, 334 | 934, 563 | 164, 159 | 41, 430 | 36, 184 | 14,951 | 311,900 | 73,655 | 44, 581 | 97,512 | 43, 109 | 95,722 |
| Oct. 24. | 532, 765 | 50,740 | 75,113 | 54,593 | 25,663 | 15,284 | 7,604 | 144,280 | 22,837 | 17,288 | 39,220 | 28, 410 | 51, 733 |
| Oct. 31 | 542, 131 | 55, 895 | 78,569 | 56,376 | 24,850 | 14,597 | 7,438 | 142, 826 | 23,937 | 20, 179 | 39, 464 | 28,170 | 49, 830 |
| Nov. 7. | 533,094 | 47,962 | 83,925 | 54, 104 | 19,800 | 16,794 | 7,291 | 140,964 | 24,546 | 18,611 | 40,522 | 29,235 | 49,340 |
| Nov. 14 | 551, 177 | 33,836 | 80,946 | 60,083 | 23, 848 | 16,237 | 5,312 | 148,229 | 27,620 | 21,605 | 43,150 | 34,922 | 55,389 |

## DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES.

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 141 CENTERS.
[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal reserve district. | Number of centers. | September, 1923. | October, 1923. | $\begin{gathered} \text { November, } \\ 1923 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { September, } \\ & 1922 . \end{aligned}$ | October, 1922. | November, 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 1-Boston. | 11 | 1,760,956 | 2,154, 617 | 2,150,666 | 1,717, 635 | 2, 087, 622 | 1,986,523 |
| No. 2-New York | 7 | 17, 414,976 | 19,846, 052 | 20,632,112 | 19,793, 005 | 22,967, 053 | 19, 637, 137 |
| No. 3-Philadelphia | 10 | 1,670, 226 | 1,922, 569 | 1,738,336 | 1,646, 539 | 1,891, 067 | 1,682, 845 |
| No. 4-Cleveland. | 13 | 2,005, 409 | 2,241, 154 | 1,996, 108 | 1,877, 032 | 2, 025,319 | 1, 867,671 |
| No. 5-Richmond | 7 | 655, 258 | 746,504 | 710,408 | 596, 901 | 70E, 455 | 660,697 |
| No. 6-Atlanta. | 15 | 835, 330 | 1,020,357 | 991,989 | 800,649 | 901,535 | 911,367 |
| No. 7-Chicago | 21 | 4,208,411 | 4,660,972 | 4,428,485 | 4,070, 134 | 4, 438, 210 | 4,051,955 |
| No. 8-St. Louis. | 5 | 945, 160 | 1, 184, 854 | 1,094,428 | 908, 393 | 1, 067, 437 | 988,780 |
| No. 9-Minneapolis. | 9 | 633.309 | 1,700, 333 | 664,498 | 654,491 | 698,732 | 833, 665 |
| No. 10-Kansas City | 14 | 1,069, 497 | 1, 159, 741 | 1, 053, 147 | 1, 058, 493 | 1, 155, 094 | 1, 050,896 |
| No. 11-Dallas. | 11 | 540,722 | 629,517 | 583, 636 | 541,700 | 589, 166 |  |
| No. 12-San Francis | 18 | 2,318, 980 | 2,632,667 | 2,450, 057 | 2, 103,481 | 2, 218, 496 | 2, 131, 811 |
| Total. | 141 | 34,060,234 | 38, 899, 337 | 38,503,870 | 35, 768,453 | 40,745, 186 | 36,159,896 |
| New York City | 1 | 16,799, 454 | 19,151, 902 | 19,982,927 | 19,215,296 | 22,322, 276 | 19,026, 750 |
| Other cities.. | 140 | 17,260,780 | 19, 747, 435 | 18,520,943 | 16,553,157 | 18,422,910 | 17, 133, 146 |

WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR BANKS IN 245 CENTERS.
[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal reserve district. | Number of centers included. | 1923 <br> Week ending- |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1922 \\ \text { Week ending- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Oct. 31. | Nov. 7. | Nov. 14. | Nov. 21. | Nov. 1. | Nov. 8. | Nov. 15. | Nov. 22. |
| No. 1-Boston. | 16 | 517,649 | 617,739 | 515,454 | 600,050 | 547,985 | 569,697 | 502,845 | 526,300 |
| No. 2-New York | 13 | 4,717,858 | 4,611,083 | 4,751,051 | 5,922,242 | 5,539, 757 | 4,389,961 | 4,989,368 | 5,001,564 |
| No. 3-Philadelphia | 18 | 474, 210 | 429,637 | 482, 873 | 471,348 | 469,723 | 389, 110 | 474,979 | 465, 697 |
| No. 4-Cleveland.- | 23 | 592,715 | 553,142 | 575, 943 | 602,753 | 567,437 | 499, 874 | 574,619 | 555, 299 |
| No. 5-Richmond | 23 | 278.651 | 282,025 | 289, 506 | 307, 351 | 281,892 | 256, 726 | 284,564 | 274, 661 |
| No. 6-Atlanta. | 24 | 228,021 | 266,207 | -248, 174 | 263,716 | 214,067 | 225, 926 | 250,799 | 253, 021 |
| No. 7-Chicago. | 33 | 1,056,970 | 1,087,767 | 1, 051,680 | 1, 216,163 | 1,010,011 | 901, 447 | 1,092,043 | 1,052,983 |
| No. 8-St. Louis. | 12 | 267,403 | 281,182 | 276,393 | 312,675 | 266,996 | 244,467 | 279,038 | 263, 160 |
| No. 9-Minneapolis | 15 | 152,904 | 182,002 | 152,825 | 176,475 | 163,375 | 146,455 | 164,020 | 165,747 |
| No. 10-Kansas City | 28 | 274, 731 | 284,951 | 255,645 | 300,262 | 292,064 | 264,068 | 284,454 | 288,997 |
| No. 11-Dallas. | 14 | 179, 187 | 174,046 614,919 | 156,809 555,498 | 174,451 676,861 | 160,973 539,419 | 165,473 479,799 | 167,700 559,399 | 171,970 554,434 |
| No. 12-San Francisco | 26 | 605,497 | 614,919 | 555,498 | 676,861 | 539,419 | 479.799 | 559,399 | 554,434 |
| Total. | 245 | 9,345,796 | 9,384,700 | 9,311,851 | 11,024,352 | 10,053,699 | 8, 533,003 | 9,623,828 | 9,573,833 |

DATA FOR EACH CITY.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1923 \\ \text { Week ending- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Week ending- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 31. | Nov. 7. | Nov. 14. | Nov. 21. | Nov. 1. | Nov. 8. | Nov. 15. | Nov. 22. |
| District No. 1-Boston: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor, Me......... | 3,888 | 3,646 | 3,205 | 3,675 | 3,557 | 3,157 | 3,322 | 3,462 |
| Boston, Mass. | 333,029 | 416,329 | 331,928 | 403,746 | 359,507 | 387,563 | 327,906 | 350, 542 |
| Brockton, Mass | 5,326 9,762 | 6,783 14,221 | 5,644 10,483 | 6,082 10,176 | 5,532 11,329 | 5,756 11,414 | 5,784 10,094 | 6,189 $\mathbf{9 , 3 3 2}$ |
| Hartford, Conn | 24,259 | 26,403 | 27,061 | 27,116 | 24,563 | 22,688 | 23,520 | 24, 304 |
| Holyoke, Mass | 4,047 | 5,435 | 3,936 | 4,201 | 4,929 | 5,491 | 3,650 | 4,732 |
| Lowell, Mass. . | 5,646 | 8,420 | 5,478 | 5,473 | 5,859 | 6,511 | 6,002 | 6,593 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 6,237 | 9,190 | 6,756 | 7,004 | 5,990 | 7,454 | 6,478 | 6,344 |
| Manchester, N . H | 4,266 | 4,698 | 4,021 | 4,153 | 4,133 | 4,738 | 4,293 | 4,412 |
| New Bedford, Mass | 6,766 | 10,815 | 9,455 | 7,958 | 9,760 | 10,115 | 8,839 | 7,126 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 18,746 | 22,586 | 20,852 | 21,131 | 18,760 | 18,972, | 18,062 |  |
| Portland, Me.... | 9,395 | 10,468 37 | 8,816 36,628 | 10,381 43,159 | 10,159 | $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{9 , 1 4 5} \\ \mathbf{3 2 , 6 0 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8,113 36,744 | 7,884 $\mathbf{3 7 , 1 8 3}$ |
| Providence, R.I | 43,332 17 | 37,665 15,297 | 36,628 16,442 | 43,159 18,245 | 36,705 22,112 | 32,600 21,876 | 36,744 16,722 | 37, 16975 |
| Waterbury, Conn | 6,488 | 7,282 | 6,527 | 7,802 | 7,151 | 6,806 | 6,304 | 7,220 |
| W orcester, Mass. | 18,716 | 18,501 | 18,222 | 19,748 | 17,939 | 15,411 | 17,012 | 16,021 |

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES-Continued.
DATA FOR EACH CITY-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1923 \\ & \text { Week ending- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Week ending- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 31. | Nov. 7. | Nov. 14. | Nov. 21. | Nov. 1. | Nov. 8. | Nov. 15. | Nov. 22. |
| District No. 2-New York: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albany, N. Y .-..... | 20,064 | 18,584 | 28,593 | 21,681 | 28,269 | 19,819 | 20,993 | 20,435 |
| Binghamton, N . | 4,158 | 4,153 | 4,999 | 4,974 | 4,341 | 3,923 | 4,952 | 4,477 |
| Buffalo, N. Y | 67,938 | 64, 800 | 77,889 | 75, 817 | 69, 205 | 58, 992 | 72, 201 | 67,394 |
| Elmira, N. Y | 3,777 | 3,983 | 4,184 | 4,325 | 3,297 | 2,879 | 4, 221 | 3, 472 |
| Jamestown, N | 4,033 | 3,657 | 4,894 | 4,568 | 3, 833 | 3, 207 | 4,176 | 5,344 |
| Montclair, | 2, ${ }_{\text {2, }}$,932 | 2,786 | 3,196 | 3,470 | 2, 763 | 2,577 | 3,049 | 3,121 |
| Newark, N. J.... | 58,936 $4,460,882$ | 55,020 $4,358,540$ | 59,941 $4,465,695$ | 67,319 $5,631,140$ | 60,999 $5,252,295$ | 48,723 $4,161,33$ | 57,220 $4.721,295$ | 60,646 |
| New York, N. Y Morthern New Jersey | 4,460, 882 | 4,358,540 | 4,465,695 | 5,631, 140 | 5,252, 295 | 4, 161,333 | 4,721,295 | 4,737, 178 |
| Association......... | 38,923 | 42,025 | 39,933 | 44,958 | 57,224 | 33,851 | 40,355 | 42,159 |
| Passaic, N. J. | 6,912 | 6,980 | 8,866 | 8,499 | 6,507 | 5, 801 | 7,265 | 6,824 |
| Rochester, N. Y | 31, 290 | 30,646 | 33, 456 | 35,757 | 32, 007 | 28,821 | 33, 697 | 33,005 |
| Stamford, Conn | 2, 898 | 2,854 | 3,211 | 2,952 | 2, 627 | 2,633 | 2,879 | 2,521 |
| Syracuse, N. Y M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allentown, Pa.......... | 7,042 | 6,093 | 6,959 | 7,032 | 5,997 | 5,752 | 6,206 | 7,012 |
| Altoona, Pa . | 4,726 | 2,976 | 3,771 | 3,694 | 3, 820 | 3,107 | 3,753 | 3, 402 |
| Camden, N. | 11, 259 | 11,321 | 11,095 | 11,955 | 10, 476 | 7,865 | 11,007 | 10,731 |
| Chester, Pa . | 5,525 | 5,231 | 5,704 | 6,284 | 4,489 | 3,632 | 5,530 | 5, 402 |
| Harrisburg, P | 8,623 | 7,828 | 8,437 | 9, 508 | 7,342 | 6,843 | 8,193 | 7,643 |
| Hazleton, Pa | 3,167 | 2,615 | 3,162 | 3,217 | 3,071 | 2,231 | 2,825 | 2,250 |
| Johnstown, P | 5,033 | 4,984 | 5,237 | 5, 283 | 5, 836 | 4,991 | 5,558 | 5,219 |
| Lancaster, Pa | 6, 120 | 5,442 | 6, 388 | 6, 852 | 5,558 | 4,791 | 5,844 | 5,939 |
| Lebanon, Pa | 1,753 | 1, 349 | 1,881 | 1,723 | 1,517 | 1,270 | 1,544 | 1,312 |
| Norristown, Pa | 1,012 | 724 | 982 | 1,040 | 882 | 873 | 954 | ${ }^{923}$ |
| Philadelphia, P | 354,508 | 320,945 | 357,634 | 337, 889 | 354, 575 | 291,724 | 357, 200 | 351,213 |
| Reading, Pa. | 8,674 | 8,823 | 10, 136 | 10,571 | 7,521 | 7,495 | 9,247 | 8,944 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 16,300 | 14, 600 | 18,500 | 17, 100 | 15,092 | 14, 218 | 17,347 | 15,544 |
| Trenton, N. J | 12,694 | 12,314 | 14,009 | 14,601 | 12, 941 | 11,625 | 13; 894 | 12,518 |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa | 11,524 | 8,262 | 11,337 | 15,788 | 10, 162 | 7,871 | 10,425 | 9,781 |
| Williamsport, Pa | 3,055 | 3,574 | 3,891 | 4,342 | 5,026 | 3,473 | 4,234 | 5,775 |
| Wilmington, Del | 8,453 | 8,242 | 9,042 | 8,996 | 11, 110 | 7,674 | 6,861 | 7,594 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akron, Ohio........... | 15,317 | 14, 490 | 15,375 | 14, 446 | 13,509 | 12,945 | 14,287 | 14,376 |
| Butler, Pa. | 2, 263 | 2,332 | 3,739 | 2,694 | 2,998 | 2, 452 | 2,533 | 2,218 |
| Canton, Ohio | 9,088 | 8,109 | 9,563 | 9,328 | 8,180 | 8,617 | 8,928 | 8,360 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 73,778 | 65,662 | 69, 049 | 75,337 | 70,321 | 69,346 | 69,696 | 71,049 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 156, 378 | 140,564 | 148,777 | 146,904 | 141, 711 | 120,508 | 139, 114 | 131,432 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 20,016 | 31, 862 | 31,000 | 31,616 | 31, 479 | 30,694 | 31, 939 | 31, 571 |
| Connellsville, Pa | 1,229 | ${ }^{15} 980$ | 1,222 | 1,187 | 1,937 | 1,172 | 1,585 | 1, 336 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 15,270 | 15,304 | 14, 813 | 15, 407 | 12,679 | 12,729 | 13,800 | 13, 272 |
| $\underset{\text { Erie, Pa }}{\text { Frensburg, }}$ | 8,369 4,775 | 6,571 4,524 | 7,543 4,172 | 8,491 4,970 |  | 5,739 3,659 | 7,260 4,179 | 6,797 4,845 |
| Homestead, Pa | , 740 | 1,154 | ${ }^{4} 875$ | 1,135 | 883 | $\bigcirc 832$ | 711 | ${ }^{4,736}$ |
| Lexington, Ky | 4,164 | 4, 800 | 4,180 | 3,968 | 5, 814 | 6,689 | 7,401 | 5,615 |
| Lima, Ohio.... | 3, 849 | 3,885 | 3,729 | 4,353 | 3, 140 | 3,068 | 4,016 | 3,513 |
| Lorain, Ohio. | 1, 482 | 1, 438 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1, 811 | 1, 327 | 1,568 | 1,409 |
| New Brighton, | 2, 838 | 2,305 | 2,717 | 2,678 | 2,189 | 1,933 | 2, 582 | 2,144 |
| Oil City, Pa. | 2,661 | 2,634 | 2,988 | 2,959 | 3,467 | 2,590 | 3,365 | 3,410 |
| Pittsburgh, $P$ | 199, 127 | 175, 282 | 176, 342 | 199, 215 | 190, 354 | 151,476 | 178, 053 | 181,997 |
| Springfield, Ohi | 4, 260 | 4,528 | 4, 897 | 4,579 | 4,368 | 4,726 | 4, 897 | 4, 531 |
| Toledo, Ohio. | 37, 003 | 39,254 | 42, 276 | 43, 613 | 33, 881 | 34, 816 | 49,706 | 39, 354 |
| Warren, Ohio | 3,172 | 2,653 | 3,174 | 2,618 | 2, 880 | 2, 423 | 3,024 | 2, 560 |
| Wheeling, W. Va | 10,057 | 10,122 | 10,276 | 10,348 | 9,765 | 8,764 | 10,048 | 10, 424 |
| Youngstown, Oh | 14,334 | 11,615 | 14,782 | 12,041 | 12,029 | 10,777 | 12,972 | 11, 536 |
| Zanesville, Ohio......... | 2,545 | 3,074 | 2,824 | 3,266 | 2,558 | 2,562 | 2,975 | 2,814 |
| District No. 5-Richmond: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore, Md. | 85, 100 | 78,000 | 87,100 | 5,318 89,200 | 4,277 93,331 | 4,616 72,975 | 4,927 85 85 | 4,761 86,785 |
| Charleston, S. C | 5,812 | 5,986 | 8,701 | 7,737 | -4,891 | 5,107 | 85, 9 | 8, 7 , 66 |
| Charleston, W. | 8,736 | 8,042 | 8,675 | 8,760 | 8,265 | 8,497 | 8,594 | 9,529 |
| Charlotte, N. C | 9,365 | 10,415 | 9,946 | 12,341 | 8,334 | 8,668 | 8,247 | 9,200 |
| Columbia, S. C | 5,850 | 6,783 | 5,900 | 6,300 | 5, 539 | 6,803 | 6,257 | 5,469 |
| Cumberland, M | 1,919 | 1,967 | 2,342 | 2,188 | 1,901 | 1,647 | 2,329 | 1,904 |
| Danville, Va. | 2,705 | 3,220 | 3,319 | 3,323 | 4, 862 | 3,081 | 3,344 | 3,224 |
| Durham, N. C | 5,176 | 4,702 | 5,623 | 5,772 | 4,738 | 4,880 | 5,654 | 5,000 |
| Greensboro, N. | 5,918 | 6, 117 | 6,515 | 6,875 | 5,177 | 5,192 | 5,721 | 5,346 |
| Greenville, S. C | 6,528 | 7,922 | 5,868 | 6,268 | 5,300 | 5,800 | 6,998 | 5,200 |
| Hagerstown, Md | 2,292 | 2,106 | 2,319 | 2,473 | 2,069 | 1,909 | 2,276 | 2,170 |
| Huntington, W. Va | 5,768 | 5,842 | 5,132 | 6,579 | 5,671 | 5,136 | 4,990 | 6,373 |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 4,031 | 4,562 | 4,606 | 4,898 | 4,295 | 3,999 | 4,641 | 4,628 |
| Newport News, Va | 1,604 | 1,478 | 1,586 | 1,683 | 1,608 | 1,342 | 1,637 | 1,511 |
| Norfolk, Va | 18,611 | 19,290 | 20,768 | 21,412 | 15,273 | 14,748 | 18,561 | 14,948 |
| Raleigh, N. C | 6,820 | 7,300 | 6,850 | 6,750 | 8,500 | 6,250 | 7, 200 | 5,700 |
| Richmond, Va | 31, 477 | 33,428 | 34,064 | 38, 239 | 34, 293 | 31, 697 | 34,643 | 32,490 |
| Roanoke, Va.... | 5,339 | 5, 842 | 5,179 | 6,114 | 5,819 | 5,764 | 5,550 | 5,965 |
| Spartanburg, S.C | $\begin{array}{r}3,618 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,737 | 3,122 | 3,684 | 3,597 | 2,840 | 2,902 | 2,804 |
| Washington, D. C. | 43,565 | 45, 331 | 46,943 | 47,545 | 41,440 | 43,542 | 42, 472 | 41,671 |
| Wilmington, N. C... | 6,512 | 6,291 | 5,853 | 5,628 | 5, 838 | 6,278 | 5,568 | 5, 265 |
| Winston-Salem, N. C... | 7,345 | 8,170 | 7,377 | 8,269 | 6,874 | 5,955 | 6,761 | 7,152 |

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES-Continued.
DATA FOR EACH CITY-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Week ending- |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1922 \\ \text { Week ending- } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. 31. | Nov. 7. | Nov. 14. | Nov. 21. | Nov. 1. | Nov. 8 | Nov. 15. | Nov. 22. |
| District No. 6-Atlanta: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albany, Ga | 1,175 | 3,291 | 1,320 | 1,324 | 1,100 | 1,190 | 1,270 | 1,250 |
| Atlanta, Ga | 33, 184 | 35, 606 | 31,049 | 35,435 | 28,834 | 28,981 | 28,407 | 31,537 |
| Augusta, Ga... | 8,854 29, 689 | 8,969 $\mathbf{2 5 , 2 7 9}$ | 10,419 24,137 | 9,080 26,539 | 7,740 23,813 | 7,679 24,332 | 8,508 $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 0 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,005 \\ \hline 26,369\end{array}$ |
| Brunswick, Ga | 20,603 | ${ }^{25,945}$ | 24, ${ }_{827}$ | 2,744 | 23,661 | 24,886 8 | 24, 668 | -658 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 7,454 | 8,940 | 8,739 | 10,243 | 7,297 | 8,537 | 8,539 | 8,998 |
| Columbus, Ga. | 3,680 | 3,926 | 4,095 | 4,104 | 3,129 | 3,472 | 3,950 | 3,255 |
| Dothan, Ala. | ${ }_{853}^{886}$ | 1,022 | 1,029 | 793 | 975 | 1,100 | 1,040 | 1,040 |
| Elberton, Ga | ${ }_{2}^{353}$ | ${ }_{3} 362$ | ${ }_{3} 371$ | ${ }_{3} 315$ | 237 | - 299 | , 244 | -257 |
| Jackson, Miss | 2,880 | 3,649 | 3,400 | 3,690 | 2,661 | 2,995 | 3,472 | 3,705 |
| Jacksonville, Fl | 11,316 | 12,197 | 11,210 | 13,649 | 10,993 | 10,802 | 11, 231 | 12, 968 |
| Knoxville, Ten | 6,362 | 7,446 | 6, 500 | 7,383 | 6,390 | 5,652 | 6,339 | 8, 111 |
| Macon, Ga- | 4,835 | 5,094 | 5,435 | 5,971 | 4,734 | 4,846 | 5,669 | 5,412 |
| Meridian, Mi | 2,077 | 2,416 | 2,377 | $\stackrel{2}{2,935}$ | 2,272 | 2,359 | 2,198 | 2,754 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 7,246 | 8,031 | 7,449 | 8,244 | 6,890 | 7,585 | 7,035 | 6,780 |
| Montgomery, Ala | 6,016 | 6,606 | 6,276 | 6,094 | 5,370 | 4,939 | 5,375 | 5,406 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 16, 262 | 17,290 | 16,880 | 18, @1 | 15,908 | 15, 633 | 17,696 | 17, 162 |
| Newnan, Ga. | 519 | 686 | ${ }^{623}$ | 532 | 309 | 416 | 414 | 340 |
| New Orleans, | 60,970 | 91,996 | 82,294 | 83,320 | 62,758 | 73,495 | 93,940 | 87,425 |
| Pensacola, Fla | 1,712 | 1,633 | 1,409 | 1,752 | 1,524 | 1,555 | 1,403 | 1,575 |
| Savannah, Ga | 12,312 | 11, 602 | 12,154 | 11,970 | 11, 679 | 10,099 | 9,768 | 9,983 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 6,401 1,018 | 7,511 1,166 | 6,435 1,131 | 7, 1,154 1, | 1,423 1,121 | 5, 663 <br> 11 <br> 220 | 5,742 1,264 | 6,418 1,413 |
| Valdosta, G2 | 1,018 | 1,166 2 | 1,131 2.615 | 1,155 2,539 | 1,121 2 | 1,220 2,191 | 1,264 | 1,413 $\mathbf{2}, 200$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adrian, Mich....... | 717 | 797 | 571 | 582 | 679 | 643 | 814 | 748 |
| Aurora, Mich | 3,049 | 3,501 | 3,156 | 3,429 | 2,714 | 3,082 | 2, 742 | 2,931 |
| Bay City, Mich | 2,585 | 2,383 | 2,694 | 2, 853 | 2,116 | 2,299 | 2,499 | 2, 559 |
| Bloomington, Ill | 2, 406 | 2,564 | 2,332 | 2,363 | 2,575 | 2,162 | 2,597 | 2,401 |
| Cedar Rapids, Io | 6,019 | 6, 833 | 5, 833 | 6,233 | 5,243 | 4,967 | 5,312 | 5,086 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 659, 820 | 675,662 | 627, 860 | 736,860 | 635,263 | 563,396 | 680,655 | 631,679 |
| Danville, Ill | 3,500 | 3, 300 | 3,100 | 3,500 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 2, 800 | 2,400 |
| Davenport, I | 6,000 | 9,153 | 6,850 | 7,848 | 8,128 | 9,909 | 8,323 | 8,694 |
| Decatur, ml . | 3,185 | 3,437 | 3,265 | 3,465 | 3,236 | 3,158 | 3,401 | 3,467 |
| Des Moines, Iow | 17,544 | 18,643 | 16,025 | 19,114 | 16,695 | 15,834 | 20,043 | 18, 165 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 141, 160 | 129, 082 | 152,489 | 199,710 | 125,984 | 105,738 | 143, 534 | 154,570 |
| Dubuque, Iow | 2,979 | 3,770 | 3,089 | 3,576 | 2,784 | 2,889 | 3,317 | 3,143 |
| Flint, Mich. | 7,060 | 8,825 | 7,172 | 7, 883 | 6,261 | 5,669 | 6,736 | 7,016 |
| Fort Wayne, I | 8,496 | 9,542 | 10,153 | 9,190 | 7,729 | 6,967 | 8,158 | 8,621 |
| Grand Rapids | 4,671 | 4,549 | 4,972 | 2,943 | 3,187 | 2,645 12,838 | 4,225 16,920 | -3,128 |
| Grand Rapids, | 14,624 2,502 | 14,213 3,265 | 15,008 $\mathbf{2}, 622$ | 14,497 2,783 | 13,659 | 12,838 | 16,920 | 14,435 |
| Hammond, Ind | 4,030 | 3,460 | 3,360 | 3,770 | 3,200 | 2,610 | 3,450 | 3,440 |
| Indianapolis In | 32,527 | 36,714 | 39, 717 | 39, 161 | 33,231 | 32,098 | 39,547 | 39,192 |
| Jackson, Mich. | 5, 680 | 4,981 | 4,423 | 4,512 | 4,371 | 3,774 | 4,232 | 3,787 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich | 4,372 | 4,418 | 5,045 | 4,841 | 4,504 | 4, 168 | 4,661 | 4,890 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 6,000 | 7,100 | 6, 046 | 7,000 | 6, 152 | 5,729 | 6,300 1,936 | 7,100 |
| Mason City, Iow | 1,891 | 2,224 | - 63,203 | 1,938 | 2,100 | 2,031 | 1,936 60 | 2,246 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 59,909 1,622 | 64,763 | 63,965 1,695 | 66,093 1 1 | 59,833 1,827 | 52,086 1,650 | 60,500 1,799 | 65,089 2,098 |
| Muscatine, Iowa | 1,100 | 1,264 | 1,326 | 1, 451 | 1, 157 | 1,409 | ,998 | 1,352 |
| Oshkosh, Wis | 2,300 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 2,100 | 2, 500 | 2,300 | 2,500 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 9,190 | 11,060 | 9,573 | 9,538 | 8, 853 | 8, 813 | 9,402 | 9,258 |
| Rock ford, Ill. | 5,246 | 5,974 | 5,490 | 5,709 | 4,577 | 4, 581 | 5,029 | 4,745 |
| Saginaw, Mich. | 4, 855 | 5,584 | 5, 801 | 6,352 | 4,617 | 5, 294 | 5,658 | 5,559 |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 16,046 | 17,943 | 16,699 | 17,350 | 18,187 | 14,480 | 14,777 | 15,488 |
| South Bend, Ind | 8,771 5,815 | 10,676 5,939 | 8,675 | 9,342 | 7,879 | 7,091 | 9,794 | 7,774 |
| Springfield, Ill.. | 5,815 5,182 | 5,939 5,565 | 6,436 6,296 | 6,117 5,732 | 5,330 | 5,387 | 6,007 | 5,422 |
| Waterloo, Iowa. | 3,801 | 4,576 | 4,057 | 4,469 | 3,340 | 3,100 | 3,577 | 4,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ill................... | 10, 954 | 11,032 | 11,267 | 12,856 | 10,345 | 8,971 | 10, 801 | 11,426 |
| El Dorado, Ark. | 1,582 | 1,757 | 1,698 | 1,777 |  |  |  |  |
| Evansville, Ind. | 6,640 | 6,923 | 8,047 | 7,644 | 7,367 | 7,026 | 7,244 | 6,624 |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | 3,598 | 4,060 | 3,415 | 4,042 | 3,288 | 3,776 | 3,451 | 3,561 |
| Greenville, Mis | , 774 | 1,122 | 1,223 | 1,165 | ${ }^{917}$ | 1,151 | 1,129 | 1,198 |
| Helena, Ark. ${ }_{\text {Littl }}$ | 1,418 | 1,680 | 1,765 | 1,948 | 2, $\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{7 3}$ | 2,224 16,145 | 1,915 14,313 | 14,483 |
| Little Rock, Ark | 16,146 32,767 | 16,629 35,123 | 15,899 36,042 | 20, 664 39,124 | $1.5,754$ 30,726 | 16,145 31,582 | 14,313 34,079 | 14,483 36,395 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 37,542 | 41,274 | 39,615 | 45,551 | 40,812 | 38,795 | 43, 529 | 47, 238 |
| Owensboro, Ky. | 1,150 | 1,440 | 1,188 | 1,420 | 1,216 | 1,164 | 1,241 | 1,255 |
| Quincy, Ill. | 2,117 | 2,697 | 2, 597 | 2,499 | 2,211 | 2,430 | 2,340 | 2,323 |
| St, Louis, Mo. Sedalia, Mo.. | 150,998 | 155,510 | 151,316 | 172,315 | 149,489 | 127, 870 | 155,668 | 132, 790 |
| Sedalia, Mo..... |  | 1,029 | 832 | 1,032 |  |  |  |  |
| Springfield, Mo...... | 3,299 | 3,692 | 4,019 | 3,447 | 2,798 | 3,333 | 3,328 | 3,951 |
| Aberdeen, S. Dak. | 1,490 | 1,493 | 1,401 | 1,501 | 1,364 | 1,372 | 1,224 | 1,576 |
| Billings, Mont. | 1,705 | 1,940 | 1,802 | 2,251 | 2,080 | 1,970 | 2,160 | 2, 201 |
| Dickinson, N. Dak | , 377 | 5387 | ,364 | 407 | 435 | 2404 | - 372 | ${ }^{36}$ |
| Duluth, Minn. | 18,443 | 32,145 | 19,097 | 20,376 | 26,918 | 21,688 | 24,661 | 20,271 |
| Fargo, N. Dak. | 2,925 | 3,302 | 3,194 | 3,184 | 3,057 | 2,833 | 3,048 | 2,008 |

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES-Continued
DATA FOR EACH CITY-Continued.
[In thousands of doilars.]


# FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM. 

OPERATIONS DURING OCTOBER, 1923.
[Numbers in thousands. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]


Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee banks as follows: Cincinnati, 8,000 items, $\mathbf{8 1 , 7 6 3 , 0 0 0 ; \text { Minneapolis, } 5 , 0 0 0 \text { items, } 8 5 , 7 1 3 , 0 0 0 \text { ; Omaha, }}$ 1,000 items, $\$ 343,000$; total, 14,000 items, and $\$ 7,819,000$.

Nore--Number of business days in period for Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Little Rock, Memphis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Denver was 27 , and for other Federal reserve banks and branch cities, 26 days.

DEPOSITS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS.
NET DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, ARRANGED BY SIZE OF CITIES AND TOWNS.
[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal reserve districts. | Banks in cities and towns having population of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total, all member banks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less than } \\ & 5,000 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \text { to } \\ & 14,999 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \text { to } \\ & 99,999 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100,000 \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ | Total, all member banks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } \\ & 5,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \text { to } \\ & 14,999 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \text { to } \\ & 99,999 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Amount on Oct. 24, 1923. |  |  |  |  | Increase or decrease since preceding monthly report. |  |  |  |  |
| NET DEMAND deposits. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston | 1,289, 844 | 46,931 | 70,873 | 202, 500 | 969,540 | +54,654 | +278 | +1, 550 | +4,157 | +48,669 |
| New York | 5,310, 236 | 172, 711 | 106, 914 | 273, 019 | 4,757,592 | +118, 235 | +1,107 | +15 | $-564$ | +117,677 |
| Philadelph | 1,082, 963 | 131,951 | 75,171 | 136,028 | 739, 813 | +7,596 | + +304 | -1,226 | +214 | +8,304 |
| Cleveland | 1, 394,498 | 160, 353 | 125,997 | 195, 802 | 912, 346 | -3,791 | -739 | -3,268 | +1,345 | -1,129 |
| Richmond |  | 104, 043 | 67, 061 | 155, 572 | 241, 587 | $+19,219$ | +2,075 | +4,016 | +7,950 | +5,178 |
| Atlanta. | 473,419 2093,682 | 69,739 192,565 | 59,220 115,664 | 150, 349 | 194,111 $1,445,695$ | $+9,546$ $-1,267$ | $+1,901$ $+3,904$ | $+1,993$ $+2,611$ | $+2,492$ $+5,531$ | $+3,160$ $+10,779$ |
| Chicago. | $2,093,682$ 616,743 | 192,565 114,957 | 115,664 | 339,758 83,455 | $1,445,695$ 347,265 | $-1,267$ $+4,071$ | $-3,904$ $+1,387$ | $-2,611$ -979 | $-5,531$ $+1,490$ | $+10,779$ $+2,173$ |
| Minneapoli | 411, 478 | 109,858 | 76,089 | 69,116 | 156,415 | +4,097 | $+1,321$ $+3,42$ | +1,207 | $+1,467$ +67 | +2, 598 |
| Kansas City | 752, 307 | 190, 143 | 123,416 | 164, 625 | 274, 123 | $-16,761$ | +1,524 | -1,848 | -4,997 | -11,440 |
| Dallas. | 629, 944 | 209,681 | 107,980 | 116, 717 | 195, 566 | +55,523 | +22,895 | +6,646 | +7,609 | +18,373 |
| San Francis | 1,279,151 | 182, 826 | 87,736 | 146, 318 | 862, 271 | +27, 691 | +4,143 | +3,311 | +1,698 | +18, 539 |
| Total: Oct. 24, 1923. | 15,905,528 | 1,685,758 | 1,087,187 | 2,036,259 | 11, 096, 324 | +278, 813 | +34,392 | +8,806 | +15,930 | +219,685 |
| Sept. 26, 1923 | 15,626,715 | 1,651, 366 | 1,078,381 | 2,020,329 | 10, 876, 339 | +97, 892 | + $+53,535$ | +19,299 |  | + $+14,477$ |
| Aug. 29, 1923. | 15,528, 823 | 1,597, 831 | 1,059,082 | 2,009, 748 | 10, 862,162 | -179,578 | $\underline{+21,548}$ |  | -32,681 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. | 600,215 | 47,760 | 64,889 | 145,989 | 341,577 | +2,417 | +359 | +609 | +2,548 | -1,099 |
| New York | 1,680,986 | 233, 539 | 134,127 | 347, 327 | 965,993 | +18,420 | +2,989 | $+126$ | +7,269 | +8,036 |
| Philadelph | 627,826 | 205,132 | 100,691 126,746 | 182, 301 | 139, 702 | $+5,501$ $+13,224$ | $+2,387$ $+1,500$ | -667 +1 202 | +651 $+1,123$ | $+3,130$ $+9,379$ |
| Rleveland. | $1,118,124$ 433,531 | 177,544 126,291 | 126,746 78,887 | 174,586 123,952 | 639,248 104,401 | $+13,224$ -466 | $+1,500$ +868 | $+1,222$ +798 | $+1,123$ -652 | $+9,379$ $-1,480$ |
| Atlanta. | 322,869 | 47,803 | 46,171 | 121,525 | 107,370 | -2,166 | +498 | +798 $+1,060$ | -652 $+2,467$ | $-1,480$ -863 |
| Chicago | 1,549, 917 | 240, 851 | 141,494 | 359, 338 | 808, 234 | +15,296 | +894 | +510 | +6,745 | +7,147 |
| St. Louis. | 386, 834 | 65, 666 | 41, 381 | 62, 135 | 217,652 | +4,690 | +259 | $+487$ | -278 | +4, 222 |
| Minneapolis | 412,058 | 194,519 | 98, 127 | 58,704. | 60,708 | -605 | -551 | +564 | +430 | -1, 048 |
| Kansas City | 300, 572 | 93,313 | 57, 593 | 64,801 | 84, 865 | -699 | -916 | +69 | -399 | +547 |
| Dallas. | 139, 723 | 17,447 | 23, 381 | 50,541 | 48,354 | +251 | -897 | +403 | +277 | +468 |
| San Francisco | 952, 894 | 98,678 | 45,664 | 91,576 | 716,976 | -7,609 | -3,297 | +365 | -2,756 | -1,921 |
| Total: Oct. 24, 1923 | 8, 525,549 | 1,548,543 | 959,151 | 1,782,775 | 4,235, 080 | +52,586 | $+3,097$ | +5,546 | +17,425 | +26,518 |
| Sept. 26, 1923 | 8,472,963 | 1,545,446 | 953,605 | 1,765, 350 | 4, 208, 562 | +36,979 | +7,423 | $+2,223$ | +5,234 | +22,099 |
| Aug. 29, 1923. | 8,435,984 | 1,538, 023 | 951,382 | 1,760,116 | 4,186, 463 | $+93,458$ | +8,553 | +8,445 | +16,700 | +59,760 |

## DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 30, 1923.

| Federal reserve bank. | Paper maturing- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within 90 days. |  |  |  | After 90 days, but within 6 months. | After 6 but within 9 months. |
|  | Commercial, agricultural, and livestock рарег, п. ө. 8. | Secured by United States Government obligations. | Bankers' acceptances. | Trade acceptances. | Agricultural : and livestock рарег. | Agricultural and livestock paper. |
| Boston. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| New York. | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Philadelphia. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| Cleveland.... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4, | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Richmond. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 43 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Atlanta.... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Chicago. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| St. Louis. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Minneapolis. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Kansas City. | 42 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dallas...... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| San Francisco. | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{2}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |

[^15]
## GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

| Countries. | Gold. |  |  |  | Silver. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | October- |  | Ten months ending October- |  | October- |  | Ten months ending October- |  |
|  | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 | 1922 | 1923 |
| mports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Denmark. |  |  | \$17, 769, 576 | \$3,561, 829 |  |  | \$897 |  |
| France. | \$2,635,254 | \$971,911 | 19, 606,092 | 13,072,229 | \$1,989 | \$2,205 | 204, 494 | \$200,263 |
| Germany |  | 7,181,967 | 4, 13, ${ }^{1342}$ | 49,614, 117 |  |  | 698,034 21,156 | 114,439 |
| Netherland | $4,8780,147$ |  | $\stackrel{4}{4,786,663}$ | 10,916,569 |  |  | 21,156 |  |
| Norway... | , 550 |  | 8,423, 246 | - 168 | 5,324 |  | 9,968 | 1,611 |
| Spain.. |  |  | 34, 943 | 27, 292 | 302 |  | 72, 121 | 50,468 |
| Sweden...... | 295,787 |  | 32, 796, 992 | 2,865 |  |  | 1,790 |  |
| Great Britain-England | 9,927,407 | 14,616,327 | $94,368,639$ 151,320 | $98,359,121$ $2,560,382$ | 7,175 | 13,574 | 199, 073 | 195,806 |
| Canada.................. | 94, 599 | 3,359,335 | 9,040, 1553 | $2,560,382$ $44,465,210$ | 251, 702 | 399,022 | 4,663,616 | 5,487,004 |
| Central America | 446, 613 | 157,641 | 3, 901,309 | 2, 016,955 | 39,499 | 130, 078 | 1, 121,647 | 1, 401, 844 |
| Mexico. | 326, 342 | 626, 537 | 4, 850, 514 | 5, 554, 479 | 2, 492, 220 | 5, 230, 389 | 39, 354, 809 | 39, 186,828 |
| West Indie | 114, 896 | 4,361 | 1, 721, 227 | 488,393 | 19,141 | 10,421 | -512, 322 | -97,658 |
| Bolivia. |  | 14,230 | 18,193 | 26,295 | 80,000 | 19,840 | 849,346 | 618,133 |
| Colombia | 581, 058 | 402,513 | 6,236,616 | 3, 842,545 | 16,239 | 15,720 | 1,52, 233,771 | $1,173,153$ 114,610 |
| Peru. | 124,794 | 242, 420 | 1, 276,354 | 1,850, 873 | 946, 934 | 960, 745 | 6,796, 002 | 11,094,012 |
| Venezuela | 75, 026 | 279, 542 | 780, 838 | 611,853 | 1,292 |  | 3,554 | -4,302 |
| China... | 596, 052 | 1,367, 287 | 6,393,038 | 4,692,646 | 365 | 2,232 | 7,049 | 10,755 |
| Dutch East Indies | 130, 000 | 195., 162 | 1,301,999 | 1,807, 461 | 60,000 | 98,427 | 530, 808 | 737, 561 |
| Philippine Islands | 213,308 | 145, 613 | 713,074 | 1, 282,492 | 2,818 | 2,399 | 10,474 | 18,554 |
| British Oceania. | 170,051 | 84, 615 | 3,970,836 | 1,317,924 | 158 | 255 | 1,312 | 2,038 |
| All other........ | 246,609 | 9, 60,177 | 1,239,574 | 1,909,028 | 8,339 | 4,974 8,915 | 125,429 172,666 | 193,799 392,808 |
| Total. | 20, 866, 156 | 29,858, 016 | 230, 422, 021 | 250,379,981 | 3,940,349 | 6,929,311 | 57, 103, 678 | 61,012,056 |
| EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France. |  |  |  | 2,660,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands | 6,000 |  | 19,000 707,000 | 15,000 | 925 | 525 | 1,645 | 525 |
| Sweden. |  |  | 78,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,500 1,150 |
| Switzerland. | 3,718 | 5,010 | 18, 102 | 1,379,957 |  |  | 600 | 1,150 |
| Great Britain-England |  | 5, 933 | 3,264 | 138,249 |  | 928,190 | 7,211,099 | $4,887,79$ |
| Canada. ${ }^{\text {Contral }}$ America | 16,762,692 | 353, 520 | 18,312,288 | 1,392,000 | 153,356 | 199, 199 | 1,920,405 | 1,310,585 |
| Central America |  |  | 12,127 |  |  |  | 1, 7,350 | 73, 844 |
| Mexico. West Indies | 328,730 | 303,105 | 3,673, 524 | 4,073, 269 | 137, 167 | 121,512 | 1,881,349 | 1,444, 520 |
| West Indies Colombia.. |  |  | 5,749 | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 700,000 \end{array}$ | 1,453 | 740 | 28,258 | 53,635 |
| Peru.... |  |  |  |  |  | 333,000 | 805,703 | 699,000 |
| Venezuela |  |  |  |  |  | 303,00 | 364, 000 | 69,000 |
| British India | 15,000 | 588,989 | 4,410,339 | 14, 403, 334 | 758, 160 | 2,678,998 | 7,963, 023 | 17,571, 557 |
| China........... |  | 20, 000 | 100,000 435,010 | $\begin{array}{r} 110,005 \\ 60 \end{array}$ | 1,187, 480 | 3,131,932 | 16,420, 211 | 26,089, 431 |
| French Indo-China |  |  | 435, 010 | 60,010 |  |  |  |  |
| Hongkong All other. | 475, 475 | 30, 500 | $\begin{array}{r} \dddot{2}, 758,025 \\ 201,810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,185,315 \\ 67,440 \end{array}$ | 1,029,690 | 128,749 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,320,769 \\ 11,30,503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \because 0,00,06 \\ 38,614 \end{array}$ |
| Total. | 17, 591, 595 | 1,307, 060 | 30,734, 238 | 27, 185, 094 | 3,268,731 | 7,522,845 | 49, 294, 915 | 54, 172, 232 |

## GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

## INTEREANK TRANSACTIONS FROM OCTOBER 19 TO NOVEMBER 22, 1923, INCLUSIVE

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal reserve bank. | Transfers. |  | Daily Settlements. |  | Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements. |  | Balance in fund at close of period. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Debits. | Credits. | Debits. | Credits. | Decrease. | Increase. |  |
| Boston. | 12,500 |  | 777, 391 | 742,991 | 46,900 |  | 62,094 |
| New York. | 4,000 | 17,000 | 2, 564,699 | 2, 549, 209 | 2, 490 |  | 137, 848 |
| Philadelphia | 4,500 6,000 | 4,000 500 | 792,816 727,685 | 797,957 733,384 |  | 4,641 <br> 199 | 36,845 |
| Richmond. | 6,000 | 1,500 | 653, 335 | 672, 430 |  | 14,595 | 85, ${ }^{85} \mathbf{7 8 0}$ |
| Atlanta. | 6,500 | 3,500 | 333,617 | 338, 091 |  | 1,474 | 14,154 |
| Chicago.. | 9,000 | 7,500 | 1,275,765 | 1,272,526 | 4,739 |  | 80,027 |
| St. Louis. | 3,000 | 4.500 | 614,724 | 616,278 |  | 3, 054 | 28, 892 |
| Minneapolis. | 5,000 | 8,000 | 175, 133 | 189, 150 |  | 17,017 | 27, 387 |
| Kansas City | 3,500 | 6,500 | 423, 769 | 420,772 |  | 3,503 | 41, 366 |
| San Francisco. | 3,500 | 7,000 | 3684,670 334 | 335, 740 |  | 8,730 | 15,066 39,786 |
| Total, four weeks ending- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 22, 1923. | 60, 000 | 60, 000 | 9, 041, 620 | 9, 041, 620 | 54, 129 | 54, 129 | 600,766 |
| Oct. $18,1923$. Nov. $23,1922$. | 99,500 86,000 | 99,500 86,000 | $8,940,192$ $8,375,343$ | $8,940,192$ $8,375,343$ |  |  | 609,033 653,862 |
| Oct. 19, 1922. | 259, 500 | 259,500 | 8,560, 169 | 8,560, 169 |  |  | 598,661 |

## MONEY IN CIRCULATION NOVEMBER 1, 1923.

[Source: United States Treasury Department circulation statement.]

| Kind of money. | Stock of money. 1 | Money held by the United States Treasury and the Federal reserve system. ${ }^{2}$ | Money in circulation. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Nov. 1, 1923. |  | Oct. 1, 1923. | Nov. 1, 1922. |
|  |  |  | Amount. | Per capita. |  |  |
| Gold coin and bullion | 3 \$4,168, 091, 621 | \$3, 771, 354, 210 | \$396,737, 411 | \$3. 55 | \$397, 980, 664 | \$428, 376, 507 |
| Gold certificates. | - (882 633,619) | 381, 772, 180 | $500,861,439$ | 4.48 | 465, 279, 009 | 233, 741, 139 |
| Standard silver dollars | 497, 727, 769 | 439,600,737 | 58, 127,032 | . 52 | 57,941, 538 | 60,674, 519 |
| Silver certificates. | ( (401, 953, 453) | 31, 166,083 | 370,787, 370 | 3.32 | 375, 688,052 | 277, 042,902 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | ( $1,448,677)$ |  | 1,448,677 | . 01 | 1,451, 177 | 1, 491,623 |
| Subsidiary silver. | 272,905,707 | 18, 114,450 | 254, 791, 257 | 2. 28 | 252,498,683 | 239, 777, 714 |
| United States notes | 346, 681, 016 | 43, 705, 143 | 302,975, 873 | 2.71 | 306, 291, 372 | 277, 200, 980 |
| Federal reserve notes. | 2, 720, 586,630 | 513, 357,050 | 2,207, 229, 280 | 19.75 | 2, 245, 541,385 | 2,281, 430, 324 |
| Federal reserve bank notes | 16,282, 000 | -969, 679 | 15, 312, 321 | . 14 | $16,501,159$ 730 | 48,720,930 |
| National bank notes. | 772, 606, 269 | 45, 624, 282 | 726, 981,987 | 6.51 | 730, 748, 100 | 721, 824, 189 |
| Total.. | 8,794, 881, 012 | 65, 245, 663, 814 | 4,835, 252,947 | 43.27 | 4, 849, 921, 139 | 4,570,280,827 |
| Comparative totals: Ct. 1,1923 | 8,771,968,147 | 5 5, 174, 705,350 | 4,849, 921,139 | 43.45 |  |  |
| Nov. 1, 1922. | 8, 438, 661, 623 | 5 4, 879, 914,140 | 4,570, 280, 827 | 41.44 |  |  |
| Nov. 1, 1920. | 8, $326,338,267$ | 5 $3,394,764,761$ | 5,628, 427,732 | 52.36 |  |  |
| Apr. 1, 1917. | 5,312, 109,272 | $53,896,318,653$ | 4, 100, 590, 704 | 39.54 |  |  |
| July 1, 1914. | 3, 738, 288, 871 | ${ }^{5} 1,843,452,323$ | 3,402, 015, 427 | 34.35 |  |  |
| Jan. 1, 1879. | 1, 007, 084, 483 | ${ }^{5} 212,420,402$ | 816, 266, 721 | 16.92 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes United States paper currency in circulation in foreign countries and the amount held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal reserve banks
${ }_{2}$ Includes money held by the Cuban agencies of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston and Atlanta.
${ }^{3}$ Does not include gold bullion or foreign coin outside of vaults of the Treasury, Federal reserve banks, and Federal reserve agents.
4 These amounts are not included in the total, since the money held in trust against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold coin and bullion and standard silver dollars, respectively.
${ }^{6}$ ' Includes gold held in trust against gold certificates and standard silver dollars held in trust against silver certificates and Treasury notes of money in circulation to arrive at the stock of money in the United States. The amounts of such gold and silver held in trust as of the date of this statement are shown in parentheses in the first columns.

## DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

The only notable changes from the previous month in discount and interest rates prevailing during the $30-$ day period ending November 15 in the various Federal reserve bank and branch cities were in open-market rates on commercial paper, which declined slightly in many of the larger centers, both eastern and western. All rates were generally higher than in the corresponding period of 1922

The actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30 -day period ending November 15, 1923, in the different cities, are given in the following table. 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.
discount and interest rates prevailing in various cities during the 30-day period ending november $15,1923$.


## CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

In the following tables are presented figures showing the condition of State bank and trust company members and of all member banks as of September 14, 1923. State bank and trust company members show reductions since June 30, the date of the preceding call for condition reports, of $\$ 142,000,000$ in loans and discounts, of $\$ 86,000,000$ in investments, and of $\$ 251,000,000$ in demand, time, and United States Government deposits. The abovementioned changes do not reflect, however, the real change in condition since June 30 of existing State bank and trust company members, as there was a withdrawal from the system of a large savings bank in San Francisco having loans and investments of about $\$ 78,000,000$ and deposits aggregating $\$ 81,000,000$, the greater part of which were time deposits. A further loss of about $\$ 44,000,000$ in loans and discounts and of an equal amount in deposits, chiefly demand deposits, of State bank and
trust company members is due to the taking out of a national charter by the commercial department of a State bank member.

Following is a comparison of the changes in the principal resources and liabilities of the State bank and trust company members and of all member banks since June 30, 1923, exclusive of the reduction in the figures due to the above-mentioned changes in membership.

Changes Between June 30 and September 14, 1923.

abstract of condition reports of state bank and trust company members in each federal reserve DISTRICT ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1923.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (36 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}\right.$ | District No. 2 (142 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 3 \\ \text { (62 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | District No. 4 (117 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 5 \\ \text { (66 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | District No. 6 (142 banks). | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (371 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (125 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 10 \\ (38 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | District No. 11 (194 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 12 \\ \text { (199 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | Total United States (1,609 banks). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and discounts. | 469,572 | 2, 380, 595 | 263, 170 | 802,169 | 137, 481 | 275, 933 | 1, 208, 840 | 328, 780 | 73,402 | 72,672 | 80, 864 | 813,085 | 6,906,563 |
| Overdrafts. | 200 |  | 112 | 296 |  |  |  | 435 | 191 | 136 | 797 |  | 5,675 |
| Customers' liability on account of acceptances. | 5,803 | 106, 226 | 131 | 5,250 | 601 | 4,396 | 13,622 | 44 |  | 293 | 5 | 5,185 | 142,356 |
| United States Government securities. |  | 538,092 | 52,443 | 90,638 | 6,084 | 15,157 | 168,433 | 39,950 | 4,539 | 26,741 | 4,019 | 106,598 | 1,123,272 |
| Stock of Federal reserve banks | 2,148 | 12,923 | 2,750 | 4,960 | 862 | 1,542 | 5,973 | 1,852 | 351 | 390 | 551 | 2,969 | 37,271 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities. | 102, 306 | 498, 429 | 124,092 | 198, 443 | 17,436 | 27, 455 | 300,641 | 70,724 | 11,054, | 10, 589 | 2,226 | 120, 221 | 1,483,616 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | 12,562 | 80,060 |  |  |  | 17,382 | 42,928 | 12,318 | 2,370 | 2,917 | 3,825 | 41,059 | 263, 038 |
| Other real estate owned | 1, 491 | 5,752 | 4,011 | 22, 263 | 1,128 | 3, 452 | 6,756 | 3,208 | 1,718 | 776 | 2,680 | 5, 647 | 58, 882 |
| Gold and gold certificates | 1,285 | 5,589 | 395 | 344 | 134 | 295 | 1,878 | 298 | 133 | 130 | 111 | 1,121 | 11,713 |
| All other cash in vault. | 11,321 | 41,015 | 5,865 | 19, 429 | 3,359 | 6, 826 | 31,564 | 8,159 | 2,051 | 1,672 | 2,702 | 16,834 | 150,797 |
| Reserve with Federal reserve banks. | 41,214 | 334,294 | 25,427 | 60, 216 | 8,903 | 17,685 | 106, 621 | 23, 372 | 4,465 | 10,248 | 5,683 | 61,503 | 699, 581 |
| Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tion. | 12,930 | 73,397 | 8,530 | 26,768 | 6,285 | 9,222 | 23,168 | 12,529 | 753 | 5,790 | 726 | 11,237 | 191,335 |
| and trust companies......... | 16,586 | 64,981 | 13,817 | 36,982 | 11,958 | 30, 929 | 88,070 | 27,158 | 8,874 | 17,096 | 15,329 | 56,574 | 388, 354 |
| Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place. | 7, | 263,77 | 5,687 | 13,286 | 1,728 |  | 31, 885 | 5,728 | 598 | 2,031 | 766 | 14,880 | 355,900 |
| Outside checks and other cash items. | 1,074 | 11,864 | 398 | 4,813 | 357 | 995 | 8,167 | 872 | 228 | 2,031 427 | 5 | 17,063 | 46,643 |
| United States securities borrowed. |  |  | 876 | 1,114 | 576 | 63 | 4,531 | 6,059 | 136 | 1,177 | 420 | 236 | 15,188 |
| Other securities borrow |  |  |  |  |  | 30 | 1,928 | 60 |  |  | 11 | 147 | 2,186 |
| Other assets. | 4,428 | 83, 609 | 2,471 | 9,725 | 2, 100 | 9,413 | 14,079 | 3,153 | 396 | 6,131 | 2,798 | 5,320 | 143,623 |
| Total | 761, 352 | 4,501, 425 | 523, 324 | 1,325, 132 | 205, 251 | 429, 375 | 2, 059, 725 | 545,499 | 111, 259 | 159, 216 | 123, 898 | 1,280,537 | 12,025,993 |

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1923-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]


CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1923.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 1 \\ \text { (36 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 2 \\ \text { (142 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (62 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (117 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 5 \\ \text { (66 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \\ (142 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \text { ( } 371 \\ & \text { banks). } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (125 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No.9 } \\ (117 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 10 \\ \text { (38 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 11 \\ \text { (194 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 12 \\ \text { (199 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> United States (1,609 banks). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On demand: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not secured by collateral. | 30,998 | 90,761 | 15,716 | 41,517 | 4,398 | 9,819 | 33,459 | 21,592 | 4,008 | 1,259 | 2,088 | 34,767 | 290, 382 |
| Secured by U.S. Government obilgations | 2,124 | 21,714 | 5,142 | 6,098 | 279 | 1,064 | 4,626 | 2,649 | 64 | 35 | 9 | 917 | 44,721 |
| Secured by othercollateral | 76,664 | 599, 854 | 116,658 | 147, 865 | 14,220 | 37,239 | 175, 855 | 45,626 | 5,968 | 2, 508 | 6,690 | 38, 508 | 1,267,655 |
| On time: <br> Not secured by collateral. | 200, 131 | 991,230 | 68, 409 | 240, 809 | 67,867 | 111,889 | 417,439 | 118,075 | 23,717 | 28, 386 | 22,069 | 223, 843 | 2, 513, 864 |
| Secured by U.S. Government obligations....... |  | 27,317 |  | 9,483 |  | 5,329 | 8,045 | 3,839 | 515 | 1,096 | 1,326 | 3,621 |  |
| Secured by other collateral | 65,735 | 461, 691 | 28, 331 | 117, 333 | 36,634 | 84, 112 | 262, 383 | 87,076 | 24,164 | 30,631 | 34,946 | 110,327 | 1,343,363 |
| Secured by real-estate deeds of trust or other real-estate liens. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| liens.................... | 86,696 | 115,061 | 26,740 | 237,385 | 12,545 | 25,395 | 295, 179 | 49,596 | 14,951 | 8,753 | 9,728 | 397, 379 | 1,279,408 |
| Acceptances of other banks discounted. | 2,153 | 69,742 |  | 30 |  | 625 | 7,459 | 30 | 12 |  | 64 | 3,566 | 83,681 |
| Acceptances of reporting banks purchased or discounted. | 364 | 2,978 |  | 1,573 | 264 | 283 | 271 | 289 | 3 |  |  | 76 | 6,101 |
| Customers liability on account of draits paid under letters of credit. | 4 | 247 | 10 | 76 |  | 15 | 74 | 1 |  |  |  | 55 | 482 |
| Loans and discounts not classified |  |  |  |  |  | 163 | 4,050 | 7 |  | 4 | 3,944 | 26 | 8,194 |
| Total loans and discounts. | 469, 572 | 2,380,595 | 263,170 | 802, 169 | 137, 531 | 275, 933 | 1,208, 840 | 328, 780 | 73,402. | 72,672 | 80,864 | 813,085 | 6,906,613 |

[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Central reserve city banks. |  |  | Other reserve city banks (191 banks) | Country banks (1,376 <br> banks). | Total United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New York (30 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chieago } \\ \text { (12 banks). } \end{gathered}$ | Total (42 banks). |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 14,1923 \\ (1,609 \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | June <br> 30,1923 <br> $(1,620$ <br> banks). |
| Resources. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and discounts. | 1,790,338 | 464,383 | 2, 254, 721 | 2,925, 055 | 1,726,787 | 6,906,563 | 7, 049, 292 |
| Overdrafts. |  |  |  | 2,170 | 2,742 | 5, 675 | 5,309 |
| Customers' liability on account of accepta | 105, 317 | 13,442 | 118,759 | 21,364 | 2,233 | 142,356 | 147, 252 |
| United States Government securities.. | 393,714 | 45,861 | 439, 575 | 442,563 | 241,134 | 1,123, 272 | 1,179,861 |
| Stock of Federal reserve banks | 9,877 | 2,354 | 12,231 | 15,887 | 9,153 | 37,271 | 36,962 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securiti | 261, 157 | 91, 934 | 353, 091 | 669,656 | 460,869 | 1,483,616 | 1,512,818 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtu | 54, 574 | 8,659 | 63, 233 | 125,730 | 74,075 | 263, 038 | 258,839 |
| Other real estate owned. | 3, 103 | 2,327 | 5,430 | 36,552 | 16,900 | 58,882 | 58,062 |
| Gold and gold certificates | 4,144 | 709 | 4,853 | 2,610 | 4,250 | 11,713 | 11, 278 |
| All other cash in vault. | 25,561 | 6,211 | 31,772 | 67,110 | 51, 915 | 150,797 | 127, 188 |
| Reserve with Federal reserve banks......................... | 279, 678 | 49,632 | 329, 310 | 250, 809 | 119, 462 | 699, 581 | 728, 279 |
| Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection.. | 52, 375 | 12, 840 | 65, 215 | 101,259 | 24, 801 | 191, 335 | 162, 397 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies............ | 38,716 | 34,701 | 73,417 | 187, 255 | 127,682 | 388, 354 | 391,948 |
| same place | 254, 110 | 16,413 | 270, 523 | 71,395 | 13,982 | 355,900 | 391,734 |
| Outside checks and other cash item | 9,756 | 3,222 | 12,978 | 28, 895 | 4,770 | 46,643 | 57, 356 |
| United States securities borrowed. |  |  |  | 7,661 | 7, 527 | 15, 188 | 15,629 |
| Other securities borrowed |  |  |  | (12.145 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,186 143,623 | 2,048 156,872 |
| Other assets | 76,709 | 9,657 | 86, 366 | 42, 446 | 14,811 | 143,623 | 156,872 |
| Total. | 3,359,799 | 762,438 | 4,122,237 | 4, 998, 562 | 2, 905, 194 | 12,025, 993 | 12, 293, 124 |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital stock paid in | 166, 375 | 40,650 | 207, 025 | 273,771 | 191, 700 | 672,496 | 670,154 |
| Surplus fund. | 149,620 | 37, 810 | 187, 430 | 256, 491 | 115, 281 | 559,202 | 561, 676 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 70, 107 | 23,850 | 93,957 | 83, 151 | 53,617 | 250,725 | 217, 084 |
| Amount reserved for interest and taxes accrued | 15,494 | 7,745 | 23, 239 | 19, 256 | 9,068 | 51,563 | 43,969 |
| Due to Federal reserve banks. | 168 |  | 168 | 884 | 6,956 | 8,008 | 9,278 |
| Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies | 353, 345 | 50,524 | 403, 869 | 282, 225 | 64,080 | 750, 174 | 799, 481 |
| Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding | 159,215 | 8,406 | 167,621 | 53,639 | 15,771 | 237, 031 | 215, 147 |
| Demand deposit | 1,826, 294 | 316,795 | 2, 143, 089 | 1,934, 462 | 1,161, 359 | 5,238, 910 | 5, 408, 921 |
| Time deposits.... | 326,956 | 241, 119 | $568,075$ | 1,873,696 | 1, 161,322 | 3,603, 093 | 3, 624,048 |
| Total deposits .... | 2,679,371 | 1,708 $\mathbf{6 1 8 , 5 5 2}$ | r 15, 101 | 4,170,778 | 2,413,949 | $\xrightarrow[9,882,650]{454}$ | 10,165,798 |
| Bills payable (including ali obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts) | 2, 37,699 | 2,300 | 3,999 | $1,160,78$ 74,729 | ,413,04 48,914 | 163,642 | 152,068 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding | 84, 525 | 5,445 | 89,970 | 61, 168 | 52,788 | 203, 926 | 197, 421 |
| Acceptances executed for customers.................... | 18,457 108,360 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 13, } \\ \hline 132 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18,589 121,780 |  | 84 | 19,615 | 26, 018 |
| Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks. | 180,36 7,430 | 13, 42 | 181,88 7,431 | 21,823 348 | 2,324 | 145,927 7782 | 147,173 15,410 |
| United States securities borrowed. |  |  |  | 7,661 | 7,531 | 15, 192 | 15,634 |
| Other securities borrowed. |  |  |  | 145 | 2,041 | 2,186 | 2, 048 |
| Other liabilities | 22,361 | 12, 533 | 34, 894 | 28, 299 | 7,894 | 71, 087 | 81,723 |
| Total. | 3, 359,799 | 762, 438 | 4,122,237 | 4, 998,562 | 2,905, 194 | 12, 025,993 | 12, 293, 124 |
| Latio of reserve with Federal reserve banks to net deposit liability (per cent). | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 10.6 |

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1923 (INCLUDING 8,234 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,609 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \text { (424 } \\ & \text { banks). } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 2 \\ \text { (827 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | District No. 3 (722 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 4 \\ \text { (881 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \\ (626 \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 6 \\ \text { (528 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 7 \\ (1,432 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } \\ (622 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 9 \\ \text { (977 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { No. } 10 \\ (1,142 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | District No. 11 banks). | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { No. } 12 \\ & \text { (804 } \\ & \text { banks). } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> United States (9,843 banks). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and discounts. | 1,480,1815 | 5,013, 850 | 1, 194, 720 | 1, 829, 702 | 932,863 | 738, 431 | 2, 888, 421 | 842, 795 | 682, 903 | 870,606 | 633,775 | 1,730,231 | 8, 838, 478 |
| Overdrafts, ${ }^{\text {co....... }}$ | 549 | 1,569 | 314 | 1,023 | 1,008 | 1,744 | 2,483 | 1,282 | 1,328 | 2,008 | 2,926 | 2,388 | 18,622 |
| Customers' liability on account of acceptances. | 35,848 | 182,693 | 10,752 | 7,530 | 2,618 | 5,041 | 27, 937 | 2,540 | 3,068 | 318 | 1,852 | 15,644 | 295,841 |
| United States Government securities.. | 253,662 | 1,222,020 | 270,526 | 384,664 | 150,518 | 106,610 | 479,530 | 162,389 | 113,625 | 160,890 | 113, 098 | 304,909. | 3,722,441 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities | 327,7681 | 1, 171, 212 | 505, | 533,405 | 115, | 78, | 535, 295 | 170, 139 | 91,851 | 98,673 | 31 | 259, 252 | 3,918, 011 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures. | 52,816 | 148,420 | 53,608 | 90, | 47,242 | 42,589 | 115, 067 | 32,395 | 26,491 | 39,546 | 35,464 | 83, 555 | 767,651 |
| Other real estate owned.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash in vault... |  | 110 |  |  | 7, | 23, | 17, | 7,010 |  | 10, 469 |  |  | 79 |
| Reserve with Federal reserve banks | 122,910 | 682,911 | 114,275 | 159, 162 | 60,947 | 51, 438 | 282, 042 | 65, 053 | 48,065 | 82,152 | 52,759 | 147, 212 | 1, 868,926 |
| Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection. | 55, 034 | 171, 826 | 55, 184 | 70,146 | 45,028 | 21,453 | 79,659 | 37, 500 | 11,408 | 35,658 | 28,658 | 43, 237 | 654, 791 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies. |  |  |  |  | 80,3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exchanges for clear- |  |  | 97, |  | 8 , |  | 300, 297 | 80,6 | 97,195 | 172, 014 | 129,188 | 210,971 | 1,640,178 |
| ing house; also checks on other banks in same place | 29,58 | 593,4 | 37, |  | 14, | 13,606 | 78,284 | 12, |  | 15, |  | 42,054 | 886,796 |
| Outside checks and ather cash items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Redemption and United $\begin{gathered}\text { fund } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { States }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treasurer.... | 2,586 | 4,625 | 2,952 | 5,048 | 3,177 | 2,167 | 4,558 | 2,201 | 1,778 | 2,272 | 2,484 | 3,061 | 36,909 |
| United States securities borrowed ${ }^{1}$.... |  |  | 876 | 1,114 | 576 | 63 | 4,531 | 6, 059 | 136 | 1,177 | 420 | 236 | 15, 188 |
| Other securities borrowed ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 47 | 2,186 |
| Other assets | 17,760 | 169,851 | 9,607 | 14,265 | 4,130 | 10,380 | 22,747 | 4,866 | 6,026 | 7,98i | 4,304 | 15,838 | 287,755 |
| Total | 2,509,323 | 9,644,376 | 2, 403, 194 | 3, 378, 295 | 1,495,943 | 1,198, 290 | 4,946, 013 | 1,460, 324 | 1, 130, 271 | 1,532, 838 | 1,086,427 | 2,943,130 | 33,728, 424 |
| liabitities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital stock paidin.. | 142, 181 | 479, 422 | 128, 591 | 204, 530 | 110,527 | 90,682 | 292, 437 | 108, 681 | 76,396 | 100,963 | 94,515 | 175, 215 | 2,004,140 |
| Surplus fund......... | 120,696 | 485, 181 | 199,439 | 203, 612 | 80,319 | 55,885 | 205, 924 | 57,819 | 39,455 | 49, 863 | 44,211 | 84,518 | 1,626,922 |
| Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid ${ }^{3}$. |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 239 | 805, 170 |
| Due to Federal re- serve banks....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| due to banks...... | 4,953 | 10,3 | 4,56 | 3,333 | 7,749 | 1,041 | 2,26 | 367 | 23 |  | 2,070 | 1,0 | 37,771 |
| bankers, and trust companies. | 128, 6001 | 1,094,887 | 187, 666 | 219,537 | 105, 428 | 99,184 | 532,751 | 142,708 | 103,042 | 215,090 | 123,224 | 213, 295 | 3,165, 502 |
| Certified and cash- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cheeks outstanding. | 16,578 | 344,886 | 9,017 | 16,634 | 8,948 | 5,262 | 37, 288 | 6,893 | 11,624 | 17, 104 | 11, 163 | 49,245 | 534,642 |
| Demand deposits. | 1,211, 231 | 4,627,068 | 1,017,200 | 1,341, 640 | 537, 515 | 470, 941 | 1, 946, 429 | 588, 802 | 374,799 | 717,616 | 539,220 | 1, 193,448 | 14, 565,909 |
| Time deposits........ | 593,934 | 1,639,550 | 628,441 | 1, 104,348 | 432,629 | 316,151 | 1, 535, 188 | 381, 404 | 417, 529 | 299,566 | 137, 250 | 980,426 | 8, 466,416 |
| United States deposits. |  | 31,687 | 14,018 |  |  | 8,432 | 17,458 | 3,823 | 6,023 | 6,652 |  | 13,313 | 144, 478 |
| Total deposits....... | 1,976,189 | 7,748,421 | 1,860,908 | 2,693,100 | 1,101,044 | 901,011 | 4,071,375 | 1,123,997 | 913,040 | 1,256,028 | 818,813 | 2,450,792 | 26,914,718 |
| Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts).. | 20, |  |  | 38,2 | 43, | 22, | 43, | 28,7 | 19, | 18,30 | 23, 21 | 43, 908 | 516,637 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)......... | 74,056 | 162,415 | 10,680 | 27, 120 | 50,681 | 47,396 | 54,157 | 42,621 | 22,876 | 30,500 | 31,543 | 50,680 | 604,725 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding. | 721 | 21, 453 | 168 162 | 301 | 62 | 39 | 3,034 | 65 | , | 352 | , | 799 | 27,127 |
| Acceptances exe- | 36,871 | 179,900 | 9,272 | 7,379 | 2,452 | 6,120 | 26,506 | 2,559 | 2,492 | 74 | 1,847 | 16,241 | 291,113 |

${ }^{1}$ Exclusive of United States Government securities borrowed by national banks,
2 Exclusive of other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

- Exclusive of amounts reserved for interest and taxes accrued.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1923 (INCLUDING 8,234 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,609 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES)-Continued.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  |  | District No. 2 banks). | District No. 3 (722 banks) | District No. 4 banks) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { No. } 5 \\ & \text { (626 } \\ & \text { banks). } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { District } \\ & \text { No. } \\ & \text { (528 } \\ & \text { banks). } \end{aligned}$ | District No, 7 banks). | District No. 8 (622 banks). | District No.9 (977 banks). | District No. 10 (1,142 banks). | District No. 11 banks). | District <br> No. 12 (804 banks). | Total <br> United <br> States <br> (9,843 <br> banks). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| liablitites-contd. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acceptances executed by other banks for account |  |  |  | 169 |  |  | 2,424 |  | 632 |  |  | 58 |  |
| National bank notes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| outstanding........ | 51, 348 | 91,028 | 57,916 | 100,541 | 62,875 | 42,960 | 90, 667 | 43,950 | 34,906 | 45,069 | 49,258 | 60, 462 | 730,980 |
| United States securities borrowed..... | 556 | 2,824 | 2,240 | 10,978 | 3,966 | 2,431 | 8,457 | 10,730 | 768 | 4, 557 | 812 | 3,856 | 52, 175 |
| Other securities borrowed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69 |  | 4,936 |
| Other liabilities. | 5,855 | 43,502 | 6,627 | 6,338 | 4,042 | 1,942 | 28,722 | 9,869 | 1,508 | 3, 039 | 1,166 | 9,907 | 122,517 |
| Total | 2, 509, 323 | 9, 644, 376 | 2,403, 194 | 3,378, 295 | 1,495, 943 | , 198, 290 | 4,946, 013 | 1,460, 324 | 1, 130, 271 | 1,532,83 | 1,086,427 | 2,943,130 | 33, 728, 424 |

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON SEPTEMBER 14,
1923, BY CLASSES OF BANKS (INCLUDING 8,234 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,609 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | Central reserve city banks. |  |  | Other reserve city banks (565 banks) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Country } \\ \text { banks } \\ \text { (9,191 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | Total Unitod States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | New York (62 banks). | Chicago (25 banks). | Total <br> (87 banks). |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { September } \\ 14,1923 \\ \text { (9,843 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tune } 30 \\ & 1923(9,85 \\ & \text { banks). } \end{aligned}$ |
| Resources. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans and discounts | 3,611,946 | 1,061,276 | 4,673,222 | 6,703,137 | 7,462,119 | 18,838,478 | 18,864,321 |
| Overdrafts. | 1,106 | 157 | 1,263 | 4,603 | 12,756 | 18,622 | 15,737 |
| Customers' liability on account of acce | 180,378 | 25,930 | 206, 308 | 8.4,349 | 5,184 | 295, 841 | 334,383 |
| United States Government securities. | 873,990 | 123,163 | 997, 153 | 1,208, 150 | 1, 517, 138 | 3, 722, 441 | 3, 870,232 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities. | 503, 901 | 132, 171 | 636, 072 | 1,190,725 | 2, 0961,214 | 3, 918, 011 | 3,924, 715 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtur | 90, 199 | 23,006 | 113, 205 | 288,599 | 365, 847 | 767,651 | 752,048 |
| Other real estate owned. | 3,712 | 2,401 | 6,113 | 57,018 | 82,148 | 145, 279 | 145,180 |
| Cash in vault. | 57,424 | 23,538 | 80,962 | 160, 848 | 281,597 | 523, 407 | 428, 911 |
| Reserve with Federal reserve bank | 550,056 | 136,557 | 686, 613 | 627, 971 | 554,342 | 1,868,926 | 1,871,015 |
| Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection | 123,095 | 39,717 | 162,812 | 398,638 | 93,341 | ,654,791 | 559, 308 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies........... | 55, 980 | 115,146 | 171,126 | 666,037 | 803,015 | 1,640,178 | 1,596,184 |
| Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks <br> in same place. | 575,747 | 48,197 | 623,944 | 209,031 | 53,821 | 886,796 | 946,179 |
| Outside checks and other cash items | 19,478 | 5,826 | 25,304 | 58, 110 | 22,551 | 105, 965 | 128, 907 |
| Redemption fund and due from United States Treas | 1,944 | 134 | 2,078 | 9,276 | 25,555 | 36, 909 | 37,084 |
| United States securities borrowed |  |  |  | 7,661 | 7,527 | 15,188 | 15,629 |
| Other securities borrowed ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | 145 | 2,041 | 2,186 | 2,048 |
| Other assets. | 159,605 | 13,910 | 173,515 | 82,290 | 31,950 | 287,755 | 303,445 |
| Total. | 6,808,561 | 1,751,129 | 8,559,690 | 11, 756,588 | 13,412,146 | 33,728,424 | 33,795, 326 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital stock paid in | 329,183 | 93,020 | 422,203 | 663,499 | 918,438 | 2,004,140 | 1,998,295 |
| Surplus fund.................................... | 373,414 | 80,495 | 453,909 | 554,096 | 618,917 | 1,626,922 | 1,631,702 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 182, 382 | 56,622 | 239,004 | 255, 257 | 310,909 | 805,170 | 737,081 |
| Due to Federal reserve banks. |  |  | 168 | 10, 205 | 27,398 | 37, 771 | 33,472 |
| Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.............. | 1,016, 859 | 337,140 | 1,353, ${ }_{3509}$ | $1,436,250$ 117 | 375, 253 | 3, 165, 502 | 3,183, 978 |
| Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding | 1332,686 | 17, 379 | 350,065 | 117,629 | 66,948 5 | [ 534,642 | 468,154 |
| Demand deposits | 3, 413,524 | 799, 717 | 4,213, 241 | 4,981, 801 | 5,370, 867 | 14,565, 909 | 14,692,905 |
| Time deposits...... | 591, 340 | 272, 398 | 863, 738 | 2, 867, 437 | 4,735, 241 | 8, 466, 416 | 8, 378,211 |
| United States depos | 25,068 $\mathbf{5 , 3 7 9}, 645$ | ( ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{4,955}$ | 6,811,234 | - 8 82, 331 | 10, 60782 | 144,478 | 296,482 |
| Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts) | $5,079,645$ 106,816 |  | $6,811,234$ 125,766 | 9,495,653 | 10,607,831 | $26,914,718$ 516,637 | 27,058,202 |
| Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold | 100,816 | 18,950 | 125, 766 | 191,806 | 196,065 | 516,637 | 522,989 |
| with indorsement).................................. | 142,786 | 15,035 | 157,821 | 240,048 | 206, 856 | 604,725 | 550,222 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks ontstanding... | 21, 182 | 2,751 | 23,933 | 2,827 | 352 | 27,112 | 34,577 |
| Acceptances executed for customers.................... | 177, 870 | 25,031 | 202,901 | 84,077 | 4,735 | 291, 713 | 319,381 |
| Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks. | 17,556 |  | 19,377 | 6,705 | 597 | 26,679 | 45,819 |
| National bank notes outstanding. | 38, 121 | 2,670 | 40,791 | 184, 152 | 506,037 | 730,980 | 719,489 |
| United States securities borrowed | 2,478 | 1,000 | 3,478 | 29, 141 | 19,556 | 52,175 | 50, 586 |
| Other securitics borrowed Other liabilities.......... |  |  |  | 1, 560 | 3,376 18,477 | 4,936 | 5,025 |
| Other liabilities | 37,128 | 22,145 | 59,273 | 44,767 | 18,477 | 122,517 | 126,958 |
| Total. | 6, 808,561 | 1,751,129 | 8,559,690 | 11,756, 588 | 13,412,146 | 33, 728, 424 | 33, 795,326 |
| Ratio of reserve with Federal reserve banks to net deposit liability (per cent) | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 9.8 |

[^16]
## EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS.

ABSTRACT OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1923, ARRANGED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.
[In thousands of dollars.]

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 1 \\ \text { (37 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | District No. 2 (141 banks.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } \\ \text { (60 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 4 \\ \text { (116 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | District No. 5 (68 banks). | District No. 6 (141 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 7 \\ \text { ( } 372 \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | District No. 8 (124 banks) | District No. 9 (121 banks). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 10 \\ \text { (39 } \\ \text { banks). } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { triet } \\ \text { No. } 11 \\ \text { (199 } \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { trict } \\ \text { No. } 12 \\ (201 \\ \text { banks }) . \end{gathered}$ | Total <br> United States (1,619 banks). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital stock paid in Surplus fund....... | 33,700 38,680 | 224,427 191,061 | 33,760 57,266 | 74,550 89,462 | 17,700 11,366 | 31,567 19,713 | 114,013 87,680 | 37,485 23,578 | 8,577 3,309 | 10,375 <br> 3,843 | 13,730 4,967 | 69,968 30,640 | $\begin{aligned} & 669,852 \\ & 561,565 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total capital and surplus | 72,380 | 415,488 | 91,026 | 164,012 | 29,066 | 51,280 | 201,693 | 61,063 | 11,886 | 14,218 | 18,697 | 100,608 | 1,231,417 |
| oss earnings: <br> Interest and di | 16,809 | 87,375 |  | 27,793 | 799 | 10,300 | 47,436 | 12,935 | 84 | 724 | 694 | 12 | 56 |
| Exchangeand collection charges |  | 554 |  | 101 | 59 | 410 | 522 | 423 | 60 | 35 | 56 | 330 |  |
| Commission.... | 465 | 2,340 | 135 | 366 | 60 | 305 | 2,364 | 596 | 56 | 389 | 21 | 302 |  |
| Other earnings | 2,179 | 18,875 | 3,360 | 9,546 | 711 | 1,294 | 7,245 | 1,961 | 270 | 1,062 | 162 | 5,773 | 52,438 |
| Total gross earnings | 19,490 | 109,144 | 14,933 | 37,806 | 5,629 | 12,309 | 57,567 | 15,915 | 3,250 | 5,210 | 3,933 | 37,617 | 322,803 |
| Expenses: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and wages.............- | 3,510 | 21,009 | 2,729 | 6,707 | 1,038 | 2,463 | 11,076 | 2,981 | 785 | 971 | 1,011 | 8,437 | 62,717 |
| rowed money.. | 452 | 1,324 | 211 | 292 | 321 | 665 | 788 | 339 | 177 | 120 | 254 | 521 | 5,464 |
| Interest on deposits | 7,714 | 36,262 | 3,977 | 14,028 | 1,603 | 3,077 | 19,727 | 4,763 | 1,253 | 1,473 | 689 | 14, 152 | 108,718 |
| Taxes. | 623 | 4,057 | 973 | 1,404 | 288 | 751 | 3,909 | 883 | 148 | 218 | 222 | 1,401 | 14,877 |
| Other expens | 1,976 | 13,275 | 1,656 | 3,952 | 745 | 1,896 | 6,927 | 2,238 | 495 | 973 | 653 | 5,211 | 39,997 |
| Total expenses | 14,275 | 75,927 | 9,546 | 26,383 | 3,995 | 8,852 | 42,427 | 11,204 | 2,858 | 3,755 | 2,829 | 29,722 | 231,773 |
| Net earnings since last repor | 5,215 | 33,217 | 5,387 | 11,423 | 1,634 | 3,457 | 15, 140 | 4,711 | 392 | 1,455 | 1,104 | 7,895 | 91,030 |
| Recoveries on charged-off assets | ${ }^{\text {, }} 428$ | 2,624 | 177 | - 2123 | 143 | 411 | 1,399 | ${ }^{6} 626$ | 46 | 144 | 118 | 744 | 7,095 |
| Total net earnings and recoveries. | 5,643 | 35, 841 | 5,564 | 11,658 | 1,777 | 3,868 | 16,539 | 5,337 | 438 | 1,599 | 1,222 | 8,639 | 98,125 |
| Losses charged off: On loans and discounts | 773 | 4,173 | 23 | 913 | 259 | 387 | 2,127 | 1,152 | 419 | 363 | 387 | 1,895 | 12,871 |
| On bonds, securities, etc | 372 | 1,163 | 156 | 236 | 83 | 7 | 750 | 228 | 11 | 85 |  | , 596 | 3,687 |
| Other losses. | 167 | 885 | 102 | 407 | 149 | 141 | 485 | 198 | 21 | 13 | 107 | 806 | 3,481 |
| Total losses charged | 1,312 | 6,221 | 281 | 1,556 | 491 | 535 | 3,362 | 1,578 | 451 | 461 | 49 | 3,297 | 20,039 |
| Net addition to profits | 4,331 | 29,620 | 5,283 | 10,102 | 1,286 | 3,333 | 13,177 | 3,759 | ${ }^{1} 13$ | 1,138 | 728 | 5,342 | 78,086 |
| Dividends declared. | 2,192 | 17,320 | 2,787 | 5,010 | 739 | 2,265 | 6,430 | 3,436 | 183 | 503 | 220 | 4,075 | 45,160 |
| Ratio of dividends declared to capital stock (annual basis)-per cent- | 13.0 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 14.4 | 11.3 | 18,3 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 11.6 | 13.5 |
| Ratio of dividends declared to capital and surplus (annual basis)- |  | 8.3 |  | 6.1 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| Ratio of net profits to capital and surplus (annual basis)--per cent. | 12.0 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 4.8 8.3 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.3 |  | 16.0 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 12.7 |

${ }^{1}$ Deficit.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

[Noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York as published by Treasury. In cents per unit of foreign currency.] COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.

|  | Monetary unit. | Par ofexchange. | Low. |  | High. |  | Average. |  | Index (per cent of par). ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | :November. | October. | November. | October. | November. | October. | November. | October. |
| General lndex. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 61 |  |
| Belgium. | Franc. | 19.30 | 4.4500 | 4.9100 | 5. 0100 | 5. 2800 | 4.7354 | 5.0377 | 24.54 | 26. 36 |
| Denmark. | Krone. | 26.80 | 16. 6400 | 17.1500 | 17.9900 | 17.7700 | 17.1992 | 17.5262 | 64.18 | 65.40 |
| France....... | Franc....... | 19.30 | 5. 2300 | 5.7600 | 5. 8700 | 6.1500 | 5. 5167 | 5.9488 | 28.58 | 30.82 |
| Great Britain. | Pound....... | 486.65 | 428.4600 | 448. 1000 | 448.1000 | 456.1700 | 438.2152 | 452.3745 | 90.05 | 92.96 |
| Italy... | Lira........ | 19.30 | 4. 1800 | 4.4200 | 4. 4900 | 4.5900 | 4. 3575 | 4.5146 | 22.58 | 23.39 |
| Netherlands. | Florin. | 40.20 | 37. 0000 | 38.7660 | 38.8400 | 39.3300 | 38.0150 | 39.1338 | 94.56 | 97.35 |
| Norway. | Krone. | 26.80 | 14. 2500 | 15. 0400 | 15. 0100 | 15.8500 | 14. 6546 | 15. 5046 | 54.68 | 57.85 |
| Spain... | Peseta. | 19.30 | 12.8800 | 13. 2500 | 13. 3500 | 13.6200 | 13. 0800 | 13.4704 | 67.77 | 69.79 |
| Switzerland. | Franc. | 19.30 | 17. 2900 | 17.7800 | 17. 8100 | 17.9600 | 17.5458 | 17.8735 | 90.91 | 92.61 |
| Canada. | Dollar. | 100.00 | 97.8437 | 97.8690 | 98.6419 | 98.9659 | 98.1334 | 98.5518 | 98.13 | 98.55 |
| Argentina. | Peso (gold). | 96. 48 | 69.9400 | 72.0100 | 72. 2900 | 75.6000 | 71.1450 | 73.6581 | 73.74 | 76.35 |
| Brazil...... | Milreis.... | 32.44 | 8.4900 | 9.0400 | 9.0500 | 9.7600 | 8.7563 | 9.4758 | 26.99 | 29.21 |
| Chile. | Peso (paper)... | ${ }^{2} 19.53$ | 10.5500 | 11.3200 | 11. 4800 | 12.2400 | 11.0775 | 11.7512 | 56. 72 | 60.17 |
| China.. | Shanghai tael.. | 2 66.85 | 69.2500 | 69.5600 | 72.8900 | 70.5600 | 70.7600 | 69.9465 | 105.85 | 104.63 |
| India. | Rupee.......... | 48. 66 | 30.4200 | 30.7300 | 31.2600 | 31.4300 | 30.8600 | 31.0627 | 63.42 | 63.84 |
| Japan........... | Yen............. | 49.85 | 48.0309 | 48.6100. | 48.7600 | 48.9200 | 48.3742 | 48.8092 | 97.04 | 97.91 |

OTHER COUNTRIES.

| Austria. | Krone. | 20.26 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bulgaria. | Lev. | 19.30 | . 8833 | . 9775 | . 9650 | 1.0371 | . 9221 | 1.0150 | 4.78 | 5.26 |
| Czechoslovakia | Crown. |  | 2.8863 | 2.9305 | 2.9293 | 3.0017 | $2.905 ?$ | 2.9705 |  |  |
| Finland. | Markka.......... | 19.30 | 2. 5531 | 2.6675 | 2. 6786 | 2.6800 | 2. 6406 | 2.6732 | 13.68 | 13.85 |
| German y | Reichsmark..... | 23.82 | ${ }^{2} .000014$ | $\stackrel{2}{2} .0075$ | 2.00029 | ${ }^{2} .3200$ | ${ }^{2} .000043$ | ${ }^{2} .0680$ | . 00000000018 | . 0000003 |
| Greece. | Drachma. | 19.30 | 1. 5165 | 1.4495 | 1. 8694 | 1.6305 | 1.5578 | 1.5432 | 8.07 | 8.00 |
| Hungary | Krone. | 20.26 | . 0053 | . 0054 | . 0055 | . 0055 | . 0054 | . 0054 | . 03 | . 03 |
| Poland. | Polish mar |  | . 000028 | . 0000425 | . 000059 | . 00026 | . 0000502 | . 0001113 |  |  |
| Portugal. | Escudo. | 108.05 | 3. 6700 | 3.8700 | 4. 00000 | 4. 0600 | 3. 7858 | 4. 0035 | 3. 50 | 3.71 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Rumania. | Leu.. | 19.30 | . 4774 | . 4585 | . 5286 | . 4781 | . 5029 | . 4688 | 2.61 | 2.43 |
| Yugoslavia........... | Dinar | 19.30 | 1. 1068 | 1. 1323 | 1.1828 | 1. 2238 | 1. 1491 | 1.1748 | 5.95 | 6.09 |
| Cuba. | Peso. | 100.00 | 99.9113 | 99.8563 | 100.0438 | 99.9688 | 99.9886 | 99.9086 | 99.99 | 99.91 |
| Mexico |  | 49.85 | 48.1406 | 48.2969 | 48.8281 | 48.6075 | 48.3449 | 48.4303 | 96.98 | 97.15 |
| Uruguay. | do. | 103. 42 | 70.8900 | 72.0300 | 74. 1900 | 75.5800 | 72.1304 | 73.6381 | 69.75 | 71.20 |
| China.. | Mexican dollar.. | 848.11 | 50.1500 | 50.2900 | 51.5000 | 51.0000 | 50.7375 | 50.6923 | 105. 46 | 105.37 |
| Hongkong............ | Dollar............ | ${ }^{3} 47.77$ | 50.1100 | 51.4700 | 51.4300 | 52.1900 | 50.8592 | 51.8512 | 106. 47 | 108.54 |
| Straits Settlements. . | Singapore dollar. | 56.78 | 50.8100 | 52.3800 | 52.6700 | 53.2500 | 51.7292 | 52.9831 | 91. 10 | 93.31 |

I Based on average.
${ }^{2}$ In cents per million marks.
${ }^{2} 1913$ average.
SILVER.
[A verage price per fine ounce.]

|  | November. | October. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London (converted at average rate of exchange). | \$0.64702 | \$0.64662 |
| New York................ | . 64122 | . 63928 |

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES．
ENGLAND．
［Amounts in millions of pounds stering．］

|  | Note accounts and Bank of England do－ posits． |  |  |  | Nine London clearing banks．${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | London bankers＇clearing housereturns－total clearings． | Government floating debt． |  |  | Discount rates． |  |  |  | $\text { Index numbers of securities prices. } 5$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Currency notes and cer- } \\ & \text { tificates outstanding. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A verage of end of month figures： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per. } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | Per cent． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 1913．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 | 29 |  | 57 |  |  |  |  | 1，370 | 15 |  |  |  | 4 ${ }^{1}$ | 414 | 21 |  |  |
| 1920. | 146 | 103 | 348 | 147 |  |  |  |  | 3，252 | 1，078 | 219 |  | $6{ }^{1}$ | $6{ }^{1} 6$ | $7{ }^{7}$ | 40 |  | 99．6 |
| 1921. | 157 | 108 | 327 | 136 | 97 | 1，176 | 309 | 1，768 | 2，911 | 1，139 | 183 | 1，322 | 414 | $5{ }^{318}$ | ${ }^{6+1}$ | 33 | 99.2 | 110.1 |
| 1022 | 156 | 103 | 296 | 130 | 107 | 1，068 | 372 | 1，727 | 3，097 | 796 | 165 | －961 | 24 | 313 | 313 | 49 | 111.7 | 120.6 |
| October． | 154 | 101 | 287 | 125 | 105 | 1，033 | 370 | 1，686 | 3，124 | 740 | 179 | 919 | 2 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 31 | 31 | 115.1 | 123.0 |
| November | 154 | 102 | 288 | 121 | 98 | 1，031 | 365 | 1，667 | 2，989 | 732 | 179 | 911 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 2 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 19 | 114.1 | 124.6 |
| December | 154 | 104 | 301 | 133 | 106 | 1，030 | 360 | 1，684 | 2，769 | 719 | 222 | 941 | 21 | 23 | 31 | 15 | 113.2 | 125.8 |
| 1923，end of－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January． | 154 | 101 | 280 | 121 | 108 | 1，046 | 357 | 1，692 | 3，262 | 715 | 206 | 922 | 2 | 21 | 34 | 34 | 114.2 | 123.4 |
| February．．．．．．．．．．．． | 155 | 102 | 279 | 131 | 103 | 1，023 | 349 | 1，644 | 3，006 | 698 | 154 | 852 | 2 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 37 | 19 | 115.3 | 128.0 |
| March．． | 155 | 102 | 286 284 | 133 123 | 104 100 | 992 994 | 333 327 | 1，596 | $\mathbf{3 , 3 1 5}$ <br> 3,339 | 616 589 | 194 | 810 | 17 | ${ }^{2 \frac{1}{2}} 1$ | 3 | 39 | 116.4 119.0 | 126.0 124.0 |
| мау． | 155 | 102 | 287 | 119 | 109 | 1，005 | 325 | 1，608 | 3，067 | 592 | 184 | 776 | 14 | $1+8$ | $3{ }_{3}$ | 36 | 118.0 | 123.8 |
| June． | 155 | 103 | 287 | 128 | 113 | 1，018 | 331 | 1，638 | 2，960 | 604 | 206 | 819 | $1+\frac{8}{8}$ | $2{ }^{6}$ | 31 | 38 | 118.0 | 124.6 |
| July．． | 155 | 103 | 289 | 120 | 104 | 1，024 | 338 | 1，638 | 3，004 | 602 | 200 | 802 | $2{ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | $3 \frac{18}{3}$ | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 20 | 114.1 | 129.4 |
| August．． | 155 | 125 | 285 | 120 | 99 | 1，007 | 339 | 1，611 | 2，721 | 603 | 186 | 789 | 23 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 4 | 1 | 114．4 | 130.6 |
| September | 155 | 102 | 283 | 118 | 102 | 1，005 | 337 | 1，609 | 2，603 | 626 | 178 | 804 | 23 | $3 \frac{3}{16}$ | $4 \frac{1}{5}$ | 7 | 115.5 | 129.2 |
| October．． | 155 | 102 | 280 | 119 | 101 | 1，021 | 335 | 1，629 |  | 635 | 175 | 810 | $2 \frac{3}{4}$ | $3 \frac{3}{15}$ | 4 | 40 | 115.5 | 125.5 |
| November．． | 155 | 103 | 282 | 121 | 105 | 1，019 | 337 | 1，630 |  | 646 | 158 | 804 | 3 | $3{ }^{\frac{9}{32}}$ | $4 \frac{1}{4}$ |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Held by the Bank of England and by the Treasury as note reserve．
2 Less notes in currency notes account．
${ }^{3}$ Average weekly figures．
FRANCE．
［Amounts in millions of france．］


4 Statist．
${ }^{5}$ Bankers Magazine．
${ }^{6}$ Excluding Germany

ITALY.
[Amounts in millions of Irro.]

${ }^{1}$ Includes Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma, and until November, 1921, Bance Italiana di Sconto.
${ }^{2}$ Figures for 1921 based on quotations of Dec. 31, 1920-100; those for 1922 on quotations of Dec. 31, $1921=100$.
${ }^{2}$ End of December figures.
GERMANY.
[Amounts in millions of marks.]

|  | Reichsbank. |  |  |  |  |  | Darlehns-kassenscheine In circulation. | Treasury bills outstanding. | Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market. | Index of security prices. ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold reser ve. | Note circulation. | Total deposits. | Discounts. |  | Total clearings. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Treasury bills. | Commercial bills. |  |  |  |  | stocks. | mestic bonds. |
| A verage of end of month figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| $1913 . . . . .$. | 1,068 | 1,958 | 6688 |  |  | 67,136 |  | 1220 |  |  |  |
| 1920......... | 1,092 1,050 | 63,964 80,952 | 17,702 20,213 |  |  | -87,898 | 13,146 | 192,832 | 2, 655 |  |  |
| 1922......... | 1,002 | 339,677 | 108,633 | 338, 147 | 72,211 | 530,647 | 11,217 | 475, 835 | 6,726 |  |  |
| 1922, end ofseptember. | 1,005 | 316,870 | 110,012 | 349,770 | 50, 234 | (73,715 | 13,996 | 451,000 | 7,937 | 169 | 105 |
| October.... | 1,005 | 469, 457 | 140, 779 | 477, 201 | 101,155 | 780, 341 | 14,009 | 614,000 | 7,187 |  |  |
| November. | 1,005 | 754,086 | 240, 969 | 672, 222 | 246,949 | 1,463,766 | 13, 809 | 830,000 | 15, 223 | 1,334 | 312 |
| December.. | 1,007 | 1,280, 095 | 530, 526 | 1,184, 464 | 422, 235 | 2,078,069 | 13,450 | I, 495,000 | 21,315 | 1,378 | 322 |
|  | 1,005 | 1,884,496 | 762, 264 | 1,609,081 | 697, 216 | 3,820, 200 | 13,395 | 2,082,000 | 33,549 | 4,668 | 726 |
| February.. | 1,005 | 3,512,788 | 1,582,981 | 2,947, 364 | 1,829,341 | 7,444, 323 | 12,625 | 3,588,000 | 65,563 | 8,684 | 725 |
| March.... | 1,005 | 5,517,920 | 2,272,084 | 4,552,012 | 2,372, 102 | 7,257,658 | 12, 800 | $6,601,000$ | 540, 198 | 3,837 | 694 |
| April....... | 920 | 6,545,984 | 3,854,275 | 6,224,899 | 2,986, 117 | 8, 177, 378 | 12,491 | 8,440,000 | 64, 275 | 6,260 | 696 |
| May......... | 758 | $8,563,749$ | 5, 063,070 $9,952,717$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,021,905 \\ 18,220: 77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,014,694 \\ & 6,914,199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,345,002 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 12,378 12,239 | $10,274,850$ $22,019,623$ | 115,813 384,256 | 16,451 84,861 | 1,221 5,338 |
| June ........ | 717 | $17,291,061$ $43,594,738$ | 9,952,717 | 18,338, 177 | $6,914,199$ $18,318,292$ | 28,375, 345 | 12,239 11,892 | $22,019,623$ $57,848,700$ | 384,256 441,248 | 84,861 329,311 | 5,338 39, 574 |
| August ..... | 510 | 663,200,050 | 591, 079, 834 | $987,218,783$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 164,644,250 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 817,133,634 | 11,022 | 1,106,294,500 | 1,883, 675 | $3,703,999$ | 39,174 308,100 |
| September. | 444 | -328,229 | ${ }^{\text {a } 16,967 ~}$ | 345,216 | \% ${ }^{3}, 660$ | : 22,628 | 8,525 | $46,717$ | 1,8,259 | - 84 | , |
| October.... | 456 | 3,496,823 | ${ }^{3} 3,868,085$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{6 , 5 7 8 , 6 5 1}$ | ${ }^{3} 1,058,130$ | \$3,150,065 | 8,650 | ${ }^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{6 , 9 0 7 , 5 1 1}$ |  | 4 581, 200 | .......... |

[^17]SWEDEN.
[Amounts in millions of kronor.]

|  | Rilsbank. |  |  |  | Joint-stock banks. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value of } \\ & \text { stock } \\ & \text { issues } \\ & \text { registered } \\ & \text { during } \\ & \text { month. } \end{aligned}$ | Index number of stock prices. | Index number of foreign exchange value of krona. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold coin and bullion. | Note circulation. | Total deposits. | Clearings. | Loans and discounts. | Bills discounted with Riksbank. |  |  |  |
| Averages of end of month figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19131.......................... | 102 | 235 | 108 | 585 | 2,287 | 139 | 24 | 258 |  |
| 1920. | 269 | 733 | 226 | 3,596 | 6,008 | 476 | 61 | 176 | 112.9 |
| 1921............................ | 280 | 661 | 193 | 2,715 | 5,948 | 389 | 31 | 121 | 121.8 |
| 1822................................ | 274 | 579 | 269 | 2,109 | 5,317 | 340 | 29 | 103 | 128.4 |
| 1922, end of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 274 | 605 | 180 | 1,902 | 5,181 | 288 | 14 | 103 | 130.5 |
| October........................... | 274 | 569 | 178 | 1,995 | 5,149 | 208 | 15 | 98 | 131.7 |
| November | 274 | 575 | 191 | 1,979 | 5,099 | 252 | 59 | 90 | 132.2 |
| December. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 274 | 584 | 389 | 2,588 | 4,984 | 331 | 12 | 96 | 129.9 |
| 1923, end of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January........................ | 274 | 520 | 321 | 1,800 | 4,888 | 214 | 11 | 03 | 129.9 |
| February | 274 | 538 | 270 | 1,455 | 4,903 | 175 | 11 | 86 | 129.0 |
| March... | 274 | 587 | 265 | 1,768 | 4,833 | 222 | 16 | 103 | 129.5 |
| April........................... | 273 | 557 | 245 | 1,633 | 4,751 | 218 | 32 | 105 | 130.0 |
| May............................... | 273 | 539 | 238 | 1,612 | 4,745 | 208 | 11 | 101 | 131.3 |
| June .............................. . | 273 | 586 | 183 | 1,695 | 4,738 | 198 | 30 | 98 | 131.7 |
| July ............................. | 273 | 543 | 150 | 1,517 | 4,751 | 152 | 17 | 99 | 133.0 |
| August ......................... | 273 772 | 561 | 128 | 1,502 | 4,763 | 134 | 19 | 97 | 132.9 |
| September. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 272 | 600 | 117 | 1,542 | 4,741 | 157 | 13 | 97 | 133.4 |
| October . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 272 | 560 | 154 | ...... | 4,685 | ............ | 21 | 96 | 133.4 |

${ }^{1}$ End of December figures.
CANADA.
[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

|  | Chartered banks |  |  |  |  |  | Gold reserve against Dominion notes. | Dominion note circulation. | Bank clearings. ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold coin and bullion. ${ }^{1}$ | Current loans and discounts. | Money at call and short notice. | Public and railway socuritiea | Note clrculation. | Individual depositsdemand and time. |  |  |  |
| A verage of end of month figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1921.......................... | 72 | 1,403 | 282 | 369 | 195 | 2,125 | 85 | 272 | 1,454 |
| 1922 1922 d.......................... | 75 | 1,272 | 280 | 332 | 166 | 2,009 | 90 | 240 | 1,353 |
| 1822, September.................... | 71 | 1.250 | 279 | 322 | 177 | 1,985 | 91 | 235 | 1,253 |
| October.... | 87 | 1,276 | 301 | 310 | 179 | 2,020 | 93 | 240 | 1,497 |
| November. | 92 | 1,255 | 303 | 317 | 170 | 2,036 | 96 | 251 | 1,619 |
| December....................... | 93 | 1,230 | 284 | 341 | 176 | 2,061 | 129 | 257 | 1,555 |
| 1923 ond of - | 75 |  | 281 | 356 | 153 |  | 132 | 241 |  |
| February. ....................... | 72 | 1,206 | 270 | 377 | 157 | 1,997 | 133 | 247 | 1,067 |
| March.... | 68 | 1,220 | 292 | 385 | 173 | 2,008 | 126 | 243 | 1,199 |
| April.,............................. | 68 | 1,251 | 305 | 403 | 166 | 2,084 | 126 | 239 | 1,168 |
| May........................... | 68 | 1,236 | 309 | 397 | 157 | 2,067 | 126 | 244 | 1,514 |
| Jupe............................ | 68 | 1,222 | 316 | 403 | 175 | 2,081 | 121 | 234 | 1,465 |
| Juty .............................. | 68 | 1,201 | 287 | 400 | 163 | 2,004 | 121 | 234 | 1,332 |
| August.......................... | 63 | 1,199 | 302 | 412 | 170 | 2,013 | 114 | 235 | 1,307 |
| September....................... | 59 | 1,219 | 283 | 417 | 184 | 1,997 | 114 | 243 | 1,220 |
| October ........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112 | 242 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes gold in central gold reservo but not gold held sbroad.
3 Total for month.

ARGENTINA.
[Amounts in millions of pesos.]

|  | Banco de la Nacion. |  |  |  | Commercial banks. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | Caja de Conversion. |  | Clearings in Buenos Alres (paper). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { counts } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { advances } \\ \text { (paper). } \end{gathered}$ | Total deposits (рaper). | Cash. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dis- } \\ \text { counts } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { advances } \\ \text { (paper). } \end{gathered}$ | Total deposits (paper). | Gold reserve. | Note circulation (paper). |  |
|  | Gold. | Paper. |  |  | Gold. | Paper. |  |  |  |  |  |
| End of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 180 |  |  | 62 | 435 |  |  | 283 |  |  |
| 1919. | 39 | 268 | 876 | 1,250 | 66 | ${ }^{771}$ | 2,113 | 3,010 | 2399 | 1,177 | 2,805 |
| 1920. | 25 23 | 406 410 | 804 866 | 1,412 | 46 36 | 1,081 1,087 | 2,505 2,543 | 3,530 $\mathbf{3 , 3 7 5}$ | 470 470 | 1,363 1,363 | 3,612 3,482 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August... | 23 23 | 407 | 946 950 | 1,353 | 35 | 1,041 | 2,491 | 3,356 | 470 | 1,363 | 2,570 |
| September | 23 23 | 402 | 950 921 | 1,346 1,328 | 35 <br> 35 | 1,048 1,028 | 2,514 | $\mathbf{3 , 3 7 9}$ $\mathbf{3 , 3 5 4}$ | 470 470 | 1,363 1,363 | 2,725 |
| November | 23 | 396 | 934 | 1,345 | 35 | 1,053 | 2,557 | 3,394 | 470 | 1,363 | 2,827 |
| December. | 23 | 340 | 1,036 | 1,389 | 35 | 1,025 | 2,664 | 3,456 | 470 | 1,363 | 2,954 |
| 1923, ond of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February. | 23 | 363 | 989 | 1,366 | 34 | ,993 | 2,667 | 3,464 | 470 | 1,363 | 2,897 |
| March ... | 23 | 362 | 1,003 | 1,379 | 34 | 1,000 | 2,666 | 3,467 | 470 | 1,363 | 3,017 |
| April. | 23 | 357 | 992 | 1,358 | 34 | 992 | 2,693 | 3,461 | 470 | 1,363 |  |
| May.... | 23 | 354 | 969 | 1,332 | 34 | 975 | 2,676 | 3,468 | 470 | 1,363 | ........ |
| June ... | 23 | 385 | 943 | 1,353 | 33 | 1,007 | 2,647 | 3,500 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 470 | 1,363 | .......... |
| July... | 23 | 384 | 951 | 1,358 | 33 | -992 | 2, 665 | 3,505 | 470 | 1,363 |  |
| August.... September | 21 | 387 | 928 | 1,329 | 32 | 998 | 2,662 | 3,430 | 470 | 1,363 |  |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 470 | 1,363 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Includes Banco de la Nacion.
2 Figures for 1919 Include $79,000,000$ pesos, and for succeeding years $4,000,000$ pesos, held in foreign legations.
JAPAN.
[Amounts in millions of yen.]

|  |  |  | Bank of | Japan. |  |  |  |  | kyo ban |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Specie reserve for notes. ${ }^{1}$ | Loans and dis- counts. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad- } \\ \text { vances } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { foreign } \\ \text { bills. } \end{gathered}$ | Note cir-culation. | Gov-ernment deposits in Japan. | Private deposits in Japan. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { hand. } \end{gathered}$ | Total loans. | Total deposits. | Total clearings. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aver- } \\ & \text { age } \\ & \text { dls- } \\ & \text { count } \\ & \text { rate. } \end{aligned}$ | Capltal issues In <br> Japan. |
| A verage of end of month figures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1913......................... | 1216 200 | 107 | 33 | ${ }^{363}$ | 297 | 70 |  | $\begin{array}{r}333 \\ 1 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ |  | 364 2572 | 8.38 | ${ }^{32}$ |
| 1922. | 1,172 | 208 | 94 | 1,291 | 409 | 36 | 129 | 1,961 | 1,789 | 2,834 | 9.31 9.31 | 124 |
| 1022, end of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October.. | 1,068 | 160 | 142 | 1,236 | 437 | 33 | 126 | 1,020 | 1,812 | 2,697 | 9.38 | 98 |
| December | 1,064 | 375 | 205 | 1, 590 | 333 | 66 | 169 | 2,011 | 1,869 | 3, 329 | $\stackrel{9.45}{9.34}$ | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 1,062 | 180 | 159 | 1,308 | 380 | 34 | 113 | 2,002 | 1,860 | 2,248 | 9.34 | 137 |
| February | 1,060 | 157 | 140 | 1,261 | 396 | 31 | 117 | 2,051 | 1,894 | 2,592 | 9.34 | 131 |
| March. | 1,057 | 241 | 109 | 1,238 | 463 | 29 | 190 | 2,256 | 2,143 |  | 9.34 | 245 |
| April.. | 1,056 | 279 | 105 | 1,236 | 501 | 30 | 142 | 1,999 | 1,851 | 3,077 | 9.38 | 114 |
| May.. | 1,053 | 3236 | 77 | 1,225 | 452 | 28 | 121 | 1,984 | 1,854 | 3,518 | 9.42 | 86 |
| June.. | 1,053 | 311 244 | 42 | 1,371 1,278 | 371 361 | 49 32 | 133 139 | 2,024 $\mathbf{2 , 1 9 5}$ | 1,850 1,870 | 3,488 3,220 | 9.49 |  |
| August | 1,053 | 296 | 50 50 | 1,278 | 386 | 38 | 139 | 2,195 | 1,870 | 3,220 |  |  |
| September | 1,060 | 518 | 76 | 1,460 | 331 | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. | 1,062 | 499 | 86 | 1,449 | 350 | 58 | 110 | 2,226 | 1,816 | 1,460 |  |  |
| November | 1,061 | 491 | 133 | 1,415 | 416 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Forecast from condition on October 25.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ A full description of this index will appear in the final edition of the
    ecember Bulletin. December Bulletin.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Figures not made public.
    ${ }^{2}$ January to September, inclusive.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ January to September，inclusive．

[^4]:    ＇Tanuary to September，inclusive．

[^5]:    1 The method used in the preparation of this index was planned and its construction supervised by Dr. W. A. Berridge, of Brown University, with the assistance of Mr. Woodlief Thomas, of the board's division of research and statistics. For a nontechnical account of the characteristics and uses of an employment index see "Cycles of Unemployment in the United States, 1903-1922," W. A. Berridge (Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1923).

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ In 1921 no establishment producing less than 85,000 of product was included in the census figures. This necessitated a correction of all 1919 figures in cases where the alteration was significant (greater than onebalf of 1 per cent).

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Figures for 1923 do notinclude notes of other banks.
    ${ }^{2}$ Excludes about $£ 5,000,000$ to $£ 6,000,000$, notes of the Irish and Scottish banks.
    ${ }^{3}$ Figures up to the end of 1922 include Loan
    Bureau notes.
    ${ }^{4}$ November, $1920-1,125$.

[^8]:    1 During 1022, the Bank of England was eiven the right to increase its
    fiduciary power from $£ 18,450,000$ to $£ 19,750,000$.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ In thousands; 000 omitted.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Calculated on basis of actual declared value. I Not including reexport trade. ${ }^{3}$ Exports calculated on 1921 value units until May, 1923.
    4 Value of exports not available. Beginning with May, exports calculated on 1922 value units.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ The list includes 27 of the most important imports the value of which In 1913 formed 99.3 per cent of the totalimport 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 commoditiea used was given in the July, 1920, Bulletin. The classification of 11 additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BuLLE. IIN, and 2 additional commodities in the November, 1921, BULLETIN. Exports of gasoline have been altered to include naphtha.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes miscellaneous building contracts as well as groups shown.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (13.14) for system.

[^14]:    1 Includes $\$ 3,000$ dollar exchange.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Including bankers' acceptances drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured by warehouse receipts, etc.

[^16]:    1 Exclusive of United States Government securities borrowed by national banks
    ${ }_{3}^{2}$ Exclusive of other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.
    : Includes amounts reserved for interest and taxes accrued.

[^17]:    End of March, 1913.
    Recalculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung, using as base (100) prices for January, 1922, Instead of for January, 1921, and ellminating the five bonds in toreign currencies.
    ${ }^{2}$ In trillions.

    - 000,000 omitted.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes gold credits abroad, gold coin and bullion in Japan.

