FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF BULLETIN.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin is distributed without charge to member banks of the system and to the officers and directors of Federal Reserve Banks. In sending the Bulletin to others the Board feels that a subscription should be required. It has accordingly fixed a subscription price of \$2 per annum. Single copies will be sold at 20 cents. Foreign postage should be added when it will be required. Remittances should be made to the Federal Reserve Board. Member banks desiring to have the Bulletin supplied to their officers and directors may have it sent to not less than ten names at a subscription price of \$1 per annum.

No complete sets of the Bulletin for 1915 are available. Bound copies of the Bulletin for 1916 may be had at \$5 per copy.



SECOND EDITION OF THE INDEX DIGEST.

The Federal Reserve Board has had prepared a second edition of the Index Digest of the Federal Reserve Act, by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, member of the Federal Reserve Board, the first edition of which was published in 1915. While the edition is primarily for the use of the Board, enough copies will be printed to supply the demand of banks and others who may desire to purchase them. Those who desire copies (bound in paper) should at once remit \$1 or (bound in cloth) \$1.25 to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the subscriber is resident. Copies of the edition, when published, will be transmitted to the respective Federal Reserve Banks for distribution.

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IV

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

Vol. 4

FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

No. 2

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The first month of the year 1918 finds the Condition of Federal Reserve system in a Federal Reserve condition of increasing strength system. and responsibility. The total gold on hand on Jan. 18 was \$1,784,307,000, the largest accumulation of the metal ever in the possession of the Federal Reserve Banks. The reserve percentage held against notes and

deposits is approximately 65 per cent, while the membership of State institutions has increased during the month by 46, bringing the total State membership to 296 with combined resources of \$5,036,051,076. The final figures for gross earnings for the calendar year 1917, elsewhere presented in detail in this issue, are \$15,838,859, and net earnings \$11,202,993. The operations of the gold settlement fund for 1917 amount to \$26,962,946,500, as against \$5,757,836,000 during the preceding year. Items cleared during the month ending January 15 of the present year number 359,067, as compared with 241,933 cleared during the corresponding period in 1917. There has thus been during the past 12 months a very great increase both in the scope of the banks' operations, in their holdings of gold, in their membership, in their total resources, and in their capacity to meet such demands as may be brought to bear upon them. As a result of the sale of the second Liberty loan, there has been a considerable increase in commitments of Federal Reserve Banks upon paper secured by Government obligations, and the paper discounted by them is still in process of liquidation, only three months having elapsed since the completion of subscriptions to the loan. The final installment upon the second Liberty

period must be allowed for the adjustment of transactions growing out of it. On January 25 the total amount of paper collateralled by Government obligations held by all Federal Reserve Banks had been reduced to \$312,520,000. While this sum is larger than the amount held at the corresponding date subsequent to the first Liberty loan, the sum thus remaining unliquidated is relatively moderate, considering the scope of the Government loans placed during the year.

The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board was sent to Congress on The Board's January 22. There is pubannual report. lished elsewhere in this issue a general synopsis or digest of the salient features of the report. The following summary, with reference to the outcome of the operation of the system during the year 1917, is presented in the report itself and affords a sketch of the general situation as affected by Government financing:

Taking the year as a whole, it will be noted that, although there has been a great increase in the total assets of the system, there has been a reduction of gold and lawful money reserves from 81.4 per cent at the beginning, to 63.6 per cent at the end of the year, but it should not be overlooked that the figures for December 28, 1917, represent the condition existing at a time when the process of distributing the second Liberty loan was still uncompleted. The question whether the final absorption by the ultimate investor of the second Liberty loan and the resulting financial adjustments would bring about as favorable a situation as that which existed at the closing of the first loan, is still an open one, but indications are that there will be a larger amount of bonds left in the hands of the banks and that a correspondingly greater volume of discounts seloan was paid on January 15, and a reasonable cured by Government obligations may remain

69

with the Federal Reserve Banks than was the case at the close of the first Liberty loan. The existing condition is susceptible of improvement and will be improved as the public performs its duty of absorbing the Government loans out of savings. The position of the banks with respect to credit expansion is indicated by the condensed statement of the deposits, loans, discounts, and investments of the national banks as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency on November 20, 1917, as compared with corresponding figures on December 31, 1914, November 10, 1915, and November 17, 1916.

| | Dec. 31, 1914. | Nov. 10, 1915. | Nov. 17, 1916. | Nov. 20, 1917. |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Deposits, net, on which reserve is computed Loans and discounts, in- | 6, 668, 325 | 8, 256, 66 2 | 9, 976, 980 | 10, 348, 806 |
| cluding overdrafts United States bonds Other stocks, bonds, and | 6, 363, 435 791, 995 | 7, 241, 140 777, 765 | 8, 355, 101 724, 473 | 9, 550, 571 2 2, 354, 183 |
| securities 1. | 1, 313, 778 | 1, 343, 822 | 1, 747, 794 | 1, 949, 619 |

¹ Exclusive of Federal Reserve Bank stock. ³ Includes United States certificates of indebtedness and payments on account of subscriptions for Liberty loan bonds.

It is proper to point out that while, during the year 1917, there has been a lessening of the fluidity and immediate availability of the country's banking resources, the change is not surprising when there is considered the extent of the requirements which have been made upon our banking system. It is evident also, from an analysis of the figures, that the decrease in reserve strength is attributable only in a minor degree to normal commercial discounts and that it is mainly the result of Government financing and the consequent demands upon our resources.

Comparative figures of chief assets and liabilities of member banks in Condition of principal cities under date of member banks. December 7, 1917, and January 18, 1918, throw some light on the part

played by the banks of the country in the financial operations of the Government. Figures for the two dates are not exactly comparable, the earlier figures reflecting condition of 607 banks, while those for the later date represent totals for 662 banks, but they are sufficiently indicative of the general trend of development during the period following the consummation of the second Liberty loan. The largest changes 16.0 per cent.

are shown under the head of United States securities owned, net demand deposits, and Government deposits. The first item shows a decrease from 1,763.1 to 935.8 millions. In this total of 935.8 millions on the date named there were included about 275 millions of the 700 millions of United States bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation, besides relatively small amounts of other Government securities issued before the war.

Loans secured by Government obligations show a slight increase during the period from 373.5 to 381.3 millions, while other loans and investments (exclusive of permanent investments) increased from 9,470.1 to 9,897.2 millions. Aggregate loans and investments of reporting banks show a decrease from 11,606.8 to 11,214.3 millions. The decrease would, of course, have been larger had the number of reporting banks remained constant.

Reserves of these banks (all held with their Federal Reserve Banks) show an increase for the period from 1,137.8 to 1,147.3 millions, while cash in vault went up from 388.2 to 394.9 millions, the increases under these two heads to a large extent representing amounts credited to newly reporting banks.

Net demand deposits increased from 8,391 to 8,901.9 millions, and time deposits from 1,259.9 to 1,361.8 millions. The ratio of combined vault cash and reserve to combined net demand and time deposits shows a decline from 15.8 to 15.0 per cent. For the banks in the three central reserve cities this ratio declined from 17.2 to 16.5 per cent. Different results are obtained if in figuring reserve percentages account is taken of Government deposits, against which no reserve need be carried by member banks. These deposits show a decline from 1,475.6 to 354.7 millions, while for all three classes of deposits combined the apparent decline is from 11,126.5 to 10,618.5 millions. On the basis of these figures the ratio of combined cash and reserve to deposits of all reporting banks shows an increase between the two dates from 13.7 to 14.5 per cent. For the banks in the three central reserve cities this ratio increased from 14.3 to It is noteworthy that aggregate loans and investments on both dates were in excess of total deposits, the ratio of total investments to total deposits of all reporting banks showing an increase from 105 to 106.2 per cent. For the banks in the central reserve cities this ratio shows a decline from 102 to 100.2 per cent.

Between December 21, 1917, and January

Operations of Federal Reserve Banks. 25, 1918, the Federal Reserve Banks liquidated nearly 70 millions of bills discounted and

bought, and increased their holdings of United States securities by about 14.6 millions. Bills discounted on hand show a decrease of 65.8 millions, while discounts secured by war obligations (including both customers' paper and member banks' collateral notes) increased from 298.2 to 312.5 millions, or from 43 to slightly below 50 per cent of the total discounts held. Other discounted paper on hand decreased by over 80 millions from 295.2 to 315.1 millions and constitutes at present but slightly over one-half of the total discounts by the banks. A decrease of 4 millions is indicated in the total holdings of paper bought in the open market, all the banks except at New York and Boston reporting net liquidation of this class of paper. New York increased its holdings of bought paper from 138.7 to 168.3 millions, or from about 50 to over 60 per cent of the total reported on the two dates.

Investments in Government short-term securities, chiefly certificates of indebtedness, increased from 58.1 to 72.7 millions, the New York bank alone reporting an increase of 10.6 millions in the temporary investments of this class of securities. United States long-term securities held by the banks show practically no change. Other earning assets include, besides warrants on both dates, also \$2,765,000 of bill of lading drafts on the later date.

During the period under review net deposits nations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and of the Federal Reserve Banks increased from 1,466.3 to 1,492.9 millions, gold reserves from 1,645.5 to 1,726.5 millions, and Federal Reserve notes in circulation from 1,227.6 to 1,234.9 ton now or later to be imposed by the United

millions. The ratio of total earning assets to net deposits, which on the earlier date stood at 73.7 per cent, declined to about 69 per cent, while the ratio of total reserve to combined net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities went up from 62.9 to 65.4 per cent.

In the following table are shown the changes between December 21, 1917, and January 25, 1918, in the totals of discounted and purchased bills held by each of the Federal Reserve Banks, also changes in the aggregate holdings of other classes of earning assets:

[In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Dec. 21, 1917. | Jan. 25, 1918. | Net increase. | Net decrease. |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Boston. New York. Philadelphia | 70, 158 397, 450 65, 331 | 62, 151 390, 898 47, 989 | | 8,007 6,552 17,342 |
| Cleveland Richmond | 77,921 | 62,338 45,657 | 1,013 | 15, 583 |
| Atlanta Chicago St. Louis | 116, 194 47, 897 | 18,172 119,445 35,896 | 3,251 | 5, 593 12, 001 |
| Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas | 35,356 | 15,366 32,580 22,762 | | 7,684 2,776 2,395 |
| San Francisco | 44,529 | 48,320 | 3,791 | 69,878 |
| Total United States securities. Other earning assets | 1,102 | 123, 194 4, 902 | 14,626 3,800 | |
| Total investments held. | 1,081,122 | 1,029,670 | ••••• | 51,452 |

On January 17 the Secretary of the Treasury

A new issue of certificates.

announced that he had offered for subscription at par and accrued interest through the Fed-

eral Reserve Banks, \$400,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, payable on April 22, 1918, with interest at 4 per cent per annum from January 22, 1918. Subscriptions were received at Federal Reserve Banks up to the close of business on Tuesday, January 29, 1918. This offering was oversubscribed, allotments in full being made in the order in which subscriptions were received in the several districts. The certificates when issued will be in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000, and, as in former offerings, it is announced that the certificates will be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or later to be imposed by the United States, or by any local taxing authorities except estate and inheritance taxes, graduated income taxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes now imposed or to be imposed upon the incomes or profits of individuals and corporations. The graduated income taxes and excess profits taxes do not, however, apply to bonds and certificates whose principal does not exceed \$5,000. Provisions with respect to redemption at par and accrued interest at specified dates before maturity are made applicable to this issue as well. The new issue is the thirteenth successive offering of certificates that has occurred since the entry of the United States into the war, and is the first step anticipatory of a third general loan. Of the first eleven issues of certificates, five were funded into the first Liberty loan and six into the second, while the twelfth issue was marketed for the purpose of anticipating the proceeds of taxes due in June, 1918, under the excess profits and income provisions of the new legislation of 1917. The thirteenth issue is thus the first of those to be floated in anticipation of the third Liberty loan.

The Board has taken measures to call to the attention of the several Fed-

Distribution of eral Reserve Banks the imcertificates. portance of securing a wide and uniform distribution of these certificates of indebtedness which will be issued pending receipts from the next bond issue. In a communication to the several banks it has estimated that the amount to be raised will probably average about \$300,000,000 per week, and it decided to secure as widespread an absorption of these certificates as possible in order that no particular group of banks may be called upon to absorb more than its due share, thereby compelling itself to curtail necessary credits in order to carry these securities. With a view to preventing the development of such a situation, it has been suggested that Federal Reserve Banks effect an organization which will enable them to carry on an effective campaign for the wide distribution of the certificates in districts. The Federal Reserve Banks have been advised to inaugurate a campaign of education with the view of hav- | welfare, as in planting crops, the manufacture

ing members understand the necessity of curtailing nonessential credits, or sorting out and sending in gold certificates and gold coin, of securing more State banks as members, and of absorbing their proper proportion of these short-term Treasury certificates. In a communication to the several banks, the Board under date of January 14, says:

"A special department of your bank might be organized for this work under the immediate supervision of some prominent banker in your district, of vision and influence, and, after your organization has been effected, representative bankers from various parts of your district might be asked to visit you with the view of acquainting themselves with the requirements of the situation, and of devising the best means of meeting them. A definite proportion of certificates might be allotted to each of your banks, and committees formed in each group of the various State banking associations whose duty it would be to correspond with and to visit all banks in the group, and to urge upon them the importance of cooperation. It should be pointed out to your member and nonmember banks that by investing in these Treasury certificates of indebtedness, and in placing them with their depositors, they would best insure themselves against undue strain in arranging for payments for subscriptions to the next Liberty loan issue. The ensuing bond cam-paign is going to be a most vigorous one, and special attention will be paid to the country districts. By arousing interest in the sale of Treasury certificates, you will not only render most effective service to the Government in providing for its financial necessities, but you will do a great deal toward preventing expansion of unnecessary credits, and will avoid a strain upon your member banks and upon your own bank which, if not anticipated in this way, might be very embarrassing.'

The distribution of capital and credit between

enterprises in accordance with Priorities in cap- their relative importance from ital issues. the standpoint of the winning of the war has had the careful attention of the Fed. eral Reserve Board for some time past. In its

annual report the Board said: "There must be a conservation of credit as well as of goods, and credit, generally speaking, should not be used except where it is required for the common

of necessary articles, or in such construction work as may be essential in bringing about increased production. Limitation in ordinary lines of credit is necessary to make room for the credits required by the Government for the purchase of supplies essential for war purposes. It must be expected that the war activities of the Government will bring about a further expansion of deposits and loans in banks, and in order to keep our credit structure strong it is necessary that the banks should exert their influence and lend their energies to a more general absorption of Government loans by savings and to limitation of private credits wherever practicable without causing hardship. We must look to the future and prepare unceasingly for further demands which may be made upon us."

In applying the idea of conservation of capital and credit the Federal Reserve Board, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, has undertaken the duty of passing upon such plans or proposals for issues of capital designed to finance new enterprises or to refinance or extend old ones as may be submitted to it. Elsewhere in this issue (p. 77) will be found a full statement concerning this work.

While no specific authority has been conferred upon any administrative agency to approve or disapprove new undertakings, a number of corporations, executives, bankers, and municipal officials have already submitted plans for new enterprises or new issues; and it is now apparent that the Government may count upon a full measure of cooperation on the part of States, municipalities, and private corporations, with the result that a large number of such plans for future development will be submitted from time to time. The Secretary of the Treasury strongly urges upon the corporations and bankers of the country that before making contracts requiring the use of labor and material, and before placing new issues of securities or agreeing to purchase such new issues, they confer with the Federal Reserve Board in order that it may determine whether the under- localities, who may be called in as sub-

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taking covered by any proposed issue is necessary for the public use and welfare, or contributes toward winning the war. The question at issue is not, the Secretary points out, one merely of capital, but also one of material and labor. "Public improvements or private enterprises which in times of peace might be entirely proper," he says, "should now be considered in the light of, or in connection with, the great governmental problems arising out of our military necessities."

In order to carry out the functions thus undertaken by the Federal Reserve **Capital Issues** Board, there has been named Committee. an advisory committee whose personnel and purposes were announced in a statement issued to the public on January 27. A special committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Warburg, Delano, and Hamlin, is assigned to the supervision of new capital issues, while in addition to these three members the proposed advisory committee is to consist of Mr. Allen B. Forbes, senior partner of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., New York City; Mr. F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; and Mr. Henry C. Flower, president of the Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Forbes will act as chairman of the advisory committee. The counsel of the committee will be Mr. B. W. Palmer, of the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston. The Capital Issues Committee will organize at each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks local committees for the purpose of furnishing to the committee such additional information and recommendations as the Board may require in dealing with cases originating in the respective districts. These local committees will consist in each case of the chairman of the board of directors and the governor of the respective Federal Reserve Banks and three additional members particularly equipped by banking or business experience to serve with these ex officio officers of the bank; in addition the Board will approve a list of names of qualified persons in those stitutes or additional advisers for such local committees whenever required. The committee does not expect to deal with cases touching railroad financing, but it will give advice with respect to the sale of securities involving municipal, public utility, and industrial financing. The committee will act in a manner similar to that of the Capital Issues Committee in London, which exercises its influence, relying upon voluntary cooperation on the part of banks, bankers, and business men of the country. For the time being the committee does not contemplate passing upon individual issues of securities aggregating less than \$500,000, in the case of industrial and public utility corporations, and \$250,000 in the case of municipalities; nor upon securities having a maturity of less than one year. The work thus undertaken is in line with the plan which has already been announced in the Board's annual report as well as in its New Year's announcement respecting the necessity of saving bank credit as well as goods. Many indications of a disposition to cooperate have already been received, various important municipalities submitting their plans for proposed financing in order to obtain the advice of the new organization. A considerable number of private enterprises have done likewise, and the Board asks for the aid and support of all those bankers, trust companies, and other concerns which are from time to time interested in the issue of securities, as well as that of the business community, at whose instance, or in whose behalf such issues are placed on the market.

Carrying still further the idea of a plan to

War Finance Corporation. sustain the credit of those industries which are performing functions essential or desirable

in connection with the conduct of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury announced on January 29 a draft of a measure to create a "War Finance Corporation." The function of the corporation would be to make advances to applicants, including commercial banks, savings banks, and other bankers or trust companies, which shall have advanced funds to industrial

enterprises necessary to the war in cases where they can not obtain such aid through regular banking channels, as well as in exceptional cases directly to persons, firms, corporations, or associations, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war. The Secretary proposes that the corporation in question be permitted to have outstanding at any one time its own notes or obligations in an amount aggregating not more than eight times its paid-in capital, such notes or obligations to mature in not less than one or more than five years from the dates of issue.

In a statement regarding the proposed corporation, issued to the press on February 1, the Secretary of the Treasury says:

"As a corollary to the provision for the extension of credits, the bill provides for approval by the corporation, through a system of licenses, of issues of securities with a view to preventing the use of capital in unnecessary expenditures during the period of the war. This is of great importance to the country in order to conserve the supply of new capital and make it available for Government loans and essential war purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury has already asked for the voluntary submission to the Federal Reserve Board of any projected capital issue and has asked the Federal Reserve Board to pass upon such issues. The Federal Reserve Board is already performing this patriotic service, and in doing that has secured the cooperation of prominent bankers acting in an advisory capacity. The work which the Board has taken on this line should be regarded as preliminary to and laying the basis and furnishing in no small part the organization for the work which the corporation will have to do."

Further details of the plan are presented in full on p. 95 of this issue.

For the five weeks ending January 18 the net outward gold movement totaled about \$1,932,000, compared with \$3,426,000 for the preceding four weeks. Gold imports for the five weeks totaling \$3,506,000 came largely from Canada, Mexico, and South American countries, while gold exports totaling about \$5,438,000 were consigned chiefly to Mexico, Canada, and Chile. Net gold imports for the calendar year 1917 totaled \$181,542,000, compared with \$529,952,-000 for the year 1916, and \$420,529,000 the year before. The gain in the country's stock of gold since August 1, 1914, was \$1,050,785,-000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

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

| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of imports over exports. |
|-------------------------|----------|---|--|
| Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914 | 685,745 | 104, 972 31, 426 155, 793 372, 171 1, 777 666, 139 | ¹ 81,719 420,529 529,952 181,542 481 1,050,785 |

¹ Excess of exports over imports.

The gold embargo has continued throughout the month upon practically the same basis as heretofore, the most important development being the conclusion of an agreement with the Government of Argentina whereby funds up to \$40,000,000 may be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as a basis for the furnishing of exchange upon Argentina. This arrangement contemplates the exportation of gold to that country, should such shipment be desired, immediately after the close of the Arrangements have also been completed war. for the establishment of an additional Indian credit of 10,000,000 rupees, which sum has been distributed to importers in proportion to their needs through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Other negotiations for the working out of exchange arrangements with the governments of various countries to which gold would otherwise be shipped in settlement of international balances are expected shortly to be brought to a conclusion, and it is believed will result in avoiding the necessity of transferring specie.

In the following table are set forth data progress of check clearing. showing the increases or decreases in the number of banks on the par lists of various Federal Reserve Banks for the 12 months ending December 15, 1917. The tabulation shows that six districts have made gains during the

period in question, and that of these, three have made very substantial progress. One district

is in about the same position as a year ago, while in four there has been some falling off.

It is proper to point out, however, that these percentages are somewhat misleading in certain cases. For example, there is no gain in the Boston district because all the banks in that district, both member and nonmember, have from the outset remitted at par. It may be that in some other cases also, where the gain has been small, it is because the number of banks reporting a year ago represented a larger proportion of all the banks in the district than in other districts which apparently make a better showing.

Where good progress has been made, it has been almost invariably due to energetic solicitation by one or more members of the staff of the bank who have devoted their attention to the matter and have done actual work for the purpose of adding to their par list.

| | Member | banks. | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Month ending- | | Month ending- | | Increase | Pon cont |
| Jan. 15. | Dec. 15. | | Per cent. | | |
| | | Month ending- | increase or | | |

959 633 534 $\begin{array}{c}
 1 & 3 \\
 28 \\
 1 & 4 \\
 11 \\
 8 \\
 2 \\
 40 \\
 11 \\
 66 \\
 16 \\
 14 \\
 12 \\
 \end{array}$

9.33

70

 $\tilde{2}.\tilde{30}$

Boston. New York Philadelphia. Cleveland Richmond

Atlanta . Chicago . St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City.

Dallas..... San Francisco.....

Clearing membership in Federal Reserve system for the year 1917.

| Total | 7,622 | 7,823 | 208 | 2 . 73 |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Nonmem | ber banks. | |
| District. | Month e | nding | Increase | |
| | Jan. 15. | Dec. 15. | or decrease. | Per cent. |
| Boston New York Philodelphie | 242 313 232 | 242 343 310 | ⁽²⁾ 30 78 | 0.96 33.62 |
| Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta | 232 492 286 416 | 565 266 326 | 78 73 120 190 | 14.88 17.00 121.63 |
| Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis | $1,429 \\ 883 \\ 1,100$ | 2,331 997 1,033 | 902 114 1 67 | 63.13 12.91 16.09 |
| Kansas City Dallas San Francisco | 1,408 221 1,108 | 1,527 211 1,170 | 119 ¹ 10 62 | 8.45 14.53 5.59 |
| Total | 8, 130 | 9, 321 | 1, 191 | 14.64 |

¹ Decrease. ² All banks in Boston district are in the clearing system. By the terms of a circular given to the public

Foreign exchange. January 28, there has been put into practical operation the terms of the Executive order of 1917, in which provision was

November 23, 1917, in which provision was made for a definite regulation of foreign exchange transactions. The new system calls for the creation, under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board, of a system of regular reports by all persons engaged in foreign exchange business of every description, and will thus enable the Board to maintain a careful oversight or check upon practically the whole exchange business of the country. As heretofore stated, provision has been made for the immediate installation of this system, and an office has been opened in New York City for the purpose of facilitating the gathering of the regular reports which are called for by the new plan. Licenses will be regularly issued to applicants under the provisions of the new order, the text of which is published in this issue on pages 81-86. Hitherto there has been nothing to prevent banks from making remittances according to their own discretion and judgment. except in cases where there was reason to suppose that the transactions proposed to them were for account or benefit, direct or indirect, of an enemy alien, in which event it was necessary to bring the matter before the War Trade Board. This condition of affairs is now terminated, and the system of licensing, already referred to, is substituted therefor. The new regulations provide that "a dealer shall require every customer purchasing foreign exchange from him or selling foreign exchange to him, to file a statement showing the purpose of such purchase or sale with such details as the Federal Reserve Board may require, including a declaration to the effect that no enemy or ally of enemy of the United States has any interest directly or indirectly in such purchase or sale. The Federal Reserve Board shall prescribe the form of such declaration. Copies of such statements shall be furnished by such dealer upon request to the Federal Reserve Board, through the several Federal Reserve Banks."

Exchange Agreement With Argentina.

It was announced at the Treasury on January 7 that Secretary McAdoo has concluded through the State Department an arrangement with the Argentine Government to stabilize exchange between the two countries and to check the depreciation of the American dollar on the Argentine market, which had threatened to become a serious obstacle to trade between the two countries.

Under the arrangement, the Argentine Government revives a law which was passed immediately after the outbreak of the European war, under which American business men. owing money to Argentine merchants, may deposit such amounts with the Argentine ambassador, who in turn deposits these amounts in current account with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Argentine Government agrees that the balance of this account will not be shipped in gold until after the ratification of the treaty of peace ending the present war, and the American Government agrees that no obstacles will at that time be interposed to the shipment of the said balance in gold. Payments to the Argentine ambassador are to be on the basis of the relative gold value of the two currencies plus a charge of 3 per cent to cover transportation, insurance, and other charges.

The arrangement with the Argentine Government permits such deposits up to \$40,000,000 with the Argentine ambassador, but it is confidently expected that if this amount proves inadequate, arrangements for increasing the limit can be made with the Argentine Government.

Erratum.

On page 5 of the January Bulletin, in paragraph headed "Earnings and dividends" it is stated that "eight banks have paid their dividends to the end of the year 1917. The four remaining banks have paid all dividends to June 30, 1917," etc. This statement should read:"Six banks have paid full dividends to the end of the year 1917, four to June 30, 1917, and the remaining two banks to the end of 1916."

Priorities in Capital Issues.

The following statement issued in the morning papers of January 27, 1918, gives the details of the Board's organization for the oversight of capital issues:

It was learned to-day that the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board has completed the draft of its general plans of organization.

In Washington, in addition to the three members of the Federal Reserve Board whose names have heretofore been announced, there will be an advisory committee consisting of Mr. Allen B. Forbes, senior partner of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., New York City; Mr. F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; and Mr. Henry C. Flower, president of the Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Forbes will act as chairman of the advisory committee. The counsel of the committee will be Mr. Bradley W. Palmer, of the firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston. Mr. Stephen L. Selden, at present identified with the Aircraft Board, will be the executive secretary of the committee, in which capacity he will be assisted by Mr. James Q. Newton, of Denver, Colo. All these have offered their services without compensation. The advisory committee will have an office with the Federal Reserve Board in the Treasury Building and the staff of the committee will be located in the Metropolitan Bank Building, opposite the Treasury Building. The Capital Issues Committee will organize

The Capital Issues Committee will organize at each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks local committees for the purpose of furnishing to the committee such additional information and recommendations as the Board may require in dealing with cases originating in the respective districts. These local committees will consist of the chairman of the board and the governor of the respective Federal Reserve Banks and three additional members, particularly equipped by banking or business experience, to serve with these ex officio officers of the bank; in addition the Board will approve a list of names of experts and prominent citizens in those localities who may be called in as substitutes or additional advisers for such local committees whenever required.

The committee does not expect to deal with cases touching railroad financing, but it will give advice with respect to the sale of securities involving municipal, public utility, and industrial financing. The committee will act in a manner similar to that of the Capital Issues Committee in London, which exercises its influence relying upon voluntary cooperation on the part of the banks, bankers, and business men of the country.

For the time being the committee does "not contemplate passing upon individual issues of securities aggregating less than \$500,000, in the case of industrial and public utility corporations, and \$250,000 in the case of municipalities; nor upon securities having a maturity of less than one year. This does not mean that for smaller amounts the committee does not desire the cooperation of all concerned. Indeed, it is considered imperative that a policy of avoiding appropriations for unessential expenditures be adopted by all with the most scrupulous care. The committee hopes in due course it will be able to devise ways and means to deal also with transactions of smaller scope.

It is distinctly understood that the committee will not pass upon the intrinsic merits of individual cases, but only upon the question of whether or not the objects for which money is to be raised and spent are essential to and compatible with the national welfare at this time.

It is the committee's desire that applications be addressed to it at Washington. From there, if necessary, they will be transmitted for further local investigation to the respective districts.

There is no doubt that pending possible action by Congress the committee can count upon the heartiest cooperation of all concerned. As a matter of fact, it has already received communications from all parts of the country asking for its advice.

With the statement in question the following letter was given out for issue in the various Federal Reserve districts:

DEAR SIR: In order to win the war, it is imperative at this time that goods, credit, and savings be placed at the disposal of the Government in the largest possible measure. Any unnecessary production or consumption of goods, and any unnecessary use of credit, saps and weakens the fighting strength of the nation.

There is no doubt about the willingness of the people of the United States to meet the Government's requirements generously and without reserve; but they demand, and are entitled to, guidance as to which industries and pursuits are to be considered as necessary for the best interest of the country, and, therefore, are to be stimulated, and which, on the other hand, are to be held as unnecessary and, therefore, to be discouraged under present circumstances.

The problem affects with peculiar force our banking operations because credit improperly granted not only wastes to that extent funds that should be made available to the Government, but misdirects at the same time the use of labor and material which should be devoted to our national purposes.

To bring about a proper control of credit is, therefore, one of the foremost endeavors of nations at war, and it is for this reason that European belligerent countries have created some central organizations whose duty it is to state authoritatively whether or not the sale of securities (stocks or bonds or notes) is in the public interest, no securities being placed by voluntary agreement or by act of law, except with the approval of these bodies.

In a letter dated January 11, 1918, Secretary McAdoo invited the Federal Reserve Board: "as another patriotic service to assume the responsibility of passing upon such proposals as may be submitted to them in respect to capital expenditures or issues of new securities."

At the same time, the Secretary issued a public statement, which is printed below.

The Board, acting upon this letter, passed a resolution accepting this charge, appointing three of its members, Messrs. Warburg, Hamlin, and Delano, to act as a Capital Issues Committee, authorizing the committee to engage the necessary staff and to appoint an expert advisory committee to assist it in investigating and passing upon all cases that would come before it.

Messrs. Allen B. Forbes, senior partner of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., New York City; F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio; and Henry C. Flower, president of the Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo., were then invited to become members of the advisory committee, and in a fine spirit of patriotism, they have agreed to serve in this capacity. The committee will not pass upon the intrinsic merit of securities to be offered for sale; it will only examine into two questions:

(1) Whether the offer is timely with respect to the financial operations to be undertaken by the Government from time to time, and

(2) Whether the objects for which the funds ration executives, bankers, and municipal offiare to be raised by the offer of securities are cials, inspired by the idea that they should do

compatible with the public interest as above described.

In developing its policies as to the various classes of cases involved and in passing upon them individually, the committee expects to seek advice from the various departments and boards at Washington and, in addition, it expects, whenever necessary, to call upon the chairman and governor of each Federal Reserve Bank for a local investigation and report, authorizing them to invite, from a list to be approved by the Board, not more than three men likely to be able to give expert and judicial advice in the case, to join with them in particular examination and report.

The committee is mindful of the fact that, on the part of the banks and bankers, there is no legal obligation to submit their cases. It will be an entirely voluntary act by them. The committee has no doubt, however, that it may count upon their single minded patriotic cooperation. The committee hopes that before offering for sale stocks, bonds or notes of corporations in amounts of \$500,000 and above, and in the case of States, counties, and municipalities of \$250,000 and above, advice will be sought from it as to whether such sale at the time will be held to be compatible with the public interest. While the committee will be glad to give advice to the best of its knowledge and ability in all questions of credit submitted to it, it does not in general expect to pass upon notes having less than one year to run.

You are requested to bring this letter to the notice of the banks and investment houses of your district and to invite their cordial cooperation.

Application forms are in course of preparation, and they should be addressed to "Federal Reserve Board, Capital Issues Committee, Washington, D. C."

Very truly, yours,

PAUL M. WARBURG, Chairman, Capital Issues Committee.

The statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to above, is as follows:

"In my annual report to Congress, dated December 3, 1917, I referred to the importance at this time of avoiding unnecessary capital expenditures in both public and private enterprises. While no specific authority has been conferred upon me to approve or disapprove new undertakings, a number of corporation executives, bankers, and municipal officials, inspired by the idea that they should do nothing which would in any way retard our efforts in the prosecution of the war, have submitted to me plans for new enterprises or new issues of securities.

"It is now apparent that the Government may count upon a full measure of cooperation on the part of the States, municipalities, and private corporations, with the result that a large number of such plans for future developments will be submitted from time to time. It therefore becomes necessary that each of these proposals receive adequate consideration and that a recommendation be made without delay as to the course to be pursued.

"Pending action by Congress, I have re-quested the Federal Reserve Board to pass upon such proposals as may be submitted to them or referred to them by me, and advise whether or not such expenditures of capital or such issues of new securities should be made. The Board has consented to undertake this responsible work, and I therefore strongly urge upon the corporations and the bankers of the country, that before making contracts requiring the use of labor and material, or before placing new issues of securi-ties or agreeing to purchase new issues of securities, they confer with the Federal Reserve Board in order that it may determine whether the undertaking covered by the proposals is necessary for the public health and welfare, or contributes directly toward winning the war

"This is not alone a question of capital, but of material and labor. Public improvements or new private enterprises which in time of peace might be entirely proper, should now be considered in the light of, or in connection with, the great Governmental problems arising out of our military necessities. I am confident that I can count upon the cordial cooperation of all concerned in this great work of conserving our capital resources, so that we may devote them primarily to bringing victory and peace."

Annual Report of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 22 its fourth annual report. As usual this report, with exhibits and statistics attached thereto, and including the reports of Federal Reserve agents, will be transmitted to every member bank. Simultaneously with the

transmission of the report, the following statement, intended briefly to summarize some of the salient features of the document, was made public:

War's effect upon national finance and banking is reflected in the fourth annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January 22. The Board reviews the conditions brought about by the great growth of foreign trade and the various measures intended to remedy resulting difficulties or forestall dangers that have been put into effect in consequence. Chief among the latter are the provision of a large supply of Federal Reserve notes, which were provided and conveniently stored early in the year 1917, the development of numerous expedients for the conservation of the gold supply, and the application of the amendments of June 21, 1917, to the Federal Reserve act, for the purpose of enlarging reserves and strengthening the lend-

ing power of the several banks. The Board calls attention to the effect of the war upon the banking and credit situation, both public and private, pointing out the rise in prices, but emphasizing the fact that while during the year 1917 there has been a lessening of the fluidity and availability of the country's banking resources the change is not surprising in view of the heavy requirements. It also points out that these changes in prices are not necessarily due to alterations in the banking position, but that abnormal demands and the withdrawal of labor and capital have had an important and far-reaching effect. "Banking expansion," the Board says, "is an unavoidable incident of war finance, but effect. every effort should nevertheless be made to counteract it so far as possible by eliminating banking credit not clearly needed for the purpose of purchasing or carrying goods necessary for the life of a nation at war." From the standpoint of the private individual it is noted that the effect of the Government's borrowing on a large scale has been to withdraw from the market a large proportion of the funds normally available for other loans. This tendency has resulted in an effort to make paper ordinarily regarded as ineligible available for rediscount at Federal Reserve Banks. The policy of the Board, however, has invariably been to refuse such applications and to maintain the liquid character of bank assets. "Under no circumstances," says the report, "can the Board admit the eligibility of pa-

per * * * which in its essential character fails to conform to sound banking principles." The report, however, suggests early considera-tion by Congress of the problem of corporate financing, in the belief that no satisfactory solution of the general corporate and credit problem will be found that does not involve some degree of government intervention. The Board is of the opinion that some plan for such intervention or aid can be worked out that will meet the situation satisfactorily. One effect of the war has been to enlarge the earning power of the Federal Reserve Banks in a very material degree. The gross earnings are given as \$15,800,000 and the net earnings as \$11,200,000. The dividends declared during the year are about \$6,800,000. Six of the banks have paid their dividends completely up to the end of the year 1917, while four others have paid up to June 30, 1917, and the remaining two have paid to the end of the year 1916. Although the banks are not operated primarily for profit, the Board calls attention to the fact that during the coming year their earnings will undoubtedly be large, and that a substantial franchise tax will be paid to the Government out of excess earnings. The amount paid this year to the Government is \$1,134,234. In connection with the management of the banks the Board explains that the events of the past year have done much to bring into their proper relationship the several elements of the Federal Reserve system, and that the position of the Board as the governing body of all the banks is now well defined, the line of distinction between the local managements of each institution and the general policies of the system growing more and more marked. Among the activities of the year that are incidentally described are the further extension and development of the clearing and collection system and the con-tinuation of work under the Clayton Act, permits for service as directors being granted in 182 cases. Applications for fiduciary powers have been granted in 112 cases.

The expense of conducting the work of the Board during the year has been a little less than \$250,000, including all salaries, while the cost of the gold-settlement fund for the year has been about \$3,500, or \$0.013 per \$1,000.

While no far-reaching amendments to the Federal Reserve act are recommended, a number of minor changes are suggested for the consideration of Congress. Among these is a change in the present method of electing directors called for by the fact that under

present conditions only a minority of all banks entitled to vote are taking an active part in the selection; a change in the denominations of Federal Reserve notes intended to permit the issue of large bills; a change in the terms of section 22, which relates to transactions between directors and their respective banks; the amendment of section 25 designed to provide for the incorporation under Federal Reserve charter of banks for foreign trade, and the amendment of section 25 to permit the establishment of branches of national banks in the cities where such banks are located.

In closing, the Board calls attention to the fact that due to the concentration of reserves the Federal Reserve system is to-day the ultimate resource of the business and financial community and that its position as such is unquestionable. The responsibility thus laid upon it emphasizes the necessity of making sure that every policy adopted must be developed with the view of maintaining and strengthening the financial position of the country and of providing for the readjustments to follow the war.

Acceptances to 100 Per Cent.

The Second National Bank, New York City, the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York City, during the month have been granted authority by the Federal Reserve Board to accept drafts and bills of exchange up to 100 per cent of their capital and surplus.

Fiduciary Powers.

The applications of the following banks for permission to act under section 11 k of the Federal Reserve act have been approved since the issue of the January Bulletin:

DISTRICT No. 1.

Trustee, executor, and administrator:

National Bank of Bellows Falls, Bellows Falls, Vt. Trustee:

City National Bank, Berlin, N. H.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Trustee, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds:

First National Bank, Greenville, Miss.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Trustee, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds:

Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Trustee, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds:

First National Bank, Canton, Miss.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Trustee, executor, and administrator: German American National Bank, Arlington, Iowa. Home National Bank, Thorntown, Ind.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Trustee, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds:

Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Trustee, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds:

Merchants National Bank, Billings, Mont.

Regulation of Foreign Exchange.

Following is the text of an Executive order signed by the President on January 26, 1918, prescribing rules and regulations under section 5 of the trading-with-the-enemy act and supplementing rules and regulations heretofore prescribed under title 7 of the espionage act.

Whereas by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act approved June 15, 1917, known as the espionage act, I directed by Executive order, dated September 7, 1917, that the regulations, orders, limitations, and exceptions prescribed by me in relation to the export of coin, bullion, and currency should be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon his recommendation prescribed certain regulations in relation thereto; and

Whereas by Executive order, dated October 12, 1917, made under authority of the act aforesaid and of the act approved October 6, 1917, known as the trading-with-theenemy act, I vested in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of any investigation, regulation, or prohibition of any transactions in foreign exchange, export, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be exceuted wholly within the United States) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country or between residents of one or more foreign countries by any person

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within the United States, and I further vested in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority and power to require any person engaged in any such transaction to furnish, under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed; and

Whereas by said Executive order, dated October 12, 1917, I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of such executive administration to take such measures, adopt such administrative procedure, and use such agency or agencies as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper for that purpose and

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, by order dated November 23, 1917, adopted certain administrative procedure for the executive administration, authority and power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by said Executive order, dated October 12, 1917, and designated the Federal Reserve Board to act as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry out such executive administration, authority, and power vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as hereinbefore recited:

Now, therefore, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in order to vest all necessary authority in the Federal Reserve Board to act as the agency of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the performance of the duties hereby imposed upon it, I hereby prescribe the following orders, rules, and regulations in respect of such executive administration, authority, and power, and I hereby amend the regulations heretofore prescribed by said Executive order, dated September 7, 1917, as herein provided.

DEFINITIONS.

PERSON.

The term *person* as used herein shall be deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals or corporation or body politic.

DEALER.

The term *dealer* as used herein shall be deemed to mean any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business (1) of buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange, or (2) of buying, selling, or dealing in securities for or through foreign correspondents, or (3) any person who carcies accounts or securities with or for foreign correspondents.

DEALERS OF CLASS A.

Dealers who engage in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange, or of buying, selling, or dealing in securities for or through foreign correspondents, and who may or may not carry accounts or securities

DEALERS OF CLASS B.

Dealers who carry accounts or securities with foreign correspondents or who buy, sell, or deal in securities through such correspondents but who do not carry accounts or securities for foreign correspondents and who do not engage in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange or of buying, selling, or dealing in securities for foreign correspondents shall be known as dealers of *Class B*.

DEALERS OF CLASS C.

Dealers who carry accounts or securities for foreign correspondents or who buy, sell, or deal in securities for such correspondents but who do not carry accounts or securities with foreign correspondents and who do not engage in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange or of buying, selling, or dealing in securities through foreign correspondents shall be known as dealers of Class C.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The term *foreign exchange* as used herein shall be deemed to mean checks, drafts, bills of exchange, cable transfers, or any form of negotiable or assignable instrument, or order used (a) to transfer credit or to order the payment of funds in any foreign country, or (b) to transfer credit or to order the payment of funds within the United States for foreign account.

SECURITIES.

The term *securities* as used herein shall be deemed to mean all evidences of ownership of property not included in the foregoing definition of foreign exchange.

CORRESPONDENT.

The term *correspondent* as used herein shall be deemed to mean any person who acts as the agent of, or for, or on behalf of, or as the depositary of, another person, or any person who is the principal for, or on behalf of, whom another person acts as agent.

CUSTOMER.

The term *customer* as used herein shall be deemed to mean any person other than a dealer who buys foreign exchange from a dealer or sells foreign exchange to a dealer.

TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND CERTAIN Other Transactions Prohibited Except as Herein Authorized.

All transactions in foreign exchange, export or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of

the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, whether enemy, ally of enemy, or otherwise, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States, except any such transactions or transfers conducted in conformity herewith, are hereby prohibited.

TRANSACTIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE OR IN SECURITIES FOR OR THROUGH FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

CERTAIN PERSONS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

No person, other than a customer, shall, after February 10, 1918, engage in any transaction or make any transfer described in the next preceding subdivision hereof who shall not have obtained, on or before that date, a registration certificate, as hereinafter provided.

Every person who is a dealer upon the date hereof, as promptly as possible and in any event on or before January 31, 1918, shall file, with the Federal Reserve Board, through the Federal Reserve Bank of his district, an application for a registration certificate. Such application shall be in form approved by the Federal Reserve Board and shall show the character of business engaged in and whether or not an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States or any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of enemy, wherever resident or domiciled, has any interest directly or indirectly in such business. Such application shall embody an agreement on the part of the applicant to comply with the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, and to permit the inspection at any time of his books and accounts and to make reports as and when required on forms to be approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board may issue to such applicant the appropriate registration certificate in form approved by it, entitling the holder to engage in the class or classes of foreign exchange or other transactions specified in such certificate, subject to all applicable provisions of law and to such Executive orders of the President and administrative regulations as shall have been issued or may from time to time be issued by the Federal Reserve Board.

Any person who is not a dealer at the date hereof but who hereafter desires to become a dealer must first obtain a registration certificate.

Any person, other than a customer, who does not desire to become a dealer but who nevertheless desires to engage in one or several transactions or to make one or several transfers described in the next preceding subdivision hereof, may be permitted by the Federal Reserve Board, in its discretion, to engage in any such transaction or to make any such transfer without first obtaining a registration certificate, and the Federal Reserve Board may likewise waive any requirement hereof, other than any which relates to trading with an enemy or ally of enemy, whenever it is satisfied that such waiver is not incompatible with the best interests of the United States.

transactions to be executed wholly within the United Nothing herein shall be construed to abrogate or modify States) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of any existing requirement that licenses shall be obtained

from the War Trade Board in respect of any transaction with, or for account of, an enemy or ally of enemy, or any person acting for, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

REVOCATION OF BEGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

Any or all such registration certificates may be revoked at any time by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

Each Federal Reserve Bank through which any such registration certificate shall be issued shall furnish to the applicant copies of all forms of reports required, and the books and records of such applicant shall thereafter be kept in a manner which will make it possible to furnish information called for in such reports without delay.

GENERAL REPORTS.

After obtaining a registration certificate, each holder thereof shall file with the Federal Reserve Bank through which such certificate shall be issued a report on forms to be furnished by the Federal Reserve Board, showing all accounts or securities carried with or for foreign correspondents as of the close of business on January 30, 1918, or on such other date as the Federal Reserve Board may require, and such other information as may be called for on such forms and shall thereafter file with the Federal Reserve Board, through such Federal Reserve Bank, on dates specified by the Federal Reserve Board, reports showing all changes in such accounts and all purchases, sales, and other transactions in foreign exchange or securities for or through foreign correspondents.

CUSTOMERS' STATEMENTS.

A dealer shall require every customer purchasing foreign exchange from him or selling foreign exchange to him, to file a statement showing the purpose of such purchase or sale with such details as the Federal Reserve Board may require, including a declaration to the effect that no enemy or ally of enemy of the United States has any interest directly or indirectly in such purchase or sale. The Federal Reserve Board shall prescribe the form of such declaration. Copies of such statements shall be furnished by such dealer upon request to the Federal Reserve Board, through the several Federal Reserve Banks.

REPORTS MADE THROUGH DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENTS.

Dealers to whom registration certificates have been issued, and who buy, sell, or deal in foreign exchange through domestic correspondents (for example, banking or other institutions located in the United States), unless otherwise directed by the Federal Reserve Board, shall arrange with such correspondents to include such transactions in the reports of such correspondents.

Such dealers will be required to report to the Federal Reserve Board only those foreign exchange transactions

which are not included in the reports of such correspondents but may be called upon for any information in regard thereto desired by the Federal Reserve Board, and shall keep all books and records in a manner which will make it possible to furnish such information.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Whenever any holder of a registration certificate shall have reason to believe that any transaction within his knowledge involves or may involve directly or indirectly the payment of funds or delivery of securities to or the transfer of credit or securities for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy, or which may involve any other transaction with an enemy or ally of enemy, he shall immediately report the facts and circumstances to the Federal Reserve Board through a Federal Reserve Bank.

FILING AND VERIFICATION OF REPORTS.

All reports, statements, and declarations herein required, unless otherwise specified, shall be filed with the Federal Reserve Board through the Federal Reserve Banks.

Any or all such reports, statements, or declarations shall, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, be verified by oath of the person making same.

EXAMINATIONS.

The books and records of all dealers must at all times be open to inspection by examiners designated by the Federal Reserve Board.

DECLARATION OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT TO BE Obtained by Holders of Registration Certificates.

After dates to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board in respect of each foreign country, respectively, no holder of a registration certificate shall engage in transactions with, through, or for any foreign correspondent in such foreign country unless he shall have obtained from such correspondent a declaration to the following effect:

Having arranged with to act as [Holder of registration certificate.]

The words "enemy" and "ally of enemy" are used herein as now or hereafter defined by laws of the United States or by proclamation of the President of the United States.

NOTE.—If foreign correspondent is incorporated this certificate must be executed by a duly authorized officer of such corporation.

SUSPENSION OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN CORRESPOND-ENTS.

If any foreign correspondent of a dealer in the United States or any person proposing to become the foreign correspondent of a dealer in the United States, shall refuse or fail to make the foregoing declaration as herein required, or if the Federal Reserve Board shall have reason to believe that any such foreign correspondent or any such person is dealing or trading with an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the declaration of noninterest of enemies, herein required, or if in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board the best interest of the United States requires such action, it may prohibit any dealer or dealers in the United States from engaging in any transaction with, through, for, or on behalf of such correspondent or such person.

SUSPENSION OF TRANSACTIONS.

Whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall have reason to believe that any transaction in foreign exchange or any transfer of securities carried with or for a foreign correspondent involves or may involve trading with an enemy, or ally of enemy, or in its judgment is incompatible with the best interest of the United States, it may cause notice to be served on the parties in interest to postpone the consummation of such transaction for a period of 90 days pending investigation of the facts, and upon investigation if the Federal Reserve Board is of the opinion that the best interests of the United States require such action it may prohibit the consummation of such transaction.

The Secretary of the Treasury may likewise prohibit the consummation of any such transaction by notice served on the parties in interest (either directly or through the Federal Reserve Board) in any case in which in his judgment the best interests of the United States require such action.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO COLLECTION OF DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, OR MATURING OBLIGATIONS FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

Every person presenting for collection maturing obligations, or coupons, checks, or drafts issued for dividends or interest, for account of any foreign Government or person resident in any foreign country, shall make a declaration in form approved by the Federal Reserve Board, to the effect that such collections are not made for, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any enemy or ally of enemy; that the proceeds of such collections will not be made available for any enemy or ally of enemy; and that the maturing obligations, or the obligations and stocks upon which dividends or interest are to be paid, are not the property of any enemy or ally of enemy; have not been owned by, or held for the account of, any enemy or ally of enemy, since January 26, 1918, and were not purchased by the present owner from any enemy or ally of enemy or from any person acting for or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy since February 3, 1917.

Provided, however, that any holder of a Class A or Class C registration certificate may collect maturing obligations and coupons, checks, or drafts issued for dividends or interest for account of a person resident in a foreign country, without making such declaration, if such holder has filed with the Federal Reserve Board a similar declaration executed by the person for whom collection is made.

INTEREST OR DIVIDEND CHECKS PAYABLE FOR FOREIGN AC-COUNT.

Every person issuing checks or drafts for interest or dividends after January 26, 1918, payable to any foreign Government or to any person resident in a foreign country shall attach to or shall print on the back of such check or draft the following statement:

This check or draft will not be paid unless the following declaration is executed by the person to whom it is sent for collection by the payee, or his agent, or by the person who acts as the agent in the United States for the payee.

From actual personal knowledge, or in reliance upon declarations or affidavits furnished the undersigned by the parties in interest, I/we do hereby expressly declare that no enemy or ally of enemy of the United States is directly or indirectly interested in the proceeds of this check or draft and that such proceeds will not be made available for the use of an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States; that the stock upon which this dividend is paid (or the obligation upon which this interest is paid) is not and has not been owned by or held for account of an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States since January 26, 1918, and has not been purchased by the present owner from an enemy or ally of enemy or from a person acting for or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy since February 3, 1917.

DEALINGS IN SECURITIES FOR OR THROUGH FOREIGN AC-COUNT.

No person shall purchase, sell, or deliver any securities for account of any foreign Government, or for account of any person resident in a foreign country, unless such Government or such person, as the case may be, shall have made a declaration, in form approved by the Federal Reserve Board, similar in effect to that required in the case of the collection of maturing obligations, for account of a foreign Government or person resident in a foreign country.

PROCEDURE WHERE DECLARATION OF NONINTEREST OF ENEMY OR ALLY OF ENEMY CAN NOT BE MADE.

Any person who is unable to make a declaration of noninterest of enemy or ally of enemy required hereunder may apply to the Federal Reserve Board for a waiver of such declaration, submitting to such board all facts and circumstances relating to the transaction involved which are in the possession of the applicant. If upon investigation the Federal Reserve Board shall determine that there is no reason to believe that any enemy or ally of enemy is directly or indirectly interested in the transaction involved, and that its consummation will not be incompatible with the best interests of the United States, it may permit the transaction to be consummated without the declaration herein required. If the Federal Reserve Board shall have reason to believe that an enemy or ally of enemy is or may be directly or indirectly interested in the transaction, it shall transmit to the War Trade Board all records in the case for such action as that board may determine to be necessary.

EXPORT AND EARMARKING OF COIN, BULLION, OR CUR-RENCY.

The following regulations prescribed by Executive order, dated September 7, 1917, shall continue in force as herein amended.

Any person desiring to export from the United States or any of its territorial possessions to any foreign country named in the proclamation dated September 7, 1917, any coin, bullion, or currency, shall first file an application in triplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which such person is located for a special or general license. Applications filed must contain statements under oath and showing in detail the nature of the transaction, the amount involved, the parties directly and indirectly interested, and such other information as may be of assistance to the proper authorities in determining whether the exportation for which a license is desired will be compatible with the public interest. All such applications should be made on the standard form prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Each Federal Reserve Bank shall keep a record copy of each application filed with it under the provisions of this regulation and shall forward the original application and a duplicate to the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, together with such information or suggestions as it may believe proper in the circumstances, and shall in addition make a formal recommendation as to whether or not, in its opinion, the exportation should be permitted.

The Federal Reserve Board, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized and empowered, upon receipt of such application and the recommendation of the Federal Reserve Bank, to make such ruling as it may deem proper in the circumstances; and if, in its opinion, the exportation in question be compatible with the public interest, to permit said exportation to be made; otherwise to refuse it.

No gold or silver coin, or bullion, or currency shall be set aside and earmarked for safekeeping for any person without the written approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

LICENSES FROM WAR TRADE BOARD IN TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING TRADING WITH AN ENEMY OR ALLY OF ENEMY.

Applications to the Federal Reserve Board for permission to export or earmark gold or silver coin or bullion or currency shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a license issued by the War Trade Board, whenever any such transactions involve or may involve trading directly or indirectly with an enemy or ally of enemy or with any person acting for, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES AND EXPORT LICENSES, PROVIDED FOR HEREUNDER, BY PERSONS RESIDING IN ANY DEPENDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Applications to the Federal Reserve Board either for registration certificates or for licenses to export coin, bullion or currency may be made by persons residing in any dependency of the United States (including the Philippine Islands, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Canal Zone) through such agency located in any such dependency as may be hereafter designated by the Federal Reserve Board, instead of through a Federal Reserve Bank; but until an agency has been so designated in any such dependency, persons residing therein may make such applications through any Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Board may from time to time postpone, in respect of any one or more of such dependencies, the date on and after which persons residing therein shall be prohibited from engaging in any of the transactions or making any transfer hereinbefore prohibited without having obtained registration certificates, in case such registration certificates can not be obtained on or before the date hereinbefore specified.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson. The White House,

26 January, 1918.

The following forms were approved by the Federal Reserve Board in connection with the above Executive order:

(Form FE 107. Application for registration certificate.)

The applicant expressly undertakes and agrees, in consideration of the issuance of the certificate applied for, (a) that all books and records relating to any transaction engaged in under authority of such certificate shall be open at all times to inspection by the examiners designated by the Federal Reserve Board; (b) that all reports required under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board; (c) that all transactions engaged in under authority of this certificate will be conducted in accordance with regulations now or hereafter made by the Secretary of the Treesury or by the Federal mathematical and the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treesury or by the Federal mathematical and the Secretary of the Secretary

It is expressly represented to the Federal Reserve Board that the

business engaged in by the applicant is;

that no enemy or ally of enemy and no subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of enemy has any interest directly or indirectly in the business of the applicant except as shown on statement accompanying and forming part of this application, marked Exhibit A.

To the FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, Washington, D. C. Note.—Exhibit A should consist of a copy of report, if any, made to the Alien Property Custodian in compliance with the provisions of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, with such additional information as the circumstances may require.

RECOMMENDATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

The foregoing application has been examined and it is recommended that the certificate applied for be{granted. refused.

(Form FE 108. Registration certificate, Class A.)

is entitled to engage in the business of: (1) Buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange; (2) buying, selling, or dealing in securities for foreign correspondents; and (3) buying, selling, or dealing in securities through foreign correspondents; and is entitled to (4) carry accounts of securities for foreign correspondents; and to (5) carry accounts or securities with foreign correspondents. All such transactions shall be subject to all applicable provisions of law and to such Executive orders of the President and administrative regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board as have been or may hereafter be issued.

This certificate does *not* entitle the holder to engage in any transaction which involves or may involve directly or indirectly trading with an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States, and is subject to revocation at any time by order of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Issued under authority of Executive order of the President, dated January 26, 1918, made by virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, known as the Espionage Act, and the act approved October 6, 1917, known as the Trading-withthe-Enemy Act.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD,

Countersignature:

(Form FE 109. Registration certificate, class B.)

This is to certify that of is entitled to (1) carry accounts or securities with foreign correspondents, and to engage in the business of (2) buying, selling, or dealing in securities through foreign correspondents.

All such transactions shall be subject to all applicable provisions of law and to such Executive orders of the President and administrative regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board as have been or may hereafter be issued.

This certificate does not entitle the holder to engage in the business of (a) buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange; or of (b) buying, selling, or dealing in securities for foreign correspondents. or to (c) carry accounts or securities for foreign correspondents.

This certificate does*not* entitle the holder to engage in any transaction which involves or may involve directly or indirectly trading with an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States and is subject to revocation at any time by order of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Issued under authority of Executive order of the President, dated January 26, 1918, made by virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of Congresss approved June 15, 1917, known as the espionage act, and the act approved October 6, 1917, known as the trading-withthe-enemy act.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD,

Ву

Governor.

Countersigned:

........

(Form FE 110. Registration certificate, class C.)

All such transactions shall be subject to all applicable provisions of law and to such Executive orders of the President and administrative regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board as have been or may hereafter be issued.

This certificate does not entitle the holder to engage in the business of (a) buying, selling, or dealing in foreign exchange; or of (b) buying, selling, or dealing in securities through foreign correspondents; or to (c) carry accounts or securities with foreign correspondents.

This certificate does *not* entitle the holder to engage in any transaction which involves or may involve directly or indirectly trading with an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States, and is subject to revocation at any time by order of the Secretary of the Treasury or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Issued under authority of Executive order of the President, dated January 26, 1918, made by virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, known as the espionage act and the act approved October 6, 1917, known as the trading-withthe-enemy act.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, ByGovernor.

(Form FE 113. Declaration of noninterest of enemies to be filed by foreign correspondents or persons acting for foreign correspondents.)

.....

From actual personal knowledge, or in reliance upon declarations or affidavits furnished the undersigned by the parties in interest, I/we do hereby expressly declare that no enemy or ally of enemy of the United States is directly or indirectly interested in the transaction described below; that the property or evidence of indebtedness involved therein is not and has not been owned by, or held for the account of an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States since, 1918; that such property or evidence of indebtedness has not been purchased by the present owner from an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States or from any person acting for or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States since February 3, 1917, and that the funds derived from the transactions described herein will not be made available for the use of an enemy or ally of enemy of the United States. The words "enemy" and "ally of enemy" are herein used as now or hereafter defined by the laws of the United States, or by proclamation of the President of the United States.

NOTE.—If the transaction is engaged in by a corporation the foregoing declaration must be executed by a duly authorized officer.

Transaction referred to in and made a part of the foregoing declaration.

| Date. | Property or evi- dence of indebted- ness in- volved. | Nature of transaction; i. e., sale, hypotheca- tion, deliv- ery for safekceping, or collection of maturing obligations. | purchaser, lender, person to whom de- livery is mede or | Foreign cor- respondent, for whose account or in whose be- helf person making declaration is acting. | Amount. |
|-------|---|--|--|--|---------|
| | | | | | |

Trading With the Enemy.

The following statements for the press were issued by the War Trade Board on January 26:

PROTESTS OF "ENEMY" PAPER.

The War Trade Board has authorized all persons in the United States holding notes, checks, or drafts, upon which an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" appears, or the handling of which involves in any way trading with, or for, or on behalf of, an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," to perform such acts as may be neces-sary to perfect their rights against those second arily light on such acts a backs or secondarily liable on such notes, checks, or drafts, in the event that acceptance or payment on such drafts or checks, or payment on such notes is refused: Provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to legalize the presentation of any drafts, checks, or notes, for acceptance or payment, or the receipt of payment on any drafts, checks, or notes, upon which an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" ap-pears, or where such presentation would involve trading with, or for, or on behalf of, an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," without a license from the War Trade Board.

PAYMENT OF UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE FEES ON "ENEMY" OWNED PATENTS.

The War Trade Board has authorized the payment of United States Patent Office fees requisite for the filing, prosecution, registra-tion, and preservation of patents, trade-marks, prints, labels, or copyrights, of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," by any person within the United States, where such person is the holder of a power of attorney granted by such "enemy" or "ally of enemy:" Provided, how-ever, that when such fees are to be paid from the funds of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" in the United States, such payment shall be made subject to the approval of the Alien Property Custodian.

COUPONS FOR FOREIGN OWNERS DUE PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1918.

The War Trade Board has authorized banks and others having coupons to collect, which were due prior to January 1, 1918, for foreign individuals, firms, corporations, or others, to Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the make such collection without obtaining licenses | United States, and obtain therefor deliveries

from the War Trade Board or authority from the Federal Reserve Board: Provided, however, that any funds so received, which the collecting agency has reason to believe are the property of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or will be used for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," must be held in separate account under notice to the Alien Property Custodian.

Sale of War Savings Certificates.

The Treasury Department, in a circular dated January 2, 1918, has furnished information regarding a method of obtaining warsavings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps for cash, which may be used as an alternative to the method heretofore provided. The circular in question is as follows:

[1917. Department Circular No. 96. War-Savings Circular No. 3. Loans and Currency.]

As an alternative to the method provided in Treasury Department Circular No. 95, any agent for the sale of war-savings certificates, war-savings certificate stamps, and United States thrift stamps (as well as individuals, partnerships, corporations, and the duly au-thorized representatives of labor, fraternal, and other associations, even though not previously appointed agents) may obtain from a Federal Reserve Bank, for sale to the public, warsavings certificate stamps in excess of \$1,000 (maturity value), and also United States thrift stamps, with an adequate supply of war-savings certificates and thrift cards, upon the conditions stated below.

Anyone desiring to obtain war-savings cer-tificate stamps and United States thrift stamps as provided in this circular must execute and deliver to a Federal Reserve Bank an application on Form No. 1025, hereto attached (copies of which may be had from any Federal Reserve Bank).

Such application must bear the recommendation of a Federal director of war-savings, a State director of war-savings, or of some other person acceptable to such Federal Reserve Upon approval of such application by Bank. such Federal Reserve Bank the applicant may, from time to time, deposit cash with such of war-savings certificate stamps at the current cost price thereof during the month in which such stamps shall be obtained, as stated thereon, and United States thrift stamps at 25 cents each. Upon delivery of any such stamps the applicant becomes a cash agent of the second class.

The aggregate amount of war-savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps obtained by any such agent less amounts reported as sold by such agent shall not exceed the aggregate amount stated in the application of such agent. Such application may, however, be amended, with the approval of such Federal Reserve Bank, so as to include such additional amount of war-savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps as such agent may desire to obtain.

Each cash agent of the second class, whenever from time to time required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall render a report to such Federal Reserve Bank, substantially in Form No. 1026, hereto attached (copies of which may be had from such Federal Reserve Bank), of the number of war-savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps obtained from such Federal Reserve Bank theretofore sold by such agent.

Any cash agent of the second class who shall have complied with the terms of such agency may at any time surrender such agency and redeliver to such Federal Reserve Bank, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, (1) all unsold war-savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps and (2) all unissued war-savings certificates and thrift cards obtained by such agent from such Federal Reserve Bank.

Any cash agent of the second class whose agency shall have been terminated shall thereupon, and each cash agent of the second class shall in any event, on or before December 31, 1918, redeliver to such Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, (1) all unsold war-savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps and (2) all unissued war-savings certificates and thrift cards obtained by such agent from such Federal Reserve Bank.

Upon any redelivery of stamps, as provided, in either of the two preceding paragraphs, such Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, shall return to such agent the amount deposited with such Federal Re-

serve Bank by such agent for each war-savings certificate stamp redelivered and 25 cents for each United States thrift stamp redelivered. In determining the amount deposited with such Federal Reserve Bank by any cash agent of the second class for war-savings certificate stamps so redelivered, sales shall be deemed to have been made by such agent in the order in which deliveries of such stamps may have been obtained by such agent, so that earlier sales shall be deemed to have been made out of earlier deliveries.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to withdraw this circular, or to amend from time to time any of the provisions hereof, and to terminate any agency created hereunder.

[Form 1025.]

APPLICATION.

TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF, As Fiscal Agent of the United States:

The undersigned hereby agrees-

(a) To sell war-savings certificate stamps, obtained by the undersigned, for cash only and at the current cost price stated thereon;

(b) To sell United States thrift stamps for cash only and at 25 cents each;

(c) To endeavor to sell such stamps as promptly as possible; and

(d) Faithfully to perform all other obligations of an agent of the second class, as herein and in said circulars provided or as provided in any supplemental or amendatory regulations.

supplemental or amendatory regulations. Upon delivery to the undersigned of any war-savings certificate stamps or United States thrift stamps desired to be obtained hereunder, the agreement contained in this application shall become binding upon the undersigned, who shall thereupon become a cash agent of the second class.

Dated, 1918.

Signature in full

.....

(Authorized signature required.)

| Address, number and street | |
|---|-------|
| City or town | |
| County | |
| State | |
| Application recommended by | 1918. |
| Application approved by Federal Reserve Bank of | 1918. |
| by | |

[Form 1026.]

REPORT OF SALES OF WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATE STAMPS AND UNITED STATES THRIFT STAMPS.

Dated, 1918.

The undersigned hereby renders the following report of sales of warsavings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps obtained by the undersigned from such Federal Reserve Bank:

| | War-sav- ings cer- tificate stamps. | United States thrift stamps. |
|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|
| *Sales to | | |
| | | |

* NOTE .- Agents should fill in date to which they are able conveniently to make report of sales unless some specific date is required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(If additional stamps are desired to replace stamps sold, the following requisition should be filled in.)

REQUISITION FOR STAMPS.

The application filed by the undersigned states that the undersigned desires to obtain war-savings certificate stamps and thrift stamps to an amount not in excess of.. \$...... War-savings certificate stamps (obtained, but not now nor heretofore reported sold), at Thrift stamps (obtained, but not now nor heretofore reported sold), at 25 cents each Total..... Difference (being aggregate amount of such stamps presently obtainable upon deposit of cash)..... Against which the undersigned desires to obtain, upon deposit of cash therefor, as provided in Treasury Department Circular No. 96: War-savings certificate stamps, at \$.....each.. \$..... Thrift stamps, at 25 cents each..... Total.....

(Name of agent.) Ву (Official signature required.) (Address.)

New National Bank Charters and Capital Increases.

In a statement issued on January 19 the Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following summary of the operations of the year 1917 respecting membership in the national bank system:

Charters applied for.—During the calendar year 1917 this office received 291 applications for charters for new national banks with capital of \$19,895,000, as compared with 248 applica- | 16,993 defaults for \$196,212,256. In 1915 the

37528-18-4

tions received during the year 1916 with capital of \$12,525,000.

Charters granted.—During the year 1917, 194 charters were granted, capital of \$12,085,000. Fifty-seven of these banks with capital of \$3,205,000 were conversions of State banks or reorganizations of State and private banks. This compares with 122 charters granted during the year 1916 with capital of \$6,890,000, 48 of which, with capital of \$3,080,000, were conversions of State banks or reorganizations of State and private banks.

Capital increases .- In 1917, 175 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of \$22,934,990, against 92 banks increasing their capital by \$14,785,000 during 1916.

Capital reductions.-Thirteen banks reduced their capital by \$750,800 during 1917, against 18 banks reducing their capital \$915,000 the previous year.

Liquidations.—Seventy-four national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during the year 1917, their aggregate capital being \$6,522,500, as compared with 102 such banks liquidating during 1916, with an aggre-gate capital of \$9,233,000.

Liquidations for consolidation with national banks.-During 1917, 25 national banks with a capital of \$5,370,000 liquidated and were consolidated with other national banks, while during the previous year the liquidations of this class were 38 banks with capital of \$8,525,000.

Charters refused.-During 1917 the Comptroller of the Currency refused 31 applications for charters for new national banks. During the year 1916 charters were refused for 17 new national banks.

Receivers appointed.—During the year 1917 receivers were appointed for 4 national banks with an aggregate capital of \$1,125,000 (exclusive of 1 bank, which was closed during the year but subsequently restored to solvency and reopened). During the previous year there were 8 such receiverships, the aggregate capital being \$480,000.

Business Failures During 1917.

Numbering 13,855 and involving \$182,441,-371, commercial failures in the United States during 1917, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., disclosed substantial reduction from the mortality of the previous year, when there were number of insolvencies was 22,156, the largest on record, and the amount was \$302,286,148, while in 1914 there were 18,280 business reverses for the exceptional sum of \$357,908,859. The 1917 returns, in fact, make the best numerical exhibit since 1911, and it is necessary to go back to 1909 to find a smaller indebtedness.

Without exception, fewer failures occurred last year than in 1916 in all of the 12 Federal Reserve districts, and only in the first, second, seventh, and twelfth districts was there any increase in the liabilities. Aside from the ninth district, where there was a decrease of 27 defaults, or 5 per cent, the numerical reductions were of considerable size in every instance, and the showing in this respect was especially good in the sixth, third, tenth, fifth, eleventh, and eighth districts. The expansion in the indebtedness, owing to a few insolvencies of unusual magnitude, was particularly large in the second and first districts, and it was about \$1,800,000 in the twelfth district; but these increases were more than offset by the contraction elsewhere, the falling off in the sixth district alone exceeding \$9,000,000.

The number of commercial failures last year and the preceding year, with the amount of liabilities, in each Federal Reserve district is compared below:

| | Number. | | Liabilities. | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Districts. | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | |
| First Second. Third. Fourth Fitth Sixth. Beventh. Eighth Ninth Tenth Eleventh. Eleventh. Tweith | 1,470 2,501 709 1,109 821 1,098 1,859 818 513 579 674 1,704 | 1, 6392, 8439741, 2781, 0961, 7072, 1741, 0428028702, 028 | \$20, 242, 563 52, 663, 148 10, 550, 112 15, 749, 017 8, 828, 605 12, 689, 216 23, 039, 812 6, 575, 107 3, 419, 516 4, 839, 113 4, 490, 452 19, 380, 210 | \$15, 304, 555 46, 507, 166 11, 032, 598 17, 683, 788 12, 428, 788 12, 428, 788 12, 428, 788 12, 428, 789 8, 808, 513 4, 724, 399 8, 808, 637 8, 571, 775 17, 587, 781 | |
| United States | 13, 855 | 16,993 | 182, 441, 371 | 196, 212, 256 | |

Commercial failures, year 1917.

In the following table commercial failures in the United States are shown by the three lead-

commercial, the latter including agents and brokers:

| | Manu | ifacturing. | Trading. | | ring. Trading. Brokers a agents. | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Districts. | Num- ber. | Liabilities. | Num- ber. | Liabilities. | Num- ber. | Liabilities. | |
| First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Seventh. Eighth. Ninth. Tenth. Eleventh. Twelfth. | 612 935 212 295 173 154 532 127 69 111 60 411 | 3, 219, 474 3, 738, 856 10, 832, 058 2, 221, 562 579, 135 | 762 1,383 467 760 626 906 1,209 658 429 439 599 1,192 | \$5,919,628 15,042,779 3,507,862 4,626,294 5,361,386 7,417,789 8,845,204 3,594,751 2,742,869 2,628,074 3,685,075 6,744,958 | 96 183 30 54 22 38 118 33 15 29 15 101 | \$1, 801, 769 11, 963, 599 777, 770 2, 943, 894 247, 745 1, 532, 571 3, 362, 050 768, 794 97, 512 439, 360 402, 463 8, 453, 648 | |
| U.S | 3,691 | 79, 543, 507 | 9,430 | 70, 116, 669 | 734 | 32, 781, 195 | |

Strictly financial failures, which in the returns tabulated for this report are separated from commercial defaults, numbered 42 in the United States last year, as against 50 the preceding year, with liabilities of \$18,451,964, as compared with \$10,396,779 in 1916. The figures for each of the Federal Reserve districts are printed below:

Banking failures for 1917.

| | Nun | ıber. | Liabilities. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Districts. | 1917 | 1916 | 1917 | 1916 | | |
| First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Seventh. Eighth. Ninth. Tenth. | 1 2 2 14 6 3 | 2 1 6 2 16 9 4 | \$13,025 1,510,000 290,000 4,657,000 7,992,000 565,000 183,700 | \$175,000 1,200,000 100,000 972,601 480,000 3,489,178 1,311,000 965,000 65,000 | | |
| Eleventh Twelfth | 3 5 | 6 1 | 425,000 2,816,239 | 1,489,000 150,000 | | |
| United States | 42 | 50 | 18,451,964 | 10,396,779 | | |

Growth of Resources of National Banks.

According to a statement of the Comptroller of the Currency issued on January 9, the reports of the 7,656 national banks as of November 20, 1917, the compilation of which has just been completed, show total resources of 18,553 million dollars. This is an increase ing classes: Manufacturing, trading, and other over the figures of November 17, 1916, of 3,033

million dollars, and an increase over September 11, 1917-the greatest which had been reported up to that time-of 2,009 million dollars. These resources exceed by more than 500 million dollars the total resources of all State banks (doing a commercial business), all private banks, and all trust companies in the United States as of June 20, 1917—the latest date for which State bank returns have been compiled—including also the total resources at that time of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

Total deposits on November 20, 1917, amounted to 14,798 million dollars. This was an increase over November 17, 1916, of 2,309 million dollars, and an increase as compared with September 11, 1917, of 1,564 million dollars. Of the 1,564 millions increase in deposits since September 11, 1917, 641 millions was with the national banks of the central reserve cities; 446 millions with the national banks in other reserve cities, and 477 millions with the country banks.

The only States whose banks showed no increase between the September and November calls were Maine, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska. The State in which banks outside the reserve cities showed the largest increase was Texas, whose increase was 83 million dollars. The next largest increase was in Oklahoma, of 45 million dollars. The country banks in New York State increased 40 million dollars. The next largest increases were in New Jersey and North Carolina of 22 millions each, followed by Arkansas with 19 millions; South Carolina and California with 18 millions each, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with 17 millions each. These figures indicate that the growth in deposits in our national banks is wide and general, and not confined to any particular section or locality.

Loans and discounts on November 20, 1917, amounted to 9,535 million dollars. This was an increase of 1,189 million dollars as compared with November 17 the previous year, and an increase as compared with September 11, 1917, of 480 million dollars. The proportion of loans and discounts to total deposits on November States Government bonds held on deposit as

20, 1917, was only 64.43 per cent, as against the proportion of loans and discounts to deposits on November 17, 1916, of 66.83 per cent, and as compared with 68.42 per cent on September 11, 1917.

Cash in vaults and due from Federal Reserve Banks, including items in process of collection on November 20, 1917, amounted to 1,759 million dollars, as compared with 1,507 million dollars on November 17, 1916, and as compared with 1,666 millions on September 11, 1917.

United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, including Liberty bonds held by national banks November 20, 1917, amounted to 2,354 million dollars, an increase as compared with November 17, 1916, of 1,629 million dollars, and an increase as compared with September 11, 1917, of 1,195 million dollars. The increase was very largely represented by Government short-term certificates of indebtedness, a large proportion of which has been paid off since November 20, 1917.

Bills payable and rediscounts November 20, 1917, amounted to 600 million dollars, an increase over November 17, 1916, of 526 million dollars, and an increase over September 11, 1917, of 314 million dollars. This increase is mainly explained by temporary loans made with Federal Reserve Banks in connection with the second Liberty loan, which since November 20 have been largely paid.

Bonds, securities, etc., other than Government bonds amounted November 20, 1917, to 1,906 million dollars, an increase since November 17, 1916, of 196 million dollars, and an increase over September 11, 1917, of 43 million dollars.

Capital, surplus, and undivided profits on November 20, 1917, amounted to 2,236 million dollars, an increase over November 17, 1916, of 93 million dollars.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in a statement issued on January 21, said that during the nine months ending December 31, 1917, United security for circulating notes of national banks increased by \$19,054,890.

Since March 31, 1917, the amount of bonds deposited has shown a steady increase each month, rising from \$664,526,370 on the date mentioned to \$683,581,260 at the close of the year.

New National Bank Charters.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number of national banks and the capital of national banks during the period from December 29, 1917, to January 25, 1918, inclusive:

| Banks. | |
|--|-------------|
| New charters issued to 13 | |
| With capital of | \$650,000 |
| Increase of capital approved for 24 | |
| With new capital of | 2 670 000 |
| with now capital officer officer officer | 2, 010, 000 |
| | |
| Aggregate number of new charters and | |
| banks increasing capital | |
| With aggregate of new capital authorized | 3, 320, 000 |
| | |
| Number of banks liquidating (other than | |
| those consolidating with other national | |
| | |
| Daa------------- | 010 000 |
| Capital of same banks | 310,000 |
| Number of banks reducing capital 1 | 1 |
| Reduction of capital | 25,000 |
| Total number of banks going into liquida- | |
| tion or reducing capital (other than those | |
| consolidating with other national banks). 9 | |
| Aggregate capital reduction | 335,000 |
| Aggregate capital reduction | 335,000 |
| | |
| The foregoing statement shows the aggregate of | |
| increased capital for the period of the banks | |
| embraced in statement was | 3 320 000 |
| Against this there was a reduction of capital | 0,020,000 |
| | |
| owing to liquidations (other than for con- | ļ |
| solidation with other national banks) and | • |
| reductions of capital of | 335,000 |
| - | |
| Net increase | 2, 985, 000 |
| | -,, |
| | |

State Banks and Trust Companies Admitted.

The following list shows the State institutions which have been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve system up to and including January 31, 1918. Two hundred and

ninety-six State institutions are now members of the system, having a total capital of \$232,609,800, total surplus of \$312,154,446, and total resources of \$5,036,051,076.

| | Capital. | Surplus. | Total re- sources. |
|--|--|---|---|
| Alabama: Birmingham—American Trust & Savings Bank Eufaula—Bank of Eufaula Marion—Marion Central Bank | \$500,000 100,000 50,000 | \$250,000 14,000 100,000 | \$5,836,700 378,828 497,661 |
| Montgomery—Sullivan Bank & Trust Co | 250,000 | 25,750 | 605, 58 2 |
| Total | 900,000 | 389,750 | 7,318,771 |
| California: San Fernando—San Fernando Valley Savings Bank Stockton—Farmers & Merchants | 25, 000 640, 000 | 2,500 195,000 | 100,456 4,488,260 |
| Total | 665,000 | 197,500 | 4,588,716 |
| Colorado: | | | 2,000,110 |
| Denver-International Trust Co. | 500,000 | 500,000 | 13, 803, 659 |
| Connecticut: Bridgeport—Bridgeport Trust Co New Haven—Union & New Haven Trust Co | 500,000 | 300,000 | 7,866,545 |
| | 650,000 | 500,000 | 4, 574, 303 |
| Total | 1,150,000 | 800,000 | 12,440,848 |
| Delaware: Wilmington & Wilmington Trust Co Security Trust & Safe De- posit Co | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 13, 141, 081 |
| _ | 600,000 | 700,000 | 5,909,691 |
| Total | 1,600,000 | 1,200,000 | 19,050,780 |
| District of Columbia: Washington—Continental Trust Co | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | 4, 289, 237 |
| Florida: Deland—Volusia County Bank Tampa—Citizens Bank & Trust | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1, 217, 318 |
| Со | 250,000 | 500,000 | 3,550,995 |
| Total | 350,000 | 600,000 | 4, 768, 313 |
| Georgia: Athens—American State Bank Atlanta— | 100,000 | 20,000 | 538,635 |
| Central Bank & Trust Cor- poration. Trust Company of Georgia Brunswick—Brunswick Bank & | 1,000,000 | 300,000 1,000,000 | 9,620,109 3,893,161 |
| Trust Co Savannah— | 100,000 | 72,000 | 1,049,176 |
| Citizens & Southern Bank Savannah Bank & Trust Co. West Point—Citizens Bank | $\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 630,000\\ 50,000\end{array}$ | 1,000,000 570,000 | 18, 537, 851 8, 415, 862 172, 477 |
| Total | 3,880,000 | 2,962,000 | 42, 227, 271 |
| Idaho: Genesee—Genesee Exchange Bank Kimberly—Bank of Kimberly | 25,000 35,000 | 12, 500 10, 250 | 482,091 389,592 |
| Total | 60,000 | 22,750 | 871,683 |
| Illinois: Chicago— Austin State Bank Central Trust Co. of Illinois. Chicago Savings Bank & | 200,000 6,000,000 | 60,000 1,000,000 | 2,668,743 54,074,035 |
| Trust Co. Savings Dala First Trust & Savings Bank Foreman Bros. Banking Co. Harris Trust & SavingsBank Home Bank & Trust Co. Hyde Park State Bank | . 1,500,000 2,000,000 300,000 200,000 | $\begin{array}{c} 200,000\\ 5,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 75,000\\ 50,000\\ 300,000\end{array}$ | |

=

| | Capital. | Surplus. | Total re- sources. | | Capital. | Surplus. | Total re- sources. |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Illinois-Continued. | | | | Louisiana: | | | |
| Chicago—Continued. Mechanics & Traders State Bank | \$200,000 | \$50,000 | \$1,920,040 | Gretna—Jefferson Trust & Sav- ings Bank Iota—Bank of Iota | \$\$30,000 25,000 | \$20,000 | \$402, 332 114, 204 |
| Merchants Loan & Trust Co. Noel State Bank Standard Trust & Savings | 300,000 | 8,000,000 | 109, 517, 884 2, 428, 746 | New Orleans | 2,000,000 1,500,000 | 500,000 2,000,000 | 21, 210, 372 25, 881, 516 |
| Bank State Bank of Chicago Union Trust Co | 1,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 | 500,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 | 38,004,507 37,348,934 | Interstate Trust & Banking Co Metropolitan Bank | 750,000 400,000 | 500,000 200,000 | 9,171,943 4,077,889 |
| Union Trust Co United State Bank of Chicago Cicero—Kirchman State Bank | 200,000 100,000 | 30,000 25,000 | 9,980,043 38,004,507 37,348,934 869,220 613,746 | Total | | 3, 220, 000 | 60, 858, 256 |
| Effingham—Effingham State Bank Elmhurst—Elmhurst State | 50,000 | 10,000 | 721, 719 | Maryland: Baltimore— | | | , . |
| BankState Bank of Evans- | 60,000 | 25,000 | 703,766 | Baltimore Commercial Bank. Baltimore Trust Co Maryland Trust Co | 500,000 | 100,000 2,000,000 | 2,668,945 15,990,745 |
| Joliet— | 150,000 | 200,000 | 4, 142, 457 | Maryland Trust Co Total | | 9 100 000 | 8,974,128 |
| Commercial Trust & Savings Bank | 100,000 | 5,000 | 569,684 | | 2,500,000 | 2,100,000 | 27,633,818 |
| Joliet Trust & Savings Bank. Kewanee–Union State Savings | 100,000 | 25,000 | 766, 311 | Massachusetts: Boston— | | | |
| Bank & Trust Co Martinsville—Martinsville State | 100,000 | 25,000 | 1, 170, 562 | American Trust Co Beacon Trust Co Commonwealth Trust Co. | 1,000,000 | $\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 300,000\\ 7,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ \end{array}$ | 25, 578, 848 18, 200, 452 |
| Bank. Oak Park-Oak Park Trust & | 50,000 | 17,000 | 388,031 | International Trust Co | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 23,933,840 |
| Savings Bank Oak Park-Suburban Trust & Savings Bank | 200,000 100,000 | 50,000 10,000 | 2,687,734 379,251 | Commonwealth Trust Co Commonwealth Trust Co International Trust Co Old Colony Trust Co State Street Trust Co Combidge Co backer Biogeneration | 300,000 6,000,000 1,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 24,001,520 23,933,840 5,787,080 150,784,124 36,288,917 |
| Quincy—State Savings Loan & Trust Co. | 1,000,000 | | 8,092,397 | Campridge-Charles Kiver I fust | 200,000 | 200,000 | 2, 893, 283 |
| Total | 26, 410, 000 | 22, 732, 000 | 436, 446, 508 | Co. Fitchburg—Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co. Holyoke—Hadley Falls Trust Co. | 500,000 500,000 | 250,000 250,000 | 4,935,072 6,283,988 |
| Indiana: Elkhart—St. Joseph Valley Bank Kentland—Discount & Deposit | 100,000 | 50,000 | 2, 484, 247 | Holyoke—Hadley Fails Trust Co. Newton—Newton Trust Co Norwood—Norwood Trust Co Winchester—Winchester Trust | 400,000 200,000 | 400,000 | 4,889,053 2,563,580 |
| Rentiand—Discount & Deposit State Bank. Paoli—Paoli State Bank. Terre Haute—Terre Haute Trust | 70,000 25,000 | 35,000 750 | 549, 592 194, 868 | Vincester-Wincester Trust Co Worcester-Worcester Bank & Trust Co | 100,000 | 25,000 | 731,236 |
| Terre Haute—Terre Haute Trust Co | 350,000 | 200,000 | 6, 468, 674 | Trust Co Total | 1,250,000 | 500,000 | 24, 123, 410 |
| Total | 545,000 | 285, 750 | 9, 697, 381 | Michigan: Adrian— | 14,550,000 | 15,425,000 | 330, 994, 403 |
| Iowa: Brighton-Brighton State Bank. Cedar Falls-Security Trust & Savings Bank. Clinton-Peoples Trust & Sav- | 50,000 | 10,000 | 672, 810 | Adrian State Savings Bank Commercial Savings Bank Lenawee County Savings | 120,000 110,000 | 55,000 30, 000 | 1,975,276 1,139,850 |
| Savings Bank Clinton—Peoples Trust & Sav- | 50,000 | 5,000 | 919, 175 | Bank Albion—Commercial & Savings | 150,000 | 50,000 | 2, 194, 213 |
| Des Moines-Iowa Loan & Trust | 300,000 | 300,000 | 5, 179, 744 | Bank. Ann Arbor-State Savings Bank. Charlotte-Eaton County Sav- ings Bank. | 75,000 150,000 | 40,000 150,000 | 798, 485 2, 976, 07 0 |
| Co Gilman—Citizens Savings Bank. Mason City—Commercial Sav- | 500,000 25,000 | 100,000 11,000 | 7,436,047 383,801 | Charlotte—Eaton County Sav- ings Bank Dearborn—Dearborn State Bank | 100,000 50,000 | 20,000 50,000 | 925, 622 1, 478, 614 |
| Mason City—Commercial Sav- ings Bank Ottumwa—Ottumwa Savings Bank | 100,000 | 14,000 | 1,117,160 | Detroit First State Bank | 500 000 | 150,000 | |
| Sioux City—Bankers Loan & Trust Co. | 100,000 100,000 | 30,000 5,000 | 1,205,090 277,323 | Peninsular State Bank. Peoples State Bank. The Dime Savings Bank. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Detroit Savings Bank. Central Savings Bank. American State Benk | 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 | 8, 275, 489 27, 270, 333 77, 761, 759 32, 769, 194 |
| Sutherland—First Savings Bank. Thompson—State Bank of Thompson | 50,000 30,000 | 8,000 | 320, 201 251, 762 | Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 53, 681, 743 |
| Thompson Vail—Farmers State Bank | 50,000 | 8,000 | 264,040 | Central Savings Bank American State Bank | 3,000,000 750,000 500,000 500,000 | 750,000 100,000 185,130 | 19,524,470 11,962,743 7,243,617 |
| Total | 1,355,000 | 491,000 | 18,027,153 | Flint— Citizens Commercial & Sav- | - | 200,200 | |
| Kansas: Fairview—Fairview State Bank. Fort Scott—Fort Scott State | 30,000 | 15,000 | 291, 985 | ings Bank Union Trust & Savings Bank Industrial Savings Bank | $\begin{array}{c} 150,000\\ 100,000\\ 250,000\\ 50,000\\ 50,000 \end{array}$ | 175,000 135,000 250,000 | 3, 438, 805 3, 848, 355 4, 307, 935 875, 831 571, 986 |
| Bank. Hiawatha—Morrill & Janes Bank Wichita—Southwest State Bank. | 100,000 100,000 | 26,000 50,000 | 748,859 1,143,410 | Fremont-Old State Bank | 50,000 50,000 | 250,000 25,000 15,000 | 875,831 |
| Wichita—Southwest State Bank. Winfield—The State Bank | 200,000 100,000 | 9,000 50,000 | 748,859 1,143,410 1,521,337 1,282,448 | Grand Haven—Grand Haven State Bank | 75,000 | 50,000 | 1,662,949 |
| Total | 530,000 | 150,000 | 4,988,039 | Grand Rapids Grand Rapids Savings Bank Kent State Bank | 400,000 500,000 | 3 50,000 500,000 | 8, 479, 169 9, 419, 740 |
| Kentucky: Louisville—German Insurance | 050 000 | E00 000 | 7 207 494 | Hart—Oceana County Savings Bank | 40,000 | 13,0 00 | 9,419,740 427,901 |
| Bank Maysville—First Standard Bank | 250,000 | 500,000 | 7,307,484 | Highland Park—Highland Park State Bank. | 1,000,000 | 400,000 | 20,976,678 |
| & Trust Co Mount SterlingExchangeBank of Kentucky | 175,000 50,000 | 60,000 25,000 | 1, 418, 794 434, 572 | Hudson-Boles State Savings Bank Jackson | 75,000 | 25,000 | 734, 295 |
| Total | 475,000 | 585,000 | 9, 160, 850 | Central State Bank. Jackson State Savings Bank. | 100,000 100,000 | 26,000 100,000 | 1,062,781 2,037,539 4,388,1 3 0 |
| l l | | | | Union Bank of Jackson | 400,000 | 100,000 | 4, 388, 130 |

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

| finnesota: | \$150,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 100,000 16,195,000 | \$100,000 10,000 20,000 30,000 20,000 5,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 11,579,130 | \$2, 632, 821 545, 282 1, 627, 265 701, 176 699, 175 362, 541 1, 319, 436 556, 346 1, 081, 181 362, 624 476, 786 1, 140, 382 746, 874 324, 551, 462 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Lansing-Lansing State Savings Bank | 50,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 10,000 20,000 30,000 20,000 5,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 545,282 1,627,265 701,176 699,175 362,541 1,319,436 556,346 1,081,181 362,624 476,786 1,140,382 740,874 |
| Lapeer-Lapeer Savings Bank Monroe-B. Dansard & Sons' State Bank Mount Pleasant-Exchange Sav- ings Bank Petersburg-H. C. McLachlin & Co. State Bank Potr Huron-St. Clair County Savings Bank Rochester-Rochester Savings Bank Romeo-Romeo Savings Bank Romeo-Romeo Savings Bank Royal Oak-First Commercial State Bank Sault Ste. Marie-Sault Savings Bank St. Clair-Commercial & Savings Bank Total | 50,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 10,000 20,000 30,000 20,000 5,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 545,282 1,627,265 701,176 699,175 362,541 1,319,436 556,346 1,081,181 362,624 476,786 1,140,382 740,874 |
| State Bank Mount Pleasant—Exchange Sav- ings Bank Niles—Niles City Bank Petersburg—H. C. McLachlin & Co. State Bank Port Huron—St. Clair County Savings Bank Rochester—Rochester Savings Bank Romeo—Romeo Savings Bank. Romeo—Romeo Savings Bank Romeo—Romeo Savings Bank Romeo—Romeo Savings Bank Saugatuck—Fruit Growers State Bank Sault Ste. Marie—Sault Savings Bank St. Clair—Commercial & Savings Bank Total. Minnesota: | 50,000 100,000 25,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 30,000 20,000 5,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 701,176 699,175 362,541 1,319,436 556,346 1,081,181 362,624 476,786 '1,140,382 748,874 |
| ings Bank | 100,000 25,000 50,000 50,000 25,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 20,000 5,000 50,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 699,175 362,541 1,319,436 556,346 1,081,181 362,624 476,786 1,140,382 746,874 |
| Rochester-Rochester Savings Bank. Romeo-Romeo Savings Bank. Royal Oak-First Commercial State Bank. Saugatuck-Fruit Growers State Bank. Sault Sie. Marie-Sault Savings Bank. St. Clair-Commercial & Savings Bank. Total. | 25,000 100,000 50,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 5,000 50,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 362,541 1,319,436 556,346 1,081,181 362,624 476,786 1,140,382 746,874 |
| Rochester-Rochester Savings Bank. Romeo-Romeo Savings Bank. Royal Oak-First Commercial State Bank. Saugatuck-Fruit Growers State Bank. Sault Sie. Marie-Sault Savings Bank. St. Clair-Commercial & Savings Bank. Total. | 100,000 50,000 50,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 50,000 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 1, 319, 436 556, 346 1, 081, 181 362, 624 476, 786 1, 140, 382 746, 874 |
| Bank. Romeo-Romeo Savings Bank. Royal Oak—First Commercial State Bank. Saugatuck—Fruit Growers State Bank. Sault Ste. Marle—Sault Savings Bank. St. Clair—Commercial & Savings Bank. Total. | 50,000 50,000 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 10,000 30,000 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 556, 346 1, 081, 181 362, 624 476, 786 1, 140, 382 746, 874 |
| Royal Oak—First Commercial State Bank | 25,000 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 5,000 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 362,624 476,786 1,140,382 746,874 |
| Saugatuck—Fruit Growers State Bank | 50,000 100,000 50,000 | 10,000 35,000 10,000 | 476, 786 [°] 1, 140, 382 746, 874 |
| Sault Ste. Marie—Sault Savings Bank St. Clair—Commercial & Savings Bank Total | 100,000 50,000 | 35,000 10,000 | [°] 1, 140, 382 746, 874 |
| St. Clair—Commercial & Savings Bank Total finnesota: | 50,000 | 10,000 | 746, 874 |
| Total | | | |
| finnesota: | | 1,010,100 | |
| | | 1 | |
| Minneapolis— Bankers Trust & Savings | | | |
| Bankers Trust & Savings Bank | 1,000,000 | 200,000 | 2, 197, 403 |
| German American Bank St. Anthony Falls Bank | 200,000 | 200,000 60,000 | 2, 197, 403 4, 689, 159 3, 763, 062 612, 406 2, 280, 204 |
| Wells-Dickey Trust Co | 300,000 500,000 | 20,000 | 612,406 |
| St. Anthony Falls Bank Wells-Dickey Trust Co St. Paul-Peoples Bank Spring Valley-Farmers State | 300,000 | 50,000 | |
| Bank Virginia—American Exchange | 25,000 | 5,000 | 149,092 |
| Bank. Winona-Merchants Bank of Winona. | 100,000 100,000 | 30,000 | 1,162,835 |
| Total | 2, 525, 000 | 50,000 615,000 | 2,581,970 |
| lississippi: | | | |
| Summit-Union Bank of Pike | 25,000 | 4,000 | 165, 516 |
| Lissouri: Kansas City— | | | |
| Commerce Trust Co Fidelity Trust Co | 1,000,000 1,000,000 | 750,000 1,000,000 | 32, 897, 159 14, 461, 776 |
| St. Louis- Franklin Bank | 600,000 | 700,000 | |
| German American. German Savings Institution. International Bank of. Lafayette South Side Bank. | 1,000,000 | 700,000 700,000 1,000,000 500,000 | 9,239,685 |
| International Bank of | 500,000 | 500,000 | 6,981,718 |
| Laiayette South Side Bank | 3 000,000 | 400,000 | 12,004,870 |
| Mercantile Trust Co Mississippi Valley Trust Co St. Louis Union Bank | 3,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 30, 414, 523 |
| St. Louis Union Bank. Marshall—Wood & Huston Bank | $\begin{array}{c} 600,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 500,000\\ 800,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 100,000 \end{array}$ | 400,000 6,500,000 3,500,000 2,500,000 150,000 | 8,961,674 9,239,685 19,261,222 6,981,718 12,604,870 40,732,458 30,414,523 44,389,921 1,485,071 |
| Total | 15,000,000 | | 221, 430, 077 |
| fontana: Helena—Conrad Trust & Savings | | | |
| Bank. Hingham—Hingham State Bank | 200,000 | 80,000 | 3,042,678 |
| Onheim-First State Bank | 35,000 25,000 | 5, 0 00 | 335,296 229,183 |
| Bank & Trust Co | 100,000 | 5,000 | 748, 601 |
| Bozeman-Gallatin Trust & Sav- ings Bank | 100,000 | 25,000 | 1,046,919 |
| Total | 460,000 | 115,000 | 5,402,677 |
| Nebraska: | | | |
| Lewellen-Bank of Lewellen Pender-Pender State Bank | 25,000 50,000 | 10,000 3,000 | 250, 820 403, 036 |
| Total | 75,000 | 13,000 | 653,856 |
| New Jersey: Bloomfield—Bloomfield Trust Co | 200,000 | 100,000 | 3,213,787 |
| Camden—Camden Safe Deposit | - | | 1 |
| & Trust Co Montelair—Bank of Montelair Passaic— | 500,000 100,000 | 800,000 80,000 | 10, 352, 726 2, 799, 827 |
| Passaic Trust & Safe Deposit Co Peoples Bank & Trust Co | 200,000 200,000 | 100,000 300,000 | 7, 130, 181 6, 825, 277 |

| | Canital | Sumblue | Total re- |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Capital. | Surplus. | sources. |
| New Jersey—Continued. Plainfield—Plainfield Trust Co | \$300,000 | \$200,000 | \$8 740 434 |
| Rahway—Rahway Trust Co Westfield—Peoples Bank & Trust | 100,000 | 25,000 | \$8, 749, 434 398, 277 |
| Co. Hoboken—Hudson Trust Co. of | 100,000 | 80,000 | 2,005,718 |
| West Hoboken | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 21,466,091 |
| Total | 2,700,000 | 2,685,000 | 62,941,318 |
| ew York: Batavia—The Bank of Genesee Brooklyn— | 100,000 | 100,000 | 1,151,907 |
| Brooklyn Trust Co Franklin Trust Co | 1,500,000 | 2,898,481 1,000,000 | 40, 270, 926 24, 823, 842 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co | 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 | 300,000 | 10,031,812 |
| Peoples Trust Co Buffalo- Buffalo Trust Co | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 29,443,301 |
| Buffalo Trust Co Citizens Commercial Trust | 500,000 1,250,000 | 500,000 1,250,000 | 9, 624, 217 18, 196, 063 |
| Co New York— | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 10,100,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 11,250,000 | 11,250,000 | 327,011,784 |
| Bank of America Broadway Trust Co | 1,500,000 1,500,000 | 6,000,000 750,000 | 60,903,035 34,726,703 |
| Central Trust Co | 5,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 209.953.374 |
| Columbia Trust Co Corn Exchange Bank | 5,000,000 3,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 124, 186, 774 153, 989, 100 |
| Equitable Trust Co | 6,000,000 | 6,991,165 10,500,000 | 230, 210, 148 |
| Fidelity Trust Co German American Bank | 1,000,000 750,000 | 1,000,000 250,000 | 13,965,140 |
| Commonia Domb of the City of | | 600,000 | 8,404,825 8,731,766 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 010,000,000 |
| Manhattan Co. Mercantile Trust & Deposit | 2,050,000 | 4,500,000 | 16, 675, 933 82, 094, 144 |
| Co | 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 | 500,000 1,000,000 | 8, 593, 786 28, 801, 800 63, 853, 782 90, 773, 776 13, 907, 577 11, 359, 362 87, 043, 831 93, 377, 696 6, 675, 523 |
| Metropolitan Trust Co | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 28,801,800 |
| Co. Metropolitan Bank. Metropolitan Trust Co. New York Trust Co. | 3,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 90, 773, 776 |
| Pacific Bank Scandinavian Trust Co | 3,000,000 500,000 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 13,907,579 |
| Union Trust Co | 3,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 87.043.83 |
| U.S. Mortgage & Trust Co W.R. Grace & Co.'s Bank | 2,000,000 | 4.000.000 | 93, 377, 698 |
| United States Trust Co | 500,000 2,000,000 | 500,000 12,000,000 | 6,675,523 77,455,087 |
| Ogdensburgh—St. Lawrence Trust Co | 100,000 | 25,000 | 823, 362 |
| Utica Citizens Trust Co | 500,000 | 400,000 | 10.641.931 |
| Citizens Trust Co Oneida County Trust Co Utica Trust & Deposit Co | 250,000 | 250,000 | 10,641,931 2,428,740 |
| Utica Trust & Deposit Co Watertown-Northern N e w York Trust Co | 400,000 400,000 | 200,000 400,000 | 11,850,975 |
| Oneida-Madison County Trust | | 94,870 | |
| Rome—Rome Trust Co Elmira—Chemung Canal Trust | 164,100 300,000 | 60,000 | 2,224,326 3,627,406 |
| Co. | 600,000 | 400,000 | 7,301,858 7,442,110 |
| Co Syracuse—City Bank Gloversville—Trust Co. of Fulton | 500,000 | 148,000 | |
| Ounty | 200,000 | 100,000 134,967,516 | 527,339 2 558 781 41 |
| North Carolina: | | | |
| New Bern-New Bern Banking & Trust Co | 100,000 | | 738, 684 |
| North Dakota: Enderlin—Enderlin State Bank | 50,000 | 10,000 | 395, 259 |
| Fargo-Northern Savings Bank | 100,000 | 15,000 | 1,460,424 282,08 |
| Hettinger—Hettinger State Bank Williston—Bank of Williston | 25,000 50,000 | 3,500 | 282,089 113,071 |
| Total | 225,000 | 28,500 | 2,250,843 |
| Oh io: | | ana <u>i</u> sa a | |
| Cleveland | | | |
| Citizens Savings & Trust Co | 4,000,000 2,500,000 | 4,000,000 2,500,000 | 74,532,631 |
| Claveland Truet Co | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 52,731,350 |
| Cleveland Trust Co | 0,000,000 | | |
| Cleveland Trust Co Guardian Savings & Trust Co Columbus—Citizens Trust & | mac | 150,000 | 5,271,82 |
| Cleveland Trust Co Guardian Savings & Trust Co Columbus—Citizens Trust & Savings Bank Hillsboro—Hillsboro Bank & | 700,000 | | |
| Cleveland Trust Co Guardian Savings & Trust Co Columbus—Citizens Trust & Savings Bank Hillsboro—Hillsboro Bank & Savings Co Massillon—Ohio Banking & | 50,000 | 12,000 | 551,959 |
| Cleveland Trust Co Guardian Savings & Trust Co Columbus—Citizens Trust & Savings Bank. Hillsboro—Hillsboro Bank & Savings Co | | | 551, 95 1, 307, 03 2, 655, 41 |

| | | | | 1 |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------|
| | Capital. | Surplus. | Total re- sources. | - |
| Ohjo-Continued. | | | | Ī |
| Toledo-Guardian Trust & Sav- | \$200,000 | \$200,000 | \$4, 224, 961 | |
| Youngstown—City Trust & Sav- ings Bank | 200,000 | | 4,752,034 | |
| Total | | 150,000 | | |
| | <u> </u> | 10,224,500 | 202,862,783 | 7 |
| Oregon: Enterprise-Enterprise State | | | 010 007 | |
| Bank. Hood River—Butler Banking Co. North Portland—Live Stock | 50,000 100,000 | 10,000 20,000 | 259,637 909,708 | |
| State Bank Portland—Ladd & Tilton Bank | 100,000 1,000,000 | 10,000 1,000,000 | 872, 846 21, 427, 913 | ; |
| Total | 1,250,000 | 1,040,000 | 23, 470, 104 | |
| Pennsylvania: Erie-Security Savings & Trust | | | | |
| Co Lykens-Miners DepositBank | 200,000 50,000 | 300,000 110,000 | 3, 989, 335 679, 897 | |
| New Castle—Lawrence Savings & Trust Co | 300,000 | 300,000 | 3,183,907 | |
| Philadelphia— Commercial Trust Co | 1,000,000 | 1,750,000 7,500,000 | 24,796,108 61,172,461 | |
| Girard Trust Co. Philadelphia Trust Co. | 1,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 61,172,461 26,160,684 | |
| Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annui- | | | | |
| ties Fidelity Trust Co Pittsburgh— | 2,000,000 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 16,000,000 | 43,602,088 62,640,331 | |
| Pittsburgh Trust Co | 2,000,000 1,500,000 | $1,000,000 \\34,500,000 \\200,000$ | 21,067,764 | |
| Union Trust Co Oakland Savings & Trust Co. | 200,000 | 200,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,067,764\\ 137,516,868\\ 4,185,658\\ 20,204,199 \end{array}$ | |
| Colonial Trust Co Wilkes-Barre—The Dime De- posit Bank | 2,600,000 | 2,600,000 | 1 | ۲ |
| | 200,000 | 150,000 | 1,954,742 | ` |
| Total | 18,550,000 | 73, 410, 000 | 411, 144, 042 | Į |
| Rhode Island: Providence—Industrial Trust Co | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 71, 783, 303 | |
| South Carolina: Cheraw-Merchants & Farmers | | | | 1 |
| Cheraw—Merchants & Farmers Bank. Hartsville—Bank of Hartsville | 100,000 | 3,000 50,000 | 338,007 394,626 368,325 | |
| Westminster—Westminster | 100,000 | 19,400 | | |
| Bank. Woodruff—Bank of Woodruff | 100,000 40,700 | 25,000 10,500 | 453, 433 256, 874 | |
| Total | 390,700 | 107,900 | 1,811,265 | |
| South Dakota: | | | | - |
| Sioux Falls—Sioux Falls Savings Bank Tennessee: | 200,000 | 23,000 | 3, 852, 236 | |
| Memphis—Union & Planters Bank & Trust Co | 1,400,000 | 200,000 | 15,307,795 | |
| Texas: Bonham—First State Bank | 100,000 | 14,000 | 543, 354 | 1 |
| Bonham—First State Bank Bremond—First State Bank Cuero—First State Bank & Trust | 50,000 | 25,000 | 232, 823 | (|
| Co. Childress—Farmers & Mechanics | 100,000 | 35,000 | 651, 531 | |
| State Bank Dallas— | 50,000 | 25,000 | 561,737 | 1 |
| Central State Bank First State Bauk | 200,000 250,000 25,000 | 5,000 28,000 25,000 | 1,698,236 3,016,796 2,638,304 | |
| De Kalb—First State Bank Edgewood—Farmers & Mer- | 1 | - | 2,638,304 | ľ |
| | 35,000 | 7,000 | 95,675 158,894 | |
| Hamin—First State Bank. Lubbock—Lubbock State Bank. Memphis—Citizens State Bank. | 25,000 100,000 75,000 | 7,000 1,750 13,000 26,400 | 158,894 837,114 377,603 | |
| Paris-Lamar State Bank & Trust Co. | 150,000 | 12,500 | 1,482,314 120,175 | |
| Trust Co. Savoy—First State Bank Wolfe City—First State Bank | 150,000 25,000 50,000 | 3,500 20,000 | 200,901 | 1 |
| Total | 1,235,000 | 241,150 | 12,650,017 | |
| Virginia: Chase City-Peoples Bank & | | | | |
| Trust Co | 100,000 150,000 | 10,000 20,000 | 173,005 554,154 | 1 |

| | Capital. | Surplus. | Total re- sources. |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Virginia-Continued. | 8 200,000 | | |
| Norfolk-Citizens Bank of Richmond-The Savings Bank | \$600,000 | \$500,000 | \$5,896,002 |
| of | 200,000 | 200,000 | 2, 198, 163 |
| Total | 1,050,000 | 730,000 | 8,821,324 |
| Washington: Bellingham—Northwestern State | | | |
| Bank | 100,000 | 45,000 | 1, 474, 055 |
| Chehalis—Coffman-Dobson Bank & Trust Co. | 150,000 | 100,000 | 1,493,790 |
| & Trust Co. Colfax—First Savings & Trust | 50,000 | 15,000 | 369,711 |
| Co Farmington-Bank of Farming- ton | | | |
| | 25,000 100,000 | 5,000 | 254,214 |
| Hoquiam—Lumbermens Bank La Crosse—First State Bank | 60,000 | 13,000 8,000 | 760, 618 715, 454 |
| North Yakima—Yakima Valley Bank Odessa—Farmers and Merchants | 100,000 | 15,000 | 1, 269, 710 |
| Bank | 25,000 | 2,500 | 247,374 |
| Port Townsend — Merchants Bank | 75,000 | 25,000 | 744,277 |
| Reardan—Farmers State Bank | 25,000 | 7,500 | 639,855 |
| Rosalia—Bank of Rosalia Seattle— | 25,000 | 5,000 | 308, 777 |
| Metropolitan Bank Dexter Horton Trust & Sav- | 200,000 | 100,000 | 3, 559, 260 |
| ings Co Spokane—Spokane & Eastern | 400,000 | 100,000 | 7, 725, 758 |
| TTUSE CO. | 1,000,000 | 200,000 | 20,078,867 |
| Tacoma-Fidelity Trust Co | 500,000 | 300,000 | 6,645,716 |
| Tekoa-Tekoa State Bank Wilbur-State Bank of Wilbur | 30,000 50,000 | 12,000 5,000 | 435,848 919,175 |
| | | | |
| Total | 2,915,000 | 958,000 | 47,642,459 |
| West Virginia: Charleston—The Kanawha Val- | | | |
| ley Bank Graiton-Grafton Banking & | 400,000 | 900,000 | 7, 619, 935 |
| Trust Co | 100,000 | 30,000 | 1, 180, 082 |
| Total | 500,000 | 930,000 | 8,800,017 |
| Wisconsin: | | | |
| Clinton—Citizens Bank Madison—Bank of Wisconsin | 50,000 300,000 | 10,000 60,000 | 478, 360 2, 156, 438 |
| Milwaukee | 900 000 | 9.000 | 1 506 471 |
| Badger StateBank Marshall & Illsley Bank | 200,000 | 2,000 700,000 | 1,506,471 17,405,264 |
| American Exchange Bank | 250,000 | 50,000 | 4,721,622 |
| Total | 1,800,000 | 822,000 | 26, 268, 155 |
| | | 1 | |

War Finance Corporation.

Secretary McAdoo on January 29 called the following measure to the attention of the Congress:

An Act To provide further for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of affording financial assistance, either directly or indirectly, to persons, firms, corporations, and associations whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, in cases where such persons, firms, corporations, or associations shall be unable to procure funds on reasonable or practicable terms from the general public or through the regular banking channels, and for the purpose of regulating and controlling the offering for sale or subscription of securities hereafter issued, and for other purposes in aid of the prosecution of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury, together with four additional persons (who shall be the directors first ap pointed as hereinafter provided) are hereby created a body corporate and politic in deed and in law by the name, style, and title of the "War Finance Corporation" (herein called the "corporation"), and shall have succession for a period of ten years, provided that in no event shall the corporation exercise any of the powers conferred by this act, except such as are incidental to the successful liquidation of its assets and the successful winding up its affairs after six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$500,000,000, all of which shall be subscribed by the United States of America, and such subscription shall, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be subject to call upon the vote of three-fifths of the board of directors of the corporation at such time or times as may be deemed advisable; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000,000, or so much thereof as may be neces. sary, for the purpose of making payment upon such subscription when and as called. Receipts for payments by the United States of America for, or on account of, such stock shall be issued by the corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be evidence of stock ownership.

SEC. 3. The management of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be chairman of the board, and four other persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States. Any director or directors so appointed may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, and vacancies, however arising, may be filled by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the directors so appointed, the person appointed director to fill any such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill. Three members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but there may be established agencies or branch offices in any city or cities of the United States under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of directors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The four directors of the corporation appointed as hereinbefore provided shall devote their entire time to the business of the corporation (except such part of their time, if any, as shall be devoted to other governmental business) and shall receive annual salaries, payable monthly, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States, not, however, exceeding the annual salary of the principal officer of an executive department of the United States. Any director receiving from the United States any salary or compensation for services shall not receive as salary from the corporation any amount which, together with any salary or compensation received from the United States, would make the total amount paid to him by the United States and by the corporation exceed the amount fixed as the annual salary of a director of the corporation, as hereinbefore provided. Of the four directors appointed, as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate two to serve for two years, and two for four years; and thereafter each director so appointed shall serve for a term of four years. No director or officer of the corporation shall continue to be an officer, director, or trustee of any other corporation or member of any firm of bankers; and, before entering upon his duties each director and officer shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement, and shall also take an oath faith fully to discharge the duties of his office. But nothing con. tained in this act or in the Federal Reserve Act shall be construed to prevent the appointment of a member of the Federal Reserve Board or of any other governmental administrative body or of a director of a Federal Reserve Bank as a director of the corporation.

SEC. 6. The corporation shall be empowered and authorized:

(a) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal; to make contracts; to purchase or lease and hold or dispose of such real estate as may be necessary for the prosecution of its business; to sue and be sued; complain and defend in any court of law or equity, including courts of the United States; to appoint, by its board of directors, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as are not otherwise provided for in this act, to define their duties, require bonds of them, and fix the penalties thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents; and to prescribe, amend, and repeal, by its board of directors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by-laws regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed, and prescribing the powers and duties of its officers and agents.

(b) To make advances, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances, (1) to any bank, banker, or trust company, which has made, and which has outstanding, any loan or loans to any person, firm, corporation, or association, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and evidenced by a note or notes, or (2) to any bank, banker, or trust company which has rendered financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to any such person, firm, corporation, or association by the purchase of its bonds or other obligations: Provided, That advances so made by the corporation on the basis of any such loan or loans shall not exceed 75 per cent of the face value thereof: And provided, That any advances so made by the corporation, in cases where such financial assistance shall have been rendered by the purchase of such bonds or other obligations, shall not exceed 75 per cent of the market value of such bonds or other obligations at the time of such advance, as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation: And provided further, That all such advances shall be made upon the promissory note or notes of such bank, banker, or trust company, secured by the notes, bonds, or other obligations, which are the basis of any such advance by the corporation, together with all the securities, if any, which such bank, banker, or trust company may hold as collateral for such notes, bonds, or other obligations. The corporation shall, however, have power to make advances (a) up to 100 per cent of the face value of any such loan or loans made by any such bank, banker, or trust company to any such person, firm, corporation, or association, or (b)up to 100 per cent of the market value at the time of such advances (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation) of such bonds or other obligations by the purchase of which financial assistance shall have been rendered to such person, firm, corporation, or association, provided every such advance shall be secured in the manner described in the preceding part of this paragraph, and in addition thereto by collateral security. to be furnished by the bank, banker, or trust company, of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a market value, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation), equal to at least 25 per cent of the amount advanced by the corporation. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at anv time.

(c) To make advances from time to time, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding 90 days, to any savings bank or other banking institution which receives savings deposits, on the promissory note or notes of the borrowing institution, whenever the corporation shall deem such advances to be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war or important to the public interest: Provided, That such note or notes shall be secured by the pledge of securities of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the market value of which, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation) shall be equal in amount to at least 125 per cent of the amount of such advance; And provided further, That the rate of interest charged on any such advance shall not be less than one per cent in excess of the rate of discount for 90-day com-

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mercial paper prevailing at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrowing institution is located. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

(d) In exceptional cases, to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation, or association, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances, upon such terms, and upon the security of such bonds, notes, or other obligations, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

(e) To subscribe for, acquire and own, buy, sell, and deal in bonds and obligations of the United States to such extent as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(f) To issue and have outstanding at any one time its notes or obligations in an amount aggregating not more than eight times its paid-in capital, such notes or obligations to mature not less than one year nor more than five years from the respective dates of issue, and to bear such rate or rates of interest, and may be redeemable before maturity at the option of the corporation as may be determined by the board of directors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or obligations shall have a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the corporation, and the corporation shall not at any time mortgage or pledge any of its assets. Such notes or obligations may be issued at par in payment of any advances authorized by this act, or, for any of the purposes of this act, may be offered for sale publicly or to any individual, firm, or corporation at such price or prices as the board of directors may determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or obligations may be dealt in by Federal reserve banks in the same manner and to the same extent as bonds or notes of the United States not bearing the circulation privilege, and Federal reserve banks shall be authorized, subject to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, to rediscount and purchase paper secured by such notes or obligations in the same manner and to the same extent, and at the same rate or at such higher rate as the Federal Reserve Board may approve, as they may purchase or rediscount paper, secured by such bonds or notes of the United States, under authority of the Federal Reserve Act. Any Federal reserve bank acquiring by purchase or rediscount such paper secured by the notes or obligations of the corporation may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, use such paper so acquired for any purpose for which it is authorized to use paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States: Provided, however, That whenever Federal reserve notes are issued against the security of such paper the Federal Reserve Board may make a special interest charge on such notes, which, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, need not be applicable to other Federal reserve notes which may from time to time be issued and outstanding. All provisions of law not inconsistent herewith, in respect to the purchase or rediscount by any Federal Reserve Bank of paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States and in respect to Federal reserve notes issued against the security of such paper, shall extend, in so far as applicable, to the purchase or rediscount of paper secured by the notes or obligations of the corporation and to the Federal reserve notes issued against the security of such paper. Nothing done or omitted by the corporation hereunder shall be construed as carrying the approval of the corporation or of the United States of the legality, validity, worth, or security of any securities.

(g) To exercise by its board of directors, and its duly authorized officers or agents, all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That the powers specifically enumerated herein shall be deemed additional to, and not in limitation of, any implied powers granted by this act: *And provided further*, That it shall not exercise any of those powers or perform any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the President of the United States to commence business under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, and providing for the public security and defense, through the restriction of unnecessary capital expenditures, the corporation may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, investigate and license, or refuse to license, the sale, or offering for sale or for subscription, of securities, as hereinafter provided. No person, firm, corporation, or association shall sell, or offer for sale, or for subscription, any issue, or any part of any issue, of securities hereafter issued, the par or face value of which shall be in excess of \$100,000, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, nor, when required by such rules and regulations, except as permitted by licenses granted by the corporation. The corporation shall, however, grant licenses for any such sale, or any such offer for sale or for subscription, which it shall determine to be consistent with the foregoing purposes. Shares of stock of any corporation or association without nominal or par value shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be of the par value of \$100 each. Any securities which upon the date of the approval of this act are in the possession or control of, or have been hypothecated by, the corporation, association, or obligor issuing the same shall not be deemed to have been issued prior to the date of the approval of this act, within the meaning hereof. Nothing in this act shall be construed

to prohibit, or to require any license from the corporation in respect of, any borrowing by any person, firm, corporation, or association in the ordinary course of business as distinguished from borrowing for capital purposes. This section shall not be construed to apply to any securities issued by any railroad corporation the property of which may be in the possession and control of the President of the United States. This section shall not take effect until rules and regulations shall have been prescribed by the corporation, as hereinbefore provided, and may continue in effect until the expiration of six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be determined by a proclamation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 8. Whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act or of any license, order, rule, or regulation issued hereunder, or whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any such license, order, rule, or regulation issued hereunder, shall upon conviction in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, be fined not more than \$5,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than four years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent, of any corporation or association, or member of any firm, who shall knowingly participate in any such violation, neglect, or refusal shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 9. All net earnings of the corporation not required for its operations shall be accumulated as a reserve fund until such time as the corporation liquidates under the terms of this act. Such reserve fund shall, upon direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be invested in bonds, notes, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or upon like direction may be deposited in member banks of the Federal Reserve system, or may upon like direction be deposited in any of the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks are hereby authorized to act as depositaries for and as fiscal agents of the corporation in the general performance of the powers conferred by this act. Beginning six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States, the directors of the corporation shall proceed to liquidate its assets and to wind up its affairs. Any balance remaining after the payment of all its debts shall be paid to and become the property of the United States, and thereupon the corporation shall be dissolved.

SEC. 10. Any and all notes and obligations issued by the corporation shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of such notes and obligations

the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in subdivision (b) of this clause. The corporation, including its franchise and the capital and reserve or surplus thereof, and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except that any real property of the corporation shall be subject to State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

SEC. 11. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, or, in case any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge to be invalid any provisions hereof in respect of any class or classes of securities, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, part, or subject matter of this act directly involved in the controversy in which judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 12. The term *securities*, as used in this act, includes stocks, bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, and other obligations.

SEC. 13. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the calendar year 1917 were \$15,438,858, compared with \$4,955,343 for the calendar vear 1916, while total current expenses were \$4,235,866, compared with \$2,204,344 for the previous year. Current expenses for the year under review include \$2,669,585 of expenses of operation proper, \$1,111,636-the cost, including postage, expressage, insurance, and other expenses incident to the issue and redemption of Federal Reserve notes and bank notes, \$299.823—depreciation of bank buildings, furniture, and equipment, and \$154,824 the excess of the cost of operation of the transit department over the total of service charges collected by those Federal Reserve Banks showing a deficit from operation of this department. The total is exclusive of expenses of the fiscal agent departments. These expenses are treated separately, being reimbursed by the United States Treasury Department.

Net earnings of the banks, i. e., the excess of earnings over current expenses, totaled \$11,202,992, or at the rate of 18.9 per cent on an average aggregate paid-in capital for the year of \$59,260,000, compared with 9.8 per cent for the first six months of 1917 and about 5 per cent for the calendar year 1916. It is thus seen that the financial results of operation were especially favorable during the second half of the year, when the discount demands upon the Federal Reserve Banks in connection with the loan operations of the Government caused a much larger employment of the banks' funds than during the earlier portion of the year. Three banks report net earnings for the year in excess of 20 per cent on their average paid-in capital; three other banks show net earnings between 15 and 20 per cent, while the remaining six banks show net earnings between 12 and 15 per cent. To the total net earnings above shown should be added the net profits carried over from 1916, \$649,302, and miscellaneous adjustments in the profit and loss account amounting to \$10,529, making a total of \$11,862,823.

Deductions from this total, \$1,633,914, comprise the cost of notes paid for but not yet issued by the banks, the premium on United States bonds, also special funds set aside to cover depreciation on United States securities owned by the banks, leaving \$10,228,909 as the net profits on December 31, 1917. Over two-thirds of this amount, or \$6,801,726, represents the amount of dividends paid to member banks during the year, including certain small adjustments in the dividend account. The balance of \$3,427,183 was distributed as follows: \$1,134,234 was paid by six banks as franchise tax to the Government; an equal amount was carried by these banks to surplus, while \$1,158,715 was carried to profit and loss by the other six banks.

Over 45 per cent of the total earnings for the year, as against 20.7 per cent the year before, was from bills discounted; 32.2 per cent, as against 31.5 per cent from acceptances bought in the open market; 15.3 per cent, as against 22.3 per cent from United States securities; about 3 per cent came from the sale of transfer drafts, and the remainder from municipal warrants, profits on United States securities sold, penalties for deficient reserves, commissions, and sundry smaller profits.

Expenses of operation of the banks proper, exclusive of their transit and fiscal agent departments, were \$2,669,585, compared with \$1,684,501 for the calendar year 1916. Of the total, about 28 per cent went as compensation to the clerical staff and 23.2 per cent as salaries to bank officers. Less than 9 per cent of the total operating expense is represented by contributions of the banks for the support of the Federal Reserve Board. Rent paid by all banks, except Dallas, constitutes less than 7 per cent of the total expenses of operation, while the cost of printing and stationery accounts for about 5.4 per cent of these expenses. Other large items of operating expense, in the order of their importance, were postage, insurance, directors' fees and per diem allowances, compensation to special officers and watchmen, and salaries not specified.

Current expenses are exclusive of \$183,764 current account. During the year the banks wrote off 5 banks.

this account a total of \$305,421. At the end of the year the furniture and fixtures account was completely charged off by a number of banks, leaving a balance of \$133,396 at the opening of 1918, representing the combined furniture, fixtures, and vault account.

The Richmond bank owns a banking house for its branch in Baltimore and ground upon which to build in Richmond. Dallas owns a banking house, while Atlanta and San Francisco own ground on which they propose to erect bank buildings for their own use. The total amount reported at the close of the year by these four banks and Philadelphia under the head of "Bank premises" is \$707,611, compared with \$368,222 at the beginning of the year.

Disbursements of the transit departments, not included in the banks' operating expenses, totaled \$844,305. As an offset against these disbursements the banks received \$704,670 of service charges for handling items received for collection. Aggregate deficits of \$154,824 reported by 7 banks were included among the current expenses of the banks, while excesses of service charges appear among the earnings of 5 banks.

Earnings and expenses of each Federal Reserve Bank and of the system as a whole for the calendar year 1917.

EARNINGS.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Billsdiscounted and bought: Billsdiscounted—Mem- bers and Federal Re- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| serve Banks. | \$571,117 | \$2,455,533 | \$370,359 | \$375,169 | \$418,629 | \$231,636 | \$938, 543 | \$347, 871 | \$311,376 | \$438, 831 | \$198, 571 | \$292,982 | \$6,950,617 |
| Acceptances bought in market Investments: | 502, 397 | 1, 843, 325 | 474,653 | 496, 711 | 201,008 | 102,311 | 394,340 | 180,601 | 148,531 | 171,112 | 149,006 | 308, 596 | 4,972,591 |
| United Statessecurities. Municipal warrants | 94,785 5,203 | | | | | 140,820 3,629 | | | | 256, 792 5, 137 | $159,432 \\ 6,833$ | | |
| Profits realized on United Statessecurities Transfers—Net earnings Deficient reserve penalties. | 11,102 108 | | 13, 768 339 | 24, 261 14, 022 | 16,712 | 25, 569 17, 134 | | | 45,983 | 45, 570 | 4,008 34,027 | 11,250 64,363 | |
| including interest Commissions received Net service charges received | 6, 105 6, 938 | | | 17,844 | 31,362 | 13, 527 | 12,223 | 14,968 | 4,468 | 37, 396 | 12,968 | 18,222 | 194, 526 45, 476 |
| in excess of transit de- partment disbursements. Sundry profits | | 32,857 | 7,917 | 3, 181 | 4,387 1,208 | 7,196 | $1,564 \\ 4,940$ | 2,726 8,696 | 6,129 9,436 | | 383 4,202 | | 15,189 81,050 |
| Total earnings | 1, 198, 003 | 4, 848, 291 | 1,015,959 | 1, 297, 244 | 770,009 | 541,822 | 2,022,278 | 736, 774 | 628,338 | 955, 950 | 569,430 | 854,755 | 15, 43 8, 858 |

-

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Expenses of operation: Assessments account expenses Federal Re- serve Board | \$21,226 | \$50, 252 | \$22,057 | \$25,783 | \$14,256 | \$10, 154 | \$30, 021 | \$12, 733 | \$10, 196 | \$13,118 | \$11,439 | \$16,560 | \$237, 795 |
| cil (fees and traveling expenses) Governors' conferences | 445 | 650 | 350 | 653 | 432 | 479 | 827 | 405 | 150 | 370 | 150 | 150 | 5,061 |
| (including traveling expenses) Federal Reserve agents' | 539 | 552 | 174 | 251 | 337 | 300 | 432 | 711 | .625 | 665 | 398 | 944 | 5,928 |
| conferences (including traveling expenses) Salaries— | 8 | 110 | •••••• | 167 | 168 | | 243 | | 113 | | 208 | 215 | 996 |
| Bank officers Clerical staff Special officers and | 43, 550 49, 039 | | 46,206 42,615 | 46,678 44,861 | 33, 200 35, 303 | 36,471 37,893 | 63, 761 85, 865 | 48,688 55,236 | 37, 101 31, 926 | 37, 782 38, 773 | $\begin{array}{c} 41,051\\ 39,940 \end{array}$ | 56,657 56,891 | |
| watchmen All other Directors' fees Per diem allowance Traveling expenses. | 604 4,060 1,010 711 | 11,017 29,534 12,090 950 1,344 | 8,311 3,590 1,080 1,361 | 4,357 2,541 2,120 1,320 1,571 | 700 1,882 3,020 1,230 1,806 | 3, 424 2, 188 2, 540 2, 471 | 10, 289 5, 138 2, 050 590 961 | 2,043 5,450 | 1,667 816 3,740 940 1,506 | 1,419 1,062 3,975 2,540 5,313 | 2,762 2,981 1,575 815 1,132 | 2,372 465 | 46,157 46,230 |
| Officers' and clerks' traveling expenses Legal ices Rent | 921 2,400 15,246 | 2,605 55,551 | 163 1, 700 9, 070 | 954 2,000 16,625 | 669 500 5,807 | 1,067 600 12,153 | 1,227 2,750 22,915 | 1,219 13,077 | 361 1,500 5,660 | 1, 203 775 8, 850 | 1, 139 2, 400 | 13,669 | 15,948 178,623 |
| ance Telephone Telegraph Postage | 430 4,452 565 5,507 3,036 | 3,216 17,374 | $13 \\ 2,803 \\ 325 \\ 1,470 \\ 1186 \\ 186$ | 1,694 817 7,940 4,692 | 2,629 685 657 5,210 4,116 | 1, 211 535 843 6, 826 2, 483 | 1,906 815 14,362 9,510 | | 74 1,031 699 6,552 5,030 | 810 565 8,838 1,234 | 1,184 870 585 3,166 8,424 | $104 \\ 2,313 \\ 2,371 \\ 3,203 \\ 6,960$ | 5,645 24,274 12,229 89,925 61,112 |
| Expressage Insurance and premi- ums on fidelity bonds Light, heat, and power. Printing and stationery Repairs and alterations. All other expenses | 2,647 1,651 8,004 1,289 26,191 | 4, 994 35, 067 1, 039 100, 830 | 4,700 1,426 7,311 233 9,183 | 7, 416 725 7, 544 8, 828 5, 404 | 2,202 820 9,723 11,296 4,683 | 2,032 175 7,063 28 15,812 | 5,876 2,397 18,002 528 37,578 | 2,101 4,926 386 11,490 | 2,070 7,475 1,267 4,602 | 1, 871 1, 185 7, 314 287 17, 388 | 3,851 1,468 12,180 2,473 5,029 | 3,437 464 18,407 1,506 10,966 | 10,311 143,016 29,160 |
| Total expenses of op- eration | 193, 531 | 704, 278 | 163,955 | 194,941 | 141,095 | 146, 748 | 318,043 | 177,938 | 125, 101 | 155, 337 | 145, 220 | 203, 396 | 2,669,585 |
| Cost of Federal Reserve notes issued, including expressage, insurance, etc. Miscellaneous charges ac- | 68,954 | 343, 765 | 70, 340 | 91, 256 | 58,903 | 54,808 | 159, 825 | 49, 363 | 42, 381 | 48,679 | 30, 911 | 34,998 | 1,054,183 |
| count note issues Depreciation of furniture | •••••• | 15,010 | 1,887 | 3,069 | 3,626 | ••••• | 2,314 | 1,229 | 1,355 | 20, 886 | ••••• | 8,077 | 57,453 |
| and equipment. Depreciation of bank prem- | 14,974 | ••••• | 3, 782 | 30, 232 | 25,726 | 8,177 | 32, 225 | 6,088 | 41,364 | 38, 353 | 32, 325 | 28, 142 | 261,388 |
| ises. Disbursements of transit department in excess of net service charges re- | •••••• | | ••••• | ••••• | 28,435 | 2,500 | ••••• | ••••• | | •••••• | 7,500 | ••••• | 38,435 |
| ceived | 8,256 | 66,283 | 22,120 | · | ••••• | 2,277 | | ••••• | ····· | | | 33,098 | 154,824 |
| Total current expenses. Net earnings for year 1917. Per cent of average paid-in | 285, 715 912, 293 | 3, 718, 955 | 262,084 753,875 | 334,092 963,152 | 257, 785 512, 224 | | 1,509,871 | | 418, 137 | 271,451 684,499 | 215,956 353,474 | | 4,235,866 11,202,992 |
| capital | 17.4 | 28.2 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 20.6 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 18.9 |

Earnings and expenses of each Federal Reserve Bank and of the system as a whole for the calendar year 1917—Continued. CURRENT EXPENSES.

¹ Credit.

| - | | - | | | | - | - | | - | | - | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| Earnings Current expenses | \$1,198,008 285,715 | \$4, 848, 291 1, 129, 336 | \$1,015.959 262,084 | \$1,297,244 334,092 | \$770,009 257,785 | \$541,822 214,510 | \$2,022, 2 78 512,407 | \$736,774 234,618 | \$628,338 210,201 | \$955,950 271,451 | \$569,430 215,956 | \$854,755 307,711 | \$15,438,858 4,235,864 |
| Net earnings for year Profit and loss account | 912, 293 | 3, 718, 955 | 753,875 | 963, 152 | 512, 224 | 327, 312 | 1,509,871 | 502, 156 | 418, 137 | 684, 499 | 353, 474 | 547,044 | 11,202,99 |
| Jan. 1, 1917 Miscellaneous adjust- ments in profit and | 11,597 | 163,064 | 89, 966 | 94,797 | 11,664 | 10,120 | 61,978 | 12,748 | 44, 542 | 91,506 | 41,903 | 15,417 | 649,30 |
| loss during year | ····· | 10,654 | | | | | 2, 127 | | 2-2,127 | ¹ 125 | | | 10,52 |
| Total | 923, 890 | 3,892,673 | 843,841 | 1,057,949 | 523,888 | 337,432 | 1,573,976 | 514,904 | 460,552 | 775,880 | 395, 377 | 562,461 | 11,862,82 |
| Less: Cost of Federal Re- serve currency not yet issued to bank (including ex- pressage, insur- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ance, etc.) Premium on Unit- ed States bonds | 33,667 | 445, 248 | | 209,470 | • • • • • • • • • | | | | | - | 1 | | - |
| Reserved for depre- ciation on United States bonds | 138, 267 | 205,880 | | | 50, 000 | 24,909 | 77,603 | | \$ 21,657 | | | 91,000 | 609, 31 |
| Total deductions. | 171,934 | 651, 128 | | 209,470 | 50,000 | 39,229 | 280,119 | | 21,657 | 117,970 | 1,407 | 91,000 | 1,633,91 |
| Netprofits Dec. 31, 1917. | 751,956 | 3, 241, 545 | 843, 841 | 848, 479 | 473,888 | 298, 203 | 1, 293, 857 | 514,904 | 438,895 | 657,910 | 393,970 | 471,461 | 10, 228, 9 |
| Dividends paid Dividends accrued and paid on surren- dered stock includ- ing miscellaneous adjustments in divi- | | | | | | | | | 363,876 | | | 394, 490 | 6, 785, 12 |
| dend account | 3,927 | 1,177 | 1,453 | 554 | | 2,231 | 2,201 | | 19 | 4,267 | 490 | 286 | 16,6 |
| Total dividends paid during year Profit and loss Dec. 31, | 601, 756 | 1, 942, 819 | 623, 603 | 716, 168 | 240, 944 | 218, 203 | 862, 259 | 284, 566 | 363, 895 | 364, 503 | 188, 234 | 394, 776 | 6, 801, 72 |
| 1917, after payment of dividends Distribution of profit and loss: Paid to Govern- | 150, 200 | 1, 298, 726 | 220, 238 | 132, 311 | 232, 944 | 80,000 | 431, 598 | 230, 338 | 75,000 | 293, 407 | 205, 736 | 76,68 | 3,427,18 |
| ment account franchise tax | 75,100 | 649, 363 | | | 116,472 | 40,000 | 215, 790 | | 37, 500 | | | | 1,134,2 |
| Carried to surplus account Profit and loss Jan. | 75, 100 | 649, 363 | | · | 116,472 | 2 40,000 | 215, 799 | | 37, 500 | | | | 1, 134, 2 |
| 1, 1918 Dividends paid to | 12-31-17 | 12-31-17 | 220,238 6-30-17 | 132, 311 6–30–17 | 12-31-17 | 12-31-17 | 12-31-17 | 230, 338 12-31-16 | 12-31-17 | 293,407 6-30-17 | 205,736 6-30-17 | 76,685 12 -31- 16 | 1,158,71 |

| Profit and loss account of each | n Federal Reser | ve Bank and of the sys | tem as a whole for the calendar y | ear 1917. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | |

¹ Credit.
 ³ Amount paid to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank in adjustments of dividends due to banks transferred from the Minneapolis to the Chicago district.
 ³ Includes \$6,500 for abrasion on gold coin.

. Transit department disbursements and net service charges of each Federal Reserve Bank and of the system as a whole for the calendar year 1917.

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | | | DISBU | RSEME | NTS. | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| Expenses of operation: Salaries— Bank officers. Clerical staff | \$51,854 | ¢50 071 | e55 194 | \$3,563 39,950 | \$3,000 29,254 | \$469 20, 279 | \$35,042 | \$725 15,868 | \$23, 799 | ¢00 691 | \$2,169 27,292 | \$28,922 | \$9,926 414,896 |
| All other Officers' and clerks' traveling expenses. Legal fees | | 631 | 213 | 228 201 | 20, 204 | | | 13,808 52 | #20,199 | 6 | 655 | | 941 1.045 |
| Rent. Taxes and fire insurance Telephone | 7,041 65 53 | 6, 590 57 | 1,630 35 | $2,232 \\ 204 \\ 55$ | 1,200 | 185 2,750 36 | 37 5,013 288 | 1,445 247 | 3,000 60 48 | 1,600 26 | 28 24 | 1,098 750 | 1,320 33,251 392 834 |
| Telegraph. Postage. Expressage. Insurance and premiums on | 61 19, 157 8, 027 | 345 22, 294 28, 850 | 17,939 11,756 | $12, 626 \\ 66$ | $10,659 \\ 480$ | 15 8,278 11 | 78 8,578 466 | 104 7,799 969 | 8,951 | 17,544 | 127 9,353 2,301 | 312 9, 769 14, 262 | 1,075 152,947 67,188 |
| fidelity bonds. Light, heat, and power. Printing and stationery. Repairs and alterations. All other expenses, not specified. | 894 1,585 5,350 107 1,938 | 880 10,942 17,746 | 1, 391 235 3, 780 118 4, 652 | 488 138 5,790 420 2,819 | 747 2,271 886 | 148 2,294 5,033 | 130 600 6,157 48 4,449 | 240 5, 118 19 2, 106 | 656 4, 121 726 | 525 304 3,133 152 544 | 815 240 4,924 52 1,714 | 33 366 5,077 356 3,200 | 6,052 9,481 53,858 3,359 43,707 |
| Total expenses of operation Depreciation of furniture and equip- ment | 96,132 | 147,206 | 96, 883 4, 818 | 68, 812 15, 754 | 48, 498 2, 688 | 39, 498 10, 746 | 60,886 | 34, 692 1, 640 | 41, 361 3, 100 | 52, 465 2, 441 | 49, 694 2, 846 | 64, 145 | 800, 272 44, 033 |
| Total disbursements | 96,132 | 147, 206 | 101, 701 | 84, 566 | 51, 186 | 50,244 | 60, 886 | 36, 332 | 44, 461 | 54,906 | 52, 540 | 64, 145 | 844, 305 |
| Δ | | | £ | SERVIC | E CHA | RGES. | | | | <u> </u> | | | · |
| Member banks Other Federal Reserve Banks | 86, 670 12, 139 | 128,271 17,762 | 93, 507 16, 048 | 60,964 26,017 | 43,028 22,592 | 30, 042 25, 091 | 110, 243 17, 529 | 48, 994 22, 299 | 32, 821 20, 542 | 15, 714 34, 603 | 28, 945 25, 445 | $13,864 \\ 20,001$ | 693, 063 260, 068 |
| Total service charges received. Service charges paid other Federal Reserve Banks | 98, 809 10, 933 | 146,033 65,110 | 109, 555 29, 974 | 86,981 17,009 | 65, 620 10, 047 | 55,133 7,166 | 127, 772 65, 322 | 71, 293 32, 235 | 53, 363 2, 773 | 50, 317 3, 607 | 54, 390 1, 467 | 33, 865 2, 818 | 953, 131 248, 461 |
| Service charges, net Transit department disbursements in excess of net service charges received | 87, 876 8, 256 | 80, 923 66, 283 | 79, 581 22, 120 | 69, 972 14, 594 | 55, 573 14, 387 | 47,967 2,277 | 62, 450 11, 564 | 39, 058 12, 726 | 50, 590 16, 129 | 46, 710 8, 196 | 52, 923 1 383 | 31, 047 33, 098 | 704, 670 139, 635 |

¹ Excess service charges.

Fiscal agent department disbursements of each Federal Reserve Bank, amounts reimbursed, and balances reimbursable by the United States Treasury, to the end of the calendar year 1917.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | A tlanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Amounts reimbursed by United | \$294, 499 | | | , | | | r • | , | | | | | \$3,08 7, 76 2 |
| States Treasury to Dec. 31, 1917. | 151,288 | 534, 135 | 85,975 | 98, 333 | 23,700 | 24,686 | 169,417 | 66,667 | 52,211 | 27,722 | 27,793 | 128,615 | 1,390,542 |
| Balances reimbursable | 143,211 | 360, 350 | 100,033 | 139, 248 | 43, 221 | 45, 694 | 287,428 | 124, 849 | 54, 127 | 86,450 | 65,005 | 247,604 | 1,697,220 |

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St.Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Balance as reported Jan. 1, 1917 Additional purchases dur- | | | \$15,410 | \$20,164 | \$12,0 00 | \$12, 282 | 1 \$28, 109 | \$28,689 | \$59, 274 | \$41,961 | \$37, 164 | ••••• | 1\$255,053 |
| ing calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1917 | \$14,974 | | 18,771 | 25,822 | 25,479 | 6,641 | 4,116 | 23,538 | 14,691 | 12,583 | 9,007 | \$28, 142 | 183,764 |
| Total Depreciation charged dur- | 14,974 | | 34, 181 | 45,986 | 37,479 | 18,923 | 32,225 | 52,227 | 73,965 | 54, 544 | 46, 171 | 28,142 | 438, 817 |
| ing calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1917 | 14,974 | | 8,600 | 45,986 | 28,414 | 18,923 | 32,225 | 7,728 | 44, 464 | 40,794 | 35,171 | 28, 142 | 305,421 |
| Balance Jan. 1, 1918 Bank premises | | | 25,581 10,000 | | 9,065 300,000 | | | 44,499 | 29, 501 | 13,750 | $11,000 \\ 136,736$ | | 133, 396 707, 611 |

1 Refund of \$195.50 deducted.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta (includ- ing New Orleans branch). | Chicago. | St. Louis (includ- ing Louis- ville branch). | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City (includ- ing Omaha branch). | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco (in- cluding Seattle, Spokane, and Portland branches). | Total. |
|---|----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|----------|---|-------------------|--|---------|---|-------------|
| Balance as reported Jan. 1, 1917 Additional cost during cal- | \$29,230 | \$235,599 | \$27,708 | \$39, 544 | \$9 , 355 | \$20, 315 | \$67,958 | \$19, 763 | \$16,295 | 1 28, 599 | \$8,940 | | 1\$503,306 |
| endar year ending Dec. 31, 1917 | 73,391 | 553,414 | 43, 144 | 51,712 | 49, 548 | 49, 401 | 134, 868 | 45, 767 | 39,001 | 62,588 | 32,132 | \$34,998 | 1, 169, 964 |
| Total. Cost of Federal Reserve notes charged to current expenses during calendar | 102, 621 | 789,013 | 70,852 | 91, 256 | 58 , 903 | 69,716 | 202,826 | 65, 530 | 55,296 | 91,187 | 41,072 | 34,998 | 1,673,270 |
| year ending Dec. 31, 1917 | 102, 621 | 789,013 | 70, 340 | 91,256 | 58,903 | 69, 128 | 202, 826 | 49, 363 | 42, 381 | 91,187 | 30, 911 | 34, 998 | 1,632,927 |
| Balance Jan. 1, 1918 | | | 512 | ••••• | | 588 | | 16, 167 | 12,915 | | 10, 161 | ••••••• | 40, 343 |

Cost of unissued Federal Reserve notes.

¹ Includes cost of Federal Reserve bank notes amounting to \$983.82.

Earnings and current expenses, by months, for the calendar year 1917, of each Federal Reserve Bank and the system as a whole.

EARNINGS.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta (includ- ing New Orleans branch). | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | * San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| January February March April May June July August September October November December December Total. Net service charges in excess of transit department dis- bursements Total earnings | 43,978 45,168 53,134 53,867 89,452 104,597 110,323 108,553 126,746 161,013 247,190 1,198,008 | 109,043 91,582 107,644 156,521 437,386 389,244 233,893 315,977 672,011 1,033,209 1,180,895 4,848,291 | 45,091 44,794 47,812 72,047 78,704 87,023 90,314 95,853 85,419 122,935 197,575 1,015,959 | 52, 713 51, 150 54, 016 66, 220 73, 082 78, 742 78, 742 78, 742 107, 090 117, 730 117, 730 1193, 726 306, 265 1, 297, 244 | 66, 862 65, 074 68, 800 69, 299 85, 379 133, 557 765, 622 4, 387 | 26,584 21,128 23,870 28,271 28,873 26,861 33,380 44,330 73,964 85,520 101,241 541,822 | 68,040 63,591 68,272 89,149 136,407 192,247 160,522 170,449 247,193 336,516 | 31, 283 33, 052 35, 947 43, 806 47, 167 53, 281 55, 826 66, 900 91, 293 96, 824 147, 209 734, 048 2, 726 | 31, 310 31, 094 34, 082 43, 184 39, 952 49, 422 60, 826 70, 234 58, 689 83, 836 87, 459 622, 209 6, 129 | 31, 311 34, 889 34, 955 42, 511 72, 814 88, 498 97, 756 92, 918 106, 034 166, 516 158, 017 955, 950 | 24, 678 22, 943 28, 886 34, 747 33, 119 36, 581 45, 805 53, 031 79, 296 88, 510 100, 625 569, 047 383 | 34, 413 31, 090 38, 725 52, 476 59, 645 62, 530 75, 312 80, 282 91, 571 119, 352 159, 377 854, 755 | 533,880 507,977 571,946 738,468 1,155,451 1,235,888 1,136,121 1,285,057 1,832,911 2,573,334 3,218,830 15,423,669 |

CURRENT EXPENSES.

| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| January | \$11,736 | \$53, 558 | \$11,354 | \$12,104 | \$10,395 | \$10,972 | \$18,968 | \$12,428 | \$7,705 | \$11,040 | \$10.022 | \$11,244 | \$181, 526 |
| February March | $\begin{array}{r} 14,088 \\ 14,908 \\ 15,667 \end{array}$ | 61,972 | 15, 548 | 15, 153 | 8,147 | 11,424 | 23, 194 | 12, 183 | 9,892 | 11,085 | 9,271 | 11, 416 | 203,373 |
| March | 14,908 | 66, 284 | 15,340 | 15,207 | 8,672 | 10,882 | 25,960 | 11,391 | 8,995 | 12,537 | 9,407 | 10,984 | 210,567 |
| April | 15.667 | 61,834 | 15,703 | 18,178 | 8,779 | 10,631 | 31,639 | 11,677 | 11,889 | 12,374 | | | 219, 441 |
| May | 14.656 | 58,375 | 15,145 | 20,215 | 10,483 | 10,566 | 34,175 | 15,228 | 11, 166 | 13,078 | | 11,262 | 223,337 |
| Jine | 18,226 | 65, 532 | 19,226 | 23,006 | 77,994 | 9,717 | 30,258 | 14,495 | 11,288 | 11,789 | 25,627 | 33, 481 | 340,639 |
| July | 20.785 | 73,825 | 13, 530 | 20,731 | 11,867 | 12,753 | 60,844 | | 13,378 | 15,934 | | | 287,894 |
| August | 22.077 | 90, 565 | 18,098 | 17,048 | | 13,232 | 36,949 | | 12,608 | 18, 415 | | | 289,358 |
| July August September | 22,077 24,428 29,841 | 96,832 | 23,618 | 24,934 | | 25, 957 | 43,408 | | 18, 533 | 26,535 | | | 362, 117 |
| October | 29.841 | 136, 796 | 28,240 | 28, 244 | 11,337 | 29,502 | 51,845 | | 24,655 | 32, 187 | | 26,830 | 456, 184 |
| November | 30,815 60,232 | 157,874 | 25,456 | 33,251 | | 23,787 | 59,441 | 34,034 | 17,977 | 31, 980 | | 24,994 | 473, 590 |
| December. | 60.232 | 139,606 | 38,706 | 91.427 | 70,948 | 42, 810 | 95, 726 | | 62, 115 | 66,301 | 52,368 | 75, 323 | 833,016 |
| | | | | | | , | | | | | | | |
| Total | 277,459 | 1,063,053 | 239,964 | 319, 498 | 257.785 | 212.233 | 512,407 | 234,618 | 210, 201 | 263,255 | 215,956 | 274,613 | 4,081,042 |
| Transit department dis- | | -,, | | | | , | , | | | 200,200 | | | 1,001,014 |
| bursements in excess of | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| net service charges re- | | | ļ | i i | | | | . 1 | . } | 1 | | | |
| ceived | 8,256 | 66,283 | 22.120 | 14, 594 | | 2.277 | | | 1 | 8 106 | | 33,098 | 154,824 |
| | 0,200 | 00,200 | AA) 140 | 11,001 | | -, | | | | 0,100 | ••••• | 50,030 | 101,041 |
| Total current expenses | 285.715 | 1, 129, 336 | 262,084 | 334,092 | 257.785 | 214, 510 | 512, 407 | 234 618 | 210,201 | 271,451 | 215 056 | 307, 711 | 4,235,866 |
| 2 ctar carron oxponses | , | _,, 000 | ,001 | | | | , 10 , | -01,010 | | | 210, 200 | | 1,200,000 |
| | | · | | | · | | | · · · / | | | | <u> </u> | |

Note.—Increases in current expenses shown for the months of June and December are due to the inclusion of special charges account depreciation of furniture and equipment, also cost of Federal Reserve currency during these two months. [James Stanley in the February "System."]

Small banks belonging to the Federal Reserve system rediscount a greater amount of customers' paper in a number of separate pieces than do some of the larger banks, which pass only a few of their biggest and best customers' notes to the nearest branch for rediscounting. This means a large number of individual financial statements to be prepared and copied to go with the notes rediscounted by the small bank.

To shorten the routine of getting these statements ready a North Dakota bank has all its customer statement blanks printed in duplicate. Whenever a customer submits a statement, he automatically furnishes a carbon copy, too. Thus, the original is sent on to the reserve branch with the customer's note and the duplicate is retained by the bank for its information.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

Shifting of funds between New York and the interior, including the concentration at New York of the final installment payments on the second Liberty loan and of amounts received for certificates of indebtedness issued in anticipation of tax payments, account largely for the continued heavy volume of clearings and transfers effected through the gold-settlement fund for the four weeks ending January 17, 1918. Combined clearings and transfers from December 20, 1917, to January 17, 1918, both inclusive, totaled \$2,980,359,000, averaging \$745,089,750 per week, compared with a like average of \$904,916,750 for the preceding four weeks, which witnessed the payment of the second installment on the second Liberty loan. The balance to the credit of New York in the fund declined sharply in favor of the interior during the second week of the period. The following week, however, witnessed a complete reversal, and New York's balance gained 73.9 millions, 43.8 millions through transfers and settlement and 30.1 millions by deposits, trans-

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fer of the funds being largely for the use of the Treasurer. During the last week of the period the balances of the interior banks increased at the expense of New York in anticipation of the final payment on the second Liberty loan.

Deposits of gold, principally at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco, account for the increase in the banks' fund of 47.1 millions during the four-week period, against a loss of only 1.3 millions in the total balances of the agents' holdings, resulting in a net gain in the fund of 45.8 millions. The combined banks' and agents' balances on January 17, 1918, totaled \$845,166,500, compared with \$272,320,000 in the fund January 1, 1917. The total of the balances in the fund January 1, 1918, was \$808,247,000, indicating a net increase for the year 1917 of \$535,927,000.

Shifting of credits in the fund resulted in considerable gains in the balances of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland balances indicating the largest decreases. Changes in the ownership of gold in the fund amounted to 2.47 per cent of the obligations settled, as against 2.27 per cent for the preceding fourweek period, and 1.64 per cent for the period from May 20, 1915, to January 17, 1918.

Below are given figures showing changes in the fund between December 20, 1917, and January 17, 1918, inclusive:

Amounts of clearings and transfers, Federal reserve banks, from Dec. 27, 1917, to Jan. 17, 1918, inclusive.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Total clearings. | Balances adjusted. | Transfers. |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Settlement of— Dec 27, 1917 Jan. 3, 1918 Jan. 10, 1918 Jan. 17, 1918 | 727, 137 536, 945 690, 242 723, 635 | 47, 965 48, 534 43, 419 50, 432 | 130,000 36,400 63,500 72,500 |
| Total | 2,677,959 | 190, 350 | 302, 400 |
| Total since Jan. 1, 1918. Total for 1917. Total for 1916, including transfers. Total for 1915, including transfers. | | 142,385 2,154,721 | 158, 5 00 2, 835, 504. 5 |
| Total clearin (and trans- fers, May 2, 1915), to Jan. 17, 1919 | 35, 950, 41. 5 | | ••••• |

| | | [In thousa | ands of dollars | 5.] | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|------------|--|--|--|
| | Total to De | ec. 20, 1917. | From Dec. | . 20, 1917, to J | an. 17, 1918, | inclusive. | Total changes from May 20, 1915, to Jan. 17, 1918. | | |
| Federal Reserve Bank of | Decrease. | Increase. | Balance to credit Dec. 20, 1917, plus net deposits of gold since that date. | Balance Jan. 17, 1918. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | |
| Boston. New York. Philadelphia. Cloveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St Louis Minnrapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco. | 573,013 | 54, 449 88, 547 13, 511 | $\begin{array}{c} 21,101\\ 50,582\\ 14,522\\ 58,443.2\\ 28,853\\ 8,785\\ 74,608\\ 5,914.4\\ 5,141\\ 35,600.1\\ 19,303.7\\ 25,769\end{array}$ | 37, 425 34, 689 31, 452 44, 830. 2 19, 820 15, 364 45, 228 20, 820. 4 10, 262 31, 531. 1 17, 737. 7 39, 463 | 15,893 13,613 9,033 29,380 4,069 1,566 | 14.906 | 588,906 | 38,954 66,859 86,249 8,048 61,028 59,167 28,417 19,279 57,481.5 45,709.5 117,714 | |
| Total | 573,013 | 573,013 | 348,622.4 | 348, 622. 4 | 73, 554 | 73, 554 | 588,906 | 588,906 | |

Changes in ownership of gold.

Gold settlement fund-Summary of transactions from Dec. 20, 1917, to Jan. 17, 1918, inclusive.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Balance last state- | Go | ld. | Tran | sfers. | Weekly | statements Jan. 1 | , Dec. 20, 7, 1918. | 1917, to | Jan. 17, 1918, balance |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Federal Reserve Bank of- | ment Dec. 20, 1917. | With- drawn. | Deposited. | Debit. | Credit. | Net debits. | Total debits. | Total credits. | Net credits. | in fund after close of business. |
| Boston. New York. Philadelphia. Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dalhas. San Francisco. | 14,1016,00212,83760,93023,407.29,97079,280.210,84210,328.536,971.717,59019,264 | 2,000 23,930 5,750 118.2 10,290 37,035 5,500 6,037.5 3,004 1,086.3 10,400 | 9,000 45,100 25,615 3,263.2 5,564 9,105 32,362.8 572.4 850 1,632.4 2,800 16,905 | 15,000 108,400 5,000 37,000 14,000 50,000 26,000 7,500 39,500 | 20,500 146,000 9,000 30,000 23,000 5,000 5,000 60,000 | 11,471 66,830 7,664 46,780 4,619 3,331 25,585 5,587 1,414 17,069 | $\begin{array}{c} 212,862\\ 859,191\\ 290,698\\ 259,648\\ 121,184\\ 75,330\\ 361,587\\ 161,822\\ 75,207\\ 105,148\\ 54,894\\ 100,388\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 223,686\\805,698\\303,628\\253,035\\126,151\\78,009\\359,207\\176,728\\80,328\\80,328\\91,22,079\\55,828\\93,582\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 22, 295\\ 13, 337\\ 20, 594\\ 40, 167\\ 9, 586\\ 6, 010\\ 23, 205\\ 14, 906\\ 10, 708\\ 16, 931\\ 2, 348\\ 10, 263\end{array}$ | 37, 425 34, 689 31, 452 44, 830. 15, 364 45, 228 20, 820, 4 10, 262 31, 531.1 17, 737.7 39, 463 |
| . Total | 301, 523.6 | 105, 671 | 152, 769. 8 | 302, 400 | 302,400 | 190, 350 | 2,677,959 | 2,677,959 | 190,350 | 348,622.4 |

Federal Reserve agents' fund-Summary of transactions from Dec. 20, 1917, to Jan. 17, 1918.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal Reserve agent at— | Balance last state- ment, Dec. 20, 1917. | Gold with- drawn. | Gold depos- ited. | Balance Jan. 17, 1918. | Federal Reserve agent at- | Balance last state- ment, Dec. 20, 1917. | Gold with- drawn. | Gold depos- ited. | Balance Jan. 17, 1918. |
|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Boston. New York Phıladelphia Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. | 2,000 75,000 55,429 30,000 30,000 42,970 | 35,000 22,435 5,000 9,800 | 4,000 23,930 5,000 10,250 | 6,000 40,000 56,924 35,000 25,000 43,420 | St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas. San Francisco | 16,500 39,860 8,474 41,621 | 2.4 1,000 500 1,000 5,615 | 5,500 6,000 3,000 900 10,400 | 32, 902. 6 21, 500 42, 360 8, 374 46, 406 |
| Chicago | 128, 565 | 26, 342. 5 | 36, 435 | 138,657.5 | Total | 497,824 | 106,694.9 | 105,415 | 496, 544. 1 |

| on banks in Federal Reserve city (daily average). on banks in Federal Reserve city (daily average). on banks in sederal Reserve city (daily average). br banks in to ibanks in by both bank on banks in (daily average). by both bank and branches (daily (daily average). by both bank and branches (daily (daily average). by both bank (daily average). ber (daily average). ber (daily average). ber (daily average). ber (daily average). ber (daily average). | | | | | | | | 5. | 5, 1918 | 1 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| | lum- er of ion- iem- ber anks on | ber of mem- ber banks in | easurer of ed States | on Tre Unite | ms drawn ceasurar of od States) | of iter on Tr Unite | oth bank branches laily | by bo and h | oanks in districts | on h other | nks in dis- outside al Reserve 7 (daily | on bar trict Federa city | banks in ral Reserve y (daily | on Feder cit | |
| | par list. | | Amount. | | Amount. | | Amount | | Amount. | | Amount. | | Amount. | | |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 249 343 312 549 264 313 2,235 987 1,041 | 651 628 761 531 402 1,109 1,109 | 9,167,627 1,393,038 375,106 166,558 478,774 1,883 | 20,009 2,233 542 551 762 5,160 | $\begin{array}{c} 106, 695, 960\\ 32, 438, 062\\ 19, 987, 674\\ 14, 824, 130\\ 7, 383, 193\\ 24, 087\\ 12, 481, 824 \end{array}$ | 52,792 47,591 27,745 24,699 15,704 28,480 15,338 | 237,926 | 391 512 352 | 14,277,245 10,999,762 3,005,355 3,999,109 2,089,110 689 1,277,238 | 3,952 10,817 1,664 2,165 1,582 1,774 205 | 33,872,466 3,394,645 11,482,447 6,700,458 2,776,172 4,283 2,254,831 | 43,178 21,335 23,940 21,265 12,010 19,428 11,736 | 58, 546, 249 18, 043, 655 4, 660, 023 4, 124, 563 2, 279, 985 19, 115 8, 718, 931 | 5,662 15,439 1,750 1,269 1,600 7,278 3,045 | New York Philadeiphia. Cleveland Richmond Atlanta. Chicago St. Louis |

OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM, DEC. 16, 1917, TO JAN. 15, 1918.

| $ \begin{array}{c} \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | Atlanta | 2,279,985 12,010 | 2,776,172 1,582 | 2,089,110 512 | 2 237,926 15,704 | 7,383,193 | 762 478,774 | 402 313 |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| $ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ San \ Francisco \dots \\ S$ | Chicago | 19,115 19,428 | 4,283 1,774 | 689 | 28,480 | 24,087 5, | 160 1,883 1 | 1,109 2,235 |
| $ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ San \ Francisco \dots \\ S$ | St. Louis | 8,718,931 11,736 | 2,254,831 205 | 1,277,238 352 | 230,834 15,338 | 12,481,834 2, | 255 761,730 | 479 987 |
| $ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ San \ Francisco \dots \\ S$ | Minneapolis | 5,724,470 13,426 | 1,288,911 1,046 | 1.771.513 | 17,13 | 5 8,784,834 | 242 117,167 | 781 1,041 |
| $ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ San \ Francisco \dots \\ S$ | Kansas City | 7,898,002 16,871 | 9.512.693 814 | | | 2 23, 958, 556 | 333 302,000 | 962 1,527 |
| San Francisco | Dallas | 2,351,482 14,828 | 5,957,635 565 | | | 9,321,284 | 484 179,858 | 633 208 |
| 1 0tals: Dec. 16 to Jan. 15 | San Francisco | 3,778,818 16,046 | 2,495,095 504 | 466,376 4.911 | 990.208 24.486 | 5 7.730,497 1. | 449 4.204,698 | 552 1,106 |
| Nov. 16 to Dec. 15 $ 47, 678 171, 723, 439, 240, 756, 84, 440, 761, 46, 355, 854, 458, 952 $ $ 234, 787 814, 623, 152 $ $33, 506 27, 179, 053 $ 7, 82 9, 321 Oct. 16 to Nov. 15 47, 574 166, 552, 73, 232, 723, 64, 296, 210, 45, 393, 53, 089, 327 $ 324, 787 814, 623, 152 $ $33, 506 27, 179, 053 $ 7, 82 9, 210 Sept. 16 to Oct. 15 40, 591 128, 271, 466, 212, 936, 47, 94, 0214 40, 214 44, 934, 581 $ 293, 742 220, 732, 251 $ $26, 797 13, 518, 566 $ 7, 74 $\{9, 052 $ Aug. 16 to Sept. 15 36, 306 100, 331, 694 182, 191 41, 323, 621 23, 564 40, 648, 168 $ 251, 061 182, 303, 483 $ 223, 422 17, 065, 155 7, 718 8, 934 Julp 16 to Aug. 15 36, 727 98, 075, 191 75 623, 623, 103, 334, 124, 0648 168 $ 255, 039 197, 489, 674 $ 9, 105, 105, 107, 659 7, 686 8, 837 June 16 to June 15 37, 598 97, 322, 863 179, 193, 38, 599, 461, 33, 428 36, 314, 393 $ 225, 281 174, 236, 737 $ 16, 344 4, 44, 4508 7, 659 7, 666 8, 805 May 16 to June 15 37, 67 87, 370, 895 171, 093, 36, 473, 146, 333, 428 36, 934 $ 238, 288 800, 680, 956 $ 16, 344 4, 44, 4768 7, 661 8, 7, 89 Apr. 16 to May 15 33, 367 87, 370, 895 171, 093, 36, 473, 146, 333, 428 36, 934 $ 238, 288 800, 680, 956 $ 16, 344 4, 44, 4768 7, 664 8, 805 | Totals: | | | | | | | 20° |
| Nov. 16 to Dec. 15. $47, 678 171, 723, 439 240, 756 84, 440, 761/46, 335 85, 458, 952 $ | Dec. 16 to Jan. 15 48,549 | 128,937,223,253,458 | 84,786,418 49,342 | 51,487,267 7,718 | 3,402,035 359,067 | 268,522,943 38, | | |
| Oct. 16 to Nov. 15. 47, 5741166, 552, 773, 232, 723, 64, 296, 210, 45, 393, 53, 089, 827 | | | | | | | 306 27, 179, 053 | 7,82 9,321 |
| Sept. 16 to Oct. 15 40, 591128, 271, 466 212, 935 47, 476, 204 40, 216 44, 984, 581, | Oct. 16 to Nov. 15 47, 574 | 166, 552, 773, 232, 723 | 64,296,210,45,393 | 3 53, 089, 827 | 325,690 | 283,938,810 30, | 426[17, 496, 974] | 7,826 9,210 |
| Arig: 16 to Sept. 15 36, 306[100, 331, 694]182, 191[41, 323, 621]23, 564 40 648, 168] | Sept. 16 to Oct. 1540, 591 | 128,271,466 212,935 | 47, 476, 204 40, 216 | 44,984,581 | 293, 742 | 2220,732,251 26, | 797 13, 518, 566 | 7,74 9,052 |
| July 16 to Aug. 15. 36, 727 98, 075, 919 175, 625 40, 353, 2:8 31, 273 37, 981, 022 | | | | | | | 49211.006.515 | 7,718 8,934 |
| May 16 to June 1537,898 97,322,883 179,193,38,599,461 33,150 38,314,393 | | | | | | | 533 9,701,569 | 7,68: 8,837 |
| May 16 to June 1537,898 97,322,883 179,193,38,599,461 33,150 38,314,393 | | | | | | | 100 11, 637, 899 | 7,666 8,805 |
| | | | | | | | 344 4,414,508 | 7,651 8,789 |
| | | | | | | | 925 3,597,865 | 7,634 8,926 |
| | Mar. 16 to Apr. 15 31, 16 | 2 60,288,002 168,607 | 32,666,959,32,008 | 34,693,542 | 231,77 | 127,648,503 12, | | 7,625 8,607 |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | 1 | | 1 | | |

INFORMAL RULINGS OF THE BOARD.

time to time over the signatures of the officers or members of the Federal Reserve Board which contain information believed to be of general interest to Federal Reserve Banks and member banks of the system:

Maturity of Notes Due on Sunday or Legal Holidays.

(To a Federal Reserve Bank.)

The Board has considered your letter relating to the time to be computed on member banks' 15-day collateral notes which fall due on Saturday or Sunday and are consequently legally matured on Monday in the States which have adopted the negotiable instruments law, which provides that paper falling due on Sunday or a legal holiday is payable on the next succeeding business day. It appears that all the States in your district have the negotiable instruments law with the exception of Georgia, and that in Mississippi local law provides that paper falling due on Sunday or a holiday is payable on the next preceding business day. In Georgia the act of 1907 provides that paper falling due on Sunday or a legal holiday is payable on the next succeeding business day.

In discounting any paper regardless of maturity, you should first consult your calendar and time its actual maturity. For instance, if you should on January 26 discount a note running for 90 days, you should, as far as notes payable in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida are concerned, mature this paper on April 27, as April 26 is a legal holiday in these States, and you should figure discount for 91 days instead of 90. If the paper is payable in Mississippi it would legally mature on April 25, and you should figure discount for 89 days. In the other States of your district April 26 is not a legal holiday, and you should therefore mature such paper in those States on April 26 and figure discount for 90 days. As far as your 15-day notes are concerned, you should, in the case of a note payable in Mississippi, falling due on Sunday, mature it as of Saturday and charge 14 days' interest. In the case of a 15day note payable in Georgia, you should ma-ture it if due on Sunday as of Monday and charge 16 days' interest, and in Alabama, Tennessee, and the other States which have

Below are reproduced letters sent out from the negotiable instruments law, you should mature your 15-day notes, payable in those States and falling due on Saturday or Sunday, as of Monday, charging 16 or 17 days' interest, as the case may be. The Board is of the opin-ion that if the collateral note on its face provides for payment 15 days after date, the law has been complied with, but if, by reason of the local law of a State you are obliged to collect this paper one or two days before its apparent maturity or one or two days thereafter, that you should charge interest accordingly, for there is no question that you are entitled to interest after maturity up to date of payment on any paper which you may have discounted and which is not paid promptly at maturity. It is suggested, however, that you have banks use your own form of collateral notes as far as possible, making those notes payable at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, in which case their maturity would be governed by the laws of Georgia.

JANUARY 12, 1918.

Eligibility of a Note of an Acceptance House or Broker.

(To a Federal Reserve Bank.)

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 18, in which you ask for a ruling of the Board on the question whether the note of an acceptance house or broker, secured by acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount at a Federal Reserve Bank is itself eligible for rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank when endorsed by a member bank.

In reply, you are advised that the Board has consistently ruled that the eligibility of any paper offered for rediscount must, in accordance with the terms of the act, be determined by the use made of the proceeds of the loan represented by such paper. In the case you submit, the note of the acceptance house or broker could not be said to have been used for an industrial, agricultural, or commercial purpose, since the business of such acceptance house or broker is not such as to come within any of these classifications. The fact that the note is secured by eligible paper is immaterial if the proceeds are not used for one of the purposes mentioned.

JANUARY 21, 1918.

Form of Draft.

(To a national bank.)

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 3 inclosing blank form of draft used by some of your cotton mills which are purchasing cotton from merchants.

You ask whether there is any objection to the form of draft submitted, and also ask to be informed whether such a draft made payable at sight and accepted by the drawee is negotiable if it contains the following provision: "With interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum if payment is delayed."

In reply you are advised-

(a) That the Board knows of no objection to the use of the draft in the form submitted.

(b) If made payable at sight and accepted by the drawee it should not be discounted as a draft or bill of exchange since in practically all States a draft payable at sight becomes payable without grace as soon as presented or exhibited to the drawee. This being true, if the holder presented it for acceptance instead of for payment the drawer and indorsers would probably be released and the holder would have recourse only against the acceptor as the party primarily liable. Such a draft would not be eligible for rediscount with a Federal Reserve Bank since it would not have a fixed maturity of less than 90 days. To all intents and purposes it would be the promissory note of the acceptor and his liability to the bank would be subject to the limitations of section 5,200, Revised Statutes.

(c) In the opinion of the Board the insertion of the language suggested would not affect the negotiability of the instrument if it is construed to mean that interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is to begin to run from date of maturity. It is inadvisable, however, in any case to insert language the meaning of which is ambiguous, and the clause suggested in your letter is open to this criticism.

JANUARY 17, 1918.

Basis for Figuring Interest for Rediscount Transactions.

(To a Federal Reservo Bank.)

I am replying to your letter of January 28, in which you inform the Board that, in connection with rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks, the point has been raised by one bank that it is its habit to figure discounts on a basis of 360 days to the year, while in your district

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they are figured on a basis of 365 days. The bank claims, therefore, the difference from you.

You have asked the Board to give you a ruling in this respect, and after a full discussion of the question it has been decided to rule that for rediscounts on transactions between Federal Reserve Banks the basis of 365 days to the year should be applied.

JANUARY 31, 1918.

Eligibility of Trade Acceptances for Rediscount.

(To a corporation.)

The Board has given very careful consideration to your letter of November 15, 1917, in which you request further information as to the effect of the ruling made in the Board's letter of October 30.

The Board's conception of the trade acceptance is that it is an instrument which carries upon its face the evidence of the commercial character of the transaction which gave it birth. The finance paper of the - Corporation issued against drafts drawn by it on dealers and placed in trust to secure such paper issued by it in the shape of notes or certificates gives no indication whatever as to the nature of the security, which may or may not be eli-gible paper. The Board does not concur in your opinion that the statute is satisfied "when the proceeds of a note are used for a commercial purpose, regardless of whether or not the maker of the note is the purchaser of the goods or whether in substance the maker of the note is extending credit to the actual purchaser," etc., for if the maker of the note in the case cited is not itself the actual purchaser but is lending its funds to the purchaser to pay the purchase price. If such a transaction conforms to the statute, then any bank could borrow money and lend the proceeds of its note to a customer who would use such proceeds for a commercial purpose, and then set up the claim that its own note would thereby become eligible for rediscount.

It appears to the Board that the ——— Corporation by issuing notes of this character is really raising money for capital requirements for similar transactions in the future, and that the whole plan is in essence a finance operation rather than a commercial transaction.

JANUARY 16, 1918.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

authorized for publication by the Board since the last edition of the Bulletin:

Bills Payable to the Order of the Drawee.

A bill made payable to the order of the drawee is not negotiable until the drawee as payee has indorsed it. When it has been accepted and indorsed by the drawee it is a valid negotiable instrument in the hands of a third party, and the drawer is not released, since the terms of his order have been specifically complied with.

DECEMBER 13, 1917.

SIR: The accompanying letter from an officer of one of the Federal Reserve Banks has been referred to this office for an opinion on the questions involved. The writer states:

We have received several inquiries with respect to bills of exchange of the following character, which are presented to us for purchase or rediscount. The bill is drawn pay-able to the order of the drawee, accepted and indorsed by the latter, and then negotiated, or negotiated by the drawer prior to acceptance and indorsement by the drawee.

The question is whether under either of these circumstances the drawer is discharged from liability to a subsequent holder, in case the acceptor fails to pay at maturity.

Under section 8, subdivision 3, of the negotiable instruments law, an instrument payable to order may be drawn payable to the order of the drawee without destroying its negotiability. As stated in the text in Norton on Bills and Notes, fourth edition, page 86, however---

An instrument in the form of * * * а bill where the payee and acceptor, or the payee, drawee, and drawer are one and the same person, is sufficient in form as * * a bill. But since a man can not contract with himself, such a writing, unnegotiated, gives rise to no obligation. If, however, the payee

The following opinions of counsel have been negotiates the instrument, it becomes by his indorsement a valid note or bill in the hands of the holder.

Or as expressed in another part of the text:

The * * * drawee may be designated as payee, or the same person may be drawer, drawee, and also payee. In such case the instrument has no inception as an obligation until its indorsement and delivery by the payee.

It would seem clear, therefore, that an instrument of the kind described would be negotiable after the acceptor who is the payee has indorsed it. It would not be negotiable before it is indorsed by the payee, since the holder could not transfer title without this.

Under the terms of the bill itself the order of the drawer is to pay to the drawee or his order. The drawee by accepting the bill agrees to comply with its terms-that is, to honor the order of the drawer. As he is named as payee, he and he alone can fix the necessary indorsement to pass title to the bill. Answering specifically the questions of the writer, therefore, it is the opinion of this office-

(1) That a bill accepted by the drawee who is named as payee and indorsed by the acceptor is a valid negotiable instrument in the hands of a third party, and that the drawer is not released, the terms of his order having been specifically complied with.

(2) That a bill made payable to the drawee can not be properly negotiated until the drawee as the payee has indorsed it.

Respectfully,

M. C. ELLIOTT, Counsel.

To Hon. W. P. G. HARDING, Governor Federal Reserve Board.

| | District No. 1— Boston. | District No. 2— New York. | District No. 3— Philadelphia. | District No. 4- Cleveland. | District No. 5— Richmond. | District No. 6— Atlanta. |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| General business | Active | Good; retail trade quiet. | Good | Active. limited only by scarcity of supplies. | Large volume | Fair. |
| | •••••••••••••••••• | | | Gooddo | Inactive Extensive prepa- rations antici- | Do. Do. |
| Industries of the dis- trict. | Turning more towards Govern- ment work. | Active, but ham- pered by trans- portation a n d | War industries active; other production re- | Decreased output by reason of weather a n d | pated. Running fuil | Handicapped for coal: some labor shortage. |
| Construction, build- ing, and engineer- ing. | Little new construc- tion except on Government work. | fuel difficulties. At minimum | tarded. Very little activity | other conditions. Decrease | Private building negligible; Government work in large | Below average. |
| Foreign trade | Heavy imports of raw material. | Decreased export movement be - cause of traffic congestion. | Somewhat greater. | •••••• | volume. Restricted | Very limited. |
| Bank clearings Money rates | Increased Firm and steady | Decrease Firm | Small increase Firm | Increase Firm | Large volume Good demand at | Increase. Firm. |
| Railroad, post office, and other receipts. | Post office increased, railroad de- | Increased | Heavy; Decem- ber shows in- | Post-office receipts increased. | 6 per cent. Railroad, irregu- lar; post office, | Good. |
| Labor conditions | unrest. | Demand greater than supply. | crease. Scarce and inefficient. | Scarcity and ex- acting. | volume large. In demand at high wages. | Fair. |
| Outlook | Unsettled | Fair | Unsettled | Improving | Generally satisfac- tory. General activity | Unsettled, account rapid readjust- ments. |
| | for capital pur- poses and Govern- ment financing, scarcity of coal, and transporta- tion difficulties making business hard to conduct. | and industry during remainder of winter will de- pend largely on success of efforts to relieve trans- portation conges- tion and fuel shortage. | portation situa- tion most acute. | | above normal for period of year. | |
| | District No. 7— Chicago. | District No. 8 St. Louis. | District No. 9— Minneapolis. | District No. 10— Kansas City. | District No. 11— Dallas. | District No. 12 |
| General business Crops: | | | Fair for the season . | Good | Good | Active. |
| Condition | do | | ********* | Fair | Fair | Prospects bettered by recent rains. |
| | Large acreage wheat. | | Aotivo | [| Encouraging | Very active. |
| Industries of the dis- trict. Construction. build- | Necessary indus- tries active. Practically a t a | Dull | Active | Declining in | Active Inactive: seasonal | Decreasing. |
| ing, and engineer- ing. | standstill. | 12(112-2000 | | volume. | for midwinter. | _ |
| Foreign trade Bank clearings | Decrease | Increase | Up | Nearly 50 per cent increase. | Satisfactory 31 per cent increase over December, 1916. | Large increase. Largely increasing. |
| Money rates Railroad. post office, and other re- ceipts. | Post-office receipts | Firm. Increase in post- office receipts. | Steady No change | Steady | Easy. Railroad, increase: post office, 41 per cent in- crease over 1916. | Firmer. Increasing. |
| Labor conditions | Generally satis- factory. | Labor scarce | Good | Settled with threatened shortage of farm labor. | Generally satisfactory; some unemploy- ment in un- | Unsettled. |
| Outlook | No misgivings | Generally favor- able. | do | crease of all | skilled trades. Promising | Favorable. |
| Remarks | | | | business. Prevalent c o a l and car short- age is serious. | Heavy snow and rain have im- proved crop con- ditions, especi- ally wheat; re- tail trade cur- tailed; general business satis- factory. | Deficient precipi- tation is at present an un- favorable factor. |

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS JAN. 23, 1917.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

mary of business conditions in the United States by Federal Reserve districts. These reports are furnished by the Federal Reserve Agents, who are the chairmen of the boards of directors for the Federal Reserve Banks of the several districts. Below are the detailed reports as of approximately January 23:

DISTRICT NO. 1.--BOSTON.

The money market continues firm throughout the district. The general activity of business, the high cost of raw materials and other costs of production and the subscriptions to Government securities have taken up the surplus funds of banks. Loans have been restricted by banks, for the most part, in taking care of their own customers. This has kept them out of the market for outside paper. While the January disbursements eased money to some extent, banks are still charging practically 6 per cent for demand and time money and are restricting commitments as far as possible. Bankers acceptances, 90 days, 44 per cent. Town notes, 6 months, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The boot and shoe industry continues quiet outside of Government orders, and retail trade is confined to a considerable extent to overshoes, etc., needed for the inclement weather.

Early last week before the closing order there was a better demand for cotton goods than for some weeks. The inquiries for the most part were for early deliveries starting this side of April. There was a moderate amount of business in print cloth with prices firm.

The wool market is much quieter, although prices remain firm. There is very little trading between dealers, and it is still too early to judge what effect the Government order requiring wool importations to be offered to the United States has made on the general situation. This is especially true when it is remembered that this country produces only one-third to one-half of the wool consumed and that it is absolutely dependent upon tion, and the condition of the money market

There is given on the preceding page a sum- importations from other countries of this commodity in order to equip its soldiers.

> The exchanges of the Boston Clearing House for the week ending January 19, 1918, were \$309,856,871, compared with \$239,287,699 for the corresponding week last year and \$267,479,959 for the week ending January 12, 1918.

> Building and engineering operations in New England from January 1 to January 15, 1918, amounted to \$4,825,000, as compared with \$8,287,000 for the corresponding period of 1917.

> The receipts of the Boston post office for December, show an increase 1917, of \$111,710.24, or about 11 per cent more than December, 1916. For the first 15 days of January, 1918, receipts were about 16 per cent, or \$63,918.76 more than for the corresponding period of last year.

> The Boston & Maine R. R. reports net operating income, after taxes, for November, 1917, as \$752,459 as compared with \$1,079,945 for the corresponding month of 1916. The N.Y.N. H. & H. R. R. reports operating income, after taxes, for November, 1917, as \$1,469,202 as compared with \$2,077,456 for the same month the previous year.

> Loans and discounts of the Boston Clearing House banks on January 19, 1918, amounted to \$482,062,000, as compared with \$485,833,000 last month and \$449,217,000 on January 20, 1917. Demand deposits on January 19, 1918, amounted to \$403,700,000 as compared with \$411,627,000 on December 15, 1917, and \$366,139,000 on January 20, 1917. Time deposits on January 19, 1918, totaled \$22,254,000, as compared with \$23,743 on December 15, 1917, and \$32,185,000 on January 20, 1917. The amount "Due to banks" on January 19, 1918, was \$130,745,000, as compared with \$121,753,000 on December 15, 1917.

> While the volume of business of industries in this district is very large, the scarcity of coal, the railroad situation, the high cost of produc

are making it increasingly difficult to conduct business.

New England is beginning to realize more and more that it must get into a position to meet the continually increasing burden placed upon this section through war conditions; that it must perfect and organize its business so as to get the benefit of war orders, and to be prepared to meet subscriptions to future Liberty Loans.

DISTRICT NO. 2-NEW YORK.

During the past month business and industry in this district have been seriously hampered by congestion of rail transportation and shortage of fuel. This has been intensified by extremely cold weather interfering with movement of barges in New York Harbor and delivery of coal from railroad terminals to New York City, where the coal shortage has been acute. Coal users of practically all classes have lacked fuel and experienced serious inconvenience, and many ships have been held in harbor because of lack of bunker coal, thus reducing exports below those for the previous month.

Production has been much interfered with by these conditions, many factories having been closed for days or even weeks at a time, and among the plants thus affected have been many which manufacture products essential for war purposes. The output of the hydroelectric plants at Niagara Falls has been redistributed among the several industries using the current, and priority given to plants manufacturing munitions or filling orders for the Government. In the steel industry reduced production is reported, aggravated by inability to forward promptly finished steel products. The general demand for steel products is reported light, and it is doubtful if increased demand could be cared for, as the Government's direct and indirect requirements are utilizing almost the entire capacity of the mills. Steel car manufacturers have only moderate orders on hand. Building trades continue quiet and the demand for building materials is lighter than for many years.

The drug, dye, and chemical industries report heavy demand, but have been much hampered by difficulty in obtaining supplies, lack of fuel, and difficulties of delivery; also by the extreme cold weather, as many of their products are liable to damage by freezing.

Paper mills report softening prices. Conditions have been favorable for lumber and pulp-wood operations, and a larger quantity has been delivered to the streams than is usual at this season of the year. Sugar refineries are still short of raw sugar. Automobile manufacturers are very busy on Government orders, though the recent auto show in New York City stimulated other sales materially. Shoe sales are light. Jewelry sales have decreased somewhat, and the demand has turned from high-priced to medium and low-priced articles. Sales of watches have been extremely heavy, and have depleted stocks.

Favorable conditions are reported in the tea and coffee trades. Manufacturers and dealers in men's clothing report fair sales and orders being placed with wholesalers for the fall of 1918, several months in advance of the usual time. The dry-goods trade also reports a fair demand in spite of high prices.

Activity is at the highest level in the textile manufacturing trades, with business the heaviest in their history both as to value and quantity. Manufacturers of hosiery, underwear, and knit goods are running factories full time. Cutlery manufacturers are rushed. Manufacturers of machinery are producing so heavily for Government use that the necessity for curtailment of sales to general trade is not improbable, and throughout the industries working on war materials there is as high a degree of activity as fuel and transportation facilities permit.

Retail business in most parts of the district is reported quiet. A larger proportion of purchases than usual are on a cash basis and efforts at economy are general.

Collections are good in practically all lines from which reports have been received.

After a year of almost continuous decline, stock and bond prices took an upward turn following the announcement of the President on December 11 that the Government would take control of the railroads and that Congress would be urged to guarantee the earnings of the roads upon the basis of their average earnings for the last three years. The upward movement has continued through the first weeks of January.

Call-money rates were firm at about 6 per cent during the last weeks of December, eased materially around the first of the year, ruling at 4 per cent or lower up to January 14, and have since displayed a firmer tendency, rising to an average of around 6 per cent. Rates for commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and time money have shown slight fluctuations, and on January 21 were as follows: Commercial paper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; bankers' acceptances, $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent to 4 per cent; time money, 6 per cent. Recent issues of notes running from one to two years by corporations of the highest standing have been placed at rates above those quoted for commercial paper and for time loans.

DISTRICT NO. 3-PHILADELPHIA.

The shutting down of industry throughout the district for several days this month, for the purpose of relieving the freight congestion and expediting the distribution of coal, has disturbed general business here, the full effects of which have not yet been ascertained. The industrial loss resulting from this shutdown, however, is expected to be more than offset by the benefit the district will experience through the improvement of the railroad situation.

While the production of iron and steel for some time has been curtailed by the scarcity of coal, the general coal situation has been acute only for the past few weeks. During that time it has caused much suffering and possibly large financial losses. Until the coal situation became serious there had been no unusual developments in the general business condition.

All branches of business directly connected

and more attention, more of the productive capacity of the district, and are giving constant employment to labor at high wages. Labor conditions are unsatisfactory. Much complaint is made about the constant shifting of workers and the loss incident to their continual reemployment.

The building trade, with the exception of Government work, is very inactive. This is largely due to the inability to secure materials and labor, and also to the fact that there is but slight extension of industrial plants. Building permits for 12 towns in this district, including Philadelphia, for December, 1917, amounted to \$915,000 as compared with \$6,157,000 in December last year. There is a great need in a number of these cities for houses to accommodate laborers who have recently been drawn there. This is particularly true of this city, because of the large shipbuilding operations which are in progress in and near it, and there is in contemplation the erection of between 7,000 and 8,000 houses to accommodate workmen.

Notwithstanding the dullness in the building trade, the demand for hardware products has been good. The Government has been taking about 70 per cent of the goods in this line and the prospects are that it will absorb a still greater percentage of them. Prices are high. Collections are reported not good or in keeping with the otherwise favorable condition of the trade.

The demand for chemicals and drugs has been very active because of the urgent demands of both the Government and civilian users. The lack of shipping facilities has been felt to a great extent and has cut down trade, and in addition it has necessitated the carrying of very large stocks by jobbers and retailers. Crude drugs are high in price and show indications of going still higher, whereas the prices of chemicals show a declining tendency. Collections are good. This industry in general has benefited very considerably by the elimination of German competition as a result of the war.

The demand for all kinds of groceries is very with the war are continually absorbing more good, but more especially for the staples, such as flour, salt and sugar, of all of which there is such a scarcity at this time. The supply of sugar is gradually increasing but the people have in some cases been using molasses and sirups as substitutes. Canned goods are on hand in fairly large quantity. Prices have remained fairly steady for the last two or three weeks. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether or not it would be wise to have further price regulation of food, or continue the present plan of selling goods at the usual profit above cost, irrespective of what the goods can be sold for in the market.

The Government orders for knitted underwear for 1918 seem to have been taken care of. In the hosiery and underwear lines, factories are running at approximately 75 per cent of capacity, the output being affected by a shortage of labor and needles. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing sufficient supplies of yarn. Manufacturers are shortening their credit terms to the jobbers and the latter, in turn, to the retailers. The demand is good, stocks are low, and prices are constantly advancing. Collections are quite good.

The Government regulations applying to imported wools have had a quieting effect on the market, and some merchants have canceled their foreign orders. The demand for wool is so great, however, that it is considered doubtful if the regulations will have any great effect in lowering prices.

The last installment of the second Liberty loan was paid January 15. It is interesting to note that only \$26,000,000 remained unpaid on that date, the payment of \$86,000,000 of the amount that could have been then payable having been anticipated.

This bank's loans and discounts made during December amounted to \$45,025,000, as compared with \$31,478,000 in November and \$1,150,000 in December of 1916. The earnings have increased rapidly and in December they were at the rate of 30.2 per cent on the capital stock.

The money market has been rather quiet, but firm. Call money is quoted at 6 per cent and choice commercial paper at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent.

Financial indicators.

| | Jan. 17, 1918. | Percentage increas or decrease com pared with.— | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | Previous month. | Last year. | |
| Philadelphia banks: Loans Deposits Federal reserve bank: Discounts and collateral loans Cash reserve, per cent 90-day discount rate, per cent Commercial paper, per cent | 71 | $ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +0.5 \\ -11 \\ +22 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5$ | + 9 - 4 +400 - 9 - 9 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 | |
| | Dec., 1917. | Previous month. | Last year. | |
| Bank clearings: In Philadelphia Elsowhere in district Total Port of Philadelphia: Exports Imports | \$1,549,512,824 102,350,996 1,651,863,820 40,158,000 4,446,000 | +1 +1 +24 | +11 - 1 + 11 + 60 - 34 | |
| Building permits in Philadelphia Post-office receipts in Philadelphia. Commercial failures in district (per Bradstreet's). | 4, 440, 000 740, 020 1, 160, 298 1 63 | -57 + 8 | | |

¹ Actual.

DISTRICT NO. 4-CLEVELAND.

Business at last realizes that it is face to face with actual war conditions, and presents great expansion in some directions and very severe contraction in others—an increase in the manufacture of war goods and goods necessary to carry on the war, and a corresponding decrease in the manufacture of goods unnecessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

Agriculture.—The extremely cold weather and heavy snows have caused the feeding of and caring for live stock to take the attention of farmers, to the exclusion and delay of preparation for the spring crops. It is reported that thousands of hogs, ready for market, are being fed at a loss because cars can not be secured to ship them to market. Traction cars and motor trucks are being used in a limited way for this purpose.

The weather has precluded husking, and there is an unusually large amount of corn in the field. Tests of the 1917 crop show a very low percentage of germination, and it is thought that seed corn will be very scarce and high priced.

Manufacturing.-Government demands and regulations which cut in many different directions, the weather, coal shortage, and transportation difficulties, all tend to obscure the real situation. A shortage of coke has compelled the banking of a large number of furnaces, and consequently has heavily reduced the production of pig iron. Some manufacturers who ordinarily furnish their own supply of pig iron through their own organization are compelled to buy from outsiders. This in its turn has affected the steel business and its manufactured products. However, it is thought that, with a clean-up by the railroads, steel manufacturing will be resumed on a scale that will more than take care of Government needs and will revive commercial demands.

The frozen condition of the rivers and the lack of cars have seriously interfered with the coal trade. Apparently the mines are in a position to furnish more coal, and, with normal weather and a means of marketing their product, they should do a much increased business.

The clay and brick industries, except in isolated cases, report decreased output due to delay in receiving materials and in delivery of their products.

Owing to natural gas shortage, a number of glass factories are practically idle and some are said to be closed for the winter. In several cases, on account of fuel conditions, gas producers have been installed. The window-glass manufacturers are adversely affected by the cessation of building operations.

Mercantile lines.—Jobbers of merchandise supplying the country trade as a rule report business good. The outlook is satisfactory, and an active spring trade is predicted. In the retail trade there has been some lessening in activity, caused by weather conditions. However, seasonable articles are in brisk demand, and, despite the appeal to save, there is a distinct tendency to extravagance.

Collections. Except in very few instances, collections are reported remarkably good. In one particular case, however, one of the large manufacturers of its line and a very large producer of war goods reports for the past month

the largest business, excluding war materials, in its history, with collections disappointing and notes offered at maturing dates. As a general proposition, credits are closely watched.

Transportation.—The unusual weather, stopping navigation on the rivers and tying up cars on sidings and in yards, has seriously and continuously added to the difficulties of the situation. Congestion was so severe in some localities in the district that there was practically no freight movement for twenty-four hours at a time, and passenger and street car service was greatly delayed. There is a hopeful feeling that, as a result of the "closing order," together with milder weather, the worst has been experienced and gradual improvement may be expected.

Labor.—A slowing up in the manufacture of strictly "peace" goods, together with shutdowns in plants occasioned by transportation difficulties, fuel shortage, etc., has somewhat eased the demand for laborers in some localities, and in many instances men are reported idle. In some cases the situation is acute to the extent of paying idle men in order to hold them for future requirements. Undoubtedly with the clearing of freight congestion both men and women workers will be in brisk demand, especially in munition centers.

Building operations.—Building activities have been greatly reduced, due to scarcity and high prices of labor and materials and lack of mortgage money. Where an increase is shown over 1916 in the value of buildings being erected, this is due almost wholly to the erection of manufacturing plants. Therefore, reports show that the building business is very dull, and some manufacturers of products, such as plumbing materials, etc., are remodeling their shops to enable them to accept orders from other sources.

Money.—The demand for money continues brisk, and rates are firm. Outside the large centers some idle funds are reported, but not in as large amounts as usual at this time of year. Generally, the situation is one of preparation for the future. Only legitimate immediate needs are considered, and funds for these appear to be ample.

DISTRICT NO. 5-RICHMOND.

There has been probably less slowing down of business in this district than is usual at this time of the year.

The coal deposits in this district are among the most extensive, valuable, and important in the country. Three of our greatest trunk line coal roads derive a large portion of their revenue from the hauling of coal from these properties to harbors on the coast, particularly to Norfolk and Newport News. Other railroad lines assist in the general distribution of this fuel to the hundreds of manufacturing plants throughout the district. The chief difficulty of providing fuel has been lack of transportation.

In West Virginia, 30,000 miners are reported to be idle, large glass plants being shut down for lack of fuel, and many of the men are seeking other employment. The contractors for the United States powder plant at Crawford City are reported to be employing many of these men at 35 cents per hour. If transportation at the coal mines is provided, it is estimated that the output of coal could be increased from 25 per cent to 50 per cent over the present volume.

Business conditions in some few lines have been adversely affected, but this is due to special conditions and is rather sporadic. Business activity generally continues unabated. The situation may be generally summarized in the words of one report, which says: "Demand for goods is unprecedented, brought about in a great degree by the prosperity of the farmer and the high wages of the laboring man. When a laboring man gets \$2 a day, he spends it, and when he gets \$5 a day, he spends it. To-day, the man who buys tenderloin beefsteak is the laboring man, and the man who is economizing is the millionaire."

Army and Navy requirements are creating a scarcity in many lines of merchandise. Collections are good. Scarcity of essential factors, raw materials, transportation, and the fuel and labor necessary to convert them into finished products are the chief restraints a serious reaction in farming conditions.

on the volume of business. Little effort is being made to procure new business, as all producers and manufacturers are finding ready demand for all products at high prices. The risk of operating at the present high cost of materials and labor is another factor which is holding in check efforts for the expansion of trade.

Weather conditions have been a notable factor in all activities for the past month. In Richmond, Va., since December 11, there have been 14 snowfalls, aggregating a depth of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is a fair indication of conditions prevailing in the northern States of the district. There have been considerable snowfalls as far south as South Carolina. There has naturally been little agricultural activity in the district. While severe weather has done some damage, in the northern portion of the district it has protected wheat to a considerable extent. In South Carolina a considerable portion of the oat and wheat crops have been destroyed, necessitating replanting. Reports from the valley of Virginia indicate that a considerable proportion of the old wheat crop is still being held. Chesapeake Bay and other inland waters have been frozen, causing serious delays in shipping and extensive damage to the oyster industry.

The most important question in the district, and one which is already engaging widespread attention and consideration, is that of the planting and raising of this year's crops. Farmers are reported "never so rich." The demand for plows is unprecedented, but this is also said to be true of automobiles.

Profitable returns from farming are improving farm labor conditions. A record volume of fertilizers is in demand and at high figures, which will represent an enormous increase in crop expenses. The incentives of 30-cent cotton and 30-cent tobacco are a temptation to plant these crops to the limit. Any considerable reaction in the price of these commodities, which must be raised this year on the high-cost basis referred to, might bring

The shipment of cotton has been seriously delayed at the ports due to lack of shipping facilities, and if the present crusade for the relief of fuel conditions also relieves this embargo, it will materially improve conditions in this direction. Considerable cotton is still held in warehouses in the interior, quite a little of it apparently still for account of farmers.

Farm mortgages to a considerable amount are reported to have been paid off. Considerable land has changed hands in the past few months at high prices, creating a new volume of obligations. Prosperity has improved credit conditions, and many farmers who have been dependent on merchants for crop supplies obtained, however, at high prices, are seeking bank accommodations to enable them to purchase supplies, particularly fertilizers, for cash. A saving of \$10, or even \$15, per ton can be made in this way, but high prices have added to the volume of required bank accommodation, and the demand in this direction is likely to be heavy. These requirements demand close scrutiny.

Railroad returns under present conditions form a very uncertain criterion, which is also the case with regard to post-office receipts. The latter show a largely increased volume, the major portion of which, however, is due to increased rates.

Private building is almost at a standstill, very little work being done except for the Government, and this has hardly made up the deficit in ordinary home building.

Road building is receiving increased attention in the district generally, and particularly in Virginia. The State legislature is considering the launching of a well-matured plan for State highways, with feeders to be provided by the counties and local committees. The parcelpost automobile routes contemplated by the post-office authorities have been a matter of keen interest. Bank deposits are reported larger than ever, but profits have not been proportionate to the volume of business. The recent calls and cash payments on account of Government financing aggregated \$37,000,000 has been sorely felt by many people.

since December 20, and have been reflected in the loans of the Federal Reserve Bank, which have for the first time reached the aggregate of \$50,000,000.

The mills of the district are reported in fine shape and making money, and "the general outlook to us for manufacturers, farmers, and bankers is bright, though industries requiring the movement of considerable tonnage over the railroads are fearful of the conditions that may exist within the next 60 or 90 days." To this may be added by way of caution the vital question of the cost of pitching this year's crops, referred to above.

DISTRICT NO. 6-ATLANTA.

Due to the war necessities and regulations the sudden readjustments in business have been such during the past month as to curtail manufacture in some of the essential lines. While there is a feeling of confidence as to the ultimate outcome of the war. demands for subscription to Liberty bonds, war-savings stamps and certificates, and the continued demand for contributions for other movements in connection with the war has forced a spirit of general economy among the people, producing a clearer vision of war's necessities and demands.

The district experienced the coldest weather in 20 years, prevailing almost entirely throughout the month, considerably retarding business and adding further handicap to all transportation. Indications are that there will be a general decrease of acreage of all early truck crops in Florida. While there was some fear for the small grain crops, the cold weather does not appear to have done any considerable damage; in fact the heavy snows appear to be a benefit to the wheat and make the prospects for a good crop favorable. Live stock does not appear to have suffered to any extent. The coal situation was the most important feature in January activities. The increased activities over previous years, coupled with a shortage of coal, the lack of railroad facilities, and unheard-of cold weather created an extraordinary demand for coal, the need of which

Railroad conditions have grown worse from day to day, and it is hoped that with Government control some relief will be found. The opinion prevails in this section that the blocked conditions of the railroads are largely due to their endeavoring to haul too much tonage per train, resulting in constant break-downs, delays and the necessity of a great deal of rolling stock in the repair shops. The laws relative to a limitation of 16 hours with corresponding rest also add to present difficulties. It is often necessary that trains be sidetracked to wait either the arrival of a new crew, or until the original crew has had their allotted time for rest.

The total production of cotton, corn, and potatoes in the States within this district during 1917 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as follows:

| | Cotton, 1917. | Corn, 1917. | Potatoes,1917. |
|---|--|---|--|
| Georgia Florida Tennessee Alabama Mississippi. Louisiana | 206,000 | Bushels. 72,000,000 13,875,000 42,246,000 111,150,000 77,200,000 84,050,000 | Bushels. 1,596,000 2,275,000 1,600,000 4,888,000 2,952,000 1,092,000 |
| | Cotton, 1916. | Corn, 1916. | Potatoes,1916. |
| Georgia Florida. Tennessee Alabama Mississippi Louisiana | $\begin{array}{r} 41,449\\382,422\\533,402\end{array}$ | Bushels. 62,000,000 12,300,000 44,814,000 78,000,000 47,812,000 47,600,000 | Bushels. 900,000 1,332,000 1,625,000 2,952,000 1,800,000 780,000 |

Tobacco trade in the Tennessee district has been rather quiet, due to the holidays and bad weather conditions, preventing delivery by farmers. The export tobacco stored in warehouses is owned largely by the representatives of the British and Italian Governments, and no shipments of importance have been made recently on account of shortage of car and ocean steamship space.

clearings at New Orleans of \$582,850,716 on the year 1916; Chattanooga an increase of \$54,031,407; Atlanta an increase of \$681,496,-996; Birmingham a gain of \$39,880,110. The disaster. The demand for coal, iron, and lum-

postal receipts throughout the district also showed a large increase, some of which, of course, is due to increase in population and large Army camps and to the high rates of postage. The campaign of the sale of warsavings stamps and certificates is progressing nicely throughout the district. Good reports are being received from the various headquarters, and it is expected that the sales will come up to expectations.

Labor continues scarce, with increased wages. Most of the cotton has been marketed, the extraordinary prices bringing out the major portion of the staple held. With continued high prices for cotton a large crop is looked for in 1918, notwithstanding increased diversification.

The district enjoyed an unusual holiday trade. While prices were high, the general public seemed to raise no objection. Regardless of the war, buyers asked for commodities as usual. Naturally the volume of business was greater than in past years, as in many cases prices were double on certain wares. Aside from the increased prices, however, there was a substantial increase in sales.

There has been a growing scarcity of flour, and the wheat supply on hand is reported as getting low. Some of the mills are reported as shut down on account of shortage of wheat: other mills are running about half time. The mills are becoming adjusted to the new milling regulations, which require the making of a barrel of flour out of 4 bushels and 24 pounds of wheat.

With production in all lines more and more confined to war's necessities, with the Government's demands for raw materials of all kinds, principally lumber, builders and real estate dealers see nothing strange in the fact that building operations fall off.

The general business outlook in the section The year 1917 showed an increase in bank is only fair, due to unsettled conditions; but business is growing used to the rapid readjustments, and there is no reason for fear any obstruction unless overtaken by some unforeseen ber is still greatly in excess of the supply. Great activity continues at the various shipbuilding plants on the coast and Gulf

DISTRICT NO. 7-CHICAGO.

It is gradually becoming possible to discern a distinct line of demarkation between industries that are essential and those that are not essential. This district, like the whole country, is on a war basis. Conservation orders, fixation of maximum prices, and most recently the fuel order of Administrator Garfield, bring personally to every man and woman a vivid realization that this war is a serious business, requiring the coordination of all resources and the cooperation of every citizen. This is reflected in the diminishing volume of business in luxuries.

Heavy snowfall in this district completely paralyzed transportation for practically two days and greatly aggravated the already serious shortage of coal at industrial centers and elsewhere.

The coal situation had been a cause of anxiety for months. Stocks were low and many large consumers were able to maintain only small supplies sufficient for a few days. With the complete tie-up of the railroads even these surpluses were wiped out and this district found itself in a coal famine. Radical steps had to be taken and the recent edict of the fuel administrator forbidding the use of coal for a period of days, except by essential enterprises, should furnish a means of replenishing the depleted coal bunkers.

Necessary industries of the district have in general been working to capacity, meeting the shortage of fuel, material, and transportation with the means at hand, though not a few have been compelled to close.

There continues to be a scarcity of labor. Wages are the highest ever paid. The demand is so great in some localities that it has been found impossible to house the necessary men, though otherwise they could be used to advantage. Very little wage difficulty is experienced.

Quiet reigns in the investment market, the chief subject of interest being prospective Government financing. One authority believes there is a great deal of investment money awaiting higher rates for miscellaneous securities, which, it is thought, will advance proportionately should there be an increase in the rate of Liberty bonds. There is a consistent, though small, demand for municipal securities. Short-time obligations of public utilities and large industrials appear to have a ready sale.

Bank deposits are high throughout the district. Rates hold firm and no softening is anticipated. While banks are in comfortable position, there is some discrimination between one borrower and another, the legitimate borrower finding no difficulty in securing accommodation, however.

A heavy snow blanket provides protection for winter wheat. Some bad freezes last fall in certain localities found the ground bare and did damage estimated at as high as 10 per cent. No improvement is reported in the corn crop, which was universally soft. Snow blockade is seriously hampering the marketing of last year's crops.

In the agricultural implement line shortage of transportation, materials, and fuel is acute, and this will render it a difficult matter to fill the orders which are being received in good quantity. Considering the season, receivables are in good condition, no particular difficulty being experienced in this direction. The labor situation is reported unsatisfactory in some departments of the industry.

In many cases automobile manufacturers have turned to Government work. This foreshadows a limitation of the output of pleasure cars.

As reported above, the scarcity of coal had been aggravated by the temporary collapse of transportation from January 6 to 11, but the heavy snowfall, in addition to preventing the moving of cars, has made the operation even of the mines impossible. Hence, it is said, production will be very light for several days, and mines in Illinois and Indiana will have produced less coal in January of this year than for any like period for many years. It is expected that buying power will continue strong, due to the large wages of labor. For

As there has been no distillation of beverage spirits since September 8, 1917, distillers are disposing of accumulated stocks and at high prices in fair volume. The use of molasses in the manufacture of commercial alcohol has supplanted corn; hence distillers can not turn to this business. Such concerns are either liquidating, which at present prices is possible without material loss, or are branching into chemical manufacture, corn products, cattle feeding, and the like. Maltsters suffer radical reduction in volume due to shipping restrictions and railroad embargo. They report a number of inquiries for their product, which would forecast a satisfactory resumption of business when restrictions have been removed.

Dry-goods houses report a good volume of sales, the preference running to necessities. Seasonable weather had its usual good effect on buying. Speculative purchases are still a factor in volume. Collections are fair to good.

This is the semiannual sale period for furniture manufacturers. Buyers appear in the market as in past sales and volume is expected to be close to normal. Retailers complain somewhat about holiday business. The principal difficulty among manufacturers has been with labor and transportation. Collections are reported very good.

Conditions in the grain business are described as extremely unsatisfactory. For some time receipts at terminals had been light, and when the bad weather came, blockading or seriously hampering car movement, grain receipts were reduced to a minimum. The result is that farmers hold enormous amounts of grain which they are unable to market, while different localities throughout the country are suffering.

Wholesale grocers, looking back on the past year's business, report general satisfaction both with tonnage and volume, and losses have been held to the usual fractional percentage. They report that adjustments have been made in line with governmental restrictions. There is some uncertainty as to the future but no misgivings.

It is expected that buying power will continue strong, due to the large wages of labor. For the present, on account of weather conditions, collections will probably fall short of normal.

Prospects for a good spring business in the hardware line are reported good. There are expressions of satisfaction with regard to present business, and though salesmen have been snowbound for the past two weeks and shipments delayed, this is, of course, only temporary. Collections are good.

Jewelry houses succeeded in maintaining sales for December at the normal for the corresponding month in the prewar years, but ran considerably behind the 1916 and 1915 figures. Thus far in January this retrogression has continued at an increased percentage. Collections are said to be very good. Manufacturers are unable to keep abreast of the demand for military wrist watches, but business in other directions is not at all brisk.

The leather industry is active where Government orders have been placed, but quiet in civilian lines. As to all other industries, railroad embargoes are the chief concern. Collections are good, labor satisfied, and the general situation satisfactory.

Prices in the live-stock market have eased off somewhat. Railroad situation has reduced receipts at yards temporarily. Quality of stock is good. Farmers have their farms well stocked with beef cattle. The number of young hogs is reported large and it is anticipated that supply during spring and summer will be plentiful. Foreign demand, of course, continues strong, with the usual obstructions, scarcity of rail and water transportation.

Lumber for building is not in demand to an appreciable extent. The Government is taking some material for use in cantonments and panel work for aeroplane manufacture. Retail business is at a standstill. Few inquiries are received from railroads and car manufacturers.

Mail-order houses report their usual increase in volume for December, 1917, business over the same period in 1916. It is expected bad weather will affect collections for a time.

Piano orders are fair in number, but show a decided drop from last year. Dealers are not pessimistic, but look for favorable conditions in their line. Output has been reduced or hampered by scarcity of raw materials and by uncertainty in railroad situation. Labor is still in short supply. Collections are satisfactory.

No change is reported in the shipbuilding industry, production being pushed to the limit established by the scarcity of essential factors. War orders are, of course, the life of the steel business, though domestic consumers are beginning to buy more freely. Demand is expected to continue indefinitely, with an active market for all products.

It is estimated that about half the woolen and worsted factories in the country are employed at Government work. This quite logically has tended to advance prices materially for civilians. Mills are offering to wholesalers for future sale the highest priced fabrics ever known, and these prices are being met, as purchasing power is strong due to high salaries and wages. The usual inventory sale is not so much in evidence this year, retailers being unwilling to sacrifice goods which they can only replace at higher figures. Some relief for the serious shortage of wool stocks is promised by the release to this country of wool controlled by the English Government.

Clearings in Chicago for the first 16 business days of January were \$1,303,000,000, being \$32,000,000 less than for the corresponding 16 business days in January, 1917. Clearings reported by 23 cities in the district outside of Chicago amounted to \$288,000,000 for the first 15 days of January, 1918, as compared with \$290,000,000 for the first 15 days of January, 1917. Deposits in the 12 central reserve city member banks in Chicago were in St. Louis and was well attended by repre-\$807,000,000 at the close of business January 21, 1918, and loans were \$614,000,000. Deposits show a decrease of approximately \$38,000,000 over last month and loans an increase of approximately \$8,000,000.

DISTRICT NO. 8-ST. LOUIS.

The usual midwinter dullness is apparent in some lines, but on the whole business in this district is satisfactory and indications point to a good spring trade. Heavy snowstorms and severe cold weather during January hindered transportation of all kinds and caused delays in the movement of goods. This, together with an acute shortage of coal, has hampered business, but the situation has been greatly relieved by the closing orders of the Fuel Administrator. The increased cost of materials is affecting practically all industries, while some are suffering from their inability to get supplies at any price.

Manufacturers of shoes and clothing continue especially busy, as are also producers of munitions, machinery, tools, and other war accessories. Factories are more and more adjusting themselves to the manufacture of articles necessary for the prosecution of the war and discarding nonessentials. For instance, one concern in this district which formerly manufactured silk skirts is now making Army clothing; another that made beds now makes hospital furniture, and a sash and door company is manufacturing aeroplanes.

The low temperature has stimulated the sale of winter supplies, especially heavy clothing, overcoats, and underwear, and merchants report a good trade in this class of merchandise. The usual postholiday clearance sales have also stimulated the retail trade. However, the practice of economy is becoming more and more the rule, especially among those who have been accustomed to luxuries, and this is having its effect upon trade in general.

Collections are reported to be good.

During January the annual fur sale was held sentatives from all over the world.

The heavy snowfails have afforded protection to the winter wheat and prospects are favorable for a good crop. According to Government reports for December, in the States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee, all or parts of which are in this district, 10,238,000 acres were sown in winter wheat last fall, as against 8,669,000 acres in 1916. The condition of the winter wheat in this district was reported to be 85.7 per cent, as compared with a 10-year average of 88.9 per cent.

In the St. Louis market the demand for live stock during December, while somewhat better than a year ago, was not as good as the previous month. Reports of the St. Louis National Stock Yards show that, in comparison with the month of November, there have been decreases in the sales of all live stock. The receipts of live stock also show a decrease, excepting hogs and sheep, which show a slight increase. In comparison with the year 1916 reports for 1917 indicate an increase in the receipts and sales of cattle and horses and mules, but a decrease in the receipts and sales of hogs and sheep.

The postal receipts for December in St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, and Little Rock all show substantial increases over the corresponding month last year.

The inclement weather, in addition to the high cost of materials, has further checked building operations. Reports from the leading cities in this district indicate that during December there have been perceptible decreases in the number of building permits issued and also the estimated cost of construction, both in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month last year.

The demand for money in this district continues good, especially in the large cities. The rate to customers continues at from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 6 per cent.

Practically none of the banks in the large cities are in the market for commercial paper. However, there is a good demand for this class of investment from the country banks, especially in the southern portions of the district. The rate has ranged from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6 per cent, the former being the basic rate.

DISTRICT NO. 9-MINNEAPOLIS.

Business throughout the district has been feeling the effects of the usual midwinter lull and has been quiet, although fair to good for this season of the year. Sharp cold weather has prevailed. The snowfall has not been heavy, and the movement of commodities has suffered more from the widespread railway congestion than from the usual midwinter weather difficulties.

Industrial concerns have been fully occupied, except that those engaged upon war contracts have had some difficulty in securing delivery of material. Labor has been well employed, and labor conditions throughout the district are satisfactory.

The month has brought but little change in banking conditions. Rates are firm, although the demand is slightly less than a month ago.

Active efforts have been in progress throughout all the States in the district to solve the seed-corn problems created by the partial crop failure last year. The Government has sent a representative to check up the situation in North Dakota as to oats and barley, and steps have been taken through the Food Administration to anticipate the heavy demand for seed wheat in the spring. The Federal reserve bank has been very actively at work in efforts to locate such seed corn as the farmers within the district are willing to sell, and has been listing such supplies for the purpose of making the information available to districts where the seed value of the corn was destroyed by frosts and bad weather. A considerable amount of seed has been located in this way, and as a result of the action of the bank in sending warning notices through member and State banks to individual farmers, considerable activity has been stirred up, and farmers are thoroughly alive to the situation and are taking steps to provide for their individual requirements. Excellent work is being done by the State authorities in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, as the result of which a large amount of good seed has been saved.

The business outlook at the close of the month is satisfactory, and most concerns are looking forward to an active spring.

DISTRICT NO. 10-KANSAS CITY.

Agriculture.-The total value of the 13 principal crops for all States in whole or part within this district, according to Government estimates, is \$1,718,454,000, a 33 and 40 per cent increase, respectively, over the 1916 and 1915 valuations.

The discouraging condition of wheat in Kansas and Nebraska, due to a continued drouth and an unusually cold and dry December, was greatly relieved by recent heavy snows, which promise to redeem thousands of acres of grain considered worthless.

Colorado harvested an average sugar-beet crop, which was sold at increased prices, while the cotton crop in Oklahoma this year showed a gain over the 1916 production.

The movement of all grains throughout the year and especially in the last three months has been affected by the car shortage, local receipts and shipments for 1917 showing a marked decline from 1916, although hay receipts have registered a good increase. Wheat stock in elevators of this district decreased slightly during December, while corn supplies gained almost 200 per cent.

Live stock.-There was a liberal movement of short-fed cattle from Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma on the local market. Prices ranged from \$10 to 12, or about \$2 higher than a year The movement of the beet-pulp-fed ago. steers from Colorado has started and will increase as the season advances. Feeding operations are active, and will continue strong, because of the large beet crop and the high prices received for cattle. For the past year cattle receipts on the markets of this district showed an increase of more than one-fourth suffering in some cases. This is attributed over 1916.

The average weight of hogs in December was 212 pounds, 26 pounds heavier than a year ago, and the heaviest for a year and one-half. The general quality was the best in many months. Prices showed a slight increase over pected cold weather of the past month has

November. In this district for 1917, receipts of hogs at the markets were 16 per cent less than for the previous year.

The sheep movement to the six large markets of the district registered an increase of less than 1 per cent for this year over last. In the next two months, the movement of all live stock will be governed largely by the weather conditions.

Hog slaughterings in December by the district packers decreased one-half as compared with the same month last year, which reflects the general condition for the past season, hogs having been reshipped to the country to be fattened rather than slaughtered. More cattle, however, were slaughtered by local packers than in any other previous year. Operations were stimulated by a strong demand for beef and the material increase of receipts.

Mining.—The year 1917 broke all records of production for lead and zinc ores in the Kansas-Missouri-Oklahoma district. As a result of the lowering prices, the valuation of the zinc output for the year decreased 5 per cent under 1916. The prices for lead advanced over the previous year, and the output increased 42 per cent in value. A large increase in surplus stocks at the end of the year is also notable. The Miami (Okla.) district has shown a production of lead and zinc for the past year valued at \$15,000,000. Even greater production is predicted for this year.

The facts that a marked increase was shown in the value of Wyoming's mineral output for 1917 over 1916, and that New Mexico has doubled its output in the past two years, are in contrast with the estimated value for 1917 of Colorado's mining products, which decreased one-sixth under the previous year.

Both Oklahoma and Kansas report a serious situation in a Statewide coal shortage, with principally to a lack of transportation facilities.

Oil.-Kansas has come to the front in the oil industry during the past year, showing a production one and one-half times greater than the State's production for 1916. The unexcaused a curtailment of operations, and in many cases suspension of work, not only in these fields, but in all fields of the oil States in this district.

For the first time in 10 years the production of oil in Oklahoma has declined, a decrease being shown of 14,000,000 barrels, or 13 per cent under last year, accounted for in part by the difficulty in securing supplies and the almost prohibitive prices charged for them. Now that the Government is securing data as to the supplies needed in 1918 for the oil industry, this situation, which has been prevalent for the past year, undoubtedly will be greatly relieved.

With the production of Wyoming for 1917 estimated at 10,000,000 barrels, an increase of one-half over the previous year, and the large oil-shale acreage in Colorado as yet untouched, both States look forward to a year which promises great development of petroleum resources.

Over 2,000,000 barrels, or 2 per cent of the crude oil in storage in the Oklahoma-Kansas field, was withdrawn during the month of November.

Lumber and construction.—Building permits for December in 10 principal cities of this district show a 30 per cent decrease from the same month last year. However, the volume of permits for the past year increased 7 per cent over 1916, in comparison with a 23 per cent decrease in the largest cities of the United States. The estimated cost of these buildings for December as against the same month last year decreased one-fifth and for the year gained 22 per cent over 1916, while the entire United States showed a decrease of 29 per cent for 1917.

Lumber business is not reported active. Retail trade has slackened due to the season, and wholesale interests are not pushing sales. The market continues firm and, since supplies are limited because of a prevalent car and labor shortage, prices hold steady on practically all lines of lumber with some slight advances.

Labor.—But few strikes, and those of small year in Oklahoma 85 per cent, in Colora importance, have been reported in this district during the past month, all of which have been 23 per cent, and in Missouri 17 per cent.

settled, with the exception of one in the southern Kansas coal fields, which leaves these mines, with a daily production of about 900 tons, idle in this present time of great need. Local street-railway men threaten a strike in case of the employment of women on the cars, this being considered in the face of a reported shortage of man labor.

With a present shortage of farm labor in Kansas, with men responding to the call for Army and Navy service, and others answering the demands of war industries, a serious problem confronts that State of securing fifty or sixty thousand farm hands, which are imported every spring and summer. Western Oklahoma, also, reports that there are not enough men left on the farms to insure the production of full crops.

Mercantile.—A favorable decrease of onefifth in the number of commercial business failures is reported for this district in 1917 in comparison with 1916, and the liabilities of concerns failing decreased over 40 per cent.

The number of automobile licenses issued for 1917 by the States of this district made a new record, which shows an increase of about onehalf over the previous year. Farm tractor sales have increased during the past year. The tractor business looks forward to a bright future owing to higher wages and labor shortage on the farms, although securing shipments by railroads from the manufacturers is a serious problem.

Business in general has quickly recovered from the usual holiday dullness and collections continue good. Retail trade in clothing and dry goods is stimulated by clearance sales, with better prices than ever before, and good demand for hats, caps, boots, and shoes. Drugs are reported active and the demand for groceries and provisions normal.

Financial.—Deposits of national banks in this district have reached new high levels, the exact figures for which are not accessible at this time. Total deposits in State banks, by comparison of calls, have gained during the past year in Oklahoma 85 per cent, in Colorado 42 per cent, in Nebraska 35 per cent, in Kansas 23 per cent, and in Missouri 17 per cent. Bank clearings in the 17 largest cities of this district for December increased 47 per cent over the same month last year, and were one-half greater for the year 1917 compared with 1916. During the past month money rates have remained steady, and the demand continues strong.

January business has felt the usual seasonal dullness, but the outlook is brighter. Wholesale and retail merchants have been busy since the turn of the new year taking inventory, closing their books on last year's business, and arranging stocks for a new season. Retail trade has been curtailed during the month on account of extremely cold weather. Railroad facilities have been interrupted, the condition of country roads has kept farmers away from the cities and trade has been curtailed as the result. There are evidences of early spring trade, and wholesalers and jobbers are starting their traveling salesmen. Advance reports are that orders are satisfactory, and, notwithstanding the exceptionally high prices of merchandise, dealers are well pleased with the volume of orders thus far received, and anticipate a satisfactory spring trade. Collections in wholesale and retail lines are good, and even better than for the same period in 1917.

A heavy snow and rain over a large portion of the farming section during the month have greatly improved agricultural conditions, and prospects at this writing are good for 1918 crops. The winter wheat crop especially has been materially benefited. The weather was unusually severe, and extended to the lower Rio Grande district, where the freeze did much damage to winter vegetable crops of that section. It is estimated that lettuce was damaged 50 per cent, cabbage 75 per cent, and other vegetables similarly. Citrus fruit was injured but slightly. In the extreme west and northwest sections the rainfall was not sufficient to break the protracted drouth, and farming conditions in those communities show little improvement. It is, indeed, commendable, however, to note the optimism of the people of the drouth-stricken sections. One of our correspondents, in the heart of the drouth area,

writes: "The spirit of our people is unbroken. They are 'pressing the collar' harder than ever before. Every economy is being practiced, and we share their optimism that prosperity must soon again reward their faithful efforts."

The manufacturing industries of the district are active and have sufficient orders in hand to run indefinitely. As in other sections, the fuel situation in this district has been serious and curtailed operations in various lines. The situation has been aggravated by the unusually cold weather.

There have been more or less exaggerated reports as to cattle losses in the range country during the recent blizzard. While there were, of course, some losses, principally in sections where the range was poor on account of insufficient moisture, we do not believe as large numbers of cattle have died as advance reports indicated. It is difficult to reconcile reports received. One correspondent in west Texas advises that losses were less than 1 per cent. Another, in the Roswell district, states that the losses were at least 10 per cent. The outlook for spring in the cattle industry is not encouraging, on account of poor range conditions, and unless seasonal rains fall during the remainder of the winter the problems which stockmen have faced for several months, and continue to bear, will be multiplied.

This is the season of the year when banks of the district have the least demand upon them. Most of the institutions are in a strong position, as reflected by the reports of condition on December 31. Heavy deposits and cash are noted, and reserves well maintained. Commercial paper is being sought as an investment of idle funds. Money is easy. The sale of war savings stamps and thrift certificates is well under way, and thrift societies are being organized in every community. People of the district are responding liberally and unselfishly to the Government's financial demands. There is also a liberal response to the various offerings of certificates of indebtedness. Demand with banks in the cattle raising sections is heavy. The bond market is extremely quiet. While there are occasional purchases by

private investors where the offerings are especially attractive, brokers report that the market is quiet and subordinated to the Government's issues.

Clearings at the principal cities of the district for December show an increase of 31 per cent over December, 1916. The increase at the same cities for the year amounts to 33 per cent over 1916.

Building operations are inactive, which is to be expected at this midwinter season. There is very little construction under way, and the industry is quiet. As a result there is a surplus of skilled labor in the construction trades. Indications are there will be considerable unemployment in the district for the next few months. The release of men from Government construction has created a surplus in various lines of skilled labor, and this has contributed to the unemployment. There is a good demand for unskilled workmen and reports of actual shortage are numerous. The most serious shortage, however, seems to be that of farm labor, and it is predicted that when the planting season opens the shortage will become more acute.

Failures in Texas for the past year reflect the general improvement in business, and the number and amount of liabilities carried shows a material decrease when compared with 1916. The figures were as follows: 1916-Number, 588; liabilities, \$5,936,223. 1917-Number, 431: liabilities, \$3,380,339.

Post-office receipts at the principal cities of the district show an increase of 41 per cent for the month of December over December, 1916.

The copper mines of Arizona are operating at full capacity, and the industry is quite prosperous at the present time.

The discovery of oil in the Brownwood section has made business active there, and offset to an extent the poor returns from crops, as a result of the drought.

While it is too early in the year to make predictions as to business for 1918, it is gratifying to report that prospects at the present time are excellent. The fact that we are at war is Francisco as at any time in its history. Change

being brought closer home every day. The adjustment to this condition is still going on.

DISTRICT NO. 12-SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipbuilding on the Pacific coast is proceeding upon a scale which seems vast measured by any other standard than that of the critically vital need for many ships to transport troops. food, and war materials. The following details give some indication of the development within 12 months of this industry at Seattle:

| | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|--|---|
| Plants building steel ships . Plants building wooden ships . Number of employees. Monthly pay roll. Steel cargo ships launched. Tonnage of steel ships launched . Wooden ships launched . Tonnage of wooden ships launched. Cargo ships in ways December 10. Tonnage in ways December 10. Tonage in ways December 10. Total amount of contracts. | 2 6,400 \$600,000 4 29,600 | $\begin{array}{r}&&&4\\&&10\\&&15,200\\&&23\\&&23\\&&201,000\\&&10\\&&&10\\&&23,950\\&&&&\\&&&232,450\\&&$155,000,000\end{array}$ |

The volume of construction at San Francisco and other California yards is shown by the following:

| | Num- ber. | Tonnage. | Cost. |
|---|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| Steel vessels for which contracts have been closed | 73 | 700, 000 | \$105,000,000 |
| Steel vessels for which contracts are about to be closed | 21 | 150,000 | 30, 000, 000 |
| Wooden vessels for which contracts have been closed | 12 | 50,000 | 6, 000, 000 |
| Total. | 106 | 900,000 | 141,000,000 |
| Total steel and wood ships to be built by July 1, 1918 | 300 | 2,000,000 | 300, 000, 000 |

It is estimated that United States warships costing over \$200,000,000 are also under construction at Pacific coast yards.

For the year ending October 31, 1917, the imports of Seattle were \$262,000,000 and exports \$182,000,000, compared with \$156,000,-000 and \$188,000,000, respectively, for 1916. Imports and exports at San Francisco for the same period were \$202,000,000 and \$143,000,-000, respectively, as against \$115,000,000 and \$109,000,000 in 1916.

It is stated that as many passenger steamers from trans-Pacific ports are now calling at San

in trade routes due to war conditions is bringing to Pacific coast ports thousands of travelers for business or pleasure who would normally travel by other routes.

The following are final estimates of grain production in the seven States of this district:

| | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| Wheat Oats Barley | Bushels. 70, 899, 000 43, 037, 000 57, 664, 000 | Bushels. 87, 508, 000 56, 850, 000 55, 770, 000 | Bushels. 103, 192, 000 58, 136, 000 62, 435, 000 |

Of these totals Washington, Idaho, and Oregon produced approximately 80 per cent of the wheat, divided, Washington about 40 per cent, Idaho and Oregon each about 20 per cent; the same three States, about 80 per cent of the oats, in nearly equal proportions; and California about two-thirds of the barley.

The crop of commercial apples of the State of Washington for 1917, amounting to 19,815 carloads, was the largest of any State in the Union and compares with the 1916 total of approximately 16,000 carloads. In spite of scarcity of boxes, shortage of labor, and limited shipping facilities, storage facilities were such as to minimize the losses. Shipments of other fruits were: Peaches, 2,112 carloads; cherries. plums, prunes, 1,465 carloads; and other small fruits, 965 carloads.

The Government report places the apple crop of Oregon at 650,000 barrels; of Idaho, 567,000 barrels; and of California, 1,125,000 barrels. Utah reports good crops compared with a total failure a year ago.

California production of fresh fruits during 1917 was valued at \$40,000,000; citrus fruits, \$45,000,000; dried fruits and raisins, \$35,000,-000; prunes, \$10,000,000; canned fruits and vegetables, \$30,000,000; olives and olive oil, \$5,000,000; nuts, \$8,000,000.

California produced twice as many beans in 1917 as in any previous year, the crop of 4,500,000 centals, valued at \$45,000,000, being estimated as one-third the total of the entire country.

The citrus crop for the season 1917-18 will be

last summer, the navel-orange crop of southern California will be exceptionally light, some sections reporting not more than 15 per cent of normal.

The live-stock situation, which a month ago was very unfavorable because of drought and scarcity of feed, has been relieved by widespread rains. Precipitation throughout the district, however, still averages far below the seasonal normal. The deficiency of snow in the mountains threatens inadequate supply of water for irrigation next summer. In southern Idaho feed is reported as abundant, hav selling at \$9 to \$10 per ton, especially because of a winter remarkably open thus far. In some sections herds have been considerably reduced by sales because of scarcity and high prices of feed.

Labor is unsettled. Strikes and threatened strikes have usually resulted in so-called compromises, under which there have been substantial concessions of laborers' demands. There are of course many patriotic workmen. but the distressing fact is rather generally reported that there is very unpatriotic lack of output per unit, many of those dominating the attitude of the workmen appearing to view the situation as one in which they may properly seek their supposed advantage by rendering least service while receiving highest return. A clearer vision would drive home the conviction that quite regardless of wage contentions or whether wages are high or low, their real advantage lies in greatest output, as that contributes most to winning the war and thus to the safeguarding of their own freedom.

During 1917 Arizona, the leading copper State, produced an estimated total of 687,000,-000 pounds, some 7,000,000 pounds less than in 1916. Smelting was hampered by labor troubles. Utah produced 245,000,000 pounds, increase 13,000,000; Nevada 110,000,000, increase 9,200,000; California 45,000,000, and Alaska 86,000,000. The total production at the average monthly quotation of 27.2 cents per pound would have a value of \$319,500,000.

The production of petroleum in California very light. Due to a few days of unusual heat | during 1917 amounted to 97,267,852 barrels, an

increase of 5,445,470 barrels over 1916. Consumption however exceeded this by 11,585,725 barrels, stored stocks declining from 44,036,190 barrels on December 31, 1916, to 32,450,465 on December 31, 1917.

California led all other States in gold production with 1,006,969 ounces in 1917 and Utah in silver with 14,315,300 ounces.

Retail sales are reported large, even in nonessentials and luxuries. Conditions in this district perhaps do not lend themselves readily to restriction of consumption to essentials. Trade and industry are profitable, employment is plentiful, wages are high. A mild climate throughout most of the district conduces much to pleasure seeking. It is far from the scene of war and the preparations for war are little in evidence. Many are helping, but there seems no widespread conviction of the fact that every avoidable consumption of materials necessary for war, wool, cotton, gasoline, etc., or of that which represents labor is a handicap to this country and a help to Germany.

In 17 principal cities of the district bank clearings in 1917 were 34 per cent greater than in 1916. Building permits in December were 22 per cent less than in December, 1916,

State banks are showing an increasing disposition to join the Federal Reserve system. The following State banks have become members.

| | Num- ber. | Capital and surplus, | Resources. |
|------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| California | 1 2 | \$862, 500 | \$4,588,000 |
| Idaho | | 83, 750 | 828,000 |
| Oregon | | 2, 295, 000 | 23,562,000 |
| Washington | | 3, 590, 000 | 38,373,000 |

The total resources of State banks in the States mentioned are reported as follows:

| California | \$993, 201, 000 |
|------------|-----------------|
| Idaho | 51, 026, 000 |
| Oregon | 86, 109, 000 |
| Washington | |

The State banks have thus made a start, but if they generally gave serious consideration to their own possible fate if the strength of the Federal Reserve system should prove inadequate to financial strains of the character which may grow out of war necessities, a struggle for self-protection would bring their applications for membership in an avalanche, even though patriotism did not move them and even though their possible transactions with the Federal Reserve Bank might be very limited.

In Idaho the bank commissioner in issuing charters to new banks seeks to have them become from the outset members of the Federal Reserve system.

The twelfth Federal reserve district is producing largely and selling its products, including labor, at high prices. It is prosperous.

RATIO OF TOTAL RESERVES TO AGGREGATE NET DEPOSIT AND FED-ERAL RESERVE NOTE LIABILITIES.

During 1917 net deposits of the Federal Reserve Banks increased from 651.2 to 1,458.0 millions, as the result of transfer of reserves and the increase of members' deposit credits in connection with the large discount operations incident to the flotation of the two Liberty loans and the placing of the several issues of certificates of indebtedness. Particularly large increases of net deposits are shown about the middle and the latter part of June and the end of October.

Circulation of Federal Reserve notes shows a larger increase for the year than net deposits, the total at the end of the year exceeding by 973.6 millions the total shown at the beginning of the year. As distinct from net deposits, which show the largest increase during June, the growth in note circulation is more evenly spread over the year, though the increase during the latter half of 1917 was over three times larger than during the first half of the year.

Cash reserves, composed mainly of gold, show the largest gain about the end of June, when large transfers of gold to the banks were made following the enactment on June 21 of the amendments to the Act, which provided, among others, for a change in reserve requirements and the maintenance of member banks' reserve exclusively at the Federal Reserve Banks. For the entire year a gain in total reserves from 758.2 to 1,720.8 millions is shown.

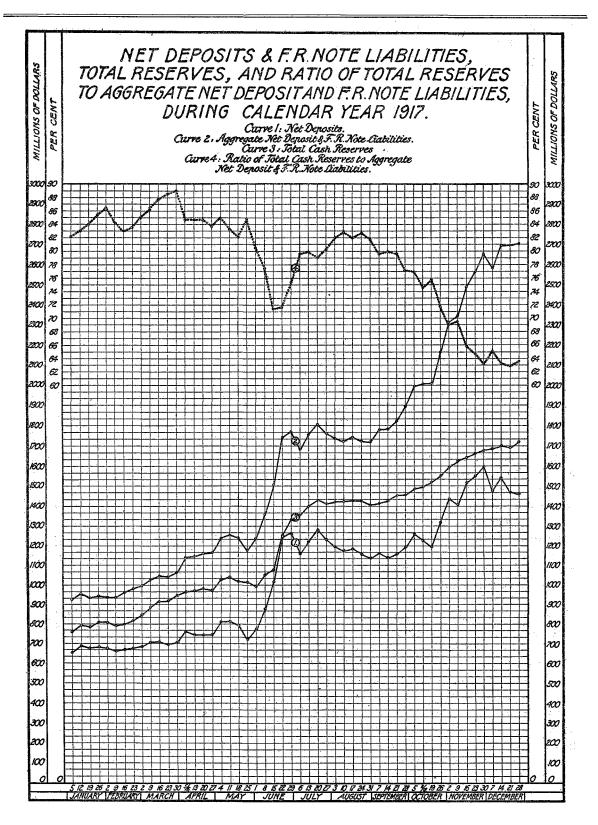
From the beginning of the year to the end of March the Federal Reserve Banks reduced their earning assets by about 25 per cent. As a result, the ratio of their reserves to combined net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities increased from 82.1 to 89 per cent. On June 15 this ratio stood at 71.4 per cent, but increased gradually to 82.6 per cent on August 24. Between the end of August and November the percentage declined to 63.2 per cent and stood at 63.6 on the last Friday of the year.

In the following table and accompanying diagram are shown the weekly changes during 1917 in net deposits, Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, total reserves and the ratio of the latter to the aggregate net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities.

Net deposits, Federal Reserve notes in circulation, total reserves, and ratio of total reserves to aggregate net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities at close of business on each Friday during the calendar year 1917.

[In thousands of dollars: i. e., 000 omitted.]

| Net de- posits.Federal Reserve tion.Aggre- gate net and neserve. and neserve.Ratio of total re- serve to aggre- gate net aggre- note liabili- ties.Retory test note liabili- ties.Ratio of serve.Ratio of serve.Jan. 5.651,252272,873924,125Total reserve.Total reserve.Jan. 12.687,105208,108955,273792,433Jan. 12.687,105208,108955,273792,433Jan. 12.667,145209,070303,515783,522Feb. 2.675,145209,030935,157788,212Jan. 2.656,422278,733944,043788,242Jan. 2.665,422278,523965,644846,003Feb. 2.677,633303,171980,20788,5Mar. 2.691,236326,6121,027,77188,5Mar. 2.695,543346,0441,042,954914,102Mar. 2.695,543346,0441,042,954914,102Mar. 2.695,544346,0441,042,954Mar. 30.706,905357,6101,185,464Apr. 13.744,598401,8991,164,071Mar. 42.713,552212,177,185,464Mar. 23.902,544436,252Mar. 30.706,903357,6101,185,467Mar. 24.906,890422,5021,237,721Mar. 25.721,172454,6021,175,574Mar. 26.721,172454,6021,277,688 <th>111 0</th> <th>Jon Daniab 0</th> <th></th> <th>,</th> <th>ameni</th> <th></th> | 111 0 | Jon Daniab 0 | | , | ameni | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Jan. 5 | | | Reserve notes in circula- | gate net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabili- | | total re- serve to aggre- gate net deposits and Federal reserve note liabili- |
| | Jan. 12. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Jan. 20. Mar. 20. Mar. 20. Mar. 20. Mar. 40. Mar. 30. Apr. 6. Apr. 6. Apr. 6. Apr. 27. May 4. May 11. May 25. June 15. June 8. June 8. June 8. June 8. June 22. June 22. June 22. June 22. June 29. July 13. July 4. May 31. Aug. 10. Aug. 10. Aug. 10. Aug. 11. Sept. 14. Sept. 14. Sept. 14. Sept. 14. Sept. 14. Sept. 12. Sept. 14. Sept. 1 | $\begin{array}{c} 677, 168\\ 670, 168\\ 670, 168\\ 680, 262\\ 675, 145\\ 656, 422\\ 677, 036\\ 681, 336\\ 677, 036\\ 681, 336\\ 695, 548\\ 706, 906\\ 700, 282\\ 770, 908\\ 706, 908\\ 744, 598\\ 706, 906\\ 780, 282\\ 774, 598\\ 783, 939\\ 743, 539\\ 771, 946\\ 876, 676\\ 1, 282, 200\\ 711, 941, 172\\ 711, 942, 210\\ 1, 261, 308\\ 876, 676\\ 1, 261, 308\\ 876, 676\\ 1, 127, 222\\ 1, 221, 027\\ 1, 123, 200\\ 1, 126, 328\\ 1, 137, 696\\ 1, 153, 926\\ 1, 138, 926\\ 1, 138, 708\\ 1, 1$ | 283,168 262,967 253,768 250,768 260,030 278,523 291,839 303,171 314,258 326,061 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 336,681 346,501 441,357 448,559 428,509 444,567 534,785 535,785 535,78 | 933, 515 940, 930 940, 940 940, 940 1, 042, 954 1, 042, 954 1, 104, 945 1, 125, 346 1, 164, 947 1, 235, 782 1, 235, 785 1, | $\begin{array}{r} 792, 433\\ 783, 832\\ 783, 832\\ 808, 824\\ 808, 019\\ 788, 242\\ 797, 271\\ 818, 500\\ 846, 093\\ 846, 093\\ 846, 093\\ 846, 093\\ 846, 093\\ 922, 720\\ 947, 325\\ 942, 325\\$ | $\begin{array}{c} 82.0\\ 82.0\\ 84.3\\ 85.4\\ 84.3\\ 85.4\\ 84.3\\ 85.4\\ 83.0\\ 85.4\\ 84.3\\ 83.5\\ 85.4\\ 84.8\\ 83.5\\ 85.1\\ 84.8\\ 85.0\\ 84.7\\ 84.8\\ 85.0\\ 84.7\\ 71.7\\ 79.9\\ 91\\ 79.9\\ 1\\ 82.7\\ 70.9\\ 91\\ 77.5\\ 6\\ 77.7\\ 79.9\\ 91\\ 82.7\\ 76.9\\ 79.1\\ 98.0\\ 99.1\\ 82.2\\ 77.5\\ 67.1\\ 74.5\\ 63.2\\ 82.4\\ 83.2\\ 82.4\\ 84.7\\ 75.6\\ 71.7\\ 74.5\\ 82.6\\ 77.5\\ 65.1\\ 83.2\\ 82.9\\ 80.0\\ 63.2\\ 82.2\\$ |



FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES AND GOLD COVER HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

During the year the total of Federal Reserve notes issued by Federal Reserve agents increased by 1,041.5 millions, while the amount of gold cover held by them against these notes increased by about 500.6 millions. In the earlier part of the year until about June 8, an increase of 212 millions in the amount of notes issued was accompanied by an increase of about 194 millions in the amount of gold cover held against these notes. During the following two weeks notes were issued apparently against paper, while gold in some volume was transferred to the banks in exchange for paper pledged with the agents. This resulted in strengthening the reserve position of the banks, the law, as it then stood, permitting to count as reserve only gold and lawful money held by the banks, but not amounts held by the agents.

On June 22, the notes issued were covered by gold to the extent of 72.4 while the ratio of gold reserve (including gold in the redemption fund standing to the credit of the banks) to notes in actual circulation (i. e., amounts issued less amounts of Federal Reserve notes held by the banks and in process of redemption) was 79.8 per cent. On August 17, the ratio of gold cover to the amount of notes issued had risen to about 82 per cent, while the ratio of gold reserve to notes in circulation had gone up to 91.7 per cent.

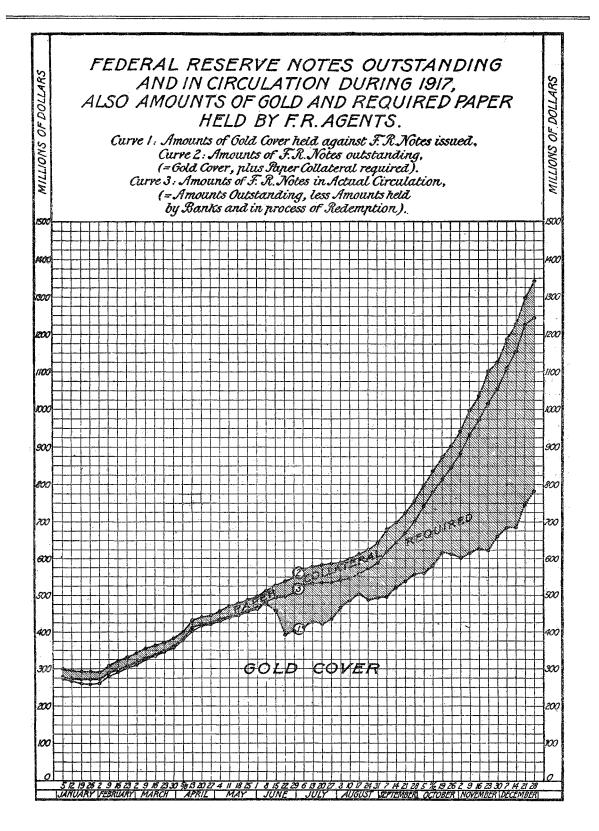
Subsequent changes in the relative amounts of gold cover against notes issued and in circulation are due to issues in increasing volume of notes against commercial paper and to some extent also to transfers of gold by the agents to the banks for the purpose of equalizing the banks' reserves against deposits and Federal Reserve notes, as figured under the amended act. On December 14, the ratio of gold with the agents to notes issued had gone down to 55.6 per cent, while the note reserve had declined to 60.8 per cent. On the last Friday of the year the former ratio stood at 58.3 while the note reserve had risen to 64.3 per cent.

In the following table and accompanying diagram are shown the weekly changes in the amounts of notes outstanding and in circulation, also in the volume of gold cover held by the agents against Federal Reserve notes outstanding. The shaded portion between curves 1 and 2 indicates the required amounts of paper collateral. These amounts are considerably less than the actual amounts pledged by the banks with the agents, the excess amount of paper held by the latter on the last Friday of the year being 46.8 millions.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding and in circulation; also amounts of gold and required paper collateral held by Federal Reserve agents during 1917.

| [In thousands | of | dollars; | i. | e., | 000 | omitted. | ł |
|---------------|----|----------|----|-----|-----|----------|---|
|---------------|----|----------|----|-----|-----|----------|---|

| 1917. | Gold cover. | Federal Reserve notes out- standing. | Federal Reserve notes in circu- lation. |
|---|--|---|---|
| Jan. 5. Jan. 12. Jan. 19. Jan. 26. Feb. 2. Feb. 9. Feb. 16. Feb. 23. Mar. 20. Mar. 21. Mar. 22. Mar. 30. Apr. 7. Apr. 22. Mar. 30. Apr. 7. Apr. 20. May 4. May 11. May 4. May 11. May 25. June 1. June 8. June 1. June 8. June 12. June 22. June 23. June 24. June 29. July 6. July 13. July 26. July 27. Aug. 31. Sept. 14. Sept. 14. Sept. 21. Sept. 22. Oct. 19. Oct. 19. Oct. 24. Nov. 9. Nov. 9. | 281, 292 274, 512 273, 141 273, 320 297, 273, 141 288, 720 297, 274, 074 306, 188 306, 188 306, 188 306, 188 308, 450 410, 796 418, 538 429, 615 410, 796 418, 538 429, 615 402, 639 433, 193 448, 311 456, 649 475, 201 448, 313 448, 313 446, 349 448, 313 448, 313 445, 448, 313 445, 448, 313 445, 448, 313 445, 448, 318 445, 448, 318 445, 448, 318 456, 469 455, 467 558, 227 560, 111 558, 227 560, 111 567, 227 560, 111 567, 227 560, 111 578, 227 578, 2275 578, 2275 578, 2 | standing. 300, 280 293, 440 292, 014 291, 083 321, 683 321, 453 331, 469 343, 847 365, 263 363, 278 372, 244 382, 564 400, 698 431, 788 440, 539 446, 544 452, 527 579, 957 583, 906 560, 504 570, 725 579, 957 583, 463 560, 504 570, 725 579, 957 583, 463 560, 504 570, 725 579, 957 583, 463 560, 504 570, 725 579, 957 583, 463 560, 073 583, 463 560, 073 570, 430 775, 076 377, 425 875, 278 903, 387 941, 254 995, 384 995, 385 903, 387 941, 254 995, 387 941, 254 945, 245 945, | |
| Nov. 23. Nov. 30. Dec. 7. Dec. 14. Dec. 21. Dec. 28. | 629, 906 623, 948 661, 824 683, 939 683, 378 746, 107 781, 851 | 1,038,620 1,102,287 1,126,345 1,184,667 1,229,007 1,295,069 1,341,752 | 972, 585 1,015, 892 1,056, 983 1,110,537 1,153, 385 1,227,642 1,246,488 |
| |) | 1 | 1 |



DISCOUNT OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

operations of the Federal Reserve Banks totaled \$892,237,774, as against \$3,206,486,771 for November and \$2,681,165,854 for October of the present year. As is seen from a comparison of these figures, the pressure upon the Federal Reserve Banks' liquid resources, caused by member banks seeking accommodation for themselves and customers investing in Government war loan securities, was much less during December than for the two months previous, though a large part of the paper discounted by the reserve banks, as during the earlier months, was secured by Government war loan obligations. Member banks' collateral notes thus secured totaled 238 millions, or 26.8 per cent of the total paper discounted with the Federal Reserve Banks during the month as against 80 per cent of the much larger total reported the month before.

Discounts of collateral notes secured by commercial paper from 412.5 millions during November declined to 149.3 millions during December. This large decrease in the use of collateral notes was due apparently in part to the provision in the war revenue act of October 3, effective December 1, which imposes a tax of 2 cents per \$100 or any fractional part thereof on promissory notes (held to include collateral notes tendered for discount to Federal Reserve Banks).

Total discounts for the month include in addition 15.4 millions of trade acceptances in the domestic and foreign trades, compared with 6.9 millions for November, and 488.7 millions of unclassified discounts, including customers' paper secured by Government war loan obligations, as against 201.4 millions of like paper reported the month before.

Discounts for the calendar year 1917 aggregated 8,968.8 millions, as against 207.9 millions in 1916. Of the total for the more recent year, 7,744.5 millions, or 86.3 per cent, were collateral notes, while 37.5 millions were reported as

During the month of December discount trade acceptances, 12.9 millions as commodity perations of the Federal Reserve Banks paper, and 1,173.9 millions as customers' paper, taled \$892,237,774, as against \$3,206,486,771 including bills secured by Liberty bonds and r November and \$2,681,165,854 for October certificates of indebtedness.

Over 90 per cent of the year's discounts is represented by 15-day paper (i. e., maturing within 15 days from date of discount with the Federal Reserve Bank), this percentage running as high as 97 per cent in the case of the New York bank.

On the last Friday of the year the Federal Reserve Banks held a total of \$680,706,000 of discounted bills, compared with \$756,398,000 at the end of November. About 43 per cent of the total holdings about the end of December, as against 66 per cent the month before, was paper directly traceable to war financing, i. e., member banks' collateral notes and customers' paper secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The remainder was composed of \$87,751,000 of member banks' collateral notes secured by commercial paper, \$283,737,000 of customers' (secured and unsecured) paper n. s., \$8,631,000 of agricultural, and \$7,662,000 of live-stock paper. About 72 per cent of the agricultural paper was held by the Chicago and Minneapolis banks, while about 86 per cent of the live-stock paper is credited to the Kansas City, Dallas, and Minneapolis banks.

During the month the number of member banks increased from 7,846 to 7,882, largely as the result of admission to membership of State banks and trust companies. The number of members accommodated through the discount of paper during the last quarter of the year was 2,261, compared with 1,647 during the third quarter, and 1,185 during the second quarter of the year. Chicago, with 504 member banks discounting during the fourth quarter, leads all other districts, followed by New York with 283 member banks accommodated during the last quarter of the year.

| Bills discounted during the month of December, | 1917 and 1916, | and the 12 months | ending December, 1 | 917 and 1916, dis- |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | tributed by c | lasses. | • • | , |

| | Member banks' collateral notes. | | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Federal Reserve Bank. | Secured by Liberty bonds or United Otherwise States certifi- cates of indebtedness. | | Trade acceptances. | Commodity paper. | All other discounts. | | |
| Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San_Francisco | $\begin{array}{c} 102, 146, 997\\ 9, 485, 501\\ 18, 821, 300\\ 4, 923, 850\\ 45, 769, 000\\ 21, 727, 740\\ 2, 685, 622\\ 6, 984, 350\\ 1, 000, 000\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \$1, 520, 150\\ 45, 637, 140\\ 1, 722, 250\\ 1, 187, 000\\ 5, 291, 713\\ 3, 281, 500\\ 59, 940, 560\\ 3, 450, 000\\ 588, 522\\ 24, 780, 287\\ 1, 084, 280\\ 835, 000\\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \$2, 687, 752\\ \$, 781, 191\\ 99, 001\\ 1, 2, 297, 491\\ 565, 101\\ 1, 163, 800\\ 226, 361\\ 982, 609\\ 97, 243\\ 627, 867\\ 7, 862\\ 2, 888, 373\end{array}$ | \$22,950 | $\begin{array}{c} \$90, 280, 529\\ 110, 664, 647\\ 33, 695, 673\\ 41, 325, 396\\ 105, 465, 697\\ 13, 971, 786\\ 31, 078, 518\\ 22, 822, 356\\ 5, 068, 607\\ 9, 868, 497\\ 1, 452, 851\\ 20, 427, 220\\ \end{array}$ | \$106, 078, 875 262, 232, 975 45, 025, 375 63, 631, 187 119, 531, 871 24, 666, 136 137, 014, 439 49, 982, 705 8, 439, 994 42, 211, 001 3, 544, 993 29, 878, 523 | |
| Total, December, 1917 | 238, 807, 807 | 149, 268, 402 | 15, 424, 651 | 1, 615, 137 | 487, 121, 777 | 892, 237, 774 | |
| Total, December, 1916 Total, January-December, 1917 Total, January-December, 1916 | 29, 7, 744, 38, | 892, 400 511, 195 967, 447 | 1, 103, 000 37, 552, 920 5, 212, 300 | 816, 700 12, 871, 660 16, 813, 200 | 31, 903, 900 1, 173, 872, 190 146, 877, 553 | 63, 716, 000 8, 968, 807, 965 207, 870, 500 | |

Amounts of discounted paper, including member banks' collateral notes, held by each Federal Reserve Bank on the last Friday in December, 1917, distributed by classes.

| | | | | Customers' | Member banks' collateral notes. | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| В | anks. | Agricultural paper. | Live-stock paper. | secured by Liberty bonds or United States certi- ficates of indebtedness. | Secured by Liberty bonds or United States certi- ficates of indebtedness. | Otherwise secured. | All other discounts. | Total. |
| New York. Philadelphia Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. | | 61 188 43 515 305 4,908 67 1,269 674 218 | 7 5 140 89 88 1,171 3,608 1,802 752 | $\begin{array}{c} 36,518\\58,443\\16,467\\10,931\\5,760\\355\\6,782\\1,633\\320\\199\\4,802\\388\end{array}$ | 6, 855 79, 600 5, 368 5, 262 4, 948 21, 641 11, 841 883 9, 663 260 2, 268 | 1,286 37,484 478 1,417 36,510 1,725 316 7,465 775 295 | 21, 272 79, 307 17, 020 28, 358 18, 879 11, 895 36, 595 24, 958 9, 552 13, 205 1, 016 21, 700 | 65, 931 254, 985 39, 521 44, 601 30, 107 16, 280 106, 525 39, 812 13, 491 34, 814 8, 873 25, 786 |
| | | 8,631 1.3 | 7,662 1.1 | 142, 278 20. 9 | 150, 647 22. 1 | 87, 751 12. 9 | 283, 737 41. 7 | 680, 706 100. 0 |

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

Maturities. Number Number of memof banks accomber banks modated Total bills Districts. at end of Decem-ber. during quarter ending Dec. 31. discounted. Within 15 days. From 16 to 30 days. From 31 to 60 days. From 61 to Over 90 90 days. days. District No. 1—Boston: Connecticut. Maine. Massachusetts. New Hampshire. \$2,878,597 212,727 18,394,646 1,064,730 1,954,486 \$13,702,696 1,301,248 145,491,010 3,301,191 11,944,224 22 14 87 16 9 \$3,547,191 226,822 33,964,967 944,488 1,606,158 862,501 \$1,734,931 246,164 25,946,866 558,259 2,398,785 \$5, 420, 345 614, 048 66, 401, 458 720, 284 5, 984, 795 365, 169 \$121,632 1,487 783,073 13,430 5563 163 55 18 48 Rhode Island..... Vermont..... 15 1, 106, 831 314,043 13,731 2,662,275 402 163 41, 152, 127 25,612,017 31, 199, 048 79,506,099 933, 353 178, 402, 644 Total District No. 2-New York: New York. New Jorsey. Connecticut. 519 136 15 222 **5, 162, 573, 498** 11, 813, 991 1, 258, 400 11, 377, 437 596, 659 152, 733 75,908,463 3,553,489 1,730,522 36,097,004 5, 285, 956, 402 51 10 2,466,1591,265,02318,430,298 4,406,678 670 283 5, 175, 645, 889 12, 126, 829 39, 828, 186 81, 192, 474 5,308,793,378 Total..... District No. 3-Philadelphia: 50,000 3,712,282 57,787,563 50,000 4,906,541 88,367,166 Delaware..... New Jersey.... Pennsylvania..... 23 73 542 24 300,258 7,124,639 470.633 422, 468 18, 733, 578 900 152 4,718,961 2,425 635 177 61, 549, 845 7,424,897 5,189,594 19,156,046 3,325 93, 323, 707 Total District No. 4—Cleveland: Kentucky..... Ohio. Pennsylvania. West Virginia. 991,472 60,579,710 27,011,687 525,000 292, 799 13, 254, 742 5, 510, 082 150, 000 232,45411,340,547 2,053,136 1,000 2,217,361 98,386,599 36,204,975 701,075 70 380 301 7 700,636 13,200,975 1,630,070 5,075 42 29 1 10,625 13 20,000 764 79 89, 107, 869 19,207,623 30,625 Total..... 13,627,137 15,536,756 137, 510, 010 District No. 5—Richmond: District of Columbia. Maryland.... North Carolina. South Carolina. Virginia. West Virginia. $\begin{array}{r} 376,709\\ \textbf{21,160,115}\\ 5,965,304\\ 4,828,562\\ \textbf{151,292,744}\\ 935,454\end{array}$ $204,056 \\1,269,064 \\566,605 \\328,378 \\832,022 \\412$ $121,347 \\1,734,053 \\925,904 \\1,184,957 \\1,571,036 \\40,760$ 133,020 2,294,309 1,321,449 1,348,724 1,897,206 528,060 835,132 26,467,696 8,789,126 7,693,221 155,593,508 1,533,687 15 97 81 84 151 102 6 10,155 9,864 2,600 500 31 37 29 54 9 29,413 530 166 18, 4558, 887 3, 229, 538 5,578,056 7,522,769 200, 912, 370 Total..... 23,120 District No. 6-Atlanta: 2,559,445 2,318,194 16,585,914 23,745,852 1,307,756 4,247,915 95 57 107 25 18 90 672,465 Alabama..... Florida..... 926,299 30.989 4,911,539 37 30 56 7 6 40 722,341 358,039 1,843,439 174,400 240,437 337,406 940, 307 2, 956, 993 754, 185 262, 598 193,104 2,084,795 47,133 17,898 48,772 432 3,858,416 23,471,573 24,721,570 1,828,689 Georgia. Louisiana. Mississippi. 60,478 Tennessee..... 703,041 548,231 5, 897, 071 392 176 50,765,076 3,626,186 6,339,465 3,817,460 64, 688, 858 Total..... 140,671 District No. 7-Chicago: 4,399,858 2,728,650 1,757,289 1,103,494 2,694,683 334 200 358 99 109 150 77 189 44 44 9,799,134 1,881,204 7,875,615 2,417,668 1,541,180 297,263 4,428,854 102,155 67,147 Tilinois. Indiana..... 206.803.699 4,610,755 5,279,394 5,845,098 2,165,665 227, 154, 626 11,284,44027,947,66151,689,36321,470,951 47,854,517 57,478,345 Iowa. Michigan. Wisconsin..... 27.489.917 10,945,710 987,857 42, 185, 314 Total..... 1,100 504 325, 215, 080 12,683,974 28,846,622 6,436,599 22,961,478 396, 143, 753 District No. 8-St. Louis: Arkansas. Illinois. Indiana. Kentucky. Mississippi. Mississippi. 423, 138 288, 434 147, 695 561, 087 19, 850 6, 324, 198 1, 072, 649 456,610 177,710 294,540 933,094 125,062 4,448,358 2,028,509 $\frac{67}{158}$ 13 17 12 17 5,612,229 981,875 30.296 7.504.148 5,612,229 1,528,250 4,032,000 4,282,941 59,600 58,449,796 6,700,236 7,504,148 2,611,075 4,866,247 7,263,658 307,654 74,126,629 11,488,736 981,875 585,006 392,012 1,486,536 97,142 4,855,571 1,687,342 31,675 63 66 18 87 20 4 23 6 6,000 48,706 Missouri. Tennessee..... 479 92 Total..... 80,665,052 8,837,051 10,085,484 8,463,883 116,677 108, 168, 147 District No. 9—Minneapolis: Michigan. Minnesota.... North Dakota... South Dakota... 114,098 3,309,507 53,772 478,948 85,301 22,895,550 144,651 30, 301 1, 274, 862 57, 501 79, 527 294, 343 30, 587, 550 845, 143 64, 643 2, 534, 989 229, 415 414, 991 34 8 92 295 572,642 162 127 40 30 359,804 159,760 499, 966 1,633,192

Bills, including member banks' collateral notes, discounted by each Federal Reserve Bank during the 3 months ending December, 1917, distributed by maturities as of date of discount.

| | Number | Number of banks | | | Maturities. | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Districts. | of mem- ber banks at end of Decem- ber. | accom- modated | Within 15 days. | From 16 to 30 days. | From 31 to 60 days. | From 61 to 90 days. | Over 90 days. | Total bills discounted. |
| District No. 9—Minneapolis—Continued. Montana. Wisconsin. | 120 38 | 45 10 | \$46, 861 243, 663 | \$127, 866 14, 137 | \$233,040 41,509 | \$168, 837 92, 859 | \$643,011 5,505 | \$1,219,615 397,673 |
| Total | 776 | 225 | 23, 915, 992 | 1,584,194 | 4,230,874 | 3, 505, 734 | 1,740,722 | 34,977,516 |
| District No. 10—Kansas City: Colorado Kansas Missouri. Nebraska New Mexico Oklahoma Wyoming | 122 233 55 192 9 311 36 | 14 37 17 61 2 45 45 | 2,908,440 4,947,561 79,386,283 44,850,165 7,241,539 | 421, 998 211, 884 381, 695 1, 542, 214 814, 254 1, 342 | 590, 457235, 644505, 3902, 396, 1459, 5121, 483, 00610, 000 | 1,108,672428,175416,0271,993,2362,0281,259,215114,255 | 1,165,645255,60138,9361,121,02149,050653,16793,421 | 6, 195, 212 6, 078, 865 80, 728, 331 51, 902, 781 60, 590 11, 451, 181 219, 018 |
| Total | 958 | 180 | 139, 333, 988 | 3, 373, 387 | 5,230,154 | 5,321,608 | 3,376,841 | 156,635,978 |
| District No. 11—Dallas: Arizona. Lonisana. New Mexico. Oklahoma. Texas. | 7 12 32 30 551 | 1 2 11 4 88 | $\begin{array}{r} 225,000\\ 180,000\\ 295,000\\ 23,081,853\end{array}$ | 998 94,493 53,452 449,168 | 8,745 288,094 1,109,337 | 14, 855 258, 685 673, 391 | 82, 539 492, 829 793, 892 | $107, 137 \\ 319, 493 \\ 1, 273, 060 \\ 295, 000 \\ 26, 107, 641 \\ \end{array}$ |
| Total | 632 | 106 | 23, 781, 853 | 598,111 | 1,406,176 | 946,931 | 1,369,260 | 28, 102, 331 |
| District No. 12—San Francisco: Alaska. Arizona. California. Idaho. Nevvada. Oregon. Utah. Washington. | 1 7 272 65 10 85 24 83 | 48 14 14 18 10 19 | 28, 558, 195 293, 000 4, 379, 675 1, 722, 437 2, 124, 532 | 5, 158, 921 37, 422 20,000 1, 325, 764 256, 877 869, 488 | 10, 431, 912 149, 945 50, 000 2, 232, 208 315, 439 2, 265, 589 | 7, 818, 369 222, 159 25,000 1, 252, 856 639, 220 1, 651, 088 | 102, 839 206, 891 31, 221 82, 339 8, 320 | 52,070,236 909,417 95,000 9,221,724 3,016,312 6,919,017 |
| Total | 547 | 110 | 37,077,839 | 7,668,472 | 15, 445, 093 | 11,608,692 | 431,610 | 72, 231, 706 |

Bills, including member banks' collateral notes, discounted by each Federal Reserve Bank during the 3 months ending December, 1917, distributed by maturities as of date of discount—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

| No. 1—Boston No. 2—New York No. 3—Philadelphia. No. 4—Cleveland. No. 5—Richmond. No. 6—Atlanta No. 7—Chicago No. 8—St. Louis. No. 8—St. Louis. No. 10—Kansas City No. 11—Dallas. No. 12—San Francisco. | $\begin{array}{r} 402\\ 670\\ 635\\ 764\\ 530\\ 392\\ 1,100\\ 479\\ 776\\ 958\\ 632\\ 547\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 163\\ 283\\ 177\\ 79\\ 166\\ 504\\ 92\\ 225\\ 180\\ 106\\ 106\\ 110\\ \end{array}$ | \$41, 152, 127 5, 175, 645, 889 61, 549, 845 89, 107, 869 184, 558, 887 50, 765, 076 325, 215, 080 80, 665, 052 23, 915, 992 139, 333, 988 23, 781, 853 37, 077, 539 | \$25, 612, 017 12, 126, 829 7, 424, 897 19, 207, 623 3, 229, 538 3, 626, 186 12, 683, 974 4, 837, 051 1, 584, 194 3, 373, 387 598, 111 7, 668, 472 | $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{$31, 199, 048}\\ \textbf{$39, 828, 186}\\ \textbf{$5, 189, 594}\\ \textbf{$13, 627, 137}\\ \textbf{$5, 578, 056}\\ \textbf{$6, 339, 465}\\ \textbf{$28, 845, 622}\\ \textbf{$10, 085, 434}\\ \textbf{$4, 230, 874}\\ \textbf{$5, 230, 154}\\ \textbf{$1, 406, 176}\\ \textbf{$15, 445, 093}\\ \end{array}$ | \$79,506,099 81,192,474 19,156,046 15,536,756 7,522,769 3,817,460 22,961,473 8,463,883 3,505,734 5,321,608 946,931 11,608,692 | \$933, 353 3, 325 30, 625 23, 120 140, 671 6, 436, 599 116, 677 1, 740, 722 3, 376, 841 1, 369, 260 431, 610 | \$178, 402, 644 5, 308, 793, 378 93, 322, 707 137, 510, 010 200, 912, 370 64, 688, 858 396, 143, 753 108, 168, 147, 753 108, 168, 147, 7546 156, 635, 978 28, 102, 331 72, 231, 706 |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Total for 3 months ending Decem- ber, 1917 Per cent | 7,882 | 2,261 | 6, 232, 769, 497 91. 9 | 105,972,279 1.6 | 167,005,889 2.5 | 259, 539, 93 0 3, 8 | 14,602,803 0.2 | 6,779,890,398 100.0 |
| Total for 3 months ending December, 1916 Total for 3 months ending December, 1915 | 7,627 7,646 | •••••• | 75,441 | 5,200 5,900 | 7,861,300 16,641,000 | 7,996,000 17,722,900 | 2, 180, 500 6, 651, 700 | 93, 483, 000 48, 732, 500 |
| Total for year ending Dec. 31, 1917 Total for year ending Dec. 31, 1916 Total for year ending Dec. 31, 1915 | • | 5,615 1,788 1,920 | 8,129,297,858 115,05 26,50 | 3,100 | 272, 359, 039 34, 422, 900 57, 837, 400 | 356, 996, 455 41, 576, 600 57, 322, 400 | 29, 130, 950 16, 817, 900 19, 684, 000 | 8,968,807,965 207,870,500 161,353,000 |

Acceptances bought in open market and held by Federal Reserve Banks as per schedules on file with the Federal Reserve Board, or as reported by the Federal Reserve Banks on dates specified, distributed by classes of accepting institutions.

| | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | Bankers' a | cceptances. | | | | <u> </u> |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Date. | Member banks. | Nonmember trust companies. | Nonmem- ber State banks. | Private banks. | Foreign bank branches and agen- cies. | Total. | Trade ac- ceptances bought in open market. | Total ac- ceptances. |
| 1915. Apr. 5 May 3 June 7 | \$93,000 3,653,000 5,038,000 | \$7,820,000 8,189,000 | \$10,000 10,000 | \$110,000 | | \$93,000 11,593,000 13,347,000 | | \$93,000 11,593,000 13,347,000 |
| Aug. 2. Sept. 6. | 4,342,000 5,350,000 6,087,000 | 4,516,000 5,267,000 5,407,000 6,305,000 4,898,000 | 10,000 20,000 20,000 | 192,000 161,000 352,000 472,000 | | 9,960,000 | | 9,960,000 |
| Oct. 4 Nov. 1 Dec. 6 | 8,477,000 12,311,000 | 4,898,000 4,331,000 5,172,000 | 132,000 253,000 275,000 | 396,000 | | 18, 104, 000 | | 14, 373, 000 13, 265, 000 18, 154, 000 |
| Jan. 3. Feb. 7 Mar. 6 Apr. 3 | 17,182,000 | 7, 160, 000 7, 876, 000 8, 670, 000 13 , 573, 000 | 362,000 336,000 408,000 473,000 | 822,000 1,456,000 1,781,000 8,262,000 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 23, 838, 000 25, 349, 000 28, 041, 000 38, 308, 000 44, 290, 000 | \$489,000 462,000 722,000 1,477,000 | 23, 838, 000 25, 838, 000 28, 503, 000 39, 030, 000 45, 767, 000 |
| May 1. June 5. July 8 | 24,680,000 32,989,000 39,695,000 41,413,000 | 15,400,000 17,029,000 18,921,000 19,060,000 20,356,000 21,782,000 | 585,000 644,000 471,000 738,000 726,000 | 3,430,000 7,007,000 11,830,000 13,940,000 12,491,000 | | 44,290,000 49,360,000 64,211,000 73,433,000 74,986,000 | 2,208,000 3,422,000 4,225,000 | 40,767,000 51,568,000 67,633,000 77,658,000 78,659,000 72,542,000 82,783,000 |
| Nov. 6 Dec. 4 | 37,770,000 47,748,000 | 21, 782, 000 29, 474, 000 33, 232, 000 | 712,000 1,014,000 1,630,000 | 9,944,000 12,147,000 16,069,000 | | 70, 236, 000 80, 405, 000 98, 679, 000 | 3,673,000 2,306,000 2,378,000 4,487,000 | 72, 542, 000 82, 783, 000 103, 166, 000 |
| 1917. Fab. 5 Mar. 5 Apr. 2 May 7 | 50, 361, 000 53, 288, 000 | 34,625,000 23,511,000 32,518,000 20,328,000 | $1,502,000 \\972,000 \\1,090,000 \\689,000$ | 18,224,000 13,775,000 20,581,000 16,830,000 19,177,000 21,077,000 22,060,000 | \$140,000 354,000 200,000 | 121, 154, 000 88, 759, 000 107, 837, 000 82, 026, 000 | 4,585,000 4,041,000 2,535,000 1,144,000 | 125, 739, 000 92, 800, 000 110, 366, 000 83, 170, 000 |
| June 4 July 14-16 July 31 | 49, 192, 000 69, 262, 000 108, 597, 000 112, 433, 000 | 19,650,000 27,611,000 30,390,000 43,107,000 33,273,000 14,987,000 | 236,000 584,000 3,333,000 2,564,000 2,312,000 | 19,177,000 21,077,000 38,082,000 20,782,000 18,086,000 21,708,000 | 94,000 239,000 3,805,000 1,087,000 | 88,349,000 118,773,000 184,785,000 | 1,679,0003,022,0004,660,0004,242,0004,952,000 | 110, 366, 000 83, 170, 000 90, 028, 000 121, 795, 000 189, 445, 000 184, 215, 000 |
| Aug. 31. Sept. 29 Oct. 31. Nov. 30. Dec. 31. | 150, 301, 000 171, 723, 000 | 14 ,987,000 3 ,147,000 5 ,338,000 8 ,163,000 | 2, 312, 000 2, 193, 000 1, 307, 000 753, 000 3, 179, 000 | 21,708,000 21,083,000 18,201,000 20,137,000 | 1,369,000 2,286,000 2,153,000 3,163,000 7,657,000 | 179,973,000 149,637,000 173,171,000 177,991,000 199,178,000 266,853,000 | 6,942,000 6,224,000 6,275,000 6,383,000 | 154, 589, 000 180, 113, 000 184, 216, 000 205, 453, 000 273, 236, 000 |

Amounts of bills discounted and acceptances and warrants bought by each Federal Reserve Bank during December, 1917, distributed by maturities.

| | | 15-day m | aturities. | | | 30-day m | aturities. | |
|---|--|--|------------|-------------------------------|--|---|------------|--|
| Banks. | Discounts. | Accept- ances. | Warrants. | Total. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Warrants. | Total. |
| Boston . New York . Philadelphia Cleveland . Richmond . Atlanta . Chicago . St. Louis . Minneapolis . Kansas City . Dallas . San Francisco | $\begin{array}{r} 192, 834, 756\\ 32, 125, 650\\ 38, 051, 343\\ 112, 143, 939\\ 18, 660, 328\\ 116, 649, 863\\ 36, 715, 274\\ 3, 890, 704\\ 33, 698, 605\\ 2, 117, 832\\ 9, 206, 833\\ \hline 616, 232, 779\\ \end{array}$ | 1,613,396 421,399 1,070,000 57,875 68,863 250,000 2,124,562 5,707,389 | 61,000 | 194, 448, 152 32, 125, 650 | $\begin{array}{c} 7,521,946\\ 6,206,425\\ 13,084,184\\ 1,852,264\\ 1,333,661\\ 3,737,095\\ 3,927,090\\ 446,020\\ 2,039,877\\ 144,184\\ 3,731,567\\ 58,947,221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,597,042\\ 234,544\\ 1,277,479\\ 2,042,777\\ 954,237\\ 59,218\\ 189,529\\ 2,108,506\\ 5,630\\ 750,000\\ \end{array}$ | 25, 210 | \$15, 176, 125 12, 118, 988 6, 440, 969 14, 861, 963 3, 895, 041 2, 313, 100 3, 796, 313 4, 116, 619 2, 556, 533 2, 045, 507 894, 134 6, 303, 363 74, 018, 361 |

| | | 60-day ma | turities. | | | 90-day ma | turities. | |
|--|--|---|-----------|--|---|---|-----------------|--|
| Banks. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Warrants. | Total. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Warrants. | Total. |
| Boston. New York Philadelphia. Cleveland. Richmond Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. SangFrancisco. | 27,316,976 2,897,808 5,913,406 2,444,607 2,856,890 7,961,592 5,258,450 1,406,385 2,634,596 | $\begin{array}{c} 25,675,107\\787,040\\1,568,573\\2,188,588\\2,085,999\\247,477\\533,552\\1,319,410\\8,091\\1,864,798\end{array}$ | \$165 | 3,684,848 7,481,979 4,633,195 4,943,054 8,209,069 5,792,002 | \$44,947,757 34,559,297 3,795,492 6,577,941 3,082,714 1,782,415 6,555,663 4,038,398 4,038,398 1,685,870 1,990,031 225,497 6,981,795 | $\begin{array}{c} 4,806,558\\ 5,177,934\\ 2,646,703\\ 1,719,987\\ 4,541,136\\ 1,261,750\\ 1,818,465\\ 3,051\\ 1,934,796\end{array}$ | \$ 2,779 | \$55, 465, 992 109, 589, 326 8, 602, 050 11, 755, 875 5, 729, 417 3, 505, 181 11, 096, 804 4, 5, 300, 148 3, 504, 335 1, 993, 082 2, 160, 293 9, 825, 120 |
| Total Per cent | 94, 558, 398 | 42, 166, 368 | 165 | 136, 724, 931 12. 8 | 116, 222, 875 | 112, 302, 369 | 2,779 | 228, 527, 623 21. 3 |

| | , c | ver 90-day | maturitie | s. | | Tot | tal. | | Per cent. | | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------|--|--|--|----------------|---|--|---|----------------|---|--|
| Banks. | Discounts. | Accept- ances. | War- rants. | Totai. | Discounts. | Accept- ances. | War- rants. | Total. | Dis- counts. | Ac- cept- ances. | War- rants. | Total. | |
| Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco | 4,313 8,047 32,842 2,110,221 43,493 1,011,009 1.847,892 | \$390, 500 170,000 683,026 150,000 106,886 667,479 110,962 570,100 | \$2,200 | \$623,500 170,000 687,339 158,047 35,042 2,217,107 710,972 1,121,971 1,847,892 849,597 810,321 | \$106,078,875 262,232,975 45,025,375 63,631,187 119,531,571 24,666,136 137,014,439 49,982,705 8,439,994 42,211,001 3,544,993 29,878,523 | $\begin{array}{c} \$12, 997, 431\\ 106, 915, 574\\ 5, 998, 142\\ 8, 707, 012\\ 7, 49, 467\\ 5, 830, 223\\ 4, 954, 717\\ 2, 710, 185\\ 5, 426, 206\\ 16, 772\\ 4, 799, 594\\ 12, 263, 686\end{array}$ | \$91,354 | \$119,076,306 369,148,549 51,023,517 72,338,199 126,931,038 30,587,718 141,969,156 52,692,890 13,866,200 42,227,778 8,448,781 42,142,209 | 89.1 71.0 88.2 88.0 94.1 80.6 96.5 96.5 94.9 90.9 99.9 42.0 70.9 | 10.929.011.812.05.919.1 $3.55.139.10.156.829.1$ | 0.3 | 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 | |
| Total Per cent | 6, 276, 501 | 2,848,953 | 106, 394 | 9,231,848 0.9 | 892, 237, 774 | 178,069,009 | 195, 548 | 1,070,502,331 100.0 | 83.3 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | |

Maturities of discounts, acceptances, and municipal warrants held by each Federal Reserve Bank on Friday, Dec. 28, 1917.

[In thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted.]

| · · | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 16 40 9 | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | | | | to 15 day | 's. | | | | 10 10 1 | 30 days. | | |
| Banks. | | ills dis- ounted. | Accep ances bough | | micipal rrants. | Total. | Bills | uis- | Accept- ances bought. | Municij warrani | pal ₇ | l'otal. |
| Boston | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | $\begin{array}{c} 13,047\\141,087\\20,877\\23,767\\21,232\\10,374\\70,316\\21,710\\2,765\\19,904\\1,665\\7,809\end{array}$ | 13, 2, 5, 2, 1, 1, 1, 7, | 135 177 534 870 493 819 284 406 223 2258 | 10 7 28 25 46 | $\begin{array}{c} 14,028\\ 155,538\\ 23,022\\ 28,951\\ 23,766\\ 11,772\\ 71,809\\ 22,529\\ 5,074\\ 21,310\\ 2,944\\ 15,067\end{array}$ | 4111444 | ,804 ,804 ,877 ,573 ,902 ,932 ,385 ,681 ,140 ,736 105 ,428 | $\begin{array}{c} 1,204\\ 22,043\\ 6,823\\ 6,812\\ 4,494\\ 703\\ 1,649\\ 1,809\\ 3,129\\ 9\\ 6,947\\ 5,555\end{array}$ | | 10 | 9,008 32,847 9,700 11,385 6,396 2,645 16,034 6,490 4,269 2,745 7,052 9,983 |
| Total Per cent | | 355, 373 | 40,1 | 321 | 116 | 3 95, 810 41. 4 | 57 | , 367 | 61,177 | | 10 | 118, 554 12, 4 |
| | | | 31 | to 60 day | 78. | | | | 61 to 9 | 0 days. | | |
| Banks. | | ills dis- ounted. | Accep ances bough | 3 | micipal rrants. | Total. | Bills count | | Accept- ances ought. | Municip warrant | al 1 s. 1 | lotal. |
| Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago. St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco. | | 8,862 78,859 13,133 12,587 5,342 2,728 12,289 10,753 6,775 6,776 8,504 5,774 9,399 | 67, 5,(7,1 4,1 3,8 1,2 3,(2,(| 019 126 13 368 227 076 037 10 185 | 511 | $\begin{array}{c} 9,577\\ 147,070\\ 18,152\\ 19,713\\ 9,455\\ 6,737\\ 13,516\\ 13,829\\ 8,813\\ 8,514\\ 11,959\\ 13,455\end{array}$ | 23 2 3 1 1 5 2 1 1 | ,218 ,415 ,634 ,669 ,619 ,179 ,346 ,592 ,384 ,628 ,384 ,439 ,851 | 5,441 44,751 4,440 2,911 1,897 994 4,293 1,676 349 3 1,981 | 1 | | $\begin{array}{c} 41,659\\ 68,166\\ 7,074\\ 6,580\\ 3,516\\ 2,296\\ 9,639\\ 4,268\\ 1,733\\ 1,628\\ 442\\ 5,832\end{array}$ |
| Total Per cent | | 175,006 | 105, 1 | 132 | 652 | 280, 790 29. 3 | 83 | ,974 | 68,736 | 1 | 23 | 152, 833 16, 0 |
| | | Over 9 | 0 days. | | I | Tot | al. | 1 | | Percen | tages. | |
| Banks. | Bills dis- count- ed. | Accept- ances bought. | Munic- ipal war- rants. | Total. | Bills dis- count- ed. | Accept- ances bought. | Munic- ipal war- rants. | Total. | Bills dis- count- ed. | Accept- ances bought. | Munic- ipal war- rants. | Total. |
| Boston. New York. Philadelphia Cloveland. Richmond. Atlanta Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco. | 4, 189 76 1, 426 2, 042 890 299 | | 104 | 5 12 47 4,189 76 1,426 2,042 994 299 | 65,931 254,985 39,521 44,601 30,107 16,260 106,525 39,812 13,491 34,814 8,873 25,786 | $\begin{array}{c} 8,341\\ 148,125\\ 18,417\\ 22,026\\ 13,038\\ 6,935\\ 8,662\\ 7,380\\ 7,799\\ 1,425\\ 14,368\\ 18,850\end{array}$ | 511 10 7 302 25 150 | $\begin{array}{c} 74,272\\ 403,621\\ 57,948\\ 66,634\\ 43,145\\ 23,497\\ 115,187\\ 47,192\\ 21,315\\ 36,239\\ 23,391\\ 44,636\end{array}$ | 68. 2 66. 9 69. 8 69. 2 92. 5 84. 4 63. 3 96. 1 38. 0 57. 8 | $\begin{array}{c} 11.\ 2\\ 36.\ 7\\ 31.\ 8\\ 33.\ 1\\ 30.\ 2\\ 29.\ 5\\ 7.\ 5\\ 15.\ 6\\ 36.\ 6\\ 36.\ 6\\ 3.\ 9\\ 61.\ 4\\ 42.\ 2\end{array}$ | 0.1 1.3 .1 .6 | 100, 0 100, 0 |
| Total | 8,986 | ····· | 104 | 9,090 | 680,706 | 275,366 | 1,005 | 957,077 100.0 | 71.1 | 28.8 | .1 | 100.0 |

Total investment operations, exclusive of purchases of United States certificates of indebtedness, of each Federal Reserve Bank during the months of December, 1917 and 1916, and the year ending Dec. 28, 1917 and 1916.

| | Bills dis- counted for | Bills bo | ught in open | market. | | Municipal | warrants. | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Federal Reserve Banks. | members and Federal Re- serve Banks. | Bankers' ac- ceptances. | Trade ac- ceptances. | Total. | City. | State. | All other. | Total. |
| Boston New York Philadelphia. Cleveland Richmond Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis Minneapolis. Kansas City Dallas. San Francisco. | $\begin{array}{c} 262,232,975\\ 45,025,375\\ 63,631,187\\ 119,531,571\\ 24,666,136\\ 137,014,439\\ 49,982,705\\ 8,439,994\\ 42,211,001\\ 3,544,993\end{array}$ | 5,830,223 4,954,717 2,710,185 5,426,206 16,772 | \$597,665 2,083,261 53,449 | 5,830,223 4,954,717 2,710,185 | \$20, 210 | \$2,944 | \$68,200 | \$91,354 |
| Total, December, 1917 Total, December, 1916 Total, 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1917 Total, 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1916 | 63,716,000 8,968,807,965 | $174,444,166\\64,946,600\\1,051,807,580\\369,762,300$ | 3,624,843 1,924,900 30,947,981 16,332,700 | 178,069,00966,871,5001,082,755,561386,095,000 | 124, 404 3, 385, 200 15, 769, 759 85, 662, 400 | 2,944 2,600 263,059 4,087,100 | 68,200 16,200 788,748 936,500 | 195,5483,404,00016,821,56690,686,000 |

| | | United S | itates bonds | and Treas | ury notes. | | Total i | nvestment o | perations | 5. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Federal Reserve Banks. | 2 per cent. | 3 per cent. | 3½ per cent. | 4 per cent. | 1-year Treasury notes. | Total. | December, 1917. | December, 1916. | Decem- ber, 1917. | Decem - ber, 1916, |
| Total, 12 months ending Dec. 31. | \$5. 249. 750 | \$40,000 | 775,000 15,000 1,190,750 45,787,610 | 6,539,400 | \$10,000 10,000 7,069,000 | 6,539,400 10,009 | $\begin{array}{r} 127, 032, 030\\ 37, 127, 113\\ 141, 979, 156\\ 52, 692, 890\\ 13, 866, 200\\ 42, 227, 773\\ 9, 273, 781\\ 42, 157, 209\\ \hline 1, 091, 908, 751\\ \end{array}$ | 88, 707, 500 18, 781, 700 10, 131, 100 9, 735, 050 5, 150, 100 14, 416, 200 5, 911, 000 5, 911, 000 5, 750, 800 3, 203, 600 1, 848, 900 - 5, 872, 100 | ····· | |

United States securities held by each Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 31, 1917, distributed by maturities.

| | United | States bon privi | | ulation | Un | ited States | bonds wi | thout circul | ation privil | ege. | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Federal Reserve Bank. | 2 per cent consols of 1930. | 2 per cent Panamas of 1936–1938. | 3 per cent loan of 1918. | 4 per cent loan of 1925. | 3 per cent conversion bonds of 1946–47. | 3 per cent 1-year Treasury notes. | 3 per cent loan of 1961. | 3} per cent Lib- erty loan of 1947. | 4 per cent Liberty loan of 1942–1947. | U. S. cer- tificates of indebted- ness. | Total. |
| Boston New York. Philadelphia. Claveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco. | \$750 50 015,100 640,600 1,862,500 100 323,050 7,155,850 2,450,900 2,428,750 | \$100 467,200 237,000 21,000 367,300 16,260 22,240 281,500 | \$50,000 2,653,660 2,581,000 1,080,000 1,199,180 | \$2,378,200 1,768,000 206,250 825,000 | \$529,000 1,255,500 549,200 414,800 10,300 427,400 1,158,300 114,800 838,500 1,233,600 | \$2, 194, 000 4, 493, 000 2, 548, 000 3, 221, 000 1, 969, 000 1, 491, 000 3, 378, 000 1, 340, 000 1, 784, 000 1, 340, 000 1, 500, 000 | \$400 500 | \$80,000 411,150 249,850 2,927,000 42,900 215,900 7,500 477,100 26,250 | 6, 302, 800 | \$15,000,000 28,050,000 500 | \$2,922,742 24,679,850 9,649,950 39,539,010 3,205,450 3,888,000 10,384,600 3,677,400 3,228,490 10,633,090 5,926,100 3,955,000 |
| Total | 15, 784, 050 | 1, 412, 600 | 7, 563, 840 | 5, 177, 450 | 6, 526, 400 | 26, 792, 000 | 900 | 3, 537, 650 | 11, 844, 292 | 43, 050, 500 | 121, 689, 682 |

¹ Includes unpaid portion of Liberty Loan bonds sold to individual subscribers.

Total United States bonds with circulation privilege, \$29,937,940. Total United States securities without circulation privilege, \$91,632,750.

ŧ.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank and of the Federal Reserve system at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 28, 1917, to Jan. 25, 1918.

RESOURCES.

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

| | 1 | | 1 | [| | | 1 | ř | <u> </u> | [| 1 | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| Gold coin and certificates in | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vault: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board: Dec. 28 | 19,900 | 323, 306 | 18,322 | 29,202 26,658 25,434 | 6,206 6,181 | 5,740 | 31,885 37,957 31,259 31,279 31,549 | 4,996 | 14,757 | 1,588 | 12,241 | 31,774 | 499, 917 480, 072 |
| Jan. 4. Jan. 11 | 16,472 | 305,660 312,564 318,465 317,072 | 18, 187 18, 614 | 20,058 | 6,209 | | 31,259 | 6,373 7,927 | $14,832 \\ 15,005$ | $1,456 \\ 1,669 \\ 1,500$ | $11,618 \\ 10,965$ | $25,621 \\ 26,372$ | 480,072 478,839 477,301 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 14,772 | 318,465 317,072 | 18,614 18,759 18,790 | 23,146 20,362 | 6,209 6,260 6,257 | $ \begin{array}{r} 6,462 \\ 6,531 \end{array} $ | 31,279 | 5,021 5,474 | 14,917 | 1,500 1,390 | 10,103 9,310 | 26,372 26,617 26,231 | 477,301 472,012 |
| Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board: | | | | 1 | | | | · | | | | , | Ť |
| Dec. 28. | 16,977 | 20,854 | 39,101 | 37, 168 50, 030 28, 179 45, 512 | 22,097 | 13,407 21,295 | 54,674 58,177 78,270 | 17,884 21,314 | 20,287 17,409 | $37,206 \\ 38,461$ | 24,223 23,407 | 13,642 | 317, 520 |
| Jan. 11 | 25,284 | 43, 519 | 29,687 36,993 30,827 | 28,179 | 25,171 | 15.833 | 78,270 | 21,669 | 12 002 | 30,314 23,335 | 20.209 | 22,148 25,570 | 361, 522 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 34,290 | 21,082 43,519 60,689 97,111 | 30,827 | 40, 184 | 14, 890 12, 367 | $16,434 \\ 16,893$ | 77,329 39,014 | 21,669 24,076 26,656 | 9,512 14,554 | 23,335 24,635 | 16,310 19,368 | 26,893 25,942 | 317, 520 338, 687 361, 522 383, 232 388, 210 |
| Gold with foreign agencies: Dec. 28 | 3,675 | | 3,675 | 4,725 | 1,837 | 1,575 | 7,350 | | | 2,625 | 1,838 | 2,888 | |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 3,675 3,675 | 18, 112 18, 112 18, 112 18, 112 18, 112 18, 112 | $3,675 \\ 3,675$ | 4,725 4,725 4,725 4,725 4,725 4,725 | 1,837 1,837 1,837 1,837 1,837 | $1,575 \\ 1,575$ | 7,350 7,350 7,350 7,350 7,350 7,350 | 2,100 2,100 2,100 2,100 2,100 2,100 | 2,100 2,100 2,100 2,100 2,100 2,100 | 2,625 2,625 2,625 2,625 | 1,838 | 2,888 2,888 2,888 2,888 | 52,500 52,500 52,500 52,500 52,500 |
| Jan. 18 | 3,675 | 18,112 | 3,675 3,675 | 4,725 | 1,837 | 1,575 1,575 | 7,350 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,625 2,625 | 1,838 1,838 1,838 | 2,888 | 52,500 52,500 |
| Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board: Dec. 28 | 0,010 | 10,112 | 0,010 | | 1,001 | | | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,025 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 52,500 |
| Dec. 28 | 37,897 | 250, 599 | 56,946 | 55, 410 57, 794 59, 693 61, 850 64, 610 | 31,602 | 49,821 | 124, 400 131, 403 129, 356 118, 133 120, 514 | 32,366 | 31,920 | 42,052 | 25,037 | 43,801 | 781, 851 |
| Jan. 11 | 41,071 42,424 | 250, 595 227, 052 236, 700 | $63,884 \\ 63,102$ | 59,693 | 26,546 26,478 | 47,701 50,053 | 131,403 | 31,241 31,441 | 32,910 35,699 | $\begin{array}{c} 42,025\\ 44,950 \end{array}$ | 25,037 24,121 23,892 | 46,984 49,957 | 797, 191 784, 326 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 43,407 | 236,700 236,467 | 63, 102 66, 376 64, 916 | 61,850 64,610 | 26, 478 26, 360 26, 305 | 49,226 | 118, 133 120, 514 | 31,241 31,441 35,308 34,882 | 35,699 37,621 37,522 | 48,422 48,369 | 23,892 22,181 | 49,957 49,432 46,134 | 797, 191 784, 326 796, 727 793, 829 |
| Gold-redemption fund: Dec. 28 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 1 500 | 99 | 485 | 1,099 | 615 | 930 | 868 | 507 | | 24 | |
| Jan. 4 | 2,000 | 10,000 10,000 10,107 10,000 | 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 | 28 92 | 433 379 | 1, 110 | 614 668 | 930 908 | 878 | 507 484 | 1,218 1,236 | 34 152 | 19,345 19,270 |
| Jan. 18 | 1,987 | 10,107 | 1,500 | 48 61 | 298 251 | 1,183 1,231 | 742 | 901 | 1,037 1,122 | 478 | $1,240 \\ 1,258$ | 38 | 19,643 19,710 19,956 |
| Total gold reserves: | 2,000 | 10,000 | | | | 1,400 | 815 | 888 | 1,159 | 465 | 1,253 | 81 | |
| Jan. 4 | 80,449 | $\begin{array}{c} 622,871 \\ 605,449 \end{array}$ | 119, 544 116, 933 123, 884 121, 137 126, 077 | 126,604 | 62,227 60,168 | 71, 642 77, 783 74, 993 | 218, 924 235, 501 | 58,276 61,958 | 69,932 68,129 | 83, 978 85, 074 | $64,557 \\ 63,136$ | 92,129 97,675 | $\begin{array}{c}1,671,133\\1,687,720\\1,696,830\\1,729,470\\1,726,507\end{array}$ |
| Jan. 11. Jan. 18. | 89,855 101,266 | 611, 247 644, 073 678, 762 | 123,884 121.137 | 118, 123 135, 281 | 57,587 | 74,993 | 246, 903 234, 833 199, 242 | 64, 045 67, 406 70, 000 | 66, 839 65, 272 70, 516 | 80,042 76,360 77,484 | 58, 373 53, 401 53, 950 | 104, 939 105, 868 101, 276 | 1,696,830 |
| Jan. 25. Legal tender notes silver etc.: | 98, 184 | 678, 762 | 126, 077 | 129, 942 | 49,645 47,017 | 74, 928 74, 057 | 199, 242 | 70, 000 | 70, 516 | 77, 484 | 53, 950 | 101,276 | 1, 726, 507 |
| Dec. 28 | 3,960 | 40,784 35,000 | 1,149 | 210 274 | 185 | 444 | 771 | 634 | 365 | 53 | 714 | 366 | 49,635 |
| Jan. 11 | 4,795 | 36,347 | 2,404 | 780 | 235 196 | 434 781 | $1,301 \\ 2,620$ | 889 1,419 | 457 510 | 46 88 | 787 870 | 369 391 | 49,635 45,310 51,201 54,837 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 5, 148 | 36,347 37,439 37,901 | 1,789 2,404 2,611 2,243 | 1,162 1,327 | 198 176 | 779 871 | 2,620 3,594 4,462 | 1,419 1,707 1,336 | 582 627 | 54 90 | 1,203 1,445 | 360 428 | |
| Total cash reserves: Dec. 28 | 84,409 | 663,655 | 120 602 | 126.814 | 62,412 | 72,086 | 010 605 | | 70,297 | 84,031 | 65,271 | 92, 495 98, 044 105, 330 106, 228 101, 704 | 1,720,768 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 80,408 94,650 | 640,449 647,594 | 118,722 126,288 | 139,509 118,903 | 62, 412 60, 403 57, 783 | 78,217 | 236,802 249,523 | 62,847 65,464 | 68,586 67,349 | 85,120 80,130 | 63,923 59,243 | 98,044 | 1,733,030 1,748,031 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25. | 106,414 103,530 | 640, 449 647, 594 681, 512 716, 663 | $\begin{array}{c} 120,093\\ 118,722\\ 126,288\\ 123,748\\ 128,320 \end{array}$ | $136,443 \\ 131,269$ | 49,843 47,193 | 72,030 78,217 75,774 75,707 74,928 | 249, 523 238, 427 203, 704 | 58,910 62,847 65,464 69,113 71,336 | 68, 586 67, 349 65, 854 71, 143 | 76,414 77,574 | 54,604 55,395 | 106,228 101,704 | 1,784,307 1,782,759 |
| Bills discounted for members | 100,000 | 110,000 | | 101,000 | , | 11,020 | 200,.01 | 11,000 | 11,110 | 11,014 | 00,000 | 101,704 | 1,102,109 |
| Dec. 28 | 65,931 | 254,985 | 39, 521 | 44,601 | 30, 107 | 16,260 | 106,525 94,112 | 39, 812 | 13, 491 | 34,814 | 8,873 | 25,786 | 680, 706 |
| Jan. 11 | 51,210 | 232,430 | 39, 521 32, 963 29, 156 | 41,012 33,672 | 27,086 23,528 | 14,687 | 94,112 80,889 | 34,299 28,611 | 12,764 12,220 | 34,814 35,484 32,873 29,518 | 8,997 8,635 8,649 | 24,470 22,139 | 625,813 570,665 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 50,628 52,844 | 242,618 232,430 227,314 222,620 | 31, 163 33, 810 | 33, 672 37, 573 49, 360 | $33,061 \\ 32,254$ | 16,260 14,687 15,302 12,695 11,348 | 80, 889 106, 170 110, 924 | 39, 812 34, 299 28, 611 28, 386 29, 966 | 13, 491 12, 764 12, 220 12, 505 13, 140 | 29,518 | 8,649 9,499 | 25,786 24,470 22,139 25,826 29,352 | 680,706 625,813 570,665 603,488 627,662 |
| Bills bought in open market: Dec. 28 | .8,341 | 148,125 | 18,417 | | 13.038 | 6 035 | 8,662 | 7 380 | 7,799 | 1,425 | 14,368 | 18 850 | 275 366 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 9,633 5,832 | 148, 125 152, 377 150, 982 | 18,364 17 045 | 22,026 18,968 17,300 | $13,829 \\ 13,780$ | 6,373 2,424 6,750 6,824 | 8,370 8,578 9,002 | 7,416 7,384 6,241 | $6,425 \\ 4,973$ | 544 32 | 13,623 | 15,416 16,817 17,386 | 271, 338 258, 710 257, 804 273, 912 |
| Jan. 18 Jan 25 | 6,350 | 155,570 168,278 | 14.269 | 13,397 12,978 | 12,586 13,403 | 6,750 | 9,002 | 6,241 | 2,687 | 35 | $13,563 \\ 13,531$ | 17,386 | 257,804 |
| United States Government | 0,001 | 100,213 | 14,179 | 14,913 | 10,405 | 0,824 | 8, 521 | 5,930 | 2, 226 | 35 | 13, 263 | 18,968 | 273,912 |
| Dec. 28. | 610 | 1,309 | 7,467 | 8,268 | 1,221 | 2,547 | 7,007 | 2,233 | 1,888 | 8,849 | 4,496 | 2,455 | 48,350 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 610 610 | 5,167 5,152 | 6,566 5,417 | 8,268 | $1,231 \\ 1,231$ | 2,547 2,397 1,771 1,646 | 7,007 7,007 7,007 | 2,233 2,233 2,233 2,233 | 1,888 1,888 2,004 2,214 | 8,849 8,862 | 4,496 4,496 | 2 455 | 51,167 49,508 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 610 610 | 5,152 1,305 5,120 | 5,417 5,541 5,307 | 8,266 8,265 | $1,231 \\ 1,231 \\ 1,231 \\ 1,231 \\ 1,231 \\ 1,231 $ | 1,646 1,747 | 7,007 | 2,233 2,233 | $2,214 \\ 3,617$ | 8,862 8,862 | 4,541 4,071 | 2,455 2,455 2,455 2,455 | 51,167 49,506 45,911 50,525 |
| United States Government | | -, 10 | , | | -, | -, | 1,001 | 00 شرط | 0,011 | 0,002 | 3,071 | 2,400 | 00,023 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 Gold with Federal Reserve agents: Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11 Jan. 125 Gold-redemption fund: Dec. 28 Jan. 11 Jan. 25 Gold-redemption fund: Dec. 28 Jan. 11 Jan. 12 Jan. 13 Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 25 Total gold reserves: Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 25 Legal tender notes, silver, etc.: Dec. 28 Jan. 25 Det cash reserves: Dec. 28 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 Bills discounted for members and Federal Reserve Banks: Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11 Jan. 4 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 Bills bought in open market: Dec. 28 Jan. 14 Jan. 15 Jan. 25 < | 2,194 | $^{8,493}_{32,113}$ | 2,648 | $31,221 \\ 35,271 \\ 35,271$ | 1,969 | 1,491 | 3,368 | 1,444 | 1,341 | 1,784 | 1,430 | 1,500 | 58, 883 92, 058 |
| Jan. 11 | 2, 194 2, 194 | $\frac{32,113}{68,113}$ | 2,548 3,300 | 35,271 43,771 39,771 | 1,969 1,969 1,969 | 1,491 1,491 | 3,378 3,378 | 1,444 1,444 1,444 | 1,936 1,853 1,678 | 5,784 5,784 5,784 | 2,430 2,430 | $1,500 \\ 1,500$ | 92,058 137,227 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 4,344 4,344 | 68, 113 52, 996 15, 213 | 3,025 4,023 | 39,771 26,271 | 1,969 1,969 | 1,491 1,491 1,491 1,491 | 3,378 3,378 5,878 5,878 | 1,444 1,444 | $1,678 \\ 2,322$ | $5,784 \\ 5,784$ | 2,430 2,430 2,430 | 1,500 1,500 | 137,227 122,310 72,669 |
| | | , | , ,, | , ,= | , | , | , | _, | | , | 2,300 | 1 1,000 | ,000 |

Resourses and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank and of the Federal Reserve system at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 28, 1917, to Jan. 25, 1918—Continued.

RESOURCES-Continued.

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

| | | | | | | , | | | ····· | ······ | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------|---|---|--|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| Municipal warrants: | | | 10 | 7 | | 302 | | | 25 | | 150 | | 1 005 |
| Dec. 28 All other earning assets: | | | 10 | • | | | | | | | | ••••• | 1,005 |
| Jan. 11 | | 511 511 | | | 30 12 | 854 810 | 768 652 | 773 763 | 960 1,000 | | 1,267 1,265 | 4 50 | 5,167 |
| Jan. 18 | | 511 | | | 142 | 668 | 606 | 467 | 1,001 | | 773 | 56 | 5,063 4,224 |
| Jan. 29 | ••••• | 511 | 10 | | 66 | 608 | 1,651 | 280 | 1,003 | | 707 | 66 | 4,902 |
| Total earning assets: Dec. 28 | 77, 076 | 413, 423 | 68,063 | 106, 123 | 46, 335 | 27, 535 | 125, 562 | 50, 869 | 24, 544 | 46,872 | 29, 317 | 48, 591 | 1,064,310 |
| Jan. 4 | 69,758 | $\begin{array}{r} 432,786\\ 457,188\end{array}$ | 60,441 | 103, 519 | $\begin{array}{c} 44,145 \\ 40,520 \end{array}$ | 25,802 | $\begin{array}{c} 125,562\\ 113,635\\ 100,504 \end{array}$ | 46, 165 | 23,973 | 50,661 | 30, 813 | 43,845 | 1,045,543 |
| Jan. 18. | 61,932 | 437,696 | 54, 918 53, 998 | 103,011 99,007 | 48,989 48,923 | 27, 535 25, 802 21, 798 23, 250 22, 018 | 128,663 | 40,435 38,771 | 23,973 22,050 20,085 | 47, 551 44, 199 47, 226 | 30, 389 29, 924 | 42,961 47,223 | 1,034,510 $1,045,543$ $1,021,171$ $1,033,737$ $1,029,670$ |
| Joha Barning assets: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Duc form other Federal Reserves | 67, 105 | 411, 742 | 57, 329 | 96, 874 | 48, 923 | 22, 018 | 128, 663 133, 981 | 39, 853 | 22, 308 | 47, 226 | 29, 970 | 52, 341 | 1,029,670 |
| Due from other Federal Reserve Banks-net: | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | | | | 9,216 | | 2,112 | 5,692 | 6,078 | 1,065 | 2,659 | | 5,724 | ¹ 11,976 ¹ 45,244 ¹ 28,229 ¹ 35,818 ¹ 32,505 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 8,336 2,361 1,399 | | 11,942 | 10,565 | | 935 | 12,163 8,964 | 8,836 8,128 | 2,218 932 | 2,426 5,386 | | 10,847 | 1 45,244 |
| Jan. 18 | 1,399 | | 7,199 | 20,938 | 5,596 | | 8,964 5,274 14,573 | 4,761 5,164 | 5,831 | 8,155 | 2,417 | | 1 35, 818 |
| Banks-net: Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Uncollected items: | • • • • • • • • • | 364 | | 10,330 | 4,045 | | 14,573 | 5,164 | | 6,087 | 1,792 | 1,961 | |
| Dec. 28 | 19,012 | 75,975 | 32,856 32,189 41,242 46,772 20,017 | 22,180 | 19,784 | 17,090 | 36,841 | 16,538 19,198 | 9,344 | 23,615 | 15,307 | 12,525 | 301,067 302,007 306,593 381,708 392,702 |
| Jan. 4 | 22,136 | 77,477 | 32,189 | 20,717 19,436 | 12,931 14,872 | 17,384 20,541 | 38, 174 | 19,198 | 10,468 10,948 | 19,967 25,194 | 18,668 16,152 | 12,698 | 302,007 |
| Jan. 18 | 22, 136 21, 933 23, 570 16, 395 | 77,477 70,302 83,895 75,298 | 46,772 | 23,089 | 19.313 | 22,805 | 35, 383 61, 375 45, 772 | 18,436 | 14,212 | 32,043 27,728 | 18,745 | $\begin{array}{c} 12,698 \\ 12,510 \\ 17,453 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 381,708 |
| Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Total deductions from gross de- positic | 16,395 | 75,298 | 38, 917 | 21, 653 | 18,609 | 20, 496 | 45,772 | 17,028 | 10, 236 | 27,728 | 18,465 | 13,106 | 323,703 |
| posits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | 19,012 | 75,975 | 32, 856 44, 131 | 31,396 20,717 | 19,784 | 19,202 17,384 | 42,533 | 22,616 | 10,409 | 26,274 22,393 | 15,307 18,668 | 18,249 23,545 | 313, 043 347, 251 334, 822 417, 526 356, 208 |
| Jan. 11 | $30,472 \\ 24,294$ | 77,477 70,302 | 41,242 | 30,001 | $12,931 \\ 14,872$ | 21,476 | 44, 347 | 26,208 | $12,686 \\ 11,880$ | 30,580 | 16,152 21,162 | 12,510 17,453 | 334, 822 |
| Jan. 18. | 24, 969 16, 395 | 83, 895 75, 662 | 53, 971 38, 917 | 44,027 31,983 | 24,909 22,654 | 22,805 | 66, 649 60, 345 | 23, 197 22, 192 | 20,043 | 40, 198 33, 815 | 21,162 20,257 | 17,453 15,067 | 417, 526 |
| posits: Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank | 10,000 | 10,002 | 50, 911 | 01, 000 | 22,001 | 20,450 | 00,040 | 22,132 | 10, 200 | 33, 513 | 20,201 | 15,007 | 500, 208 |
| against Federal Reserve bank | 1 | | | 1 | | | } | | | | | | |
| notes: Dec. 28 | Í | | . | | [| | | | | 400 | 137 | | 537 |
| Jan. 4 | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 137 | | 537 |
| notes: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. | | | | | | | | | | 400 400 | 137 137 | | 537 537 |
| Jan. 25 | | | | | | | | | | 400 | 137 | | 537 |
| All other resources: | | | | | 287 | 337 | 492 | 316 | 661 | | 720 | | 2,813 |
| Jan. 4 | | | | | 239 | 117 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 178 | 537 |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 | | ••••• | | | 397 239 | 82 95 | 38 | | | | | 40 | 519 379 |
| All other resources: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Total resources: | | | | | 130 | 71 | [| | | | | · | 201 |
| Total resources: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. | 180 497 | 1, 153, 053 | 221.612 | | | 119, 160 | 388, 282 | 132, 711 | 105 911 | 157.577 | 110 752 | 150 335 | 3 101 471 |
| Jan. 4 | 180,638 | 1, 150, 712 | 221,612 223,294 | 264,333 263,745 | 128,818 117,718 113,572 | 119,160 121,520 | 388,282 400,777 | $132,711 \\ 137,046 \\ 132,107 \\ 131,081 \\ 133,381$ | 105,245 | 158, 574 | 110,752 113,541 | 165, 612 | 3,101,471 3,126,898 |
| Jan. 11 | 178,790 | 1,175,084 | 222,448 231,717 224,566 | 251,915 279,477 | 113,572 | 1119.130 | 394, 374 433, 777 | 132, 107 | 101,279 | 158,661 | 105,921 | 160,841 170,911 | 3,105,080 3,236,486 |
| Jan. 25 | 187,030 | 1, 204, 067 | 224,566 | 260, 126 | 123,980 118,900 | 117, 513 | 398,030 | 133, 381 | 103, 687 | 159,015 | 105,827 105,759 | 169, 112 | 3, 169, 375 |
| · · · | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | l | <u> </u> | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | <u> </u> | l | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 | 1 | | | ABILIT | TES. | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Capital paid in: Dec. 28 Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25 | r oro | 10 004 | E 007 | 0.000 | 2 001 | 9 014 | 0.007 | 0 171 | 0.017 | 9 994 | 0 707 | 1 100 | mo 1/- |
| Dec. 28 Jan. 4 | 5,858 | 18,684 | 5,887 6,142 | 8,026 8,038 | 3,664 3,664 | 2,811 2,819 | 9,067 | 3,474 3,475 | 2,617 2,620 2,642 2,643 | 3,396 3,397 | 2,795 2,795 2,795 2,795 2,799 | 4,163 | 70,442 70,825 |
| Jan. 11 | 5,859 5,858 | 18,696 18,718 18,978 | 6,142 6,773 6,775 | 8,068 | 3,694 | 2,857 | 9,121 | 3,475 | 2,642 | 3,396 | 2,795 | 4,206 4,206 4,203 | 70, 825 71, 603 71, 938 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 5,906 | 18,978 | 6,775 | 8,068 8,221 | 3,697 3,736 | 2,856 2,855 | 9,142 9,170 | 3,475 3,481 | 2,643 | 3,396 | 2,799 | 4,203 | 71,938 72,439 |
| Surplus: | | | | | | 40 | 1 | | | 1 | _, | -,, | |
| Surplus: Jan, 4 Jan, 11 Jan, 18 Jan, 25 | 75 | 649 649 | | | 116 | 40 | 216 216 | | 38 38 | | | | 1,134 |
| Jan. 18 | 75 | 649 | | | . 116 | | 216 | | . 38 | | | · • • • • • • • • • | 1 134 |
| Jan. 25 Government deposits: | 75 | 649 | | | 116 | 40 | 216 | | . 38 | | | | 1,134 |
| Dec. 28. Jan. 4 | 6,798 | 8,838 | 5,638 | 30,797 | 3,278 | 4,704 | 6,829 | 5,874 | 8,064 | 8,943 | 6,334 | 12,116 | $108,213 \\131,006 \\57,856 \\239,829 \\125,601$ |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 6,637 1,036 | 21,764 12,216 | 10,354 2,772 | 25,212 9,480 | 2,821 3 617 | 4,779 3,064 | 9,891 3,681 | 4,199 3,247 | 9,780 | 11,556 | 10,657 6.319 | 13,356 | 131,006 |
| Jan. 11. Jan. 18 | 25,374 | 12,216 21,483 | 19,361 | 45,094 | 14,038 | 5,222 | 3,681 45,446 | 8,874 | 5,502 11,814 | 13, 189 | 6,319 8,110 10,274 | 12,116 13,356 6,315 21,824 | 239, 829 |
| Jan. 25. Due to members-reserve ac- | 5,247 | 16,227 | 10,970 | 20,899 | 6,134 | 5,280 | 13,603 | 11,619 | 7,943 | 11,038 | 10,274 | 16,457 | 135, 691 |
| aount. | 1 | | 1 | | | - | - | | 1 | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | 79,215 | 663,613 | 84,382 | 107,946 | 43,721 | 38,176 | 169,789 | 49,391 | 40,314 | 68,968 | 44,980 | 62,671 | 1,453,166 |
| Jan. 11 | 80,710 | 671,696 | 91,234 | 112,764 | 44,941 | 39, 178 | 178,270 | 53, 427 | 39,418 | 74, 564 | 43,670 | 68,610 | 1,498,482 |
| Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. | 70,856 | 645, 384 | 80,622 | 104,685 | 40,808 | 38,671 | 175,295 | 49,954 | 38,212 | 70,019 | 42,878 | 64, 192 | $\substack{1,453,166\\1,449,230\\1,498,482\\1,421,576\\1,480,743}$ |
| Jaц. 20 1 Піфага | nce hetw | een net ar | nounts d | ue from | and net | amounts | due to a | other Fe | 1 00,014 deral RA | serve Ro | 1 34,197 nks | 1 09,184 | 1,480,743 |
| ² Overdr | | COL LOU OI | | | | | | CONCE L.C. | | Sor to Da | | | |

² Overdraft.

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve system at close of business on Fricays, Dec. 28, 1617, to Jan. 25, 1918.

LIABILITIES-Continued.

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

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Collection items: Dec. 28 Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Due to other Federal Reserve | 14,861 15,960 15,624 16,244 12,480 | 40, 982 43, 071 55, 441 66, 244 55, 906 | 27,076 24,428 27,617 32,990 29,025 | 14, 551 13, 912 15, 274 16, 175 15, 206 | 14, 144 11,022 11,664 14,073 12,792 | 7,909 10,681 11,137 13,836 11,675 | 21, 582 24, 952 21, 542 20, 584 18, 793 | 13, 512 14, 101 13, 359 11, 114 12, 840 | 5,305 3,829 4,379 4,075 3,573 | 12, 549 10, 507 10, 701 10, 409 7, 551 | 8,747 9,582 6,699 6,472 5,830 | 10, 471 10, 604 9, 636 9, 512 9, 284 | 191, 689 192, 649 203, 073 221, 728 194, 955 |
| Banks—net: Dec. 28 | 606 | 9,085 5,340 7,095 25,289 | | 4,014 | | 760 254 225 | | | | | 28 336 | 207 | |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 Other deposits, including for- eign Government credits: Dec. 28. Jan. 4 Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Total gross deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 25. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation: | | 12, 150 13, 440 13, 496 24, 809 32, 275 | | 69 104 70 231 | | 4 4 3 3 | 2,930 4,013 3,280 2,818 2,580 | 187 409 319 299 111 | 7 31 11 13 28 | | | | 17, 969 20, 594 20, 315 30, 779 37, 697 |
| Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation: | 101, 480 100, 263 97, 370 112, 474 104, 854 | 734, 668 727, 205 759, 944 783, 209 784, 722 | 126, 140 | 166,024 146,857 | 66, 959 59, 490 56, 716 68, 919 61, 905 | 57,986 54,879 | 201, 130 209, 649 206, 773 244, 143 208, 327 | 68, 964 74, 255 70, 352 70, 241 73, 585 | 53, 690 53, 029 49, 310 54, 114 52, 028 | 90, 488 91, 287 90, 127 93, 638 91, 976 | 60, 781 64, 158 57, 024 57, 460 58, 251 | 87, 764 92, 683 87, 848 98, 483 97, 373 | 1, 771, 037 1, 793, 479 1, 779, 726 1, 913, 912 1, 849, 086 |
| circulation: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 25. Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation—net liability: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. | 72, 214 74, 246 75, 308 74, 682 75, 872 | 396, 970 402, 900 394, 466 398, 610 397, 462 | 93, 643 93, 229 93, 218 91, 823 91, 430 | 102, 221 101, 225 106, 115 105, 282 104, 756 | 58, 195 54, 448 53, 046 51, 248 53, 143 | 65, 508 63, 839 62, 850 60, 975 59, 739 | 178,085 181,798 178,199 180,276 180,165 | 60, 273 59, 146 58, 054 57, 142 56, 061 | 49,604 49,543 49,266 49,172 48,930 | 55, 299 55, 585 56, 817 55, 852 55, 278 | 47, 176 46, 523 46, 073 45, 510 44, 617 | 67, 300 68, 723 68, 787 68, 225 67, 481 | $\begin{array}{c} 1,246,488\\ 1,251,205\\ 1,242,199\\ 1,238,797\\ 1,234,934 \end{array}$ |
| circulation—net lability: Dec. 28 Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. All other liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 | | | 8,000 8,000 8,000 |
| All other liabilities: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Total liabilities: | 179 178 300 | 2,731 1,262 1,307 1,657 2,022 | 643 205 158 146 221 | 38 110 103 292 | | | | 170 226 223 254 | 15 23 15 40 | 394 305 321 325 365 | 65 29 58 95 | · 108 41 | 2,705 3,782 |
| Total liabilities: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. | 180, 497 180, 638 178, 790 193, 315 187, 030 | $1, 153, 053 \\1, 150, 712 \\1, 175, 084 \\1, 203, 103 \\1, 204, 067$ | 221,612 223,294 222,448 231,717 224,566 | 264, 333 263, 745 251, 915 279, 477 260, 126 | 128, 818 117, 718 113, 572 123, 980 118, 900 | 119, 160 121, 520 119, 130 121, 857 117, 513 | 388, 282 400, 777 394, 374 433, 777 398, 030 | 132, 711 137, 046 132, 107 131, 081 133, 381 | 105, 911 105, 245 101, 279 105, 982 103, 687 | 157, 577 158, 574 158, 661 161, 211 159, 015 | 110, 752 113, 541 105, 921 105, 827 105, 759 | 159,335 165,612 160,841 170,911 169,112 | 3, 101, 471 3, 126, 898 3, 105, 080 3, 236, 486 3, 169, 375 |

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

Federal Reserve note account of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 28, 1917, to Jan. 25, 1918.

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

| | Bos- ton. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | At- lanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Federal Reserve notes received | | | - Contactor of the state | | | | | | | | | | |
| from agentnet: | 74,297 | 456,339 | 07 998 | 105 710 | 00 040 | 00 007 | 107 700 | 01 000 | F1 010 | FO 000 | 17 707 | 79.005 | 1 041 750 |
| | 77,471 | 430, 339 474, 536 | | 105,710 105,594 | 60,840 59,134 | | 187,780 191,988 | 61,863 60.738 | 51,016 51,006 | 58,062 57,883 | 47,727 47,116 | 73,905 77,088 | 1,341,752 1,366,335 |
| Jan 11 | 78,824 | 470, 992 | 99,122 | 108, 493 | 58,970 | | 188,941 | 59,838 | 50,795 | 61,347 | 46,245 | 78,561 | 1,368,148 |
| Jan. 18. | 79,807 | 477,841 | 98,096 | 108, 493 108, 650 | 57,795 | | 189,457 | 59.515 | 50,967 | 61,262 | 45, 788 | 78, 535 | 1,373,105 |
| Jan. 25 | 80,754 | 477,607 | 97,236 | 108,410 | 61,275 | 63,821 | 190, 339 | 58,339 | 50,868 | 59,872 | 44,873 | 80,228 | 1,373,622 |
| Federal Reserve notes held by | • | | | l í | , | ,. | | | | | , . | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | 2,083 | 59,369 | 3,683 | 3,489 | 2,645 | 1,379 | 9,695 | 1,590 | 1,412 | 2,763 | 551 | 6,605 | 95,264 |
| Jan. 4 | $3,225 \\ 3,516$ | 71,636 76,526 | $4,035 \\ 5,904$ | $4,369 \\ 2,378$ | 4, 686 5, 924 | 2,678 3,170 | 10,190 10,742 | $1,592 \\ 1,784$ | $1,463 \\ 1,529$ | 2,298 4,530 | 593 172 | 8,365 9,774 | $115,130 \\ 125,949$ |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 Federal Reserve notes in actual | 5,510 5,125 | 79,231 | 6,273 | 2,310 | 5,924 6,547 | 4,417 | 9,181 | 2,373 | 1,529 1,795 | 4,550 5,410 | 278 | 10,310 | 125,949 134,308 |
| Tan 25 | 4,882 | 80,145 | 5,806 | 3,654 | 8,132 | 4,082 | 10,174 | 2,278 | 1,938 | 4,594 | 256 | 12,757 | 138,698 |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual | ., | | 0,000 | 0,001 | 0,102 | 1,002 | 10,111 | 2,210 | 1,000 | -,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | -00 | | 200,000 |
| circulation: | | .9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 Jan. 4 | 72,214 | 396, 970 | 93,643 | 102, 221 | 58, 195 | 65, 508 | | 60,273 | 49,604 | 55,299 | 47,176 | 67,300 | 1,246,488 |
| Jan. 4 | 74, 246 | 402,900 | 93, 229 | 101, 225 | 54, 448 | | 181, 798 | 59,146 | 49, 543 | 55, 585 | 46, 523 | 68,723 | 1,251,205 |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 | $75,308 \\ 74,682$ | 394,466 | 93, 218 | 106, 115 | 53,046 | 62,850 | | 58,054 | 49,266 | 56,817 | 46,073 45,510 | 68,787 68,225 | 1,242,199 |
| J&II. 10 Top. 95 | 75,872 | 398, 610 397, 462 | | 105,282 104,756 | $51,248 \\ 53,143$ | 60,975 59,739 | 180, 276 | $57,142 \\ 56,061$ | 49,172 48,930 | 55,852 55,278 | 45, 510 | 67,471 | 1,238,797 1,234,924 |
| Jan. 25. Gold deposited with or to credit | 10,014 | 571,302 | 31,400 | 104,100 | 00,130 | 39,139 | 100,100 | 00,001 | 40, 900 | 00,210 | 44,017 | 01,711 | 1,201,021 |
| of Federal Reserve agent: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 | 37,897 | 250, 599 | 56,946 | 55,410 | 31,602 | 49,821 | | 32,366 | 31,920 | 42,052 | 25,037 | 43,801 | 781,851 |
| Jan. 4 | 41,071 | 250, 595 | 63,884 | 57, 794 | 26,546 | | 131,403 | 31,241 | 32,910 | 42,025 | 25,037 | 46,984 | 797, 191 |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 | 42,424 | 227,052 | 63,102 | 59,693 | 26,478 | | 129,356 | 31, 441 | 35,699 | 44,950 | 24, 121 | 49,957 | 784, 326 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 43, 407 | 236,700 | 66,376 | 61,850 | 26,360 | | 118,133 | 35,308 | 37,621 | 48,422 | 23,892 | 49,432 | 796,727 793,829 |
| Paper delivered to Federal Re- | 44, 354 | 236, 467 | 64, 916 | 64,610 | 26,305 | 47,575 | 120, 514 | 34,882 | 37, 522 | 48,369 | 22, 181 | 46, 134 | 193,049 |
| cerve ogent. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 Jan. 4 | 36,668 | 213,400 | 40, 981 | 50,825 | 43,386 | 17,805 | 64,133 | 38,765 | 19,836 | 16,244 | 23.241 | 41,421 | 606,705 |
| Jan. 4 | 36,682 | 229, 811 | 42,234 | 48,009 | 40,945 | 19, 810 | 61,473 | 35,080 | 18,449 | 16,208 | 22,620 | 37,009 | 608, 324 |
| Jan. 11 | 36,688 | 251, 519 | 36,725 | 48,921 | 37,320 | 16,266 | 60,479 | 28,844 | 16,315 | 16,787 | 22,198 | 36,836 | 608,898 |
| Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. | 36,700 | 241,166 | 33,036 | 50,970 | 45,789 | 16,626 | 72,263 | 26,922 | 14,342 | 12,848 | 22,180 | 36,214 | 609,056 |
| Jan. 25 | 36, 703 | 245,780 | 37,322 | 62,338 | 45,657 | 16, 303 | 70, 776 | 28,032 | 14,170 | 12,856 | 22,762 | 41,664 | 634, 363 |

| | | 1 | n tuousa | mas of a | onars; 1. | 000 01 | mirea.) | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Bos- ton. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | At- lanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | M inne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES. | | | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received from Comptroller: | 102 160 | 672 090 | 105 490 | 100 500 | 79 100 | 00 800 | 029 740 | 79 590 | 8E 490 | 79 740 | 68, 500 | 00.940 | 1 706 940 |
| Jan. 4 | 103, 100 | 673,080 690,280 703,480 | $\begin{array}{c} 125,480\\ 125,480\\ 127,720\\ 127,720\\ 127,720 \end{array}$ | 128,520 128,520 122,260 | 78,100 78,100 78,100 | 89,620 | 232,740 237,100 238,300 | 72, 580 73, 660 73, 660 | 65,480 67,980 | 78,740 | 68,500 68,500 | 80, 340 83, 540 85, 140 | $1,796,340\\1,825,700\\1,854,060$ |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 105,460 | 710,680 | 127, 720 133, 200 | 133, 360 133, 760 133, 760 | 78,100 81,740 | 89,620 | 240, 180 240, 181 | 73,660 73,860 | 67, 980 67, 980 67, 980 67, 980 67, 980 | 78, 740 82, 740 82, 740 82, 740 82, 740 | 68,500 68,500 | 85,140 86,900 | 1,863,540 |
| Received from Comptroller: Dec. 28 | 19,343 | 119,141 | 17,994 | 8,870 | 15,420 | 10.863 | 6 660 | 8,427 | 9,874 | 11.878 | 12,258 | 6,435 | 947 163 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 19,669 20,036 | 119, 144 122, 688 | 18,056 18,838 | 8,986 9,427 | 15,546 15,710 | 10,883 11,030 | 6,692 7,339 7,543 7,862 | 8,427 8,457 | 9,884 10,095 | 12,057 12,393 | 12,269 12,490 | 6,452 6,579 | 248,065 255,082 257,975 261,004 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25. | 20, 533 | 123,039 123,273 | 19,864 20,724 | 9,670 9,910 | 15,885 16,045 | 11,108 11,359 | 7,543 | 8,470 8,896 | $10,173 \\ 10,272$ | 12,478 12,648 | 12,607 12,757 | 6,605 6,672 | 257,975 261,004 |
| Chargeable to Federal Reserve agent: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| agent: Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 In hands of Federal Reserve | 83, 817 84, 511 | 553,939 571,136 | 107, 486 107, 424 108, 882 107, 856 112, 476 | $119,650 \\ 119,534$ | $62,680 \\ 62,554$ | 78,737 | 226,080 230,408 | $ \begin{array}{c} 64,153\\65,233\\65,203\\65,100\end{array} $ | 55,606 58,096 | 66,862 66,683 | $56,242 \\ 56,231$ | 73,905 77,088 | 1,549,177 1,577,635 1,598,978 |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 | $\begin{array}{c} 85,424 \\ 84,927 \end{array}$ | 571, 136 580, 792 587, 641 587, 407 | 108,882 107,856 | 123,933 124,090 | $\begin{array}{c} 62,390\\ 62,215\\ 65,695 \end{array}$ | 78.500 | 230, 961 232, 637 232, 319 | 65, 203 65, 190 64, 964 | $57,885 \\ 57,807$ | 70, 347 70, 262 | 56,010 55,893 55,743 | 78, 561 78, 535 80, 228 | 1, 598, 978 1, 605, 565 1, 614, 657 |
| Jan. 25 In hands of Federal Reserve | 85,914 | 587,407 | 112, 476 | 123, 850 | 65,695 | 78,261 | 232, 319 | 64,964 | 57,708 | 70,092 | 55,743 | 80,228 | 1,614,657 |
| agent: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Issued to Federal Reserve Bank, less amount returned to Federal Reserve agent for redemution: | 9, 520 | 97,600 | 10,160 | 13,940 | 1,840 | 11,870 | 38, 300 | 2,290 | 4,590 | 8,800 | 8,515 | | 207,425 211,300 |
| Jan. 4. Jan. 11. | 7,040 6,600 5,120 | 96,600 109,800 109,800 | 10, 160 9, 760 9, 760 | 13,940 15,440 15,440 | $3,420 \\ 3,420 \\ 4,420$ | $\begin{array}{c} 12,220\\ 12,570\\ 13,120 \end{array}$ | $38,420 \\ 42,020 \\ 43,180$ | $\begin{array}{c} 4,495 \\ 5,365 \\ 5,675 \end{array}$ | 4,590 7,090 7,090 6,840 | 8,800 9,000 9,000 | 9,115 9,765 10,105 | | 230, 830 232, 460 |
| Jan. 25 | 5,160 | 109,800 | 15,240 | 15,440 | 4,420 | 13,120 | 45, 180 | 6,625 | 6,840 | 10,220 | 10, 105 | ••••• | 232,400 241,035 |
| Bank, less amount returned to Federal Beserve agent for | | | ĺ | | | | | | | | | | |
| redemption: Dec. 28 | 74, 297 | 456,339 | 97,326 | 105, 710 | 60, 840 | 66,887 | 187,780 | 61,863 | 51,016 | 58,062 | 47, 727 | 73,905 | 1,341,752 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | 77, 471 78, 824 | 474,536 470,992 | 97,264 | 105,594 108,493 | 59, 134 58, 970 | 66.517 | 191, 988 188, 941 | 60, 738 59, 838 | 51,006 50,795 | 57, 883 61, 347 | $47,116 \\ 46,245$ | 77,088 78,561 | $\substack{1,366,335\\1,368,148}$ |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 79, 807 80, 754 | 477,841 477,607 | 98,096 | 108,650 108,410 | 57,795 61,275 | 65,392 | 189, 457 190, 339 | 59, 515 58, 339 | 50,967 50,868 | 61,262 59,872 | 45, 788 44, 873 | 78, 535 80, 228 | 1,373,105 1,373,622 |
| redemption: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Collateral held as security for outstanding notes: Gold coins and certificates Gold coins and certificates | | , | | | , | | | | , | , | , | | ,, |
| Gold coins and certificates on hand— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28 Jan. 4 | 32,530 35,730 33,109 | $165,420 \\180,417 \\177,277$ | 4,220 4,220 | $\begin{array}{c} 14,955 \\ 17,410 \\ 18,879 \end{array}$ | . . | $3,603 \\ 3,603$ | | $2,513 \\ 1,389$ | $13,102 \\ 13,102$ | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 14,080 | | 250, 423 269, 951 |
| Jan. 11 | $33,109 \\ 33,110 \\ 33,110$ | 184,277 | 4,220 4,220 | 18,879 21,107 | | 3, 603 3, 604 3, 604 | | 120 | $\begin{array}{c} 13,102\\ 13,102\\ 13,102\\ 13,102\\ 13,102\end{array}$ | | $14,180 \\ 14,580$ | | 264,490 274,000 |
| Jan. 25 In gold redemption fund | 33, 109 3, 367 | 184,262 | 4,220 | | | | 1 | | | | 14,580 | | 276, 894 |
| Jan. 4 | 3,307 3,341 4,315 | $10, 179 \\10, 178 \\9, 775 \\12, 423$ | 4,967 4,905 | 5, 455 5, 384 | 1,602 1,546 1,478 | 3,448 3,428 2,280 | 325 293 189 | 2,448 | $1,318 \\ 1,308 \\ 2,097$ | $2,192 \\ 2,165 \\ 2,090$ | 2,483 2,483 2,467 | $3,695 \\ 3,678 \\ 3,551$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,479\\ 41,158\\ 42,317 \end{array}$ |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 4,297 4,245 | 12, 423 12, 205 | 4,843 5,232 5,167 | 5, 814 5, 743 5, 593 | $1,478 \\ 1,360 \\ 1,305$ | 3,280 3,202 2,951 | 109 75 427 | 2, 418 2, 405 2, 379 | 2,091 2,019 1,920 | 2,562 | 2,407 3,338 2,427 | 3, 526 4, 458 | 46,182 45,586 |
| outstanding notes: Gold coins and certificates on hand— Dec. 28. Jan. 4 | -1, 210 | 10,200 | 0,107 | 0,000 | 1,000 | 4,001 | 121 | 2,018 | | 2,009 | 4, 741 | 7, 300 | *0,000 |
| Dec. 28 Jan. 4 | $2,000 \\ 2,000$ | 75,000 60,000 | $47,759 \\ 54,759$ | 35,000 35,000 | $30,000 \\ 25,000$ | 40.670 | 124,075 131,110 | 27,405 27,403 | $\begin{array}{c} 17,500 \\ 18,500 \\ 20,500 \end{array}$ | 39, 860 39, 860 | 8, 474 8, 474 | 40, 106 43, 306 | 489, 949 486, 082 |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 | $5,000 \\ 6,000$ | $40,000 \\ 40,000$ | 54,039 56,924 | 35,000 35,000 | 25,000 25,000 25,000 | $43,170 \\ 42,420$ | 129,167 118,058 | 27, 403 28, 903 32, 903 32, 503 | 20,500 22,500 22,500 | 42,860 45,860 | $7,474 \\ 5,974$ | 46, 406 45, 906 | 486,082 477,519 476,545 471,339 |
| Jan. 25. Eligible paper, required | 7,000 | 40,000 | 55, 529 | 35,000 | 25,000 | 41,020 | 120,087 | 32, 503 | 22, 500 | 45,860 | 5,174 | 41,666 | 471, 339 |
| Dec. 28 | 36, 400 36, 400 | 205, 740 | 40,380 | 50, 300 | 29,238 | $17,066 \\ 18,816$ | 63, 380 | 29,497 | 19,096 | 16,010 | 22,690 | 30, 104 | 559, 901 |
| Jan. 11 | 36, 400 36, 400 36, 400 | 223,941 243,940 241,141 | 33, 380 36, 020 21, 720 | 50, 300 47, 800 48, 800 | $32,588 \\ 32,492 \\ 31,435$ | 15.967 | 60, 585 59, 585 71, 324 | 29, 497 28, 397 24, 207 | $\begin{array}{c} 18,096 \\ 15,096 \\ 13,346 \end{array}$ | 15,858 16,397 12,840 | 22,079 22,124 | 30,104 28,604 29,103 | 569, 144 583, 822 576, 378 |
| Jan. 18 Jan. 25 Total | 36,400 36,400 | $241, 141 \\ 241, 140$ | 31, 720 32, 320 | 46, 800 43, 800 | 31, 435 34, 970 | $16,166 \\ 16,246$ | 71, 324 69, 825 | 24,207 23,457 | 13, 346 13, 346 | 12,840 11,503 | 21, 896 22, 692 | 29, 103 34, 104 | 570, 378 579, 80 3 |
| Jonator Jec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11 Jan. 18 Jan. 25 | 74,297 77,471 | $456,339 \\ 474,536$ | 97, 326 97, 264 | 105, 710 105, 594 | 60, 840 59, 134 | $\begin{array}{c} 66,887\\ 66,517 \end{array}$ | 187, 780 191, 988 | 61, 863 60, 738 | `51,016 51,006 | $58,062 \\ 57,883$ | 47, 727 47, 116 | 73,905 | 1,341,752 1,366,335 |
| Jan. 11. Jan. 18. | 78, 824 79, 807 | 470.992 | 99, 122 98, 096 | 108, 493 108, 650 | 58,970 57,795 | 66,020 | 188, 941 189, 457 | 59, 838 59, 515 | 50, 795 50, 967 | 61,347 61,262 | 46, 245 45, 788 | 77, 088 78, 561 78, 535 | 1,368,148 |
| Jan. 25 | 80,754 | 477, 841 477, 607 | 97,236 | 108,410 | 61,275 | 63,821 | 190, 339 | 58,339 | 50,868 | 59,872 | 44,873 | 80,228 | 1,373,622 |
| | or actual | amounts | ee item | "Paper d | lelivered | to Rede | rol Rese | rve søen | t " on no | age 145 | ····· , ····· | | |

| Federal Reserve note account of | ' each Federal Reserv | e agent at close of | ' business on | Fridays, | Dec. 28, | 1917, to J | 'an. 25, 1918 . |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|------------|------------------------|
| | [In thousan | ds of dollars; i. e., 000 |) omitted.] | | | | |

¹ For actual amounts see item "Paper delivered to Federal Reserve agent," on page 145.

| ····· · | | | Bost | ton. | | | New | Yorl | x. | | Philade | elphia. | Cleve | land. |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Recei | ved. | Retur | ned. | Rec | eived. | Re | turned. | R | eceived. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. |
| Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta. Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco | | \$9,482 634 352 263 | ,200 ,800 ,700 ,200 ,600 ,400 | 36 50 135 218 53 16 8 283 | 8,000 6,415 6,400 8,500 8,450 8,450 8,450 8,450 8,450 8,450 8,695 | 5,8 1,7 3,6 3,1 1,7 6 8 9 | 64,200 76,300 20,700 80,305 16,410 60,420 64,500 44,375 76,600 14,415 | 11, 1, 1, 3, | 552, 800 553, 902 216, 800 993, 100 236, 100 425, 000 878, 700 390, 500 127, 750 566, 920 | 11 | \$368,000 ,169,902 835,000 798,005 311,000 406,000 113,000 122,000 129,000 101,000 | \$634,700 5,818,700 247,995 336,670 151,400 357,500 90,600 17,000 12,100 312,450 | \$38,915 1,250,300 258,495 101,100 72,680 420,040 176,520 77,030 64,240 36,410 | \$352,900 1,725,105 883,000 145,200 285,900 939,500 226,705 53,000 25,000 295,300 |
| Total | | | , 500 , 700 | 4,219 |), 200), 425 | | 56, 490 74, 715 | | 383, 415 324, 987 | 14 | 163,000 ,515,907 | 31, 370 8, 010, 485 | 32, 595 2, 528, 325 | 67, 955 4, 999, 655 |
| | | | Richn | 10nd. | | | Atla | nta. | | | Chica | igo. | St. L | ouis. |
| | | Recei | ved. | Retur | ned. | Rec | eived. | Re | turned. | R | eceived. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. |
| Boston. New York. Philadelphia Cleveland. Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco. Total. | | 323 133 278 128 34 44 34 34 34 | 7,500 9,100 9,920 9,950 3,520 3,610 1,250 1,390 1,240 2,700 1,680 | 100 862 332 122 17 18 91 | 3,000),600 2,450 2,000 2,080 7,000 3,990 1,980 4,485 | 2 8 2 4 2 9 | 35, 400 36, 500 50, 650 82, 150 62, 450 24, 450 95, 900 12, 550 60, 500 69, 245 54, 345 | | 193, 200 030, 710 311, 000 72, 180 268, 520 747, 500 820, 635 29, 000 68, 950 525, 830 50, 450 117, 975 | 1 1 3 2 | \$232,500 ,425,000 357,500 ,178,650 312,000 747,500 ,135,000 ,418,000 ,652,500 921,000 700,000 ,079,650 | \$347,800 1,698,920 419,000 418,040 128,640 223,550 1,050,350 219,500 144,550 129,335 225,460 5,006,115 | \$53,450 922,200 90,600 226,705 122,080 820,630 1,050,350 328,300 2,998,000 1,961,500 148,950 8,022,765 | \$100,900 661,150 113,000 34,250 424,450 1,205,000 211,150 373,720 57,540 3,418,680 |
| | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | | 1 | · · | | <u> </u> | |
| - | Minneap | | | Kansas | | | | Dal | - | | | rancisco. | - | tal. |
| | Received. F | eturned. | <u> </u> | | Retur | | Receiv | red. | Return | eđ. | Received | | - | Returned. |
| Boston. New York. Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco. | 390, 500 17,000 51,500 17,000 29,000 219,500 54,500 215,000 58,000 260,000 | \$142,200 792,325 122,000 116,030 44,390 95,900 418,000 328,300 133,400 66,250 249,295 | 22 18 68 142 211 133 310 52 | 3,400 0,950 2,100 | 34, 217, 2,776, 2,298, 224, 754, 337, | ,000 ,740 ,240 ,550 ,500 ,500 ,500 ,500 ,820 ,765 | \$283, 599, 314, 299, 89, 521, 128, 373, 66, 754, 104, | 420 450 640 330 830 835 720 250 820 | \$141,44 964,2 101,0 39,4 33,7 950,6 974,0 1,961,5 58,0 310,9 | 65 00 10 50 00 00 00 50 | \$29,025 393,580 31,575 69,545 185,015 50,990 301,010 58,170 266,140 319,635 226,605 | 36,840 36,840 14,200 66,850 875,000 148,950 272,000 56,100 106,560 | 29,997,052 8,066,790 5,175,740 6,450,175 6,210,710 5,129,265 3,344,960 5,537,985 7,783,185 5,765,280 4,355,640 | 2,083,430 4,650,150 15,268,500 7,979,770 1,351,000 1,118,755 3,506,950 1,843,080 |
| Total 1 | 1,327,000 5 | , 508, 090 | 1,110 |), 855 | 7, 895, | 375 | 3, 536, | 050 | 5,760,0 | 20 | 1,931,290 | 4,456,440 | 92,093,282 | 92,109,482 |

Amounts of Federal Reserve notes received from and returned to other Federal Reserve Banks for redemption or credit by each Federal Reserve Bank during the calendar year 1917.

MEMBER BANK CONDITION STATEMENT.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks located in central reserve, reserve, and other selected cities, as at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918.

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

1. TOTAL FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | At- lanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Number of banks reporting: Dec. 21 Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11. Jan. 18. United_States_securities | 35 | 94 96 96 96 96 | 44 44 45 46 46 | 70 73 75 75 75 77 | 60 64 68 69 67 | 36 35 35 34 33 | 82 85 87 90 91 | 30 31 29 34 34 | 17 18 18 28 30 | 67 68 69 68 69 | 35 38 40 41 41 | 53 42 43 43 43 43 | 614 630 640 659 662 |
| owned: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Loans secured by United | 28, 839 28, 426 29, 623 29, 951 30, 157 | 456,934 435,214 506,112 486,578 445,469 | 28,459 28,021 30,484 29,970 28,398 | 118, 109 113, 479 113, 954 110, 165 121, 292 | 38, 190 38, 408 48, 329 41, 446 41, 913 | 34,270 32,877 33,584 32,561 29,381 | $\begin{array}{c} 60,557\\ 64,321\\ 75,572\\ 77,774\\ 75,020 \end{array}$ | 33, 540 33, 272 44, 673 34, 750 34, 955 | 10,166 10,148 10,927 13,133 13,550 | 29,074 30,123 33,795 30,966 31,545 | 24,705 28,966 30,081 29,768 30,442 | 53,204 48,371 56,645 53,677 53,672 | 916,047 891,626 1,013,779 970,739 935,794 |
| United States securities owned: Dec. 21. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Loans secured by United States bonds and certificates: Dec. 21. Dec. 23. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Jan. 4. Jan. 13. Jan. 4. Jan. 14. Jan. 14. Jan. 18. Jan. 14. Jan. 18. Jan. 14. Jan. 18. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. Jan. 14. Jan. 14. J | 44,696 44,142 42,583 40,962 37,854 | 232, 269 227, 962 268, 572 231, 888 212, 908 | 25, 177 25, 226 21, 982 25, 163 25, 286 | 22, 125 21, 125 20, 797 22, 118 22, 555 | $\begin{array}{c} 10,904\\ 10,152\\ 11,294\\ 11,465\\ 12,404 \end{array}$ | 2,673 2,271 2,304 3,315 2,530 | 34,547 34,673 34,890 35,281 42,786 | 14,590 8,897 8,544 8,721 9,287 | $1,266 \\ 1,305 \\ 1,248 \\ 1,592 \\ 2,386$ | 2,329 3,789 2,607 2,447 2,942 | 4,856 3,346 3,431 3,849 3,969 | 5,750 5,380 5,580 4,910 6,403 | 401, 182 388, 268 423, 832 391, 711 381, 310 |
| Dec. 21 Dec. 28 Jan. 4. Jan. 11. | 663,297 659,419 663,403 663,609 | 4,090,644 4,151,259 4,041,880 4,063,076 4,082,896 | 543, 165 552, 974 579, 992 633, 093 626, 612 | 886, 419 902, 768 900, 485 886, 895 894, 988 | 320,517 318,721 | 263, 372 268, 854 268, 840 264, 515 259, 449 | $\begin{array}{c}1,249,502\\1,309,687\\1,324,186\\1,323,962\\1,322,694\end{array}$ | 337, 603 330, 671 342, 051 363, 504 386, 370 | 214,578 235,711 | 449,573 | 167, 329 181, 262 192, 800 196, 418 196, 526 | 471,222 447,645 469,992 473,804 464,701 | 9,624,118 9,746,199 9,768,297 9,875,021 9,897,249 |
| Jan, 18. Reserve With Federal Re- serve Banks: Dec. 21. Jan. 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Cash in vanlt: Dec. 22. Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed: Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Dec. 22. Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan, 18. Time deposits: Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan, 18. Time deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan, 18. Cash in vanlt: Jan, 18. Time deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Covernment deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Covernment deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Covernment deposits: Dec. 29. Jan. 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Covernment deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan, 18. Covernment deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Covernment deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Covernment deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan. 13. Covernment deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan. 13. Covernment deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Dec. 23. Dec. 24. Dec. 25. Dec. 25. Dec. 26. Dec. 26. Dec. 27. Dec. 28. Dec. 28. Dec. 28. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 29. Dec. 2 | 48,867 56,722 55,533 55,882 49,627 | 597, 698 631, 694 609, 923 635, 806 616, 801 | 54, 141 58, 616 62, 706 64, 736 54, 325 | 78,650 82,478 84,147 85,938 82,184 | 26, 441 26, 613 30, 299 30, 324 28, 095 | 25, 179 23, 363 26, 064 24, 635 25, 079 | 124, 957 132, 996 132, 495 137, 123 134, 684 | 33,705 32,885 38,355 38,113 34,967 | $16,869 \\ 17,927 \\ 17,021 \\ 19,269 \\ 18,384$ | 51, 586 41, 262 45, 231 46, 874 42, 648 | 17,990 19,207 19,036 20,176 19,895 | 38, 350 38, 060 42, 435 43, 513 40, 585 | $1, 114, 433 \\1, 161, 823 \\1, 163, 245 \\1, 202, 389 \\1, 147, 274$ |
| Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Net demand deposits on | 22,250 25,080 23,681 24,855 22,645 | 129,850 137,069 135,192 139,108 129,628 | 20,242 23,749 23,218 25,199 23,158 | 34,239 44,738 49,964 44,268 45,454 | 17, 150 18, 861 21, 786 22, 522 16, 866 | 13,636 14,990 15,885 14,759 12,950 | 63, 322 68, 524 73, 447 69, 866 64, 631 | 12,413 14,886 15,897 14,999 14,116 | 8,150 8,588 8,681 10,350 9,940 | 18,565 20,627 19,995 20,046 18,290 | $11,435 \\13,083 \\14,422 \\14,129 \\13,406$ | 25,876 22,544 24,142 25,233 23,772 | 377, 128 412, 739 426, 310 425, 334 394, 856 |
| which reserve is computed: Dec. 21. Jac. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Time deposits: | 527,880 528,147 535,830 550,369 553,402 | $\begin{array}{c} 4,011,224\\ 4,172,439\\ 4,231,809\\ 4,347,385\\ 4,249,491 \end{array}$ | | 684,471 694,072 688,540 | 240, 440 258, 180 274, 682 | 201, 789 206, 120 206, 493 207, 211 201, 927 | 911,805 947,727 981,751 1,011,945 997,142 | | $154,965 \\ 155,583 \\ 157,466 \\ 176,592 \\ 173,652$ | 376, 444 364, 449 373, 676 377, 252 379, 398 | 194,560 196,133 | 354, 271 341, 380 359, 747 357, 398 353, 866 | 8, 350, 961 8, 570, 283 8, 809, 041 9, 085, 832 8, 901, 939 |
| Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Government deposits: | 77, 136 76, 885 75, 758 75, 856 76, 591 | 286, 283 309, 160 329, 441 326, 935 325, 864 | | 199, 110 206, 162 202, 364 204, 693 199, 885 | 41,276 46,847 54,720 45,443 51,021 | 66, 743 67, 814 68, 610 66, 276 65, 051 | $\begin{array}{r} 280,080\\ 314,018\\ 329,589\\ 332,008\\ 341,156\end{array}$ | 74,259 76,680 67,652 79,314 80,539 | 37, 537 39, 852 40, 127 48, 207 47, 151 | 43,068 49,825 44,092 41,554 46,199 | $17,712 \\ 29,904 \\ 24,056 \\ 23,691 \\ 23,271$ | 87, 969 81, 004 88, 853 87, 716 89, 878 | $\substack{1,230,078\\1,321,944\\1,343,588\\1,348,698\\1,361,800}$ |
| Dec. 21 Dec. 28 Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18 | 39, 474 39, 474 41, 077 39, 730 30, 484 | 440, 486 330, 824 248, 588 141, 211 151, 011 | 29, 505 29, 529 38, 205 35, 629 25, 972 | 56, 735 56, 957 60, 727 58, 785 53, 099 | 9, 826 12, 615 14, 835 12, 350 12, 377 | $1,120 \\ 869 \\ 2,290 \\ 2,167 \\ 1,823$ | 54, 366 64, 844 78, 728 76, 863 35, 234 | 7, 352 7, 102 11, 250 11, 257 7, 244 | 16, 550 14, 242 14, 643 10, 822 8, 397 | 8, 786 8, 633 16, 609 7, 372 12, 136 | 6, 229 6, 653 8, 470 8, 379 5, 933 | $\begin{array}{c} 15,277\\ 19,836\\ 15,017\\ 14,453\\ 11,024 \end{array}$ | 685, 706 591, 578 550, 439 419, 018 354, 734 |

2. MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

| CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES. Mumber of banks reporting: Dec. 21. Jac. 28 | 54 56 56 56 56 | | | 36 36 37 37 37 | 15 15 14 15 15 | | | 105 107 107 108 108 |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------|
| owned: Dec. 21 | 411,628 | | | 26,592 | 21,300 | | | 459, 520 |
| Dec. 28 | 390,479 | | | 25,534 | 20,270 | | | 436,283 |
| Jan. 4 | 462,200 | | | 34,446 35,043 | 22,066 | | | 518,712 |
| Jan. 11 | 443,925 | | | 35,043 | 21,774 | | | 500,742 |
| Jan. 18 | 404, 698 | |] | 23,406 | 21, 417 | | | 449, 521 |

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks located in central reserve, reserve, and other selected cities, as at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918—Continued.

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

2. MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES-Continued.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | At- lanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES- continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans secured by United | Ĩ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| States bonds and certificates: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 21 | | 207, 799 | | | | | 20,869 | 13,335 | | | | | 242,003 |
| Dec. 28 | | | | | | | 20,466 | 7,647 | | | | | 231,934 |
| Jan. 4 | | 245,169 | | | ••••• | | 21,109 | 7,333 7,369 | | ••••• | | | 273, 61 |
| Jan. 11 Jan. 18 | | 209,551 190,540 | ••••• | ••••• | ••••• | ••••• | 21,410 27,544 | 7, 592 | | ••••• | ••••• | ••••• | 238,330 225,670 |
| All other loans and invest- | | 190, 540 | • • • • • • • • • • | ••••• | | ••••• | 21, 044 | 1, 592 | | ••••• | | | 220,070 |
| monte | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 21 | | 3, 693, 660 | | | | | 822,114 | 256 444 | | | | | 4,772,21 |
| Dec. 28 | | 3, 753, 299 | | | | | 905 049 | 949 664 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 000 00 |
| Jan. 4 | | 3,626,186 | | | | | 852,758 | 247,832 | | | | | 4,726,77 |
| Dec. 21 Dec. 28 Jan. 4 Jan. 11. | | 3,653,434 | | | | | 839,166 | 256,402 | | | | | 4,748,94 |
| Jan. 18. | | 3, 664, 950 | | | | | 845, 500 | 280,548 | | | | | 4, 790, 99 |
| Reserve with Federal Re- | | l. | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | l |
| serve Bank: Dec. 21. | | F00 104 | | | | | 00.004 | 00 505 | 1 | | | | |
| Dec. 21 Dec. 28 | | 563, 194 592, 840 | | ••••• | | ••••• | 89,384 93,804 | 26,587 25,473 | | | | | 679,160 712,117 |
| Jan. 4 | | 571.354 | | | | | 95,804 | 30,718 | | | | | 698,540 |
| Jan. 11 | | 602,146 | | ••••• | | ••••• | 98,040 | 29,745 | | ••••• | | | 729,931 |
| Jan. 18. | } | 579,732 | | | | ••••• | 96, 293 | 26,944 | | | | | 702,969 |
| Cash in vault: | | 0.0,102 | | ••••• | | ••••• | 00,200 | 20,011 | | | | 1 | 102,000 |
| Dec. 21 | | 112,574 | | | | | 39,702 42,316 | 8,059 | | | | 1 | 160,335 |
| Dec. 28 | | 118,057 | | | | | 42,316 | 9,606 | | | | | 169,979 |
| Jan. 4 | | 116, 547 | | | | | 46,444 | 9,880 | | | | | |
| Jan. 11 | | 120,677 | | | | | 44,887 | 8,996 | | | | | 174,560 |
| Jan. 18. | | 113, 041 | | •••••• | | • • • • • • • • • | 40, 898 | 8,434 | | | | | 162, 373 |
| Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Dog 21 | í | 3 697 807 | | | | | 651,245 | 197 425 | 1 | | | | A 466 457 |
| Dec 28 | | 3 792 664 | | | | | 657 591 | 189 280 | | ••••• | | | 4,400,531 |
| Jan. 4 | | 3,850,703 | | | | | 657, 591 691, 798 | 202,066 | | | | | 4,466,467 4,639,530 4,744,567 |
| Jan. 11. | | 3,962,030 | | | | | 702.317 | 203.621 | | | | 1 | 1 ₹.867.968 |
| Jan. 18 | | 3, 866, 101 | | | | | 681,099 | 198,523 | | | | | 4, 745, 723 |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Dec. 21 | | 250, 435 | | • • • • • • • • • | | | 129,053 131,334 | 62,295 | | | | | 441,783 |
| Dec. 28 | | 272, 716 285, 448 | | | | | 131,334 | 62,652 53,287 | | • • • • • • • • • | | | 466,702 474,053 |
| Jan. 4 Jan. 11 | | | | | | | 135,518 | 62,902 | | | ••••• | ••••• | 474,050 |
| Jan 18 | | 284, 356 | | • • • • • • • • • | | ••••• | 135, 021 | 62, 521 | | ••••• | ••••• | ••••• | 481, 898 |
| Jan. 18. Government deposits: | | 201,000 | | | | • • • • • • • • • • | 100,011 | - | | | | | 101,000 |
| Dec. 21 | | 418.971 | | | | | 39,232 | 5,979 | | | | | 464, 182 |
| Dec. 28 | | 310 196 | | | | | 48,478 | 5,978 | | | | | 364, 652 |
| Jan. 4 | | 227, 279 | | | | | 58,631 | 9,929 | | | | | 295, 839 |
| Jan. 11 | | 125,035 | | | | | 51,685 | | | | | | 186,433 |
| Jan. 18 | | 137, 911 | | • • • • • • • • • | | | 24, 994 | 6, 265 | • • • • • • • • • | ••••• | | | 169, 170 |
| <u></u> | 1 | 1 | 1 | | I | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | J |
| | | 3. | MEMB | ER BA | NKS II | I RESI | ERVE CI | TIES. | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | [| 1 | 1 | 1 | [| | [| 1 |
| OTHER RESERVE CITIES. | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | ł |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| OTHER RESERVE CITIES. | } | | | | | | | | | | | ! | |
|---|----------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Number of banks reporting: | | | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| Dec. 21 Dec. 28 | 14 14 | 16 | 33 33 | 46 48 | 39 40 | 27 26 | 33 36 | 8 10 | 13 14 | 67 68 | 29 32 | 41 40 | 366 377 |
| Jec. 28 Jan. 4 | 14 | 16 16 | 34 34 | 48 55 | 40 42 | 20 27 | 36 | 10 | 14 | 69 | 32 | 40 | 393 |
| Jan. 11 | 14 14 | 16 | 35 | 55 | 43 | 26 | 48 | 13 | 14 | 68 | 33 | 43 | 408 |
| Jan. 18 | 14 | 16 | 35 | 56 | 41 | 26 | 49 | 13 | 15 | 69 | 33 33 | 43 | 410 |
| United States securities | 11 | 10 | 00 | | 14 | | | | -0 | | | | 120 |
| owned: | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| D 01 | 14,718 | 27.610 | 22,792 | 101,304 | 25,135 | 27,885 | 22,936 | 6,913 | 8,558 | 29,074 30,123 33,795 | 22,286 | 50,867 | 360,078 |
| Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan, 4. Jan, 11. Jan, 18. Loans secured by U. S. bonds | 14,188 | 27,610 26,872 | 22,109 | 97,344 104,727 100,941 | 23,576 | 26.552 | 22,936 28,620 | 8,650 | 8,533 | 30,123 | 22,286 25,601 | 47,370 | 359,538 |
| Jan. 4 | 14,824 14,663 14,763 | 25,168 24,571 23,316 | 24,555 | 104,727 | 27,160 | $28,041 \\ 27,463$ | 29,610 40,627 49,320 | 8,590 9,685 10,547 | 9,216 8,977 9,560 | 33,795 | 25.960 | 56,645 | 388, 291 |
| Jan. 11 | 14,663 | 24,571 | 24,022 | 100,941 | 26,647 | 27,463 | 40,627 | 9,685 | 8,977 | 30,966 | 25,699 25,140 | 53, 677 | 387,938 |
| Jan. 18 | 14,763 | 23,316 | 23,662 | 110, 924 | 27,571 | 24,641 | 49,320 | 10,547 | 9,560 | 31, 545 | 25,140 | 53,672 | 404, 661 |
| Loans secured by U.S. bonds | | | | | | | | | , | | | 1 | |
| and certificates: | | | | | | | 40.000 | | | 0.000 | 4 001 | F 104 | 100 440 |
| and certificates: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. | 37,205 36,753 | 15,088 14,832 13,781 12,473 12,108 | 24,474 | 20,569 | 8,340 | 2,514 | 10,886 | 922 | 1,134 | 2,329 | 4,801 3,339 3,373 | 5,184 | 133,446 |
| Dec. 28 | 36,753 | 14,832 | 24,587 | 19,341 | 8,280 | 2,106 | 11,441 | 1,046 | 1,167 | 3,789 | 0,009 | 4,848 5,580 | 101,029 |
| Jan. 4 | 35,627 34,139 | 13,781 | 21,361 | 19,936 | 9,638 | 2,151 3,149 | 11,014 | 1,044 | 1,113 | 2,607 2,447 | 3,373 | 4,910 | 131,529 127,225 132,226 |
| Jan. 11 | 34,139 | 12,473 | 24,572 | 21,339 | 9,632 | 3,149 2,373 | 13,356 | $1,140 \\ 1,357$ | 1,349 2,147 | 2,44 | 3, 720 | 6,403 | 132,220 |
| Jan, 18 | 31, 166 | 12,108 | 24, 680 | 21, 826 | 10,499 | 2,313 | 14,720 | 1,007 | 2, 147 | 2,944 | 5,908 | 0,400 | 104, 149 |
| All other loans and invest- | | | | | | Į | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| ments: | 405 502 | 054 555 | 409 067 | 779 549 | 010 179 | 906 906 | 364,048 | 51 620 | 170 202 | 438 010 | 144 653 | 457 480 | 1 092 048 |
| Dec. 99 | 480,000 | 201,000 | 404,001 | 778, 542 793,173 | 210, 172 | 220,200 | 425, 322 | 61 755 | 184 061 | 432 304 | 163 012 | 433 594 | 4 169 519 |
| Dec. 21 Dec. 28 Jan. 4 | 498 076 | 259 643 | 510 085 | 833 033 | 241 016 | 234 526 | 400 886 | 75 832 | 182 032 | 449 573 | 162 033 | 469,992 | 4, 319, 817 |
| Jan 11 | 486 367 | 250 065 | 572 285 | 817 409 | 231 800 | 231, 228 | 409,886 474,255 | 82,648 | 180, 258 | 451.713 | 185,699 | 473,804 | 4.417.511 |
| Jan. 11. Jan. 18. | 496, 819 | 252,943 250,065 257,834 | 564, 188 | 824, 441 | 233, 890 | 233. 741 | 466, 536 | 81,638 | 177, 134 | 448, 752 | 166,032 | 457, 480 433, 594 469, 992 47 3, 804 464, 701 | 4,092,046 4,169,519 4,319,817 4,417,511 4,415,706 |
| THE WAY WATCHN'S WELT WATCH THE REAL PROPERTY. | - CALIFORNIA CONTRACTOR | CALIFORNIA STRUCTURE STATE | STRAIL CONTRACTOR | ara manuaran | ienzuizmeizze | 1.11 I. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. | THE MAN AND A CONTRACT | ALEXISTER AND AND | A THE A PRODUCT OF LA | -SACARA AND | and the second second | สถางสมาร์การสมาร์ | 1936 S. 194 |

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks located in central reserve, reserve, and other selected cities, as at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918—Continued. [In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| | | 3. ME | MBER | BANKS | S IN RI | ESERVI | E CITIES- | -Contin | ued. | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | At- lanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| OTHER RESERVE CITIES-CON. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ĺ | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| serve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | ţ | | | |
| Dec. 21 | 38,933 | 22,405 28,305 26,346 23,440 | 49,921 | 71,243 | 21,287 | 22,634 | 29,307 | 5,185 | 14,942 16,071 | 51,586 | 16,233 | 37,528 | 381,204 |
| Dec. 28 | 46,537 | 28,305 | 54,347 | 74,784 | 20,948 | 20,865 | 36,520 32,635 38,328 37,670 | 5,532 | 16,071 | 41,262 | 17,673 | 37,098 | 399,942 |
| Jan. 4 | 44,993 | 26,346 | $58,552 \\ 60,566$ | 79,285 81,081 | 24,848 | 23,849 | 32,635 | 6,422 6,851 | $15,182 \\ 15,781$ | 45,231 | 16,751 | 42,435 | 416, 529 426, 186 399, 790 |
| Jan. 11. | 45,624 | 23,440 26,973 | 50,625 | 81,081 | 24,420 | 22, 197 22, 889 | 38,328 | 6,507 | 15,781 | 46,874 42,648 | 17,511 | 43,513 | 426,186 |
| Jau. 18 | . 39, 432 | 20,915 | 30, 023 | 11,111 | 44,100 | 44,009 | 51,010 | 0,007 | 15, 185 | 42,040 | 17, 424 | 40, 585 | 399,790 |
| Dec 21 | 15 480 | 9 500 | 17,360 | 29,236 | 13,857 | 11,795 | 17,973 | 2,727 | 6,156 | 18,565 | 10,337 | 24,973 | 178 040 |
| Dec 28 | 18,369 | 9,968 | 20,199 | 38,883 | 14,412 | 12,996 | 22,988 | 3,751 | 6,429 | 20,627 | 11,576 | 21,587 | 201, 785 |
| Jan. 4 | 16,620 | 9, 590 9, 968 9, 987 10, 249 9, 275 | 19,765 | 45.181 | 17,352 | 14.136 | $17,973 \\ 22,988 \\ 23,749 \\ 24,586 \\ 23,286$ | 4,705 | $6,429 \\ 6,305$ | 19,995 | 12,218 | 24,142 | $\begin{array}{r} 178,049\\ 201,785\\ 214,155\\ 214,743\\ 199,595 \end{array}$ |
| Jan. 11 | 17,795 | 10,249 | 22,502 | 39,891 | 18,056 | 12,942 | 24,586 | 4,765 4,384 | 6,941 | 20,046 | 11.737 | 25,233 | 214,743 |
| Jan. 18 | 16,344 | 9,275 | 20,492 | 40,741 | 13, 297 | 11,608 | 23, 286 | 4,384 | 6, 519 | 18,290 | 11,587 | 23,772 | 199, 595 |
| Net demand deposits on | | | | | | | | | | | | | ŕ |
| which reserve is computed: | | | | | | | | | 100 000 | | | | |
| Dec. 21 | 411,431 | 233,300 | 428, 433 447, 577 496, 647 532, 553 531, 952 | 585,077 | 181,701 | 175,299 | 230,677 262,819 | 40,987 | 133,025 | 876,444 364,449 373,676 377,252 379,398 | 155,823 | 341,521 | 3,298,718 3,353,950 3,497,257 3,636,630 3,591,853 |
| Dec. 28 | 408,104 | 231,437 | 447,577 | 012,311 | 173,697 | 179,898 | 202,819 | 40,204 | 135, 188 | 364,449 | 163,643 | 328,573 | 3,353,950 |
| Jan. 4 | 411, 083 | 228,079 | 490,047 | 622 027 | 199,019 | 189 059 | 258,741 301,874 | 69 599 | 126 044 | 277 959 | 169 069 | 309,747 | 3,491,201 |
| Jan 19 | 422 347 | 200, 503 | 531 052 | 627 264 | 181 700 | 181 730 | 308, 218 | 62 877 | 136 577 | 370 308 | 167 929 | 252 866 | 2 501 852 |
| Time deposite. | 102, 011 | 220,000 | 001,004 | 021,201 | 101,100 | 101, 100 | 000, 210 | 02,011 | 100,011 | 518,080 | 101,202 | 555, 800 | 3, 391, 003 |
| Dec. 21 | 28, 127 | 21,107 | 13,762 | 175,702 | 31.061 | 52,732 | 122,460 | 8,661 | 25,608 | 43.068 | 15,274 | 87,503 | 625,065 |
| Dec. 28 | 28,433 | 21,249 | 13,470 | 183,701 | $31,061 \\ 32,052$ | 53,754 | 154,804 | $8,661 \\ 7,644$ | 27.441 | 49,825 | 25,650 | 80,553 | 678.576 |
| Jan. 4 | 27,417 | $21,249 \\ 27,105$ | 13,110 | 175, 702 183, 701 186, 947 | 42.230 | 54,534 | 154,804 165,351 | 11.552 | 27,553 | 43,068 49,825 44,092 | 18,814 | 88,853 | 625,065 678,576 707,558 |
| Jan. 11 | 27,274 | 25, 707 24, 743 | 11,751 9,886 | 187,874 183,286 | 34, 852 | 53,447 | 191.907 | 10,140 | 27,242 | 41,554 46,199 | 19,060 | 87,716 | 718, 524 737, 577 |
| Jan. 18 | 27,766 | 24, 743 | 9,886 | 183,286 | 41,065 | 55,205 | 201, 487 | 12,000 | 27,448 | 46,199 | 18,614 | 89, 878 | 737, 577 |
| Government deposits: | 00 505 | 10.000 | 07 490 | F4 071 | 0.000 | 700 | 14 500 | 1 000 | 17 050 | 0 700 | 0.100 | | |
| Dec. 21 | 33,767 | 12,883 | 27,480 | 54, 371 54, 596 | 6, 889 8, 508 | 768 483 | $14,590 \\ 15,822$ | $1,260 \\ 1,011$ | 15,250 12,915 | 8,786 8,633 | 6,129 6,453 | 14,344 | 196, 517 |
| Dec. 28 | 25 152 | 12, 302 | 27, 480 27, 504 36, 721 | 50 018 | 9,706 | 1,912 | 10,022 | 1,208 | 12,915 | 16,609 | 0,455 8,270 | 18,903 15,017 | 200,897 |
| Jan 11 | 23 280 | 0 017 | 33, 639 | 59, 918 57, 989 | 8,407 | 1, 865 | 19, 548 25, 111 | 1,208 | 9,098 | 7,372 | 8,304 | 15,017 | 230, 611 210, 775 |
| Jan 18 | 26,917 | 12, 883 12, 302 13, 019 9, 917 9, 668 | 24, 573 | 52, 384 | 8,355 | 1,620 | 10,214 | 731 | 7,358 | 12,136 | 5,769 | 11,024 | 170,749 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank: Dec. 21. Jan. 4. Jan. 18. Cash in vault: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 11. Jan. 12. Jan. 13. Time deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 18. Government deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 18. Government deposits: Dec. 28. Jan. 18. Gan. 11. Jan. 18. Gan. 11. Jan. 18. Dec. 28. Jan. 14. Jan. 15. | | 3,000 | 1, 010 | , | -,000 | } | | | ., | ,, | -,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | , 021 | 1 2.0,010 |

4. REPORTING MEMBER BANKS OUTSIDE RESERVE CITIES.

| | · | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|------------|--|
| COUNTRY BANKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of banks reporting: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 21. | 22 | 24 | 11 | 24 | 21 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 4 | | 6 | 2 | 143 |
| D | | 24 | ii ii | 25 | 24 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 4 | | 6 | 2 | 146 |
| Jan. 4. | 21 | 24 | 11 | 20 | 26 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 4 | | 8 S | | 140 |
| Jan. 11 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 20 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 14 | | | | 143 |
| Jan. 18 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 21 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 15 | | 8 | | 144 |
| U. S. securities owned: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Dec. 21 | 14,121 14,238 14,799 15,288 | 17,696 | 5,667 | 16,805 | 13,055 | 6,385 | 11,029 | 5,327 | 1,608 | | 2,419 3,365 | 2,337 | 96,449 |
| Dec. 28 | 14,238 | 17,863 | 5,912 5,929 5,948 | 16,135 | 14,832 | 6,325 | 10, 167 | 4,352 | 1,615 | | 3,365 | 1,001 | 95,805 |
| Jan. 4 | 14,799 | 18,744 18,082 | 5,929 | 9,227 9,224 | 21,169 | 5,543 | 11,516 2,104 | 14,017 | 1,711 | | 4,121 | | 106,776 |
| Jan. 11 | 15,288 | 18,082 | 5,948 | 9,224 | 14,799 | 5,098 | 2,104 | 3,291 | 4,156 | | 4,069 | | 82,059 |
| Jan. 18 | 15,394 | 17, 455 | 4,736 | 10,368 | 14,342 | 4,740 | 2, 294 | 2,991 | 3,990 | | 5,302 | | 81,612 |
| and contification | } | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Jan. 4. Jan. 4. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates: Dec. 28. | 7,491 | 9,382 | 703 | 1,556 | 2,564 | 159 | 2,792 | 333 | 132 | | 55 | | 05 500 |
| Dag 28 | 7 380 | 9,309 | 639 | 1,784 | 1,872 | 165 | 2,766 | 204 | 132 | | 55 7 | 566 532 | 25,733 |
| Jan 4 | 6,956 | 9,622 | 621 | 861 | 1,656 | 153 | 2,767 | 167 | 135 | | 58 | | 24,805 |
| Jan. 11 | 6,823 | 9,864 | 591 | 779 | 1,833 | 166 | 515 | 212 | 243 | | | ••••• | 24,990 |
| Jan. 18 | 6,823 6,688 | 10,260 | 606 | 729 | 1,905 | 157 | 522 | 338 | 239 | | 61 | | 24,805 22,996 21,155 21,505 |
| Jan. 4. Jan. 11 Jan. 18. All other loans and invest- | | | | | _, | | | | 2.50 | | 01 | | 21,000 |
| ments: | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| ments: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Reserve with Federal Re- | 167,714 | 142,429 | 60,298 | 107,877 109,595 | 81,977 | 37,166 | 63,340 | 29,530 | 33,105 | | 22,676 | 13,742 | 759,854 |
| Dec. 28 | 169,952 | 141,082 | 62,979 | 109,595 | 84,727 | 36,655 | 58,417 | 25,262 | 32,809 | | 18,250 30,767 | 14,051 | 753.779 |
| Jan. 4 | 174,427 | 162.751 | 60,927 60,828 | 67,452 69,486 | 78,601 | 34,304 | 61.542 | 18.387 | 32,546 | | 30, 767 | | 721,704 |
| Jan. 11 | 177,242 | 159, 577 | 60,828 | 69,486 | 86,921 | 33,287 | 10,601 | 24,454 | 55,453 | | 30,719 | | 721, 704 708, 568 |
| Jan. 18 | 174,205 | 160,117 | 62,424 | 70, 547 | 77,526 | 25,708 | 10,658 | 24, 184 | 54,687 | | 30,494 | | 690, 550 |
| serve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | · | [` | |
| Dec 21 | 0.094 | 10.000 | 4 000 | | F 154 | 0 545 | 0.000 | 1 000 | | | | | |
| Dec. 29 | 10 105 | 12,099 10,549 | 4,220 4,269 | 7,407 7,694 | $5,154 \\ 5,665$ | 2,545 2,498 | 6,266 | 1,933 | 1,927 | | 1,757 | 822 | 54,064 49,764 |
| Ton A | 10,100 | 12,223 | 4,209 | 4,862 | 5,005 5,451 | 2,498 | 2,672 3,392 755 | 1,880 | 1,856 | | 1,534 | 962 | 49,764 |
| Jan 11 | 10,258 | 10,220 | 4,170 | 4,857 | 5,904 | 2,438 | 0,094 755 | 1,215 | 1,009 | | 2,285 | | 48,176 |
| Jan. 18 | 10,200 | 10,096 | 3,700 | 5,067 | 5,360 | 2,190 | 755 | 1,517 1,516 | 3,488 | • • • • • • • • • | 2,665 | | 46,272 |
| Cash in vault: | 10,100 | 10,080 | 0,100 | 0,007 | 0,000 | 2,150 | 141 | 1, 510 | 3,199 | ••••• | 2,471 | | 43, 515 |
| serve Bank: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4 Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Cash in vault: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 18. | 6,770 | 7,686 | 2,882 | 5,003 | 3,293 | 1,841 | 5,647 | 1,627 | 1 004 | | 1.098 | 903 | 99 744 |
| Dec. 28. | 6.711 | 9,044 | 3,550 | 5,855 | 4,449 | 1,994 | 3,220 | 1,529 | 2 150 | | 1,507 | 903 | 00,144 10 075 |
| Jan. 4 | 7.061 | 8,658 8,182 | 3,453 | 4.783 | 4,434 | 1,749 | 3,254 | 1,312 | 2 378 | | 2,204 | 901 | 38, 744 40, 975 39, 284 36, 031 |
| Jan. 11. Jan. 18. | 7,060 | 8,182 | 2,697 | 4.377 | 4,466 | 1.817 | 393 | $1,312 \\ 1,238$ | 3,409 | | 2 302 | | 36 031 |
| Jan. 18 | 6,301 | 7,312 | 2,666 | 4,713 | 3,569 | 1,342 | 447 | 1,298 | 3, 421 | | 1,819 | | 32,888 |
| | | | • | , | , | , | | -,-00 | | | ,010 | | 000,000 |

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks located in central reserve, reserve, and other selected cities, as at close of business on Fridays, Dec. 21, 1917, to Jan. 18, 1918-Continued. [In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| 4. 1 | REPORI | TING ME | MBER | BANKS | OUTSI | DE RE | SERVE | CITIE | SContin | nued. | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|-----------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | Bos- ton. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | At- lanta. | Chi- cago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
| COUNTRY BANKS-continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed: Dec. 21. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Time deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Government deposits: Dec. 21. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 12. Dec. 28. Jan. 4. Jan. 14. | 121,055 49,009 48,452 48,841 48,582 48,825 5,707 5,707 | $150, 117 \\ 148, 338 \\ 152, 431 \\ 154, 401 \\ 154, 797 \\ 14, 741 \\ 15, 195 \\ 16, 904 \\ 16, 765 \\ 8, 632 \\ 8, 326 \\ 8, 326 \\ 8, 259 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 259 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 259 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 6, 259 \\ 8, 250 \\ 8, 25$ | 55, 624 49, 088 54, 952 54, 663 53, 883 5, 143 10, 323 5, 216 5, 254 5, 308 2, 025 2, 025 1, 484 1, 990 | 67, 947 72, 165 58, 439 61, 085 61, 276 23, 408 22, 461 15, 417 16, 819 16, 599 2, 364 2, 361 809 796 | 66, 288 66, 743 62, 565 69, 089 64, 239 10, 215 14, 795 12, 490 10, 591 9, 956 2, 937 4, 107 5, 129 3, 943 | 26, 490 26, 222 22, 035 24, 259 20, 188 14, 011 14, 076 14, 076 14, 076 14, 076 382 386 378 302 | $\begin{array}{c} 29,883\\ 27,317\\ 31,212\\ 7,754\\ 7,825\\ 28,567\\ 27,880\\ 28,926\\ 4,531\\ 4,648\\ 544\\ 544\\ 549\\ 67\end{array}$ | 23, 863 17, 728 14, 524 17, 768 17, 316 3, 303 6, 384 2, 813 6, 272 6, 018 113 113 113 213 | 21, 940 20, 395 20, 351 39, 648 37, 075 11, 929 12, 411 12, 574 20, 965 19, 703 1, 300 1, 327 1, 413 1, 724 | ····· | 26, 709 2, 438 | 12,750 12,807 466 451 933 933 | 590, 756 576, 708 567, 217 581, 234 564, 363 163, 230 176, 666 161, 977 147, 378 142, 325 25, 007 26, 029 23, 989 21, 810 |
| Jan. 18 | 3, 567 | 3, 432 | 1,399 | 715 | 4, 022 | 203 | 26 | 248 | 1,039 | | 164 | | 14, 815 |

EARNINGS ON INVESTMENTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Average amounts of earning assets held by each Federal Reserve Bank during December, 1917, earnings from each class of earning assets, and annual rates of earnings on the basis of December, 1917, returns.

| A vered | halances for | the mot | ath of the | anyoral al | accas of | earning assets. |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| A.voi age | 5 Datauces 101 | \cdot une mo | TOT OF CHE | severarci | asses or a | earning assets. |

| Banks. | Bills discounted, members and Federal Reserve Banks. | Bills bought in open market. | United States securities. | Municipal warrants. | Total. | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Boston New York. Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond. Atlanta Chicago. St. Louis. Minneapolis. Kansas City. Dallas. San Francisco. | $\begin{array}{r} 312,385,180\\ 33,346,433\\ 43,104,912\\ 24,327,250\\ 15,324,143\\ 93,032,270\\ 31,285,780\\ 12,578,300\\ 29,236,175\end{array}$ | \$11, 575, 880 108, 492, 553 21, 297, 307 26, 174, 885 13, 495, 471 7, 041, 676 7, 047, 015 7, 667, 698 9, 608, 200 2, 375, 596 15, 117, 229 20, 544, 014 | 3, 717, 238 3, 314, 200 10, 703, 735 5, 674, 826 | \$527,018 39,177 10,582 \$22,058 25,400 | $\begin{array}{c} \$54, 683, 605\\ 436, 937, 892\\ 62, 337, 298\\ 93, 553, 842\\ 41, 305, 402\\ 27, 642, 737\\ 114, 262, 831\\ 42, 670, 714\\ 25, 526, 100\\ 93, 315, 506\\ 29, 46, 547, 895\\ \end{array}$ | |
| Total | 664, 153, 799 | 250, 437, 527 | 100, 682, 911 | 1,663,977 | 1,016,938,214 | |

Total.....

| | | Earnings from | | | | | Calculated annual rates of earnings from- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Banks. | Bills dis- counted, members and Federal Reserve Banks, | Bills bought in open market. | United States securi- ties. | Muni- cipal war- rants. | Total. | Bills dis- counted, members and Federal Reserve Banks. | Bills bought in open market. | United States securi- ties. | Muni- cipal war- rants. | Total. | |
| Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St. Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco | $155,024 \\ 82,289 \\ 52,563 \\ 322,190 \\ 104,654 \\ 41,244 \\ 105,156 \\ \end{array}$ | \$23,043 318,848 62,746 79,654 40,025 21,564 21,018 22,924 28,369 6,665 45,395 61,940 | \$7, 324 38, 297 23, 216 66, 803 8, 149 15, 735 33, 747 8, 507 7, 128 22, 008 14, 842 8, 872 | \$1,774 153 17 1,015 103 334 | \$246, 972 1, 175, 712 194, 717 301, 493 130, 463 90, 877 376, 955 136, 085 76, 844 133, 829 88, 071 148, 460 | 4.04 4.08 3.93 3.86 4.23 4.33 4.19 | Per cent. 3.23 3.46 3.58 3.46 3.51 3.51 3.52 3.48 3.33 3.60 3.54 | Per cent. 3.03 2.90 3.57 3.24 2.76 3.72 2.80 2.69 2.53 2.42 3.14 2.41 | Per cent. 3.96 4.61 2.00 3.74 4.77 5.42 | Per cent. 3.16 3.27 3.79 3.79 3.87 3.88 3.75 3.53 3.53 3.72 3.63 3.72 3.63 3.72 | |
| Total | 2, 110, 268 | 732, 191 | 254, 628 | 3,396 | 3, 100, 483 | 3.75 | 3.43 | 2.98 | 2.40 | 3. 59 | |

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Gold imports and exports into and from the United States.

| | | Week e | Total | Total for correspond- | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Dec. 21, 1917. | Dec. 28, 1917. | Jan. 4, 1918. | Jan. 11, 1918. | Jan. 18, 1918. | since Jan. 1, 1918. | ing period during 1917. |
| IMPORTS. | | | | | | | |
| Ore and base bullion | 208 | 203 | 268 | 215 | 82 | 466 | 599 |
| United States mint or assay office bars Bullion, refined. United States coin. Foreign coin. | 161 | 529 16 | 11 5 14 | 578 40 7 | 148 1,000 7 | 733 1,045 14 | 1,502 50,000 4,976 |
| Total | 383 | 748 | 298 | 840 | 1,237 | 2,258 | 57,049 |
| EXPORTS. Domestic: Ore and base builton | | | <u></u> | 3 | <u></u> | 3 | 15 |
| United States mint or assay office bars Bullion, refined | 877 1,688 | 19 568 | 1 866 | 2 286 | 6 977 | 8 1,696 | 658 148 13,442 |
| Total | 2,565 | 587 | 867 | 291 | 983 | 1,707 | 14,263 |
| Foreign: Bullion, refined | | | | | | | |
| Coin | 27 | 11 | 104 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 522 |
| Total | 27 | 11 | 104 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 522 |
| Total exports | 2, 592 | 598 | 971 | 292 | 984 | 1,777 | 14,785 |

Excess of gold imports over exports since Jan. 1, 1918, \$481; excess of gold imports over exports since Aug. 1, 1914, \$1,050,785.

DISCOUNT RATES.

Discount rates of each Federal Reserve Bank approved by the Federal Reserve Board up to Jan. 31, 1918.

| | | | | Matu | rities. | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | Trade acceptances. | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Bank. | Within 15 days, including member banks' collateral notes. | | 61 to 90 days. | Agricul- tural and live-stock paper over 90 days. | Secured by U. S. cer- tificates of indebted- ness or Liberty Loan bonds. | | | |
| | | 16 to 60 days. | | | Within 15 days, in- cluding member banks' collateral notes. | 16 to 90 days. | 1 to 60 days, inclusive. | 61 to 90 ∦ days, → inclusive. |
| Boston . New York ¹ . Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond. Atlanta. Chicago. St. Louis Minneapolis. Kansas City . Dallas. San Francisco. | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 5 41 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 | 5 43 43 45 44 45 44 44 45 44 44 45 44 44 45 45 | 5 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 33-73-51-541-57-53-53-53-53-53-53-53-53-53-53-53-53-53- | **** | 41 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 3 5 4 8 3 5 4 8 3 5 4 8 3 5 4 | 43 |

¹ Rate of 3 to 4½ per cent for 1-day discounts in connection with the loan operations of the Government.

Note 1.—Rate for acceptances purchased in open market, 3 to 4½ per cent, except for Boston, Chicago, and Minneapolis, whose rates range from 3 to 5 per cent. Note 2.—In case the 60-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the 15-day discount rate trade acceptances maturing within 15 days will be taken at the lower rate.

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