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

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

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

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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No. 2

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The first month of the new year has, as usual, been one of heavy expenditures in public finance. **Treasury finance.** Total ordinary receipts were \$217,328,249, while ordinary expenditures were \$388,179,272, the result being a deficit of \$170,851,023. Borrowing operations during the month centered around two issues of Treasury certificates which were dated January 15, the one running for three months and maturing on April 15, bearing interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum; the other running for nine months and maturing on October 15, bearing interest at $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum. Whereas the amount offered was \$250,000,000, the gross subscriptions received were \$588,596,500, while the allotments amounted to \$310,686,500. Nine of the several districts oversubscribed their quota. Better market and investment conditions have contributed to stimulate the demand for the Government's obligations, as illustrated in the oversubscription of these certificates.

Government operations during the month have not been of a character to produce any important effect on banking conditions. Withdrawals of deposits have from time to time, it is thought, exerted some influence upon rates in the money market, but this has for the most part been of minor importance.

Gradual retirement of problems of public finance from the position of **business.** **The turn in** first or commanding importance which they have occupied during and since the war tends to shift the fundamental interest of the industrial and financial community to those questions which grow directly out of business and banking conditions as distinct from fiscal problems. This is likely to be increasingly the case during coming months, the attention of the community at large being now closely focused upon the pros-

pects of commercial and financial revival. Better conditions in business have been manifested during the past month. They have been most obvious in the field of banking and finance. They have, however, also been of decided significance in industrial lines. What is called a "readjustment process" has been developing during the past few weeks. By this is meant a clearing up of commitments based upon old price levels, the establishment of a more normal and permanent basis of relationship between demand and supply, and generally a conversion of industry from a war footing to a peace basis. While this process of readjustment is not complete, it has proceeded far enough in a number of branches of business to prepare the way for new constructive work. There has been a moderate increase of activity in some of the textile trades, a betterment of conditions in the shoe and leather industry, and a resumption of activity in the manufacture of automobiles and of several other products. Prices also have shown a tendency during the month to resume a more nearly even or uniform level, retailers undertaking to transfer to their customers some part at least of the benefit arising from reductions in cost at the point of production. While the Board's index number of wholesale prices for December receded 19 points, it is thought that the index for January will probably show a smaller decline. The relative slowing down in wholesale price reductions and the acceleration of retail price changes must not be regarded as indicating a new price reduction movement, but rather as the consummation or completion of the price cycle begun many months ago with recessions of wholesale prices. Economic observers and analysts have long recognized that business changes tend to move in successive waves or cycles, a period of great activity and prosperity being followed by a less active and often less prosperous condition of affairs. Indications of im-

provement in certain industries, whatever they may be, have not had time to reflect themselves thus far in the Board's index of production, which as usual relates to a period approximately one month earlier than the date of publication of the BULLETIN. Gains in some directions are, moreover, offset by losses in others. The following table, showing the Board's production indexes, does not, therefore, reflect the most recent developments pointing to trade and industrial improvement, but even this comparative table of indexes shows decidedly less falling off in the activity of production than had been expected by some:

| | May-Aug., 1920. | | Sept.-Dec., 1920. | | Sept.-Dec., 1919. | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Total for 4 months. | Rela- tive. | Total for 4 months. | Rela- tive. | Total for 4 months. | Rela- tive. |
| Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (in thousands of head)..... | 19,876 | 73.5 | 21,450 | 79.3 | 27,033 | 100 |
| Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (in thousands of bushels)..... | 239,057 | 78.2 | 357,412 | 96.7 | 369,587 | 100 |
| Sight receipts of cotton (in thousands of bales)..... | 1,297 | 18.2 | 5,593 | 78.4 | 7,133 | 100 |
| Shipments of lumber reported by 3 associations (in millions of feet)..... | 2,992 | 101.4 | 2,524 | 85.6 | 2,949 | 100 |
| Bituminous coal production (in thousands of short tons)..... | 177,375 | 111.6 | 205,409 | 129.2 | 158,945 | 100 |
| Anthracite coal production (in thousands of short tons)..... | 32,416 | 101.0 | 28,489 | 88.8 | 32,098 | 100 |
| Crude petroleum production (in thousands of barrels)..... | 153,707 | 114.5 | 154,784 | 117.6 | 131,608 | 100 |
| Pig iron production (in thousands of long tons)..... | 12,244 | 130.6 | 12,061 | 128.6 | 9,377 | 100 |
| Steel ingot production (in thousands of long tons)..... | 11,667 | ..... | 10,995 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cotton consumption (in thousands of bales)..... | 2,105 | 102.7 | 1,484 | 72.4 | 2,050 | 100 |
| Wool consumption (in thousands of pounds)..... | 156,551 | 70.8 | ..... | ..... | 220,999 | 100 |

The better outlook in business generally has been paralleled by a decided improvement in financial conditions. A variety of factors had tended to influence the prices of investment securities for the worse during the month of December, so that price tendencies during the past month contrasted sharply with those that had been developed in the closing days of 1920. There was a decided upward movement during January in practically all securities. The improvement has, as might have been ex-

pected, exhibited itself clearly in connection with bonds as well as with stocks, there having been an advance in the average price of three selected issues of Liberty bonds amounting to 2.81 points between December 31 and January 29. Other bonds of the best grade have naturally risen even more pronouncedly than Liberty bonds. Coupled with the higher prices of investment securities of all classes there was at least a temporary tendency to lowered tension in the market, which affected not only call funds on the stock exchanges, but also the prices charged for time funds, for commercial paper, and generally for other kinds of obligations. This reduction is in part the reflection of the more liquid banking condition to which reference has already been made, but it is also in some measure the result of the readjustment of business which has set free a considerable amount of funds while at the same time decreasing the active demand for them. In this connection, also, should be noted the effect of the lessened activity in foreign trade in releasing funds which during the recent past have tended to be absorbed in sustaining the sale of goods on credit to foreign countries.

Statistics show that while business reverses in 1920 increased sharply in both number and liabilities, they have not been extreme. Exclusive of banking and other fiduciary suspensions, defaults in the United States during 1920 numbered 8,881, and involved \$295,000,000 of indebtedness, as against 6,451 failures, involving \$113,000,000 during the preceding year. Failures in 1919 were, however, the smallest for almost 40 years. The percentage of all failures to the total firms in business is much below the average. It has been a matter of congratulation that the year 1920 closed without commercial embarrassments on a larger scale than turned out to be the case, notwithstanding that many had believed that there was a danger of a considerable increase in business mortality. Recovery of normal conditions in the field of prices and the restoration of demand to a more settled basis may result, as is now recognized, in the reestablishment of more favorable conditions for not a few business enterprises and in the consequent restoration of some concerns which have been in danger to a

position of greater safety and better prospective profitableness.

Better conditions are also manifest in banking. The month of January has on the whole been a period of steadily advancing liquidation of loans. While this has not been true the country over, it has been distinctly true in some sections where the withholding of farm products has during recent weeks tended to retard progress. Changes in the ratio of reserve for the Federal Reserve System as a whole have been steadily upward. The following table shows the growth of the reserve ratio during the month of January, the figure reached for the last day furnished being the highest for many months past:

| | | | |
|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| Jan. 7..... | 46.4 | Jan. 21..... | 48.5 |
| Jan. 14..... | 48.1 | Jan. 28..... | 49.0 |

This increase in reserve ratio would be of less significance were it not for the fact that it arises from the changed condition of affairs within the banking system itself and not primarily from the deposit of gold and specie arriving from outside sources. Gains of gold during the month have been of relatively less importance, and the improvement of ratios is thus due largely to the reduction in liabilities consequent on business liquidation. Of equal significance is also the increasing proportion of liquid paper in bank portfolios. The changes which have thus occurred during the month may be illustrated by noting the following figures giving for each weekly report period during the month the cash reserves, note circulation, and total outstanding deposits of the Federal Reserve Banks.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Date. | Cash reserves. | Note circulation. | Net deposits. |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Jan. 7..... | 2,276,848 | 3,270,023 | 1,634,538 |
| Jan. 14..... | 2,288,538 | 3,159,491 | 1,595,446 |
| Jan. 21..... | 2,301,231 | 3,115,290 | 1,628,507 |
| Jan. 28..... | 2,319,974 | 3,090,748 | 1,643,221 |

Even the figures thus cited do not, however, when taken in the aggregate, fully illustrate the importance of the change that has been in progress. That can be fully realized only when a study is made of conditions at the

several Federal Reserve Banks where the strain has been greatest. Thus, for example, the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis has undergone a very material improvement in its reserve ratio during the month of January in consequence of the lightening of the strain upon it due to the fact that member banks were able to liquidate in some degree their obligations to it as a result of payments made by farmers and borrowers throughout the northwestern region. The improving condition of credit in the Northwest is attributed locally in part to the action of the Bank of North Dakota and other State authorities in advising the marketing of farm products. This is believed to have had an important influence in stimulating the movement of grain and other products to market. Even without such intervention on the part of the authorities, however, it is probable that the movement would have proceeded steadily, since the time had come when agricultural interests were beginning to realize that they were injuring rather than helping themselves by a policy of withholding their crops. The liquidation of "frozen credit" has not been as rapid or as effective in some other parts of the country, notably in certain regions of the South, where large advances had been made upon cotton, whose movement has been interfered with as a result of the very low prices that have been ruling. Nevertheless, the improvement has been sufficient to be noticeable in all parts of the country, and taken in the aggregate it has, as already observed, succeeded in restoring a much more satisfactory reserve situation in the system as a whole and in most of the several Federal Reserve Banks.

The fact that the banking system of the United States has passed the Banking system "tough" of the depression of recent months has been pointed out by Governor Harding in two addresses made in New York City, the first on January 5 and the second on January 17. In both of these addresses Governor Harding called attention to the facts already cited, that there was a distinct movement toward liquidation of paper at commercial banks and that commodities were beginning to move more freely to market. He discussed the effect of this change

upon the general liquidating power of the community and he also noted the influence of it upon the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks themselves. Speaking of the general ability of the banking system of the country to meet all reasonable demands upon it, Governor Harding said in the address of January 17:

"The banks of the country have, generally speaking, responded to the urgent needs of those dependent upon them for credit accommodation, and while exercising care and discretion in making new loans, have not resorted to precipitate or drastic means of forcing collections. The member banks have received ample accommodations at the Federal Reserve Banks, which have in turn extended accommodation to each other. There has been no deflation for the sake of deflation, but expansion during the year just closed was checked."

In the same address Governor Harding also said, in referring to the reserve situation:

"Since November 5 the loans and note issues of the Federal Reserve Banks have been reduced in amounts which might be regarded as normal in ordinary circumstances, and the reserves of the 12 banks combined are now 48 per cent, as compared with 45 per cent a year ago. Our present banking system has been put to the severest tests during the past four years and has met them all. It has shown its ability to extend credits in ever-increasing volume in order to meet the requirements of a great producing country in time of war, and during the past year has shown its ability to absorb the shock and prevent a money panic such as heretofore has always occurred in times after periods of undue or extraordinary expansion."

In the earlier discussion of the situation already referred to, general assurance was given that business conditions in the main were steadily improving. At that time Mr. Harding said:

"I am thoroughly convinced that any danger which may have existed of a general collapse—and I have never thought that danger was as imminent as a great many people have thought it was—but any such danger as that has passed. I think undoubtedly that the worst is over. And while the Federal Reserve System can not deal with individual cases, if there are individuals who have become so much overextended that they will have to undergo a process of readjustment—that after all is merely an individual condition which will have to be taken care of. We will have to let

it take its course. The Federal Reserve deals with general conditions. It deals with the banking situation as a whole, and the reserve position—the inherent strength of the Federal Reserve Banks—has so much improved that you need have no apprehension whatever that the Federal Reserve position can not take care of the banking situation in general. It can do so and will do so."

Complete figures now available for the entire year 1920, as exhibited in the reports of the Department of Commerce and made public on January 21, 1921, show that the forecasts of the operations for the year offered a month ago have been substantially fulfilled. For the year 1920 the entire export movement has been \$8,228,000,000, while imports were \$5,279,000,000, a net outward movement on merchandise account alone ("favorable balance of trade") of \$2,949,000,000. Taking the year as a whole, on the other hand, there has been a net inward movement of gold and silver aggregating \$81,000,000. The net balance in favor of the United States on behalf of merchandise and specie account is thus to be considered approximately at \$2,868,000,000. While it is not possible to obtain an absolutely accurate estimate of the foreign government and industrial securities of all kinds floated in the United States during the year 1920, the total amount may be reliably put at approximately \$576,000,000, thus leaving in the aggregate an apparent accumulation of balances on our behalf abroad, as the result of 1920 trade, of \$2,292,000,000. To this sum should be added the liquidation of \$400,000,000 of the half billion dollar Anglo-French loan (the other \$100,000,000 having been refunded), interest paid and due to the United States, and a considerable net balance owing this country for shipping services. On the other side of the account, deductions must be made for investments by Americans in the internal bonds of foreign countries, other capital investments abroad in the form of real estate or industrial ventures, American securities repurchased from foreign holders, immigrants' remittances, donations for relief, tourists' expenditures, and several other items of lesser significance. A careful consideration of all these elements entering into the trade balance of the United

States leads to the conclusion that during 1920 there was added to our unfunded balance with the rest of the world a sum between \$1,500,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000.

The following table is a summary of a detailed tabulation made by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City for the Federal Reserve Board:

Summary, by countries, of foreign loans, including government, municipal, and corporation issues, floated in the United States during 1920.

[000 omitted.]

| Country. | Government. | State and municipal. | Corporation. | | | Total. |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | Railroad. | Public utility. | Industrial. | |
| Canada..... | | \$79,922 | \$96,500 | \$10,700 | \$14,050 | \$201,172 |
| Cuba..... | | | 1,700 | | 29,200 | 30,900 |
| Philippines... | \$16,000 | | | | | 16,000 |
| Peru..... | | | | | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| Belgium..... | 75,000 | | | | 11,000 | 86,000 |
| Denmark..... | 25,000 | | | | | 25,000 |
| France..... | 100,000 | | 3,250 | | | 103,250 |
| Great Britain..... | | | | | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Italy..... | 25,000 | | | | | 25,000 |
| Norway..... | 20,000 | 9,000 | | | | 29,000 |
| Switzerland.... | 25,000 | 12,000 | | | | 37,000 |
| Total..... | 286,000 | 100,922 | 101,450 | 10,700 | 77,250 | 576,322 |

Although it had been expected by many that there would be a slowing down of the growth of our export balance during the latter part of the year, such retardation as has occurred in that connection has been small. The tendencies of foreign trade for the opening of the year 1921 are such as to indicate that in not a few directions foreigners feel the necessity of obtaining American goods, so that it may be expected that there will be a steady growth of our balance with certain countries at any rate, due to the continuous shipments of staple products to them. This appears to be conspicuously true of the European countries, and the problem of finding some means of financing trade with them upon satisfactory lines is thus important.

A modifying factor must, however, be carefully noted in connection with the study of our balance in foreign trade. This is the reduction which must be made in order to allow for the goods which have been affected by cancellation of orders after shipments had reached foreign ports. This item is always present in foreign-trade analysis but it is not usually of

very great importance. During the past few months it has assumed a new importance, and recent developments have made it plain that what has become popularly known as the "cancellation evil" has been growing. It became evident during the months of November and December that foreigners were in many cases refusing to receive goods they had ordered—certainly unless substantial price concessions were made, such price concessions being intended to correspond to the levels of values which in the meantime had been attained in the American market. This situation confronted American exporters with the serious question whether they should have goods stored at their own expense or whether they should sell them for what they would bring at the port of arrival. That question has in some instances been settled either one way or the other, but in much the larger number of cases still remains open. Meanwhile drafts which were drawn against the goods have been returning to the United States in a steady stream, due to refusal on the part of the drawee to accept them. Such drafts have been charged off against the accounts of the exporting houses and have correspondingly reduced their balances at the banks. This situation should be taken into account when considering the "favorable" export balance. How much of this favorable balance consists of goods which have been shipped to foreign countries upon more or less definite orders or contracts, but which have there failed to be taken by the consignees, it is impossible to say. In so far as such rejections have taken place it is clear that they are to be regarded as constituting a deduction from actual favorable balances, since they represent practically the worth of unsold goods which had merely been shipped to the foreign markets and had not been disposed of there. This is a consideration which should be taken carefully into account in any effort to compute the true financial position of our foreign trade, since, without making allowance for it, it might easily appear that the volume of goods represented by bills of exchange and drafts maturing or still to mature was very much larger than was actually the case. This condition is one which, moreover, tends to aggravate the foreign

exchange situation because of the fact that such merchandise is subject to sale in the foreign country to which it has been shipped and may thus give rise to unexpected claims at any given moment. On the other hand, there is to-day in the United States an increasing amount of foreign merchandise which has been shipped to New York and other markets in the hope of realizing dollars upon it. This has in some cases been shipped for the purpose of providing remittances at an economical rate, in other cases for the mere purpose of finding a market which is lacking in countries which are suffering depression or are unable to pay in cash for goods they receive. The congestion in American markets introduces likewise a factor of error in our import statistics, so that both from the import and export sides the present study of trade balances is interfered with by considerations whose exact significance can not be ascertained. The disturbances in our foreign-trade balance which are thus indicated lend fresh force to the familiar economic principle that during periods of changing price levels the hazards of business are very materially increased. The statement holds particularly true in connection with foreign trade, because of differences in commercial practice, commercial law, and other elements which render business relationships of an international sort less stable and definite than those which grow out of domestic transactions.

In these circumstances it is not strange that foreign exchange has continued to undergo sharp fluctuations, although the community has noted with satisfaction that the general movement of exchange quotations during January has been decidedly upward. In the following table are reviewed the quotations of some of the principal currencies, and from these it will be apparent that both sterling, francs, and lire were, on the whole, in a distinctly better position at the close of the month than they were at the outset. Exchange on South American countries and on the Orient, on the other hand, has continued in a depressed condition.

Foreign exchange rates from Dec. 31, 1920, to Jan. 29, 1921.

| | Week ending Dec. 31, 1920. | | Week ending Jan. 8, 1921. | | Week ending Jan. 15, 1921. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | High. | Low. |
| England..... | 3.5338 | 3.4900 | 3.6600 | 3.5323 | 3.7675 | 3.6525 |
| France..... | .0594 | .0579 | .0604 | .0565 | .0620 | .0595 |
| Italy..... | .0346 | .0334 | .0354 | .0338 | .0357 | .0344 |
| Spain..... | .1345 | .1293 | .1345 | .1305 | .1356 | .1310 |
| Argentina..... | .3388 | .3263 | .3414 | .3356 | .3492 | .3411 |
| China (Hongkong)..... | .5750 | .5625 | .5800 | .5550 | .5700 | .5550 |
| China (Shanghai)..... | .7500 | .7250 | .7750 | .7400 | .7600 | .7200 |
| Japan (Yokohama)..... | .4875 | .4838 | .4838 | .4838 | .4838 | .4825 |
| Germany..... | .0138 | .0137 | .0139 | .0132 | .0150 | .0139 |
| Switzerland..... | .1520 | .1514 | .1550 | .1518 | .1572 | .1550 |
| Sweden (Stockholm)..... | .1990 | .1975 | .2110 | .2060 | .2155 | .2120 |
| Holland..... | .3130 | .3120 | .3206 | .3125 | .3300 | .3213 |
| Belgium..... | .0623 | .0612 | .0631 | .0607 | .0653 | .0625 |
| Canada..... | .8663 | .8543 | .8625 | .8475 | .8793 | .8638 |
| Bar silver in New York..... | .6663 | .6425 | .6863 | .6563 | .6725 | .6513 |

| | Week ending Jan. 22, 1921. | | Week ending Jan. 29, 1921. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| | High. | Low. | High. | Low. |
| England..... | 3.7750 | 3.7375 | 3.8900 | 3.7700 |
| France..... | .0695 | .0615 | .0746 | .0682 |
| Italy..... | .0364 | .0345 | .0382 | .0358 |
| Spain..... | .1350 | .1322 | .1402 | .1342 |
| Argentina..... | .3481 | .3438 | .3563 | .3470 |
| China (Hongkong)..... | .5650 | .5550 | .5600 | .5263 |
| China (Shanghai)..... | .7500 | .7400 | .7475 | .7038 |
| Japan (Yokohama)..... | .4825 | .4825 | .4838 | .4838 |
| Germany..... | .0168 | .0155 | .0183 | .0168 |
| Switzerland..... | .1576 | .1560 | .1605 | .1570 |
| Sweden (Stockholm)..... | .2165 | .2132 | .2205 | .2150 |
| Holland..... | .3313 | .3232 | .3413 | .3304 |
| Belgium..... | .0733 | .0645 | .0780 | .0714 |
| Canada..... | .8800 | .8725 | .9063 | .8806 |
| Bar silver in New York..... | .6788 | .6550 | .6688 | .6275 |

Factors influencing the course of foreign exchange during January have been anticipatory or "psychological," rather than direct or actual. The adoption of legislation reviving the War Finance Corporation and the definite statement that the American Bankers Association committee, as well as some other organizations of banking interests, had practically agreed upon the plans for the establishment of companies under the Edge Act for the purpose of financing foreign business, may have had some effect in tending to maintain the value of foreign currencies, although it has been quite specifically stated from time to time that these enterprises were intended to support future business rather than to absorb the results of past operations. On the other hand, the fact that the German reparations question was being given serious study and that apparently the final statement of the terms upon which adjustment was to be

made could not be very much longer deferred, probably tended to encourage American owners of foreign balances in the belief that better conditions in the exchange market might be expected to develop within a comparatively short time. In eastern exchange the practical suspension of the purchase of Australian and other bills has continued, while conditions in Oriental markets are hardly better than formerly. In the South American market the further extension of the Cuban moratorium and of similar suspensions in other South American countries has served still further to postpone the restoration of a settled basis of exchange between those countries and the United States.

The House of Representatives on January 4 having adopted the joint resolution providing for the revival of the activities of the

Financing for-
eign trade.

War Finance Corporation, previously adopted by the Senate on January 3, the measure became law. On January 15 the managing director of the War Finance Corporation, in responding to various inquiries directed to him, issued a statement regarding the effect of the action taken by Congress, in which he called attention to the provisions of section 21 of the War Finance Corporation act in which the scope of its powers in advancing funds is clearly described. According to the section in question the corporation, in order to promote commerce with foreign countries, may make advances for periods not exceeding five years to any person or firm engaged in exporting to foreign countries, provided that such borrower is unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels. Such loans are to be made only for the purpose of assisting in exportation and are limited in amount to not more than the contract price, including insurance and transportation charges, while the rate of interest is to be not less than 1 per cent in excess of the rate of discount for 90-day commercial paper prevailing at the time of the loan at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrower is located. This would mean at the present time a rate of about 8 per cent in certain Federal Reserve districts. The corporation may

also make loans to banks or trust companies which have advanced funds to individual borrowers for the purpose of facilitating exportation, but such advances are not to exceed the net amount which any such bank or trust company has failed to collect from the borrower. Attention was also called to the fact that advances made by the corporation are to be furnished upon promissory notes signed by the borrower, but "with full and adequate security in each instance by indorsement, guaranty, or otherwise." On January 5 the directors of the War Finance Corporation rescinded the former resolutions of May 10, 1920, by which the consideration of further applications for export credits had been suspended. In the statement of January 15, to which reference has already been made, the managing director of the War Finance Corporation said:

"Since January 5, the corporation has been prepared to consider applications for advances that meet the terms of the law in the same manner that it considered advances prior to the suspension of its activities in May. In submitting applications for loans, applicants should set forth in detail all facts relating to their financial condition, the purposes of the proposed advances, and full information to enable the corporation to determine whether the applicants are eligible under the law and can meet its terms and conditions. In so far as is necessary the corporation will give personal hearings to prospective borrowers."

The number of applications for actual advances under the terms of this announcement has, however, been comparatively small.

During the month progress has been reported in the further organization of the corporation projected by the American Bankers Association for financing foreign trade, for which it is intended to raise an initial capital of \$100,000,000. On January 28 the Board approved the articles of association and the organization certificate of the new enterprise, under the name of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation. In a public statement in New York City, made on January 19, the chairman of the board of directors of the proposed new organization made a tentative preliminary announcement of the personnel of the enterprise and indicated that the plans had been perfected for obtaining

subscriptions to the capital stock. In the meantime one other corporation, organized under the terms of the Edge Act, has been established in the South, with headquarters at New Orleans, its object being primarily to facilitate the exportation of cotton to foreign countries. Thus far none of the undertakings projected has gotten under way or taken up any business.

Adjustment of the questions which are still pending between the United States and the other countries is dependent upon the satisfactory working out of the questions relating to German reparations.

Reparations conference.

These questions were taken under advisement at the conference of allied premiers occurring during the month of January, the purpose being to determine a feasible basis for the settlement of the German reparations payments, with a view to adjusting the payments to Germany's capacity and at the same time endeavoring to obtain for the countries which are entitled to damages the maximum possible payments. On January 29 preliminary announcement was made of the terms of the reparations payments. These included a sum of 232 billion marks (gold), of which 3 billion marks was to be paid annually for 5 years to come, 5 billion marks annually for a second 5-year period, and 6 billion marks annually for the remaining period of 32 years. Associated with these annual payments was, moreover, to be the proceeds of a tax upon Germany's entire export trade amounting to 12 per cent ad valorem. It is further provided that Germany shall undertake no credit operations abroad without the consent of the allies. As yet it is too soon to state whether these terms will in the final analysis be adhered to. Meantime, however, the importance of arriving at and beginning the application of a definite plan of adjustment is evident. This, so far as France is concerned, is indicated by the statement that a very considerable part of her current extraordinary budget outlays has been made in the belief that they would be settled by the use of funds to be obtained from Germany. In the absence of such means of settlement the only way of disposing of these obligations would presumably be through converting

them into long-term bonds or through the increase of taxation. The definite settlement of the basis for reparations is, however, absolutely fundamental to the full resumption of business activity in any direction. Without such definite settlement it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of foreign-trade conditions in so far as these are affected by the future of German industry, which in many lines played an important part in world trade before the war and doubtless will do so again. Foreign countries, therefore, including the United States, are directly affected by the policy to be adopted in adjusting this reparation question, even though, as in the case of the United States, they are not to share in the distribution of the total amounts to be paid as reparations. Particularly does this statement of the situation apply in the case of Germany herself, where the resumption of business on a large scale is necessarily retarded through inability to estimate properly the conditions under which business will be carried on or the probable intensity of taxation pending the time when the reparations plans become fully known. Foreign investors can not be induced to put their funds in any large measure into German enterprises unless they can be assured of a considerably more thorough knowledge concerning not only the tax situation, but the other conditions which they may be called upon to meet. From many standpoints, therefore, it would seem clear that arrival at a positive agreement concerning the German settlement was fundamental not only to the restoration of sound budgetary conditions in France and probably in some other countries as well, but also essential to the reestablishment of foreign trade upon a sound and secure basis. That such is the case must be taken as unquestionably axiomatic—a fact which was realized by the Brussels financial conference as well as in the discussion of international financial affairs, which has been in progress since that time.

A change in the cabinet of France has been the occasion for making known some details with reference to the fiscal transactions of that country during the year 1920. From statements now made it appears that whereas bud-

Foreign budgetary conditions.

get estimates of expenditures on behalf of ordinary and extraordinary account during the year 1920 amounted to 27,181 million francs, receipts from taxation during the year amounted to about 20 billion francs. These tax revenues were, it is true, almost double those of the preceding year, but fall far short of the actual current requirements of the nation. For in addition to the expenditures noted above, the 1920 budget provided for an expenditure of 20,751 million francs on pensions and the rehabilitation of the devastated regions. This sum, it was hoped, would be recovered from Germany. The budget during the year 1920 has been divided into three distinct sections, the first, including the ordinary revenues and expenditures; the second, the extraordinary; and the third, expenditures recoverable from Germany. In the ordinary budget has been included all of the revenues from taxes, while against them have been charged the expenditures relating to regular and current obligations of the Government, amounting in the aggregate to 21,761 million francs. Under the heading of extraordinary expenditures have been included those involved in the liquidation of war contracts and the cost-of-living bonuses. This portion of the budget amounts to 5,420 million francs. The third section covers outlays in connection with reconstruction and pensions, which it was assumed were to be made out of the payments to be received from the German Government on reparations. As was mentioned above, this sum totals 20,751 million francs, of which more than 15,000 million francs is to be spent in reconstruction in the devastated regions. As a matter of fact, reparations, while proceeding satisfactorily in the matter of coal and some other items, have remained in an indeterminate condition. To meet these expenditures it was therefore necessary for the Government to float loans both in the spring of 1920 and again recently.

The designation by the British Government of a financial envoy, whose duty it should be to consider with the Treasury Department ques-

tions relating to the treatment of the obligations growing out of Great Britain's war indebtedness to the United States represented by bonds held in the Treasury at Washington, shows that the development of a final and permanent basis of understanding with this country in regard both to past and possible future loans is recognized as a problem of the first moment by those countries which are affected by it.

Gold imports during the calendar year 1920 totaled 428.7 millions, compared with 76.5 millions for the calendar year 1919, while gold exports aggregated 322.1 millions, compared with 368.2 millions exported in 1919. Gold imports are shown inclusive of 111.5 millions of gold formerly held earmarked for account of the Federal Reserve Banks by the Bank of England and returned late in the year to this country. This amount does not affect the total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks, since gold held by foreign agencies was counted by the Reserve Banks as part of their reserves. Practically no change for the year is shown in the gold reserves of the Reserve Banks.

Of the total gold imports for the year, 274.9 millions, or over 64 per cent, proceeded from Great Britain; 48.7 millions, or over 11 per cent, from France; 34.2 millions, or 8 per cent, from Canada; and 30.2 millions, or 7 per cent, from Hongkong, smaller, though still important, receipts of gold being credited to Colombia, Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, and Peru. Nearly 60 per cent of the total gold exports for the year were consigned to Asiatic countries and over 31 per cent of the total, or 101.3 millions, to Japan alone, other important Asiatic destinations being Hongkong, China, and the Dutch East Indies. Argentina is shown to have taken about 90 millions, or about 28 per cent, of the total gold shipped out of the country during the past year. Other countries to which large gold shipments were made during the past year are Mexico, which received 18.2 millions, or 5.6 per cent, of the total, Uruguay (12.9 millions), and Canada (5.6 millions).

Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$891,268,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Dates. | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of imports over exports. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914..... | 23,253 | 104,972 | 1 81,719 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915..... | 451,955 | 31,426 | 420,529 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916..... | 685,745 | 155,793 | 529,952 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917..... | 553,713 | 372,171 | 181,542 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918..... | 61,950 | 40,848 | 21,102 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919..... | 76,534 | 368,185 | 1 291,651 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920..... | 428,744 | 322,091 | 106,653 |
| Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, 1921..... | 5,899 | 1,039 | 4,860 |
| Total..... | 2,287,793 | 1,396,525 | 891,268 |

¹ Excess of exports over imports.

Gold imports for the 10-day period ending January 10 of the present year amounting to \$5,899,000 were received principally from England and France. Of the gold exports, amounting to \$1,039,000 during the first 10 days of the present year, \$969,000 was consigned to Mexico and the balance to Hongkong and Canada.

Silver imports during 1920 totaled 88.1 millions, compared with 89.4 millions in 1919, while silver exports for the year were 113.6 millions, compared with 239 millions exported during the preceding year. Net silver exports for the year were 25.6 millions, as against 149.6 millions in 1919. Over 60 per cent of the total amount of silver brought to the United States came from Mexico, and 12 millions, or 13 per cent, came from Peru. Substantial amounts of silver are shown to have been imported during the past year also from Canada, Chile, the Dutch East Indies, and China. Of the total silver exports, over 84 per cent was consigned to the Far East, exports to China constituting over one-half of the total amount of silver shipped out of the country during the past year. British India, to which in 1919 over 45 per cent of the total silver exports were consigned, received but small amounts of silver from this country during the last year. Silver exports to Great Britain during 1920 totaled 4.9 millions. Over 7 millions were shipped to Canada and 3.2 millions to Mexico.

Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$457,101,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Dates. | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of exports over imports. |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914..... | 12,129 | 22,182 | 10,053 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915..... | 34,484 | 53,599 | 19,115 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916..... | 32,263 | 70,595 | 38,332 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917..... | 53,340 | 84,131 | 30,791 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918..... | 71,376 | 252,846 | 181,470 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919..... | 89,410 | 239,021 | 149,611 |
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920..... | 88,060 | 113,616 | 25,556 |
| Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, 1921..... | 1,231 | 3,404 | 2,173 |
| Total..... | 382,298 | 839,394 | 457,101 |

Mexico furnished \$877,000, or about 70 per cent, of the \$1,231,000 of silver imported during the 10-day period ending January 10, most of the remainder coming from Peru and the Dutch East Indies. Of the silver exports, amounting to \$3,404,000, over one-half, or \$1,821,000, was consigned to Hongkong, \$830,000 to China, and the remainder to Mexico, Cuba, and Canada.

Developments in the banking field during the last week in 1920 differed essentially from those shown for the first three weeks of the present year. The last week of the past year saw the usual end of year resumption of borrowings, and a consequent increase in individual deposits. Another factor responsible for the large increase during that week—by over 350 millions—in net demand and time deposits was the return flow of large amounts of currency which, after being credited to customers' deposit accounts, were used by the member banks mainly to reduce their indebtedness to the Federal Reserve Banks. A peculiar feature of the week's development was also the increase by over 15 millions in the reporting banks' holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes, apparently taken over from customers desirous to establish losses for income-tax purposes.

During the subsequent three weeks liquidation of loans and investments was practically continuous, affecting all specified classes of loans and investments except Treasury certificates. United States bond and Victory note holdings show a reduction during the first three weeks of present year of about 45 millions, while holdings of corporate securities show an increase of about 13 millions during the two weeks since January 7. Treasury certificate holdings, on the

other hand, show a continuous decline by about 89 millions during the first three weeks of the period under review, largely during the first week in January, when about 135 millions of outstanding certificates matured, and an increase of 55 millions during the fourth week which witnessed the redemption of about 125 millions of certificates matured on January 15 and the allotment on that date of about 310 millions of new loan certificates. Loans secured by United States Government obligations, after an increase by about 20 millions during the last week in 1920, declined by about 81 millions during the subsequent three weeks, loans supported by corporate securities show a similar course and on January 21 were 44 millions less than four weeks before, while other loans and investments, composed largely of commercial loans and discounts, show considerable net liquidation during the last two weeks, with the result that the January 21 total is about 84 millions below the December 24 total. Total loans and investments on January 21 stood at 16,439 millions, or about 253 millions below the total shown four weeks earlier.

Accommodation of the reporting banks at the Federal Reserve Banks during the first three weeks under review declined from 2,174 to 1,894 millions, or from about 13 per cent to 11.5 per cent of the banks' total loans and investments. For the week ending January 21 the Federal Reserve Banks show an increase by about 40 millions in bills held under discount for the reporting institutions, the total held on that date, 1,934 millions, indicating a reduction during the four weeks of about 240 millions, or only slightly less than the net liquidation during the period of aggregate loans and investments of the reporting banks.

For the four weeks between December 30, 1920, and January 28 of the present year the Federal Reserve Banks show a reduction of about 92 millions in their holdings of paper secured by United States Government obligations and of about 263 millions in their total holdings of discounted paper, this reduction being continuous except for the week ending January 21, during which the Federal Reserve Banks increased their discounts by 33.5 millions. Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market show a continuous decline from 255.7 to 165.1 millions. Treasury certificates

on hand fluctuated between 261.3 millions on December 30 and 289.7 millions on January 14, when four Federal Reserve Banks held 28 millions of special certificates to cover advances to the Government pending collection of funds from depositary institutions.

The volume of interreserve-bank discounting showed a continuous decrease, the total of paper held under rediscount for other Federal Reserve Banks by the Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland banks declining from 115.3 millions on December 30, 1920, to about 41 millions on the fourth Friday in January. The number of rediscounting Federal Reserve Banks on that date included only those of Atlanta, Dallas, and Minneapolis, both the Richmond and Kansas City Reserve Banks having redeemed their outstanding rediscounted paper during the fourth week in January. On the other hand, the New York bank, during the latter part of the period, increased considerably its sales of bank acceptances to other Federal Reserve Banks, bills thus sold to and held on January 28 by the Boston, Cleveland, and San Francisco banks aggregating 51.8 millions, compared with 6.9 millions of such bills held by the San Francisco bank four weeks earlier.

Net deposits fluctuated between 1,643.2 millions on January 28 and 1,595.4 millions on January 14. Federal Reserve note circulation shows a decline since December 30 of 254 millions, as against a net reduction of 148 millions during the corresponding period in 1920, and of 196.9 millions in 1919. Gold reserves, as the result mainly of further purchases of imported gold, show a continuous increase during the period from 2,059.3 to 2,106.1 millions, while total cash reserves show a much larger gain from 2,249.2 to 2,320 millions. Largely because of the gains in reserves and of the simultaneous considerable reductions in note liabilities, the banks' reserve ratio shows a continuous rise from 45.4 to 49 per cent.

The Helena (Mont.) branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, **opened.** authorized by the Federal Reserve Board on June 19, 1919, was opened for business February 1. The Board has designated Helena as a reserve city, in accordance with its established policy of classifying as reserve cities all cities in which branches of Federal Reserve Banks are located.

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, JANUARY, 1921.

Business developments during the month of January have shown a slight but unmistakable turn toward a better state of affairs. At some plants where considerable numbers of men have been unemployed industrial operations have been resumed in whole or in part. The Bureau of Labor, however, reports a total of 3,473,466 unemployed for the country to January 15. Prices in many lines have gone no lower than the level which had been established at the close of 1920. Banking conditions have materially improved, partly through the steadier and more rapid movement of agricultural products to market and partly through the more rapid liquidation of paper already held by member banks. As a result the reserve ratio of the Federal Reserve system had risen to 49 per cent at the last reporting date in the month (Jan. 28). Member bank conditions also show improvement in liquidity and increasing strength. Failures have been relatively fewer. There are signs of a distinct improvement in certain branches of the textile trades, while retailers are now beginning to buy much more freely and actively than heretofore, due to the depletion of the stocks on their shelves. Farm products, although fluctuating more or less widely, have maintained themselves at prices substantially equivalent to those established during December. There has been little or no gain in export trade conditions, but preparations for the placing of export financing upon a more satisfactory basis were believed to lay the foundation for a distinct improvement of the outlook. Changes in wholesale prices were in the main due to an equalizing process whereby certain products which had failed to decline during the earlier period of reduction were brought down closer to a point at which they harmonized with the new level established after the price shrinkages of the autumn. Retail prices have also shown during the month of January a much greater tendency to reflect the changes that had already occurred in wholesale prices. While, therefore, it can not be said that very material alteration of fundamental conditions has occurred, enough progress has been made to give assurance of a steady movement toward sounder conditions in business. There is a wide demand for American goods. The difficulties connected with marketing are found in the question of prices and of terms to be arranged with purchasers.

Agriculture.—As is usual at this season of the year, developments in the agricultural situation have been few and of little importance. Prevailing temperatures throughout the agricultural sections have been mild and comparatively uniform and very little damage has resulted from alternate freezing and thawing except in district No. 4 (Cleveland), where some damage has been done to the wheat crop due to the lack of a covering snow. Snows have fallen in many sections and have been of great benefit to the winter grain, but as yet there is still in general an insufficient amount of moisture. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) it is reported that "on the whole the condition of winter wheat is fair to good," and "thus far there have been fewer complaints than usual of damage from inclement weather," while district No. 10 (Kansas City) states that "wheat generally is reported to have a fine green color and excellent condition." The mild and uniform weather which has prevailed on the whole throughout the winter has been favorable for out-door farm work, and in most sections good progress has been made in plowing for spring crops.

The close of the year found a considerable amount of cotton still unpicked in district No. 11 (Dallas), but it is generally believed that most of the unpicked crop will be saved. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) "the Oklahoma report for the week ending January 4 said 20 per cent or more of the cotton crop, all very low-grade, was still in the fields," while district No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that "belated picking has been stimulated by a temporary market for weather-stained cotton." Some low-grade cotton has been left ungathered in district No. 5 (Richmond) but "due to favorable weather and a slight stiffening in prices, more cotton has been picked during the last two weeks." Little cotton was sold in that district during December, due to the unsatisfactory prices, but around the opening of the new year prices showed an upward tendency. There is still much evidence of the holding movement among cotton producers in district No. 11 (Dallas), but receipts at Galveston as compared with ginnings in Texas to January 1 would indicate that the rate of marketing is "not so far below normal." "Evidence continues to accumulate" that crops will be more diversified in the district in 1921. A heavy increase in winter-grain acreage is reported, and many farmers it is believed will raise a

larger supply of their own necessities from their land. Much talk of reduced acreage, both of cotton and tobacco, continues in district No. 5 (Richmond).

Tobacco.—Conditions in the several tobacco sections continue unsatisfactory. Farmers in district No. 8 (St. Louis) are unwilling to accept the prices offered, claiming that they do not cover the costs of production. It is stated, however, that “the best grades are selling at reasonably fair prices, while the inferior grades, of which the crop is largely composed, are bringing unusually low figures.” Little tobacco was sold in district No. 5 (Richmond) during December, and “many of the markets were closed a good part of the month or until after the holidays.” In district No. 4 (Cleveland) many of the markets closed shortly after the opening, due to the low price offered. A general sentiment in favor of a reduction in the tobacco acreage apparently exists in all the sections. “Much talk is heard of raising no burley crop in 1921” in district No. 4, “numerous plans to enforce a reduction of acreage have been advanced” in district No. 5, and farmers in district No. 8 “are agitating to hold last year’s crop and plant none this year.” The above are all tobaccos of the so-called manufacturing and export types. The quality of Pennsylvania cigar leaf is considerably lower than last year, and manufacturers are reluctant to use this grade of leaf. Except for brands for which there is an established trade, demand has decreased within the past 60 days in the industry. The usual dullness during the first week of January has continued in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), and both dealer and buying public display a waiting attitude.

Until December 20 the movement of grain in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) was heavier than last year, but thereafter a decided slump occurred. Total December receipts of all grains at Minneapolis and Duluth thus were 24,078,849 bushels, as compared with 32,227,544 bushels during November and 21,714,154 bushels during December, 1919. The December receipts at Duluth were over five times as large as a year ago, although the Minneapolis receipts showed a decline of almost 10 per cent. Combined December corn receipts at both centers were double those for November, while those of wheat, barley, and rye were about two-thirds as large. “An improved demand for wheat and more liberal supplies were outstanding features of the opening week of the new year” in district No. 10 (Kansas City). Receipts of wheat during the first 15 days of January were 20 per cent larger than a year ago, and corn receipts were 30 per cent larger, but receipts of oats decreased 20 per cent. During December price declines pre-

vailed in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) “with but minor exceptions,” and a narrower range was exhibited. Thus the high and low prices of No. 1 dark northern cash wheat in December were \$1.87½ and \$1.52, as compared with \$2.22 and \$1.81½ during November. In early January, however, increase was found in general in the markets in many sections. From mid-December to mid-January the grain markets in district No. 8 (St. Louis) were subject to frequent and broad fluctuations, the character of which reflected “unusually heavy speculative activity.” Cash hard winter wheat at Kansas City sold on January 14 at \$1.81–\$1.85, as compared with \$1.69–\$1.70 around Christmas.

Flour milling.—Milling operations in the first part of January increased materially over those during December, but were still considerably lower than a year ago. Kansas City mills during the first week of January were operated at 67 per cent of capacity, during December at 58 per cent, and during the first week of 1920 at 81 per cent. Interior mills, however, continue to operate at below 50 per cent of capacity. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) present operations are at about 43 per cent, as compared with 65 per cent a year ago. Production of mills representing 75 per cent of the total output of the district was 2,024,470 barrels during the four weeks ending December 25, as compared with 2,460,495 barrels during the four weeks ending November 27, and 2,497,507 barrels during the four weeks ending December 27, 1919. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) 78 millers were operating at 26.7 per cent of capacity during December, as compared with 34.7 per cent during November and 88.9 per cent during December, 1919, while the total December, 1920, output was 399,692 barrels. Mill operations in district No. 8 (St. Louis) are only at about 50 per cent to 60 per cent of capacity. Bakers in Kansas City were more active purchasers at the opening of January than were jobbers. Prices in district No. 8 (St. Louis) have fluctuated considerably, but with an upward trend, principally in sympathy with the advance in wheat futures. Country mills are relatively busier than the larger city plants in that district, due to the fact that the former sell their product locally, and thus do not feel the present lightness of foreign buying.

Live stock.—In live-stock regions, the exceptionally mild winter has made possible a large amount of grazing, so that little feeding has been necessary in many sections, and conditions have been beneficial to the stock. Throughout district No. 10 (Kansas City), precipitation was very light during December, and at the end of the month most of the range country was in need of moisture. In New

Mexico, also, stock water is becoming scarce in some sections, and the drought is beginning to cause some apprehension on the part of cattle interests. District No. 12 (San Francisco), however, reports that "range, feed, and moisture conditions continue favorable in practically all sections, and live stock is generally reported as thriving." In California, green feed is abundant except in a few southern counties, but in the intermountain country a layer of winter snow over most of the winter feeding area made necessary a considerable amount of feeding of hay. Hay, however, is plentiful, and the price low. The movement of live stock to market has been lighter. Receipts of cattle at 15 western markets during December were 984,309 head, as compared with 1,781,261 head during November and 1,641,731 head during December, 1919, the respective index numbers being 98, 177, and 163. Receipts of sheep likewise decreased from 1,542,477 head in November to 942,858 head in December, as compared with 1,588,661 head in December, 1919, the respective index numbers being 113, 69, and 116. December receipts of hogs, however, were 2,932,052 head, corresponding to an index number of 133, an increase over the November figure of 2,624,185 head, corresponding to an index number of 119, but much less than the December, 1919, figure of 3,708,409 head, corresponding to an index number of 169. Similar testimony comes from the individual Federal Reserve districts. Total receipts of live stock at South St. Paul during December were only about one-half of those during November, and less than three-fourths of those a year ago. The receipts of cattle and sheep in particular were affected, amounting only to about one-fourth of the November receipts, and cattle receipts were less than one-half of the December, 1919, figures. In district No. 10 (Kansas City), receipts of cattle during December were about 50 per cent of those during November and during December, 1919, and receipts of hogs, while showing a slight increase over the November figures were about 35 per cent less than during December, 1919. Cattle receipts at Fort Worth were the smallest for any December in 13 years. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) the markets from mid-December to mid-January were irregular, and there was a narrowing of the range of cattle prices. Prices of hogs and sheep advanced after the opening of the year. Prices at Fort Worth were at an exceptionally low level during December, in spite of the small receipts. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) lower prices prevailed throughout December, due, primarily, it is stated, to the great reduction in demand for foreign export, while there was also a substantial

decrease in the demand for beef to be placed in freezers. In district No. 12 (San Francisco), however, prices "were generally maintained at November levels," and in district No. 8 (St. Louis) "the average shows very little change from the preceding month."

Lumber.—Lumber prices as yet show no tendency to advance. Indeed, in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) there has been a general drop with the exception of the better grades of white pine, which advanced \$5 per thousand. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) the average prices realized from December sales were probably 15 per cent less than in November and fully 50 per cent less than for December of last year. Consumers demand further reductions from retailers, who have already received substantial reductions from the manufacturers. The latter claim that the present prices for lumber at the mills will not pay for the cost of production.

In view of the lack of demand, production of lumber continues to decline. A large proportion of the southern pine mills located in district No. 6 (Atlanta) are running on part time or shut down altogether, and production as reported by 125 mills belonging to the Southern Pine Association showed for the week ending Friday, January 7, an actual production 51.5 per cent below normal. Orders were 57 per cent below normal production. Twenty-four mills belonging to the Southern Pine Association located in district No. 11 (Dallas) reported actual production 47 per cent below normal, while orders are 54 per cent below normal production. While some part of the general decline in production is partly due to closing for annual repairs, overhauling, and inventories, it is due mainly to the reduction in orders caused by the general depression in business. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) production has receded gradually since May, 1920, reaching the low point of the year in December, when, according to the figures of the four lumber associations, the output was 34 per cent less than in November. For the first time since July, 1920, the cut of the principal producers in the district, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, was less than shipments and 61 per cent below normal. The San Francisco report says "both the orders received by and the shipments of the four associations combined touched the low points of the year during December. The total volume of new business booked by all reporting mills was 37 per cent less than that of the preceding four weeks, and the shipments showed a decrease of 17 per cent."

Coal.—Production of bituminous coal during December was 52,560,000 tons, as compared with 51,012,000 tons in November and 36,612,000 tons in December, 1919, the re-

spective index numbers being 142, 138, and 99. The average production per workday, however, has been steadily downward since mid-December, and the present daily rate is lower than in the corresponding period during any of the four previous years, except 1918, when a severe storm caused railroad congestion and thus affected production. Present curtailed production is attributed to lack of orders. The characterization of the present situation in the soft coal trade from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) is typical of the reports received from other districts also. It states that business is "comparatively dull, owing to smaller domestic demand incident to the curtailment of industrial operations, the decline in the export trade and finally the elimination of speculation which was so pronounced about two months ago." In consequence, prices have shown a decline. Mining and shipping in district No. 4 (Cleveland) have been affected, but there has been a very large movement. In district No. 10 (Kansas City), however, after the usual slowing down during the holidays, operations during the first two weeks of January were little, if any, below those for the first three weeks of December. Prices are "a shade easier" than one month ago, but up to the present time no material changes in wages have been reported. Supplies of coal and coke are "ample" in district No. 8 (St. Louis), and surpluses are reported in a number of localities. Prices of coal to ultimate consumers have been reduced slightly in St. Louis and other large cities of the district. Reflecting the industrial situation, the production of beehive coke has continued to decline. Prices have been affected correspondingly, the lowest point being reached as a result of the holiday accumulations, and an increase was again shown as these were worked off.

Anthracite coal production during December was 8,469,000 tons, as compared with 7,519,000 tons during November and 8,089,000 tons during December, 1919, the respective index numbers being 114, 102, and 109. During January, however, there has been continued recovery from the holiday depression, and the weekly output is again approaching the 2,000,000-ton mark. A strong consumers' demand exists, it is stated from district No. 3 (Philadelphia), in spite of the exceptional mildness of the winter. Steam sizes, however, are "draggy." Two large railroad company producers have raised stove and nut sizes 15 cents per ton.

Crude petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum has shown a decrease. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) refiners reduced purchases of crude oil from 30 per cent to 50 per

cent during the past 30 days. In consequence, average daily production in Kansas and Oklahoma fell from 386,000 barrels during the week ending December 24 to 347,000 barrels during the week ending January 14. Production in district No. 11 (Dallas) during December was 12,833,574 barrels, as against 13,347,352 barrels during November, the heaviest decline being reported in the Texas coastal fields. In both districts the decline in production is attributed in part to the inadequacy of pipeline and storage facilities. Some of the refiners and large users of crude oil are increasing their capacity for transportation of oil to market centers in district No. 10, while new pipe lines are being completed in central west Texas. Drilling activities in Texas were sharply curtailed, while fewer wells were completed in December in Oklahoma and Kansas than in November, although Wyoming showed an increase. The prices of both crude petroleum and various refined products have declined.

Iron and steel.—New business in the iron and steel industry continues light, and, as a whole, it is stated from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) that the industry continues in the "lethargic" state which has existed for several months. This is in spite of "a marked increase in the competition for new business" which has closely accompanied the downward trend in prices. The decline in prices in that district, however, is "at a slower rate than at any time since the recession started." Declines are found both in the raw materials and finished products, and independent producers are reported to have shaded the general market level in some lines, such as plates and sheets. Many independent companies in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) and district No. 4 (Cleveland) have reduced wages 15 per cent to 20 per cent, and a general reduction of 15 per cent will be put in effect February 1 in the Lake Superior ore district by those operators who have not taken this step already. The United States Steel Corporation, however, has made no changes in wages in its ore mines or plants. The situation is reflected in the continued difference in operating position between the independent companies and the United States Steel Corporation. The latter is reported to be operating at practically full capacity in the Pittsburgh district and at over 80 per cent of finishing capacity in the Chicago district. On the other hand, in district No. 4 (Cleveland) "it is doubtful if the independent capacity is more than 30 to 40 per cent active," and "at mid-January but 12 per cent of the independent steel capacity in the Mahoning Valley was in commission," while in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) "operations represent only 35

per cent of capacity, as compared with 40 per cent a month ago." Sharp inroads have been made on unfilled orders, and those of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of December had further decreased to 8,148,122 tons from 9,021,481 tons at the close of November, the respective index numbers being 155 and 171. Only a few concerns in district No. 3 "have more than enough orders to enable them to continue operations longer than two or three months." Several concerns which produce finished and semifinished products are now operating at full capacity in order to restore depleted stocks. Cancellations in the district, which were quite prevalent a month ago, have tended to decrease in number. Steel-ingot production during December was 2,340,365 tons, corresponding to an index number of 100, as compared with 2,638,670 tons during November, corresponding to an index number of 113. Pig-iron production also showed a falling off from 2,934,908 tons during November to 2,703,855 tons during December, the respective index numbers being 127 and 117. The blowing out of merchant blast furnaces has continued in district No. 4 (Cleveland), until the smallest number of this class in about two years now is producing. Production of pig iron in Alabama is being held to a minimum. It is reported that blast-furnace companies in their inventories have marked down their iron ore on hand from 50 cents to \$1.50 a ton, but the ore-selling companies have not as yet announced ore prices for 1921. The amount of fabricated structural steel, for which contracts were made during December, was 47,000 tons, or 26 per cent of the country's capacity, as compared with 49,200 tons, or 27½ per cent during November. While both orders and shipments of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, representing 40 per cent of the total fabricating capacity of the country, increased for December over the November figures, work ahead decreased from 134,200 tons, or a little less than 2 months, at the close of November to 112,525 tons, or a little over 1½ months, at the close of December.

Nonferrous metals.—A somewhat better tone to the nonferrous metal markets was reported at the opening of the month, and the markets have been helped by the recovery in sterling exchange. Lead was most active and strongest, the open market level being a little over the figure of 4.75 quoted by the leading interest, but toward the middle of the month was again quieter. Foreign demand for copper was somewhat better than the domestic demand. As the cheaper lots were eliminated prices again became firmer. Tin became decidedly firmer at the opening of the month

but subsequently declined in sympathy with the London market. Consumers' demands have been light. The zinc market has been very restricted, with demand light and prices low. December copper production reported in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) amounted to 20,608,819 pounds, as compared with 20,842,897 pounds in November, and 16,516,308 pounds in December, 1919, an increase of about 25 per cent over the last figure, due largely to the shutdown of one of the leading Montana producers for a part of the month of December, 1919. In district No. 12 (San Francisco), however, copper production was substantially curtailed during December, several mines having shut down, while others reduced their operations to 50 per cent of capacity. The average price of blende ores in the Kansas City district was \$31.51 during December, which was the lowest prevailing in the zinc-ore market for many years.

Cotton.—The Census Bureau reports consumption of cotton by the mills of the country in the period from August 1 to December 31 to be 1,967,000 bales, as compared with 2,554,000 bales for the corresponding period a year ago. Only 294,800 bales were consumed in December, 1920, as compared with 511,500 bales in December, 1919, and 332,000 bales during the preceding month. A slight advance in prices occurred after the opening of the new year, but was followed by declines. The total cotton exports during December were 788,578 bales, as compared with 685,323 bales in November and 876,852 bales in December, 1919.

There has been some improvement in the cotton textile industry of New England during the past month, especially in the market for yarns, for which there has been an increased demand and a resultant increase in prices. The report from district No. 1 (Boston) says: "As a whole a very real effort has been made to place values on such a level that buyers will feel that the stabilization so necessary to attract a normal demand has been attained. Quotations upon standard cloths for the second week in January indicate, in fact, that price reductions in manufactured goods have outrun the decline in the raw material. Upon comparable dates spot middling upland cotton had declined 54 per cent from its quotation of a year ago, while 28-inch print cloths, 64 by 60's, were quoted at 6 cents as against 14½ cents and 38½ inch, 64 by 60's, gray goods at 8½ cents in comparison with 23 cents in January, 1920. Reductions averaged over 60 per cent. In like manner brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56 by 60's, had fallen from 29 to 11½ cents, and reductions of 58 per cent in tickings, 62 per cent in denims, and approximately 50 per cent in dress ginghams and standard prints indicate

the breadth and severity of price readjustments made by manufacturing interests."

On the other hand, the situation in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) has remained virtually unchanged. The report states that "the market for heavy cottons is exceptionally dormant, and as a consequence every plant in the district making these fabrics is either completely shut down or operating but two or three days a week at reduced capacity in order to retain its working organization." Cotton-yarn mills have further curtailed operations, and it is estimated that hardly 20 per cent of capacity is being maintained in the district and even then the output is not being disposed of. During the third week in January there was a slight increase in quoted prices. In North and South Carolina signs of recovery were much more in evidence, and some of the textile mills have resumed operations on approximately full time. In a majority of the southern mills wage reductions averaging about 25 per cent have become effective.

Wool.—There are some evidences of a slight improvement in the market for raw wool. To be sure, it is estimated that over 70 per cent of the wool clip of district No. 12 (San Francisco) is still in the hands of the growers or held for them on consignment in the eastern markets or at Portland, but the late December wool movement was reported to be heavier than for many weeks, and it was significant that a disposition to make further price concessions was then lacking. A slight increase in prices of raw wool was noted in the Boston market at the end of December, where the Government auction of carpet wools brought prices from 5 per cent to 10 per cent above those immediately preceding. On the other hand, the English Government auctions during the middle of January resulted in the sale of only 25 per cent at open-market rates. There has been an increased importation of wool tops made in England which at current exchange rates can be imported into the country and sold in competition with the domestic product. There has been no particular change in the goods market and no new developments to report, as mills are still running much below capacity. District No. 1 (Boston) calls attention to the fact that the total amount of wool consumed by manufacturers in November was only 38.3 per cent of the amount used in January, 1920, the high point of the period of activity. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) woolen yarn mills are said to be operating at approximately 50 per cent of capacity, with about half the usual number of employees.

About the middle of January hosiery mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) began to re-

ceive orders from jobbers for immediate delivery, with the result that prices of particular numbers advanced somewhat. Thirty firms selling to the wholesale trade reported production for December (selling price) to be 70.3 per cent below December, 1919, but 29.4 per cent greater than in the preceding month of November. Finished products on hand at the end of the month (selling price) were also 15.8 per cent less than in November, although 57.5 per cent greater than they were at the end of 1919. Unfilled orders at the end of the month (selling price) were 88.4 per cent below the totals for last December and 23.3 per cent less than at the end of November. One of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the United States, in district No. 5 (Richmond), states that in the first two weeks of January he secured more orders than during the entire three months preceding.

In the underwear industry, likewise, some increase in orders for both immediate delivery and for early spring shipment have been received. The orders for spring delivery are very limited, however, notwithstanding the fact that the stocks held by retailers and jobbers are small. Eighteen underwear firms located in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) report production in December (selling price) to be 42.6 per cent less than during the preceding month and 74.7 per cent less than during the same month a year ago. Finished products on hand at the end of the month, although showing a slight decrease of 3.7 per cent from the preceding month, were 474.8 per cent in excess of stocks held in December, 1919. Orders booked during the month, however, had increased 38.8 per cent as compared with November, but were 14.8 per cent below the totals for December, 1919. Unfilled orders on hand at the end of the month were 58.6 per cent greater than in November, but 93.4 per cent less than the amounts outstanding in December, 1919.

Carpet and rug mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) have so far experienced no revival of demand. A very few mills are operating at full capacity for stock; about one-third of those reporting have retained their full working force on part time; the rest are either completely shut down or else maintaining a skeleton working organization but doing practically nothing. Salesmen sent out in November and early December are reported to have been unable to secure orders.

Silk.—There have been practically no changes in the raw silk markets during the month, the price being stabilized around \$6.20 per pound as compared with \$18 a year ago. Stocks in the warehouses in district No. 2 (New York) decreased about 8 per cent during De-

ember, and on January 1 amounted to about 44,536 bales. There is reported to be an increase in the demand for silk piece goods from retailers and from dress and waist manufacturers, with the result that piece-goods manufacturers have entered the raw-silk markets to fill immediate needs. A few manufacturers have likewise increased the scale of their operations, but there has been no resultant increase of activity in this field. In Paterson, N. J., silk looms are now running at about 14 per cent of capacity in terms of loom hours, as compared with 7 per cent in December. It is said, however, that 10,000 of the 24,000 looms in the city are entirely idle, while the rest are running at about 25 per cent of capacity. Elsewhere in New Jersey reports from factories with about 4,600 looms show operations to be at about 34 per cent of capacity.

Hides and leather.—The drastic declines in the prices of hides appear to have been arrested during the past month and calfskins have even advanced slightly. Shoe factories in district No. 1 (Boston) have been reopening, with the result that the leather market has also registered some price advances. The increase in production both in December and in January was stated to be "perceptible," although not large. Manufacturers in the district did not hold large stocks either of leather or of finished shoes. On the other hand, tanners' stocks of leather were still large, and tanneries in the district were being operated at only about 30 per cent capacity. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) shoe manufacturers have received more orders for immediate delivery and some for spring shipments, and the result has been a slight increase in operation of plants already active, while some which had been closed down have again resumed. Many tanneries in the district have also opened, although the percentage of capacity being operated is much restricted, in view of the large amounts of finished stock on hand. Sales by shoe houses located in district No. 8 (St. Louis) in December were far below totals of the same month in 1919 and shipments had decreased anywhere from 28 to 42 per cent. Since January 1, however, two leading manufacturers reported slight increases. The percentage of plant capacity in operation in this district was decidedly above the average for the country at large being estimated at 50 per cent.

Unemployment.—There has been no revival of industrial operations on a scale greatly to reduce the widespread unemployment which was prevalent a month ago. It is probable, however, that the slight increase in activity in leading New England industries during the month has brought a measure of relief, but that would not be reflected in the latest statistics at

the end of December. In the South and West, furthermore, the situation has become more acute, while in district No. 12 (San Francisco), previously only slightly affected, unemployment is stated to be abnormally great for this season. Wage reductions have likewise continued to be announced and have spread to sections of the country where wage rates have hitherto been maintained at high levels. In the New England district probably 100,000 operatives in the textile mills have been affected by wage reductions, which on the average amount to about 22½ per cent. Although reductions have not been quite so large in the boot and shoe industry, they have been extensive, but so far the wage cuts have not stimulated employment to any marked degree. At the end of December the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries on the basis of returns from unions having a membership of 199,022, reported over 57,000 persons, or 28.9 per cent, without work. The returns from the textile unions showed 48.2 per cent of the membership unemployed, while in the boot and shoe industries 47.3 per cent of members of reporting unions were unemployed. Public employment offices in the State noted a slight increase in the demand for labor in January, but the Boston office stated that the number of applicants was the greatest on record in the first days of January.

In district No. 2 (New York) unemployment increased in January, and numbers of workers employed were about 4 per cent below December figures. The New York State Industrial Commission estimates that the factories of the State were employing 300,000 fewer wage earners than last spring. Some textile mills have reopened and there has been greater activity in the men's clothing industry of Rochester, but, on the other hand, transportation companies dropped a considerable number of employees in January; unemployment was likewise widespread among longshoremen, freight handlers, dock workers, and seamen, while there were further reductions in iron and steel plants. A survey made by the United States Department of Labor of the industries of New York State most seriously affected showed for a selected list of firms with 2,258,963 persons on their pay rolls January 1, 1920, a reduction to 1,611,920 persons employed January 1, 1921, a drop of 32 per cent. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) unemployment is prevalent as a result of the continuance of shutdowns of plants or curtailment of operation in many lines of industry. In January work was resumed in some of the textile mills of district No. 5 (Richmond), but in the building trades and in the ranks of unskilled labor there is a serious lack of employment. In District No. 6 (At-

lanta) a large number of blast furnaces and some mines have closed down entirely, while others are operating only two to four days a week. Mills and factories are also running on a much reduced working basis, and the number of unemployed has increased decidedly. Idleness is most widespread in the ranks of the unskilled. In many lines wage reductions have already been made or have been announced. An attempt of building trades employers in Atlanta to put a reduced wage scale into effect has met with union opposition, however, and a projected reduction in wages of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad equal to 50 per cent of increases granted employees since 1917 has likewise been resisted. Conferences are being held between representatives of the employees and company officials. Unemployment has become more pronounced in district No. 8 (St. Louis) during the past month, being especially felt in industries such as iron and steel, automobiles, shoes, furniture, clothing, and lumber. So far wages have remained fairly steady despite the decline in numbers employed. A return flow of labor from cities to the farms is especially noticeable in this district.

A recent survey by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, covering 116 manufacturers employing 26,703 workers a year ago, showed a reduction of 22½ per cent in numbers employed, decreases being greatest in the wood-working and paper industries, which had about 64 per cent of the number of men employed a year ago. Iron and steel industries had retained 67 per cent of the working forces of a year ago and clothing firms, 71 per cent. In food and food products lines, however, the reduction had only amounted to 9 per cent as compared with January, 1920. Elsewhere in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) unemployment is also increasing. No work is in progress at the Duluth shipyards, and it is stated that reports from a selected list of mining operators indicates that in Montana the number of men employed was only 70 per cent of those employed in December, 1919, while in Michigan the corresponding figure was 66 per cent. Among the lumber manufacturers reporting directly to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis the numbers were 66 per cent of the totals of a year ago. In California, apparently, employment conditions are not unfavorable, but elsewhere in district No. 12 (San Francisco) numbers out of work are abnormally large. In Portland 11,000 were unemployed as compared with a normal figure of 5,000, in Spokane 2,500 (normal 1,500), and in Nevada 3,000 were unemployed in the mines as compared with a year ago. Wage

reductions of 10 to 20 per cent have occurred in various parts of the district.

Wholesale trade.—The decrease in wholesale trade activity continued throughout December. Sales as measured in terms of values were extremely light, and losses were reported both as compared with the preceding month and with a year ago. Reduced activity was particularly marked in the southern and southwestern sections of the country. Retailers generally have placed few orders and have shown extreme caution, a policy reflected in the buying operations of wholesalers. In wholesale grocery lines demand is very restricted, although there has been a halt in the severity of price declines, and in some cases minor advances have been noted. The 51 reporting firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) had average net sales during the month 13.1 per cent below November sales and 22.3 per cent less than during December, 1919. In other districts from which data were secured decreases as compared with December, 1919, ranged from 18.8 per cent for district No. 4 (Cleveland) to 43 per cent for district No. 11 (Dallas). In district No. 11 (Dallas) the drop was also especially pronounced as compared with the preceding month. Changes in wholesale dry goods sales varied from totals 19.5 per cent below those for December, 1919, in district No. 7 (Chicago) to an average decrease of 60 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), while the averages showed great diversity for the six reporting districts. All districts report a falling off in hardware sales as compared with the preceding month, but district No. 3 (Philadelphia) is unique in showing average sales for 25 reporting concerns substantially the same as a year ago, whereas in the other districts declines have ranged from approximately 17 per cent to about 39 per cent. Reporting shoe firms in districts No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 12 (San Francisco) record declines in the neighborhood of 40 per cent, or, to be more specific, varying from 37.7 to 47.9 per cent. But district No. 5 (Richmond) reports a reduction of 78.8 per cent in sales as compared with December, 1919.

Retail trade.—The general situation in retail trade has been characterized by considerable buying, but this has been of a careful and discriminating nature. Thus it is stated from district No. 8 (St. Louis) that "the public is as discriminating as heretofore, but is purchasing where prices seem to square with its idea of cheapness." As would be expected in view of the holiday season, December sales in general have increased over those for November, although not to the same extent in all sections.

In district No. 7 (Chicago) the December volume of sales "seems to have held its own with that of last year," although many stores attribute this to "a heavy mark down in prices." Retail trade in December "took an upward turn of substantial proportions" in district No. 11 (Dallas), having increased 26.3 per cent, while in district No. 12 (San Francisco) an increase of 54.1 per cent was shown. In both these districts, however, a decrease from last year is shown, amounting to 2.9 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas) and 4.3 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco), but in district No. 7 (Chicago) there was an increase of 10.6 per cent. December sales of Boston stores increased 1.4 per cent over a year ago, but sales of outside stores decreased 6.4 per cent. Many of the latter are located in "one industry" cities, and they promptly feel the effect of business depression in that industry. Retail trade since Christmas on the whole has been better in Boston than it was a year ago, although country stores generally report a slight falling off in sales. In general throughout the country, however, merchants have not restored depleted stocks. In practically all districts stocks at the close of December were considerably less than at the close of November. The decrease in district No. 1 (Boston) amounted to 18.3 per cent, in district No. 5 (Richmond) to 25.9 per cent, in district No. 11 (Dallas) 28.8 per cent, and in district No. 12 (San Francisco) 14.3 per cent. No tendency exists to place new orders for future delivery. Further recessions of outstanding orders amounts to 2.5 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 2.7 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 5.8 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco).

Building.—For the first time in some months an increase in the value of permits issued is shown in some districts in December. The number of permits issued, however, with the exception of scattered centers, has continued the decrease characteristic of preceding months. The building contracts awarded in New York State and northern New Jersey, district No. 2 (New York), according to the reports of the F. W. Dodge Co., were 616 projects at a cost of \$17,000,000 for December, while in November there were 694 projects at a cost of \$29,500,000. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the decrease was largest, as there was a drop from \$2,303,445 to \$1,443,715. In district No. 4 (Cleveland) the number of permits issued decreased, but there was a very large increase in value, amounting to \$8,976,700 in December as against \$5,901,026 in November. The value of permits issued in Cleveland increased from \$2,402,100 in November to \$6,391,994 in December. During December a

decrease was shown in practically every city in district No. 5 (Richmond) when compared with the same month a year ago, the value being only about 40 per cent. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) large decreases were noted in the leading cities, while some increases were noted in some of the smaller cities. It is reported from district No. 8 (St. Louis) that "a heavy slump in number of building permits and dollar values involved is shown in reports of leading cities of the district for December. Virtually nothing in the way of new construction is being undertaken at the moment." In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) December building operations, when measured by number of permits, decreased one-third from the November figures, but the valuation increased 21 per cent, due entirely to Duluth and Superior operations, which cities alone showed an increase in valuation. Minnesota alone showed an increase in the number of permits issued. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that "the showing made by the December reports on building was somewhat better than anticipated." There was a decrease in every leading city of district No. 11 (Dallas), with the exception of Shreveport, La., as compared with the previous month. When compared with the closing month of 1919 there was a decrease of 66.8 per cent for the nine leading cities, Austin and Beaumont being the only cities showing increases. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that "building activity in this district during December, 1920, was 5.8 per cent greater than that of November. Each of the principal centers except Los Angeles, where a decline of 39.3 per cent in the value of permits occurred, reported an increase in value but a decrease in the number of permits issued."

Prices.—The Board's index number of wholesale prices showed a further decline of 10 per cent during December. In early January, certain staples—notably grains, cotton, and other agricultural products—rose in price, but later in the month declined again. At the same time other leading commodities, such as crude and refined oils and bituminous coal, which had not been greatly affected in earlier months, were increasingly weak, while iron and steel products and many less important commodities continued to decline.

One of the striking features of the early period of the present price movement was the difference in the degree to which individual commodities were affected. Textiles and leathers were practically without a market at the same time that steel products, gasoline, kerosene, etc., were in heavy demand. By January, however, this situation had changed and practically all industries—the unimportant as

well as the important—had begun to make price revisions. In some cases, notably iron and steel, copper, coke, and live stock, the reductions in the course of the last three or four months have been very heavy, while in others, such as anthracite coal, comparatively slight changes thus far have been made. In the wool and silk markets something more nearly approaching stabilization of values existed in January than in earlier months. Although there was thus established a more satisfactory trading basis in these raw materials markets, the same was not the case as regards finished piece goods. In these lines trading continued on a very limited scale.

The Board's index number for December shows wholesale prices at that time 71 per cent above prewar, although 35 per cent below the peak of last spring. A compilation of the Bureau of Labor statistics shows an average reduction in the cost of living for the whole country of about 7 per cent between June and December of last year. This estimate is based upon a study of prices in 32 leading cities, the greatest decline in any city amounting to 10 per cent, the least to 2½ per cent. Nevertheless, the December level of the cost of living in the country as a whole is still approximately twice as high as before the war.

Financial.—Financially, the developments during the month have been encouraging. The improvement in the Federal Reserve ratio which brought the percentage up to about 49 at the close of January was due to steady liquidation of loans by member banks and to reduction of discount accommodations at the Federal Reserve Banks. Slackening in the demand for credit resulted in a material reduction in the total outstanding volume of Federal Reserve note circulation, amounting in the month to about \$254,000,000, while gold holdings increased by about \$47,000,000 net. In private finance the month has been a period of improvement of value in most classes of securities. Various minor issues of foreign public bonds have been floated with success, and a number of relatively important private issues have been sold to the public, although all of these sales have taken place at rates which indicate a continuation of high levels of interest. Although during the month the call money rate was for a short time as low as 6 per cent in the New York market, it promptly reacted to 7 per cent, while time funds have been relatively scarce. The shrinkage in business has been accompanied by a comparative decline in the activity of the use of bank deposits. Demand for the best class of bankers' acceptances has continued good, and while export trade and paper growing out of it have been in an uncertain condition, there has been

a somewhat unexpected but nevertheless gratifying improvement in the values of nearly all foreign currency, sterling especially making a notable gain and reaching a level higher than any attained since July, 1920.

CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE.

Percentage of increase (or decrease) in net sales in December, 1920, as compared with the preceding month.

| District. | Groceries. | | Dry goods. | | Hardware. | | Boots and shoes. | | Furniture. | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. |
| No. 3. | -13.1 | 51 | ..... | ..... | -1.7 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 5. | -9.0 | 10 | -32.9 | ..... | -25.4 | 9 | -60.4 | 9 | -51.9 | 5 |
| No. 6. | -3.4 | 11 | -35.3 | 11 | -15.0 | 9 | -28.4 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 10. | -15.1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | -20.8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | -32.5 | 4 |
| No. 11. | -21.0 | 3 | -66.0 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 12. | -17.8 | 29 | -46.7 | 13 | -11.2 | 22 | -19.2 | 15 | -16.7 | 18 |

| District. | Drugs. | | Stationery. | | Farm implements. | | Auto tires. | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. |
| No. 10. | -6.1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 11. | -8.0 | 4 | ..... | ..... | -1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 12. | -5.6 | 9 | +28.9 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 71.8 | 15 |

Percentage of increase (or decrease) in net sales in December, 1920, as compared with December, 1919.

| District. | Groceries. | | Dry goods. | | Hardware. | | Shoes. | | Furniture. | |
|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. |
| No. 3. | -22.3 | 51 | ..... | ..... | + 0.9 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 4. | -18.8 | 13 | -20.0 | 4 | -16.9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 5. | -16.0 | 10 | -54.2 | 9 | -23.5 | 9 | -78.8 | 9 | -60.2 | 5 |
| No. 6. | -24.3 | 11 | -39.4 | 11 | -30.8 | 11 | -47.9 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 7. | -26.4 | 21 | -19.5 | 10 | ..... | ..... | -37.7 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 10. | -17.3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | -38.9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | -55.9 | 4 |
| No. 11. | -43.0 | 3 | -60.0 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 12. | -19.6 | 29 | -27.8 | 13 | -17.9 | 22 | -40.0 | 15 | -37.5 | 18 |

| District. | Drugs. | | Stationery. | | Farm implements. | | Auto tires. | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. | Per cent. | Number of firms. |
| No. 4. | -17.0 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 10. | -8.2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. 11. | -9.0 | 4 | ..... | ..... | -71.0 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 12. | +2.9 | 9 | +13.0 | 15 | ..... | ..... | -5.8 | 15 |

PRODUCTION OF KNIT GOODS.

Owing to unforeseen delay it is necessary to defer publication of the January statistics of knit goods until the March issue of the BULLETIN.

FINISHED COTTON FABRICS.

Reports received from 34 of the 58 members belonging to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics show a total number of finished yards billed during the month at 39,594,000, as compared with 40,734,000 the preceding month. The total average percentage of capacity operated was 29 per cent during the month of December, as compared with 25 per cent during the preceding month. Total

grey yardage of finishing orders received amounted to 32,882,000 yards in December, as compared with 28,971,000 yards in November. The total average work ahead at the end of the month increased somewhat, and the average for all districts was 4.2 days, as compared with 3.9 days in the month of November. District No. 1, however, reported only 2.9 days of work, as compared with 2.5 days for the preceding month.

Production and shipments of finished cotton fabrics.

| | November, 1920. | | | | December, 1920. | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | White goods. | Dyed goods. | Printed goods. | Total. | White goods. | Dyed goods. | Printed goods. | Total. |
| Total finished yards billed during month: | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | 5,326,612 | 6,915,463 | 4,104,044 | 17,660,068 | 5,322,818 | 7,660,855 | 4,587,901 | 18,926,886 |
| 2..... | 4,906,934 | 1,002,936 | 2,885,407 | 11,248,069 | 4,244,452 | 541,777 | 2,007,457 | 9,136,678 |
| 3..... | 3,623,192 | 2,662,713 | 6,632,263 | 6,632,263 | 3,672,383 | 3,430,103 | 7,526,931 | 7,526,931 |
| 5..... | 3,461,194 | 24,028 | 3,485,222 | 3,485,222 | 2,571,262 | 46,526 | 2,617,788 | 2,617,788 |
| 6..... | 28,041 | 344,978 | 373,019 | 373,019 | 39,430 | 292,833 | 332,263 | 332,263 |
| 8..... | | | 1,335,530 | 1,335,530 | | | 1,054,102 | 1,054,102 |
| Total..... | 17,345,973 | 10,950,168 | 6,989,451 | 40,734,171 | 15,850,345 | 11,972,094 | 6,595,358 | 39,594,648 |
| Total finishing charges billed during month: | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | \$114,998 | \$316,082 | \$236,209 | \$765,071 | \$128,208 | \$332,788 | \$269,634 | \$817,994 |
| 2..... | \$109,032 | \$34,561 | \$165,609 | \$375,723 | \$93,131 | \$25,847 | \$127,937 | \$316,943 |
| 3..... | \$135,680 | \$104,079 | \$248,429 | \$248,429 | \$159,356 | \$137,670 | \$308,401 | \$308,401 |
| 5..... | \$70,177 | \$158 | \$70,335 | \$70,335 | \$50,757 | \$321 | \$51,078 | \$51,078 |
| 6..... | \$611 | \$14,648 | \$15,259 | \$15,259 | \$820 | \$12,408 | \$13,228 | \$13,228 |
| 8..... | | | \$24,099 | \$24,099 | | | \$13,438 | \$13,438 |
| Total..... | \$430,498 | \$469,528 | \$401,818 | \$1,498,916 | \$432,272 | \$509,034 | \$397,571 | \$1,521,082 |
| Total average per cent of capacity operated: | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | 25 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 29 | 26 | 20 | 24 |
| 2..... | 31 | 11 | 34 | 21 | 46 | 10 | 22 | 26 |
| 3..... | 56 | 24 | 38 | 38 | 64 | 29 | 44 | 44 |
| 5..... | 47 | | 47 | 47 | 50 | | 50 | 50 |
| 6..... | | | 17 | 17 | | | 27 | 27 |
| 8..... | | | 51 | 51 | | | 42 | 42 |
| Average for all districts..... | 35 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 41 | 24 | 21 | 29 |
| Total gray yardage of finishing orders received: | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | 4,156,235 | 4,459,175 | 2,635,166 | 12,202,334 | 5,402,154 | 7,685,972 | 3,128,696 | 16,970,812 |
| 2..... | 2,470,071 | 493,028 | 424,040 | 4,351,709 | 3,687,653 | 657,929 | 525,622 | 7,325,043 |
| 3..... | 4,307,447 | 2,533,755 | 7,170,320 | 7,170,320 | 1,930,016 | 1,941,375 | 4,245,522 | 4,245,522 |
| 5..... | 2,566,009 | 44,182 | 2,610,191 | 2,610,191 | 3,209,979 | 44,120 | 3,254,099 | 3,254,099 |
| 6..... | 39,461 | 314,807 | 354,268 | 354,268 | 19,806 | 221,733 | 241,539 | 241,539 |
| 8..... | | | 2,282,315 | 2,282,315 | | | 845,163 | 845,163 |
| Total..... | 13,539,223 | 7,844,947 | 3,059,206 | 28,971,137 | 14,249,608 | 10,551,129 | 3,654,318 | 32,882,178 |
| Number of cases of finished goods shipped to customers (case equals approximately 3,000 yards): | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | 1,977 | 2,007 | 1,150 | 9,133 | 2,412 | 2,060 | 1,365 | 10,740 |
| 2..... | 2,287 | 25 | 3,930 | 3,930 | 3,313 | 254 | 5,222 | 5,222 |
| 3..... | 1,548 | 1,019 | 2,790 | 2,790 | 2,163 | 1,705 | 4,009 | 4,009 |
| 5..... | 1,487 | | 2,237 | 2,237 | 679 | | 1,474 | 1,474 |
| 6..... | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | | | | 73 | | | | 368 |
| Total..... | 7,299 | 3,051 | 1,150 | 18,163 | 8,567 | 4,019 | 1,365 | 21,813 |
| Number of cases of finished goods held in storage at end of month: | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | 4,771 | 4,675 | 3,911 | 23,971 | 4,838 | 4,378 | 3,662 | 22,360 |
| 2..... | 4,030 | 19 | 9,926 | 9,926 | 4,102 | 32 | 10,402 | 10,402 |
| 3..... | 367 | 372 | 5,790 | 5,790 | 383 | 338 | 5,831 | 5,831 |
| 5..... | 990 | | 2,614 | 2,614 | 1,483 | | 3,028 | 3,028 |
| 6..... | | | | | | | | |
| 8..... | | | | 1,415 | | | | 1,579 |
| Total..... | 10,158 | 5,066 | 3,911 | 43,716 | 10,806 | 4,748 | 3,662 | 44,200 |
| Total average work ahead at end of month (expressed in days): | | | | | | | | |
| District 1..... | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| 2..... | 13.2 | .8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| 3..... | 7.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| 5..... | 11.8 | | 11.8 | 11.8 | 13.0 | | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| 6..... | | | 2.8 | 2.8 | | | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 8..... | | | 7.6 | 7.6 | | | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Average for all districts..... | 7.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.2 |

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS FOR 1920.

Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the calendar year 1920 were \$181,297,338, compared with \$102,380,583 for the calendar year 1919, while total current expenses were \$29,889,307, compared with \$20,341,798 for the preceding year. Current expenses for the year under review include besides \$23,130,901 of expenses of operation proper, \$3,951,692, the cost, including shipping charges and other expenses incident to the issue and retirement of Federal Reserve notes and bank notes, \$1,055,336 taxes on Federal Reserve Bank note circulation, \$1,599,656 the cost of furniture and equipment acquired during the year, and \$151,722 miscellaneous expenses on account of bank premises.

Total current expenses above shown are exclusive of expenses of the fiscal agency department of the Federal Reserve Banks. These expenses are treated separately, being reimbursable by the Treasury. In 1920 they totaled \$6,215,356, as against \$16,626,016 for the preceding year. There was also due to the Federal Reserve Banks from the Treasury on January 1, 1920, a total of \$3,587,167 expended by the banks prior to that date. Reimbursements actually received from the Government during the year totaled \$8,863,214, leaving thus a reimbursable balance at the end of the year of \$939,309.

Current net earnings of the banks, i. e., the excess of earnings over current expenses, totaled \$151,408,031, compared with \$82,038,785 for 1919. Calculated on an average paid-in capital for the year of \$94,234,000, the net earnings for 1920 constitute 160.7 per cent, compared with 98.2 per cent on the average paid-in capital in 1919. If net earnings are related to the average of paid-in capital and reserve balances combined, i. e., to the total amount contributed by the member banks, or \$1,924,833,000, the rate of current net earnings works out at 7.9 per cent for the system as a whole, a high rate of about 11 per cent for the Federal Reserve Banks being shown for Atlanta, a yearly rate of 7.2 per cent for the New York bank, and a low rate of 5.6 per

cent for the Dallas bank, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

| | Average paid-in capital (in thousands of dollars). | Average reserve balance (in thousands of dollars). | Average capital and reserve balance combined (in thousands of dollars). | Ratio of current net earnings to— | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Average paid-in capital (per cent). | Average paid-in capital and reserve balance combined (per cent). |
| Boston..... | 7,454 | 117,856 | 125,310 | 137.3 | 8.2 |
| New York..... | 24,618 | 722,977 | 747,595 | 217.4 | 7.2 |
| Philadelphia..... | 8,278 | 104,496 | 112,764 | 116.8 | 8.6 |
| Cleveland..... | 10,070 | 141,992 | 152,062 | 119.0 | 7.9 |
| Richmond..... | 4,884 | 59,087 | 63,971 | 110.3 | 8.4 |
| Atlanta..... | 3,759 | 51,779 | 55,538 | 162.0 | 11.0 |
| Chicago..... | 13,213 | 260,336 | 273,549 | 195.6 | 9.4 |
| St. Louis..... | 4,229 | 65,914 | 70,143 | 124.3 | 7.5 |
| Minneapolis..... | 3,265 | 48,554 | 51,819 | 131.5 | 8.3 |
| Kansas City..... | 4,295 | 83,319 | 87,614 | 129.3 | 6.3 |
| Dallas..... | 3,757 | 56,432 | 60,189 | 89.3 | 5.6 |
| San Francisco.... | 6,412 | 117,867 | 124,279 | 159.1 | 8.2 |
| Total..... | 94,234 | 1,830,599 | 1,924,833 | 160.7 | 7.9 |

Additions to current net earnings, \$873,382, include an item of \$523,277, representing the amounts deducted at the close of 1919 and on June 30, 1920, from current net earnings to defray expenses of the Federal Reserve Board, and \$350,105, representing special reserves previously deducted from current earnings and various miscellaneous items, such as difference accounts and amounts carried directly to profit and loss during the past year. Deductions from current net earnings totaled \$2,986,639 and comprise the following items: Depreciation charges of \$1,914,484 on bank premises, additional reserves against depreciation of United States bonds, \$278,626, reserves to cover contingencies and future depreciation, and sundry losses, \$793,529, making the total net deductions from current net earnings \$2,113,257. This leaves net earnings available for dividends, surplus, and franchise taxes of \$149,294,774.

Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent paid by the Federal Reserve Banks during the year amounted to \$5,654,018. Under amended section 7 of the Federal Reserve Act, all net earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks after deduction of 6 per cent cumulative dividends must be paid into a surplus fund, until this fund shall have reached 100 per cent of the total subscribed capital, and thereafter 10 per

cent of such net earnings is to be carried to surplus (so-called super-surplus), while the remainder is to go as a franchise tax to the Government. In accordance with this provision, the Federal Reserve Banks carried \$76,168,287 to normal surplus and in addition nine banks whose normal surplus accounts had reached 100 per cent of the banks' subscribed capital carried \$6,747,727 to super-surplus account. At the opening of 1921 the total surplus of the Federal Reserve Banks, after the setting aside of \$1,000,000 by the New York bank as a general reserve, stands at \$202,036,367, or 101.2 per cent of the banks' total subscribed capital. For the several Reserve Banks, the ratios of total surplus to subscribed capital show the following percentages:

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Boston..... | 101.8 | St. Louis..... | 95.6 |
| New York..... | 107.0 | Minneapolis..... | 100.8 |
| Philadelphia..... | 100.2 | Kansas City..... | 102.8 |
| Cleveland..... | 94.9 | Dallas..... | 73.6 |
| Richmond..... | 100.2 | San Francisco..... | 102.5 |
| Atlanta..... | 102.9 | | |
| Chicago..... | 104.2 | System..... | 101.2 |

Of the total earnings of the banks about 82.2 per cent, as against 78.9 per cent in 1919, came from discounts. Bills purchased in open market contributed 12.1 per cent of the total yearly earnings, compared with 13.7 in 1919. United States securities, largely Treasury certificates, yielded 3.9 per cent, as against 5.6 per cent the year before; penalties and interest on deficient reserves produced (net) about 0.9 per cent of the total earnings, compared with 0.7 per cent in 1919; while the balance of the

earnings is made up of net earnings on transfers, profits from silver shipments, sales of foreign coin, collection charges, and sundry minor profits.

Of the total expenses of operations of the banks proper, exclusive of their fiscal agency departments, \$12,229,403, or 53 per cent, as against 46 per cent in 1919, went as compensation to the clerical staff, while \$1,872,963, or 8 per cent, as against 9 per cent in 1919, represents amount of salaries paid to bank officers. Compensation of special officers, watchmen, and extra help, overtime pay, and supper money account for \$1,281,169, or 5.5 per cent of total expenses of operation, as against 9 per cent the year before; printing and stationery account for \$1,432,856, or 6.2 per cent, as against 5.5 per cent in 1919; postage and expressage for \$1,028,030, or 4.4 per cent (about 6 per cent in 1919). Assessments of the banks for the support of the Federal Reserve Board totaled \$709,525, or over 3 per cent of the bank's operating expenses, compared with about 4 per cent in 1919. Rent paid by the banks during the past year aggregated \$785,600, compared with \$613,988 in 1919, all the banks reporting substantial increases of this item for the year under review.

Monthly earnings were highest for October, when the largest average holdings of discounted paper are shown, and lowest during January, which saw the adoption of the higher discount rates. Higher operating expenses for March, June, September, and December are due largely to quarterly bonuses paid to the clerical staff.

Earnings and expenses of each Federal Reserve Bank during 1920.

EARNINGS.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleveland. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Discounted bills..... | \$10,031,301 | \$49,839,183 | \$10,420,161 | \$10,570,827 | \$5,920,893 | \$6,688,342 | \$25,726,750 | \$6,382,357 | \$4,734,259 | \$6,441,476 | \$4,044,612 | \$8,259,664 | \$149,059,825 |
| Purchased bills..... | 1,613,012 | 8,323,050 | 574,074 | 3,064,409 | 477,557 | 337,991 | 2,989,035 | 273,425 | 191,862 | 211,975 | 73,212 | 3,890,556 | 22,020,158 |
| United States securities..... | 554,172 | 1,975,649 | 742,235 | 602,939 | 276,991 | 320,451 | 995,377 | 391,611 | 181,990 | 505,539 | 270,874 | 322,787 | 7,140,615 |
| Transfers, net earnings..... | | | | 99,391 | | | 374,000 | | 77,245 | 11,750 | 350,969 | 87,707 | 987,562 |
| Deficient reserve penalties (includ- ing interest)..... | 41,783 | 141,664 | 69,150 | 102,804 | 216,559 | 102,846 | 174,470 | 104,164 | 92,744 | 238,425 | 158,569 | 130,157 | 1,573,335 |
| Sundry profits..... | 32,985 | 245,775 | 42,931 | 18,249 | 11,270 | 26,801 | 43,586 | 28,560 | 29,281 | 14,322 | 6,286 | 15,797 | 515,843 |
| Total earnings..... | 12,273,253 | 60,525,321 | 11,848,551 | 14,458,619 | 6,903,270 | 7,476,431 | 30,303,218 | 7,180,117 | 5,307,381 | 7,409,987 | 4,904,522 | 12,706,668 | 181,297,338 |

¹ Debit.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Expenses of operation: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assessments, account expenses of Federal Reserve Board..... | \$52,584 | \$221,888 | \$56,804 | \$63,246 | \$34,555 | \$27,882 | \$101,568 | \$26,618 | \$22,520 | \$34,221 | \$21,695 | \$45,964 | \$709,525 |
| Federal Advisory Council (fees and traveling expenses)..... | 408 | 1,200 | 378 | 1,047 | 546 | 1,092 | 1,046 | 1,200 | 893 | 330 | 400 | 1,417 | 9,957 |
| Governors' conferences (includ- ing traveling expenses)..... | 315 | 270 | 272 | 237 | 401 | 504 | 474 | 277 | 452 | 626 | 651 | 1,272 | 5,751 |
| Federal Reserve Agents' confer- ences (including traveling ex- penses)..... | 400 | 680 | 64 | 100 | 125 | 175 | 559 | 282 | 27 | 121 | 64 | 1,683 | 4,280 |
| Salaries— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank officers..... | 116,600 | 383,760 | 123,338 | 143,171 | 105,945 | 156,996 | 216,541 | 126,916 | 77,637 | 116,274 | 117,768 | 188,017 | 1,872,963 |
| Clerical staff..... | 781,904 | 3,479,270 | 799,385 | 872,339 | 617,525 | 433,196 | 1,672,550 | 747,312 | 363,724 | 794,286 | 649,100 | 1,018,812 | 12,229,403 |
| Special officers and watch- men..... | 20,988 | 166,449 | 70,921 | 35,149 | 15,066 | 15,631 | 94,494 | 22,984 | 10,766 | 25,275 | 20,177 | 33,150 | 531,050 |
| All other..... | 7,207 | 199,213 | 80,412 | 112,492 | 34,749 | 24,502 | 123,324 | 30,693 | 23,686 | 35,694 | 39,456 | 38,691 | 750,119 |
| Life insurance premiums (em- ployees' group insurance)..... | 480 | 19,296 | 7,391 | 6,267 | 4,008 | 2,576 | 7,712 | 6,984 | 3,661 | 8,043 | 6,395 | 9,789 | 82,602 |
| Directors' fees, per diem allow- ance, and traveling expenses..... | 9,529 | 32,175 | 6,569 | 6,702 | 6,318 | 17,427 | 9,591 | 11,849 | 6,705 | 19,532 | 6,530 | 11,099 | 144,026 |
| Officers' and clerks' traveling expenses..... | 9,046 | 23,151 | 9,885 | 15,046 | 26,248 | 15,495 | 39,667 | 25,525 | 15,227 | 28,085 | 30,851 | 32,193 | 270,419 |
| Legal fees..... | 3,723 | 9,324 | 2,530 | 2,000 | 1,070 | 8,068 | 7,500 | 1,505 | 3,100 | 2,622 | 2,622 | 4,545 | 48,530 |
| Rent..... | 63,844 | 301,797 | 18,020 | 78,717 | 10,139 | 19,433 | 145,751 | 48,746 | 21,760 | 41,326 | 14,904 | 21,163 | 785,600 |
| Taxes and fire insurance..... | 1,180 | 3,328 | 20,063 | 3,183 | 9,699 | 10,774 | 4,535 | 3,220 | 1,186 | 4,217 | 3,476 | 8,222 | 73,083 |
| Telephone..... | 12,292 | 32,934 | 15,492 | 8,503 | 3,415 | 3,589 | 19,283 | 6,629 | 2,832 | 5,627 | 3,938 | 10,415 | 124,949 |
| Telegraph..... | 10,314 | 49,045 | 10,565 | 27,153 | 27,604 | 50,746 | 63,875 | 44,800 | 13,780 | 37,310 | 56,900 | 70,615 | 462,707 |
| Postage..... | 66,915 | 114,779 | 56,721 | 76,212 | 63,415 | 57,541 | 117,389 | 80,219 | 69,406 | 115,506 | 65,507 | 67,341 | 950,951 |
| Expressage..... | 951 | 3,956 | 437 | 1,521 | 948 | 1,466 | 8,381 | 1,319 | 11,938 | 2,144 | 36,365 | 7,653 | 77,079 |
| Insurance and premiums on fidelity bonds..... | 23,007 | 26,283 | 37,213 | 31,710 | 11,724 | 13,744 | 37,898 | 20,123 | 18,592 | 21,164 | 24,672 | 26,408 | 292,538 |
| Light, heat, and power..... | 14,443 | 3,077 | 22,651 | 5,376 | 7,460 | 6,095 | 18,199 | 7,139 | ..... | 5,720 | 6,896 | 9,246 | 106,302 |
| Printing and stationery..... | 63,667 | 270,383 | 113,644 | 120,652 | 84,345 | 80,240 | 219,420 | 76,743 | 62,488 | 94,787 | 67,998 | 178,489 | 1,432,856 |
| Repairs and alterations..... | 288 | 55,623 | 26,988 | 38,149 | 12,395 | 9,340 | 136,292 | 38,159 | 22,523 | 18,147 | 13,797 | 70,296 | 441,997 |
| Currency shipments to and from member and nonmem- ber banks and between Fed- eral Reserve Banks and their branches..... | 93,127 | 111,522 | 81,370 | 48,710 | 28,432 | 42,609 | 87,623 | 27,143 | 11,392 | 32,447 | 30,863 | 37,921 | 633,159 |
| Currency shipments (other than Federal Reserve and Federal Reserve bank notes) to and from Washington or subtreas- uries..... | 26,898 | 87,956 | 20,982 | 27,418 | 14,674 | 13,478 | 27,144 | 30,540 | 9,420 | 24,979 | 12,123 | 17,190 | 312,802 |
| All other..... | 65,609 | 184,865 | 38,072 | 67,891 | 23,688 | 34,010 | 100,685 | 32,390 | 25,288 | 45,712 | 78,080 | 81,963 | 778,253 |
| Total expenses of operation... | 1,445,719 | 5,782,204 | 1,620,167 | 1,792,991 | 1,144,494 | 1,046,609 | 3,261,501 | 1,419,315 | 799,008 | 1,514,116 | 1,311,228 | 1,968,554 | 23,130,901 |

Earnings and expenses of each Federal Reserve Bank during 1920—Continued.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleveland. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|
| Federal Reserve currency (original cost, including shipping charges)..... | 345,151 | 648,392 | 292,540 | 334,679 | 170,101 | 126,009 | 550,291 | 238,051 | 62,627 | 97,477 | 86,514 | 219,398 | 3,171,230 |
| Miscellaneous charges account note issues..... | 112,162 | 159,767 | 77,508 | 63,519 | 45,749 | 72,808 | 102,672 | 32,988 | 15,959 | 33,905 | 22,825 | 40,600 | 780,462 |
| Taxes on Federal Reserve bank note circulation..... | 82,000 | 207,401 | 110,904 | 93,322 | 52,605 | 63,958 | 174,252 | 58,000 | 36,792 | 83,422 | 46,397 | 46,283 | 1,055,336 |
| Furniture and equipment..... | 24,585 | 201,491 | 75,065 | 141,008 | 103,126 | 76,057 | 289,064 | 176,102 | 100,817 | 126,707 | 82,883 | 202,751 | 1,599,656 |
| Bank premises..... | 28,673 | ..... | 90 | 45,166 | ..... | ..... | 75,460 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 151,722 |
| Total current expenses..... | 2,038,290 | 6,999,255 | 2,176,274 | 2,470,685 | 1,516,075 | 1,385,441 | 4,453,240 | 1,924,456 | 1,015,198 | 1,857,960 | 1,549,847 | 2,502,586 | 29,889,307 |
| Current net earnings..... | 10,234,963 | 53,526,066 | 9,672,277 | 11,987,934 | 5,387,195 | 6,090,990 | 25,849,978 | 5,255,661 | 4,292,183 | 5,552,027 | 3,354,675 | 10,204,082 | 151,408,031 |

Profit and loss account of each Federal Reserve Bank for 1920.

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleveland. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Earnings..... | \$12,273,253 | \$60,525,321 | 11,848,551 | \$14,458,619 | \$6,903,270 | \$7,476,431 | \$30,303,218 | \$7,180,117 | \$5,307,381 | \$7,409,987 | \$4,904,522 | \$12,706,668 | \$181,297,338 |
| Current expenses..... | 2,038,290 | 6,999,255 | 2,176,274 | 2,470,685 | 1,516,075 | 1,385,441 | 4,453,240 | 1,924,456 | 1,015,198 | 1,857,960 | 1,549,847 | 2,502,586 | 29,889,307 |
| Current net earnings..... | 10,234,963 | 53,526,066 | 9,672,277 | 11,987,934 | 5,387,195 | 6,090,990 | 25,849,978 | 5,255,661 | 4,292,183 | 5,552,027 | 3,354,675 | 10,204,082 | 151,408,031 |
| Additions to current net earnings on account of— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amounts previously deducted from current net earnings for— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assessment account expenses of Federal Reserve Board..... | 38,666 | 168,682 | 41,828 | 63,246 | 25,531 | 20,302 | 66,764 | 19,520 | 16,607 | ..... | 16,167 | 45,964 | 523,277 |
| Special reserves..... | ..... | 200,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200,000 |
| All other..... | 29,248 | 6,050 | 104,366 | 522 | 5,859 | 17 | 2,543 | ..... | ..... | 1,040 | 43 | 417 | 150,105 |
| Total additions..... | 67,914 | 374,732 | 146,194 | 63,768 | 31,390 | 20,319 | 69,307 | 19,520 | 16,607 | 1,040 | 16,210 | 46,381 | 873,382 |
| Deductions from current net earnings on account of— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bank premises..... | ..... | 285,677 | 646,620 | 129,551 | 170,000 | 87,267 | 29,062 | 365,000 | 77,737 | ..... | ..... | 123,570 | 1,914,484 |
| Assessment, account expenses of Federal Reserve Board..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,658 | 66,558 |
| Reserve for depreciation—United States bonds..... | 28,162 | 25,299 | 105,396 | 48,220 | 5,865 | 9,506 | 9,984 | 34,615 | ..... | 11,579 | ..... | ..... | 278,626 |
| Special reserves..... | 37 | 456,165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000 | ..... | 130,963 | ..... | 687,165 |
| All other..... | 2,114 | 5,527 | 1,339 | ..... | 4,214 | 4,212 | 4,490 | ..... | ..... | 807 | 11,691 | 5,412 | 39,806 |
| Total deductions..... | 30,313 | 772,668 | 753,355 | 231,671 | 180,079 | 100,985 | 43,536 | 399,615 | 177,737 | 12,386 | 142,654 | 141,640 | 2,986,639 |
| Net deductions from current net earnings..... | 137,601 | 397,936 | 607,161 | 167,903 | 148,689 | 80,666 | 125,771 | 380,095 | 161,130 | 11,346 | 126,444 | 95,259 | 2,113,257 |
| Net earnings available for dividends, surplus and franchise tax Dec. 31, 1920..... | 10,272,564 | 53,128,130 | 9,065,116 | 11,820,031 | 5,238,506 | 6,010,324 | 25,875,749 | 4,875,566 | 4,131,053 | 5,540,681 | 3,228,231 | 10,108,823 | 149,294,774 |
| Dividends paid..... | 447,266 | 1,477,096 | 496,679 | 604,194 | 293,052 | 225,571 | 792,769 | 253,711 | 195,871 | 257,672 | 225,424 | 384,713 | 5,654,018 |
| Transferred to surplus fund..... | 7,351,799 | 12,332,523 | 8,204,775 | 11,215,837 | 4,740,869 | 3,648,465 | 14,688,500 | 4,621,855 | 3,410,948 | 3,042,781 | 3,002,807 | 6,654,855 | 82,916,014 |
| Franchise tax paid United States Government..... | 2,473,499 | 39,318,511 | 363,662 | ..... | 204,585 | 2,136,288 | 10,394,480 | ..... | 524,234 | 2,240,228 | ..... | 3,069,255 | 60,724,742 |

¹ Net additions.

² Includes \$1,000,000 deducted from super-surplus account and credited to general reserve account after closing of books Dec. 31, 1920.

Fiscal agency department expenses of each Federal Reserve Bank, amounts reimbursed by the Treasury Department, and balances reimbursable at the end of 1920.

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadel- phia. | Cleveland. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|---|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total expenses during 1920..... | \$447,243 | \$1,516,455 | \$374,163 | \$465,662 | \$345,541 | \$233,985 | \$1,005,377 | \$318,396 | \$251,719 | \$472,737 | \$239,029 | \$545,049 | \$6,215,356 |
| Amounts reimbursable Jan. 1, 1920..... | 185,777 | 977,835 | 117,817 | 330,386 | 252,823 | 121,787 | 532,481 | 106,457 | 129,285 | 407,176 | 213,594 | 211,749 | 3,587,167 |
| Total..... | 633,020 | 2,494,290 | 491,980 | 796,048 | 598,364 | 355,772 | 1,537,858 | 424,853 | 381,004 | 879,913 | 452,623 | 756,798 | 9,802,523 |
| Reimbursements received during 1920..... | 546,031 | 2,269,643 | 454,125 | 714,028 | 574,476 | 315,852 | 1,453,615 | 354,436 | 326,697 | 767,880 | 428,965 | 657,466 | 8,863,214 |
| Balance reimbursable Jan. 1, 1921..... | 86,989 | 224,647 | 37,855 | 82,020 | 23,888 | 39,920 | 84,243 | 70,417 | 54,307 | 112,033 | 23,658 | 99,332 | 939,309 |

Earnings and operating expenses of each Federal Reserve Bank, by months, during 1920.

EARNINGS.

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadel- phia. | Cleveland. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|
| January..... | \$783,325 | \$3,999,006 | \$894,031 | \$912,535 | \$493,729 | \$463,201 | \$1,607,501 | \$465,699 | \$339,915 | \$515,580 | \$314,948 | \$879,706 | \$11,670,166 |
| February..... | 885,683 | 4,266,985 | 932,022 | 1,003,626 | 503,739 | 496,878 | 1,804,334 | 495,848 | 320,334 | 489,680 | 296,338 | 883,027 | 12,378,494 |
| March..... | 963,600 | 4,791,127 | 1,031,375 | 1,151,285 | 576,205 | 582,599 | 2,251,441 | 586,861 | 352,255 | 569,608 | 349,842 | 928,564 | 14,134,762 |
| April..... | 907,418 | 4,433,053 | 1,007,745 | 1,126,698 | 535,380 | 553,332 | 2,381,120 | 572,925 | 387,158 | 595,980 | 378,544 | 1,042,771 | 13,922,124 |
| May..... | 922,195 | 4,858,822 | 1,060,427 | 1,151,006 | 555,193 | 629,890 | 2,480,203 | 608,925 | 421,323 | 639,643 | 401,237 | 1,112,401 | 14,841,265 |
| June..... | 1,028,665 | 4,986,885 | 1,010,555 | 1,084,439 | 555,272 | 608,773 | 2,527,330 | 555,500 | 433,187 | 616,775 | 438,140 | 988,020 | 14,831,541 |
| July..... | 1,053,302 | 5,395,165 | 995,902 | 1,190,454 | 594,708 | 631,650 | 2,801,369 | 631,356 | 495,252 | 669,000 | 446,614 | 1,049,521 | 15,954,292 |
| August..... | 1,073,137 | 5,487,127 | 969,708 | 1,261,308 | 604,395 | 667,682 | 2,764,758 | 632,905 | 503,594 | 617,789 | 424,148 | 1,114,482 | 16,111,031 |
| September..... | 1,165,941 | 5,229,777 | 981,135 | 1,405,485 | 597,947 | 612,371 | 2,809,951 | 592,184 | 508,294 | 627,260 | 438,242 | 1,181,400 | 16,149,987 |
| October..... | 1,206,112 | 5,777,295 | 1,022,430 | 1,504,844 | 621,413 | 704,135 | 3,015,377 | 635,673 | 534,967 | 694,725 | 488,193 | 1,201,564 | 17,406,388 |
| November..... | 1,134,228 | 5,567,154 | 989,069 | 1,363,652 | 625,924 | 771,583 | 2,851,031 | 713,188 | 495,351 | 675,344 | 479,819 | 1,125,294 | 16,791,637 |
| December..... | 1,151,647 | 5,732,025 | 954,152 | 1,303,287 | 639,365 | 764,337 | 3,009,143 | 689,053 | 515,751 | 698,605 | 448,457 | 1,199,828 | 17,105,651 |
| Total..... | 12,273,253 | 60,525,321 | 11,848,551 | 14,458,619 | 6,903,270 | 7,476,431 | 30,303,218 | 7,150,117 | 5,307,381 | 7,409,987 | 4,904,522 | 12,706,668 | 181,297,338 |

OPERATING EXPENSES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| January..... | \$106,801 | \$413,039 | \$106,501 | \$98,847 | \$60,351 | \$66,506 | \$219,718 | \$85,122 | \$43,399 | \$89,031 | \$90,803 | \$109,751 | \$1,489,869 |
| February..... | 99,261 | 394,795 | 121,034 | 112,047 | 62,044 | 74,799 | 218,823 | 92,181 | 49,328 | 97,146 | 95,600 | 105,036 | 1,522,094 |
| March..... | 114,340 | 598,167 | 128,326 | 156,118 | 81,269 | 85,249 | 298,814 | 100,384 | 49,517 | 123,081 | 99,424 | 147,211 | 1,981,900 |
| April..... | 106,454 | 425,657 | 110,721 | 113,957 | 74,760 | 72,695 | 237,872 | 95,210 | 51,369 | 107,071 | 96,000 | 130,800 | 1,622,566 |
| May..... | 105,118 | 423,353 | 132,258 | 137,002 | 70,814 | 73,518 | 247,694 | 101,694 | 49,943 | 107,788 | 91,415 | 131,172 | 1,671,769 |
| June..... | 151,925 | 604,099 | 192,735 | 169,423 | 139,915 | 131,179 | 332,928 | 109,126 | 91,144 | 116,277 | 139,746 | 248,225 | 2,426,722 |
| July..... | 133,110 | 415,407 | 119,154 | 132,589 | 86,306 | 71,946 | 238,549 | 111,641 | 61,081 | 104,008 | 99,303 | 143,041 | 1,716,135 |
| August..... | 96,389 | 410,180 | 119,339 | 144,779 | 88,367 | 80,592 | 257,560 | 120,040 | 61,079 | 149,054 | 100,820 | 150,320 | 1,778,519 |
| September..... | 107,314 | 576,943 | 121,754 | 187,362 | 87,311 | 77,291 | 323,674 | 123,299 | 70,292 | 110,739 | 128,004 | 169,206 | 2,083,189 |
| October..... | 101,680 | 432,819 | 123,130 | 150,454 | 92,682 | 75,189 | 236,336 | 134,070 | 67,085 | 118,977 | 106,832 | 162,340 | 1,801,594 |
| November..... | 115,277 | 449,025 | 133,440 | 162,747 | 105,378 | 91,737 | 266,618 | 119,750 | 74,820 | 129,128 | 119,656 | 181,972 | 1,949,548 |
| December..... | 208,050 | 638,720 | 211,775 | 227,666 | 195,297 | 145,908 | 382,915 | 226,798 | 129,946 | 261,816 | 143,625 | 314,480 | 3,086,996 |
| Total..... | 1,445,719 | 5,782,204 | 1,620,167 | 1,792,991 | 1,144,494 | 1,046,609 | 3,261,501 | 1,419,315 | 799,003 | 1,514,116 | 1,311,228 | 1,993,554 | 23,130,931 |

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.¹

Due to the general fall in prices of commodities, the question of the rights and liabilities of the various parties to commercial letters of credit has become a matter of vital interest. The following article contains preliminary results of a study undertaken to ascertain present conditions in the financing of foreign trade.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

In the financing of an importation there are several possible combinations of parties at interest. Although a shipment is made direct by the exporter in a foreign country to the importer in the United States, the seller does not usually rely upon the unsupported credit of the buyer abroad and generally requires a bank guaranty. The importer, therefore, calls upon his bank to lend its credit to the transaction, and thus the exporter is given the right to draw upon a banking institution instead of a commercial house. But even this added responsibility does not always satisfy the exporter, who may prefer funds in his own country, and, in this event, the American bank requests a correspondent foreign bank to notify the exporter that it will negotiate his drafts. He may, therefore, sell his bills of exchange either to the notifier or to his own local bank. Hence, a letter of credit may involve such different parties as the importer, credit issuer, notifier, negotiator, any indorser of the completed drafts, and lastly the exporter.

The legal relations between these parties are expressed in a number of documents, but in this discussion only the import and export letters of credit need be considered. The import letter of credit is the authorization addressed to the beneficiary in one country by the credit-issuing bank in another under which the former is given the right to draw drafts up to a specified sum and within a definite time, and the latter undertakes to honor the drafts when presented. The export letter of credit is the advice from a bank to the beneficiary that a credit has been opened in his favor by a foreign bank and that the notifying bank agrees to honor drafts drawn by the beneficiary.

Letters of credit may be classified also according to their terms and conditions. If a bank agrees to honor drafts drawn by the exporter only when accompanied by satisfactory bills of lading, consular and commercial invoices, the statement is called a documentary letter of credit. It is termed a clean or "open" credit if such stipulations are not mentioned.

A broad basis of classification of letters of credit rests on the right of the issuing bank

to rescind its engagement to honor drafts drawn by the beneficiary. If the credit-issuing bank reserves the right to withdraw from the undertaking, the document is styled a "revocable" letter of credit. The "irrevocable" letter of credit contains a definite engagement on the part of the issuing bank to honor drafts drawn by the beneficiary in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the letter. This engagement may not be canceled by the issuing bank prior to the expiration date without the consent of the beneficiary. The "irrevocable" letter of credit may be strengthened further by having the notifying bank in the same country as the exporter add its unqualified assurance that it will pay or accept the bills drawn by him even if the foreign bank should refuse to honor them. It is then called a "confirmed" export letter of credit. Expressing, therefore, both the definite undertaking of the issuer and also of the notifier, it is actually an "irrevocable-confirmed" letter of credit. Where the notifying bank does not add its guaranty, the credit is described as "unconfirmed," since the advising bank maintains that it is merely transmitting the information of the credit to the beneficiary without incurring liability for its continuance. Thus three classes of letters of credit may exist: (1) Irrevocable by the issuer and confirmed by the adviser; (2) irrevocable by the issuer but unconfirmed by the adviser; (3) revocable by the issuer and also unconfirmed by the adviser.²

This classification is a departure from the usual precept that the terms "confirmed" and "irrevocable" are synonymous as applied to commercial credits. However, while writings on this subject accept the twofold grouping of confirmed or irrevocable as against unconfirmed or revocable credits, actual banking practice operates on the classification given above.

(B) ANALYSIS OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES ARISING OUT OF COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.

American legal literature abounds with references to letters of credit. The decisions of Marshall and Story, opinions of New York justices, and the writings of eminent commentators all evidence the long use of the letter of credit. The definition and classification generally accepted by these authorities is summarized in a recent decision which reads as follows: "A letter requesting one person

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

² For definitions and classifications of letters of credit see (British Journal of the Institute of Bankers, vol. 35, p. 74, vol. 41, p. 55 (Feb., 1920), Thomson, Dictionary of Banking, p. 356; Trading with the Far East (Irving National Bank), p. 81; Handbook of Finance and Trade with South America (National City Bank), p. 7; Escher: Margraff, Spalding, "Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills," ch. 15; Whitaker, "Foreign Exchange," p. 131 et seq.

to make advances to a third person on the credit of the writer is a letter of credit. These letters are general or special. They are general if directed to the writer's correspondents generally. They are special, as in the case at bar, if they are addressed to some particular person."³

One recognizes in this description the familiar travelers' or tourists' letter of credit, and in the classification the usual circular and special forms. These documents play no part in the financing of foreign trade to-day and bear little resemblance to the "commercial" letters of credit, which are "letters giving credit but not requesting any third party to give credit." (Union Bank of Canada v. Cole (1877), 47 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, 100.) It is therefore doubtful whether the mass of legal opinion based on a different instrument of trade is of weight in deciding the perplexing issues surrounding the modern commercial letter of credit.

While American authorities have made but little reference to the commercial letters of credit, British writings on the subject are more voluminous. The Journal of the Institute of Bankers, Thomson's Dictionary of Banking, and banking texts all contain numerous references. Most valuable, however, are the court decisions which have been rendered within the last half century, when Great Britain was extending her trade all over the world. In the dearth of American opinions on commercial letters of credit, it seems desirable to review the leading British and colonial cases which have established the usage of foreign financing. These decisions will be cited so far as they elucidate the nature of the letter of credit and the relations between such parties as issuer and beneficiary, beneficiary and negotiator, negotiator and issuer, and, finally, issuer and importer.

In the case of *Orr & Barber v. Union Bank of Scotland* (1854), 24 Law Times, Old Series, 1 a letter of credit is not regarded as a negotiable instrument, but this view is qualified elsewhere, for the letter assumes the nature of a bill of exchange in section 32 of the stamp act of 1891, which requires that it be stamped. (See also *Waterston v. Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank* (1858), 20 Dun. (Ct. of Sess., 642, Scot.).

As the terms of the letter of credit are usually executed within the territories of two or more countries, and as the parties involved are generally of different nationalities, doubt may arise as to the jurisdiction in the event of litigation. It has been held that a letter of credit must be construed according to the laws of the place where it is issued. (*Sovereign Bank v. Bellhouse* (1911), Quebec Reports, 23, King's Bench, 413.) (See also the recent decision of

Court of Law, New South Wales, in *Standard Bank of Canada v. Wildey*.)

Continental law views a letter of credit as a document which evidences the existence "of money had and reserved and held for the use of the addressee." (See Hershey's exposition in the *Harvard Law Review*, November, 1918, p. 5.) This theory that the letter of credit is a definite acknowledgment by the issuing bank that it holds in a trust fund a fixed sum of money for the use of the beneficiary is frequently maintained by exporters. The issue is clearly met in the case of *Morgan v. Larivière* (1875), Law Reports, vol. 7, House of Lords, 423. During the war of 1870 Junius Spencer Morgan & Co., acting as financial agents of the French Government in London, addressed to contractors of munitions a letter of credit which read as follows:

We are instructed to advise you that a special credit of 40,000 pounds, equivalent to 1,000,000 francs, has been opened with us in your favor, and that it will be paid to you rateably, as the goods are delivered, upon receipt of certificates of acceptance issued by the French ambassador.

This letter, it was claimed, was "a declaration that they (Morgan & Co.) had control over a fund of a certain specified amount appropriated for a specified purpose," and the court was asked to administer it as a trust fund. The court, however, held a contrary view, and denied that a letter of credit in any way constituted an equitable assignment of funds or a trust in favor of the beneficiary.

This case also throws light upon the relations between the issuer of a credit and the beneficiary. The credit was granted in December, 1870, when the French forces were being hard pressed by the Prussians. Quick delivery of the munitions was therefore necessary. Herein the contractors failed, and in consequence they were informed by Morgan & Co. that "as the time has already expired within which the deliveries of the goods were to be made, and to pay for which this credit was opened, no further deliveries can be made under it, and we are not to make any further payment in virtue of it." This right of cancellation by the issuer was upheld by the court on the ground that the beneficiary had failed to comply with the conditions specified in the credit.

If, however, the addressee performs such conditions, the grantor may not cancel an irrevocable letter of credit. In the *Bank of Toronto v. Ansell*, 1875 (7 R. L. Q. B.), 262, the issuing bank claimed that it could withdraw the credit, since no consideration had been received from the beneficiary. This plea was, however, rejected by the court. Another Canadian case resulted in the following ruling:

* * * A person who induces a bank to give to him a letter of credit may by his subsequent conduct give the

³ *American Steel Co. v. Irving National Bank* (1920), 266 Fed., 41.

bank cause for canceling it, but not if the customer secured the letter of credit from the bank in favor of another person. In that event the customer can not oblige the bank to cancel it, for the contract is between the bank and some other person, not between the bank and its customer. A bank can not cancel a letter of credit if it has been transferred to a third party.⁴ (Cited in *American Steel Co. v. Irving National Bank*, *ibid.*)

The same principle had been established in an old Scottish case, *Graham v. Mahony* (Irish Law Reports (1st series), 385), which was decided against the bank on the ground that it had impaired the credit standing of the beneficiary by revoking the letter of credit.

Between the beneficiary and the bank which negotiates or buys his drafts a consideration of the relations between negotiator and issuer rests upon whether the letter of credit is clean or documentary. In *Agra & Masterman's Bank, ex parte Asiatic Banking Corporation* (1867) (36 Law Journal, Chancery, 222), the following clean, irrevocable import letter was issued:

You are hereby authorized to draw upon this bank (Agra & Masterman's Bank) at six months' sight to the extent of £15,000. Such drafts I undertake duly to honor on presentation. This credit will remain in force for 12 months from this date, and parties negotiating bills under it are requested to indorse particulars on the back hereof.

The beneficiary accordingly drew drafts and sold them to the Asiatic Banking Corporation, who thereupon noted the particulars on the back of the letter of credit. Meantime the Agra & Masterman's Bank was taken over by receivers, who refused to pay the drafts because of counter claims against the original drawers. The court analyzed the above letter thus:

The first part of the letter is the authority which is given to Dickson, Tatham & Co. (the drawers). The second part of the letter is evidently, in substance, addressed to the persons who were to negotiate the bills. It is plain that the letter was given by the bank with a view to its being shown to persons who were to negotiate the bills and to make the advances upon the faith of that letter; * * * that part of the letter was, in truth, addressed, though not in form, still in substance, to the persons by whom those bills were to be negotiated.

The decision therefore held that—

* * * upon the offer in this letter being accepted and acted upon by the Asiatic Banking Corporation, there was constituted a valid and binding contract against the Agra & Masterman's Bank in favor of the Asiatic Banking Corporation.⁵

The rights of the Asiatic Banking Corporation as negotiators were in no way affected by the claims of the Agra Bank against Tatham & Co., drawers.

This obligation of an issuer to honor drafts drawn under a clean letter of credit is ex-

⁴ *Sovereign Bank v. Bellhouse, ibid.*

⁵ This case is discussed at length by Sykes in the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers* (vol. 35, p. 134). Also cited in *Frey v. E. R. Sherburne Co. and the National City Bank of New York* (Supreme Court Appellate Division, Nov., 1920), 184 N. Y. Supp. 661).

tended by the decision in *Maitland v. Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China* (1869) (38 Law Journal, 363). The National Bank of Scotland had opened a credit on the guaranty of Maitland & Co., importers, in favor of Fletcher & Co., exporters. As it was a clean letter of credit, no mention was made of any documents or other conditions which had been specified in the sales contract between the sellers and buyers. In direct violation of this contract the exporters drew drafts and sold them to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, which then forwarded the bills to Glyn & Co., the London accepting agency of the Bank of Scotland. Thereupon Maitland & Co. sought to restrain Glyn & Co. from accepting the drafts on the ground that they were not drawn in compliance with the terms of the sales contract. The court, however, held that the negotiating bank was in no position to have knowledge of any special agreements between importer and exporter, since such conditions were not stated in the clean letter of credit, and therefore the drafts could not be dishonored. (See also *Oriental Banking Corporation v. Lippert & Co.* (1875), *Buchanan's Reports, South Africa*, p. 152.) In this decision bankers may find support for their contention that they are bound only by the terms of the letter of credit and not by the contracts made between the buyers and sellers of goods. (See *Frey & Son v. Sherburne Co. and National City Bank*, 184 N. Y. Supp., 661. Also, *American Steel Co. v. Irving National Bank*, 266 Fed., 41, which holds that a letter of credit is "a complete and independent contract.")

If, however, the letter of credit contains any of these conditions, they must be observed carefully by banks which negotiate drafts of exporters. The letter usually states that drafts must be drawn only against goods bought or shipped by the exporter, and generally on presentation of such documents as bills of lading, marine insurance policy, commercial invoice, consular invoice, or certificates attesting to the weight and quality of the merchandise. The British & American Exchange Banking Corporation issued a letter of credit which authorized the drawing of drafts against coffee to be shipped from Rio de Janeiro to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The actual shipping documents, however, showed that the coffee was shipped from Rio in a vessel "bound to St. Thomas for orders for either New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore." Although the letter stated that the bills of lading (except one to be forwarded to the exchange bank in New York and one retained by the captain of the vessel) were to be forwarded direct to the

London office of the banking corporation, which had granted the credit, only one bill of lading was sent, and thus the credit-issuing bank did not have full possession of the merchandise. Since the destination of the shipment was not as specified and as the bills of lading were incomplete in number, the court held that the conditions of the letter were unperformed. As the bank negotiating the drafts had not insisted upon compliance with the terms required, it possessed no cause of action against the credit-issuing bank. (*Brazilian & Portuguese Bank (Ltd.) v. British & American Exchange Banking Corporation*, 18 *Law Times*, p. 823.) In *Union Bank of Canada v. Cole* (47 *Law Journal*, *Queen's Bench*, p. 100) evidence showed that the bank had held the letter of credit as collateral for advances made to the beneficiary, and consequently possessed full notice of the conditions required by the issuer; therefore it had no right to negotiate the drafts when they were drawn in violation of these stipulations.

The same principle was applied in the case of *Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China v. Macfayden & Co.* (64 *Law Journal*, *Queen's Bench*, p. 367). The defendant issued a letter of credit which authorized the drawing of drafts "against produce bought and paid for" by the exporter. Without actually purchasing the commodities, he drew the drafts and sold them to the *Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China*. The bank then forwarded the drafts to *Macfayden & Co.*, which dishonored them. This rejection was sustained by the court, which expressed the following opinion:

This was not an open (clean) letter of credit intended to be shown to all the world, and if the banks are shown and act upon the letter, then they must act upon it, as the letter itself stated, in conformity with its terms and conditions. There is no contract whatever and no contractual relationship established between the bank and the defendant by this particular letter of credit.

Although in this case an additional obligation was placed upon the negotiating banker, his responsibility was lessened in another direction. As the drafts had been drawn by the exporter without the goods being actually bought, *Macfayden & Co.* sought to hold the negotiating bank responsible for the omission. This the court disallowed by stating that "the mere presentation of the bills by the plaintiffs (the negotiating bankers) to the defendants (the credit issuers) for acceptance did not amount to a warranty or representation by the plaintiffs that produce had been bought and paid for."

Not only is the banker who purchases the drafts thus absolved from any liability as to character of goods, but also he is free from any guaranty for validity of documents. Several

cases have been brought against banks for negotiating bills drawn against forged bills of lading, but the courts have uniformly held that the banker was responsible not for the genuineness of the bills of lading but merely for their formal regularity. (*Woods v. Thiedemann I. Hurlstone & Coltman*, 478; *Ulster Bank v. Synnot Irish Reports* 5, *Equity* 595.) This view was reaffirmed in the case of the *Guaranty Trust Co. of New York v. Hannay*, one of the hardest fought legal contests in recent years (87 *Law Journal*, *King's Bench*, 1223). The negotiating banker is also free from responsibility for the genuineness of any other documents besides the bill of lading. In shipping raw materials it is frequently the custom to insist upon a sworn statement from some disinterested party who attests that the cargo has been sampled and has met the standards prescribed in the letter of credit. A British banking house had issued a credit authorizing the drawing of drafts against a shipment of cobalt ore which was to contain not less than 5 per cent protoxide as evidenced in a certificate of analysis. The exporter, however, gave the negotiating bank a statement which was satisfactory on its face but really untrue, as the cobalt was not of the specified quality. In consequence the drafts were rejected by the issuers of the credit. The court, however, maintained that "the certificate on its face was regular and came within the meaning of the mandate, and there was no duty on the bank to see to the sampling. The bank was entitled to assume that the analyst had acted skillfully in making the analysis." (*Basse & Selve v. Bank of Australia* (1904), 90 *Law Times*, 618.)

While the negotiator is thus responsible to the issuer for observing the conditions of the credit, a similar obligation rests upon the issuer in his dealings with the importer. As described above, the relation between these two parties is expressed in an application addressed by the importer of the merchandise to the giver of the credit. In *Borthwick v. Bank of New Zealand* (1900) (17 *Times Law Reports*, 2) this contract read as follows:

I request that you will authorize your office at Dunedin to negotiate the drafts of the *New Zealand Cooperative & Agency Co. (Ltd.)* on me at 60 days' sight to the extent of 10,000 pounds at any time within two months from this date, and in consideration of you doing so, I hereby undertake to accept such drafts on presentation and to pay them in London at or before maturity. * * * The drafts are to be accompanied by shipping documents (i. e., bills of lading, invoice, and insurance policy) purporting to represent lamb * * * but you are not to be responsible in the event of any misrepresentation as to quantity, quality, or value thereof.

The *New Zealand Co.* shipped the goods and sold the drafts with documents to the local branch of the *Bank of New Zealand*. The

goods received injury on board ship, but the importer was unable to secure damages from the insurance company as such losses were not covered by the policy. Borthwick then brought suit against the bank on the contention that it was bound to receive an "all risks" insurance policy when it negotiated the drafts of the exporters. The court in giving judgment against the bank held that the contract described above—

stated the terms on which the defendants (the bankers) were to negotiate and the plaintiff (the importer) was to accept the drafts. When drafts were brought to the bank the first consideration would be whether the drafts were such as the plaintiff would accept, and therefore the representative of the bank ought to have examined the documents attached to see if they were such as were stipulated for by the plaintiff.

The letter of credit stated expressly that in certain circumstances the defendants were not to be liable. That was a clear indication that they were to have some sort of responsibility and in the opinion of the court their responsibility extended to everything not expressly excepted.

Such controversies over the observance of conditions can arise only from a documentary letter, for in the case of a clean credit the issuer enters into an unqualified agreement to accept bills, and if he refuses to meet them at maturity he is liable for damages on breach of contract to the party requesting the credit. (*Prehn v. Royal Bank of Liverpool* (1870) Law Reports, 5 Court of Exchequer, 92.)

From this review of British decisions on the commercial letter of credit the following principles may be deduced:

1. A letter of credit is not a negotiable instrument.
2. It does not create a trust fund in favor of the beneficiary.
3. An issuer of a letter of credit may not dishonor drafts presented by a negotiating bank under a clean irrevocable letter of credit if all the terms of the credit are fulfilled.
4. An issuer may dishonor bills drawn in violation of the conditions specified in a documentary letter of credit.
5. The negotiator is not liable for the genuineness either of goods or documents.
6. The issuer is responsible to the party requesting the credit for the observance of the conditions by the beneficiary.
7. The contract between the issuer and the beneficiary is entirely independent of the contract of sale between the buyer and seller, and the issuer can not, because of the seller's breach of the contract of sale, refuse to honor drafts which comply with the terms of the letter of credit.

RECENT AMERICAN CASES ON COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Three recent American cases, one decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, and two decided by New York courts, have gone far toward establishing as a part of the law of this country the principles laid down in the foregoing British decisions as to the respective rights and liabilities of parties to commercial letters of credit.

The case of *American Steel Co. v. Irving National Bank*, 266 Fed., 41 (C. C. A., 2d Circuit, Apr., 1920), holds that the beneficiary of an irrevocable letter of credit has an absolute right to have the drafts honored by the issuing bank when drawn in accordance with the terms of the letter, and that the issuing bank can not decline to honor drafts so drawn, even though requested to do so by its customer, because the contract of sale between that customer and the beneficiary has become impossible of performance. In that case the defendant national bank had issued an irrevocable letter of credit to the plaintiff steel company authorizing the plaintiff to draw at sight upon the national bank for account of the defendant MacDonnell Chow Corporation for \$43,000 covering the shipment of tin plate. The plaintiff steel company had contracted to sell the tin plate to the defendant MacDonnell Chow Corporation f. o. b. Pittsburgh for export. The plaintiff shipped the tin plate and presented a sight draft to the defendant national bank with certain documents and the defendant national bank declined to honor the draft. The second defense alleged that by reason of the Federal prohibition against the export from the United States of tin plate the performance of the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant MacDonnell Chow Corporation became impossible of execution. The third defense alleged a resale by the plaintiff of the tin plate and claimed an offset of the amount realized on the resale. As to the second defense, Circuit Judge Rogers said:

The second defense, that the contract became impossible of execution, inasmuch as the MacDonnell Corporation was unable to obtain a license from the United States Government permitting the export of the tin plate, is wholly inconsequential. The liability of the bank on the letter of credit as agreed upon between plaintiff and defendant was absolute from the time it was issued, and it was quite immaterial whether the defendant could export the tin or not. The law is that a bank issuing a letter of credit like the one here involved can not justify its refusal to honor its obligations by reason of the contract relations existing between the bank and its depositor.

The opinion then cites with approval the case of *Sovereign Bank of Canada v. Bellhouse, Dillon & Co. (Ltd.)* (*supra*) upon the point

that the customer at whose instance a bank has issued an irrevocable letter of credit can not compel the bank to cancel that letter, since the letter constitutes a contract between the issuing bank and the beneficiary. The opinion concludes:

The defendant in effect seeks to read into the contract a provision that the plaintiff's rights under the letter of credit should be subject to the superior right of the Mac-Donnell Chow Corporation to modify the contract which the bank had made with the plaintiff. We do not so understand the law.

The case of *Frey & Son (Inc.) v. Sherburne Co. and the National City Bank*, 184 New York, Supp. 661 (Appellate Division, N. Y. Supreme Court), expressly holds that the contract between the issuing bank and the beneficiary, as evidenced by the letter of credit, is entirely independent of the contract of sale between the buyer at whose instance the letter of credit was issued and the seller who is the beneficiary under the letter of credit, and that the issuing bank can not repudiate its contract with the beneficiary merely because of a breach of the contract of sale. The facts in that case were that the plaintiff had agreed to buy from the defendant Sherburne Co. 350 tons of sugar to be shipped from Java; payment for the sugar to be made in New York on presentation of warehouse receipt or delivery order and the plaintiff to furnish an irrevocable letter of credit for the full amount of the invoice. The contract also provided that the plaintiff, the buyer, should have the right to cancel the contract in the event that the shipment was delayed. At the instance of the plaintiff the defendant national bank issued a letter of credit to the Sherburne Co. authorizing that company to draw sight drafts upon the bank accompanied by specified documents covering the shipments of sugar. The letter of credit also contained a provision whereby the bank agreed with bona fide holders that all drafts issued in accordance with the letter would be honored upon presentation. The letter did not, however, refer to the plaintiff's right to cancel the contract of sale if shipment was delayed. The plaintiff alleged that the shipment of 45 tons of the sugar had been delayed and that he had elected to cancel his contract for the purchase of so much of the sugar and that notwithstanding this the defendant Sherburne Co. threatens to negotiate or present for payment drafts drawn under the letter of credit and that the defendant national bank threatens to pay such drafts if so presented or negotiated. The relief sought by the plaintiff was an injunction restraining Sherburne Co. from drawing or negotiating drafts under the letter of credit and enjoining defendant national bank from honoring or paying drafts which

have been or may be so drawn. In the opinion, Mr. Justice Greenbaum says:

"From our view of the case it is not important to discuss the rights of the plaintiff under the contract with the defendant Sherburne Company. * * *

"It is equally clear that the bank issuing the letter of credit is in no way concerned with any contract existing between the buyer and seller. The bank is only held liable in case of a violation of any of the terms of the letter of credit. It therefore would follow that, if the bank issued any drafts violative of the terms of the letter, the buyer would have recourse to the bank in an action for damages for the breach of its contract. Similarly, if the defendant Sherburne Company violated its contract with the plaintiff, the latter has a remedy in an action at law for damages against the defendant. It is not alleged in the complaint that the National City Bank is in financial difficulties. Nor is it alleged that the Sherburne Company is not financially able to respond to damages. Our attention has been called to *Higgins v. Steinhardter* (106 Misc. Rep. 168; 175 N. Y. Supp. 279). We are of the opinion that the facts appearing in the opinion of that case did not warrant the granting of an injunction. Interests of innocent parties who may hold drafts upon the letter of credit should not be made to suffer by reason of rights that may exist between the parties to the contract of sale in reference to which the letter of credit was issued. It would be a calamity to the business world engaged in transactions of the kind mentioned in this complaint, if for every breach of a contract between buyer and seller a party may come into a court of equity and enjoin payment on drafts drawn upon a letter of credit issued by a bank. The parties should be remitted to their claims for damages in an action at law."

To the same effect is the case of *El Reno Grocery Co., etc. v. Lamborn, et al*, reported in the *New York Law Journal* for December 15, 1920, in which Mr. Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court of New York said:

"There are before the court 24 motions for injunctions pendente lite in equity cases brought for the cancellation of certain contracts for the sale of sugar which the plaintiffs have attempted to rescind. The decision on this application is decisive of the 23 other motions. To enjoin the defendants from collecting upon a letter of credit established in their favor, because the plaintiff alleges there is a dispute, default or breach by the defendants of the contract is for the court to make a new, different and distinct agreement between the parties herein. This the court is not prepared to do. In my opinion the plaintiffs have an adequate remedy at law and there are no substantial reasons shown for invoking the extraordinary remedy of an injunction order. The plaintiff's motion is denied and the injunction vacated."

(C) PRACTICE OF AMERICAN BANKS IN FINANCING FOREIGN TRADE UNDER LETTERS OF CREDIT.

The purpose of this study has been to aid the development of uniform instruments and standardized practice in financing foreign trade. Considerable interest has been manifested in the subject by leading American banks during recent months. The Division of Analysis and Research addressed to them a request for their forms and questionnaire concerning their practice. In the city of New York this material was gathered mainly by direct personal interview, while throughout the remain-

der of the country the information was secured by the Federal Reserve agents. The answers give expression to the combined thought of the large American banks on some of the current problems in the technique of foreign credits. These responses were contributed by 72 banks, of which 32 are located in the city of New York. As a number of banks outside of New York have entered only recently into the field of financing foreign trade, they were unable to answer certain questions especially relating to export credits, and this, in part, accounts for the fact that complete returns from all reporting banks could not always be tabulated. The replies were usually in the form of "yes" or "no," but in many instances detailed comments were added. There is presented below each question in succession, accompanied in general by a numerical tabulation of the answers, quotations selected from the responses, and an analysis of the general practice as indicated by the replies. Questions 11, 18, 19, and 27 have been omitted in order to permit fuller treatment in a subsequent article on export letters of credit.

I. GENERAL PHASES OF LETTERS OF CREDIT.

1.

Question: (a) To what extent are your import credits: Irrevocable per cent (give general estimate); revocable per cent?

(b) To what extent are your export credits: Confirmed per cent; unconfirmed per cent?

(c) To what extent are your acceptance credits: Confirmed per cent; unconfirmed per cent?

Answer:

Number of banks showing specified percentages of import credits as irrevocable and revocable, and of export and acceptance credits as confirmed and unconfirmed:

| Per cent. | (a) Import credits. | | (b) Export credits. | | (c) Acceptance credits. | |
|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Irrevocable. | Revocable. | Confirmed. | Unconfirmed. | Confirmed. | Unconfirmed. |
| 100..... | 42 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 25 | 7 |
| 99..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 98..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 95..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 90..... | 7 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 85..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 80..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 75..... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 70..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 65..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 60..... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 55..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50..... | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 45..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40..... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 35..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 25..... | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 20..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 15..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10..... | 0 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 5..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1..... | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0..... | 0 | 42 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 25 |
| Total..... | 63 | 63 | 51 | 51 | 45 | 45 |

The above table indicates that most import credits are irrevocable. Many banks adopt a policy of opening no revocable import credits, for cancellations, even though justified, will impair the credit standing of the issuers. This is especially true in a period of uncertain commodity prices and fluctuating foreign exchanges. While no generalization may be drawn regarding export credits it may be noted that they tend to be confirmed. Acceptance or time credits are ordinarily confirmed. The considerable number of banks not reporting export and acceptance credits is accounted for by the fact that inland banks have occasion to advise or confirm very few credits issued abroad to cover exports from this country.

2.

Question: Do you count as your contingent liability:
 Irrevocable import credits opened by your bank?
 Revocable import credits opened by your bank?
 Confirmed export credits opened at the request of another bank?
 Unconfirmed export credits opened at the request of another bank?

Answer:

Irrevocable import credits, yes, 63; no, 3.

Revocable import credits, yes, 32; no, 21.

Confirmed export credits, yes, 51; no, 10.

Unconfirmed export credits, yes, 17; no, 34.

(a) "We do count as contingent liability, as a matter of fact, as deferred liability, irrevocable and confirmed credits opened by us and confirmed at the request of other banks."

(b) "Revocable import credits are contingent liability until canceled."

(c) "Revocable import credits are subject to cancellation at any time prior to actual negotiation of drafts drawn thereunder and, therefore, are not counted as a liability either contingent or direct."

(d) "Unconfirmed export credits opened at the request of another bank are not a liability on our part, and are, therefore, not considered as a contingent liability."

These returns clarify several phases of bank accounting on which present practice varies. Irrevocable import as well as confirmed export credits are generally regarded by banks as a full contingent liability. The majority also consider revocable import credits as a contingent liability until they have been canceled. Those who hold the opposite view contend that revocable import credits are subject to cancellation at any time prior to the actual negotiation of drafts drawn by virtue of the credit, and hence such obligations should be counted neither as a direct nor even as a contingent liability (c). Unconfirmed export credits, advised at the request of other banks, are usually not regarded as a contingent liability by American banks, since they act only as agents negotiating drafts drawn by the exporters (d).

3.

Question: Is your original letter of credit returned to you when the last draft has been negotiated by the beneficiary of an—

Import credit?
Export credit?

Answer:

Import credit, yes, 21; no, 39.

Export credit, yes, 14; no, 40.

(a) "It is optional with the beneficiary whether letters of credit are returned to us or not."

(b) "Our original letter of credit is not invariably returned with the last draft negotiated, although if the last draft exhausts the credit it is returned. It frequently is the case that the last draft drawn under a credit does not fully exhaust the credit."

(c) "It has become the custom recently to return original credits. However, in the past very few original credits were returned when exhausted. This holds good both with import and export credits."

Original letters of credit are generally not returned to the issuing bank. In fact most banks do not insist upon their return and leave this matter entirely to the volition of the beneficiary (a). This usage obtains because in many cases the last draft drawn by the exporter does not completely exhaust the credit (b). One bank notes that the present tendency is to return the original credit (c).

4.

Question: Do you mark off negotiated drafts on the reverse side of—

Import credits?
Export credits?

Answer:

Import credits, yes, 47; no, 16.

Export credits, yes, 48; no, 13.

(a) "Import credits are marked off by negotiating banks in foreign countries."

(b) "No; they are not attached to the documents and do not have to be, because an export credit established here is payable only by ourselves."

American banks issuing import letters of credit uniformly require that foreign banks indorse on the reverse side particulars of all drafts negotiated. This precaution is taken to prevent an unscrupulous foreign exporter from presenting his letter and shipping documents simultaneously to several bankers and thus overdrawing his credit. On the other hand some banks do not insist upon the recording of drafts on export credits when these are payable only by themselves (b).

5.

Question: Do you open letters of credit for your domestic correspondent banks in behalf of their customers?

Answer: Yes, 52; no, 12.

(a) "We issue our own letters for customers of other banks under joint obligation of customers and the banks."

(b) "This applies more especially where goods are imported via Pacific coast and intended for interior points like Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, etc., and banks at these latter points wire us on behalf of their local customers and instruct us to open credit, usually in favor of the seller on the Pacific coast."

The larger banks, especially in New York, open import credits for customers of their inland correspondents. These banks may be well known in their own locality but have no standing abroad, and so drafts authorized by them could be negotiated only with considerable difficulty. It is therefore customary for a smaller bank not to finance foreign trade directly by issuing its own letter of credit, but indirectly by instructing a metropolitan correspondent with an international reputation to furnish the letter in favor of the beneficiary abroad. The New York bank protects itself by having the country bank, singly or jointly with the local customer, sign a contract which guarantees reimbursement (a). San Francisco banks in this manner finance most of the goods imported via the Pacific coast, by opening credits at the request of banks in Denver, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and other interior points (b).

6.

Question: Do you use the letter of credit in transactions between domestic buyers and sellers?

Answer: Yes, 56; no, 7.

(a) "Yes; but always in connection with foreign business; i. e., we at times issue letters of credit in favor of a manufacturer here for account of the American exporter."

(b) "The use of a letter of credit is becoming more frequent and in many cases is now being required to prevent cancellation of orders."

It appears thus that the use of the letter of credit is becoming more frequent in domestic transactions, and in many cases has been demanded by sellers of goods in order to prevent buyers from cancelling orders.

7.

Question: Do you make any reference in your letter of credit to the sales contract between buyer and seller?

Answer: Yes, 24; no, 39.

(a) "Banks are averse to making any reference in their letters of credit to sales contracts between buyer and seller; this is a matter which lies between those two parties and does not concern the bank except indirectly."

(b) "We only make reference to details of sale arranged between buyers and sellers if definitely requested to do so by our customers, and then only in such cases where it appears absolutely necessary. We strongly disapprove of details being incorporated in letters of credit, which can not be checked up by the negotiating bank and which are manifestly matters to be settled between the buyers and sellers independently of the bank financing the transaction."

(c) "At times this is to be avoided, as negotiating banks generally decline to have credit instruments burdened with too many stipulations, more especially in foreign countries; and once banks abroad decline negotiations the value of credit instruments is destroyed."

(d) "No reference is made to the sales contract between buyer and seller except such as the customer may direct, provided they are not so stringent that they interfere with the workability of the credit."

(e) "Terms of credit should follow to a certain extent the terms of the contract."

(f) "We have issued credits specifying particularly the grade, amount, and other specifications of the commodity,

but believe that the bank should not be responsible for any qualifications of the shipments, as they only act as guarantors for the local importer and hold his guarantee to protect themselves, therefore any differences that may arise over the contract itself should be a matter to be settled between the exporter and importer."

(g) "We make it a point, if practicable, to mention in our credits, the quality, quantity, and the price of the merchandise to be shipped, as well as any special shipping instructions or other terms our clients may see fit to have inserted therein."

(h) "We prefer not to make mention in our letters of credit of sales contracts between the buyer and seller. Rarely, however, we are forced to do so to protect our own clients when our credits are supported by letters of credit issued in favor of our customers, in which mention is made of sales contracts."

Credit letters ordinarily do not allude to the sales contract between buyer and seller, for the issuing bank has no direct concern in terms of this document or in any controversies which may arise over the merchandise (a). Moreover, the banker negotiating the drafts under the letter would look with disfavor upon the inclusion of commercial details which he is unable to verify (b). In fact, a credit, burdened with such stipulations, would prove of little value, as foreign banks generally would refuse to negotiate the drafts (c, d). On the other hand, some banks feel obliged to protect the interests of their clients, and this explains the considerable number of institutions reporting that they do refer to the sales contract in their letters of credit. Such mention is made to a varying degree. In some cases the terms of the credit merely follow the stipulations of the contract in a general way (e). Other banks go to the extent of specifying the grade, quantity, and price of the merchandise (f, g, h). One bank protects itself by requesting "a declaration, furnished by the accredited party, that the goods were shipped in accordance with the terms of the contract between the buyer and seller."

II. IMPORT LETTERS OF CREDIT.

(a) *Relations of issuing bank with beneficiary.*

8.

Question: When you issue an import letter of credit do you send it to the beneficiary—

- Directly?
- Through the importer?
- Through the negotiating bank?

Answer:

- (a) Direct to beneficiary; yes, 22; no, 34.
- (b) Through importer; yes, 50; no, 8.
- (c) Through negotiating bank; yes, 54; no, 14.
- (a) "If a negotiating bank is mentioned in the letter of credit, we send the original and one copy to it. When no negotiating bank is mentioned, we request that our client forward the letter of credit to the beneficiary."
- (b) "If the details of an import credit letter are cabled, we forward the letter itself to our correspondent bank, which transmits it to the beneficiary, after indorsing such

drafts as may have been negotiated by it before receipt of the credit letter. A credit letter, the details of which are not cabled, is handed to our customer for transmission to the beneficiary."

The letter of credit is infrequently sent direct to the beneficiary, and then only when the importer gives the issuing bank such instructions. The importer at whose instance the credit is opened may choose to have the exporter informed by cable or mail (a, b). If by mail, the bank hands the letter to the importer, who forwards it to the beneficiary. If by cable, the bank usually communicates with its correspondent nearest the point of shipment. When it is definitely known through which bank the exporter will negotiate his drafts, the letter is then sent to this institution.

9.

Question. When you open a letter of credit in favor of a foreign exporter do you deal directly with him and permit him to negotiate his drafts with any local bank, or, indirectly through a specified negotiating bank in the same country as the beneficiary?

Answer:

- Directly, yes, 46; no, 16.
- Indirectly, yes, 39; no, 23.

(a) "By preference we arrange in such a way that the beneficiary may negotiate his drafts with any bank. This applies even though confirmation is provided through some particular bank requested by our customer or the beneficiary."

(b) "Our credit letters are available for negotiation by any bank anywhere so long as drafts and documents eventually reach the drawee bank; that is, our correspondent in London in the case of a sterling credit, or ourselves in the case of a dollar credit. We never indicate either in our cables or in our credit letters themselves that drafts must be negotiated with a specified bank."

(c) "When the credit is opened available by drafts on us we accept drafts, if properly negotiated, through any bank, but we advise through our correspondents and the drafts are therefore usually negotiated through their intermediary; when available against drafts on a named foreign bank the credit can be used only through that bank."

(d) "In opening credits abroad we generally permit the beneficiary to negotiate his drafts with any bank, but with special credits and with credits to which we may have occasion to make future amendments, we direct drawings through our correspondent."

(e) "Is optional with him in case he is given a dollar letter of credit. We usually mark such credits: 'This credit may also be negotiated with (here we mention our chief correspondent in his country).'"

The beneficiary thus is usually free to dispose of his drafts with any bank willing to negotiate them, but in special circumstances he is limited to specified negotiators. Banks follow both practices.

10.

Question: Do you issue the import letter of credit to the beneficiary in duplicate or only as a single copy?

Answer:

- Duplicate, yes, 30; no, 32.
- Single, yes, 39; no, 23.

(a) "Our import letter of credit is issued to the beneficiary as a single copy only; an unsigned duplicate, however, is sent to a bank through whom a credit is cabled, for their information."

(b) "Import letters of credit, where intended for a foreign beneficiary, are frequently issued in duplicate; in the case of our own bank we usually issue one original credit and two nonnegotiable copies."

It is customary to send only a single letter to the beneficiary, while nonnegotiable copies are made for the files of the client requesting the credit, the bank notifying the beneficiary and the bank issuing the letter. Nevertheless, quite a number send duplicate letters in the same manner that bills are sent as first and second of exchange. Obviously the purpose of forwarding two sets is to avoid delay in the event that one letter is lost in transit. However, duplicate letters offer the opportunity of presenting drafts and letter to one bank and repeating the same operation with a second bank. To prevent a fraud of this nature, banks place negotiators on their guard by indicating clearly in the duplicate form that an original is in existence.

(b) *Relation of issuing bank with importer.*

12.

Question: Do you use the same trust receipt for domestic as for foreign transactions?

Answer: Yes, 49; no, 12.

Questions 8, 9, and 10 have discussed the relations of the credit-issuing bank with the beneficiary, while the questions which follow consider the dealings with the importer at whose instance the credit has been opened. On the arrival of the goods, they are generally released to the importer on his signing a trust receipt recognizing the bank as the owner of the merchandise. From the answers tabulated above it appears that banks usually employ the same form of trust receipt in their foreign as in domestic operations.

13.

Question: Do you use trust receipts for goods for—
Delivery to purchaser?
Manufacture by importer?

Answer:

Delivery to purchaser, yes, 56; no, 3.

Manufacture by importer, yes, 45; no, 12.

(a) "Goods are frequently delivered by banks to the customer for the purpose of his rebilling them in turn to his purchaser, it being understood that such trust receipt deliveries shall be paid for either in cash or within say seven days and the money accounted for to the bank."

Most banks will release goods on trust receipts signed by the importer for the purpose of delivering them to a bona fide purchaser (a). A few banks decline to relinquish the merchandise for manufacture by the importer himself, because of the difficulty in identifying the materials once they have been transformed into finished goods.

14.

Question: Do you release goods to the importer before arrival of documents?

Answer: Yes, 55; no, 8.

(a) "It is advisable to release goods to the importer upon the arrival of the steamer, before the arrival of documents, only when it is apparent that deterioration will occur by such delay in waiting, or when the bank is perfectly satisfied the beneficiary will be prepared to take the goods in accordance with the terms of the credit and agree to our acceptance or payment thereunder."

(b) "Yes, if necessary to avoid general order."

(c) "Yes, particularly in cases covering perishable goods."

(d) "It is impossible to obtain goods on an import shipment without the documents, unless the exporter desires to give bond to the customs and steamship officials, or on a domestic shipment, to the railroad company. In such a case, if the drafts against the credit are time drafts, we would obtain a trust receipt, or if sight drafts, demand payment or obtain cover in some other manner."

(e) "Yes, to obviate difficulties in storage, etc., but always with written understanding that by taking the goods the importer can not turn down the documents even if they do not comply with the terms of the credit."

(f) "Yes, against trust receipts and proper indemnity, but only when the goods are consigned to our order."

(g) "The procedure depends entirely upon the standing of the customer."

Goods frequently arrive before the shipping documents which for some reason have been delayed. In this event banks usually release the merchandise to prevent it from going into general order (a, b), which would give rise to a charge for warehousing goods not immediately claimed. Also, when goods are perishable, it is advisable to facilitate their sale (c). The importer is compelled to give customs and steamship officials a bond of indemnity before they will permit him to remove the goods without producing the documents (d). The bank protects its interest in the goods by securing from its client a trust receipt and also a statement that he will not reject the shipment even if irregular (e). A bank may further insist upon having the goods consigned to its order. In general, banks grant this concession only to customers of good standing (g).

15.

Question: Do you warehouse goods in the name of your bank and arrange for deliveries as importer makes sales?

Answer: Yes, 41; no, 21.

(a) "It is part of commercial bank's ordinary business to warehouse goods in its own name and arrange for deliveries as the importer makes sales. This would come under the heading of 'consignment finance.'"

(b) "Only on rare occasions, however, because we as a rule do not issue import credits to cover merchandise which is not sold."

(c) "Yes, when this seems desirable for our own control of the goods."

(d) "Yes, but the actual warehousing is usually by the importer who handles the warehouse receipts."

Under certain circumstances, banks would warehouse goods in their own name and arrange for deliveries as sales are effected.

However, they endeavor to avoid such action by opening credits as far as possible only to cover goods actually sold (*b*).

16.

Question: Do you insist upon prepayment of time drafts by the importer as he effects sales or do you wait until their maturity for payment?

Answer:

Insist on prepayment, yes, 39; no, 20.

Wait until maturity, yes, 41; no, 18.

(*a*) "We expect all of our customers to live up to the terms of the trust receipt and to the letter of credit agreement calling for payment to us of drafts drawn thereunder when cash receipt is made by them. With some of our customers we follow the deliveries closely, and expect payment to us promptly as received by them."

(*b*) "If on account of the standing of our customer it becomes necessary to warehouse goods in our name and make deliveries as sales are made, we insist upon prepayment of time drafts when releasing the merchandise, irrespective of the maturity of such drafts, or if only part of the merchandise is released, payment is demanded of same, or collateral sufficient to cover us on such deliveries."

(*c*) "Under the trust receipt agreement signed by the importer upon delivery of merchandise, it is understood that all moneys received by him for the sale of his merchandise must be turned over to the bank financing the transaction immediately. However, it has become the practice in many cases that the importer does not pay the bank until the maturity of the relative acceptances and the banks have not insisted upon a strict account of all moneys thus received until maturity of the relative acceptance, unless they have had good reason to believe that the importer in question was not in so favorable a financial position as was the case when the credit was originally opened."

(*d*) "We have never insisted by court action on prepayment of time drafts as sales are effected, but emphatically state to the customer our demands; in other words, we insist, but have not resorted to court proceedings."

(*e*) "Our clients are on notice that proceeds should be handed to us as soon as received."

(*f*) "We insist upon fulfillment of our trust receipt agreement, in which the importer engages himself to deposit with us proceeds of sales of merchandise delivered against trust receipt prior to the maturity of the draft."

When a bank permits an importer to warehouse the merchandise he signs a trust receipt, which usually contains the following agreement on his part: "To collect the proceeds of sale, and immediately deliver such proceeds to the bank in whatever form collected, to be applied by them to the acceptances of the bank in my account under the terms of the letter of credit issued for my account." The bank must now decide whether to insist upon the application of all funds derived from the sale of the goods to the prepayment of time drafts which the bank has accepted or to permit the importer to reimburse the bank for the retirement of the acceptances just before maturity. The tabulated answers above indicate that both practices are followed. The policy of the bank is determined in each case by the credit standing of the individual (*a*, *b*). In general, while the terms of the trust receipt bind importers to

make prepayments, banks usually do not insist upon strict observance of this clause, but instead regard it as a potential rather than an actual control over the funds arising from the sale of the goods (*c*, *d*). Other banks, however, hold their clients to a close accounting whenever merchandise is delivered to bona fide purchasers (*e*, *f*).

17.

Question: How do you fix the rate of interest allowed for this prepayment?

Answer: (*a*) "The rate of interest allowed on anticipated payment of acceptances depends upon general standing of customer, and his value to the bank as a client."

(*b*) "We have determined upon a rebate interest rate as follows: Under 10 days to run, no interest; 10 days to 30 days, 6 per cent; 30 days or over, the prevailing dealers' selling rate for bankers' acceptances."

(*c*) "The rate of interest allowed as rebate varies, and is based on the Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate; usually 1 per cent to 2 per cent under the latter rate."

(*d*) "In accordance with general practice we allow 2 to 3 per cent less than the bill rate."

(*e*) "In accordance with market conditions here in case of a credit payable in New York, or in case of a credit payable in London in accordance with conditions in London, generally 1 per cent under the ruling rate for prime bills of exchange."

(*f*) "Usually by sliding scale, which depends on the amount involved and credit relations. We have no fixed rate."

(*g*) "If drafts against the credits are drawn on our London correspondent and accepted by them, the rate of interest allowed for this prepayment is one-half of 1 per cent above the advertised rate of London bankers for short deposits. If drafts are accepted by our French, Italian, Belgian, or German correspondents, we use the minimum rates of discount of the banks of those countries."

When the importer offers payment in anticipation of the maturity of the drafts, he expects the bank to allow him a rebate of interest covering the unexpired time which the acceptances have still to run. The rate of this interest is not fixed, but is graduated according to such factors as credit standing of customer (*a*), time of maturity (*b*), and prevailing value of money. Whether dollar, sterling, or foreign acceptances, the rebate is actually governed by the rate of the central bank. It may be determined directly by placing the rebate at 1 or 2 per cent below the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank in the case of dollar acceptances, or a little below the rate of the Bank of England for sterling bills (*c*). Another method is to allow a certain per cent below the market rate for prime bankers' bills (*d*, *e*). A third way is to grant the customer the same rate of interest allowed on deposit accounts (*f*, *g*).

III. EXPORT LETTERS OF CREDIT.

20.

Question: Do you charge an additional commission for further confirming a letter of credit issued by a foreign bank?

Answer: Yes, 42; no, 13.

(a) "This may depend a great deal upon the close connections of the foreign bank with ourselves, together with what amount of trouble we may be put to."

(b) "Where an American bank is requested by its foreign correspondent to specially confirm a credit issued by the foreign bank it is customary to charge a commission, usually one-eighth of 1 per cent."

A commission is generally charged for confirming a letter issued by another bank. Under an unconfirmed credit the advising bank receives a fee for examining the documents presented by the shipper, and, in the case of a confirmed credit, the bank is permitted an additional compensation for lending its credit to the transaction.

21.

Question: When you open a confirmed letter of credit at the request of a foreign bank, do you set aside the amount in a special account as cover?

Answer: Yes, 9; no, 43.

(a) "Where a foreign bank requests us to open a confirmed letter of credit we do not usually set apart the amount in a special account as cover. The foreign bank's guaranty is usually deemed sufficient."

(b) "The few banks that we do this for are considered by us good enough, so that setting aside funds from their account is deemed unnecessary."

(c) "We have not yet found it necessary to set aside amounts in special account for the establishment of confirmed letters of credit at the request of foreign banks."

The legal theory of the Continent on the letter of credit affirms that the bank actually holds funds in trust for the beneficiary of the credit. An opposite view is taken by British law, as seen in the case of *Morgan v. Larivière*, discussed in the preceding article. From the tabulated answers above, it is clear that an American bank opening a confirmed letter of credit in favor of an exporter does not set aside any actual funds, for it is not a cash but purely a credit transaction (*a, b, c*).

22.

Question: When you issue a letter of credit to an exporter do you regard it as an acknowledgment that you are holding funds for the use of the beneficiary?

Answer: Yes, 24; no, 32.

(a) "Yes, our credits being irrevocable and confirmed, we regard the issuance of a letter of credit to an exporter as an acknowledgment that we are holding funds for the use of the beneficiary, provided drafts are drawn in conformity with the terms of the credit."

(b) "When we confirm a credit to the exporter, it is regarded as an acknowledgment that we are holding funds for his use. However, it not infrequently occurs that we are requested to confirm credits for institutions who carry no account with us, and we are in turn obliged to negotiate drafts on them through the usual channel."

(c) "Our unconfirmed export letter of credit form is nothing more or less than a guide as to how documents are to be prepared, and is subject to cancellation at any time by us. It is not to be construed in any sense that we are holding funds for the use of the beneficiary. A confirmed letter of credit, however, binds us to meet payments, and is an acknowledgment that we are prepared to pay the drafts drawn under the credit either from funds held or funds to be received."

(d) "We regard it as an acknowledgment that we are prepared to make payments to the beneficiary for the account of our client but not that we are holding any particular fund for him."

(e) "We regard it as an advice that we will pay—from our own funds if necessary."

Quite a number of banks consider that their confirmed letter of credit is an acknowledgment that funds are held for the use of the beneficiary in the sense that they are obligated to meet his drafts (*a, b*). However, no special funds are set aside as a special cover for their bills (*d, e*).

23.

Question: Do you permit a beneficiary to assign his credit (all rights) to another person and have the documents presented in the beneficiary's name and not in the name of the party to whom the credit was transferred?

Answer: Yes, 26; no, 30.

(a) "When it is desired to make a credit available for one or more persons other than the beneficiary, it is usually so opened. As bankers' letters of credit are negotiable in character it is always possible for the beneficiary to assign to another person by drawing his draft or giving a sufficient power of attorney."

(b) "We do not permit a beneficiary to assign his credit to another person unless especially authorized to do so by the bank for whom the credit is opened."

(c) "If the credit is assigned to another person it must be done in writing and the drafts must be drawn by the person to whom the credit is assigned, and must be in every way in accordance with the terms of the credit."

(d) "If transfer is agreed to, then all documents subsequently presented must be in the name of the new party."

The results of the above answers indicate that there is no definite usage regarding the assignment of credits to persons other than the beneficiary named in the credit letter. Some banks freely permit this practice (*a*), but it is customary to grant this privilege only with the consent of the bank authorizing the credit (*c*). When documents are later presented to the bank for payment, they are then surrendered in the name of the original beneficiary and not in the name of the new party (*c, d*).

24.

Question: On the original letter of credit do you issue domestic letters of credit to subcontractors at the request of the beneficiary?

Answer: Yes, 28; no, 29.

(a) "These 'subcredits' are separate commitments at the beneficiary's risk; the original credit serves as an assurance that the transaction will be successfully liquidated."

(b) "It is always possible for a bank to make a domestic letter of credit issued to a certain party available by someone else if the beneficiary so desires; in that case the bank which has issued the credit simply writes a supplementary letter modifying the terms of the original credit."

(c) "Such cases are rare, and in all probability we would not do so in the event that more than one subcontractor were involved and the possibility existed that one of the subcontractors would not be able to fulfill the terms of the domestic credit within the time specified or in any other way prevent the using of the original credit, unless we were

fully covered by the beneficiary against such eventualities."

(d) "We have done this at times, although generally we have not been approached to grant such an accommodation."

(e) "We do not encourage it."

(f) "Do not like to do so, but circumstances might warrant it."

When a letter of credit is issued to a beneficiary who does not himself manufacture the goods but merely assembles them, it is sometimes the practice for the American bank in turn to open domestic letters of credit in favor of the actual suppliers of the merchandise, at the request of the original beneficiary. Banks engage in the practice with reluctance (c, d, e, f).

25.

Question: Is it a practice for your bank to make an advance or loan to an exporter on his depositing with you as security the letter of credit given him by a credit-issuing bank?

Answer: Yes, 16; no, 44.

(a) "No; letters of credit are generally not assignable and therefore do not afford security."

(b) "It is not a practice for us to do so, but we presume that if occasion should arise we would not object to loan to an exporter in good standing for the purpose of enabling him to purchase merchandise which he will, in due course, export under a confirmed letter of credit."

(c) "No; but we issue our own credits if goods are purchased from third parties."

Banks thus do not make a practice of making advances to an exporter on the strength of another bank's letter of credit, for it is not acceptable collateral (b).

26.

Question: When you are asked to cancel an unconfirmed credit, is the maximum time limit within which you may cancel set by—

- Delivery of goods at pier by exporter?
- Drawing of drafts by exporter?
- Negotiation of drafts by your bank?
- Receiving of documents by your bank?

Answer:

- Delivery of goods, yes, 2; no, 41.
- Drawing of drafts, yes, 1; no, 41.
- Negotiation of drafts, yes, 29; no, 15.
- Receiving of documents, yes, 18; no, 25.

(a) "If a seller had manufactured goods of a special kind in good faith on the strength of the credit, we doubt whether it could be canceled and we believe the same condition would apply if an importer had purchased special lines of merchandise for export."

(b) "All credits usually state conditions of expiration. If authority provides that shipment must be made by date, we consider that a regular bill of lading of a public carrier evidences time of shipment."

(c) "We have always considered that we have the right to cancel an unconfirmed credit by giving notice to the beneficiary in writing at any time before presentation of the documents to our bank."

(d) "An unconfirmed or revocable credit can be canceled at any time by the party who has established it, providing that such cancellation or revocation notice reaches the negotiating bank prior to the actual negotiation. Once, however, a bank has negotiated in good faith a draft drawn under an unconfirmed credit, the bank which established the credit must protect the negotiating bank."

(e) "A revocable credit is subject to cancellation until the drafts are actually paid abroad regardless of time of negotiation."

It is a recognized principle that an unconfirmed credit may be canceled by an advising bank, but the maximum time limit within which this right may be exercised is subject to various interpretations. As shown by the above answers the exact time may be fixed as follows:

(a) Completion of manufacture, particularly of special goods.

(b) Delivery of goods to a carrier as evidenced by a bill of lading.

(c) Presentation of documents to the bank.

(d) Negotiation of drafts by the notifying bank.

(e) Payment of drafts by the credit-issuing bank abroad.

The more liberal policies expressed in answers (a), (b), and (c) are followed by only a few banks, for the majority, claim the right to nullify the credit at any time prior to the moment the drafts are paid (d). Some even insist that the entire credit may be rescinded up to the time of negotiation by the original credit-issuing bank (e). A few contend that they may avail themselves of the power to cancel an unconfirmed credit at any time, without even notifying the beneficiary of such action. See also answers to questions 1, 2, 9, and 22.

28.

Question: Do you permit an exporter usually to draw on full value of the merchandise shipped or only a percentage?

(The answers are not tabulated, as the beneficiary is usually permitted to draw to the full value of the exports.)

29.

Question: When you notify a beneficiary that a credit has been opened in his favor (a) do you permit him to negotiate his draft with another bank, or (b) do you insist upon negotiation at your bank?

Answer: (a) Yes, 49; no, 9. (b) yes, 10; no, 48.

(a) "For all export credits established by us, the papers must be tendered to us for payment; of course, the drawer always has the right to disregard the letter of credit and have his own bank negotiate his drafts drawn directly on the buyer, but it is to his interest to present it to the New York bank for payment. In cases where we simply advise the beneficiary that a foreign bank has established a credit, the beneficiary is at liberty to negotiate his drafts through his own bank and not with us."

(b) "In the case of an export letter of credit, it makes no difference to us who negotiates the drafts so long as they eventually come to us."

(c) "We do not care where he negotiates his draft, but as most export credits provide for negotiation from the opening bank's dollar account in the United States, if the beneficiary desires to get his money he is obliged to present his drafts and documents to the bank advising him of the credit."

(d) "We do not permit but can not prevent another bank negotiating. We always insist upon our negotiation but in extreme cases can not prevent beneficiary negotiating at other banks."

(e) "We might request the negotiation of drafts through ourselves, but in no way can we control the beneficiary from negotiating with whomever he pleased so long as the bank were prepared to negotiate; in fact, negotiation could be made with another bank without our being aware of it."

(f) "If a credit is opened by us available by drafts on us, they must be finally presented to this bank for payment, but we have no objections to the beneficiary negotiating them through his own bank."

A beneficiary thus is generally permitted to negotiate his drafts with any bank and not necessarily with the bank which has advised him of the credit.

30.

Question. Instead of a letter of credit, do you use a similar document such as the "authority to draw drafts" or the "authority to purchase drafts"?

Answer. Yes, 16; no, 40.

(a) "Authorities to purchase drafts (known as A/Ps) are not used except by far eastern banks and their American correspondents. An A/P is usually equivalent to an unconfirmed credit and can be revoked at any time, and the American agent of the foreign bank when notifying the beneficiary that such an authority has been established is invariably careful to inform him that this is not a confirmed credit and is, therefore, subject to cancellation at any time."

(b) "We do not use the 'authority to purchase' drafts, but do negotiate drafts under such authorities for account of our foreign correspondents, debiting payments to their accounts with us immediately drafts have been negotiated."

(c) "We rarely issue documents similar to the letter of credit such as the 'authority to draw drafts' or the 'authority to purchase drafts,' and then only in domestic transactions. The occasions for the use of the above drafts are so infrequent that when they do arise we merely draw them on our letterhead."

(d) "We do not use 'authority to draw drafts' nor 'authority to purchase drafts,' though we are frequently requested to negotiate thereunder by our oriental correspondents."

The "authority to purchase" is seldom issued outside of New York and San Francisco. The banks on the Pacific coast use this document extensively in financing trade with the Orient.

31.

Question: In addition to the above, please indicate any other special problems along these lines which have arisen in your experience.

Answer. (a) "We should welcome it, if new statements of general terms were prepared, one to contain the guiding principles under which American banks open credits for foreign clients, and the second the terms and conditions which should be introduced in the commercial letter of credit agreement between domestic banks and their customers for the opening of and handling of import letters of credit, so as to prevent the recurrence of attempts made either by foreign or domestic customers to evade the commitments undertaken by them in connection with this phase of our business."

(b) "The greatest problem that confronts us is the laws of various foreign countries that will allow importers there

to cancel credits opened in favor of exporters in the United States when there is a marked decrease in the price of the commodity shipped, by serving attachment papers through the courts."

(c) "In connection with letters of credit there seems to be a divergence of opinion as to what constitutes a revocable or irrevocable letter of credit, and the terms 'confirmed' and 'unconfirmed' are often misused, and presumably misunderstood."

(d) "Another phase of banking practice, which we believe requires some educational work, is for the bank and its customer to see that the trust involved in the release of goods is strictly lived up to. We find frequently that business people regard the signing of a trust receipt merely as the issuing of a note, and that they have no responsibility except to pay the relative acceptance at due date. This is a pernicious situation, and every effort should be exerted to remedy it."

(e) "The business public, in most cases, do not understand the difference between letters of credit and bank guaranties and very often this leads to controversies between the foreign importer and the domestic exporter."

Acceptance Liabilities of Member Banks.

Between November 17, 1919, and November 15, 1920, the date of the latest call for condition reports of all member banks, combined acceptance liabilities of these banks increased from 565.7 millions to 647.8 millions. The peak figure of 673.9 millions was shown for May 4, 1920, while between that date and the middle of November of the past year the total declined by 26.1 millions. This decline is notable in view of increases in the acceptance liabilities of the national banks in New York City from 188.3 on May 4, 1920, to 201.9 millions on November 15 of that year, and in the acceptance liabilities of the New York City trust companies from 130.8 to 159.3 millions during the same period.

As a matter of fact, substantial reductions between May and November of the past year are shown in the aggregate acceptance liabilities of both national and other member banks in most of the larger cities outside of New York. Thus, for example between May and November, combined acceptance liabilities of national and other member banks of Boston declined from 85.8 to 69.4 millions; those of Philadelphia from 26.4 to 23.6 millions; those of Chicago from 72.7 to 60.5 millions, and those of San Francisco from 27.8 to 17 millions. On May 4, 1920, aggregate acceptance liabilities of New York national banks and trust companies constituted 47 per cent of the total acceptance liabilities of all member banks. On June 30 the proportion had increased to 51 per cent, and on November 15 it stood at 55.8 per cent. In the following table are shown separately the aggregate acceptance liabilities of the national and other member banks in the

principal centers on all call dates between November 17, 1919, and November 15, 1920:

Acceptance liabilities of national and other member banks.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Class of banks and city. | Nov. 17, 1919. | Dec. 31, 1919. | Feb. 28, 1920. | May 4, 1920. | June 30, 1920. | Sept. 8, 1920. | Nov. 15, 1920. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| NATIONAL BANKS. | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 149,413 | 178,617 | 192,234 | 188,297 | 200,904 | 197,501 | 201,854 |
| Boston..... | 56,449 | 62,438 | 60,665 | 60,951 | 53,978 | 44,835 | 49,518 |
| Philadelphia..... | 18,683 | 21,993 | 23,896 | 25,028 | 24,739 | 25,619 | 22,415 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 5,487 | 6,906 | 9,672 | 8,836 | 4,749 | 4,980 | 1,882 |
| Cleveland..... | 9,193 | 8,622 | 8,673 | 6,975 | 10,040 | 9,440 | 8,412 |
| Detroit..... | 2,633 | 3,291 | 2,987 | 3,646 | 3,606 | 3,960 | 4,360 |
| Cincinnati..... | 3,547 | 3,904 | 3,996 | 3,014 | 2,592 | 1,312 | 1,222 |
| Indianapolis..... | 2,737 | 3,135 | 3,013 | 2,924 | 2,320 | 2,729 | 2,919 |
| Richmond..... | 6,780 | 6,594 | 5,330 | 3,739 | 1,823 | 2,675 | 1,864 |
| Baltimore..... | 3,355 | 4,078 | 5,859 | 4,059 | 3,651 | 7,113 | 5,165 |
| Atlanta..... | 995 | 1,160 | 1,702 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,342 | 650 |
| New Orleans..... | 3,822 | 3,579 | 3,389 | 4,749 | 4,388 | 1,826 | 1,555 |
| Charleston, S. C..... | 1,293 | 825 | 670 | 1,233 | 801 | 1,586 | 1,702 |
| Chicago..... | 24,199 | 28,969 | 32,327 | 35,972 | 37,354 | 40,825 | 34,920 |
| St. Louis..... | 4,709 | 8,092 | 8,082 | 5,825 | 5,315 | 3,987 | 4,705 |
| Minneapolis..... | 9,849 | 5,949 | 6,234 | 9,354 | 8,024 | 8,287 | 9,590 |
| Dallas..... | 4,510 | 2,135 | 1,250 | 1,370 | 1,035 | 800 | 2,875 |
| San Francisco..... | 15,820 | 16,873 | 17,654 | 26,744 | 26,311 | 22,483 | 15,865 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 3,950 | 3,996 | 3,659 | 4,177 | 3,123 | 2,240 | 4,072 |
| Seattle..... | 1,584 | 1,501 | 1,440 | 3,013 | 2,575 | 1,117 | 1,013 |
| All other..... | 30,102 | 31,982 | 31,937 | 37,324 | 32,570 | 30,826 | 29,967 |
| Total..... | 359,119 | 407,639 | 424,660 | 438,430 | 431,198 | 414,583 | 406,525 |
| STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS. | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 132,563 | 146,226 | ..... | 130,798 | 143,335 | ..... | 159,348 |
| Buffalo..... | 1,110 | 1,187 | ..... | 2,680 | 3,886 | ..... | 3,175 |
| Boston..... | 14,508 | 20,642 | ..... | 24,812 | 24,721 | ..... | 19,899 |
| Providence..... | 1,144 | 1,447 | ..... | 1,501 | 4,178 | ..... | 1,781 |
| Philadelphia..... | 750 | 500 | ..... | 1,375 | 1,385 | ..... | 1,225 |
| Pittsburgh..... | 2,266 | 1,525 | ..... | 2,000 | 2,287 | ..... | 965 |
| Cleveland..... | 5,265 | 5,156 | ..... | 6,735 | 6,434 | ..... | 5,756 |
| Detroit..... | 550 | 1,075 | ..... | 1,525 | 1,394 | ..... | 1,006 |
| Memphis..... | 1,887 | 1,360 | ..... | 1,269 | 901 | ..... | 835 |
| Richmond..... | 220 | 135 | ..... | 45 | 50 | ..... | 50 |
| Baltimore..... | ..... | 75 | ..... | 439 | 689 | ..... | 350 |
| Savannah..... | 709 | 233 | ..... | 158 | 674 | ..... | 677 |
| Atlanta..... | 675 | 540 | ..... | 550 | 385 | ..... | 32 |
| New Orleans..... | 9,617 | 8,053 | ..... | 6,600 | 7,259 | ..... | 6,091 |
| Chicago..... | 23,227 | 30,926 | ..... | 36,696 | 28,790 | ..... | 25,575 |
| St. Louis..... | 6,865 | 8,144 | ..... | 9,944 | 9,422 | ..... | 6,770 |
| San Francisco..... | 555 | 1,067 | ..... | 1,042 | 527 | ..... | 1,134 |
| Portland, Oreg..... | 996 | 783 | ..... | 546 | 722 | ..... | 963 |
| Seattle..... | 173 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | 4 |
| All other..... | 3,485 | 4,203 | ..... | 6,107 | 5,290 | ..... | 5,640 |
| Total..... | 206,567 | 233,379 | ..... | 235,422 | 242,369 | ..... | 241,276 |
| Total national banks..... | 359,119 | 407,639 | 424,669 | 438,430 | 431,198 | 414,583 | 406,525 |
| Total State bank and trust company members..... | 206,567 | 233,379 | ..... | 235,422 | 242,369 | ..... | 241,276 |
| Grand total..... | 565,677 | 641,018 | ..... | 673,852 | 673,567 | ..... | 647,801 |

Of the total acceptance holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of each month by far the larger portion is composed of paper purchased in open market, including a moderate amount of trade acceptances, though much the greater share of the latter is reported among the holdings of discounted bills. On the other hand, discounted bank acceptances constitute only a small percentage of the total amounts of bank acceptances shown among the end-of-month holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks. The share of member bank acceptances held by the Federal Reserve Banks

varied between 65 and 70 per cent of the total purchased acceptances held, which show a gradual decline from 372.5 millions on June 30 to 258.9 millions at the close of the year. Discounted bank acceptances (nearly all member bank paper) fluctuated between 25.2 millions on June 30 and slightly over 8 millions at the end of September, and aggregated 17.2 millions at the close of the year, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

Federal Reserve Bank holdings of bank acceptances.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Date. | Purchased in open market, accepted by— | | | | | Held under discount. ¹ |
|---------------|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Member banks. | Non-member banks and discount corporations. | Private banks. | Foreign bank branches and agencies. | Total holdings. | |
| 1920. | | | | | | |
| June 30..... | 255,564 | 56,474 | 38,647 | 21,856 | 372,541 | 25,174 |
| July 31..... | 234,368 | 47,112 | 36,087 | 22,079 | 339,646 | 9,830 |
| Aug. 31..... | 202,868 | 44,130 | 31,225 | 21,737 | 299,960 | 9,013 |
| Sept. 30..... | 200,976 | 41,948 | 29,788 | 25,511 | 298,223 | 8,072 |
| Oct. 31..... | 194,908 | 39,636 | 33,662 | 27,864 | 296,070 | 11,539 |
| Nov. 30..... | 153,302 | 33,502 | 26,010 | 25,702 | 238,516 | 12,828 |
| Dec. 31..... | 169,387 | 38,374 | 24,905 | 26,212 | 258,878 | 17,218 |

¹ Figures as of last Friday in the month.

Of the total of 673.6 millions of member bank acceptances outstanding at the end of June, 1920, about 281 millions, or a little over 40 per cent, are reported among the holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks (acquired either through open-market purchase or discounted for member banks). During the latter part of the year the Federal Reserve Bank holdings of acceptances show a considerable decline, holdings of bank acceptances alone showing a decrease from 397.2 on June 30 to 297 millions on November 12, the Friday nearest the call date. Federal Reserve Bank figures of member bank acceptance holdings are not available for November 15, nor for the Friday preceding or following, but there is reason to think that the proportion of total member bank acceptances outstanding that was held by the Federal Reserve Banks on November 15 probably was not in excess of 30 per cent, compared with about 40 per cent at the close of June, 1920, and about 50 per cent at the close of June, 1919.

On November 12 the Federal Reserve Banks' holdings of member and nonmember bank acceptances were about 297 millions. Assuming that this represents about 30 per cent of the total bank acceptances outstanding on that date, this total may be estimated to run between 900 and 1,000 million dollars, a

total only slightly different from the estimated amount outstanding on May 4 of the past year.

As against a decided upward tendency during the first half of 1920 market rates on bank acceptances (90-day maturities) for the second half of the year, as compiled by the American Acceptance Council, show but little change, continuing slightly below the corresponding London rates, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

| | New York rates for prime eligible bank acceptances (90 days). | London rates for 3 months' bankers' bills. |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1920. | | |
| January..... | 5 - 5½ | 5 - 5½ |
| February..... | 5½ - 5¾ | 5½ - 5¾ |
| March..... | 6 - 6¼ | 5½ - 5¾ |
| April..... | 5½ - 6½ | 5½ - 6½ |
| May..... | 6 - 6¼ | 6 - 6¼ |
| June..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6 - 6¼ |
| July..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6½ - 6¾ |
| August..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6½ - 6¾ |
| September..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6½ - 6¾ |
| October..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6½ - 6¾ |
| November..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6½ - 6¾ |
| December..... | 6½ - 6¾ | 6½ - 6¾ |

British Floating Debt.

Below is printed a table showing the position of the floating debt of the United Kingdom for every week between November 9, 1918, the time of the armistice, and the end of 1920. Comparative figures for some previous dates are also included.

For most of the period under consideration, the floating debt consists of two items, "treasury bills" and "ways and means advances." Treasury bills are sold by the Government through the Bank of England, and are from 3 to 12 months in maturity. Treasury bills, outstanding fluctuated between about 1,050 and 1,150 millions during the year and stood at the end of the year at 1,102 million pounds. Ways and means advances, although shown in this table in one item, consist of two different kinds of liabilities—advances obtained from the Bank of England to supplement current revenue, such advances running for not more than three months; and advances by public departments. During the last six months of 1920, advances by the Bank of England ran as high as 87 millions, while advances by public departments rose from 143 millions at the end of September to 219 millions at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the total debt and the funded and floating debt of the United Kingdom at the time of the armistice and at the end of the years 1919 and 1920:

[In millions of pounds sterling.]

| | Dec. 31, 1920. | Dec. 31, 1919. | Nov. 9, 1918. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Total debt ¹ | 7,832 | 8,079 | 7,120 |
| Funded debt..... | 6,424 | 6,730 | 5,628 |
| Floating debt..... | 1,408 | 1,349 | 1,492 |

¹ Figures from the London Economist.

For the year 1920 the floating debt shows an increase of about 59 million pounds, while the funded debt was reduced by 306 millions, of which 51 millions represents England's share of the Anglo-French 500-million dollar loan obtained in America, which fell due on October 15. The remainder includes bonds purchased by the Treasury in the open market out of the depreciation fund administered by the National Debt Commissioners.

Compared with its position at the time of the armistice, the total debt at the close of 1920 shows an increase of about 712 million pounds. The floating debt decreased by 84 millions during the period, while the funded debt increased by about 796 millions. This increase in the funded debt represents, to a large extent, bonds of the 4 per cent funding loan and 4 per cent Victory bonds, both of which were floated since the armistice.

Position of the floating debt of the United Kingdom since the armistice.

[In thousands of pounds.]

| Date. | Treasury bills. | Ways and means advances. | Total floating debt. |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Nov. 11, 1916..... | 1,102,829 | 56,896 | 1,159,725 |
| 10, 1917..... | 1,004,988 | 221,164 | 1,226,152 |
| 1918. | | | |
| Nov. 2..... | 1,121,647 | 354,198 | 1,475,845 |
| 9..... | 1,123,991 | 366,198 | 1,490,189 |
| 16..... | 1,122,181 | 365,690 | 1,487,871 |
| 23..... | 1,122,573 | 367,998 | 1,490,571 |
| 30..... | 1,113,807 | 373,613 | 1,487,420 |
| Dec. 7..... | 1,121,133 | 416,112 | 1,537,245 |
| 14..... | 1,120,281 | 422,112 | 1,542,393 |
| 21..... | 1,118,718 | 430,112 | 1,548,830 |
| 31..... | 1,094,740 | 455,180 | 1,549,920 |
| 1919. | | | |
| Jan. 4..... | 1,097,904 | 447,180 | 1,545,084 |
| 11..... | 1,108,532 | 417,180 | 1,525,712 |
| 18..... | 1,094,666 | 399,680 | 1,494,346 |
| 25..... | 1,078,848 | 384,680 | 1,463,528 |
| Feb. 1..... | 1,042,158 | 354,180 | 1,396,338 |
| 8..... | 1,008,253 | 378,180 | 1,386,433 |
| 15..... | 993,412 | 390,680 | 1,384,092 |
| 22..... | 978,600 | 405,180 | 1,383,780 |
| Mar. 1..... | 968,805 | 427,280 | 1,396,085 |
| 8..... | 961,694 | 446,770 | 1,408,464 |
| 15..... | 957,479 | 446,770 | 1,404,249 |
| 22..... | 948,536 | 456,988 | 1,405,524 |
| 31..... | 957,236 | 454,993 | 1,412,229 |
| Apr. 5..... | 977,824 | 470,993 | 1,448,817 |
| 12..... | 986,199 | 459,993 | 1,446,192 |
| 19..... | 978,672 | 470,493 | 1,449,165 |
| 26..... | 985,941 | 474,492 | 1,460,433 |

¹ In addition to the items shown, the total includes the following amounts of war expenditure certificates (in thousands of pounds): Nov. 11, 1916, 27,910; Nov. 10, 1917, 23,561; Nov. 2, 1918, 2,243; Nov. 9, 1918, 1,172; Nov. 16, 1918, 1,337; Nov. 23, 1918, 1,018; Nov. 30, 1918, 701; Dec. 7, 1918, 483; Dec. 14, 1918, 285; Dec. 21, 1918, 213.

Position of the floating debt of the United Kingdom since the armistice—Continued.

[In thousands of pounds.]

| Date. | Treasury bills. | Ways and means advances. | Total floating debt. |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1919. | | | |
| May 3 | 1,000,179 | 477,492 | 1,477,671 |
| 10 | 1,013,135 | 470,992 | 1,484,127 |
| 17 | 1,018,789 | 470,892 | 1,489,681 |
| 24 | 1,022,097 | 459,392 | 1,481,489 |
| 31 | 1,036,131 | 457,892 | 1,494,023 |
| June 7 | 960,219 | 581,892 | 1,542,111 |
| 14 | 891,208 | 654,892 | 1,546,100 |
| 21 | 851,831 | 701,892 | 1,553,723 |
| 30 | 796,150 | 774,237 | 1,570,387 |
| July 5 | 711,555 | 855,337 | 1,567,892 |
| 12 | 628,209 | 930,468 | 1,558,677 |
| 19 | 669,777 | 724,118 | 1,393,895 |
| 26 | 714,604 | 556,668 | 1,271,272 |
| Aug. 2 | 749,678 | 481,578 | 1,231,256 |
| 9 | 771,225 | 410,578 | 1,181,803 |
| 16 | 797,674 | 390,578 | 1,188,252 |
| 23 | 800,447 | 381,578 | 1,182,025 |
| 30 | 817,725 | 387,578 | 1,205,303 |
| Sept. 6 | 856,861 | 367,078 | 1,223,939 |
| 13 | 876,702 | 348,578 | 1,225,280 |
| 20 | 870,833 | 348,078 | 1,218,911 |
| 30 | 851,315 | 393,082 | 1,244,397 |
| Oct. 4 | 853,068 | 422,582 | 1,275,650 |
| 11 | 930,963 | 373,082 | 1,304,045 |
| 18 | 976,621 | 317,082 | 1,293,703 |
| 25 | 1,043,687 | 242,582 | 1,286,269 |
| Nov. 1 | 1,069,622 | 224,582 | 1,294,204 |
| 8 | 1,082,594 | 225,082 | 1,307,676 |
| 15 | 1,091,961 | 213,582 | 1,305,543 |
| 22 | 1,092,059 | 202,082 | 1,294,141 |
| 29 | 1,089,082 | 209,582 | 1,298,664 |
| Dec. 6 | 1,100,368 | 245,782 | 1,346,150 |
| 13 | 1,111,022 | 230,782 | 1,341,804 |
| 20 | 1,121,620 | 224,087 | 1,345,707 |
| 27 | 1,105,946 | 243,174 | 1,349,120 |
| 31 | 1,105,946 | 243,174 | 1,349,120 |
| 1920. | | | |
| Jan. 10 | 1,144,881 | 209,074 | 1,353,955 |
| 17 | 1,130,951 | 215,074 | 1,346,025 |
| 24 | 1,119,861 | 204,430 | 1,324,291 |
| 31 | 1,110,461 | 208,230 | 1,318,691 |
| Feb. 7 | 1,106,668 | 196,230 | 1,302,898 |
| 14 | 1,101,168 | 185,330 | 1,286,498 |
| 21 | 1,102,331 | 218,830 | 1,321,161 |
| 28 | 1,070,085 | 187,830 | 1,257,915 |
| Mar. 6 | 1,056,662 | 185,430 | 1,242,092 |
| 13 | 1,059,228 | 168,930 | 1,228,158 |
| 20 | 1,048,772 | 178,430 | 1,227,202 |
| 31 | 1,107,318 | 204,887 | 1,312,205 |
| Apr. 10 | 1,043,398 | 268,837 | 1,312,235 |
| 17 | 1,054,170 | 250,837 | 1,305,007 |
| 24 | 1,050,634 | 245,337 | 1,295,971 |
| May 1 | 1,047,648 | 249,207 | 1,296,855 |
| 8 | 1,064,452 | 234,767 | 1,299,219 |
| 15 | 1,063,733 | 218,867 | 1,282,600 |
| 22 | 1,062,834 | 210,367 | 1,273,201 |
| 29 | 1,062,022 | 221,617 | 1,283,639 |
| June 5 | 1,070,987 | 234,867 | 1,305,854 |
| 12 | 1,077,203 | 223,817 | 1,301,020 |
| 19 | 1,077,997 | 213,317 | 1,291,314 |
| 26 | 1,069,626 | 218,324 | 1,287,950 |
| 30 | 1,050,090 | 243,691 | 1,293,781 |
| July 10 | 1,078,629 | 211,991 | 1,290,620 |
| 17 | 1,068,090 | 213,141 | 1,279,231 |
| 24 | 1,066,358 | 205,341 | 1,271,699 |
| 31 | 1,058,348 | 203,841 | 1,262,189 |
| Aug. 7 | 1,046,980 | 218,341 | 1,265,321 |
| 14 | 1,048,492 | 209,841 | 1,258,333 |
| 21 | 1,060,756 | 187,541 | 1,248,297 |
| 28 | 1,066,736 | 182,491 | 1,249,227 |
| Sept. 4 | 1,069,009 | 197,941 | 1,266,950 |
| 11 | 1,065,873 | 196,941 | 1,262,814 |
| 18 | 1,083,099 | 175,441 | 1,258,540 |
| 30 | 1,138,794 | 143,114 | 1,281,908 |
| Oct. 9 | 1,078,639 | 211,364 | 1,290,003 |
| 16 | 1,072,804 | 247,614 | 1,320,418 |
| 23 | 1,076,004 | 242,264 | 1,318,268 |
| 30 | 1,084,629 | 241,364 | 1,325,993 |
| Nov. 6 | 1,088,884 | 244,614 | 1,333,498 |
| 13 | 1,089,054 | 242,714 | 1,331,768 |
| 20 | 1,090,379 | 236,364 | 1,326,743 |
| 27 | 1,096,594 | 211,114 | 1,307,708 |
| Dec. 4 | 1,126,729 | 268,414 | 1,395,143 |
| 11 | 1,137,604 | 260,264 | 1,397,868 |
| 18 | 1,131,579 | 262,614 | 1,394,193 |
| 31 | 1,102,109 | 305,972 | 1,408,081 |

FRENCH WAR FINANCE.¹

France entered the war in 1914 with an internal debt of 35 billion francs, with no foreign debt, and with large investments abroad. She begins the year 1921 with debts in foreign countries and at home which amount to about 245 billion francs (calculating the foreign debts at par). A survey of the operations by which these debts have been accumulated makes an interesting study in war finance.

France used short-term government securities as a means of obtaining war funds much more than has been popularly supposed. Her national defense bills correspond to the certificates of indebtedness used in the United States, and to the Treasury bills of the United Kingdom. In December, 1919, there were national defense bills outstanding to the amount of 46 billion francs, and the latest figure available (that of July 1, 1920) is 44 billion francs. Unfortunately it is impossible to say how many of these bills are held by private investors and how many have found their way into the banks, as the statements of the French private banks report national defense bills and commercial bills in one item.

One of the most striking features of French war finance is furnished by the advances of the Bank of France to the Government and the consequent increase in its note circulation. It should be observed, however, that at no time during the war did the advances of the Bank of France equal the amounts realized from the sale of national defense bills.

A third feature of French war borrowing which deserves especial attention is that which concerns foreign countries. The report of France's foreign debts given on the first of last July lists ten allied and neutral countries from which she received the loans by which she financed her necessary imports. In most of these countries the loans take the form of short-term credits and must be repaid or funded within a year or so. In England and the United States the greater part of the advances come from the national treasuries, and may presumably be allowed to run for a longer period.

Other war borrowing in France took the form of five and ten year bonds and perpetual rentes.

No regular reports are published by the French Treasury, and official figures on French war finance must be obtained largely from the documents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. At varying intervals there occur in these documents statements of the Government's financial situation. The statements are sometimes made by the Finance Minister and

¹ Prepared under the direction of F. M. Williams, Division of Analysis and Research.

sometimes by the chairman of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission. One of the most complete and satisfactory of these reports is that prepared July, 1920, by M. Doumer, who has recently become Finance Minister in the Briand Cabinet.

The latest official account of France's fiscal operations since the beginning of the war was given by M. Paul Doumer in a report on the budget made to the French Senate on July 20, of last year. According to M. Doumer, France's expenditures since the beginning of the war are best shown by the credits voted by the French Parliament. These have been as follows:

Credits voted by the French Parliament, August, 1914, through July, 1920.

[In millions of francs.]

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1914 (August through December) | 6, 589 |
| 1915..... | 22, 804 |
| 1916..... | 32, 945 |
| 1917..... | 41, 680 |
| 1918..... | 54, 537 |
| 1919..... | 49, 029 |
| | 207, 584 |
| 1920 (January through July) | 25, 714 |
| Total..... | ¹ 233, 298 |

Figures on the resources utilized by the treasury for meeting the expenditures authorized are available in comparable form for the years 1914 through 1919, and the graph on page 180 shows how they were divided. The figure on short-term loans includes national defense bonds and short-term loans from foreign countries.

Approximately one-third of France's war resources (including in that term all funds received by the treasury from Aug. 1, 1914, through July, 1920) came from internal loans, a little more than one-fifth from the sale of national defense and other treasury bills, slightly less than one-fifth from tax receipts, not quite one-sixth from loans obtained abroad, and about one-eighth from the advances of the Bank of France. M. Doumer gives the following figures on the subject:

Resources of the French Treasury, Aug. 1, 1914-July, 1920.

[In billions of francs.]

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Receipts from taxation..... | 43 |
| Advances of the Bank of France..... | 26 |
| Loans obtained abroad..... | 35 |
| Treasury bills (including national defense bills).... | 46 |
| Internal loans..... | 72 |
| Total..... | ² 222 |

Specifically, seven different sources were utilized to provide funds for the French Government during the war. They are as follows:

1. Receipts from taxes.
2. Advances from the Bank of France and the Bank of Algeria.
3. National defense bills (bons de la défense nationale, issued first for one year, six months, three months, and later for one month also).
4. National defense bonds (obligations de la défense nationale, five and ten year bonds).
5. Consolidation loans. (These loans were all of the "perpetual rente" type, except that of the spring of 1920, which matures in 1980.)
6. Treasury bills discounted abroad.
7. Other loans floated abroad.

TAX RECEIPTS.

It will be evident from the graph³ on page 180 that at the beginning of the war French tax receipts were very small indeed. The mobilization of almost all France's male population of military age completely disorganized the collection of taxes. Revenue for 1914 was 641 million francs less than the budget estimate for that year. The collection of taxes improved in 1915, and various new taxes of a minor nature were enacted, but no very great tax increases took place until the year following. In 1916, 1917, and 1918 war-profits taxes, increased inheritance and income taxes, and various indirect taxes were voted, and the receipts turned into the treasury increased correspondingly. In July, 1920, new taxes were voted which have almost doubled tax receipts.

² It will be noted that the figure for total resources is smaller by 11 billion francs than that for credits granted. The only explanation given for this is that the total credits were not utilized.

³ As indirect taxes and Government monopolies produce the greater part of French revenue, monthly tax receipts fluctuate greatly, and a three-months' moving average has been plotted in order to show the general trend of tax receipts.

¹ Documents Parlementaires, Sénat, 1920, p. 344.

The following table gives French tax receipts by months for the war period:

*French tax receipts.*¹

[In thousands of francs.]

| | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|
| Indirect taxes and Government monopolies: | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | 258,907 | 298,913 | 403,731 | 394,175 | 533,839 | 885,450 |
| February..... | | 205,941 | 246,532 | 351,826 | 333,442 | 453,412 | 794,045 |
| March..... | | 234,043 | 264,000 | 414,649 | 336,564 | 542,495 | 859,192 |
| April..... | | 298,721 | 331,264 | 407,733 | 402,626 | 681,226 | 1,057,131 |
| May..... | | 246,036 | 290,947 | 359,688 | 357,783 | 595,132 | 857,095 |
| June..... | | 241,585 | 275,402 | 405,350 | 357,041 | 638,683 | 907,721 |
| July..... | | 290,758 | 365,135 | 432,241 | 472,595 | 771,096 | 1,109,011 |
| August..... | 173,606 | 242,705 | 335,135 | 401,052 | 381,805 | 666,979 | ..... |
| September..... | 136,735 | 236,162 | 346,341 | 337,838 | 443,008 | 672,001 | ..... |
| October..... | 223,731 | 307,749 | 399,034 | 454,912 | 547,335 | 831,501 | ..... |
| November..... | 189,426 | 232,246 | 339,365 | 355,298 | 434,224 | 737,275 | ..... |
| December..... | 211,379 | 289,630 | 398,442 | 402,510 | 446,132 | 793,268 | ..... |
| Total..... | ² 934,877 | 3,084,483 | 3,885,510 | 4,726,828 | 4,906,730 | 7,917,457 | ³ 6,469,645 |
| Direct taxes..... | ² 303,945 | 1,028,949 | 755,302 | 1,084,445 | 2,080,064 | 2,259,302 | ³ 3,867,827 |
| Grand total..... | ¹ 1,238,822 | 4,113,432 | 4,640,812 | 5,811,273 | 6,986,794 | 10,176,759 | ³ 10,337,472 |

¹ No monthly figures on direct taxes in France are available. In the graph on page 180, direct taxes have been prorated throughout the year. The totals used here are those of M. Doumer's July budget report. See Documents Parlementaires—Sénat, p. 344.

² August through January only.

³ January through July only.

ADVANCES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The first extraordinary source to which the Government turned for financial aid in 1914 was the Bank of France. According to the agreement (renewed in 1911) by which the bank is the only note-issuing body in France, it is required to advance the Government, until the expiration of the note-issuing privilege, 200 million francs without interest, and "in time of public emergency" to lend 2,900 million francs at 1 per cent. This was promptly done at the outbreak of the war. It was evident very shortly, however, that the advances originally agreed upon would not be sufficient for the needs of the State and in September, 1914, the limit was raised to 6 billion francs. By the end of April, 1915, the advances of the bank had increased to 5,543 million francs, and the maximum was again raised in May. It has progressed since that time by successive steps, until it now stands at 27 billion francs. The only periods during the war when the advances of the bank decreased were at the time of the consolidation loans (in December, 1915; in November, 1916; very slightly in December, 1917; in September, 1918), and at the time of the armistice. The increase in the advances of the bank to the State in 1919 is very striking. There was no great loan during that year to fund the outstanding obligations of the Government, and expenditures piled up faster than tax receipts, although the latter were larger than they had ever been before. During 1920 the advances of the bank were comparatively slight and in the first weeks of 1921 they have been reduced by about 1 billion francs.

At the present time the Government is paying 1 per cent interest to the bank on these advances, and 2 per cent to an amortization fund. As the use of checks is not at all common in France, these advances to the Government are not reflected predominantly in deposit accounts. The following figures show the relation between the growth in the note circulation and the private deposits of the Bank of France:

Bank of France.

[In millions of francs.]

| | Private deposits. | Note circulation. |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| End of— | | |
| December, 1913..... | 575 | 5,714 |
| December, 1914..... | 2,210 | 10,043 |
| December, 1915..... | 2,033 | 13,201 |
| December, 1916..... | 2,260 | 16,679 |
| December, 1917..... | 2,914 | 22,337 |
| December, 1918..... | 2,366 | 30,250 |
| December, 1919..... | 3,127 | 37,275 |
| December, 1920..... | 3,518 | 37,902 |

The increase in the deposits of the French private banks has been even less than in those of the central bank. Because the use of deposit accounts is so relatively unimportant, it was inevitable that the advances to the Government should cause a large increase in the note circulation of that bank. There is no legal reserve ratio for the Bank of France, but the amount of its note issue is limited by act of Parliament. When the war broke out, this limit stood at 6,800 million francs, but it has since been raised several times, and is now 43 billion francs.

The decrease in the ratio of gold to notes of the Bank of France is not quite so great as the increase in its note circulation would seem to imply, as its gold reserve has increased almost 2 billion francs since 1914. In December, 1913, the gold reserve of the bank amounted to 3,517 million francs; in December, 1920, it had reached 5,500 million francs. Part of this reserve was transferred abroad to secure loans made to the French Government. The following table shows amounts of gold reported by the bank as held in other countries:

Gold reserve of the Bank of France held abroad.
[In millions of francs.]

| | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| End of— | | | | | |
| June..... | 271 | 2,035 | 2,037 | 1,978 | 1,978 |
| December..... | 1,693 | 2,037 | 2,037 | 1,978 | 1,948 |

Gold convertibility in France was abandoned by an act of Parliament in August, 1914. Bank notes were made legal tender, and issued in 5 and 20 franc denominations to take the place of the coin withdrawn from circulation.

The graph on page 180 shows the close correspondence between the increases in the note circulation of the bank and its advances to the Government. The advances plotted there include regular advances to the Government and the Treasury bills discounted for the advances of the State to foreign Governments. The difference between these advances and the note circulation of the bank was 7 billion francs in December, 1920. The relation between these two items has been practically unchanged since 1914, and the difference is only slightly more than the note circulation of the bank before the war.

The following table gives a comparative survey of the advances of the bank and its note circulation during the war period:

Bank of France—Note circulation and advances to the State, August, 1914—December, 1920.

[In millions of francs.]

| | 1914 | | 1915 | | 1916 | | 1917 | | 1918 | | 1919 | | 1920 | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. | Ad- vances to the State. | Note circu- lation. |
| January..... | | | 4,103 | 10,474 | 6,320 | 13,858 | 10,165 | 17,328 | 16,260 | 23,534 | 23,290 | 31,983 | 29,270 | 37,583 |
| February..... | | | 4,603 | 10,962 | 6,705 | 14,295 | 11,045 | 17,889 | 16,465 | 24,308 | 24,260 | 32,716 | 29,790 | 37,889 |
| March..... | | | 4,984 | 11,177 | 7,790 | 14,952 | 11,910 | 18,460 | 17,560 | 25,179 | 25,380 | 33,772 | 30,310 | 37,569 |
| April..... | | | 5,543 | 11,584 | 8,355 | 15,278 | 12,385 | 19,010 | 19,235 | 26,395 | 26,195 | 33,978 | 29,320 | 37,688 |
| May..... | | | 5,888 | 11,828 | 8,725 | 15,435 | 13,160 | 19,479 | 20,415 | 27,303 | 26,720 | 34,061 | 30,095 | 37,915 |
| June..... | | | 6,433 | 12,105 | 9,240 | 15,806 | 13,410 | 19,823 | 22,085 | 28,550 | 27,090 | 34,442 | 30,065 | 37,544 |
| July..... | 205 | 6,683 | 6,813 | 12,593 | 9,710 | 16,091 | 13,645 | 20,202 | 22,540 | 29,148 | 27,160 | 35,025 | 29,630 | 37,696 |
| August..... | (1) | | 6,962 | 12,950 | 9,945 | 16,425 | 14,265 | 20,569 | 22,813 | 29,434 | 27,480 | 35,090 | 29,905 | 37,905 |
| September..... | 2,100 | 9,299 | 7,432 | 13,458 | 10,160 | 16,714 | 14,795 | 20,995 | 21,675 | 29,922 | 28,050 | 35,787 | 30,735 | 39,208 |
| October..... | (1) | | 7,641 | 13,868 | 10,350 | 16,589 | 15,420 | 21,705 | 22,490 | 30,782 | 29,366 | 36,974 | 30,740 | 39,084 |
| November..... | (1) | | 8,176 | 14,278 | 8,355 | 16,119 | 15,925 | 22,691 | 20,710 | 29,072 | 29,785 | 37,424 | 30,765 | 38,807 |
| December..... | 3,900 | 10,043 | 5,931 | 13,201 | 9,400 | 16,679 | 15,920 | 22,337 | 20,876 | 30,250 | 29,455 | 37,275 | 30,780 | 37,902 |

¹ The regular statements of the Bank of France were suspended during the first months of the war.

ADVANCES OF THE BANK OF ALGERIA.

Compared with advances from the Bank of France to the Government, those of the Bank of Algeria appear relatively insignificant. Their progress has been as follows:

Advances of the Bank of Algeria to the French Government for the purposes of the war.

[In millions of francs.]

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| December 31, 1915..... | 75 |
| December 31, 1916..... | 25 |
| December 31, 1917..... | 95 |
| December 31, 1918..... | 210 |
| December 31, 1919..... | 231 |
| November 30, 1920..... | 43 |

NATIONAL DEFENSE BILLS.

The sale of treasury bills to bridge over the gap between tax receipts had long been common in France, and in the fall of 1914 the finance minister promptly employed these bills to provide emergency funds. The rate of interest on one-year bills was made 5 per cent, payable in advance. (It had been 1 per cent the year previous.) It was soon found necessary, however, to increase the sale of the bills in France, and in August, in order to make them more popular, they were renamed "national defense bills," and were issued for three months, six months, and one year. Every advantage was granted to them. The Bank of France discounted those having no more than three months to run, and accepted them as guaranty for advances up to 80 per cent of their value. In the first week of October, 1914, the more important private banks allowed their depositors to withdraw funds for the purchase of national defense bills or for payments on 3½ per cent rentes in excess of the amount stipulated by the latest Government decree in regard to the moratorium on deposits. The bills were first issued in denominations of 100, 500, and 1,000 francs, with interest at 5 per cent, payable in advance.

However, on December 20, 1914, the rate of discount for the three months' bills was reduced to 4 per cent.

Later in the war 5-franc and 20-franc 1-year national defense bills were issued and sold at the post offices, and in May, 1918, a 1-month national defense bill was created, with interest payable in advance at the rate of 3.60 per cent. If the 1-month bills were held for two months the rate of interest rose to 3.90 per cent, and if they were held for three months it rose to 4 per cent; that is, to the rate on the regular 3-months bills. These 1-month bills were issued in denominations of 100, 500, and 1,000 francs.

As a large proportion of the national defense bills purchased were for three months only, it was natural that the amount outstanding should fluctuate greatly. It never diminished, however, except at the time of consolidation loans when, as may be seen from the graph on page 180, a great number were funded.

The increase in the number of national defense bills in circulation during 1919 was very striking. It has been stated above that the Government was in great need of current funds during that year, and in a speech before the Chamber of Deputies on December 29, 1919, M. Klotz, then Finance Minister, said that the Government realized about 24 billion francs from the sale of national defense bills from January 1 to December 15, 1919. In other words, the national defense bills in circulation increased from 22 billion francs on December 31, 1918, to 46 billion on November 30, 1919. During the first half of 1920 the amount in circulation decreased slightly, and on July 1 there were bills to the amount of 44 billion francs outstanding. Later figures on this subject are not available. The following table shows the fluctuations in the bills outstanding.

| <i>National defense bills outstanding.</i> | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| <i>(In millions of francs.)</i> | | |
| 1915—Jan. 10 | ..... | 1,977 |
| Mar. 5 | ..... | 3,188 |
| June 30 | ..... | 5,593 |
| Oct. 31 | ..... | 8,533 |
| Dec. 31 | ..... | 6,263 |
| 1916—Apr. 30 | ..... | 10,020 |
| July 31 | ..... | 13,167 |
| Sept. 30 | ..... | 15,075 |
| Oct. 31 | ..... | 11,591 |
| Dec. 31 | ..... | 12,574 |
| 1917—Mar. 31 | ..... | 15,353 |
| Aug. 15 | ..... | 20,211 |
| Nov. 15 | ..... | 22,966 |
| Dec. 31 | ..... | 19,521 |
| 1918—Oct. 31 | ..... | 30,000 |
| Dec. 31 | ..... | 22,335 |
| 1919—Mar. 31 | ..... | 28,401 |
| June 30 | ..... | 33,892 |
| Nov. 30 | ..... | 46,500 |
| 1920—July 1 | ..... | 44,200 |

NATIONAL DEFENSE BONDS.

In February, 1915, the Minister of Finance issued two series of national defense bonds, one series to mature in 5 years and one in 10 years. There were two reasons for issuing these bonds. The first was to convert the outstanding national defense bills (which already amounted to about 2,350 million francs) into bonds which would mature after the war, and the second was to hasten payments on the 3½ per cent redeemable rentes issued just before the outbreak of the war. Many of the subscribers to the loan, which on July 7, 1914, was almost four times oversubscribed, had since the outbreak of the war been unable or unwilling to pay up the amounts of their subscriptions, and "unreleased" 3½ per cent rentes were quoted on the Bourse at prices about 10 or 15 centimes below those which had been released. Quotations for the latter had fallen to 82 (the price of issue was 91), when, about the middle of September, 1914, the Finance Minister announced that they would be accepted at their price of issue in exchange for the forthcoming short-term bonds and for all other national loans until 1917. Quotations rose very shortly to 89, but dropped again to 80 in the second week in November. They recovered, however, before the end of the year to 86.15 and in the last week in February, when the national defense bonds were issued, had risen to 90.70. There was no fixed subscription period for the national defense bonds, and they were sold continually until the issue of the 5 per cent consolidation loan of 1915. Their interest was 5 per cent, that of the first year being payable in advance.

On October 31, 1915, the bonds outstanding represented a capital of 3,659 million francs, of which 2,739 million francs had been paid in cash or national defense bills. The bonds were convertible into the 5 per cent loan, and by January 1, 1916, only 632 million francs remained in circulation.

The national defense bonds were regularly revived between consolidation loans throughout the period of the war, but at no time did their capital amount to more than 4 billion francs. On July 1, 1920, the 5-year bonds outstanding totaled 166 million francs and the 10-year bonds totaled 781 million francs, sums which seem relatively insignificant when compared with either the 44 billion francs of national defense bills in circulation at that date or with the receipts from the consolidation loans, which had reached 72 billion francs by July, 1920.

CONSOLIDATION LOANS.

Since the beginning of the war there have been six consolidation loans in France. They are as follows:

| Date of issue. | Price of issue. | Nominal yield. | Real yield. | Maturity. |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | |
| November, 1915..... | 87.25 | 5 | 5.73 | Perpetual. |
| October, 1916..... | 87.50 | 5 | 5.71 | Perpetual. |
| December, 1917..... | 68.60 | 4 | 5.83 | Perpetual. ¹ |
| October, 1918..... | 70.80 | 4 | 5.65 | Perpetual. |
| February, 1920..... | ² 100.00 | 5 | 5 | 1980. |
| November, 1920..... | 100.00 | 6 | 6 | Perpetual. ³ |

¹ Repayable in total or by series beginning Jan. 1, 1943.

² Repayable at 150.

³ The Government promises not to convert or redeem this loan before 1931.

Three and one-half per cent rentes, national defense bills, and national defense bonds were accepted in payment for all these loans. Five per cent rentes at 87.50 were received in payment for the third loan, and unpaid coupons issued or guaranteed by the Russian Government were accepted in part payment for subscriptions to the fourth loan. Four per cent and 5 per cent rentes were accepted in part payment for the last loan.

As the table presented above indicates, only the last loan was issued, strictly speaking, at par, for although interest on the 5 per cent loan of 1920 is paid only on the capital received, this loan must be repaid at 150 at its maturity. The difference between the amounts actually received in each loan and the amount upon which interest is being paid is shown by the following table:

| Loans. | Nominal capital (face value). | Effective capital (amounts paid in). |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 per cent, 1915..... | 15,205 | 13,308 |
| 5 per cent, 1916..... | 11,514 | 10,082 |
| 4 per cent, 1917..... | 14,852 | 10,209 |
| 4 per cent, 1918..... | 31,304 | 22,163 |
| 5 per cent, 1920..... | 16,150 | 16,150 |
| 6 per cent, 1920..... | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Total..... | 116,055 | 98,912 |

The graph on page 180 indicates the proportion of the effective capital of each of these loans paid in cash, in national defense bills, and in other securities.

In November, 1917, when the third consolidation loan was authorized, it was voted that the Finance Minister devote 120 million francs a month to buying up consolidation loans upon the Bourse. The quotation for 5 per cent rentes had fallen to 87.90 in November of that year. During 1918 the price fluctuated between 87 and 88.70, and in 1919 it rose to 93.25

in January and to 90.95 in September, but in 1920 it has never risen above 89, and it closed the year at 85.20.

Quotations of the 4 per cent rentes of 1917 rose in January, 1918, to 69.40, and stayed well above the price of issue until December, 1920. The 4 per cent 1918 series, however, fluctuated from 74.90 to 69.25 in December, 1920.

FOREIGN LOANS.

France began her foreign borrowing early in the war. The invasion of her richest industrial and agricultural sections made it necessary for her to purchase a large proportion of her munitions and raw materials abroad, and hence to borrow money there. The following table gives the most recent figures on French loans procured abroad.

French foreign debt as of July 1, 1920.⁵

[In millions of francs.]

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Bills in England..... | 31 |
| Bills issued in the United States..... | 128 |
| Bills issued to the British Treasury..... | 12,327 |
| Bills issued to the Bank of England..... | ⁶ 1,639 |
| Bills issued to Japan..... | 78 |
| Short term credits in— | |
| Spain..... | 593 |
| Sweden..... | 70 |
| Norway..... | 83 |
| Argentina..... | 145 |
| Switzerland..... | 140 |
| Holland..... | 115 |
| England..... | 321 |
| Uruguay..... | 80 |
| Anglo-French loan in the United States..... | ⁶ 1,295 |
| Loan of the City of Paris..... | 259 |
| Loans of the cities of Lyon, Bordeaux, and Marseille..... | ⁶ 233 |
| Advances of the American Treasury..... | 14,428 |
| Loan issued in Japan..... | 258 |
| Bonds given to the American Government in exchange for army stocks..... | 2,072 |
| Total ⁷ | 34,296 |

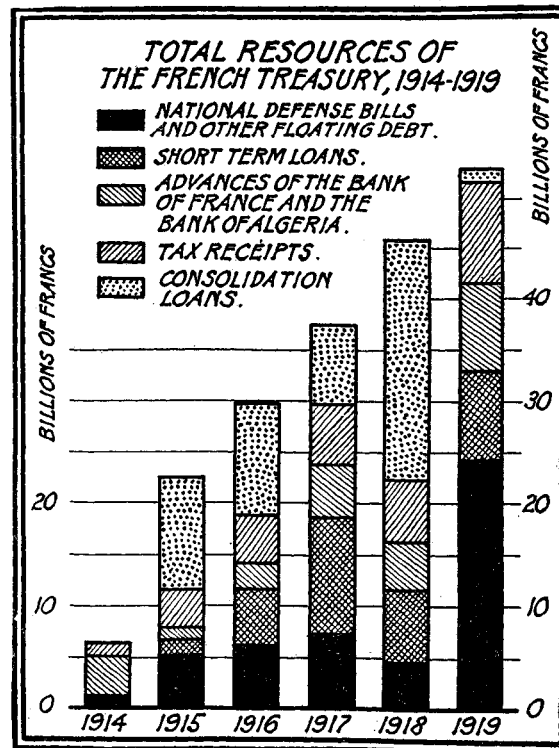
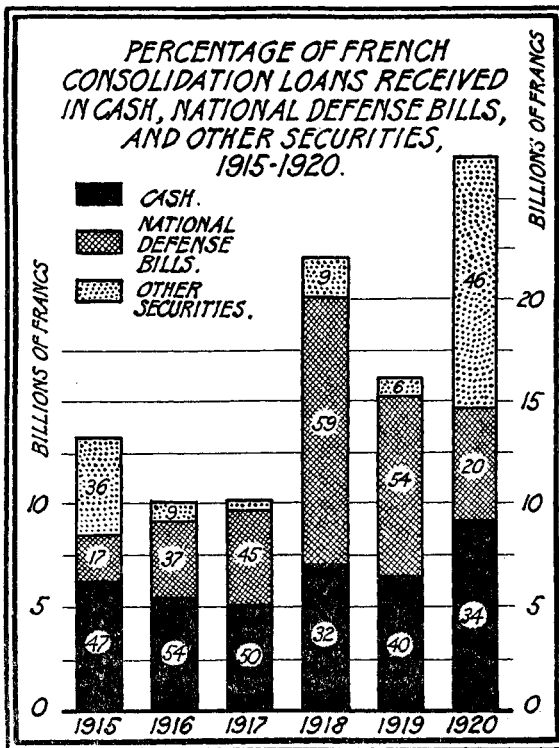
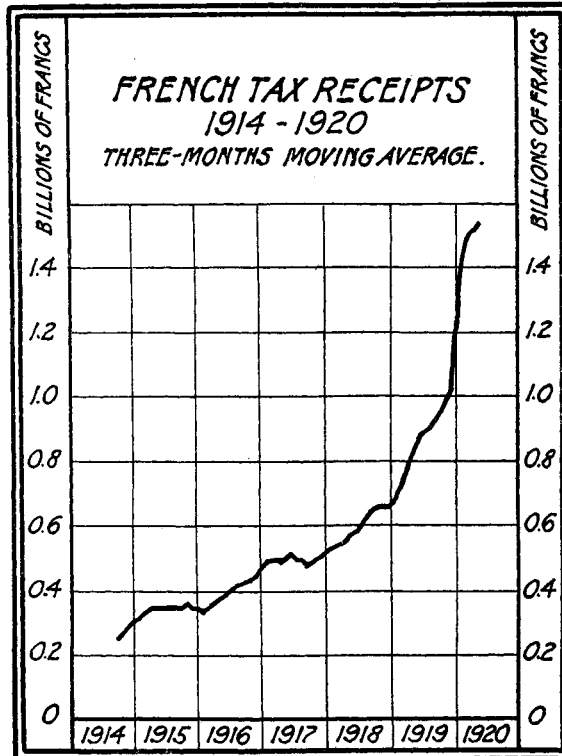
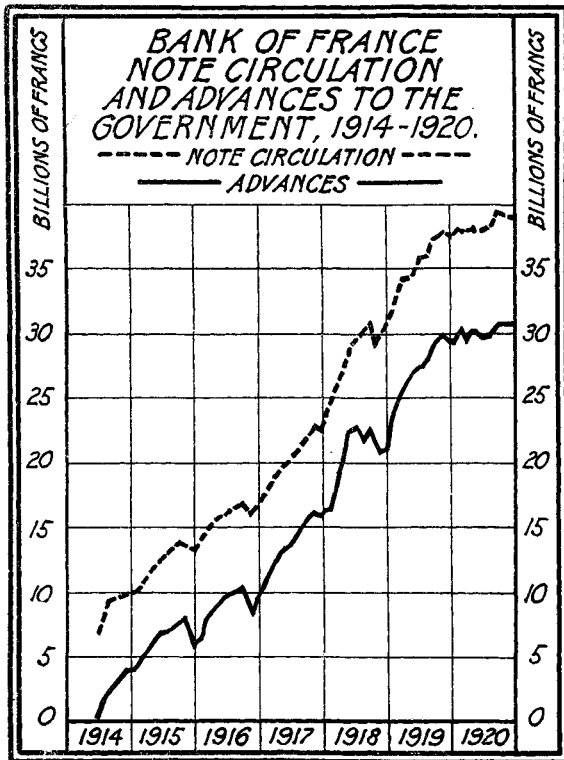
It will be seen that the countries from which France borrowed the most heavily are England and the United States.

Borrowing in England began on October 15, 1914, when Rothschild & Son floated in London, 2 million pounds sterling of 1-year French Treasury bills. Shortly after that, another issue of French Treasury bills for 10 million pounds was arranged by the Bank of England. The interest on each of these loans was payable in advance at the rate of 5 per cent (which seemed at that time very high, as the first English war loans were marketed at 3 and 3½ per cent). During the next year (that is, up to October 31, 1915) the product of the bills sold in England rose from the 302 million francs

⁵ Documents Parlementaires—Sénat, 1920, p. 346.

⁶ Partially repaid since July 1.

⁷ Calculated at par.



yielded by the first two loans to 1,029 million francs. By September 30, 1916 an arrangement had been made with the British Treasury by which it agreed to discount, up to a fixed amount, French Treasury bills maturing three years after the war. The product of these bills was to be used, except within certain specified limits, for payments to be made within the United Kingdom. The Bank of England also agreed to an arrangement with the Bank of France whereby the latter sent gold to the amount of 24 million pounds sterling to England and received in return a credit of 72 million pounds, which should run until two years after the war. This credit was transferred to the account of the French Government. The following table shows the extent of these operations:

[In millions of francs.]

| | French Treasury bills discounted by— | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | British Treasury. | Bank of England. |
| September 30, 1916..... | 1,924 | 1,362 |
| August 2, 1917..... | 6,174 | 1,816 |
| December 31, 1918..... | 10,594 | 1,639 |
| July 1, 1920..... | 12,327 | 1,639 |

The loans placed in the United States were more diversified in character. They began with an issue of 5 per cent 1-year Treasury bills in the fall of 1914.⁸ In 1915 the Anglo-French loan was placed here in order to improve exchange rates and to provide for further purchases.

On May 4, 1916, the French Finance Minister requested all French holders of neutral securities made out to "bearer" to lend them to the Treasury in order that they might be used as the basis for loans in neutral countries. On May 24, 1916, a further decree was issued applying this request especially to United States securities. The owners of the borrowed securities received in exchange for them a negotiable instrument which might be bought and sold on the Bourse, and, beside their regular dividends, a bonus of 25 per cent of the annual revenue of the securities lent. As a result of this borrowing of securities, the French Government arranged a loan in New York in July, 1916, through the American Foreign Securities Corporation. The amount of the loan was \$100,000,000 (518,000,000 francs) and the interest 7½ per cent.⁹ In September of the same year a one-year 6-per cent loan for \$12,300,000 (63,714,000 francs) was procured in the United States, with bonds

of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Co. as collateral. By the terms of this loan the bankers who made it were allowed to buy up the railroad bonds which secured it if they so wished.⁹ In the fall of 1916, four French cities (Paris, Lyon, Marseilles, and Bordeaux) floated loans in the United States which realized 427,660,000 francs. This sum was placed at the disposal of the French Treasury, although the cities concerned had a voice in its disposal.

Another operation of this sort was the so-called "French industrial credit" by which the French Government assumed the responsibility for renewable bills drawn on a number of French manufacturers. The credit amounted to \$50,000,000 and was guaranteed by 18-month French Treasury bonds, and by a deposit of 60,000,000 francs in neutral securities at the Bank of France.

On April 1, 1917, another \$100,000,000 loan was floated in New York, this time at 5½ per cent. As it was sold at 97, its yield was only 497,927,000 francs. From that time on, until the fall of 1919 the only loans procured by France in the United States were the advances made by the American Treasury. By May 31, 1917, these advances had reached \$100,000,000 (518,000,000 francs) and they increased steadily from that time on.

International Credits.

The December BULLETIN contains the resolutions proposed by the Commission on Public Finance of the Brussels Conference, including among other recommendations those of M. Ter Meulen for an international commission to provide credit guarantees in international trade. The scheme proposed by M. Ter Meulen has since been revised by the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee of the League of Nations and approved in its revised form by the League. A comparison of the provisions of the scheme as originally recommended and as revised shows that the revision gives greater power to the commission than was the case before, providing it with the authority not only to decide upon the value of the assets offered by the borrowing country but also to administer those assets if necessary. Provision is also made for the commission to decide whether the proposed imports are essential to the borrowing government, and to regulate the bond issues. Furthermore, the committee recommends that the League of Nations not guarantee the participants in the scheme against financial loss, although urging that every effort be made to

⁸ Documents Parlementaires, Sénat, 1915, p. 275.

⁹ Documents Parlementaires Sénat, 1917, p. 361.

safeguard participants in it. The text of the scheme as revised follows:

1. In order that impoverished nations which under present circumstances are unable to obtain accommodation on reasonable terms in the open market may be able to command the confidence necessary to attract funds for the financing of their essential imports, an international commission shall be constituted under the auspices of the League of Nations.

2. The commission shall consist of bankers and business men of international repute, appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, and shall have discretion to appoint agents and subcommissions and to devolve upon them the exercise of its functions.

3. The Governments of countries desiring to participate shall notify the commission what specific assets they are prepared to assign as security for commercial credits to be granted by the nationals of exporting countries.

4. The commission, after examination of these assets, shall determine the gold value of the credits which it would approve against the security of these assets.

5. The participating Governments shall then be authorized to issue bonds to the gold value approved by the commission. The bonds shall be in such form, with such date of maturity and rate of interest, as the commission may decide, and shall, in particular, enumerate the assets pledged against the bonds. The denomination of each bond and the specific currency in which it is to be issued shall be determined by the participating Government in agreement with the commission, in accordance with the conditions applicable to the particular transactions in respect of which they are issued.

6. The service of these bonds, which will be obligations of the issuing Government, shall be specifically secured out of the revenue of the assigned assets.

7. The assigned assets shall be administered by the participating Government or by the international commission as (a majority of) the Council of the League of Nations may determine on the proposal of the international commission. Nevertheless, in cases where the administration of the assigned assets is in the hands of the participating Government, the international commission at any time may, and in the event of default shall, require the participating Government to transfer the administration of the assets to itself.

The participating Government shall have the right to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations against this requirement, and the decision of the Council of the League of Nations on those questions shall be binding.

8. The revenue from the assigned assets shall be applied as follows to the service of the bonds:

(1) Out of these revenues the commission shall purchase and hold, or the participating Government shall satisfy the commission that it has purchased and holds, foreign currencies sufficient to provide—

(a) Cover for the coupons falling due in the next year of all bonds at any time outstanding in each of such currencies.

(b) A sinking fund calculated to redeem at maturity 10 per cent of the bonds outstanding in each of the different countries.

(c) A reserve in such foreign currency or currencies as the international commission may determine for the redemption of any bonds sold in accordance with paragraph 16.

(2) Any surplus remaining after the provision of these services shall be at the free disposal of the participating Government.

9. The participating Government will be free either to pledge its own bonds as collateral for credits for approved imports on its own account or to lend the bonds to its nationals as collateral for credits for approved imports on private account, and for the latter purpose will be free to fix such terms, including the security, if any, to be given, as it may think fit.

These terms shall be communicated to the commission. The bonds shall not be used for any other purpose than those specified in this clause.

10. Each bond shall before issue be countersigned by the commission in proof of registration.

11. The fundamental purpose of the scheme being to facilitate and expedite the import of such raw materials and primary necessities as will enable the borrowing countries to re-establish production, especially for export, bonds secured on the assigned assets shall not be utilized as collateral for credits for the import of other commodities, provided that where the commission is satisfied that the import of such other commodities will assist in securing the above purpose it shall have the discretion to permit special exceptions to the above rule subject to such conditions as it may think fit.

12. For each borrowing country the commission will draw up, in consultation with the participating Government, a schedule of approved imports which will be regarded as falling within the definition of raw materials and primary necessities.

13. Particulars of each transaction must be registered with the commission, which, before countersigning a registered bond, will satisfy itself that the credit is for an approved import,

and that the period for which it is proposed to be granted is a reasonable one.

14. The same conditions as govern the pledge of its bonds as the collateral for credits for imports on private account shall apply in cases where the participating Government pledges its own bonds as collateral for imports on Government account.

15. After having received bonds duly countersigned, the importer will pledge them with the exporter.

16. Pledged bonds shall be dealt with as follows:

(a) In the absence of any failure by the importer to fulfill his contract with the exporter, the coupons on their due date and the bonds as they are released shall be returned to the importer, who shall return them to his Government forthwith.

(b) In the event of the importer not fulfilling the terms of his contract, the exporter (or his assigns) may either hold the bonds until maturity, or if he prefers he may, at any time, sell them in accordance with the laws and customs of his country, providing that before the bonds are sold a reasonable opportunity shall be given to the issuing Government to repurchase them by paying to the exporter the amount of his claim. The proceeds of such sale shall be applied by the exporter toward covering his claims against the importer. Any surplus not required for this purpose shall be accounted for by the exporter to the participating Government.

(c) Any coupons or bonds returned to the participating Government or purchased by such Government shall be forthwith canceled in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the international commission; canceled bonds may subsequently, with the approval of the commission, be replaced by other bonds either in the same or in a different currency, in accordance with the conditions governing the original issue of bonds.

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING: A STATISTICAL SURVEY.

This is the first of a series of articles taking up in turn the various elements in the international trade balance of the United States. The present article is intended to lay the foundation for a succeeding article on the shipping earnings and payments of the United States, which constitute part of our so-called invisible exports and imports. It is believed that the shipping position of the United States will be more clearly apparent when considered in the light of the world shipping situation.

SHIPPING BEFORE THE WAR.

The merchant fleets of the world as they stood in 1914 were of comparatively recent growth. The total tonnage in 1890 was 22,151,651 gross, but by June, 1914, it had risen to 49,089,552 gross. Large as was this increase, it does not begin to tell the story of the remarkable transformation that took place in the character of the fleets during that time. In 1890 over 40 per cent of the world's merchant shipping consisted of sailing vessels, while by 1914 the amount had dropped to an insignificant 8 per cent of the total, so complete was the substitution of steam in place of sails for motive power. In bringing about this result steam tonnage was almost quadrupled during the same time from 12,985,372 tons to 45,403,877 tons. How significant was the change from sail to steam may better be understood from the fact that steamers, on account of their greater speed and capacity, are estimated to have three times the carrying efficiency of sailing vessels of the same tonnage. Coincident with the decline of sailing ships, in which the United States had led the world for many years, our merchant marine, although showing an absolute growth, fell from 20 per cent of the world's total in 1890 to less than 10 per cent of the total in 1914. Along with this came the virtual elimination of the United States as a factor in carrying her own imports and exports, the proportion of the total sea-borne commerce carried in American bottoms dropping from 65 per cent in 1860 to 12.9 per cent in 1890 and to 9.7 per cent in 1914.

The rapid expansion of world tonnage which has just been referred to had settled down in the years just prior to the war to a fairly steady rate. At that time the increase in tonnage amounted to about 5 per cent annually, while the launchings of new vessels were approximately 7 per cent of the tonnage afloat the previous year. The difference of 2 per cent represents the proportion of the total tonnage that was lost or broken up each year.

The position of the world's merchant marine at the outbreak of the war is shown in Table 1, which lists the various countries according to the amount of their steam tonnage. It will be seen that in 1914 the British Empire owned nearly half of the world's shipping, with Germany and the United States far behind in second place and third place, respectively. The other chief maritime nations, Norway, France, Japan, Holland, and Italy, in the order named, followed with merchant fleets of not far from equal size, but all considerably behind the three leaders. If we consider only seagoing steamers, the United States was still in third place, slightly ahead of Norway and France, yet widely separated from Germany.

TABLE 1.—Steam tonnage (merchant ships of 100 tons and over) owned by principal maritime countries in June, 1914.

(Lloyd's Register of Shipping.)

| Rank, 1914. | Country. | Number of ships. | Gross tonnage. | Per cent of world tonnage. |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | United Kingdom..... | 8,587 | 18,892,089 | 41.6 |
| | British Dominions..... | 1,536 | 1,631,617 | 3.6 |
| 2 | Germany..... | 2,090 | 5,134,720 | 11.3 |
| 3 | United States: | | | |
| | Seagoing..... | 1,178 | 2,069,637 | 4.6 |
| | Great Lakes..... | 579 | 2,260,441 | 5.0 |
| | Total, United States.. | 1,757 | 4,330,078 | 9.6 |
| 4 | Norway..... | 1,656 | 1,957,353 | 4.3 |
| 5 | France..... | 1,025 | 1,922,286 | 4.2 |
| 6 | Japan..... | 1,103 | 1,708,386 | 3.8 |
| 7 | Holland..... | 709 | 1,471,710 | 3.2 |
| 8 | Italy..... | 637 | 1,430,475 | 3.1 |
| 9 | Austria-Hungary..... | 433 | 1,052,346 | 2.3 |
| 10 | Sweden..... | 1,088 | 1,015,364 | 2.2 |
| 11 | Spain..... | 589 | 883,926 | 2.0 |
| 12 | Russia..... | 747 | 851,949 | 1.9 |
| 13 | Greece..... | 407 | 820,861 | 1.8 |
| 14 | Denmark..... | 576 | 770,430 | 1.7 |
| 15 | Belgium..... | 173 | 341,025 | .8 |
| 16 | Brazil..... | 395 | 307,607 | .7 |
| 17 | Argentina..... | 244 | 188,892 | .4 |
| 18 | Turkey..... | 142 | 116,317 | .3 |
| 19 | Chile..... | 91 | 96,473 | .2 |
| 20 | China..... | 73 | 93,095 | .2 |
| 21 | Portugal..... | 105 | 92,429 | .2 |
| 22 | Cuba..... | 53 | 58,450 | .1 |
| 23 | Roumania..... | 34 | 56,164 | .1 |
| 24 | Mexico..... | 48 | 45,069 | .1 |
| 25 | Uruguay..... | 42 | 38,837 | .1 |
| 26 | Peru..... | 19 | 28,771 | .1 |
| 27 | Siam..... | 11 | 12,360 | .0 |
| | Other countries..... | 74 | 54,798 | .1 |
| | Total (world)..... | 24,444 | 45,403,877 | 100.0 |

WAR LOSSES.

The losses of merchant steamers of the allies and neutrals during the war from August 4, 1914, to November 11, 1918, as compiled by Lloyd's Register, are given in Table 2. The total loss of over 14,000,000 gross tons is divided between losses due to enemy action, 12,000,000 tons, and losses due to marine risk, 2,000,000 tons. The nation hardest hit in aggregate tonnage lost was Great Britain, which suffered the destruction of over 8,000,000 tons, more than all the other nations together. A report submitted to the House of Commons by the British Ministry of Shipping gives the war losses of the British merchant marine in detail. They may be summarized thus:

| | Number of British vessels. | Gross tonnage. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Sunk by submarines..... | 2,099 | 6,635,059 |
| Sunk by mines..... | 259 | 673,417 |
| Destroyed by cruisers..... | 117 | 442,702 |
| Destroyed by air craft..... | 4 | 7,912 |
| Total..... | 2,479 | 7,759,090 |

The figure of 7,753,311 gross tons reported by Lloyd's Register for the United Kingdom closely corresponds with the official return just quoted.

The losses of the United States, on the other hand, were comparatively light. Our merchant marine was of course much smaller than Britain's, and until February, 1917, our ships were supposed to be immune from submarine attack.

TABLE 2.—Losses of merchant steamers during the World War.

(Lloyd's Register of Shipping.)

| Flag. | War losses (gross tons). | Marine losses (gross tons). | Total (gross tons). | Per cent of world loss. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| American..... | 343,090 | 187,948 | 531,038 | 3.7 |
| Belgian..... | 85,842 | 19,239 | 105,081 | .7 |
| Brazilian..... | 20,328 | 10,951 | 31,279 | .2 |
| Danish..... | 210,880 | 34,422 | 245,302 | 1.7 |
| Dutch..... | 201,797 | 27,244 | 229,041 | 1.6 |
| French..... | 722,939 | 84,138 | 807,077 | 5.7 |
| Greek..... | 349,661 | 65,014 | 414,675 | 2.9 |
| Italian..... | 745,766 | 115,669 | 861,435 | 6.1 |
| Japanese..... | 119,764 | 150,260 | 270,033 | 1.9 |
| Norwegian..... | 976,516 | 195,244 | 1,171,760 | 8.2 |
| Spanish..... | 157,527 | 80,335 | 237,862 | 1.7 |
| Swedish..... | 180,415 | 83,586 | 264,001 | 1.9 |
| United Kingdom..... | 7,753,311 | 1,032,779 | 8,786,090 | 61.8 |
| British Dominions..... | 169,712 | 99,866 | 269,578 | 1.9 |
| Total..... | 12,037,548 | 2,186,704 | 14,224,252 | 100.0 |

By comparing the total tonnage given in Table 2 with the fleets of the same countries for 1914 in Table 1, it is possible to compute the proportion of the 1914 merchant fleets lost by the principal allies and neutrals during the World War (Table 3). Norway and Italy suffered relatively the most, each losing 60 per cent of her 1914 tonnage. Then come Greece with 50 per cent, United Kingdom 46 per cent, and France 42 per cent. Of the seagoing steam tonnage of the United States in 1914, 25 per cent was destroyed during the war.

TABLE 3.—Proportion of 1914 merchant fleets lost by principal allied and neutral nations during World War.

| Flag. | Fleet in June, 1914 (gross tons). | Losses during World War (gross tons). | Per cent of 1914 fleet lost. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| American (seagoing)..... | 2,069,637 | 531,038 | 25.7 |
| Belgian..... | 341,025 | 105,081 | 30.8 |
| Brazilian..... | 307,607 | 31,279 | 10.2 |
| Danish..... | 770,430 | 245,302 | 31.8 |
| Dutch..... | 1,471,710 | 229,041 | 15.6 |
| French..... | 1,922,286 | 807,077 | 42.0 |
| Greek..... | 820,861 | 414,675 | 50.5 |
| Italian..... | 1,430,475 | 861,435 | 60.2 |
| Japanese..... | 1,708,386 | 270,033 | 15.8 |
| Norwegian..... | 1,957,353 | 1,171,760 | 59.9 |
| Spanish..... | 883,926 | 237,862 | 26.9 |
| Swedish..... | 1,015,364 | 264,001 | 26.0 |
| United Kingdom..... | 18,892,089 | 8,786,090 | 46.5 |
| British Dominions..... | 1,631,617 | 269,578 | 16.5 |
| Total..... | 35,222,766 | 14,224,252 | 40.4 |

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED.

As an offset against war losses, there were launched in the four calendar years 1915 to 1918 a total of 11,274,948 gross tons of shipping, of which only about 3 per cent were sailing vessels. The end of the war, therefore, saw a world's shortage of about 3,000,000 tons, making no allowance for normal annual increases nor for those worn-out vessels which during ordinary times would have been scrapped but which were kept in service under stress of war necessity. Taking these and other considerations into account, Lloyd's Register of Shipping estimated in 1919 that "the world has lost through the war no less than 8,500,000 tons gross of shipping, which represents a deadweight carrying capacity of about 12,500,000 tons."

The output of shipyards throughout the world has been so great since the armistice, however, that the shortage in ships has been largely reduced if it has not disappeared altogether. Especially is this true of the two chief shipbuilding nations, Great Britain and the United States. At the close of hostilities this country was just getting into its stride as a shipbuilder. From being an almost negligible factor in ship production before the war, launching some 200,000 tons a year, we became for a time the greatest shipbuilding nation of the world with a construction record of over 3,000,000 tons in 1918. The story of the standard fabricated ship, whose similar parts could be produced by the hundred in the steel mills of Pennsylvania, shipped by rail to yards on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, or the Great Lakes, and there assembled, need not be repeated here in detail. Under the vast construction program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Shipping Board, the number of shipyards in this country capable of

launching seagoing ships increased from 61 at the entry of the United States into the war in 1917 to 341 just before the armistice. During the same time the number of launching ways had been increased from 235 to 1,284, representing more than twice the number of ways in the rest of the world. The Shipping Board's building program continued into 1919, so that launchings in the United States totaled 1,051 ships of 4,075,385 gross tons for that year, more than half of the world's production. According to figures made public recently by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the world's output in 1920 was somewhat less than in 1919, due to a return toward a more normal level of production in the United States. This country, however, was still the leader in ship launchings with 42 per cent of the world's total as against 35 per cent credited to the United Kingdom.

A comparison of ship launchings in the United States and in the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Italy, and Japan will be found in Table 4.

WORLD SHIPPING AT THE END OF THE WAR.

The position of the various nations in respect to shipping at the close of hostilities is shown in Table 5. For the sake of comparison with the prewar situation the tonnage as of June, 1914, is given, together with the increase or decrease from that date.

It is strikingly shown that the United States was the only country of the world (with the exception of Brazil in lesser degree) to make important gains in her merchant marine during the war. The loss that shipping as a whole sustained is of course far greater than Table 5 indicates, for the war put a stop to the normal expansion and replacements of peace times. That the world shortage is fast being made up has already been indicated.

TABLE 4.—Number and gross tonnage of ships (100 tons and over) launched in specified calendar years, by countries.

(Lloyd's Register of Shipping.)

| Year. | United States. | | United Kingdom. | | France. | | Holland. | | Italy. | | Japan. | | Other countries. ¹ | | Total. | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. |
| 1892..... | 273 | 262,588 | 681 | 1,109,950 | 19 | 17,228 | 15 | 14,368 | 21 | 13,888 | ..... | ..... | 242 | 140,023 | 1,051 | 1,358,045 |
| 1902..... | 251 | 379,174 | 694 | 1,427,358 | 99 | 192,196 | 114 | 69,101 | 62 | 46,270 | 53 | 27,181 | 377 | 361,275 | 1,650 | 2,302,755 |
| 1912..... | 174 | 284,223 | 712 | 1,738,514 | 80 | 110,734 | 112 | 99,439 | 27 | 25,196 | 168 | 57,755 | 446 | 585,908 | 1,719 | 2,901,769 |
| 1913..... | 205 | 276,443 | 688 | 1,632,153 | 89 | 176,095 | 95 | 104,296 | 38 | 30,356 | 152 | 64,664 | 483 | 728,870 | 1,750 | 3,332,882 |
| 1914..... | 94 | 200,762 | 656 | 1,687,553 | 33 | 114,052 | 130 | 118,153 | 47 | 42,981 | 32 | 85,881 | 327 | 607,391 | 1,319 | 2,852,753 |
| 1915..... | 84 | 177,460 | 327 | 653,919 | 6 | 25,402 | 120 | 113,075 | 30 | 22,132 | 26 | 49,408 | 151 | 163,242 | 743 | 1,201,638 |
| 1916..... | 211 | 504,247 | 306 | 608,235 | 9 | 42,752 | 201 | 180,197 | 10 | 36,654 | 55 | 145,624 | 172 | 150,371 | 964 | 1,688,080 |
| 1917..... | 326 | 997,919 | 283 | 1,162,896 | 6 | 18,828 | 146 | 148,779 | 11 | 38,906 | 104 | 350,141 | 233 | 220,317 | 1,112 | 2,937,786 |
| 1918..... | 929 | 3,033,030 | 301 | 1,348,120 | 3 | 13,715 | 74 | 74,026 | 15 | 60,791 | 198 | 489,924 | 346 | 427,838 | 1,866 | 5,447,444 |
| 1919..... | 1,051 | 4,075,385 | 612 | 1,620,442 | 34 | 32,633 | 100 | 137,086 | 32 | 82,713 | 133 | 611,883 | 321 | 584,407 | 2,483 | 7,144,546 |
| 1920 ²..... | ..... | 2,476,000 | ..... | 2,055,000 | ..... | 93,000 | ..... | 183,000 | ..... | 133,000 | ..... | 456,000 | ..... | 465,000 | ..... | 5,861,000 |

¹ No returns from Austria and Germany after July, 1914.² No returns from Great Lakes.³ Figures for 1920 approximate and subject to revision.

TABLE 5.—Steam tonnage (ships of 100 tons and over) of the principal allied and neutral countries at beginning and close of the World War.

[Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom: Annual report, 1918-19.]

| Country. | July, 1914 (gross tons). | October, 1918 (gross tons). | Increase or decrease (gross tons). | Per cent of 1914. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| United States (sea-going)..... | 2,069,637 | 5,116,521 | +3,046,884 | +147.2 |
| Belgium..... | 341,025 | 189,963 | -151,062 | -44.3 |
| Brazil..... | 307,607 | 508,245 | +200,638 | +65.2 |
| Denmark..... | 770,430 | 612,940 | -157,490 | -20.5 |
| Holland..... | 1,471,710 | 1,030,137 | -441,573 | -30.0 |
| France..... | 1,922,286 | 1,536,730 | -385,556 | -20.0 |
| Greece..... | 820,861 | 259,174 | -561,687 | -68.4 |
| Italy..... | 1,430,475 | 989,575 | -440,900 | -30.8 |
| Japan..... | 1,708,386 | 2,039,794 | +331,408 | +19.4 |
| Norway..... | 1,957,353 | 1,414,927 | -542,426 | -27.7 |
| Spain..... | 883,926 | 671,425 | -212,501 | -24.0 |
| Sweden..... | 1,015,364 | 810,489 | -204,875 | -20.2 |
| United Kingdom..... | 18,892,089 | 15,031,375 | -3,860,714 | -20.4 |
| British Dominions..... | 1,631,617 | 1,828,561 | +196,944 | +12.1 |

THE WORLD'S FLEETS OF TO-DAY.

In order to show what progress has been made toward repairing the war losses of shipping, Table 6 has been compiled from Lloyd's Register of Shipping, giving the steam tonnage owned by the principal maritime countries in June, 1920, and also in June, 1919. Compared with a gross steam tonnage in 1914 of 45,400,000, the total for 1919 was 47,900,000, while it had risen to 53,900,000 by June, 1920. At the latter date, therefore, the increase in the world's shipping since 1914 was about 19 per cent.

The net gain in world tonnage of 8,500,000 since 1914 has been brought about chiefly through the addition of 10,200,000 tons to United States shipping. Japan has 1,300,000 tons more than in 1914 and is now in third place, following the United Kingdom and the United States. France and Italy, by receiving portions of the merchant fleets of the Central Powers, show gains of 1,000,000 and 700,000, respectively. These gains in the steam tonnage of the various countries and the losses partially offsetting them may be more clearly set forth as follows:

[Gross tons.]

| Rank, 1920. | Country. | Net gain. | Net loss. |
|----------------|---|------------|-----------|
| 1 | United Kingdom..... | ..... | 800,000 |
| | British Dominions..... | 400,000 | ..... |
| 2 | United States..... | 10,200,000 | ..... |
| 3 | Japan..... | 1,300,000 | ..... |
| 4 | France..... | 1,000,000 | ..... |
| 5 | Italy..... | 700,000 | ..... |
| 6 | Norway..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Holland..... | 300,000 | ..... |
| 8 | Sweden..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Spain..... | 100,000 | ..... |
| 10 | Denmark..... | ..... | 100,000 |
| 11 | Russia..... | ..... | 300,000 |
| 12 | Greece..... | ..... | 300,000 |
| 13 | Brazil..... | 200,000 | ..... |
| 14 | Germany..... | ..... | 4,700,000 |
| 15 | Belgium..... | 100,000 | ..... |
| | Austro-Hungary and Turkey..... | ..... | 1,100,000 |
| | All other countries and "not recorded"..... | 1,500,000 | ..... |
| | Total..... | 15,800,000 | 7,300,000 |
| | Net gain, 1920..... | 8,500,000 | ..... |

TABLE 6.—Steam tonnage (merchant ships of 100 tons and over) owned by principal maritime countries in June, 1920, as compared with June, 1919.

[Lloyd's Register of Shipping.]

| Rank, 1920. | Country. | June, 1920. | | | June, 1919. | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | Number of ships. | Gross tonnage. | Per cent of world tonnage. | Number of ships. | Gross tonnage. | Per cent of world tonnage. |
| 1 | United Kingdom..... | 8,113 | 18,110,653 | 33.6 | 7,535 | 16,344,343 | 34.1 |
| | British Dominions..... | 1,666 | 2,032,227 | 3.8 | 1,610 | 1,863,365 | 3.9 |
| 2 | United States..... | 4,110 | 14,574,375 | 27.0 | 3,678 | 11,983,256 | 25.0 |
| | Seagoing..... | 3,644 | 12,455,807 | 23.1 | 3,201 | 9,823,562 | 20.5 |
| | Great Lakes..... | 466 | 2,118,568 | 3.9 | 477 | 2,159,694 | 4.5 |
| 3 | Japan..... | 1,940 | 2,995,878 | 5.6 | 1,418 | 2,325,266 | 4.9 |
| 4 | France..... | 1,400 | 2,963,229 | 5.5 | 1,099 | 1,961,753 | 4.1 |
| 5 | Italy..... | 789 | 2,118,429 | 3.9 | 523 | 1,237,844 | 2.6 |
| 6 | Norway..... | 1,596 | 1,979,560 | 3.7 | 1,433 | 1,597,299 | 3.3 |
| 7 | Holland..... | 922 | 1,773,392 | 3.3 | 870 | 1,573,720 | 3.3 |
| 8 | Sweden..... | 1,072 | 996,423 | 1.8 | 1,033 | 916,627 | 1.9 |
| 9 | Spain..... | 601 | 937,280 | 1.7 | 436 | 709,095 | 1.5 |
| 10 | Denmark..... | 522 | 719,444 | 1.3 | 446 | 631,331 | 1.3 |
| 11 | Russia..... | 524 | 509,564 | 1.0 | 524 | 514,476 | 1.1 |
| 12 | Greece..... | 294 | 496,996 | .9 | 205 | 290,793 | .6 |
| 13 | Brazil..... | 348 | 475,224 | .9 | 377 | 492,588 | 1.0 |
| 14 | Germany..... | 901 | 419,438 | .8 | 1,543 | 3,247,253 | 6.8 |
| 15 | Belgium..... | 208 | 410,423 | .8 | 146 | 306,379 | .6 |
| 16 | Portugal..... | 143 | 235,698 | .4 | 133 | 230,226 | .5 |
| 17 | China..... | 102 | 142,834 | .3 | 98 | 130,972 | .3 |
| 18 | Argentina..... | 150 | 130,118 | .2 | 160 | 133,333 | .3 |
| 19 | Chile..... | 90 | 88,612 | .2 | 91 | 82,812 | .2 |
| 20 | Finland..... | 121 | 82,295 | .1 | 109 | 73,593 | .1 |
| 21 | Roumania..... | 38 | 74,117 | .1 | 34 | 63,360 | .1 |
| 22 | Peru..... | 27 | 66,138 | .1 | 22 | 56,171 | .1 |
| 23 | Uruguay..... | 34 | 51,457 | .1 | 32 | 33,059 | .1 |
| 24 | Cuba..... | 40 | 45,324 | .1 | 39 | 39,636 | .1 |
| | Ex-Austro-Hungarian..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 328 | 712,856 | 1.5 |
| | Turkey..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 | 98,817 | .2 |
| | Other countries..... | 265 | 200,344 | .4 | 181 | 131,531 | .3 |
| | Not recorded..... | 497 | 1,275,216 | 2.4 | 131 | 115,153 | .2 |
| | Total (world)..... | 26,513 | 53,904,688 | 100.0 | 24,386 | 47,897,407 | 100.0 |

Of those countries that have suffered net losses of shipping since 1914, Germany and Austria are the most conspicuous examples. The latter's merchant fleet has been surrendered to Italy since the armistice, while Germany's ships have been divided among the allied powers. Under the armistice conditions and the peace treaty, Germany has been compelled to surrender all her merchant vessels of 1,600 tons gross and over, one-half of her steamers between 1,000 and 1,600 tons, besides one-quarter of her fishing fleet. In addition to this, Germany has agreed to build for the allies, subject to specifications to be furnished by them, shipping of not to exceed 200,000 gross tons annually for five years. The operation of these conditions reduces Germany's participation in the world's carrying trade for the present to very small proportions, and then mostly through chartering foreign vessels.

A comparison of Table 6 with Table 1 furthermore discloses some interesting changes in the relative shipping position of the various countries. Holland and Belgium are the only

nations that in June, 1920, occupied approximately the same positions which they held before the war. The United Kingdom, it is true, is still in first place as before; but her proportion of the world's steam tonnage has dropped from 41.6 per cent to 33.6 per cent, while during the same time that of the United States has risen from 9.6 per cent to 27 per cent of the world's total. As a result the United States is now in second place instead of Germany. France and Italy, and especially Japan, are now in a position, so far as their merchant marines are concerned, to carry on a larger proportion of the world's trade than in 1914. On the other hand, such countries as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Spain, and Greece are in a less favorable position than they were prior to the war, in that their proportion of the world's shipping has been much reduced, while Russia and Greece have also suffered a severe decline in absolute amount of steam tonnage.

CURRENT CONDITIONS.

Since the armistice the world's shipbuilding has continued at an unprecedented rate. The high-water mark was reached in the quarter ending September 30, 1919, when, according to the shipbuilding returns of Lloyd's Register, the enormous total of 8,048,582 gross tons of shipping was under construction in various parts of the world. The amount of shipping under construction on a given date is of course reflected in the figures of actual output some months later. The output of shipyards throughout the world (as represented by ships launched) has already been given in Table 4. The world's output of 3,300,000 tons in 1913, after dropping to low levels in the first years of the war, was increased to 5,400,000 in 1918 and to 7,100,000 in 1919. The total tonnage under construction in the world has gradually

fallen off since the third quarter of 1919, foreshadowing a somewhat reduced output in 1920. As recently announced the total for last year was a little under 5,900,000 gross tons (see Table 4). A detailed statement of the shipping under construction in the principal shipbuilding countries at the end of each quarter from September 30, 1918, to date, will be found in Table 7. For the sake of comparison the quarter ending June 30, 1914, the last period available before the war, is also given.

The course of shipbuilding in the United States has been somewhat different. The peak of our production came earlier, and the subsequent decline in our tonnage under construction has been rapid. The reason, of course, lay in the withdrawal of the Government from the shipbuilding industry soon after the armistice. On the completion of vessels contracted for by the Shipping Board, many yards have been compelled to shut down for lack of orders from private steamship interests. The result has been that the United Kingdom, with many orders from British steamship companies, has been forging ahead steadily and passed us at the end of 1919 in construction under way. Britain's total on September 30, 1920, of 3,731,098 tons, represented half of the shipbuilding then going on in the world.

One department of shipbuilding in which the United States has been achieving especially important results is the construction of oil tankers. In 1920 we far outranked all other countries, with nearly 90 per cent of the world's production in that class. The figures for 1920, as made public by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, follow:

| | Tons. |
|----------------------|---------|
| United States..... | 567,000 |
| United Kingdom..... | 65,400 |
| Other countries..... | 8,000 |
| Total..... | 640,400 |

TABLE 7.—Number and gross tonnage of ships (100 tons and over) under construction in various countries on specified dates. (Lloyd's Register shipbuilding returns.)

| Date. | United States. | | United Kingdom. | | France. | | Holland. | | Italy. | | Japan. | | Other countries. ¹ | | Total. | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Number. | Gross tonnage. |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| June 30..... | 45 | 148,515 | 477 | 1,722,124 | 50 | 226,779 | 51 | 116,137 | 32 | 69,098 | 18 | 91,510 | 263 | 788,727 | 936 | 3,162,890 |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 30..... | 1,020 | 3,382,709 | 383 | 1,746,933 | 7 | 39,700 | 105 | 204,530 | 56 | 132,770 | 127 | 260,875 | 446 | 603,871 | 2,144 | 6,371,388 |
| Dec. 31..... | 997 | 3,645,919 | 424 | 1,979,952 | 12 | 51,690 | 113 | 212,512 | 56 | 133,010 | 116 | 278,140 | 471 | 620,766 | 2,189 | 6,921,989 |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. 31..... | 1,155 | 4,185,523 | 657 | 2,254,845 | 33 | 109,795 | 87 | 182,308 | 59 | 135,034 | 74 | 254,835 | 437 | 673,926 | 2,502 | 7,796,266 |
| June 30..... | 994 | 3,874,143 | 782 | 2,524,050 | 38 | 109,615 | 88 | 219,332 | 96 | 271,620 | 63 | 282,060 | 465 | 736,947 | 2,526 | 8,017,767 |
| Sept. 30..... | 767 | 3,470,748 | 781 | 2,816,773 | 64 | 174,736 | 113 | 288,042 | 108 | 285,928 | 64 | 299,600 | 431 | 712,755 | 2,328 | 8,048,582 |
| Dec. 31..... | 647 | 2,966,515 | 757 | 2,994,249 | 65 | 216,775 | 126 | 328,338 | 125 | 314,547 | 64 | 309,474 | 354 | 731,465 | 2,138 | 7,861,363 |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. 31..... | 535 | 2,573,298 | 865 | 3,394,425 | 65 | 240,225 | 141 | 366,581 | 165 | 355,241 | 68 | 285,676 | 366 | 726,504 | 2,205 | 7,941,950 |
| June 30..... | 414 | 2,105,956 | 941 | 3,578,153 | 95 | 265,302 | 153 | 398,915 | 166 | 353,914 | 56 | 254,260 | 370 | 764,404 | 2,195 | 7,720,904 |
| Sept. 30..... | 312 | 1,772,193 | 961 | 3,731,098 | 89 | 292,608 | 165 | 423,400 | 156 | 365,313 | 72 | 262,407 | 350 | 718,152 | 2,105 | 7,565,171 |

¹ No returns from Austria and Germany after 1914.

The expansion of the shipbuilding industry which has been noted in Great Britain since the war seems to have taken hold of the imagination of the other nations of the world. Japan, which before the war was hardly a factor at all, is now in the front rank as a shipbuilder. Holland has always been noted as a shipbuilding nation, but is now turning out new tonnage faster than ever before. In France during the war the shipyards were devoted to the production of munitions and war supplies, so that shipbuilding was at a standstill. The industry is already almost up to prewar output, and the French Government has declared itself in favor of materially aiding in further expansion. Italy likewise has laid out a number of new shipyards, and the tonnage under construction is greater than ever before. Much the same condition applies to other nations, especially the Scandinavian group. In fact, the nations of the world, most of them, seem to be making extraordinary efforts toward securing a definite and a larger share in the world's carrying trade. This condition has already been reflected in sweeping cuts in ocean rates in the past few months. Signs are not wanting that a period of intense competition is in prospect, and for a time an excess of ships above the immediate needs of commerce. Already shipping interests are realizing that ship production has been overdone for the present, and reports are beginning to come from abroad of the cancellation on a considerable scale of shipbuilding contracts in several countries. This would indicate that for the time being, at least, the peak of shipbuilding in foreign countries as well as in the United States has been passed.

Dollar Exchange.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, which provides that member banks, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, may accept drafts for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange, drawn upon them by banks or bankers located in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States in which it is determined that the usages of trade require such acceptance facilities, the Board has designated as such the following countries in addition to those listed in the November, 1920, issue of the Bulletin: Australia, New Zealand, and other Australasian dependencies.

State Banks and Trust Companies Admitted.

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

One thousand five hundred and one State institutions are now members of the system, having a total capital of \$536,117,019, total surplus of \$516,877,144, and total resources of \$10,344,901,733.

| Name of bank. | Capital. | Surplus. | Total resources. |
|--|-----------|----------|------------------|
| <i>District No. 1.</i> | | | |
| Hub Trust Co., Boston, Mass..... | \$500,000 | \$60,000 | \$1,878,718 |
| <i>District No. 5.</i> | | | |
| Bank of Washington, Washington, N. C..... | 150,000 | 37,500 | 1,365,457 |
| <i>District No. 6.</i> | | | |
| Orrville Bank & Trust Co., Orrville, Ala..... | 25,000 | 26,500 | 202,612 |
| Roanoke Banking Co., Roanoke, Ala..... | 200,000 | 200,000 | 1,515,512 |
| Citizens State Bank, Marianna, Fla..... | 30,000 | 10,000 | 407,542 |
| The Bartow Bank, Bartow, Ga..... | 25,000 | 5,000 | 270,163 |
| Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Bainbridge, Ga..... | 100,000 | 20,000 | 693,672 |
| Bank of Candler County, Metter, Ga..... | 25,000 | | 25,000 |
| Bank of Portal, Portal, Ga..... | 25,000 | | 145,199 |
| Walton County Bank, Social Circle, Ga..... | 50,000 | 18,000 | 265,957 |
| Citizens Bank, Hohenwald, Tenn..... | 35,000 | | 153,578 |
| <i>District No. 7.</i> | | | |
| Lake View State Bank, Lake View, Iowa..... | 25,000 | 25,000 | 396,280 |
| Ulch Bros. State Bank, Solon, Iowa..... | 50,000 | 15,000 | 1,099,478 |
| <i>District No. 10.</i> | | | |
| The Bank of Van Tassell, Van Tassell, Wyo..... | 25,000 | 7,000 | 107,580 |
| <i>District No. 11.</i> | | | |
| First State Bank, Mission, Tex.... | 50,000 | 6,750 | 553,021 |
| <i>District No. 12.</i> | | | |
| First State Bank, Richfield, Idaho..... | 25,000 | 4,000 | 200,209 |
| State Bank of Garfield, Panguitch, Utah..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 549,973 |

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J., to Fidelity Union Trust Co.
The Central Bank, St. Paul, Minn., to Central Metropolitan Bank.

WITHDRAWALS.

Exchange State Bank, South St. Paul, Minn.
The Bank of Goltry, Goltry, Okla.

CONSOLIDATION.

The assets of The Guaranty State Bank, Okmulgee, Okla., have been taken over by a nonmember bank.

Acceptances to 100 Per Cent.

Since the issuance of the January Bulletin the following bank has been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board to accept drafts and bills of exchange up to 100 per cent of its capital and surplus.

The Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

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

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Biddeford, Me.
The First National Bank of Greenfield, Mass.
The Appleton National Bank of Lowell, Mass.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Bath National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
The First National Bank of Cuba, N. Y.
The Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y.
Guardian of estates and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Bordentown, N. J.
The First National Bank of Chester, Pa.
The First National Bank of Gettysburg, Pa.
Registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Conestoga National Bank of Lancaster, Pa.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Trustee, executor, adm nistrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The National Bank of Alamance of Graham, N. C.
The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Winchester, Va.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Marengo, Ill.
The First National Bank of Ruthven, Iowa.
Executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The City National Bank of Lansing, Mich.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The First National Bank of Menominee, Mich.
The Second National Bank of Minot, N. Dak.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Trustee, executor, administrator, and registrar of stocks and bonds:
The Columbia National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The Marine National Bank of Seattle, Wash.

New National Bank Charters.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from January 1 to January 28, 1921, inclusive:

| | Banks. | Amount. |
|--|--------|-------------|
| New charters issued to..... | 17 | |
| With capital of..... | | \$1,315,000 |
| Increase of capital approved for..... | 60 | |
| With new capital of..... | | 5,020,000 |
| Aggregate number of new charters and banks increasing capital..... | 77 | |
| With aggregate of new capital authorized..... | | 6,335,000 |
| Number of banks liquidating (other than those consolidating with other national banks under the act of June 3, 1864)..... | 8 | |
| Capital of same banks..... | | 6,725,000 |
| Number of banks reducing capital..... | 0 | |
| Reduction of capital..... | | 0 |
| Total number of banks going into liquidation or reducing capital (other than those consolidating with other national banks under the act of June 3, 1864)..... | 8 | |
| Aggregate capital reduction..... | | 6,725,000 |
| Consolidation of national banks under the act of Nov. 7, 1918..... | 2 | |
| Capital..... | | 1,600,000 |
| The foregoing statement shows the aggregate of increased capital for the period of the banks embraced in statement..... | | 6,335,000 |
| Against this there was a reduction of capital owing to liquidation (other than for consolidation with other national banks under the act of June 3, 1864)..... | | 6,725,000 |
| Net reduction..... | | 390,000 |

Commercial Failures Reported.

After four successive years of diminishing commercial mortality, the business reverses of 1920, as shown by the records of R. G. Dun & Co., increased sharply in both number and liabilities. Exclusive of banking and other fiduciary suspensions, the defaults in the United States during the 12 months recently ended numbered 8,881 and supplied \$295,121,805 of indebtedness, as against only 6,451 failures, involving \$113,291,237, in the immediately preceding year. The insolvencies of 1919, it is important to note, were fewer in number than those of any year in almost four decades, and the liabilities were the smallest since 1905. When allowance is made for these facts and when it is also considered that the many new enterprises which were started last year enhanced the possibilities of financial embarrassment, the failure record of 1920 appears less conspicuously unfavorable. While the unusual number of large reverses is an unsatisfactory feature, the percentage of all failures to total firms in business is much below the average, and this is also true of the ratio of defaulted indebtedness to solvent payments through the clearing houses.

The increase of 2,430 in number of commercial insolvencies last year, as compared with those of 1919, is relatively much smaller than the expansion of \$181,800,000 in the liabilities. Thus the rise in number is 37.7 per cent, whereas the indebtedness is larger by 160.5 per cent. As a result of the latter change, the amount of money involved by last year's failures is greater than that of any year since 1915, and, with one other exception—1914—has not been exceeded in any year back to 1893. The number of defaults, on the other hand, is less than in all years since 1882, aside from the abnormally low mortality of 1919. Comparing

with the high record of 22,156 reverses of 1915, when the economic unsettlement resulting from the outbreak of the World War was strikingly reflected in the insolvency statistics, a numerical reduction of 59.5 per cent is disclosed.

Separated according to occupation, the 1920 insolvency statement reveals increases, both numerically and otherwise, in manufacturing, trading, and other commercial branches, as compared with the returns of 1919. Numbering 2,635 and involving \$127,992,471 of liabilities, the manufacturing defaults are 41.3 per cent larger in number and 148 per cent heavier in amount of indebtedness than the 1,865 similar reverses for \$51,614,216 of 1919, while the 5,532 trading failures for \$88,558,347 are 37.9 per cent more in number and 135.1 per cent greater in liabilities than the 4,013 insolvencies for \$37,670,443 reported among traders during the earlier year. The class designated as "other commercial," which embraces defaults that can not properly be included in either manufacturing or trading, shows 714 reverses for \$78,570,987, or a numerical increase of 24.6 per cent and an expansion of 227.3 per cent in the indebtedness over the 573 such failures for \$24,006,578 in 1919. It thus appears that relatively the most unsatisfactory numerical exhibit is made by the manufacturing division, while the "other commercial" failures, although disclosing the smallest rise in number, reveal much the larger increase in liabilities.

In 1919 the number of large failures had fallen to the lowest point in many years, but the number of such defaults during 1920 was the largest on record, and the liabilities were the heaviest since 1914. Numbering 453, the failures for \$100,000 or more in each case last year supplied \$191,808,042 of aggregate indebtedness, as against 191 such insolvencies in 1919, with liabilities of \$55,986,543. In point of number, the closest approach to last year's unfavorable showing was in 1914, when 409 large defaults were reported, and the indebtedness of such reverses in that year was \$210,700,000. By far the largest proportion of the reverses of unusual magnitude in 1920 occurred in manufacturing lines, where the failures for \$100,000 or more in each instance numbered 230 and involved \$89,933,982 altogether, while there were 139 similar defaults among traders for \$34,609,853. The remaining 84 large insolvencies, with liabilities of \$67,264,207, were of agents, brokers, and other concerns that can not be properly included in either of the two leading divisions.

In the following tables the figures as compiled from the records of R. G. Dun & Co. are separated as to each of the

twelve Federal Reserve districts, the number and amount of assets and liabilities in each district for 1920 compared with the number and liabilities in 1919; also the record for each district for 1920 separated as to manufacturing, trading, and other commercial.

Failures in United States during 1920.

TOTAL COMMERCIAL.

| District. | 1920 | | | 1919 | |
|---------------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Number. | Assets. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. |
| First..... | 826 | \$8,111,364 | \$18,918,258 | 744 | \$11,884,238 |
| Second..... | 2,123 | 69,081,128 | 118,850,529 | 1,185 | 32,413,538 |
| Third..... | 419 | 10,188,729 | 16,888,034 | 360 | 6,863,575 |
| Fourth..... | 692 | 13,663,472 | 14,327,557 | 567 | 13,329,257 |
| Fifth..... | 538 | 9,918,701 | 13,100,323 | 355 | 5,605,832 |
| Sixth..... | 597 | 9,349,352 | 11,657,425 | 455 | 5,923,220 |
| Seventh..... | 988 | 27,423,147 | 39,513,647 | 770 | 12,717,628 |
| Eighth..... | 457 | 8,006,285 | 9,456,219 | 359 | 4,021,861 |
| Ninth..... | 247 | 2,670,329 | 4,573,594 | 149 | 1,223,932 |
| Tenth..... | 375 | 8,610,102 | 10,190,370 | 271 | 3,287,855 |
| Eleventh..... | 475 | 8,939,537 | 11,219,010 | 322 | 3,884,398 |
| Twelfth..... | 1,144 | 18,540,968 | 26,426,839 | 894 | 12,130,883 |
| Total..... | 8,881 | 194,504,114 | 295,121,805 | 6,451 | 113,291,237 |

CLASSIFIED FAILURES, 1920.

| District. | Manufacturing. | | Trading. | | Other commercial. | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Number. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. |
| First..... | 283 | \$8,639,713 | 466 | \$6,673,457 | 77 | \$3,605,088 |
| Second..... | 835 | 47,075,153 | 1,094 | 24,876,882 | 194 | 46,898,494 |
| Third..... | 130 | 9,735,049 | 259 | 5,992,997 | 30 | 1,159,988 |
| Fourth..... | 197 | 7,901,729 | 439 | 5,530,319 | 56 | 885,509 |
| Fifth..... | 109 | 4,856,984 | 384 | 6,737,963 | 45 | 1,705,376 |
| Sixth..... | 105 | 3,032,079 | 456 | 5,637,981 | 36 | 2,967,365 |
| Seventh..... | 350 | 22,889,663 | 577 | 7,695,420 | 61 | 9,128,564 |
| Eighth..... | 79 | 3,909,414 | 355 | 5,199,005 | 23 | 350,800 |
| Ninth..... | 55 | 2,221,637 | 168 | 1,759,000 | 24 | 592,957 |
| Tenth..... | 78 | 5,401,143 | 271 | 3,838,703 | 26 | 950,524 |
| Eleventh..... | 53 | 4,775,574 | 390 | 5,466,989 | 32 | 676,447 |
| Twelfth..... | 361 | 7,957,333 | 673 | 9,129,631 | 110 | 9,339,875 |
| Total..... | 2,635 | 127,992,471 | 5,532 | 88,558,347 | 714 | 78,570,987 |

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Motor trucks as permanent investments.

The Federal Reserve Board recently received an inquiry with reference to the eligibility for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks of notes, issued by a corporation engaged in the business of furnishing motor transportation, to provide funds with which to purchase motor trucks.

In the letter to the Board raising this question it was stated that, according to the writer's information, the average life of a motor truck is less than that of a farm tractor, and, since the Board has ruled that a farmer's note may be eligible when the farmer is to use the proceeds to purchase a farm tractor, it was suggested that a note the proceeds of which are to be used to purchase motor trucks should likewise be eligible. In the Board's opinion, however, there is a very real distinction between the two cases. Farm tractors constitute only a small part of the entire equipment of a farm, whereas the motor trucks of a corporation engaged in the business of furnishing motor transportation necessarily constitute a very large part of the corporation's entire equipment. If the notes of such a corporation, the proceeds of which are used to purchase motor trucks, were declared eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks, the result would be that paper representing in the aggregate a very large part of the corporation's capital investment would be eligible for rediscount, and it would not be reasonable to assume that such notes could be liquidated out of the corporation's current revenues.

For this reason the Board believes that the motor trucks of a corporation furnishing motor transportation constitute permanent or fixed investments within the meaning of the Board's regulations. Consequently, under the terms of the Board's Regulation A, the notes of such a corporation, issued for the purpose of providing funds to purchase motor trucks, are ineligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks.

A note given by such a corporation to the seller in payment for motor trucks purchased is, of course, commercial paper in the hands of the seller, and is, therefore, eligible for rediscount after it has been discounted by the seller, provided it complies in other respects with the provisions of law and the Board's regulations.

Shipping documents to be furnished to banks accepting drafts growing out of export or import transactions.

Subdivision (b) (1) of Section B of Regulation A of the Board's Regulations, series of 1920, relating to the eligibility of banker's ac-

ceptances growing out of export or import transactions, provides in part as follows:

While it is not necessary that shipping documents covering goods in the process of shipment be attached to drafts drawn for the purpose of financing the exportation or importation of goods, and while it is not essential, therefore, that each such draft cover specific goods actually in existence at the time of acceptance, nevertheless it is essential as a prerequisite to eligibility either (a) that shipping documents or a documentary export draft be attached at the time the draft is presented for acceptance, or (b) if the goods covered by the credit have not been actually shipped, that there be in existence a specific and bona fide contract providing for the exportation or importation of such goods at or within a specified and reasonable time, and that the customer agree that the accepting bank will be furnished in due course with shipping documents covering such goods or with exchange arising out of the transaction being financed by the credit.

The question has been raised as to the precise meaning of the term "shipping documents" as used in this provision of the Board's regulation, and the Board has ruled that the term includes an order bill of lading or a straight bill of lading, whichever is issued by the carrier in the particular case, but does not include freight receipts or mere copies of original bills of lading. The purpose of the requirement that the accepting bank shall be furnished with shipping documents is not merely evidentiary, but is also to put the accepting bank in possession of the original documents, so that it may protect itself by retaining such documents until it is put in funds to meet the acceptance. It is realized that this protection is not always absolute and that the protection afforded by possession of a straight bill of lading is not as great as that afforded by possession of an order bill of lading. It is not the purpose of the Board, however, to prescribe the type of bill of lading to be issued in the particular case, but is only to require the accepting bank to be furnished with the best security which has been issued by the carrier in the particular transaction.

The Board rules, therefore, that the customer must furnish the original bills of lading and that the requirement of the regulation will not be satisfied by the furnishing of freight receipts or nonnegotiable copies of the bills of lading. This does not, however, mean that the bills of lading must necessarily be sent to the accepting bank. The Board has ruled in connection with domestic acceptances that documents are legally in the possession of the accepting bank when they are held by its correspondent, or by some other independent party, as its agent, and the principle of this ruling can be applied in dealing with the shipping documents to be furnished to banks accepting drafts drawn in foreign transactions.

RETAIL TRADE.

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

weighted according to volume of business done during the calendar year 1919. For the month of December the tables are based on reports from 24 stores in district No. 1, 19 in district No. 2, 41 in district No. 3, 14 in district No. 4, 24 in district No. 5, 10 in district No. 6, 7 in district No. 7, 7 in district No. 8, 5 in district No. 9, 11 in district No. 10, 13 in district No. 11, and 18 in district No. 12. The number of stores varies somewhat, due to the inclusion of new stores from time to time in the reporting list.

Condition of retail trade in the twelve Federal Reserve districts.
[Percentage of increase.]

| District and city. | Comparison of net sales with those of corresponding period previous year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Jan. 1, 1920, to close of— | | July 1, 1920, to close of— | | | | | |
| | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. |
| District No. 1: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston..... | 16.8 | 19.4 | 27.8 | 16.3 | 11.6 | 16.0 | 0.1 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 26.1 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 16.3 | 24.1 | 15.9 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 8.5 |
| Outside..... | 26.0 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 27.2 | 9.1 | 14.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 16.4 | 33.1 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 27.2 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 5.0 |
| District..... | 18.5 | 20.7 | 28.0 | 19.9 | 10.9 | 15.4 | .6 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 27.5 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 19.9 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 7.7 |
| District No. 2: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Y. City and Brooklyn..... | 15.0 | 41.1 | 26.4 | 22.4 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 35.0 | 35.3 | 32.7 | 22.4 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Outside..... | 22.4 | 22.8 | 32.3 | 26.9 | 26.4 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 18.9 | 5.9 | 33.6 | 30.1 | 31.7 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 22.8 | 14.3 |
| District..... | 15.8 | 35.4 | 28.4 | 24.4 | 15.9 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 24.4 | 17.5 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 5.5 |
| District No. 3: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia..... | | | | | | | | 8.5 | 2.9 | | | | | | | | 12.0 | 9.1 |
| Outside..... | | | | | | | | 8.5 | 10.8 | | | | | | | | 18.5 | 21.6 |
| District..... | 12.4 | 50.7 | 34.3 | 23.8 | 22.6 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 20.5 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 19.6 | 17.3 | 14.6 | 14.1 |
| District No. 4..... | 18.4 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 29.9 | 25.7 | 24.6 | 20.8 | 26.1 | 14.7 | 33.6 | 32.1 | 34.6 | 29.9 | 27.3 | 25.9 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 22.0 |
| District No. 5..... | .9 | 11.0 | 21.4 | 15.7 | 20.9 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 11.4 | 15.7 | 21.1 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 10.4 |
| District No. 6..... | 23.4 | 31.0 | 24.3 | 11.6 | 27.6 | 12.6 | 25.1 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 22.0 | 28.1 | 29.3 | 11.6 | 19.6 | 16.9 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 15.3 |
| District No. 7..... | 33.3 | 49.7 | 59.6 | 41.2 | 33.2 | 28.6 | 8.3 | 17.6 | 9.6 | 43.5 | 49.6 | 58.7 | 41.2 | 29.6 | 35.5 | 32.6 | 24.2 | 18.1 |
| District No. 8..... | | | | | 20.8 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 5.3 | | | | | 18.0 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 13.8 | 13.3 |
| District No. 9..... | 17.0 | 4.3 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 8.8 | .3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | .5 | 19.8 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 11.6 | | | | 3.8 | 7.6 |
| District No. 10..... | 19.6 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 9.2 | 15.1 | 24.9 | 21.2 | 17.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 12.9 | .7 |
| District No. 11..... | | | | 25.9 | 25.6 | 12.4 | 16.0 | 12.7 | 12.9 | | | | 25.9 | 25.2 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 17.9 | 10.5 |
| District No. 12: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles..... | 43.6 | 38.2 | 39.0 | 35.1 | 48.9 | 29.1 | 19.3 | 31.2 | 13.7 | 56.1 | 52.2 | 49.8 | 35.1 | 42.4 | 37.9 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 28.5 |
| San Francisco..... | 28.5 | 40.9 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 18.6 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 36.6 | 37.6 | 35.3 | 21.0 | 19.6 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 8.7 |
| Oakland..... | 14.9 | 17.1 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 15.3 | | 22.0 | 7.2 | | 27.9 | 25.6 | 23.3 | 16.9 | 14.7 | | 21.3 | 18.2 | |
| Sacramento..... | 33.9 | 34.4 | 32.1 | 20.1 | 3.1 | | 9.9 | | 2.3 | 47.5 | 39.4 | 38.3 | 20.1 | 15.3 | | 16.1 | | 7.0 |
| Seattle..... | 4.3 | 6.3 | 11.1 | .2 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 114.6 | 113.7 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 | .2 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 111.1 |
| Spokane..... | 10.9 | 48.8 | 62.8 | 22.7 | 12.7 | | 4.6 | 5.6 | 11.5 | 23.1 | 29.1 | 35.7 | 22.7 | 16.8 | | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Salt Lake City..... | 7.1 | 26.4 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 11.6 | | 8.9 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 20.6 | 16.1 | | 14.0 | 12.2 | 14.6 |
| District..... | 13.8 | 31.2 | 27.8 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 14.5 | 8.2 | 11.3 | 4.3 | 36.9 | 34.7 | 33.2 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 5.0 |

| District and city. | Stocks at end of month compared with— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Same month previous year. | | | | | | Previous month. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. |
| District No. 1: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston..... | 45.2 | 44.5 | 43.8 | 32.1 | 26.3 | 20.7 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 4.9 | 9.5 | 14.2 | 9.0 | 18.2 |
| Outside..... | 43.2 | 43.8 | 36.3 | 30.4 | 26.4 | 21.7 | 15.9 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 15.1 | .2 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 20.5 |
| District..... | 44.7 | 44.3 | 41.4 | 31.5 | 26.4 | 21.0 | 11.6 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 12.9 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 4.9 | 18.9 |
| District No. 2: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York City and Brooklyn..... | 53.8 | 47.9 | 45.5 | 46.2 | 30.7 | 18.0 | 17.2 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 20.4 |
| Outside..... | 51.6 | 51.7 | 38.4 | 30.9 | 26.3 | 20.2 | 15.6 | 3.8 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 17.7 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 24.0 |
| District..... | 53.6 | 49.1 | 43.2 | 39.5 | 29.3 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | .5 | 5.6 | 21.1 |

¹ Decrease.

Condition of retail trade in the twelve Federal Reserve districts—Continued.

[Percentage of increase.]

| District and city. | Stocks at end of month compared with— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| | Same month previous year. | | | | | | | | | Previous month. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. | |
| District No. 3: Philadelphia..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outside..... | | | | | | | | | 5.7 | 2.2 | | | | | | | 15.0 | 15.5 | |
| District..... | 25.7 | 30.4 | 26.7 | 28.4 | 31.0 | 20.6 | 16.0 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 8.4 | .9 | 14.7 | 17.3 | |
| District No. 4..... | 63.9 | 57.0 | 53.3 | 48.3 | 40.4 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 22.5 | 11.6 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 16.4 | 120.0 | |
| District No. 5..... | 59.5 | 67.1 | 57.2 | 44.6 | 29.6 | 21.1 | 15.1 | 5.3 | 14.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 19.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 10.2 | .1 | 17.7 | 25.5 | |
| District No. 6..... | 29.9 | 50.2 | 47.2 | 51.6 | 39.8 | 37.2 | 30.1 | 16.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 15.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 13.1 | .8 | 16.7 | 30.8 | |
| District No. 7..... | 39.9 | 49.7 | 77.1 | 70.1 | 64.1 | 55.5 | 51.7 | 39.7 | 27.7 | .0 | 2.1 | .0 | 8.4 | 14.6 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 15.9 | 24.0 | |
| District No. 8..... | | | | | 24.2 | 35.4 | 30.5 | 17.0 | 16.2 | | | | | 5.6 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 14.3 | 18.8 | |
| District No. 9..... | 27.6 | 18.7 | 30.7 | 12.6 | 17.7 | 22.6 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 13.5 | 4.7 | .8 | 3.1 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 6.9 | .5 | 14.2 | 18.7 | |
| District No. 10..... | 43.3 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 43.6 | 39.1 | 29.1 | 25.0 | 11.8 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 23.9 | |
| District No. 11..... | | | | 69.5 | 59.5 | 52.8 | 42.3 | 31.5 | 8.8 | | | | 8.3 | 22.3 | 6.6 | 13.0 | 19.3 | 28.8 | |
| District No. 12: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles..... | 64.9 | 65.0 | 62.9 | 47.5 | 31.2 | 33.4 | 21.6 | 16.4 | 29.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 13.7 | .2 | 14.2 | 145.4 | |
| San Francisco..... | 60.7 | 54.9 | 58.5 | 43.1 | 27.1 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 8.0 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 15.4 | 1.8 | 14.7 | |
| Oakland..... | 34.4 | 29.7 | 33.9 | 27.7 | 22.5 | | 8.3 | 3.8 | | | 1.5 | 1.6 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 2.3 | | 3.1 | | |
| Sacramento..... | 29.4 | 34.1 | | | 11.4 | | | | | | 1.5 | | | 9.8 | | | | 23.1 | |
| Seattle..... | 55.5 | 46.7 | 35.6 | 23.4 | 18.4 | 3.9 | | 1.5 | 14.4 | 112.3 | | 16.7 | 18.7 | 14.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 22.5 | |
| Spokane..... | 39.0 | 59.6 | | 45.8 | 45.5 | | 40.1 | 33.6 | | 112.2 | | 140.2 | 15.7 | 14.4 | | | 12.7 | 14.2 | |
| Salt Lake City..... | | | | | | | | | 12.7 | | | | | | | | | 22.4 | |
| District..... | 56.5 | 52.6 | 52.5 | 40.1 | 25.3 | 20.6 | 15.6 | 20.1 | .3 | | | | 14.7 | 13.0 | 1.8 | .7 | 4.9 | 13.4 | 14.3 |

| District and city. | Percentage of average stocks at end of each month to average monthly sales for same period. | | | | | | | | | | Percentage of outstanding orders at end of month to total purchases during previous calendar year. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|--|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Feb. 1, 1920, to end of— | | | July 1, 1920, to end of— | | | | | | | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. | |
| | Apr., 1920. | May, 1920. | June, 1920. | July, 1920. | Aug., 1920. | Sept., 1920. | Oct., 1920. | Nov., 1920. | Dec., 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District No. 1: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston..... | 389.8 | 348.4 | 339.2 | 419.2 | 447.1 | 412.7 | 388.4 | 368.4 | 329.9 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 3.6 | | |
| Outside..... | 464.7 | 442.5 | 431.7 | 436.4 | 472.1 | 485.9 | 482.6 | 466.6 | 452.9 | 15.5 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | ..... |  |  |
| District..... | 405.2 | 366.5 | 358.0 | 425.1 | 455.1 | 433.5 | 415.6 | 398.6 | 357.9 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 9.1 | 7.7 | ..... |  |  |
| District No. 2: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York City and Brooklyn..... | 403.1 | 392.4 | 379.9 | 390.0 | 489.3 | 613.7 | 479.4 | 464.1 | 361.1 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 5.3 | | |
| Outside..... | 392.8 | 415.7 | 349.5 | 485.8 | 506.3 | 492.1 | 441.3 | 430.6 | 347.7 | 21.8 | 13.9 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 | | |
| District..... | 402.0 | 399.4 | 369.9 | 440.1 | 496.7 | 573.9 | 466.9 | 452.3 | 358.0 | 18.2 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 15.9 | 13.6 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 4.5 | | |
| District No. 3: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philadelphia..... | | | | | | | | | 360.4 | | | | | | | | | 4.7 | 4.9 | |
| Outside..... | | | | | | | | | 520.5 | | | | | | | | | 2.9 | 4.1 | |
| District..... | 347.0 | 382.6 | 357.5 | 399.8 | 471.2 | 500.3 | 437.2 | 418.0 | 371.1 | 23.5 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 19.8 | 14.2 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.6 | | |
| District No. 4..... | 439.0 | 362.8 | 362.3 | 403.6 | 412.7 | 468.8 | 466.8 | 452.1 | 398.5 | 34.8 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | | |
| District No. 5..... | 422.2 | 421.5 | 407.0 | 505.9 | 560.7 | 512.9 | 489.0 | 454.5 | 386.6 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | | |
| District No. 6..... | | | | | | | 403.9 | 381.6 | 307.8 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 4.9 | | |
| District No. 7..... | 332.5 | 305.8 | 328.3 | 432.7 | 427.9 | 410.7 | 371.0 | 431.7 | 391.0 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 23.2 | 15.7 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.6 | | |
| District No. 8..... | | | | | 432.6 | 377.0 | 396.8 | 324.4 | 245.1 | | | | | | 17.2 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | |
| District No. 9..... | | | | | | | | | | 9.6 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 9.1 | | | | 18.7 | | |
| District No. 10..... | 272.1 | 285.4 | 353.7 | 384.1 | 334.0 | 340.4 | 343.3 | 526.8 | 466.3 | 18.0 | 5.4 | 25.3 | 15.6 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | | |
| District No. 11..... | | | | | 425.5 | 523.9 | 454.0 | 416.7 | 383.7 | | | | 18.6 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | | |
| District No. 12: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles..... | 390.7 | 480.4 | 481.3 | 522.5 | 454.2 | 486.0 | 462.5 | 478.0 | 432.5 | 39.0 | 29.7 | 26.2 | 22.8 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 10.6 | | |
| San Francisco..... | 492.3 | 469.8 | 508.8 | 539.9 | 512.8 | 511.5 | 511.9 | 515.8 | 434.3 | 27.7 | 23.9 | 26.0 | 25.9 | 21.1 | 10.8 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 4.3 | | |
| Oakland..... | 585.2 | 589.5 | 573.8 | 625.1 | 598.3 | | 732.5 | 567.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacramento..... | 533.4 | 531.3 | | | 423.3 | | 387.4 | | 490.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle..... | 527.9 | 539.7 | 524.6 | 470.2 | 532.7 | 508.0 | 502.5 | 454.5 | 413.7 | 17.2 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 1.6 | | |
| Spokane..... | 528.8 | 605.4 | 579.4 | 652.6 | 675.5 | | 579.0 | 544.3 | 453.5 | | | | 31.1 | 25.1 | | | | 1.1 | | |
| Salt Lake City..... | | | | | | | 579.0 | 601.4 | | | | | 18.7 | | | | | 2.6 | | |
| District..... | 456.0 | 508.0 | 516.0 | 536.5 | 489.6 | 504.0 | 467.3 | 488.5 | 490.7 | 21.6 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 5.8 | | |

¹ Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

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

commodities is given in the July BULLETIN.¹ After a decline during November, total exports showed a considerable increase for December. This increase was noticeable in every class of exports, but more particularly in producers' goods. Total imports, after a slight rise during November; again continued the downward trend which has been noticeable for the past several months. Total exports for the year 1920 showed a small decrease from total exports during the year 1919, while the imports for the two years were substantially the same.

Value of exports and imports of selected commodities at 1913 prices.

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

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

| | Exports. | | | | | | | | Imports. | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Raw materials (12 commodities). | | Producers' goods (10 commodities). | | Consumers' goods (7 commodities). | | Grand total exports (29 commodities). | | Raw materials (10 commodities). | | Producers' goods (12 commodities). | | Consumers' goods (3 commodities). | | Grand total imports (25 commodities). | |
| | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. | Value. | Index number. |
| 1913. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January.... | 100,027 | 116.8 | 11,762 | 101.4 | 30,715 | 100.9 | 142,504 | 111.6 | 61,347 | 121.9 | 40,107 | 108.3 | 14,219 | 108.0 | 115,673 | 115.1 |
| February.... | 71,074 | 83.0 | 12,266 | 105.8 | 30,790 | 101.2 | 114,130 | 89.4 | 55,332 | 110.0 | 41,060 | 110.9 | 14,335 | 108.9 | 110,727 | 110.1 |
| March..... | 61,681 | 72.0 | 11,836 | 102.1 | 28,698 | 94.3 | 102,215 | 80.1 | 55,555 | 110.4 | 45,753 | 123.6 | 13,378 | 101.6 | 114,686 | 114.1 |
| April..... | 71,446 | 83.0 | 14,128 | 121.8 | 28,708 | 94.3 | 114,282 | 89.5 | 52,271 | 103.9 | 42,346 | 114.4 | 10,896 | 82.7 | 105,513 | 104.9 |
| May..... | 68,856 | 80.4 | 11,661 | 100.6 | 29,923 | 98.3 | 110,440 | 86.5 | 50,089 | 99.5 | 38,409 | 103.7 | 7,718 | 58.6 | 96,216 | 95.7 |
| June..... | 46,963 | 54.8 | 11,612 | 100.1 | 28,242 | 92.8 | 86,817 | 68.0 | 40,822 | 81.1 | 38,606 | 104.3 | 8,382 | 63.7 | 87,810 | 87.3 |
| July..... | 51,325 | 59.9 | 11,109 | 95.8 | 27,686 | 91.0 | 90,120 | 70.6 | 40,298 | 80.1 | 35,990 | 97.2 | 9,698 | 73.6 | 85,986 | 85.4 |
| August..... | 74,869 | 87.4 | 11,547 | 99.5 | 29,370 | 96.5 | 115,786 | 90.7 | 42,470 | 84.4 | 37,385 | 101.0 | 11,078 | 84.1 | 90,933 | 90.4 |
| September.. | 103,614 | 120.9 | 10,622 | 91.6 | 32,190 | 105.8 | 146,426 | 114.7 | 52,659 | 104.6 | 41,184 | 111.2 | 15,883 | 120.6 | 109,726 | 109.2 |
| October.... | 137,772 | 160.9 | 12,608 | 108.7 | 34,612 | 113.8 | 184,992 | 144.9 | 44,407 | 88.2 | 22,721 | 61.4 | 15,929 | 121.0 | 83,057 | 82.6 |
| November.. | 126,836 | 148.1 | 9,987 | 86.1 | 31,246 | 102.7 | 168,069 | 131.6 | 48,107 | 95.6 | 28,788 | 77.8 | 15,059 | 114.4 | 91,954 | 91.5 |
| December.. | 113,326 | 132.3 | 10,053 | 86.7 | 33,089 | 108.7 | 156,468 | 122.5 | 60,904 | 121.0 | 31,929 | 86.2 | 21,446 | 162.9 | 114,279 | 113.7 |
| Year.. | 1,027,789 | 100.0 | 139,191 | 100.0 | 365,269 | 100.0 | 1,532,249 | 100.0 | 604,261 | 100.0 | 444,278 | 100.0 | 158,021 | 100.0 | 1,206,560 | 100.0 |
| 1919. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January.... | 84,066 | 98.2 | 18,444 | 159.0 | 56,748 | 186.4 | 159,258 | 124.7 | 44,552 | 88.5 | 53,071 | 143.3 | 14,434 | 108.1 | 112,057 | 111.4 |
| February.... | 58,488 | 68.3 | 14,598 | 125.9 | 53,338 | 175.2 | 126,424 | 99.0 | 47,774 | 94.9 | 66,708 | 180.2 | 14,230 | 109.6 | 128,712 | 128.0 |
| March..... | 57,659 | 67.3 | 16,161 | 139.3 | 61,585 | 202.3 | 135,405 | 106.1 | 54,947 | 109.2 | 82,546 | 223.0 | 25,223 | 191.6 | 162,716 | 161.8 |
| April..... | 65,112 | 76.0 | 19,356 | 166.9 | 80,639 | 264.9 | 165,107 | 129.3 | 63,385 | 125.9 | 88,017 | 237.7 | 18,869 | 143.3 | 170,271 | 169.3 |
| May..... | 67,595 | 78.9 | 15,972 | 137.7 | 58,731 | 192.9 | 142,298 | 111.4 | 81,274 | 161.4 | 89,890 | 242.8 | 24,861 | 188.8 | 196,025 | 195.0 |
| June..... | 98,335 | 114.8 | 28,618 | 247.1 | 96,088 | 315.1 | 223,041 | 174.7 | 86,256 | 171.4 | 61,886 | 167.2 | 18,512 | 140.6 | 166,654 | 165.7 |
| July..... | 71,917 | 84.0 | 17,150 | 147.9 | 52,553 | 172.7 | 141,620 | 110.9 | 86,443 | 171.7 | 77,401 | 209.1 | 29,492 | 224.0 | 193,336 | 192.3 |
| August..... | 81,250 | 94.9 | 19,574 | 168.8 | 49,194 | 161.6 | 150,018 | 117.5 | 85,571 | 169.9 | 42,132 | 113.8 | 20,953 | 159.1 | 148,656 | 147.8 |
| September.. | 70,285 | 82.1 | 19,359 | 166.9 | 43,342 | 142.4 | 132,986 | 104.1 | 123,524 | 245.3 | 70,033 | 189.2 | 25,240 | 191.7 | 218,797 | 217.6 |
| October.... | 70,322 | 82.1 | 17,182 | 148.1 | 45,844 | 150.6 | 133,348 | 104.4 | 99,114 | 196.8 | 74,736 | 201.9 | 20,386 | 154.8 | 194,236 | 193.2 |
| November.. | 99,552 | 116.2 | 15,735 | 135.7 | 46,729 | 153.5 | 162,016 | 126.9 | 98,690 | 196.1 | 79,198 | 213.9 | 21,254 | 161.4 | 199,142 | 198.1 |
| December.. | 89,584 | 104.6 | 13,208 | 113.9 | 43,571 | 143.1 | 146,363 | 114.6 | 79,965 | 158.9 | 71,886 | 194.2 | 21,521 | 163.4 | 173,372 | 172.4 |
| Year.. | 914,165 | 88.9 | 215,357 | 154.7 | 688,362 | 188.5 | 1,817,884 | 118.6 | 951,495 | 157.5 | 857,504 | 193.0 | 254,975 | 161.4 | 2,063,974 | 171.1 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January.... | 93,141 | 108.7 | 15,647 | 134.9 | 35,406 | 116.3 | 144,194 | 112.9 | 103,796 | 206.2 | 90,655 | 244.9 | 24,064 | 182.7 | 218,515 | 217.3 |
| February.... | 70,130 | 81.9 | 14,198 | 122.4 | 41,645 | 136.8 | 125,973 | 98.7 | 87,086 | 173.0 | 107,162 | 289.5 | 19,964 | 151.6 | 214,212 | 213.1 |
| March..... | 90,805 | 106.0 | 17,279 | 149.0 | 56,428 | 185.4 | 164,512 | 128.9 | 97,039 | 192.8 | 125,496 | 339.0 | 25,999 | 197.4 | 248,534 | 247.2 |
| April..... | 68,048 | 79.4 | 17,063 | 147.1 | 51,689 | 169.8 | 136,800 | 107.1 | 87,588 | 174.0 | 97,187 | 262.5 | 29,076 | 220.8 | 213,851 | 212.7 |
| May..... | 63,650 | 74.3 | 17,546 | 151.3 | 62,457 | 205.2 | 143,653 | 112.5 | 64,177 | 127.5 | 84,134 | 227.2 | 14,887 | 113.1 | 163,198 | 162.3 |
| June..... | 55,200 | 64.5 | 14,663 | 126.4 | 46,113 | 151.5 | 115,976 | 90.8 | 75,225 | 149.5 | 95,699 | 258.5 | 21,463 | 163.0 | 192,387 | 191.3 |
| July..... | 66,924 | 78.1 | 19,138 | 165.0 | 43,325 | 142.4 | 129,387 | 101.3 | 60,942 | 121.0 | 93,910 | 253.7 | 24,562 | 186.5 | 179,414 | 178.4 |
| August..... | 67,225 | 78.5 | 15,708 | 135.4 | 28,594 | 94.0 | 111,527 | 87.3 | 61,321 | 121.8 | 94,866 | 256.2 | 22,624 | 171.8 | 178,811 | 177.8 |
| September.. | 70,699 | 82.5 | 13,883 | 119.7 | 28,599 | 94.0 | 113,181 | 88.6 | 51,388 | 102.1 | 61,163 | 165.2 | 17,226 | 130.8 | 129,777 | 129.1 |
| October.... | 101,708 | 118.7 | 17,649 | 152.2 | 37,859 | 124.4 | 157,216 | 123.1 | 44,866 | 89.1 | 48,683 | 131.5 | 17,613 | 133.8 | 111,162 | 110.6 |
| November.. | 95,148 | 111.1 | 14,123 | 121.8 | 33,996 | 111.7 | 143,267 | 112.2 | 43,436 | 86.3 | 61,590 | 166.4 | 14,610 | 111.0 | 119,636 | 119.0 |
| December.. | 104,828 | 122.4 | 21,577 | 186.0 | 37,536 | 123.3 | 163,941 | 128.4 | 39,963 | 79.4 | 49,239 | 133.0 | 13,401 | 101.8 | 102,603 | 102.0 |
| Year.. | 947,506 | 92.2 | 198,474 | 142.6 | 503,647 | 137.9 | 1,649,627 | 107.7 | 816,827 | 135.2 | 1,009,784 | 227.3 | 245,489 | 155.4 | 2,072,100 | 171.7 |

¹ An additional list of 11 commodities of imports is given in October BULLETIN.

WHOLESALE PRICES ABROAD.¹

Index numbers of wholesale prices (all commodities).

| | United States; Federal Reserve Board (90 quotations). ^a | United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (328 quotations). ^a | United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities). ^b | France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). ^b | Italy; Prof. Bachi (40 commodities). ^b | Sweden; Svensk Handeltidning (47 quotations). ^c | Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities). ^a | Australia; Commonwealth Bureau Census and Statistics (92 commodities). ^a | Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations). ^c | Calcutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). ^b | Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (67 commodities). ^d |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1913..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ² 100 | 100 | ³ 100 | 100 | ⁴ 100 | ⁵ 100 |
| 1914..... | | 100 | 101 | 101 | 95 | 116 | 96 | 101 | 101 | | |
| 1915..... | | 101 | 126 | 137 | 133 | 145 | 97 | 110 | 110 | | |
| 1916..... | | 124 | 159 | 187 | 202 | 185 | 117 | 132 | 135 | | |
| 1917..... | | 174 | 206 | 262 | 299 | 244 | 149 | ⁶ 155 | 177 | | |
| 1918..... | | 197 | 226 | 339 | 409 | 339 | 193 | 170 | 206 | | |
| 1919..... | | 215 | 242 | 357 | 364 | 330 | 235 | 180 | 217 | | |
| 1919. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 226 | 238 | 276 | 423 | 455 | 317 | 288 | 197 | 238 | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 242 | 248 | 288 | 487 | 504 | 319 | 301 | 203 | 248 | 218 | 1,058 |
| February..... | 242 | 249 | 306 | 522 | 556 | 342 | 313 | 206 | 254 | 209 | 1,429 |
| March..... | 248 | 253 | 307 | 555 | 619 | 354 | 321 | 209 | 258 | 198 | 1,577 |
| April..... | 263 | 265 | 313 | 588 | 679 | 354 | 300 | 217 | 261 | 200 | 1,598 |
| May..... | 264 | 272 | 305 | 550 | 659 | 361 | 271 | 225 | 263 | 210 | 1,471 |
| June..... | 258 | 269 | 300 | 493 | 615 | 366 | 247 | 233 | 258 | 206 | 1,545 |
| July..... | 250 | 262 | 299 | 496 | 613 | 363 | 239 | 234 | 256 | 209 | 1,439 |
| August..... | 234 | 250 | 298 | 501 | 632 | 365 | 235 | 236 | 244 | 209 | 1,534 |
| September..... | 226 | 242 | 292 | 526 | 660 | 362 | 230 | 230 | 241 | 208 | 1,556 |
| October..... | 208 | 225 | 282 | 502 | 662 | 346 | 226 | 215 | 234 | 206 | 1,545 |
| November..... | 190 | 207 | 263 | 460 | 658 | 331 | 221 | 208 | 225 | 194 | 1,534 |
| December..... | 171 | 189 | 243 | 434 | 635 | 299 | 206 | 197 | 214 | 180 | 1,619 |

^a Average for the month.^b End of month.^c Middle of month.^d First of month.

¹ The index numbers printed in this article are constructed by the various foreign statistical offices according to methods described in the BULLETIN for January, 1920. In all cases, except that of the United States, the original basis upon which the index numbers have been computed has been shifted to the 1913 base. The monthly and yearly index numbers are therefore only approximate. The latest figures are received by cable and are subject to correction.

² July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.

³ July, 1914=100.

⁴ End of July, 1914=100.

⁵ Middle of 1914=100.

⁶ Last six months of 1917.

ENGLAND.

Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the fact that England's present economic problem is essentially different from that of the Continent. Her last budget (that for the year ending Mar. 31, 1921) was made to balance and in fact to give an actual surplus by the placing of heavy taxes not only on ordinary income but also on excess profits. The estimate of expenditures for the current year amounted to 1,176 million pounds, for receipts to 1,418 million pounds, which would give a surplus of 242 million pounds for debt reduction. It is impossible to state how nearly the estimates will be fulfilled but it would seem, judging by the total receipts for the nine months ending December 31 (which amounted to 889 million pounds) that the Government accounts will balance. Eight hundred and eighty-nine million pounds is obviously not 75 per cent of total anticipated revenue; but since far more comes in during the last quarter than during any other part of the year, it is to be expected that this sum will be greatly increased before April 1.

Both as regards public finance and foreign trade England's position is superior to that of the continental countries. Although within recent months the total volume of trade has been on the decline, imports and exports have more nearly balanced than at any time since the armistice. Conditions in France in this regard have been improving very decidedly, but even so the situation neither there nor in Italy is so satisfactory as in England. This, in spite of the fact that French and Italian exchange rates have depreciated far more than English, thus presumably serving as a greater stimulus to adjusting the trade balance. In Germany, exports and imports have balanced in the months most recently reported, but this is largely because exports include payment to the allies under the terms of the treaty as well as ordinary commercial sales.

One factor which may temporarily have been of material assistance to England in building up her export trade is the unfavorable rate of her New York exchange. This has made it possible for her to export far more than she otherwise could have to the United States, which has not only given her an outlet for her

goods but also furnished her a solvent purchaser. More or less the same may be said of English trade with Canada and some of the South American States, as well as with the Scandinavian countries and sections of the Far East. When such a situation has existed in markets in which the British were already established, this has had a most favorable result upon their export trade. With a large group of countries, notably the European States, the situation has been quite the reverse, however. In these cases she has had the handicap of a favorable rate of exchange, but in spite of this has exported more to the continent than she has received from it. The explanation for this lies, of course, in the fact that the continent has been in excessive need and has had to import on what under normal conditions would be prohibitive terms. In carrying on this trade with the continent, England was of course assuming a heavy risk. This has been realized to an increasing degree of late when attempts have been made to liquidate on credits placed there.

Another factor which indicates the fortunate position of England as compared with the continent is the adjustment which has been made between her internal and external prices. One of the most serious maladjustments in continental countries is the difference between domestic and foreign prices. This condition is due to the policy, which is still quite general, of subsidizing with State money the prices of commodities essential to the mass of the population. By this means prices within the country are kept far lower than those for export, but entirely at the expense of the national budget. In England all subsidies have been removed. Although the domestic price of coal is, out of all proportion, cheap as compared with export coal, this industry is not being subsidized with national funds.

British exporters are urging the Government to make more practical arrangements for assisting them in financing foreign trade. More than a year ago a law was passed setting aside 26 million pounds to provide aid for exporters, but until a few months ago conditions were such that no interest was taken in the scheme. When depression set in, interest was revived, and the provisions of the scheme were made somewhat more favorable to exporters. Although applications are being made for funds more freely since the change, it is generally felt that a more comprehensive plan will have to be developed before appreciable results will be obtained. The Ter Meulen scheme for international credits as revised at Geneva by technical experts seems to appeal most strongly

to English business men provided, however, that the English Government act as guarantor of the assets to be offered by countries wanting credit. According to this scheme, as is well known, countries desiring credit would issue bonds on the basis of assigned assets whose value had been determined by a commission of the League of Nations, these bonds to be offered by the country in question in payment for goods. As the technical experts of the league recommended that it withhold guaranty of the bonds, British business men doubt the usefulness of the scheme unless the British Government can be persuaded to use a portion of the 26 million pounds set aside for export credits as a guarantee.

During December prices in England continued to decline at approximately the same rate as in November. In January, however, improvement was apparent in certain lines, notably in the cotton, wool, and to a less extent leather industry. In the iron and steel industry, however, prices continued to be reduced steadily during the first weeks of January. The demand for export coal had declined to such a point that stocks accumulated, and prices were weaker than during earlier months. Largely on this account all regulations were removed from the export coal trade during January.

The scheme suggested by the Australian wool growers for handling the stocks of wool owned by the British Government was accepted during December with the consent of the British wool trade. According to this scheme the Australian wool growers will market not only the new clip but the carry-over from earlier clips. To meet a change in market conditions, the minimum price of wool offered at public auction in London was reduced about the middle of January. During the preceding weeks wool had been offered by the Government at a minimum price too high to attract buyers. With the lowering of the upset price, buying improved. Although the raw material is apparently in somewhat better demand, the industry continues to work on a very short-time basis.

In the cotton industry a slight improvement occurred during early January. Manufacturers continued to work on a 35-hour-a-week basis, but instead of agreeing to continue on this basis during the coming month they have decided upon the present arrangements for two weeks only. Demand seems to have improved in the cheaper grades of cotton goods rather than in the finer grades.

The Statist index is published below, showing the trend of prices during the year:

Statist index number of wholesale prices.

[1913=100.]

| Date. | Vegetable foods. | Animal foods. | Sugar, coffee, tea. | Food-stuffs. | Minerals. | Textiles. | Sundries. | Materials. |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1913..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1914..... | 110 | 100 | 107 | 105 | 90 | 97 | 105 | 98 |
| 1915..... | 155 | 125 | 130 | 137 | 109 | 111 | 131 | 119 |
| 1916..... | 193 | 152 | 161 | 169 | 140 | 152 | 163 | 153 |
| 1917..... | 252 | 192 | 213 | 218 | 152 | 228 | 212 | 198 |
| 1918..... | 248 | 210 | 238 | 229 | 167 | 265 | 243 | 225 |
| 1919..... | 252 | 215 | 275 | 238 | 190 | 271 | 268 | 243 |
| December.. | 270 | 228 | 336 | 260 | 234 | 334 | 296 | 286 |
| 1920: | | | | | | | | |
| January.... | 274 | 230 | 356 | 265 | 256 | 343 | 312 | 302 |
| February... | 297 | 237 | 415 | 286 | 267 | 362 | 329 | 318 |
| March..... | 345 | 237 | 393 | 300 | 263 | 360 | 318 | 312 |
| April..... | 346 | 265 | 392 | 315 | 268 | 354 | 321 | 311 |
| May..... | 351 | 244 | 473 | 318 | 273 | 308 | 311 | 298 |
| June..... | 359 | 244 | 496 | 325 | 269 | 308 | 282 | 285 |
| July..... | 343 | 278 | 425 | 325 | 276 | 298 | 277 | 283 |
| August..... | 317 | 295 | 404 | 319 | 281 | 298 | 278 | 285 |
| September.. | 319 | 291 | 334 | 308 | 283 | 286 | 279 | 282 |
| October.... | 334 | 290 | 287 | 302 | 276 | 261 | 268 | 263 |
| November.. | 308 | 293 | 238 | 291 | 265 | 212 | 253 | 245 |
| December.. | 257 | 262 | 212 | 253 | 254 | 205 | 248 | 237 |

As was expected, end of the year settlements caused considerable financial strain in England. Between the end of November and the end of December, deposits with the Bank of England increased very radically, from 123 million pounds to 190 million pounds, most of this increase occurring in "other deposits." Comparing the situation at the end of the year with

that at the end of the previous half year, we find that the increase between the end of May and the end of June was even greater. Due to the heavy demands made upon the Bank of England, the reserve ratio was low during all of December, reaching 7.3 per cent on December 29. During the first two weeks of January deposits were rapidly reduced, and as a result the reserve ratio rose to 12.2 per cent on January 12. Meanwhile conditions demanded a considerable increase in the issue of currency and bank notes. Between the end of November and December currency notes increased by 18 million pounds and the bank notes by 4 million pounds. Due to this rapid expansion in currency notes, they stood at the highest point of the year on December 22. The legal maximum for the fiduciary issue of 1921 is thus fixed at 317.6 million pounds—3 million lower than the limit for the circulation in 1920, the latter amounting to 320.6 million pounds. The heavy loans of the Bank of England during this period were made for the most part on the basis of Government securities, the bank's holdings amounting to 108 million pounds on December 27, but being reduced by January 12 to 59.2 million pounds. Coin and bullion held by the bank increased 4 million pounds during December, but no further additions were made during the first two weeks of January.

| 1920 | Deposit and note accounts. | | | | Government floating debt. | | | Discount rates. | |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Bank notes. ¹ | Currency notes and certificates outstanding. | Deposits, public and other. | Coin and bullion. ² | Treasury bills. | Temporary advances. | Total floating debt. | 3 months' bank bills. | 6 months' trade bills. |
| End of— | 000's. | 000's. | 000's. | 000's. | 000's. | 000's. | 000's. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| January..... | £84,258 | £329,554 | £155,272 | £128,434 | £1,111,000 | £208,000 | £1,319,000 | 5½ | 6½ |
| February..... | 92,426 | 324,994 | 190,147 | 138,946 | 1,070,000 | 188,000 | 1,258,000 | 5½ | 6½ |
| March..... | 99,371 | 335,372 | 137,170 | 140,672 | 1,107,000 | 205,000 | 1,312,000 | 5½ | 6½ |
| April..... | 101,284 | 337,377 | 140,381 | 141,018 | 1,048,000 | 249,000 | 1,297,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| May..... | 103,614 | 348,316 | 117,784 | 140,955 | 1,062,000 | 221,000 | 1,283,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| June..... | 106,658 | 357,356 | 191,715 | 146,382 | 1,050,000 | 244,000 | 1,294,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| July..... | 106,869 | 361,911 | 133,796 | 151,734 | 1,058,000 | 204,000 | 1,262,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| August..... | 106,294 | 356,012 | 115,955 | 151,529 | 1,067,000 | 183,000 | 1,250,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| September.. | 108,791 | 353,795 | 127,167 | 151,615 | 1,139,000 | 143,000 | 1,282,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| October.... | 108,839 | 355,872 | 136,977 | 151,699 | 1,028,000 | 241,000 | 1,269,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| November.. | 109,218 | 349,284 | 123,304 | 152,613 | 1,097,000 | 231,000 | 1,328,000 | 6½ | 7½ |
| December.. | 113,401 | 367,626 | 189,859 | 156,768 | 1,102,000 | 306,000 | 1,408,000 | 6½ | 7½ |

¹ Less notes in currency notes account.

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

The decline in the value of exports during the month of December is very considerable, amounting in all to a value of 23 million pounds as compared with November. This leaves the total the second smallest for any month of 1920 and only a little larger than that of December, 1919. Coming after a period of seven months, during which the export trade has been on a very high level, it is a significant index of the very rapid shift in England's foreign trade outlook. This is accounted for largely by the very heavy re-

duction in the exports of cotton and wool manufactures, which combined were valued at some 13 million pounds less in December than in November. At the same time coal and iron and steel exports were considerably increased, although the total increase does not half compensate for the loss in the textile exports. Imports during December were at approximately the same level as during the preceding month. Production in the iron and steel and coal industries was at a high level, the new Government provisions regulating

the wages and profits of workers in the coal industry according to output having apparently had an excellent result on the volume of coal produced. In the iron and steel industry the December production was on a much larger scale than that of October and November, when the strike of coal miners was in effect.

Although considerable unemployment has been reported in shipbuilding centers and freight rates have been on the rapid decline, British tonnage under construction during the last quarter of 1920 was only slightly under that of the third quarter, which marked the high point of the year.

| Date. | Value of foreign trade. | | | Production (metric tons) | | | Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons). |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Reexports. | Coal. | Pig iron. | Steel ingots and castings. | |
| Monthly average, 1913..... | 000's. £39,061 | 000's. £43,771 | 000's. £9,131 | 000's. 24,336 | 000's. 869 | 000's. 649 | 1 2,002,699 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 183,498 | 105,880 | 25,464 | * 22,657 | 676 | 766 | ..... |
| February..... | 170,514 | 85,964 | 22,604 | 19,435 | 656 | 811 | ..... |
| March..... | 176,648 | 103,699 | 27,031 | 19,505 | 710 | 854 | 3,394,425 |
| April..... | 167,154 | 106,252 | 20,407 | 17,131 | 655 | 779 | ..... |
| May..... | 166,816 | 119,319 | 20,260 | * 22,131 | 738 | 848 | ..... |
| June..... | 170,491 | 116,352 | 20,124 | 19,048 | 726 | 745 | 3,573,000 |
| July..... | 163,342 | 137,452 | 17,848 | * 22,926 | 750 | 800 | ..... |
| August..... | 153,255 | 114,903 | 13,368 | 16,970 | 752 | 709 | ..... |
| September..... | 152,692 | 117,456 | 13,351 | 18,885 | 741 | 884 | 3,731,000 |
| October..... | 149,889 | 112,295 | 16,134 | * 14,044 | 533 | 544 | ..... |
| November..... | 144,260 | 119,365 | 13,115 | 15,920 | 404 | 504 | ..... |
| December..... | 142,785 | 95,631 | 12,699 | * 22,593 | 675 | 745 | 3,709,000 |

¹ Average of four quarterly estimates. Figures following are estimates taken at the end of each quarter. ² Five weeks in the month.

Cost of living figures for the first of January show a further decline, leaving the level at 165 per cent above that of 1914. Already wage scales adjusted according to the cost of living have been reduced in certain centers, although the reduction in wages in England has apparently not been carried out on the same scale as in the United States. Large numbers of workers continued to be out of employment. Figures published by the Labour Gazette for trade union unemployment showed 6.1 per cent out of work at the end of December. The situation on the whole as regards unemployment seems to be about as bad as in the winter of 1913-14, when a similar depression was being felt.

| | Average percentage increase in cost of living. ¹ base, July, 1914. | Per cent of trade-union members unemployed (membership base, 1,636,012 at end of September). |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1920. | | |
| January..... | 125 | 2.9 |
| February..... | 130 | 1.6 |
| March..... | 130 | 1.1 |
| April..... | 132 | .9 |
| May..... | 141 | 1.1 |
| June..... | 150 | 1.2 |
| July..... | 152 | 1.4 |
| August..... | 155 | 1.6 |
| September..... | 161 | 2.2 |
| October..... | 164 | 5.3 |
| November..... | 176 | 3.7 |
| December..... | 169 | 6.1 |
| 1921. | | |
| January..... | 165 | ..... |

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

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

FRANCE.

The fiscal situation in France has been one of the most conspicuous of the country's problems during 1920. The need for budgetary reorganization was hardly less necessary in 1919, but it seems fair to say that it was not as clearly understood by the general public then, as it is now. There was no general budget of receipts and expenses in 1919, and the Government's expenditures so far exceeded ordinary revenue that the floating debt increased 24 billion francs and advances from the Bank of France 5 billion francs in that year.

In December, 1919, M. Klotz, then Finance Minister, presented to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal for a consolidated budget for the next year. Final action upon the subject was not taken, however, until the last of June, 1920, when both the Senate and Chamber approved a budget of 47 billion francs. Twenty-one billion francs of this expenditure were to be met by taxation and 26 billion by loans. Of this latter sum 15 billions were to be spent in the devastated regions.

Two loans were floated in 1920. The first, a 5 per cent redeemable rente, yielded about 7 billion francs in cash and 8 billion in national defense bills. The second, a 6 per cent perpetual rente, brought in, according to the latest reports, 9.1 billion francs in cash, and 5.4 billion francs in national defense bills. The funds made available by these two loans amount, therefore, to 29.5 billion francs, or enough to meet both the "special" and "extraordinary" budgets for 1920.

Final figures are not yet available on total receipts from taxes in France this year, but

preliminary reports state that they amount to about 20 billion francs. This sum is less by 1 billion francs than the expenditure contemplated by the ordinary budget for 1920. The difference seems to have been met by the funds realized from the sale of war stocks.

The 1921 budget as presented to the Chamber of Deputies in December called for an expenditure of 44 billion francs, of which 24 billion was to be met by taxation and 19 billion by loans. The budget was returned to the Finance Minister for further reductions in the middle of December, and final action was postponed until February by voting provisional credits for the first two months of the year. The prolonged examination of the budget had made it clear, however, that, if the heavy expenditures in the devastated regions continue, France must go on increasing her public debt. Thirty-five billion francs have already been spent in the reconstruction of the devastated regions, and the 1921 budget contemplates spending 16 billion more. Since tax receipts are only sufficient to meet the other necessary expenses of the Government, the only way that this work can be carried on without involving further loans will be by means of large payments from Germany on reparations account. So far no payments in cash have been made. Differences of opinion as to how the indemnity can best be obtained caused the retirement of the Leygues ministry early in January. At the present time the amount of Germany's annual payments on reparations account for the next few years have not been decided, but it seems probable that they will not exceed 3 billion marks gold a year. As Belgium has priority on the first 2,500 million marks paid by Germany it is obvious that the amount which will be received by France next year will not be large enough to make a very great difference in balancing her budget.

On December 18 an important step was taken toward reducing the ordinary expenditures of the Government, when the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill authorizing the consolidation of the French railways and relieving the Government of financial obligation in regard to them. According to agreements in force at the beginning of the war, the Government advanced interest at a fixed rate on money loaned by private investors to the railroads for the extension of their systems into regions where the service would not be immediately profitable. Before the war some of the railroads had repaid the money thus advanced, while others had made large demands on the

public treasury. During the war, however, all the roads were obliged to depend upon Government aid, and their total deficit at present amounts to about 5 billion francs. The agreement recently approved by the Chamber of Deputies cancels all claims of the Government against the railways and of the railways against the State. Henceforth they will be operated entirely without guarantees from the Government.

The plan provides for a central council for the railways to be composed of representatives of the management and workers of each system and presided over by the minister of public works. Each company will guarantee a fixed rate of interest to its stockholders, and it will receive a bonus for its methods and improvements. Any surplus accumulated by the roads will be kept in a common fund through which companies which do not pay may be assisted. Before this bill becomes a law it must be approved by both the Senate and the railways.

Wholesale prices in France continued to decline throughout December. Textiles, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, coffee, cacao, and meats shared in the downward tendency. Decreased hours of work were reported from the textile centers of Lille and Lyon, as well as from the leather factories and metallurgical centers.

One of the most important of the recent price changes is that announced by the coal controller early in January. As of January 1 the new price of metallurgical coke is fixed at 135 francs a ton for blast furnaces and 200 francs for other consumers. The price which has been in force since October 1 was 175 to 250 francs for blast furnaces and 275 francs for other consumers. Coal prices have been reduced similarly. As this action has been demanded for some time by French manufacturers, it may help to relieve the industrial situation.

Because of the strong sentiment in France for releasing the coal industry from Government control, M. Briand has announced that it is his intention to bring about this change very shortly. The step now seems feasible, as France is better supplied with coal than she has been since 1913. For the first 11 months of the year 45 billion tons of coal were available for consumption, a supply which compares very favorably with the monthly average of 4,542 million tons consumed in 1913.

The following table gives the group index numbers of the Bureau de la Statistique Générale:

Group index numbers—France.

[Bulletin de la Statistique Générale.]

[1913=100.]

| Date. | Animal food. | Vegetable foods. | Sugar, coffee, and cocoa. | Foods (20). | Minerals. | Textiles. | Sundries. | Raw materials (25). |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1913..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1914..... | 103 | 103 | 106 | 104 | 98 | 109 | 99 | 101 |
| 1915..... | 126 | 126 | 151 | 131 | 164 | 132 | 145 | 145 |
| 1916..... | 162 | 170 | 164 | 167 | 232 | 180 | 199 | 206 |
| 1917..... | 215 | 243 | 201 | 225 | 271 | 303 | 302 | 291 |
| 1918..... | 286 | 298 | 231 | 281 | 283 | 460 | 420 | 387 |
| 1919..... | 392 | 313 | 253 | 336 | 272 | 444 | 405 | 373 |
| 1919, end of— | | | | | | | | |
| December.... | 432 | 380 | 278 | 375 | 357 | 649 | 419 | 454 |
| 1920: | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 452 | 432 | 419 | 440 | 413 | 787 | 465 | 525 |
| February.... | 484 | 474 | 436 | 474 | 444 | 828 | 503 | 561 |
| March..... | 500 | 516 | 439 | 498 | 460 | 884 | 548 | 600 |
| April..... | 522 | 511 | 429 | 506 | 498 | 953 | 587 | 646 |
| May..... | 480 | 480 | 424 | 472 | 459 | 841 | 601 | 614 |
| June..... | 482 | 400 | 392 | 434 | 428 | 734 | 517 | 540 |
| July..... | 501 | 370 | 405 | 432 | 469 | 746 | 500 | 548 |
| August..... | 515 | 359 | 399 | 432 | 475 | 737 | 524 | 558 |
| September.. | 531 | 412 | 544 | 487 | 468 | 715 | 540 | 558 |
| October..... | 533 | 421 | 422 | 469 | 453 | 637 | 527 | 528 |
| November... | 519 | 390 | 371 | 441 | 424 | 510 | 498 | 476 |
| December.... | 575 | 360 | 349 | 423 | 402 | 475 | 471 | 444 |

Retail prices seem to be following the downward trend of wholesale prices very slowly. The retail price index number of the Statistique

Générale shows a decline of 2 points only in the cost of living in Paris. The figures are as follows:

Retail prices in Paris.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| July, 1914..... | 100 |
| 1919 (average)..... | 260 |
| 1920—January..... | 290 |
| February..... | 297 |
| March..... | 339 |
| April..... | 358 |
| May..... | 378 |
| June..... | 369 |
| July..... | 373 |
| August..... | 373 |
| September..... | 407 |
| October..... | 420 |
| November..... | 426 |
| December..... | 424 |

The end-of-the-year statement of the Bank of France shows a slight decrease in gold reserve for the year and a net decline of the note circulation of about 140 million francs. This decline in the note circulation seems to have been merely temporary, however. In the first weeks of 1921 the advances of the bank to the Government, which had remained stationary since last July, were reduced by payments from the Treasury by 1 billion francs.

French financial situation.

[In francs.]

| | Bank of France. | | | | | Situation of the Government. | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Gold reserves (000,000's) | Silver reserves (000,000's) | Deposits ¹ (000,000's) | Circulation (000,000's) | Advances to the Government for purposes of the war ² (000,000's) | Government revenue (000,000's) | Public debt (000,000's) | Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente. |
| 1913, average..... | 3,343 | 629 | 830 | 5,565 | ..... | 320 | 35,000 | 86.77 |
| 1920, end of— | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 4,363 | 251 | 3,277 | 37,889 | 25,800 | 794 | ..... | 57.60 |
| March..... | 4,366 | 247 | 4,039 | 37,569 | 26,300 | 859 | ..... | 58.82 |
| April..... | 4,368 | 244 | 3,469 | 37,688 | 25,300 | 1,057 | ..... | 57.40 |
| May..... | 4,369 | 240 | 3,751 | 37,915 | 26,050 | 857 | ..... | 59.35 |
| June..... | 4,310 | 241 | 3,653 | 37,544 | 26,000 | 908 | ..... | 57.25 |
| July..... | 4,311 | 248 | 3,416 | 37,696 | 25,550 | 1,109 | 5 233,729 | 58.90 |
| August..... | 4,312 | 255 | 3,267 | 37,905 | 25,800 | 882 | ..... | 56.30 |
| September.. | 4,351 | 256 | 3,307 | 39,208 | 26,600 | 1,120 | ..... | 54.15 |
| October..... | 4,357 | 264 | 3,474 | 39,084 | 26,600 | 1,332 | ..... | 56.20 |
| November... | 4,354 | 265 | 3,927 | 38,807 | 26,600 | 1,088 | ..... | 55.40 |
| December.... | 4,352 | 266 | 3,575 | 37,902 | 26,600 | 1,168 | 245,129 | 57.95 |
| 1921, January 20..... | 4,353 | 268 | 3,339 | 38,153 | 25,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

¹ Includes Treasury and individual deposits.² Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.³ From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.⁴ Not including about 1,978 million francs held abroad.⁵ Foreign debt calculated at par.⁶ Not including about 1,948 million francs held abroad.

Cabled figures on French foreign trade in December show a distinct falling off in exports, the month's total being much lower than that of any month since 1919 values were adopted in making the computations. The greatest decline is in the export of manufactured articles. The French attribute part of this decrease to the 10 per cent tax levied since July 1 on the total turnover of all busi-

nesses producing luxuries. As it was claimed that this tax raised the price of luxuries to such a point that it was impossible to market them abroad, the tax was finally removed in January.

There was a distinct increase, on the other hand, in both the food and raw materials imported. Imports of manufactured articles were smaller than at any time since the new system of evaluation went into effect.

Foreign trade of France.¹

[In thousands of francs.]

| | Imports. | | | | Exports. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Food. | Raw materials. | Manufactured articles. | Total. | Food. | Raw materials. | Manufactured articles. | Parcel post. | Total. |
| 1913 average ² | 151,465 | 412,144 | 138,169 | 701,778 | 69,908 | 154,841 | 301,420 | 47,182 | 573,351 |
| 1919 average ³ | 719,122 | 1,101,811 | 660,610 | 2,481,543 | 80,805 | 161,401 | 440,314 | 43,577 | 726,097 |
| 1920: | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 538,365 | 985,410 | 478,408 | 2,002,183 | 84,561 | 187,626 | 415,007 | 35,204 | 722,398 |
| February..... | 653,630 | 1,336,987 | 651,299 | 2,641,916 | 150,060 | 347,480 | 767,423 | 58,866 | 1,323,829 |
| March..... | 871,857 | 1,478,987 | 772,007 | 3,122,851 | 114,223 | 349,521 | 834,031 | 39,884 | 1,337,659 |
| April..... | 675,799 | 1,398,592 | 813,216 | 2,887,607 | 125,678 | 353,344 | 844,901 | 52,987 | 1,376,910 |
| May..... | 547,825 | 1,193,960 | 644,911 | 2,386,696 | 103,355 | 348,361 | 726,654 | 31,658 | 1,210,028 |
| June ⁴ | 558,951 | 1,302,867 | 726,856 | 2,588,674 | 216,849 | 421,735 | 1,100,931 | 69,862 | 1,809,377 |
| July ⁵ | | | | | | | | | |
| August ⁶ | 723,749 | 1,171,091 | 905,613 | 2,800,453 | 210,888 | 440,482 | 1,631,883 | 116,255 | 2,393,508 |
| September..... | 608,822 | 1,294,160 | 724,894 | 2,627,876 | 229,892 | 446,131 | 1,363,469 | 112,081 | 2,151,573 |
| October..... | 667,709 | 1,243,294 | 684,442 | 2,595,445 | 262,808 | 337,464 | 1,597,808 | 134,472 | 2,332,552 |
| November..... | 549,834 | 1,389,928 | 732,416 | 2,672,178 | 200,388 | 405,858 | 1,136,356 | 140,996 | 1,883,598 |
| December ⁷ | 689,689 | 1,583,117 | 675,451 | 2,948,257 | 240,993 | 328,546 | 910,004 | 181,353 | 1,660,896 |

¹ Not including gold, silver, or the reexport trade.² Calculated in 1913 value units.³ Calculated in 1918 value units.

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

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

⁶ Calculated in 1919 value units.⁷ Figures subject to revision.

GERMANY.

During 1920 the price situation in the United States was puzzling, because of the difference in the degree to which commodities were affected by the expansion and contraction of trade. In Germany the trend was even more complex; in fact prices can scarcely be said to have had any general trend during the period. A recent publication of a general price index number by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the first comprehensive study of German prices since before the war, bears out this conclusion, and also shows in striking fashion to what extent German prices are out of harmony with those of other leading countries of the world. This situation is of course no more than was to be expected in view of the constant and alarming inflation of bank credit which has been necessitated by the ever widening difference between Government expenditures and receipts.

Earlier studies gave the impression that German prices had passed through two cycles, or four distinct movements, during the year; the rise in the spring, commonly referred to as the "catastrophe boom," followed by the decline in the summer, this cycle followed in turn by another rise and fall. With the more reliable information now available, it seems that this double cycle occurred only in the case of the nonferrous metals, cotton, and leather industries, while prices of other groups moved in an entirely different fashion. The controlled agricultural commodities, for in-

stance, remained at the abnormally low level of 1919 until the summer of 1920, when they were increased by the Government, in the case of wheat as much as 178 per cent. Domestic coal, another commodity whose price was controlled, was advanced in May, 1920, and has not been lowered since then. Iron and steel prices have been kept in rather closer harmony with foreign prices, rising until May, then declining, and finally remaining steady. The index as a whole shows the influence of these divergent price tendencies, but, contrary to the general impression, makes it apparent that prices at the end of 1920 were higher than they were at their peak last spring. To summarize the fluctuations of the year, the following table is excerpted from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

Index number of wholesale prices in Germany.

| First of the month. | Agricultural products. | Textiles, leather, etc. | Minerals. | Miscellaneous. | All commodities. |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| 1920. | | | | | |
| January..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| February..... | 119 | 154 | 143 | 125 | 135 |
| March..... | 126 | 193 | 163 | 139 | 149 |
| April..... | 132 | 161 | 137 | 176 | 151 |
| May..... | 133 | 110 | 133 | 179 | 139 |
| June..... | 148 | 110 | 116 | 212 | 146 |
| July..... | 145 | 86 | 113 | 211 | 136 |
| August..... | 151 | 107 | 114 | 209 | 145 |
| September..... | 139 | 115 | 118 | 207 | 147 |
| October..... | 142 | 111 | 125 | 204 | 146 |
| November..... | 147 | 111 | 119 | 204 | 145 |
| December..... | 160 | 133 | 118 | 200 | 153 |
| 1921. | | | | | |
| January..... | 156 | 95 | 121 | 184 | 139 |

A study of the figures for the all commodities index show that the greatest increase occurred in February, 1920, when prices rose 36 per cent. The enormous increase in the prices of silk, cotton products, leather, and metals accounts for this increase. During March and April prices continued to rise but in May declined, only to increase again in June. This see-saw movement in the index number during the summer was caused by the fact that prices were quite out of harmony with one another but were being arbitrarily raised or lowered, as the case might be, by the Government. Prices rose steadily from September to December, the level on December 1 being over 50 per cent above that of the preceding January. The index for the 1st of January shows a marked decline in the price level, however. The price of more than a third of the commodities in the index declined; the only ones showing distinct increases are tin, steel scrap, rye, barley, lignite, peat, benzine, and silver. This last decline was not caused by alternations in exchange rates, as was the case in the spring, but was seemingly influenced by declines in world markets.

The disparity between prices in Germany and those in the rest of the world during the past year has been caused in large part by inflation, which is still going on there. The note issue of the Reichsbank increased 33 billion marks in 1920 and 4 billion marks in December alone, and although the latest statement of the bank shows a decrease of almost 1½ billions in the note issue, the present policy of the Government does not make it seem probable that this decrease will be continued. However, almost 2 billion marks of the loan bank notes (the Darlehnskassenscheine, which have supplemented the notes of the Reichsbank in Germany) were withdrawn from circulation during 1920. There has been a good deal of criticism of the whole idea of the loan banks in Germany lately and this withdrawal of notes may be the beginning of their entire abolition.

In constructing a wholesale price index for Germany, the Frankfurter Zeitung has performed a useful service for all who are interested in German economic conditions. Because of the lack of such a measure it has been impossible both during and since the war to form an accurate opinion of the trend of German prices. The new index makes no at-

tempt to compare present prices in Germany with those before the war, but begins with January 1, 1920, since that is the period when Government control of prices began to be removed. Commodities in Germany at the present time may be divided into three groups: (1) Those whose prices are fixed in a bourse or exchange, chiefly metals and cotton; (2) those whose prices are regulated by the Government or by syndicates, such as the bread, grains, lard, sugar, coal, iron, potash, nitrogen, etc.; (3) those whose prices are determined by free competition.

The index which the Frankfurter Zeitung has made includes 70 commodities, divided into four groups. In the first group are included 24 agricultural commodities: wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, beans, peas, lentils, rice, eggs, meat, lard, margarine, butter, milk, condensed milk, cacao, coffee, sugar, beer, tobacco, hay, and straw. In the second group are textiles and leather: cotton, wool, silk, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, artificial silk, flax, hides, leather, and shoes. The third group covers minerals: noncoking bituminous coal, coking coal, foundry coke, lignite, peat, iron ore, foundry iron 1, rolled plates, steel scrap, iron bars, copper, tin, zinc, lead, aluminum, nickel, and silver. The fourth group includes miscellaneous commodities: machine oil, petroleum, benzine, benzol, newsprint paper, cement, bricks, salts of potash, sulphate of ammonia, lime nitrogen, kainite, dyestuff, alcohol, timber, firewood, saltpeter, calcium carbide, and hops.

The index is unweighted and is computed by finding the relative changes in the price of each commodity (using January 1, 1920, as 100) and averaging the relatives thus obtained. On the whole, it would seem that the index number includes a wide enough range of commodities to reflect the general movement of German prices. The Frankfurter Zeitung has undoubtedly been hampered in its choice of commodities by the quotations available, for the manufactured articles included are somewhat limited. The most conspicuous omission among the raw materials is that of rubber.

The following tables give a brief survey of the financial situation in Germany during the last month. It will be noted that the note circulation of the Reichsbank reached a new high level on December 31, 1920.

German financial situation.
[In marks.]

| | Reichsbank statistics. | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Reserve. | | Note circulation. | Deposits. |
| | Gold. | Reichs- und Darlehnskassenscheine. | | |
| 1913 average..... | 000,000's 1,067.6 | 000,000's 32 | 000,000's 1,958 | 000,000's 668 |
| 1920, end of— | | | | |
| April..... | 1,092 | 15,193 | 47,940 | 16,499 |
| May..... | 1,092 | 15,907 | 50,017 | 17,024 |
| June..... | 1,092 | 17,252 | 53,975 | 23,414 |
| July..... | 1,092 | 17,874 | 55,969 | 17,282 |
| August..... | 1,092 | 18,686 | 58,401 | 15,772 |
| September..... | 1,092 | 19,861 | 61,735 | 20,054 |
| October..... | 1,092 | 21,341 | 63,566 | 17,945 |
| November..... | 1,092 | 20,363 | 64,284 | 17,340 |
| December ¹ | 1,092 | 23,417 | 68,806 | 22,227 |

| | Situation of the Government. | | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Receipts from taxes and Government monopolies. | Floating debt. | 3 per cent imperial loan. ¹ | 5 per cent war loan. ² |
| 1913 average..... | 000,000's 265 | 000,000's | 75.90 | ..... |
| 1920, end of— | | | | |
| April..... | 2,072 | ..... | 74.50 | 98.75 |
| May..... | 2,599 | ..... | 67.50 | 98.70 |
| June..... | 3,227 | 141,987 | 62.90 | 98.30 |
| July..... | 3,739 | 148,750 | 60.64 | 98.50 |
| August..... | 3,635 | ..... | 60.80 | 98.70 |
| September..... | 4,126 | 156,825 | 62.25 | 99.90 |
| October..... | 5,121 | 161,920 | 66.25 | 99.00 |
| November..... | 6,130 | 165,918 | 72.30 | 98.80 |
| December..... | ..... | ..... | 65.75 | 98.90 |

¹ Subject to revision. ² Quotations of the Berlin Bourse.

The following table gives a survey of the Loan Bank notes (Darlehnskassenscheine) in circulation since 1914. These notes are secured by war loan and other securities deposited with the Darlehnskassen.

Darlehnskassenscheine in circulation.

| | Millions of marks. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1914—December 31..... | 446 |
| 1915—December 31..... | 972 |
| 1916—December 31..... | 2,873 |
| 1917—December 31..... | 6,265 |
| 1918—December 31..... | 10,242 |
| End of— | |
| 1919—January..... | 10,293 |
| February..... | 10,556 |
| March..... | 11,028 |
| April..... | 11,169 |
| May..... | 10,967 |
| June..... | 12,027 |
| July..... | 11,929 |
| August..... | 11,687 |
| September..... | 11,815 |
| October..... | 11,777 |
| November..... | 12,815 |
| December..... | 13,781 |

| | Millions of marks. |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1920—January..... | 12,938 |
| February..... | 12,721 |
| March..... | 13,731 |
| April..... | 13,776 |
| May..... | 13,567 |
| June..... | 13,633 |
| July..... | 13,328 |
| August..... | 13,266 |
| September..... | 13,348 |
| October..... | 13,024 |
| November..... | 12,370 |
| December..... | 12,033 |

Berlin exchange fluctuated throughout December and the first week in January. During the year 1920 the change in the situation of the mark has been as follows:

Berlin exchange.

| | Par. | Jan. 2, 1920. | Dec. 29, 1920. |
|---------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Marks to the— | | | |
| Pound sterling..... | 20.40 | 187.75 | 257.45 |
| Dollar..... | 4.20 | 46.95 | 73.92 |
| French franc..... | .80 | 4.54 | 4.28 |
| Swiss franc..... | .80 | 11.35 | 11.14 |

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, December 27, 1920.¹

The rate of inflation in Sweden is represented fairly well by the increase in the circulation of the notes of the central bank. For, except small coins, these notes constituted practically the whole circulation of the country before the war and do so still. In order to get a good measure of the inflation it is, however, necessary to eliminate the influence of the monthly variations of the circulation. Taking monthly means of the circulation for the four years 1910–1913, I have arrived at a typical series of monthly variation of the circulation, and allowing for a normal yearly increase of this circulation by 0.75 per cent, corresponding broadly to the usual increase of the population, I have calculated the "normal circulation" for each month from 1914 up to the present time. Comparing now the actual circulation with this normal circulation I get an expression for "the relative increase of circulation."

The inflation of the Swedish money thus measured reached its highest point in December, 1918, with the figure 350. During 1919 a reduction took place and a minimum of 307.7 was reached in September. The inflation has since been increased by some few per cent, but has on the whole been fairly constant during 1920. The figure for November is 324.2.

¹ This survey was contributed by Prof. Gustav Cassel, a known authority in the field of money and banking.

Now, it is of course interesting to compare this measure of inflation with index numbers of prices. The index for wholesale prices, which is published by "Svensk Handelstidning," shows for November the figure 331. The official unweighted index for food (including fuel and light) shows for the same month the figure 325. Thus the three different measures give about the same result. This is natural enough; Sweden has not become richer than it was before the war. Its need of bank notes has, therefore, only increased in the same proportions as prices.

Comparing my figure for relative increase of circulation in Sweden for September (323.3) with the official price index of the United States (242), I come to a "purchasing power parity" of 1 dollar to 4.98 kronor (against 3.73 kronor as the old gold parity).² The actual mean of the New York exchange quoted in Stockholm during the month was 4.97 kronor, thus practically the same. The very sharp fall of prices which has taken place in the United States in October and November has, of course, increased the domestic value of the dollar. And as the Swedish crown has practically remained unaltered, the value of the dollar relative to the Swedish crown ought to have increased approximately in the same degree. This increase has, however, only shown itself to a limited degree in the actual exchanges. The purchasing power parity of the dollar calculated as above is for October 5.38 kronor and for November 5.84 kronor. The monthly mean of the quotations of the dollar in Stockholm is 5.09 kronor for October and 5.26 kronor for November. But it is only natural that such a violent fall of prices as has taken place in the United States should require some time before it is reflected in the foreign exchanges of the country.

Great efforts are now being made in Sweden in order to reduce the inflation. The minimum discount rate of the central bank is 7.5 per cent, and loans against securities are mostly at 8.5 per cent. The expenditure of the State and of local bodies is being severely cut down. With these measures we can confidently hope to prevent further inflation. Actual deflation, however, seems in Sweden to involve much greater difficulties than in the United States. For in Sweden wages have risen nearly as much as prices, whereas the rise of wages in the United States seems to have lagged considerably behind the rise of prices. To bring down the general level of nominal wages will always, in a country like Sweden where labor is very well organized, prove extremely difficult. In this respect the situation is still worse in

Norway and Denmark, where wages have risen still more and whose crowns command a correspondingly smaller value in the international market.

The export trade of Sweden has this year reached a record, the total value of exports having during the period January-September, reached the value of 1,728 million kronor, against 1,089 million kronor in the same period in 1919. Imports have, however, been still greater, with a value for the same period of 2,649 million kronor, leaving us with an unfavorable trade balance of 921 million kronor for three-quarters of the year. This balance is in reality probably somewhat lower than shown statistically. In considerable part it is paid for by the Swedish shipping trade, but the rest represents shrinkages in foreign credit balances.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The tables published below have been furnished the Division of Analysis and Research by the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Stockholm. Complete monthly figures for the seven years from 1914 to 1920 are published in order that the trend of these important items during the war period may be better understood in this country. The Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget has offered to furnish the division with similar material by cable each month.

The first three tables apply to the Riksbank, and show the gold held by the bank, the note circulation, and the discounts. As Sweden has concentrated her metallic reserve in the Riksbank, the figures given cover practically all of the gold held within the country as well as abroad. The note circulation of the Riksbank is likewise exclusive, no other kind of notes having been issued during the war. In spite of the very striking increase in gold holdings of the bank during the war, the ratio of reserves to notes has stood at approximately 35 per cent throughout recent months, as compared with 45 per cent in July, 1914.

Discounts with the Riksbank have increased markedly during 1919 and 1920, standing at the high point of 568 million kronor at the end of August, as compared with 139 million kronor at the same time in 1919 and 69 million kronor in 1918. On September 17 the discount rate at the Riksbank was raised to 7½ per cent, with the result that during that month and October there has been a falling off in discounts with the central bank. A similar reduction has not occurred, however, in the loans and discounts of the joint stock banks, which have been steadily increasing since June. In discussing the policy of the Riksbank in raising the rate the governor of

² See "Memorandum on the World's Monetary Problems," by Gustav Cassel, printed for the League of Nations, London, 1920, p. 15.

the bank stated: "The raising of the discount rate is not to be looked upon as an indication that credits for legitimate requirements will not be obtained, but as a renewed exhortation to exercise the greatest restraint and discretion in asking for and granting credits."

Gold holdings of the Riksbank at home and abroad.

[Million kronor.]

| End of— | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January..... | 103.3 | 108.6 | 142.3 | 186.6 | 236.0 | 279.8 | 271.5 |
| February..... | 104.3 | 113.2 | 160.9 | 191.4 | 235.3 | 288.2 | 265.2 |
| March..... | 104.2 | 113.3 | 160.8 | 193.2 | 258.1 | 288.1 | 261.1 |
| April..... | 104.1 | 113.4 | 165.0 | 194.3 | 257.7 | 287.4 | 261.0 |
| May..... | 104.9 | 113.4 | 166.3 | 202.9 | 258.7 | 290.0 | 261.0 |
| June..... | 105.4 | 113.4 | 166.1 | 202.7 | 258.0 | 288.9 | 261.1 |
| July..... | 104.0 | 113.4 | 165.9 | 204.6 | 257.4 | 288.3 | 261.3 |
| August..... | 103.2 | 113.4 | 165.8 | 204.5 | 263.4 | 300.3 | 261.4 |
| September..... | 103.5 | 113.4 | 170.9 | 214.6 | 273.6 | 300.1 | 279.8 |
| October..... | 103.9 | 113.4 | 178.0 | 223.5 | 274.5 | 299.7 | 282.4 |
| November..... | 104.4 | 113.3 | 182.4 | 226.4 | 283.4 | 300.0 | 282.4 |
| December..... | 108.5 | 124.6 | 183.5 | 244.5 | 285.6 | 281.2 | 281.8 |

Note circulation of the Riksbank.

[Million kronor.]

| End of— | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January..... | 205.3 | 267.5 | 293.6 | 376.1 | 524.7 | 721.0 | 673.3 |
| February..... | 213.9 | 276.9 | 303.6 | 393.5 | 560.2 | 721.6 | 685.5 |
| March..... | 233.6 | 292.4 | 331.6 | 438.8 | 630.7 | 750.7 | 741.6 |
| April..... | 219.2 | 278.4 | 322.4 | 434.3 | 614.9 | 722.2 | 718.3 |
| May..... | 226.6 | 275.5 | 328.8 | 433.3 | 625.0 | 702.6 | 708.3 |
| June..... | 239.0 | 293.3 | 352.5 | 466.0 | 667.5 | 727.9 | 736.5 |
| July..... | 228.4 | 276.2 | 324.8 | 442.4 | 645.2 | 683.1 | 724.8 |
| August..... | 279.6 | 282.1 | 345.5 | 467.1 | 688.7 | 694.2 | 742.2 |
| September..... | 294.6 | 309.5 | 386.9 | 521.0 | 761.7 | 751.1 | 779.8 |
| October..... | 284.0 | 308.7 | 376.0 | 522.6 | 761.0 | 732.8 | 772.8 |
| November..... | 283.7 | 302.6 | 380.7 | 535.0 | 784.0 | 723.5 | 752.8 |
| December..... | 304.1 | 327.9 | 417.5 | 572.7 | 813.5 | 747.6 | 759.9 |

Paper rediscounted with the Riksbank.

[Million kronor.]

| End of— | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|----------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| January..... | 86.7 | 97.4 | 48.8 | 43.7 | 68.4 | 126.0 | 343.1 |
| February..... | 69.5 | 74.7 | 32.5 | 28.7 | 32.1 | 93.6 | 360.6 |
| March..... | 99.0 | 85.2 | 40.0 | 106.1 | 70.7 | 146.9 | 507.4 |
| April..... | 88.2 | 74.7 | 42.1 | 97.6 | 45.4 | 131.3 | 497.7 |
| May..... | 87.0 | 62.1 | 23.1 | 94.9 | 34.2 | 152.8 | 473.5 |
| June..... | 83.0 | 69.0 | 16.8 | 62.9 | 42.7 | 153.7 | 531.1 |
| July..... | 89.4 | 87.6 | 17.7 | 100.8 | 71.7 | 138.7 | 514.2 |
| August..... | 142.6 | 63.7 | 16.4 | 98.6 | 68.5 | 138.7 | 567.8 |
| September..... | 127.1 | 62.3 | 31.5 | 98.3 | 143.1 | 239.2 | 547.0 |
| October..... | 103.0 | 65.0 | 37.7 | 59.5 | 124.6 | 240.9 | 503.4 |
| November..... | 115.4 | 56.6 | 44.4 | 57.4 | 150.7 | 269.6 | 447.2 |
| December..... | 158.6 | 96.1 | 94.5 | 111.2 | 200.1 | 412.8 | 451.3 |

Loans and discounts of the joint stock banks.

[Million kronor.]

| End of— | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January..... | 2,327.9 | 2,422.9 | 2,562.7 | 2,954.5 | 3,880.0 | 5,326.2 | 5,843.4 |
| February..... | 2,355.2 | 2,449.2 | 2,596.1 | 3,052.6 | 4,021.1 | 5,387.4 | 5,914.4 |
| March..... | 2,345.1 | 2,458.1 | 2,656.5 | 3,099.7 | 4,142.9 | 5,488.2 | 5,877.4 |
| April..... | 2,358.3 | 2,489.0 | 2,672.3 | 3,169.4 | 4,281.3 | 5,503.7 | 5,969.4 |
| May..... | 2,347.2 | 2,503.9 | 2,717.4 | 3,215.4 | 4,322.3 | 5,563.9 | 5,998.6 |
| June..... | 2,355.6 | 2,503.4 | 2,746.8 | 3,324.4 | 4,469.1 | 5,639.3 | 5,982.9 |
| July..... | 2,360.2 | 2,495.1 | 2,781.6 | 3,322.9 | 4,666.9 | 5,680.7 | 6,028.9 |
| August..... | 2,325.5 | 2,496.3 | 2,800.7 | 3,381.1 | 4,799.6 | 5,736.4 | 6,007.4 |
| September..... | 2,358.1 | 2,496.8 | 2,824.4 | 3,467.7 | 4,905.6 | 5,732.5 | 6,068.7 |
| October..... | 2,387.5 | 2,488.8 | 2,852.1 | 3,576.4 | 5,014.8 | 5,746.0 | 6,079.0 |
| November..... | 2,385.9 | 2,520.4 | 2,863.4 | 3,703.7 | 5,091.1 | 5,769.6 | 6,117.8 |
| December..... | 2,368.3 | 2,517.7 | 2,908.9 | 3,775.1 | 5,187.3 | 5,747.5 | 6,211.3 |

Wholesale prices reached their peak in June, 1920, and at present are declining fairly rapidly. Retail prices, on the other hand, continued to increase until August, but since then have been slowly decreasing.

The index number of wholesale prices published below is that compiled by the Svensk Handelstidning. It is based upon 47 market quotations of raw materials or goods in the first stages of manufacture. The quotations are taken as of the middle of each month, except in the case of vegetable and animal foods which are averages of weekly quotations. The index number is based upon prices in July 1, 1913—June 30, 1914=100, and is weighted according to the value of the consumption of the goods during the year immediately preceding the war. To quote the newspaper: "It is understood that, in some cases, the estimation of the consumption is very approximate, even for the initial period, and that the conditions of production and consumption in Sweden have changed very much in consequence of the abnormal perturbations of the war. As the price of coal and coke has risen to eleven times the prewar price, the general rise in the wholesale prices, as indicated by our price index, is probably somewhat exaggerated."

The official retail index number is based upon the prices of 51 (from 1920, 50) articles of food, fuel, and lighting in 44 (from 1920, 49) towns, weighted according to the budget of a working man's family which before the war had a yearly budget of 2,000 kronor.

Group index numbers—Sweden, Svensk Nandelstidning.

[1913=100.]

| Date. | Vegetable food. | Animal food. | Raw materials for agriculture. | Coal. | Metals. | Building material. | Paper pulp. | Hides and leather. | Textiles. | Oils. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1913-14..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1914 ¹ | 136 | 101 | 114 | 123 | 109 | 104 | ..... | 118 | 103 | 111 |
| 1915..... | 151 | 140 | 161 | 177 | 166 | 118 | 116 | 158 | 116 | 120 |
| 1916..... | 152 | 182 | 180 | 266 | 272 | 165 | 233 | 229 | 166 | 149 |
| 1917..... | 181 | 205 | 198 | 551 | 405 | 215 | 267 | 206 | 247 | 212 |
| 1918..... | 221 | 419 | 304 | 856 | 398 | 275 | 300 | 195 | ..... | ..... |
| 1919..... | 261 | 409 | 340 | 804 | 258 | 286 | 308 | 211 | ..... | ..... |
| 1919. | | | | | | | | | | |
| December..... | 241 | 362 | 319 | 840 | 237 | 294 | 343 | 258 | 350 | 204 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 248 | 328 | 317 | 864 | 248 | 295 | 388 | 258 | 353 | 204 |
| February..... | 273 | 305 | 319 | 936 | 259 | 371 | 476 | 269 | 380 | 226 |
| March..... | 270 | 304 | 318 | 960 | 291 | 367 | 682 | 268 | 380 | 275 |
| April..... | 265 | 284 | 320 | 1,008 | 283 | 367 | 767 | 263 | 368 | 275 |
| May..... | 289 | 283 | 320 | 1,069 | 324 | 367 | 788 | 252 | 374 | 275 |
| June..... | 250 | 273 | 311 | 1,252 | 318 | 351 | 778 | 212 | 368 | 303 |
| July..... | 252 | 277 | 312 | 1,252 | 293 | 358 | 767 | 202 | 336 | 303 |
| August..... | 271 | 307 | 310 | 1,117 | 286 | 358 | 756 | 191 | 328 | 322 |
| September..... | 273 | 312 | 308 | 1,085 | 273 | 358 | 753 | 180 | 310 | 340 |
| October..... | 258 | 306 | 309 | 1,026 | 256 | 390 | 740 | 166 | 250 | 340 |
| November..... | 264 | 290 | 303 | 910 | 253 | 387 | 609 | 161 | 233 | 332 |
| December..... | 247 | 283 | 301 | 602 | 247 | 362 | 598 | 156 | 206 | 328 |

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

Official index number of retail prices of foodstuffs, fuel, and lighting, 1914-1920.

[July 1914=100.]

| Year. | Dairy products, eggs, margarine (10 articles). | Bread, flour, and groats (11 articles). | Meat (8 articles). | Fish (9 articles). | Other foodstuffs (6 articles). | Fuel and lighting (7 articles). | Weighted indices. |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1914—3d quarter.. | 101 | 109 | 98 | 102 | 103 | 107 | 103 |
| 4th quarter.. | 110 | 118 | 95 | 102 | 112 | 108 | 107 |
| 1915—1st quarter.. | 112 | 124 | 106 | 103 | 128 | 112 | 113 |
| 2d quarter.. | 114 | 135 | 122 | 102 | 135 | 119 | 121 |
| 3d quarter.. | 124 | 133 | 137 | 118 | 129 | 135 | 124 |
| 4th quarter.. | 141 | 124 | 140 | 142 | 130 | 151 | 128 |
| 1916—1st quarter.. | 143 | 124 | 144 | 150 | 137 | 159 | 130 |
| 2d quarter.. | 146 | 125 | 157 | 152 | 138 | 167 | 134 |
| 3d quarter.. | 152 | 126 | 182 | 176 | 150 | 187 | 142 |
| 4th quarter.. | 170 | 131 | 193 | 196 | 168 | 192 | 152 |
| 1917—1st quarter.. | 179 | 159 | 192 | 203 | 202 | 207 | 166 |
| 2d quarter.. | 190 | 161 | 193 | 188 | 225 | 228 | 175 |
| 3d quarter.. | 203 | 158 | 190 | 202 | 228 | 264 | 181 |
| 4th quarter.. | 237 | 161 | 212 | 251 | 221 | 330 | 201 |
| 1918—1st quarter.. | 275 | 173 | 285 | 286 | 241 | 347 | 227 |
| 2d quarter.. | 283 | 188 | 445 | 323 | 237 | 352 | 255 |
| 3d quarter.. | 304 | 189 | 506 | 377 | 234 | 372 | 277 |
| 4th quarter.. | 414 | 244 | 490 | 430 | 266 | 395 | 320 |
| 1919—1st quarter.. | 400 | 255 | 467 | 354 | 295 | 414 | 335 |
| 2d quarter.. | 403 | 256 | 474 | 307 | 284 | 389 | 328 |
| 3d quarter.. | 383 | 264 | 476 | 303 | 259 | 370 | 311 |
| 4th quarter.. | 383 | 274 | 407 | 294 | 240 | 393 | 308 |
| 1920—1st quarter.. | 331 | 278 | 360 | 272 | 243 | 410 | 293 |
| 2d quarter.. | 303 | 296 | 349 | 255 | 243 | 447 | 295 |
| 3d quarter.. | 308 | 301 | 355 | 272 | 241 | 500 | 304 |
| July..... | 296 | 303 | 354 | 272 | 239 | 492 | 297 |
| August..... | 315 | 302 | 356 | 279 | 240 | 503 | 308 |
| September..... | 314 | 299 | 354 | 279 | 245 | 504 | 307 |
| October..... | 321 | 297 | 348 | 270 | 240 | 502 | 306 |
| November..... | 328 | 294 | 327 | 272 | 237 | 492 | 303 |
| December..... | | | | | | | 294 |

The volume of foreign trade is shown in the accompanying table:

Value of imports and exports.

[Million kronor.]

| | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of imports over exports. |
|----------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1920. | | | |
| January..... | 238.0 | 126.8 | 111.2 |
| February..... | 282.1 | 106.0 | 176.1 |
| March..... | 301.1 | 150.5 | 150.5 |
| April..... | 266.9 | 163.7 | 103.3 |
| May..... | 314.2 | 227.1 | 87.1 |
| June..... | 283.3 | 223.6 | 59.8 |
| July..... | 331.1 | 267.7 | 63.4 |
| August..... | 307.6 | 226.8 | 77.8 |
| September..... | 324.5 | 252.8 | 91.7 |
| October..... | 299.3 | 217.8 | 81.5 |

AUSTRIA.

Since the disruption of the old Austrian monarchy not only have the finances of the new Republic of Austria shown a chronic and steadily growing deficit, but the budgetary provisions have never approached, even remotely, the actual requirements of the treasury. This was due, especially in the beginning, to the uncertainties regarding the boundaries of the new state and the share it would have to bear of the obligations of the old monarchy. A more important and persistent factor, however, has been the rapid pace at which the process of inflation has been progressing. As a result, every few months the budgetary estimates have had to be revised and new treasury loans authorized. The budget for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1920, had to be redrafted at least four times, and the scale on which the successive revisions were effected may be seen from a comparison of the estimates made in the first draft, in July, 1919, and those of the fourth draft, in May, 1920:

[Millions of kronen.]

| | July, 1919. | May, 1920. |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| Receipts..... | 3,454 | 6,294 |
| Expenditures..... | 8,442 | 16,873 |
| Deficit..... | 4,987 | 10,579 |

At the conclusion of the fiscal year it was stated that the actual deficit would greatly exceed the latter estimate.

When the budget was originally voted, the treasury was authorized to effect credit operations to the amount of 2.5 billion kronen. This was followed by other authorizations, so that the total increase of the public debt of the new state for the year 1919-20 alone amounted to 12.6 billions. The lottery loan floated last spring in order to meet maturing war obligations yielded 1.2 billion kronen, but as this was the only loan obtained through public subscription the sale of short-term treasury certificates was the main source of funds. These bills were taken up by bankers, who immediately discounted them at the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the result being a steady expansion of the note circulation.

The budget for the fiscal year 1920-21, drafted in June, 1920, gave the following estimates:

[In millions of kronen.]

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Receipts..... | 20,665 |
| Expenditures..... | 33,194 |
| Deficit..... | 12,529 |

The anticipated revenues were thus more than three times larger than those of the preceding year. The increase in expenditures was chiefly due to two items, namely, food supply and salaries and pensions. The net loss on account of the food subsidy is estimated at 6,760 million kronen. Salaries and pensions, as a result of successive increases and allowances granted last year, are estimated at 8,931 millions, as compared with 4,569 millions in 1919-20. Another important item in the increase of expenditures is the anticipated loss from the rise of exchange and the depreciation of the krone, which is estimated at 3.9 billions. The public debt charge alone amounts to 5,031 million kronen.

These estimates, however, are of little value now as they were made up on the basis of exchange rates and prices in December, 1919, and June, 1920. By the end of 1920 the rate of exchange was about three times higher than

in June, so that all estimates for food imports and for the public debt are now tremendously increased. Early in December the Minister of Finance stated that if the exchange situation that had prevailed for the last few months continued, the loss due to depreciation would be about 12 billions, instead of 3.9 billions, as originally estimated. Moreover, the budget did not include any charge for the cost of foodstuffs and raw materials to be imported from abroad on the basis of the five-year credits that have been granted Austria, although the anticipated proceeds from the sale of those products (over 800 million kronen) were included in the estimate of revenues. Finally, since last June, new increases in the salaries of civil servants have been granted, aggregating, at the end of November, between 2 and 3 billion kronen. On the other hand, the revenues from inheritance taxes, the income tax, and indirect taxes, have been less than estimated. In his speech at the National Assembly on December 3, Dr. Grimm, the Minister of Finance, estimated the deficit for the year at about 25 billion kronen, or double the original estimate. Even this figure, however, is below the actual deficit, as the Minister did not include the cost of foodstuffs imported on long-term credit or the charges on the public-debt service accruing on that account.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, and until the beginning of December, credit operations to the total amount of 9 billion kronen had been authorized and effected, but the proceeds had been totally exhausted by the end of November. On December an authorization was given for an additional 3.5 billions, which the Minister of Finance expected to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Treasury until the end of the year. On December 16 the Minister asked for a new authorization for 8 billion; he stated at the same time that of the 11.9 billions required by the Treasury for the months of January and February, over 90 per cent would have to be obtained through loans. These credit operations, which did not include the foreign credits of 17,500 million kronen for food imports have been effected chiefly by the sale of short-term Treasury certificates. The only exception seems to have been the issue, in October, 1920, of 6 per cent Treasury bonds, from which 617 million kronen had been realized by the end of October.

On June 30, 1920, Austria's public debt was officially estimated at 59.8 billion kronen, of which 14.9 billions represented the debt contracted by the new Republic, and 44.9 billions, its share of the debt of the old monarchy. The debt has since been increased by the successive

issues of Treasury certificates and by the foreign import credits of 17.5 billions, so that it was expected to attain by the end of the year the amount of nearly 100 billions.

The note circulation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank increased from 54,481 million kronen on December 31, 1919, to 77,024 million on November 30, 1920. Beginning with December, 1919, a separate account has been kept of new Austria's share in the assets and liabilities of the bank. Her share in the note circulation was 12,134 million kronen on December 31, 1919; and it had increased to 17 billions on the last week of July, 1920. As a result of the successive sales of Treasury certificates, the expansion became more rapid in the new fiscal year, as is shown by the following table:

| [In billions of kronen.] | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1920— | |
| July 23..... | 17.7 |
| August 31..... | 29.0 |
| September 30..... | 20.5 |
| November 23..... | 27.0 |

Of the 328 million kronen, which constituted the reserve of the Austro-Hungarian Bank on November 23, 1920, Austria's share amounted to 17 millions. This consisted almost exclusively of foreign securities payable in gold, Austria's share of the 223 million kronen gold reserve of the bank being negligible (51,000 kronen).

JAPAN.

Following is a table showing the conditions of the Bank of Japan during the year 1920. It is hoped that the material included in these tables may be published regularly each month. The latest figures are subject to revision, as they are furnished by cables to the Bank of Japan agency in New York. On the whole the latest statistics seem to show a further trend toward the condition of affairs that existed before the war.

The recent increase in the private deposits and discount items of the Bank of Japan as well as the advance in note circulation is probably due to end-of-year settlements.

Bank of Japan.

[In thousands of yen.]

| End of— | Government deposits. | Private deposits. | Discounts. | Loans. | Advances on foreign bills. | Note circulation. | Rediscount rate. |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| January..... | 1,118,635 | 48,557 | 249,425 | 55,295 | 324,397 | 1,375,170 | 8.03 |
| February..... | 1,119,635 | 26,088 | 276,846 | 59,463 | 339,988 | 1,360,457 | 8.03 |
| March..... | 1,143,223 | 37,613 | 290,457 | 73,259 | 281,372 | 1,368,056 | 8.03 |
| April..... | 1,170,574 | 90,131 | 381,281 | 51,107 | 316,727 | 1,366,577 | 8.03 |
| May..... | 1,123,643 | 85,117 | 393,854 | 51,316 | 322,414 | 1,327,856 | 8.03 |
| June..... | 1,077,872 | 86,945 | 334,881 | 45,711 | 258,924 | 1,349,065 | 8.03 |
| July..... | 1,061,549 | 58,096 | 226,245 | 46,548 | 246,107 | 1,202,433 | 8.03 |
| August..... | 1,147,922 | 53,619 | 230,750 | 47,598 | 256,006 | 1,217,076 | 8.03 |
| September..... | 1,027,427 | 51,138 | 132,309 | 47,915 | 88,826 | 1,170,144 | 8.03 |
| October..... | 1,006,775 | 41,497 | 113,631 | 50,592 | 126,156 | 1,192,082 | 8.03 |
| November..... | 1,038,191 | 98,859 | 76,376 | 51,369 | 91,332 | 1,118,351 | 8.03 |
| December..... | 940,956 | 98,581 | 109,233 | 48,814 | 73,478 | 1,311,234 | 8.03 |

In addition to the statistics above, showing the condition of the Bank of Japan, it has been considered advisable to publish statistics showing the conditions of other banks in Tokyo and the money rate. These figures indicate that although in November and December loans have been considerably reduced from the large dimensions of the earlier part of the year, they are still at a very high point. Cash holdings of the Tokyo Associated Banks at the end of December were at the highest point of the year, amounting to 223 million yen, as compared with the minimum of the year of 121 million yen in August. The discount rate with the banks reached the highest point in June, amounting at that time to practically 11 per cent; since then there has been a steady although gradual decline, the rate now standing at approximately 10.5 per cent.

Tokyo banks.

[In thousands of yen.]

| End of— | Tokyo Associated Banks. | | | Tokyo bank clearings (total within the month). | Average discount rate (Tokyo market). |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Total deposits. | Total loans. | Cash on hand. | | |
| | | | | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| January..... | 1,929,250 | 1,929,250 | 192,987 | 3,063,495 | 9.38 |
| February..... | 1,932,460 | 2,021,621 | 179,673 | 3,532,102 | 9.67 |
| March..... | 1,956,987 | 1,982,134 | 201,543 | 4,135,258 | 10.15 |
| April..... | 1,983,069 | 1,981,932 | 189,375 | 3,168,387 | 10.62 |
| May..... | 1,974,171 | 2,089,356 | 195,618 | 2,922,032 | 10.95 |
| June..... | 1,921,628 | 2,036,450 | 210,622 | 2,524,263 | 10.99 |
| July..... | 1,836,612 | 2,028,871 | 162,291 | 2,109,431 | 10.95 |
| August..... | 1,788,544 | 2,013,565 | 121,156 | 2,139,132 | 10.80 |
| September..... | 1,823,548 | 2,075,903 | 152,849 | 2,032,421 | 10.59 |
| October..... | 1,826,522 | 2,133,237 | 147,527 | 1,921,862 | 10.48 |
| November..... | 1,689,000 | 1,823,000 | 159,000 | 2,302,000 | ..... |
| December..... | 1,769,000 | 1,866,000 | 223,000 | 2,841,000 | ..... |

As has been frequently pointed out, the decline in wholesale prices in Japan during the year has been more spectacular than in any other country in the world. A high point was reached last March, when the index number showed prices to be 321 per cent of the 1913 level. By December they had dropped to 206 per cent of prices in 1913, indicating a steady decline throughout the year. The volume of the foreign trade of the country steadily declined during the second half of 1920, reaching its lowest level in December.

| <i>Foreign trade.</i> | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| [In thousands of yen.] | | |
| End of— | Imports. | Exports. |
| January..... | 204,767 | 176,347 |
| February..... | 270,642 | 174,287 |
| March..... | 329,027 | 193,570 |
| April..... | 296,832 | 217,457 |
| May..... | 295,950 | 193,363 |
| June..... | 220,183 | 183,810 |
| July..... | 157,133 | 154,318 |
| August..... | 128,197 | 175,060 |
| September..... | 117,600 | 154,354 |
| October..... | 105,746 | 133,389 |
| November..... | 106,958 | 103,993 |
| December..... | 105,000 | 87,000 |

Group index numbers—Italy.

Prof. Baeni. [1913=100.]

| Date. | Cereals and meats. | Other food-stuffs. | Textiles. | Minerals and metals. | Other goods. | Date. | Cereals and meats. | Other food-stuffs. | Textiles. | Minerals and metals. | Other goods. |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1913..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1920. | | | | | |
| 1914..... | 102 | 84 | 96 | 100 | 96 | January..... | 363 | 396 | 777 | 671 | 418 |
| 1915..... | 132 | 93 | 113 | 207 | 133 | February..... | 365 | 399 | 840 | 857 | 443 |
| 1916..... | 156 | 135 | 184 | 380 | 197 | March..... | 381 | 418 | 962 | 996 | 489 |
| 1917..... | 215 | 171 | 326 | 596 | 286 | April..... | 395 | 494 | 1,064 | 1,076 | 535 |
| 1918..... | 315 | 229 | 475 | 750 | 391 | May..... | 441 | 499 | 840 | 1,088 | 525 |
| 1919..... | 316 | 340 | 427 | 414 | 360 | June..... | 445 | 511 | 742 | 917 | 534 |
| 1919. | | | | | | July..... | 434 | 508 | 759 | 903 | 542 |
| December..... | 338 | 373 | 658 | 584 | 405 | August..... | 445 | 510 | 794 | 957 | 540 |
| | | | | | | September..... | 459 | 520 | 837 | 1,040 | 541 |
| | | | | | | October..... | 446 | 502 | 810 | 1,077 | 572 |
| | | | | | | November..... | 475 | 535 | 763 | 1,009 | 585 |
| | | | | | | December..... | 481 | 531 | 675 | 928 | 620 |

Group index numbers—Calcutta, India, Department of Statistics.

[End of July, 1914=100.]

| Date. | Build- ing materials. | Manu- factured articles. | Metals. | Hides and skins. | Cotton manu- factures. | Raw cotton. | Jute manu- factures. | Other tex- tiles. | Oils. | Raw jute. | Oil seeds. | Tea. | Sugar. | Pulses. | Cereals. | Other foods. |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|------------|------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|
| End of July, 1914... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| August, 1918..... | | | 317 | 83 | | 240 | 328 | 240 | | 89 | 96 | | 95 | 179 | | 1 119 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 118 | 225 | 226 | 253 | 356 | 214 | 181 | 153 | 159 | 125 | 200 | 96 | 377 | 207 | 167 | 204 |
| February..... | 118 | 217 | 215 | 233 | 364 | 185 | 164 | 158 | 155 | 123 | 190 | 92 | 363 | 191 | 158 | 199 |
| March..... | 127 | 218 | 222 | 211 | 351 | 179 | 150 | 159 | 135 | 118 | 166 | 87 | 321 | 160 | 151 | 192 |
| April..... | 114 | 201 | 219 | 209 | 357 | 158 | 170 | 161 | 116 | 119 | 163 | 90 | 377 | 159 | 156 | 185 |
| May..... | 128 | 215 | 248 | 160 | 365 | 135 | 142 | 164 | 123 | 120 | 169 | 90 | 511 | 150 | 157 | 183 |
| June..... | 131 | 233 | 244 | 116 | 364 | 144 | 147 | 164 | 119 | 83 | 171 | 73 | 482 | 149 | 156 | 180 |
| July..... | 139 | 235 | 249 | 100 | 364 | 132 | 151 | 168 | 119 | 89 | 169 | 74 | 503 | 159 | 151 | 188 |
| August..... | 142 | 235 | 257 | 99 | 360 | 139 | 163 | 168 | 115 | 91 | 167 | 72 | 477 | 160 | 154 | 185 |
| September..... | 158 | 237 | 245 | 105 | 347 | 154 | 163 | 164 | 115 | 105 | 179 | 65 | 456 | 170 | 154 | 186 |
| October..... | 154 | 282 | 245 | 96 | 343 | 142 | 136 | 164 | 132 | 104 | 184 | 64 | 392 | 169 | 155 | 178 |
| November..... | 161 | 246 | 243 | 89 | 341 | 133 | 118 | 164 | 118 | 90 | 163 | 62 | 348 | 168 | 150 | 173 |
| December..... | 161 | 229 | 242 | 90 | 133 | 116 | 107 | 156 | 124 | 83 | 152 | 69 | 273 | 149 | 139 | 160 |

¹ Includes pulses.

Group index numbers—Australian Commonwealth—Bureau of Census and Statistics.
[July, 1914=100.]

| Date. | Metals and coal. | Textiles, leather, etc. | Agricultural products. | Dairy products. | Groceries and tobacco. | Meat. | Building materials. | Chemicals. |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------|------------|
| July, 1914..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1915..... | 117 | 93 | 202 | 127 | 110 | 150 | 116 | 149 |
| 1916..... | 154 | 131 | 113 | 124 | 127 | 155 | 136 | 172 |
| 1917..... | 213 | 207 | 110 | 116 | 131 | 155 | 194 | 243 |
| 1918..... | 220 | 232 | 135 | 121 | 133 | 147 | 245 | 315 |
| 1919..... | 193 | 217 | 186 | 137 | 147 | 145 | 261 | 252 |
| 1919, December..... | 186 | 259 | 224 | 142 | 156 | 132 | 281 | 266 |
| 1920, January..... | 189 | 273 | 227 | 143 | 156 | 147 | 282 | 268 |
| February..... | 192 | 283 | 226 | 149 | 161 | 149 | 287 | 272 |
| March..... | 205 | 281 | 226 | 162 | 160 | 126 | 288 | 280 |
| April..... | 205 | 277 | 234 | 169 | 192 | 160 | 288 | 280 |
| May..... | 214 | 265 | 252 | 177 | 197 | 170 | 307 | 287 |
| June..... | 214 | 260 | 261 | 187 | 195 | 208 | 307 | 287 |
| July..... | 211 | 252 | 244 | 188 | 193 | 261 | 307 | 288 |
| August..... | 209 | 251 | 238 | 189 | 193 | 284 | 312 | 282 |
| September..... | 211 | 222 | 231 | 209 | 196 | 273 | 285 | 276 |
| October..... | 222 | 220 | 208 | 214 | 196 | 226 | 289 | 276 |
| November..... | 222 | 180 | 206 | 212 | 195 | 211 | 281 | 255 |
| December..... | 216 | 156 | 193 | 210 | 198 | 193 | 271 | 252 |

*Group index numbers—Canadian Department of Labor.*¹
[1913=100.]

| Date. | Grains and fodder. | Animals and meats. | Dairy products. | Fruits and vegetables. | Other foods. | Textiles. | Hides, leather, etc. | Metals. | Implements. | Building materials, lumber. | Fuel and lighting. | Drugs and chemicals. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1913..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1914..... | 114 | 107 | 100 | 99 | 104 | 102 | 105 | 96 | 101 | 100 | 94 | 106 |
| 1915..... | 136 | 104 | 105 | 93 | 121 | 114 | 110 | 128 | 106 | 97 | 92 | 160 |
| 1916..... | 142 | 121 | 119 | 130 | 136 | 148 | 143 | 167 | 128 | 100 | 113 | 222 |
| 1917..... | 206 | 161 | 149 | 233 | 180 | 201 | 168 | 217 | 174 | 118 | 163 | 236 |
| 1918..... | 231 | 197 | 168 | 214 | 213 | 273 | 169 | 229 | 213 | 147 | 188 | 250 |
| 1919..... | 226 | 199 | 192 | 206 | 222 | 285 | 213 | 173 | 228 | 171 | 201 | 205 |
| 1919, December..... | 251 | 182 | 230 | 240 | 232 | 306 | 231 | 181 | 232 | 224 | 209 | 189 |
| 1920, January..... | 269 | 195 | 228 | 265 | 245 | 316 | 237 | 191 | 235 | 232 | 212 | 190 |
| February..... | 275 | 195 | 216 | 290 | 251 | 321 | 245 | 199 | 231 | 243 | 215 | 189 |
| March..... | 280 | 198 | 206 | 295 | 254 | 322 | 222 | 210 | 237 | 268 | 215 | 194 |
| April..... | 291 | 200 | 196 | 316 | 264 | 366 | 239 | 214 | 237 | 268 | 245 | 201 |
| May..... | 301 | 207 | 189 | 358 | 275 | 323 | 215 | 213 | 237 | 294 | 257 | 203 |
| June..... | 302 | 206 | 183 | 338 | 274 | 314 | 186 | 207 | 238 | 295 | 279 | 206 |
| July..... | 292 | 211 | 194 | 295 | 283 | 305 | 183 | 209 | 242 | 282 | 294 | 218 |
| August..... | 271 | 204 | 198 | 142 | 277 | 300 | 173 | 209 | 243 | 285 | 298 | 218 |
| September..... | 254 | 202 | 202 | 190 | 261 | 296 | 169 | 207 | 259 | 273 | 296 | 217 |
| October..... | 229 | 194 | 207 | 177 | 249 | 292 | 156 | 203 | 259 | 265 | 211 | 211 |
| November..... | 201 | 184 | 209 | 203 | 236 | 273 | 153 | 195 | 259 | 265 | 270 | 205 |
| December..... | 190 | 179 | 221 | 189 | 222 | 251 | 141 | 178 | 259 | 252 | 269 | 201 |

¹ Unimportant groups omitted.

Group index numbers—United States, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[1913=100.]

| Date. | Farm products. | Food, etc. | Cloths and clothing. | Fuel and lighting. | Metals and metal products. | Lumber and building material. | Chemicals and drugs. | House furnishing goods. | Miscellaneous. |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1913..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1914..... | 103 | 102 | 98 | 96 | 88 | 98 | 101 | 99 | 98 |
| 1915..... | 106 | 105 | 99 | 92 | 94 | 94 | 109 | 99 | 99 |
| 1916..... | 119 | 124 | 123 | 114 | 142 | 100 | 157 | 115 | 117 |
| 1917..... | 189 | 178 | 181 | 175 | 208 | 124 | 198 | 145 | 153 |
| 1918..... | 219 | 191 | 240 | 163 | 181 | 152 | 221 | 195 | 192 |
| 1919..... | 234 | 214 | 270 | 173 | 161 | 195 | 178 | 246 | 217 |
| 1919, November..... | 240 | 219 | 325 | 179 | 164 | 236 | 176 | 299 | 220 |
| December..... | 244 | 234 | 335 | 181 | 169 | 253 | 179 | 303 | 220 |
| 1920, January..... | 246 | 253 | 350 | 184 | 177 | 268 | 189 | 324 | 227 |
| February..... | 237 | 244 | 356 | 187 | 189 | 300 | 197 | 329 | 227 |
| March..... | 239 | 246 | 355 | 192 | 192 | 325 | 205 | 329 | 230 |
| April..... | 246 | 270 | 353 | 213 | 195 | 341 | 212 | 331 | 238 |
| May..... | 244 | 287 | 347 | 235 | 193 | 341 | 215 | 339 | 246 |
| June..... | 243 | 279 | 335 | 246 | 190 | 337 | 218 | 362 | 247 |
| July..... | 236 | 268 | 317 | 252 | 191 | 333 | 217 | 362 | 243 |
| August..... | 222 | 235 | 300 | 267 | 193 | 328 | 216 | 363 | 240 |
| September..... | 210 | 222 | 278 | 284 | 192 | 318 | 222 | 371 | 239 |
| October..... | 182 | 204 | 257 | 282 | 184 | 313 | 216 | 371 | 229 |
| November..... | 165 | 195 | 234 | 258 | 170 | 274 | 207 | 369 | 230 |
| December..... | 144 | 172 | 220 | 236 | 157 | 266 | 188 | 346 | 205 |

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Federal Reserve Board's all-commodities index number stood at 171 in December as compared with 190 in November. This shows a drop of 93 points since the high peak in May, or a 35 per cent decrease.

It is interesting to note that all groups, regardless of stage of manufacture, were at practically the same level in December. The drop in raw materials and producers' goods was in both cases 19 points, the drop in consumers' goods 16 points. In the case of goods imported and exported there was a decrease of

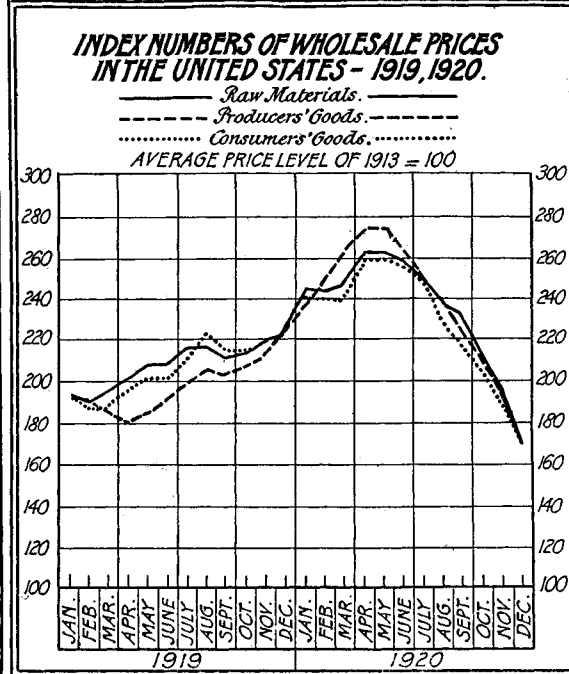
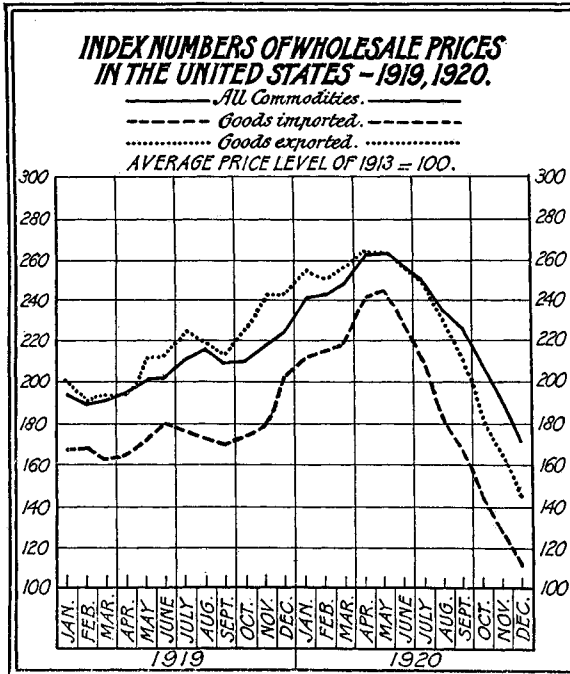
15 and 17 points, respectively, with the result that imports are only 12 per cent above 1913 prices and exports 46 per cent. The declines in these two groups are due to the very marked decrease in practically every commodity imported and in 50 per cent of the goods exported.

In comparing the indexes of the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics it will be seen that the decrease in December was approximately the same in both cases. The fluctuations of the two indexes are in considerable harmony, although the index of the Federal Reserve Board is at a lower level than that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Index numbers of wholesale prices in United States—Federal Reserve Board.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

| Date. | Goods produced. | Imported. | Exported. | Consumed. | Raw materials. | Producers' goods. | Consumers' goods. | All. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
| 1913. | | | | | | | | |
| Average for the year..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1919. | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 197 | 168 | 200 | 195 | 195 | 192 | 196 | 195 |
| February..... | 191 | 168 | 192 | 190 | 190 | 191 | 188 | 189 |
| March..... | 193 | 163 | 194 | 191 | 196 | 185 | 188 | 191 |
| April..... | 198 | 165 | 194 | 196 | 201 | 181 | 197 | 196 |
| May..... | 204 | 172 | 211 | 201 | 209 | 184 | 202 | 202 |
| June..... | 204 | 180 | 214 | 202 | 208 | 192 | 202 | 203 |
| July..... | 214 | 176 | 224 | 211 | 217 | 200 | 211 | 211 |
| August..... | 221 | 174 | 219 | 218 | 217 | 206 | 224 | 218 |
| September..... | 215 | 170 | 212 | 212 | 211 | 203 | 216 | 211 |
| October..... | 215 | 174 | 226 | 211 | 213 | 207 | 214 | 212 |
| November..... | 222 | 179 | 242 | 217 | 220 | 213 | 219 | 219 |
| December..... | 231 | 203 | 245 | 225 | 229 | 223 | 225 | 226 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 244 | 212 | 255 | 240 | 245 | 236 | 240 | 242 |
| February..... | 244 | 216 | 252 | 242 | 242 | 247 | 240 | 242 |
| March..... | 250 | 218 | 256 | 247 | 246 | 263 | 241 | 248 |
| April..... | 265 | 242 | 264 | 263 | 263 | 274 | 257 | 263 |
| May..... | 266 | 246 | 262 | 264 | 263 | 274 | 261 | 264 |
| June..... | 260 | 226 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 265 | 255 | 258 |
| July..... | 253 | 208 | 248 | 249 | 249 | 251 | 250 | 250 |
| August..... | 238 | 182 | 229 | 234 | 237 | 235 | 229 | 234 |
| September..... | 231 | 164 | 211 | 227 | 233 | 225 | 218 | 226 |
| October..... | 213 | 142 | 181 | 211 | 211 | 209 | 203 | 208 |
| November..... | 195 | 127 | 163 | 193 | 192 | 190 | 187 | 190 |
| December..... | 175 | 112 | 146 | 174 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 171 |



Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States for principal classes of commodities—Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

| Year and month. | Raw materials. | | | | | Producers' goods. | Consumers' goods. | All commodities (Bureau of Labor Statistics index number). |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Farm products. | Animal products. | Forest products. | Mineral products. | Total raw materials. | | | |
| July, 1914..... | 102 | 106 | 97 | 91 | 99 | 93 | 103 | 100 |
| December, 1914..... | 98 | 99 | 94 | 91 | 96 | 93 | 102 | 98 |
| December, 1915..... | 110 | 97 | 93 | 104 | 102 | 116 | 107 | 106 |
| December, 1916..... | 155 | 131 | 99 | 180 | 144 | 164 | 142 | 147 |
| December, 1917..... | 235 | 178 | 130 | 162 | 180 | 181 | 185 | 183 |
| December, 1918..... | 237 | 210 | 150 | 185 | 200 | 199 | 221 | 207 |
| December, 1919..... | 288 | 209 | 259 | 186 | 233 | 228 | 245 | 238 |
| January, 1920..... | 291 | 213 | 273 | 190 | 239 | 245 | 259 | 248 |
| February, 1920..... | 278 | 206 | 315 | 194 | 240 | 246 | 256 | 248 |
| March, 1920..... | 288 | 200 | 348 | 197 | 247 | 246 | 263 | 253 |
| April, 1920..... | 304 | 196 | 367 | 224 | 260 | 263 | 280 | 265 |
| May, 1920..... | 314 | 179 | 367 | 234 | 260 | 271 | 285 | 272 |
| June, 1920..... | 301 | 186 | 363 | 245 | 261 | 262 | 279 | 268 |
| July, 1920..... | 287 | 184 | 359 | 256 | 258 | 251 | 272 | 263 |
| August, 1920..... | 259 | 181 | 351 | 265 | 251 | 238 | 250 | 250 |
| September, 1920..... | 232 | 186 | 344 | 277 | 248 | 224 | 240 | 242 |
| October, 1920..... | 191 | 172 | 339 | 272 | 230 | 209 | 224 | 225 |
| November, 1920..... | 170 | 159 | 289 | 246 | 205 | 193 | 214 | 207 |
| December, 1920..... | 155 | 132 | 283 | 224 | 187 | 175 | 196 | 189 |

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements, there are also presented in the following table monthly actual and relative figures for certain commodities of a basic character, covering the period January, 1920, to December, 1920, compared with like figures for December of previous years. The actual average monthly prices shown in the table have been abstracted from the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Average monthly wholesale prices of commodities.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

| Year and month. | Corn No. 3, Chicago. | | Cotton, middling New Orleans. | | Wheat, No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis. | | Wheat, No. 2, red winter, Chicago. | | Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago. | | Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chicago. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Average price per bushel. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per bushel. | Relative price. | Average price per bushel. | Relative price. | Average price per 100 pounds. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. |
| July, 1914..... | \$0.7044 | 114 | \$0.1331 | 105 | \$0.8971 | 103 | \$0.8210 | 83 | \$9.2188 | 108 | \$0.1938 | 105 |
| December, 1914..... | .6340 | 103 | .0721 | 57 | 1.1921 | 136 | 1.2023 | 122 | 8.9125 | 105 | .2250 | 122 |
| December, 1915..... | .6794 | 110 | .1185 | 93 | 1.1311 | 129 | 1.2322 | 125 | 8.4875 | 100 | .2575 | 140 |
| December, 1916..... | .9125 | 148 | .1757 | 138 | 1.7611 | 202 | 1.7275 | 175 | 10.2917 | 121 | .3350 | 182 |
| December, 1917..... | 1.5875 | 258 | .2894 | 228 | 2.1700 | 248 | 2.1700 | 220 | 13.2350 | 156 | .3500 | 190 |
| December, 1918..... | 1.4200 | 232 | .2958 | 233 | 2.2205 | 254 | 2.3088 | 234 | 18.3600 | 216 | .2900 | 158 |
| December, 1919..... | 1.4485 | 235 | .3960 | 314 | 3.0300 | 347 | 2.4490 | 248 | 17.0750 | 201 | .4100 | 223 |
| January, 1920..... | 1.4750 | 240 | .4035 | 318 | 2.9313 | 336 | 2.6338 | 267 | 15.9375 | 187 | .4000 | 218 |
| February, 1920..... | 1.4125 | 229 | .3944 | 311 | 2.6875 | 308 | 2.4900 | 252 | 14.9688 | 176 | .4025 | 219 |
| March, 1920..... | 1.5515 | 252 | .4060 | 320 | 2.7550 | 315 | 2.5000 | 253 | 14.4000 | 169 | .3640 | 198 |
| April, 1920..... | 1.6913 | 275 | .4144 | 326 | 3.0063 | 344 | 2.7725 | 281 | 13.9063 | 163 | .3813 | 196 |
| May, 1920..... | 1.9825 | 322 | .4038 | 318 | 3.0750 | 352 | 2.9750 | 302 | 12.6000 | 148 | .3538 | 192 |
| June, 1920..... | 1.8390 | 299 | .4030 | 317 | 2.9000 | 332 | 2.8950 | 294 | 15.0313 | 177 | .3410 | 185 |
| July, 1920..... | 1.5388 | 250 | .3950 | 311 | 2.8313 | 324 | 2.8050 | 284 | 15.3813 | 181 | .2944 | 160 |
| August, 1920..... | 1.5310 | 249 | .3380 | 266 | 2.5500 | 292 | 2.4735 | 251 | 15.3500 | 180 | .2850 | 155 |
| September, 1920..... | 1.2938 | 210 | .2706 | 213 | 2.4903 | 285 | 2.4919 | 253 | 15.2500 | 179 | .2840 | 154 |
| October, 1920..... | .8778 | 143 | .2088 | 164 | 2.1063 | 241 | 2.2047 | 224 | 14.6875 | 173 | .2550 | 139 |
| November, 1920..... | .8003 | 130 | .1780 | 140 | 1.7528 | 201 | 2.0570 | 209 | 14.5750 | 171 | .2325 | 126 |
| December, 1920..... | .7341 | 119 | .1444 | 114 | 1.6809 | 192 | 2.0125 | 204 | 12.0938 | 142 | .1900 | 103 |

| Year and month. | Hogs, light, Chicago. | | Wool, Ohio, 1-3 grades, scoured. | | Hemlock, New York. | | Yellow pine, flooring, New York. | | Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater. | | Coal, bituminous, run of mine, Cincinnati. | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Average price per 100 pounds. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per M feet. | Relative price. | Average price per M feet. | Relative price. | Average price per long ton. | Relative price. | Average price per short ton. | Relative price. |
| July, 1914..... | \$8.7563 | 104 | \$0.4444 | 94 | \$24.5000 | 101 | \$42.0000 | 94 | \$4.9726 | 98 | \$2.2000 | 100 |
| December, 1914..... | 7.1313 | 84 | .4861 | 103 | 24.2500 | 100 | 41.0000 | 92 | 5.1796 | 102 | 2.2000 | 100 |
| December, 1915..... | 6.2438 | 74 | .6429 | 136 | 21.2500 | 88 | 38.0000 | 85 | 5.1710 | 102 | 2.2000 | 100 |
| December, 1916..... | 9.7500 | 115 | .7286 | 155 | 24.5000 | 101 | 41.0000 | 92 | 5.6801 | 112 | 4.5000 | 205 |
| December, 1917..... | 16.7150 | 198 | 1.3571 | 288 | 30.5000 | 126 | 57.0000 | 128 | 6.4736 | 128 | 3.7500 | 170 |
| December, 1918..... | 17.4400 | 206 | 1.4365 | 305 | ..... | ..... | 63.0000 | 141 | 7.9500 | 157 | 4.1000 | 186 |
| December, 1919..... | 13.6800 | 162 | 1.2545 | 266 | 48.0000 | 198 | 112.0000 | 251 | 8.4098 | 166 | 4.1000 | 186 |
| January, 1920..... | 15.1250 | 179 | 1.2364 | 263 | 53.0000 | 219 | 112.0000 | 251 | 8.4291 | 167 | 4.1000 | 186 |
| February, 1920..... | 14.9813 | 177 | 1.2354 | 263 | 57.0000 | 235 | 139.0000 | 312 | 8.4118 | 166 | 4.1000 | 186 |
| March, 1920..... | 15.5000 | 183 | 1.2354 | 263 | 57.0000 | 235 | 139.0000 | 312 | 8.4109 | 166 | 4.1000 | 186 |
| April, 1920..... | 15.7125 | 186 | 1.2000 | 255 | 57.0000 | 235 | 160.0000 | 359 | 8.4368 | 167 | 5.5000 | 250 |
| May, 1920..... | 14.7550 | 175 | 1.1636 | 247 | 57.0000 | 235 | 160.0000 | 359 | 8.9964 | 178 | 6.0000 | 273 |
| June, 1920..... | 15.3500 | 182 | 1.0000 | 212 | 57.0000 | 235 | 160.0000 | 359 | 9.3672 | 185 | 6.0000 | 273 |
| July, 1920..... | 15.8875 | 188 | .9091 | 193 | 57.0000 | 235 | 160.0000 | 359 | 9.4580 | 187 | 6.0000 | 273 |
| August, 1920..... | 15.7350 | 186 | .8727 | 185 | 57.0000 | 235 | 157.0000 | 352 | 9.6087 | 190 | 6.0000 | 273 |
| September, 1920..... | 17.0688 | 202 | .8364 | 178 | 57.0000 | 235 | 157.0000 | 352 | 10.4363 | 206 | 7.1000 | 323 |
| October, 1920..... | 14.7875 | 175 | .7273 | 154 | 57.0000 | 235 | 152.0000 | 341 | 10.4732 | 207 | 7.1000 | 323 |
| November, 1920..... | 12.1400 | 144 | .6909 | 147 | 57.0000 | 235 | 124.5000 | 279 | 10.5417 | 208 | 7.1000 | 323 |
| December, 1920..... | 9.6625 | 114 | .5455 | 116 | 57.0000 | 235 | 124.5000 | 279 | 10.5179 | 208 | 7.1000 | 323 |

Average monthly wholesale prices of commodities—Continued.

| Year and month. | Coal, Pocahontas, Norfolk. | | Coke, Connells-ville. | | Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York. | | Lead, pig, desilverized, New York. | | Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells. | | Pig iron, basic. | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Average price per long ton. | Relative price. | Average price per short ton. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per barrel. | Relative price. | Average price per long ton. | Relative price. |
| July, 1914..... | \$3.0000 | 100 | \$1.8750 | 77 | \$0.1340 | 85 | \$0.0390 | 89 | \$1.7500 | 71 | \$13.0000 | 88 |
| December, 1914..... | 3.0000 | 100 | 1.6250 | 77 | .1275 | 81 | .0380 | 86 | 1.4500 | 59 | 12.5000 | 85 |
| December, 1915..... | 2.8500 | 95 | 2.3000 | 94 | .1975 | 126 | .0525 | 119 | 2.0000 | 82 | 17.5000 | 119 |
| December, 1916..... | 6.0000 | 200 | 5.7500 | 236 | .3450 | 219 | .0730 | 166 | 2.6000 | 106 | 30.0000 | 204 |
| December, 1917..... | 4.4120 | 147 | 6.0000 | 246 | .2350 | 149 | .0650 | 148 | 3.5000 | 143 | 33.0000 | 224 |
| December, 1918..... | 4.6320 | 154 | 6.0000 | 246 | .2540 | 161 | .0667 | 152 | 4.0000 | 163 | 33.0000 | 224 |
| December, 1919..... | 4.6320 | 154 | 6.0500 | 248 | .1873 | 119 | .0718 | 163 | 4.6000 | 188 | 34.6000 | 235 |
| January, 1920..... | 4.6320 | 154 | 6.0000 | 246 | .1931 | 123 | .0872 | 198 | 5.0625 | 207 | 37.7500 | 255 |
| February, 1920..... | 4.6320 | 154 | 6.0000 | 246 | .1906 | 121 | .0881 | 200 | 5.5125 | 225 | 42.2500 | 287 |
| March, 1920..... | 4.6320 | 154 | 6.0000 | 246 | .1858 | 118 | .0923 | 210 | 6.1000 | 249 | 41.6000 | 283 |
| April, 1920..... | 6.4800 | 216 | 10.5000 | 430 | .1919 | 122 | .0896 | 204 | 6.1000 | 249 | 42.5000 | 289 |
| May, 1920..... | 6.4800 | 216 | 12.0000 | 492 | .1976 | 121 | .0856 | 195 | 6.1000 | 249 | 43.2500 | 294 |
| June, 1920..... | 6.4800 | 216 | 14.3000 | 586 | .1900 | 121 | .0848 | 193 | 6.1000 | 249 | 44.0000 | 299 |
| July, 1920..... | 6.4800 | 216 | 14.3750 | 589 | .1900 | 121 | .0860 | 195 | 6.1000 | 249 | 45.7500 | 311 |
| August, 1920..... | 6.4800 | 216 | 15.5500 | 637 | .1900 | 121 | .0898 | 204 | 6.1000 | 249 | 48.1000 | 327 |
| September, 1920..... | 7.2800 | 243 | 15.3125 | 628 | .1859 | 119 | .0816 | 185 | 6.1000 | 249 | 48.5000 | 330 |
| October, 1920..... | 7.2800 | 243 | 14.3125 | 587 | .1675 | 106 | .0731 | 166 | 6.1000 | 249 | 43.7500 | 298 |
| November, 1920..... | 7.2800 | 243 | 8.8500 | 363 | .1455 | 92 | .0628 | 143 | 6.1000 | 249 | 36.5000 | 248 |
| December, 1920..... | 5.6000 | 187 | 6.2375 | 256 | .1369 | 87 | .0478 | 109 | 6.1000 | 249 | 33.0000 | 224 |

| Year and month. | Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1. | | Leather, sole, hemlock No. 1. | | Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh. | | Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh. | | Steel rails, open hearth, Pittsburgh. | | Worsted yarns, 2-32's cross-bred. | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per long ton. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per long ton. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. |
| July, 1914..... | \$0.2150 | 97 | \$0.3050 | 108 | \$19.0000 | 74 | \$0.0113 | 76 | \$30.0000 | 100 | \$0.6500 | 84 |
| December, 1914..... | .1600 | 72 | ..... | ..... | 19.0000 | 74 | .0105 | 71 | 30.0000 | 100 | .6200 | 80 |
| December, 1915..... | .2100 | 95 | .3250 | 115 | 30.6000 | 119 | .0180 | 122 | 30.0000 | 100 | .8800 | 115 |
| December, 1916..... | .3850 | 174 | .5700 | 202 | 57.5000 | 223 | .0425 | 287 | 40.0000 | 133 | 1.2000 | 154 |
| December, 1917..... | .4950 | 224 | .5000 | 177 | 47.5000 | 184 | .0325 | 220 | 40.0000 | 133 | 2.0000 | 257 |
| December, 1918..... | .5500 | 249 | .4900 | 174 | 45.1000 | 175 | .0310 | 209 | 57.0000 | 190 | 2.0000 | 258 |
| December, 1919..... | .6986 | 316 | .5700 | 202 | 46.4000 | 180 | .0265 | 179 | 47.0000 | 157 | 2.2000 | 283 |
| January, 1920..... | .7271 | 329 | .5600 | 199 | 48.0000 | 186 | .0274 | 185 | 50.7500 | 169 | 2.2500 | 290 |
| February, 1920..... | .7465 | 337 | .5700 | 202 | 55.2500 | 214 | .0350 | 236 | 54.5000 | 182 | 2.2500 | 290 |
| March, 1920..... | .7549 | 341 | .5700 | 202 | 60.0000 | 233 | .0365 | 247 | 54.5000 | 182 | 2.2000 | 283 |
| April, 1920..... | .7784 | 352 | .5700 | 202 | 60.0000 | 233 | .0375 | 253 | 54.5000 | 182 | 2.2000 | 283 |
| May, 1920..... | .7672 | 347 | .5700 | 202 | 60.0000 | 233 | .0375 | 253 | 54.5000 | 182 | 2.0000 | 258 |
| June, 1920..... | .7299 | 330 | .5700 | 202 | 60.0000 | 233 | .0355 | 240 | 54.5000 | 182 | 2.0000 | 258 |
| July, 1920..... | .7009 | 317 | .5700 | 202 | 62.5000 | 242 | .0358 | 228 | 54.5000 | 182 | 1.7500 | 225 |
| August, 1920..... | .6310 | 285 | .5500 | 195 | 61.0000 | 237 | .0325 | 220 | 54.5000 | 182 | 1.7500 | 225 |
| September, 1920..... | .5429 | 245 | .5100 | 181 | 58.7500 | 228 | .0325 | 220 | 54.5000 | 182 | 1.6000 | 206 |
| October, 1920..... | .4343 | 196 | .4900 | 174 | 55.0000 | 213 | .0309 | 209 | 54.5000 | 182 | 1.5000 | 193 |
| November, 1920..... | .3695 | 167 | .4700 | 167 | 49.7000 | 193 | .0281 | 190 | 54.5000 | 182 | 1.3000 | 167 |
| December, 1920..... | .3108 | 140 | .4100 | 145 | 43.5000 | 169 | .0265 | 179 | 50.5000 | 168 | 1.1000 | 142 |

| Year and month. | Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago. | | Coffee, Rio, No. 7. | | Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis. | | Hams, smoked, Chicago. | | Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York. | | Sugar, granulated, New York. | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per barrel. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. | Average price per gallon. | Relative price. | Average price per pound. | Relative price. |
| July, 1914..... | \$0.1350 | 104 | \$0.0882 | 79 | \$4.5938 | 100 | \$0.1769 | 106 | \$0.1200 | 97 | \$0.0420 | 98 |
| December, 1914..... | .1428 | 110 | .0631 | 57 | 5.9500 | 130 | .1633 | 98 | .1200 | 97 | .0483 | 113 |
| December, 1915..... | .1375 | 106 | .0763 | 69 | 6.2250 | 136 | .1556 | 94 | .1300 | 105 | .0592 | 139 |
| December, 1916..... | .1375 | 106 | .0925 | 83 | 8.6813 | 189 | .1988 | 120 | .1200 | 97 | .0692 | 162 |
| December, 1917..... | .1870 | 144 | .0756 | 68 | 10.1313 | 221 | .3016 | 181 | .1400 | 114 | .0804 | 188 |
| December, 1918..... | .2450 | 189 | .1725 | 155 | 10.2100 | 223 | .3670 | 221 | .1750 | 142 | .0882 | 207 |
| December, 1919..... | .2350 | 181 | .1518 | 136 | 14.0250 | 306 | .2888 | 174 | .2200 | 178 | .1085 | 254 |
| January, 1920..... | .2320 | 179 | .1628 | 146 | 14.4438 | 315 | .2944 | 177 | .2240 | 182 | .1537 | 360 |
| February, 1920..... | .2125 | 164 | .1478 | 133 | 13.5375 | 295 | .3056 | 184 | .2400 | 195 | .1495 | 350 |
| March, 1920..... | .2050 | 158 | .1500 | 135 | 13.1650 | 287 | .3155 | 190 | .2500 | 203 | .1372 | 321 |
| April, 1920..... | .2090 | 161 | .1514 | 136 | 14.2813 | 312 | .3313 | 199 | .2600 | 211 | .1919 | 449 |
| May, 1920..... | .1950 | 151 | .1559 | 140 | 15.0313 | 328 | .3556 | 214 | .2600 | 211 | .2247 | 526 |
| June, 1920..... | .2225 | 172 | .1498 | 135 | 14.1600 | 309 | .3650 | 220 | .2600 | 211 | .2247 | 497 |
| July, 1920..... | .2550 | 197 | .1306 | 117 | 13.6688 | 298 | .3769 | 227 | .2600 | 211 | .1910 | 447 |
| August, 1920..... | .2550 | 197 | .0936 | 84 | 12.2350 | 267 | .3725 | 224 | .2600 | 211 | .1490 | 349 |
| September, 1920..... | .2600 | 201 | .0819 | 74 | 12.5938 | 275 | .3634 | 219 | .2750 | 223 | .1426 | 334 |
| October, 1920..... | .2520 | 195 | .0759 | 68 | 11.2063 | 244 | .3575 | 215 | .2900 | 235 | .1078 | 252 |
| November, 1920..... | .2400 | 185 | .0746 | 67 | 9.2950 | 203 | .3065 | 184 | .2900 | 235 | .0962 | 225 |
| December, 1920..... | .2220 | 171 | .0656 | 59 | 8.9438 | 195 | .2575 | 155 | .2900 | 235 | .0809 | 189 |

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

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

As has been noted in the previous period, no marked changes in rates are exhibited. There has been a decrease in certain centers in rates for bankers' acceptances, both indorsed and unindorsed; but for other types of paper such increases and decreases as have occurred are approximately equal in number. Present rates continue higher in almost all centers than rates during the same period last year.

Discount and interest rates prevailing in various centers during 30-day period ending Jan. 15, 1920.

| Dis- trict. | City. | Prime commercial paper. | | | | Interbank loans. | Bankers' acceptances, 60 to 90 days. | | Collateral loans—stock exchange or other current. | | | Cattle loans. | Secured by warehouse receipts, etc. | Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebt- edness. |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|--|-----------|-------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | Customers'. | | Open market. | | | Indorsed. | Un- indorsed. | Demand. | 3 months. | 3 to 6 months. | | | |
| | | 30 to 90 days. | 4 to 6 months. | 30 to 90 days. | 4 to 6 months. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. | H. L. C. |
| No.1 | Boston..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7½ 7½ | 8 7½ 7½ | 7 6 6½ | 6½ 6 6 | 6½ 5½ 6½ | 8 7 8 | 8 7 7½ | 8 7 7½ | | | 7 6 6½ |
| No.2 | New York ¹ | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | | | 8 5½ 7 | 7 5½ 6-7 | 7½ 5½ 6-7½ | 9 4 6-7 | 8 5 6-7 | 7 6 | | | 7 4½ 6-7 |
| | Buffalo..... | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 6 6-7 | 6½ 6½ | | 7 6 | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | | | 7 6 |
| No.3 | Philadelphia..... | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 8 7 8 | 8½ 7½ 8 | 6 6 6 | | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 6 5½ 6 | 6 5½ 6 | 6 6 6 | | | 6 6 6 |
| No.4 | Cleveland..... | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | | | 6½ 6 6 | | 6½ 6 6 | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | | 7 6 7 | 7 6 6½ |
| | Pittsburgh..... | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 6 6 6 | 6½ 6 6 | 6½ 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | | 7 6 6 | 6 6 6 |
| | Cincinnati..... | 7 6 6-6½ | 7 6 6 6½ | 7 6½ 6½ | 7 6 6½-7 | 7 6 6 | 6½ 6 6½ | 6½ 6 6½ | 7½ 7 7 | 7 7 7 | 7 7 7 | | 7½ 6½ 7 | 6½ 6 6 |
| No.5 | Richmond..... | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | | | 6 6 6 | | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 |
| | Baltimore..... | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | | | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 | | 6 6 6 | 6 6 6 |
| No.6 | Atlanta..... | 8 6 7 | 8 7 7 | | | 8 6 8 | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | 8 6 8 | 8 7 8 | 8 6 8 | | 8 7 8 | 8 6 8 |
| | Birmingham..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8½ 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 6 6-7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7-8 | | 8 6 7-8 | 8 6 7 |
| | Jacksonville..... | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | | | 8 6 7 | 8 7 7½ | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7 7 | | 8 7 7 | 8 6 8 |
| | New Orleans..... | 8 6 7½-8 | 8 6 7½-8 | 8 7 7½ | 8 7 7½ | 8 6½ 7-8 | 8 7 7 | 8 7 | 8 7 7½-8 | 8 7 7½-8 | 8 7 7½-8 | | 8 7 7½-8 | 8 6 7-8 |
| | Nashville..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | | | 8 6 6 | | 8 6 6 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | | 8 6 7 | 7 6 6 |
| No.7 | Chicago..... | 7 6 7 | 7 7 7 | | | 8 7 7 | | | 7 6½ 7 | 7 6½ 7 | 7 7 7 | 7 7 7 | 7 7 7 | 7 6 7 |
| | Detroit..... | 7 6½ 7 | 7 6 7 | 8 7 8 | 8 7½ 8 | 7 6½ 7 | 6½ 6 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 7 6 7 | 7 6½ 7 | 7 6½ 7 | | 7 6½ 7 | 7 6½ 7 |
| No.8 | St. Louis..... | 7½ 6½ 7 | 7 6½ 7 | 8 7 8 | 8 8 8 | 7 6½ 7 | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 8 6½ 7 | 8 6½ 7 | 8 6½ 7 | | 7 6 6 | 7 6 7 |
| | Louisville..... | 8 6 6 | 8 6 6 | | | 7 6 6 | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 7 6 6 | 7 6 6 | 7 6 6 | | 7 6 6 | 6 6 6 |
| | Memphis ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Little Rock..... | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | | | 8 7 7-7½ | | | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | | 8 7 8 | 8 7 7 |
| No.9 | Minneapolis..... | 7½ 7½ 7½ | 8 7½ 7½ | 8 7½ 8 | 8½ 8 8 | 7½ 7 7 | 6½ 6 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 8 7½ 8 | 8 7½ 8 | 9 8 8 | | 8½ 7½ 7½ | 7½ 7 7 |
| No.10 | Kansas City..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 6 7 | | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 8 5 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 6-7 |
| | Omaha..... | 9 7 8 | 9 7 8 | | | 10 7 8 | | | 8 8 8 | 9 7 8 | 9 7 8 | 9 7 8 | 9 7 8 | 8 6 7 |
| | Denver..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7½ 8 | 8 7½ 8 | 8 6 7 | | | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6½ 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 |
| No.11 | Dallas..... | 8 6½ 7 | 8 6½ 7 | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 6 6½ | | | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7 8 | 8 7 7½ | 8 6 8 |
| | El Paso..... | 10 7 8 | 10 7 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 9 7 8 | | | 10 8 8 | 10 8 8 | 10 8 8 | 10 8 9 | 10 8 9 | 10 6 8 |
| | Houston..... | 7½ 6 7 | 7 7 7 | | | 7 6 6 | 7 7 7 | | 8 6 7 | 7½ 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7 7½ | 8 7 8 | 8 6 7 |
| No.12 | San Francisco..... | 7 6 6½ | 7 6 6½ | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 7 6½ 6½ | 7 6½ 6½ | 7 6½ 6½ | 7 6½ 6½ | | 7 6½ 6½ | 7 6½ 6½ |
| | Portland..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8½ 8 8 | 8½ 8 8 | 7 6 7 | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 |
| | Seattle..... | 8 6½ 7 | 8 8 8 | 8½ 7½ 8 | 8½ 7½ 8 | 8 6½ 7 | 8 6½ 6½ | 7 6½ 7 | 8 6 8 | 8 6 8 | 8 7 8 | | 8 7 8 | 8 6½ 8 |
| | Spokane..... | 8 7 8 | 8 7 7 | | | 7 6½ 7 | | | 8 7 7 | 8 7 7 | 8 7 7 | | 8 7 7 | 8 6½ 8 |
| | Salt Lake City..... | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 8 8 | 8 7 8 | 6½ 5½ 6 | | 8 7 8 | 9 7 8 | 9 8 8 | | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 |
| | Los Angeles..... | 8 6 7 | 8 6 7 | 8 7 8 | 8 7 8 | 7 6 6 | 7 6½ 6½ | 6½ 6½ 6½ | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 | | 7 6 7 | 7 6 7 |

¹Rates for demand paper secured by prime bankers' acceptances, high 7, low 6, customary 6.

²No report.

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

In continuation of tables in the January, 1921. FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN there are presented in the following tables certain data relative to the physical volume of trade. The January, 1919, issue contains a description of the methods employed in the compilation of the data and the construction of the accompanying index numbers. In this issue, series are included covering cotton seed received and crushed, and stocks on hand at the close of the month; wheat-flour production; and structural steel orders and shipments.

Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets, after a continued rise since June, showed a considerable drop during December and were considerably below the December, 1919, figure, while shipments again showed a decrease both when compared with last month and the same month a year ago. Stocker and feeder shipments from 34 markets showed a considerable decline and were also smaller than the shipments during December, 1919. Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers during December fell off slightly from last month and from December a year ago. Wheat and oats showed a falling off from last month, but the figure for wheat was considerably greater than for December, 1919. Receipts of flour showed a very large decrease when compared with last month and a much larger decrease when compared with December a year ago. Cotton sight receipts continued to reflect the generally lighter movement to market of the 1920 crop as compared with last season. The takings of the American spinners during December remained at a very low figure and were only about half the amount taken during December, 1919. The port receipts, which have been smaller than a year ago, reflected the smaller amount exported this season in comparison with last season.

December fuel production showed some further increase over the previous month. Bituminous coal production during December showed an increase over November, 1920, and a very large increase over December, 1919, but during the latter month the industry had not fully recovered from the strike which had occurred in November. Anthracite coal production increased considerably both when compared with November, 1920, and December, 1919. Crude petroleum production showed a very slight increase over last month and a very large increase over December a year ago. Pig-iron production during January, 1921, continued its decline and showed a considerable drop from the low figure reached during December and a larger drop from the January, 1920, figure. The average daily production for January was 77,478 tons as against 87,222 tons for December. Parallel with this decline in pig-iron production, a large

decrease was also noted in steel-ingot production, which was the smallest since May, 1919, excluding the strike months of that year. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation during January, 1921, also showed a considerable decline both from last month and the same month a year ago.

There were no signs evident of an increase in activity in the textile industry. Cotton consumption reached a new low figure during December and was only a little more than half the consumption during December, 1919, while the number of cotton spindles active during the month was less than for any month during 1920, and considerably less than during December, 1919. Wool consumption showed a decrease from the year's low figure as registered during November, and was less than half the amount consumed during December, 1919. The percentage of idle woolen machinery on January 1, 1921, showed a very considerable increase in every case. Imports of raw silk again decreased considerably during December and were only about one-fourth of imports during December, 1919.

Receipts and shipments of lumber at Chicago and St. Louis during January, 1921, were considerably less than receipts and shipments during both November and January, 1920. Production of southern pine, Douglas fir, and western pine during December, 1920, showed a considerable decrease both when compared with last month and the same month a year ago. North Carolina pine production during December decreased considerably both when compared with last month and same month a year ago, while eastern white pine showed a slight decrease from last month. Shipments of citrus fruits during December showed a considerable increase over November and a slight increase over December, 1919, while shipments of deciduous fruits showed a very large decrease from November, but were more than twice the amount shipped during the same month the year before. Receipts and meltings of raw sugar at the North Atlantic ports after a considerable rise in November fell off during December, but were considerably larger than the receipts and meltings during December, 1919. Stocks of raw sugar at these ports at the close of December showed a slight decrease from the stocks held at the close of November, but were considerably larger than the stocks at the close of December, 1919.

Railroad net-ton mileage showed a considerable falling off during November, but was well above the figure for November, 1919. The tonnage of vessels cleared during December fell off slightly from the November figure, but was considerably larger than the figure for December, 1919.

Live-stock movements.

[Bureau of Markets.]

| | Receipts. | | | | | Shipments. | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Cattle and calves, 59 markets. ¹ | Hogs, 59 markets. | Sheep, 59 markets. | Horses and mules, 43 markets. | Total, all kinds. | Cattle and calves, 54 markets. | Hogs, 54 markets. | Sheep, 54 markets. | Horses and mules, 43 markets. | Total, all kinds. |
| | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. | Head. |
| December, 1919..... | 2,161,047 | 4,947,189 | 2,393,304 | 86,666 | 9,588,206 | 968,001 | 1,608,578 | 1,188,742 | 89,895 | 3,855,216 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,868,723 | 5,275,412 | 1,560,051 | 138,541 | 8,842,727 | 752,605 | 1,665,274 | 669,458 | 138,145 | 3,225,482 |
| February..... | 1,468,370 | 3,423,992 | 1,387,111 | 108,056 | 6,387,529 | 591,691 | 1,287,169 | 572,634 | 110,827 | 2,562,321 |
| March..... | 1,803,073 | 3,963,245 | 1,255,490 | 82,584 | 7,104,392 | 570,323 | 1,399,485 | 483,550 | 87,896 | 2,541,254 |
| April..... | 1,542,150 | 3,030,801 | 1,441,072 | 48,036 | 6,062,059 | 593,362 | 1,119,205 | 724,718 | 47,998 | 2,485,283 |
| May..... | 1,766,394 | 4,234,022 | 1,421,009 | 40,901 | 7,462,326 | 771,865 | 1,374,902 | 769,718 | 40,021 | 2,956,506 |
| June..... | 1,870,121 | 3,741,202 | 1,592,450 | 32,199 | 7,235,972 | 789,953 | 1,295,936 | 768,172 | 33,539 | 2,887,600 |
| July..... | 1,657,743 | 2,837,685 | 2,000,758 | 35,668 | 6,531,854 | 721,328 | 1,095,470 | 1,015,612 | 37,152 | 2,869,562 |
| August..... | 1,952,086 | 2,516,240 | 2,561,661 | 73,423 | 7,103,410 | 869,849 | 953,088 | 1,459,150 | 69,971 | 3,352,058 |
| September..... | 2,279,345 | 2,435,589 | 2,826,693 | 57,468 | 7,599,095 | 1,079,170 | 931,261 | 1,581,680 | 60,414 | 3,652,525 |
| October..... | 2,196,939 | 2,826,277 | 2,945,709 | 38,657 | 8,007,582 | 1,159,459 | 1,064,175 | 1,932,083 | 37,994 | 4,193,711 |
| November..... | 2,403,990 | 3,862,243 | 2,419,596 | 22,477 | 8,708,306 | 1,148,861 | 1,394,347 | 1,474,299 | 22,963 | 4,040,470 |
| December..... | 1,382,995 | 4,186,261 | 1,546,876 | 16,118 | 7,132,250 | 647,801 | 1,516,893 | 704,760 | 17,030 | 2,886,484 |

¹ St. Louis, Mo., no longer considered as having a public stockyard.

Receipts and shipments of live stock at 15 western markets.

[Chicago, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, East St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Louisville, Wichita.]

RECEIPTS.

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Cattle and calves. | | Hogs. | | Sheep. | | Horses and mules. | | Total, all kinds. | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Head. | Relative. | Head. | Relative. | Head. | Relative. | Head. | Relative. | Head. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 1,641,731 | 163 | 3,708,409 | 169 | 1,588,661 | 116 | 53,173 | 115 | 6,991,974 | 151 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,400,031 | 139 | 3,912,449 | 178 | 1,035,591 | 76 | 90,022 | 196 | 6,438,093 | 139 |
| February..... | 1,068,092 | 110 | 2,440,154 | 115 | 948,116 | 72 | 75,488 | 170 | 4,531,850 | 102 |
| March..... | 1,203,499 | 119 | 2,910,909 | 132 | 900,299 | 66 | 56,880 | 124 | 5,071,587 | 110 |
| April..... | 1,040,903 | 103 | 2,150,281 | 98 | 928,191 | 68 | 31,235 | 68 | 4,150,610 | 90 |
| May..... | 1,209,656 | 120 | 3,128,249 | 142 | 796,160 | 58 | 24,889 | 54 | 5,158,954 | 112 |
| June..... | 1,290,265 | 128 | 2,746,390 | 125 | 1,006,528 | 74 | 21,056 | 46 | 5,064,239 | 110 |
| July..... | 1,188,019 | 118 | 2,115,639 | 96 | 1,301,458 | 95 | 26,257 | 57 | 5,634,873 | 100 |
| August..... | 1,459,565 | 145 | 1,818,245 | 83 | 1,688,719 | 124 | 55,371 | 120 | 5,021,900 | 109 |
| September..... | 1,736,009 | 172 | 1,597,622 | 73 | 1,893,312 | 139 | 38,950 | 85 | 5,265,893 | 114 |
| October..... | 1,628,564 | 162 | 1,836,748 | 84 | 1,865,330 | 136 | 24,716 | 54 | 5,355,358 | 116 |
| November..... | 1,781,261 | 177 | 2,624,185 | 119 | 1,542,477 | 113 | 12,149 | 26 | 5,060,072 | 129 |
| December..... | 984,309 | 98 | 2,932,052 | 133 | 942,858 | 69 | 9,290 | 20 | 4,868,509 | 105 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle and calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Horses and mules. | Total, all kinds. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| December, 1919..... | 687,166 | 169 | 1,003,968 | 207 | 687,579 |
| 1920. | | | | | |
| January..... | 548,841 | 135 | 1,026,763 | 212 | 403,382 |
| February..... | 427,608 | 109 | 814,253 | 174 | 334,012 |
| March..... | 418,310 | 103 | 923,526 | 191 | 298,878 |
| April..... | 414,967 | 102 | 712,087 | 147 | 373,881 |
| May..... | 515,062 | 127 | 822,907 | 170 | 316,002 |
| June..... | 528,273 | 130 | 797,946 | 165 | 399,613 |
| July..... | 508,199 | 125 | 737,923 | 152 | 644,557 |
| August..... | 640,295 | 157 | 627,670 | 130 | 899,342 |
| September..... | 819,371 | 202 | 540,812 | 112 | 1,027,510 |
| October..... | 866,327 | 213 | 584,742 | 121 | 1,192,912 |
| November..... | 810,284 | 199 | 784,468 | 162 | 852,159 |
| December..... | 472,748 | 116 | 943,515 | 195 | 384,646 |

Shipments of stockers and feeders from 34 markets.

| | Cattle and calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Total, all kinds. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| December, 1919..... | 462,144 | 67,557 | 723,975 | 1,253,676 |
| 1920. | | | | |
| June..... | 267,084 | 41,697 | 226,626 | 535,407 |
| July..... | 209,563 | 25,711 | 322,867 | 558,141 |
| August..... | 273,512 | 34,415 | 567,429 | 875,356 |
| September..... | 473,652 | 44,340 | 789,387 | 1,307,379 |
| October..... | 571,025 | 59,123 | 1,055,237 | 1,685,385 |
| November..... | 545,802 | 52,699 | 855,545 | 1,454,046 |
| December..... | 277,053 | 36,827 | 258,599 | 572,479 |

Exports of certain meat products.

[Department of Commerce.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Beef, canned. | | Beef, fresh. | | Beef, pickled, and other cured. | | Bacon. | | Hams and shoulders, cured. | | Lard. | | Pickled pork. | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Pounds. | Relative. | Pounds. | Relative. | Pounds. | Relative. | Pounds. | Relative. | Pounds. | Relative. | Pounds. | Relative. | Pounds. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 1,886,835 | 285 | 6,061,769 | 489 | 3,135,069 | 117 | 58,982,754 | 352 | 15,688,297 | 105 | 63,645,722 | 145 | 4,125,550 | 93 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 1,081,643 | 163 | 22,872,223 | 1,844 | 1,670,500 | 63 | 77,501,002 | 463 | 13,905,923 | 93 | 38,823,902 | 88 | 4,251,187 | 96 |
| February..... | 735,132 | 115 | 13,010,793 | 1,085 | 1,631,457 | 63 | 75,891,195 | 469 | 24,217,706 | 168 | 36,644,906 | 86 | 3,710,308 | 87 |
| March..... | 847,397 | 128 | 6,036,166 | 487 | 2,290,835 | 86 | 75,002,410 | 448 | 31,088,859 | 208 | 69,429,785 | 158 | 3,160,456 | 71 |
| April..... | 1,606,737 | 243 | 17,687,306 | 1,426 | 2,241,460 | 84 | 24,356,349 | 145 | 15,640,236 | 105 | 40,758,401 | 93 | 2,784,535 | 63 |
| May..... | 5,976,493 | 902 | 4,304,038 | 347 | 3,056,449 | 114 | 5,412,388 | 301 | 17,896,764 | 120 | 55,544,483 | 126 | 3,816,157 | 86 |
| June..... | 6,787,622 | 1,024 | 12,526,669 | 1,010 | 2,563,702 | 96 | 60,730,935 | 363 | 21,277,089 | 143 | 45,069,517 | 102 | 3,962,649 | 90 |
| July..... | 5,217,838 | 788 | 5,506,812 | 444 | 1,973,004 | 74 | 31,562,761 | 188 | 8,385,089 | 56 | 47,061,422 | 107 | 2,926,247 | 66 |
| August..... | 1,231,070 | 186 | 343,352 | 28 | 2,152,982 | 81 | 23,333,156 | 139 | 9,360,469 | 63 | 31,020,802 | 71 | 2,257,511 | 51 |
| September..... | 1,244,261 | 37 | 1,964,543 | 158 | 1,613,657 | 60 | 41,371,561 | 247 | 8,997,124 | 60 | 46,326,353 | 105 | 3,279,902 | 74 |
| October..... | 207,503 | 31 | 522,251 | 42 | 1,995,039 | 75 | 49,838,768 | 298 | 8,787,853 | 59 | 54,173,979 | 123 | 3,549,456 | 80 |
| November..... | 282,761 | 43 | 3,091,895 | 249 | 1,678,091 | 63 | 57,934,259 | 346 | 11,197,880 | 75 | 57,316,309 | 130 | 2,605,431 | 59 |
| December..... | 399,916 | 60 | 1,583,434 | 128 | 3,053,993 | 114 | 68,784,322 | 411 | 14,491,763 | 97 | 90,080,092 | 235 | 2,691,452 | 61 |

Receipts of grain and flour at 17 interior centers.

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

[Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Wheat. | | Corn. | | Oats. | | Rye. | | Barley. | | Total grain. | | Flour. | | Total grain and flour. ¹ | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Barrels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 30,582,779 | 113 | 23,983,657 | 107 | 15,592,282 | 77 | 2,876,636 | 260 | 3,769,859 | 53 | 76,805,213 | 99 | 2,371,262 | 121 | 87,475,892 | 101 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 25,074,624 | 93 | 24,139,094 | 108 | 20,925,941 | 104 | 4,378,610 | 396 | 3,298,544 | 46 | 77,816,813 | 100 | 2,298,692 | 117 | 88,160,927 | 102 |
| February..... | 18,115,324 | 70 | 26,051,855 | 120 | 20,575,654 | 105 | 3,263,686 | 305 | 2,470,622 | 36 | 70,477,141 | 94 | 2,059,421 | 109 | 79,744,536 | 95 |
| March..... | 18,007,798 | 67 | 24,306,196 | 108 | 19,149,624 | 95 | 3,548,739 | 321 | 2,928,440 | 41 | 67,940,797 | 87 | 1,617,544 | 83 | 75,219,745 | 87 |
| April..... | 15,260,236 | 57 | 11,326,509 | 50 | 12,952,593 | 64 | 2,914,553 | 263 | 2,245,881 | 31 | 44,699,772 | 57 | 888,423 | 45 | 48,697,676 | 56 |
| May..... | 20,510,063 | 76 | 12,107,950 | 54 | 16,724,389 | 83 | 3,758,507 | 340 | 2,690,076 | 38 | 55,790,985 | 72 | 1,913,075 | 98 | 64,399,823 | 74 |
| June..... | 21,020,640 | 78 | 27,251,166 | 121 | 14,260,053 | 71 | 3,177,770 | 287 | 2,721,367 | 38 | 68,430,996 | 88 | 2,113,979 | 108 | 80,057,876 | 92 |
| July..... | 23,714,399 | 110 | 20,824,268 | 93 | 18,734,180 | 93 | 3,096,028 | 280 | 2,659,921 | 37 | 75,028,794 | 96 | 2,052,110 | 105 | 84,263,289 | 97 |
| August..... | 43,039,021 | 160 | 9,840,320 | 44 | 30,728,748 | 152 | 3,191,103 | 288 | 3,007,508 | 42 | 89,806,700 | 115 | 1,949,339 | 99 | 98,578,726 | 114 |
| September..... | 46,181,275 | 171 | 20,096,955 | 92 | 31,031,569 | 154 | 5,571,428 | 503 | 6,630,056 | 92 | 110,111,283 | 141 | 1,843,954 | 94 | 118,409,076 | 137 |
| October..... | 45,403,825 | 168 | 19,064,508 | 85 | 21,235,162 | 105 | 4,455,979 | 403 | 5,795,028 | 81 | 95,954,502 | 123 | 2,137,639 | 109 | 105,573,878 | 122 |
| November..... | 39,272,827 | 146 | 11,407,224 | 51 | 15,282,651 | 76 | 3,706,653 | 335 | 6,618,362 | 92 | 76,287,717 | 98 | 2,054,262 | 105 | 85,531,896 | 99 |
| December..... | 33,348,773 | 124 | 19,390,714 | 86 | 13,777,300 | 68 | 3,482,685 | 315 | 5,058,808 | 71 | 75,058,280 | 96 | 1,570,822 | 80 | 82,126,979 | 95 |

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

Shipments of grain and flour at 14 interior centers.

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

| | Wheat. | | Corn. | | Oats. | | Rye. | | Barley. | | Total grain. | | Flour. | | Total grain and flour. ¹ | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Barrels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 17,383,075 | 113 | 11,510,244 | 81 | 12,435,091 | 82 | 2,255,139 | 319 | 2,624,626 | 67 | 46,208,175 | 94 | 4,470,327 | 132 | 66,324,647 | 103 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 17,514,087 | 114 | 12,326,051 | 87 | 15,822,099 | 104 | 3,685,914 | 521 | 2,007,718 | 51 | 51,355,869 | 104 | 4,140,314 | 122 | 69,987,282 | 108 |
| February..... | 14,114,215 | 95 | 11,977,640 | 87 | 13,073,083 | 89 | 2,113,505 | 309 | 1,306,340 | 35 | 42,584,789 | 89 | 3,156,962 | 96 | 56,791,118 | 91 |
| March..... | 11,027,336 | 71 | 11,165,894 | 79 | 14,243,957 | 94 | 3,062,530 | 433 | 1,574,887 | 40 | 41,074,604 | 83 | 2,960,175 | 87 | 54,395,392 | 84 |
| April..... | 11,058,643 | 72 | 5,371,811 | 38 | 8,691,440 | 57 | 8,811,500 | 1,245 | 1,651,509 | 42 | 35,584,903 | 72 | 1,702,132 | 50 | 43,244,497 | 67 |
| May..... | 20,720,121 | 134 | 5,939,145 | 42 | 20,444,288 | 135 | 6,977,479 | 986 | 1,488,387 | 38 | 55,569,420 | 112 | 2,877,122 | 85 | 68,516,469 | 106 |
| June..... | 20,242,046 | 131 | 10,088,237 | 71 | 12,805,058 | 84 | 5,428,886 | 767 | 1,905,225 | 49 | 50,469,450 | 102 | 3,725,330 | 91 | 67,233,435 | 104 |
| July..... | 19,002,099 | 123 | 9,100,527 | 64 | 11,345,429 | 75 | 4,476,238 | 632 | 2,092,672 | 54 | 46,016,965 | 93 | 3,767,678 | 111 | 62,971,516 | 97 |
| August..... | 24,934,816 | 162 | 6,260,144 | 44 | 12,814,067 | 84 | 2,880,003 | 407 | 2,231,851 | 57 | 49,120,881 | 99 | 3,605,105 | 106 | 65,343,854 | 101 |
| September..... | 25,700,593 | 186 | 6,284,075 | 44 | 12,690,866 | 84 | 3,339,057 | 613 | 3,556,180 | 91 | 55,570,771 | 112 | 3,187,454 | 94 | 69,914,314 | 108 |
| October..... | 26,258,795 | 170 | 10,336,378 | 73 | 10,601,178 | 70 | 4,742,380 | 670 | 4,529,091 | 116 | 56,467,822 | 114 | 3,758,735 | 111 | 73,382,130 | 114 |
| November..... | 24,950,771 | 162 | 7,890,500 | 56 | 10,729,045 | 71 | 2,998,524 | 424 | 4,249,954 | 109 | 50,818,794 | 103 | 3,949,699 | 117 | 68,592,440 | 106 |
| December..... | 22,253,030 | 144 | 7,898,979 | 56 | 9,964,743 | 66 | 3,171,616 | 448 | 5,083,249 | 79 | 46,371,617 | 94 | 3,141,524 | 93 | 60,508,475 | 94 |

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

Receipts of grain and flour at nine seaboard centers.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland (Oreg.), Seattle, Tacoma; receipts of flour not available for Seattle and Tacoma.]

[Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Wheat. | | Corn. | | Oats. | | Rye. | | Barley. | | Total grain. | | Flour. | | Total grain and flour. ¹ | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Barrels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 5,782,777 | 46 | 816,630 | 23 | 2,991,717 | 63 | 1,664,755 | 1,172 | 2,309,085 | 139 | 13,564,904 | 60 | 2,149,458 | 206 | 23,237,525 | 85 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 5,711,009 | 45 | 1,491,759 | 42 | 2,663,274 | 56 | 2,643,611 | 1,861 | 1,297,839 | 78 | 13,807,492 | 61 | 1,561,693 | 150 | 20,835,111 | 76 |
| February.... | 4,898,690 | 40 | 1,244,393 | 36 | 2,331,246 | 51 | 3,211,668 | 2,338 | 1,315,291 | 82 | 13,001,288 | 59 | 1,102,606 | 109 | 17,963,015 | 68 |
| March..... | 6,486,745 | 51 | 1,203,649 | 34 | 3,646,727 | 77 | 4,119,986 | 2,900 | 1,300,871 | 78 | 16,757,978 | 74 | 1,752,860 | 168 | 24,645,848 | 90 |
| April..... | 5,441,434 | 43 | 1,317,555 | 37 | 1,546,590 | 33 | 3,440,350 | 2,421 | 685,054 | 41 | 12,430,983 | 55 | 843,916 | 81 | 16,228,605 | 59 |
| May..... | 10,621,723 | 84 | 767,332 | 22 | 2,382,271 | 50 | 5,117,806 | 3,602 | 556,764 | 34 | 19,445,896 | 86 | 1,301,211 | 125 | 25,301,346 | 92 |
| June..... | 13,374,721 | 106 | 1,878,334 | 53 | 3,194,897 | 67 | 6,506,053 | 4,579 | 1,191,767 | 72 | 26,145,772 | 115 | 1,486,365 | 142 | 32,834,415 | 120 |
| July..... | 18,710,633 | 149 | 3,308,542 | 93 | 3,499,101 | 74 | 5,048,019 | 3,553 | 2,098,083 | 126 | 32,661,378 | 144 | 1,660,849 | 159 | 40,135,198 | 146 |
| August..... | 28,098,022 | 223 | 1,576,842 | 44 | 2,671,365 | 56 | 3,407,709 | 2,398 | 2,289,791 | 138 | 38,043,819 | 168 | 1,390,077 | 133 | 44,299,166 | 162 |
| September.. | 31,693,246 | 252 | 1,456,958 | 41 | 3,069,700 | 65 | 4,133,465 | 2,909 | 1,815,227 | 109 | 42,168,596 | 176 | 1,422,872 | 136 | 48,571,520 | 177 |
| October..... | 29,028,202 | 230 | 1,844,753 | 52 | 1,828,515 | 38 | 5,436,354 | 3,826 | 2,558,276 | 154 | 40,696,100 | 189 | 1,463,830 | 140 | 47,283,335 | 173 |
| November.. | 24,410,356 | 194 | 2,401,181 | 68 | 1,874,271 | 39 | 3,329,710 | 2,344 | 2,721,320 | 164 | 34,736,838 | 153 | 3,683,380 | 353 | 51,312,048 | 187 |
| December... 1920 | 29,551,950 | 235 | 854,138 | 24 | 1,911,861 | 40 | 3,490,405 | 2,457 | 2,291,639 | 138 | 38,099,993 | 168 | 4,367,180 | 418 | 57,752,309 | 211 |

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

Stocks of grain at eight seaboard centers at close of month.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Newport News, Galveston, San Francisco.]

[Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities.]

[Bushels.]

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Rye. | Barley. | Total grain. |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| December, 1919..... | 13,053,280 | 279,451 | 2,435,455 | 709,276 | 3,007,379 | 19,484,841 |
| 1920. | | | | | | |
| January..... | 8,485,491 | 711,501 | 2,398,639 | 2,397,156 | 2,587,543 | 16,580,330 |
| February.... | 6,634,682 | 948,239 | 1,571,209 | 2,671,743 | 2,340,787 | 14,166,660 |
| March..... | 6,280,682 | 851,287 | 1,351,457 | 2,389,321 | 1,891,862 | 12,764,609 |
| April..... | 7,704,155 | 967,475 | 389,958 | 1,944,350 | 2,034,983 | 13,040,921 |
| May..... | 10,781,927 | 437,521 | 819,790 | 1,889,965 | 1,071,920 | 15,001,123 |
| June..... | 8,492,819 | 459,568 | 901,756 | 2,035,334 | 1,193,082 | 13,082,559 |
| July..... | 11,923,745 | 744,167 | 1,323,940 | 1,275,554 | 3,187,611 | 18,455,017 |
| August..... | 13,915,892 | 1,097,945 | 1,532,272 | 777,445 | 4,052,189 | 21,375,743 |
| September.. | 15,517,070 | 1,146,514 | 2,398,157 | 2,414,910 | 4,110,158 | 25,586,809 |
| October..... | 17,277,003 | 1,292,818 | 2,521,049 | 1,742,178 | 3,577,450 | 26,410,498 |
| November.. | 17,794,605 | 1,371,013 | 2,327,249 | 1,906,527 | 3,097,922 | 26,497,816 |
| December... 1920 | 18,263,476 | 510,142 | 2,205,936 | 2,196,330 | 3,322,050 | 26,497,984 |

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

Wheat flour production.

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

[In barrels.]

| 1918. | | 1919. | | 1920. | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| January..... | 11,357,000 | January..... | 10,593,000 | January..... | 13,005,000 |
| February.... | 8,813,000 | February.... | 7,736,000 | February.... | 9,557,000 |
| March..... | 7,697,000 | March..... | 10,498,000 | March..... | 8,632,000 |
| April..... | 7,698,000 | April..... | 11,276,000 | April..... | 7,374,000 |
| May..... | 6,987,000 | May..... | 10,738,000 | May..... | 8,249,000 |
| June..... | 5,512,000 | June..... | 7,130,000 | June..... | 7,461,000 |
| July..... | 6,515,000 | July..... | 7,596,000 | July..... | 8,152,000 |
| August..... | 10,238,000 | August..... | 12,042,000 | August..... | 9,059,000 |
| September.. | 12,161,000 | September.. | 14,087,000 | September.. | 9,650,000 |
| October..... | 11,544,000 | October..... | 15,008,000 | October..... | 9,381,000 |
| November.. | 10,987,000 | November.. | 13,519,000 | November.. | 9,889,000 |
| December... 1918 | 12,009,000 | December... 1919 | 12,865,000 | December... 1920 | 8,745,000 |
| Total, 1918..... | 111,458,000 | Total, 1919..... | 133,088,000 | Total, 1920..... | 109,754,000 |

Cotton.
[New Orleans Cotton Exchange.]
[Crop years 1911-1913=100.]

| | Sight receipts. | | Port receipts. | | Overland movement. | | American spinners' takings. | | Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month. | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| | Bales. | Relative. | Bales. | Relative. | Bales. | Relative. | Bales. | Relative. | Bales. | Relative. |
| 1919-20. | | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 327,001 | 26 | 238,271 | 26 | 49,630 | 47 | 302,238 | 67 | 1,412,048 | 120 |
| September..... | 632,902 | 50 | 260,698 | 28 | 26,138 | 25 | 300,001 | 66 | 1,501,805 | 127 |
| October..... | 1,835,273 | 146 | 1,029,331 | 112 | 110,202 | 105 | 621,784 | 137 | 2,340,881 | 199 |
| November..... | 2,445,698 | 195 | 1,178,443 | 128 | 245,237 | 233 | 1,155,324 | 254 | 2,616,383 | 222 |
| December..... | 2,218,773 | 177 | 1,069,693 | 116 | 242,940 | 231 | 1,214,337 | 267 | 2,765,040 | 235 |
| January..... | 1,583,473 | 126 | 982,030 | 107 | 205,233 | 195 | 793,453 | 175 | 2,470,496 | 210 |
| February..... | 1,050,964 | 87 | 725,515 | 82 | 138,084 | 136 | 374,093 | 85 | 2,510,482 | 213 |
| March..... | 796,632 | 64 | 621,808 | 68 | 108,573 | 103 | 270,269 | 59 | 2,276,737 | 193 |
| April..... | 552,943 | 44 | 499,187 | 54 | 48,565 | 46 | 276,805 | 61 | 2,148,038 | 182 |
| May..... | 360,607 | 29 | 289,809 | 32 | 57,661 | 55 | 214,678 | 47 | 1,913,407 | 162 |
| Season total..... | 12,432,856 | 83 | 7,299,667 | 66 | 1,674,828 | 133 | 6,365,990 | 117 | 1,461,000 | 124 |
| 1920-21. | | | | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 308,262 | 25 | 159,586 | 17 | 25,322 | 24 | 251,841 | 55 | 1,365,397 | 116 |
| September..... | 771,590 | 62 | 443,149 | 48 | 17,324 | 16 | 254,460 | 56 | 1,607,602 | 136 |
| October..... | 1,466,874 | 117 | 971,334 | 106 | 87,215 | 83 | 395,165 | 87 | 2,101,839 | 178 |
| November..... | 1,804,135 | 144 | 1,075,803 | 117 | 117,139 | 111 | 425,089 | 94 | 2,597,820 | 220 |
| December..... | 1,550,505 | 124 | 797,350 | 87 | 105,209 | 100 | 643,231 | 142 | 2,815,934 | 239 |

Cotton seed.
[Bureau of the Census.]
[In tons.]

| | Received at mills. | Crushed. | On hand at mills (close of month). | | Received at mills. | Crushed. | On hand at mills (close of month). | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 1918. | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 366,966 | 589,605 | 874,866 | August..... | 27,354 | 20,058 | 31,021 | | | | |
| February..... | 249,787 | 490,601 | 634,052 | September..... | 434,167 | 234,049 | 231,139 | | | | |
| March..... | 217,814 | 443,490 | 408,376 | October..... | 1,097,422 | 719,659 | 608,559 | | | | |
| April..... | 105,987 | 310,328 | 203,846 | November..... | 917,072 | 742,880 | 782,751 | | | | |
| May..... | 68,837 | 179,372 | 92,171 | December..... | 496,416 | 641,142 | 636,148 | | | | |
| June..... | 39,277 | 75,353 | 55,485 | Year..... | 4,227,321 | 4,713,471 | 4,330,329 | | | | |
| July..... | 26,579 | 41,626 | 40,438 | 1920. | | | | | | | |
| August..... | 144,981 | 47,424 | 137,995 | January..... | 467,049 | 625,719 | 477,478 | | | | |
| September..... | 799,074 | 292,901 | 644,168 | February..... | 280,751 | 403,509 | 354,120 | | | | |
| October..... | 969,664 | 573,972 | 1,039,860 | March..... | 178,145 | 316,993 | 215,872 | | | | |
| November..... | 752,292 | 641,125 | 1,148,517 | April..... | 62,267 | 173,805 | 104,334 | | | | |
| December..... | 558,875 | 567,403 | 1,138,125 | May..... | 27,499 | 84,756 | 47,077 | | | | |
| Year..... | 4,300,133 | 4,253,200 | 6,417,899 | June..... | 25,882 | 36,915 | 36,044 | | | | |
| 1919. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 410,547 | 701,804 | 846,142 | July..... | 7,259 | 13,219 | 30,084 | | | | |
| February..... | 257,581 | 540,954 | 559,587 | August..... | 24,979 | 20,317 | 36,760 | | | | |
| March..... | 167,545 | 420,043 | 306,609 | September..... | 244,382 | 145,519 | 135,623 | | | | |
| April..... | 171,524 | 299,084 | 173,866 | October..... | 945,998 | 607,628 | 471,979 | | | | |
| May..... | 159,943 | 237,779 | 92,625 | November..... | 829,282 | 719,455 | 581,806 | | | | |
| June..... | 59,708 | 113,709 | 38,157 | December..... | 557,787 | 546,086 | 593,507 | | | | |
| July..... | 28,042 | 42,310 | 23,725 | Year..... | 3,651,280 | 3,693,921 | 3,084,684 | | | | |

California shipments of citrus and deciduous fruits.
[October, 1920, on, California Fruit News and Bureau of Markets.]
[1911-1913=100.]

| | Oranges. | | Lemons. | | Total citrus fruits. | | Total deciduous fruits. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Carloads. | Relative. | Carloads. | Relative. | Carloads. | Relative. | Carloads. |
| December, 1919..... | 3,592 | 147 | 271 | 67 | 3,863 | 136 | 197 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2,457 | 100 | 630 | 156 | 3,087 | 108 | 123 |
| February..... | 2,683 | 114 | 852 | 218 | 3,535 | 128 | 139 |
| March..... | 4,715 | 193 | 651 | 161 | 5,366 | 188 | 155 |
| April..... | 3,720 | 152 | 508 | 125 | 4,228 | 148 | 22 |
| May..... | 5,048 | 206 | 1,353 | 334 | 6,401 | 225 | 24 |
| June..... | 3,294 | 135 | 1,576 | 389 | 4,870 | 171 | 1,263 |
| July..... | 2,822 | 115 | 664 | 164 | 3,486 | 122 | 3,179 |
| August..... | 1,707 | 70 | 751 | 185 | 2,458 | 86 | 7,239 |
| September..... | 1,409 | 58 | 464 | 115 | 1,873 | 66 | 9,021 |
| October..... | 752 | 31 | 925 | 228 | 1,677 | 59 | 11,880 |
| November..... | 1,602 | 66 | 377 | 93 | 1,979 | 69 | 2,792 |
| December..... | 3,774 | 154 | 368 | 91 | 4,142 | 146 | 368 |

¹ Includes grapefruit.

Sugar.

[Data for ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia.]

[Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

[Tons of 2,240 pounds. Monthly average 1911-1913=100.]

| | Receipts. | | Meltings. | | Raw stocks at close of month. | | | Receipts. | | Meltings. | | Raw stocks at close of month. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|----|
| | Tons. | Relative. | Tons. | Relative. | Tons. | Relative. | | Tons. | Relative. | Tons. | Relative. | Tons. | Relative. | |
| December, 1919 | 96,342 | 52 | 126,765 | 69 | 10,432 | 6 | 1920. | | | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | June..... | 301,318 | 164 | 319,000 | 174 | 42,699 | 25 |
| January..... | 208,554 | 113 | 181,000 | 99 | 37,986 | 22 | | July..... | 386,328 | 210 | 325,000 | 177 | 104,027 | 60 |
| February..... | 316,667 | 178 | 269,000 | 152 | 85,653 | 50 | | August..... | 308,313 | 168 | 287,000 | 156 | 125,340 | 73 |
| March..... | 335,532 | 182 | 333,000 | 182 | 88,185 | 51 | | September..... | 109,302 | 59 | 164,000 | 89 | 70,642 | 41 |
| April..... | 310,580 | 169 | 307,000 | 167 | 91,765 | 53 | | October..... | 109,335 | 59 | 118,000 | 64 | 61,977 | 36 |
| May..... | 254,616 | 138 | 286,000 | 156 | 60,381 | 35 | | November..... | 186,274 | 101 | 179,000 | 98 | 69,251 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | December..... | 148,464 | 81 | 154,000 | 84 | 63,715 | 37 |

Naval stores.

[Data for Savannah, Jacksonville, and Pensacola.]

[Compiled from reports of trade organizations at these cities.]

[In barrels.]

| | Spirits of turpentine. | | Rosin. | | | Spirits of turpentine. | | Rosin. | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Receipts. | Stocks at close of month. | Receipts. | Stocks at close of month. | | Receipts. | Stocks at close of month. | Receipts. | Stocks at close of month. | |
| December, 1919..... | 17,109 | 30,924 | 76,792 | 200,333 | 1920. | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | June..... | 33,522 | 19,654 | 94,904 | 108,656 |
| January..... | 8,300 | 24,910 | 47,874 | 165,927 | | July..... | 39,158 | 30,906 | 117,088 | 135,979 |
| February..... | 3,762 | 17,900 | 29,303 | 140,559 | | August..... | 33,997 | 27,963 | 111,497 | 144,109 |
| March..... | 1,876 | 4,819 | 14,660 | 103,443 | | September..... | 32,162 | 44,396 | 97,977 | 176,612 |
| April..... | 7,644 | 3,996 | 27,029 | 98,517 | | October..... | 30,260 | 49,885 | 88,766 | 195,837 |
| May..... | 23,473 | 6,174 | 68,163 | 78,113 | | November..... | 23,893 | 49,209 | 83,177 | 247,253 |
| | | | | | | December..... | 21,174 | 53,356 | 76,848 | 300,315 |

Lumber.

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

[M feet.]

| | Southern pine. | | | Western pine. | | | Douglas fir. | | | Eastern white pine. | | | North Carolina pine. | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number of mills. | Production. | Shipments. | Number of mills. | Production. | Shipments. | Number of mills. | Production. | Shipments. | Number of mills. | Production. | Shipments. | Number of mills. | Production. | Shipments. |
| December, 1919..... | 198 | 353,923 | 363,176 | 51 | 65,989 | 93,377 | 129 | 227,331 | 176,935 | 11 | 4,776 | 17,840 | 27 | 19,048 | 26,241 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 202 | 386,481 | 404,706 | 53 | 69,895 | 144,180 | 128 | 327,568 | 344,568 | 21 | 38,007 | 63,614 | 25 | 24,678 | 26,283 |
| February..... | 203 | 383,239 | 369,047 | 51 | 85,583 | 147,180 | 124 | 332,511 | 295,934 | 21 | 32,551 | 59,687 | 15 | 15,534 | 15,202 |
| March..... | 205 | 436,844 | 424,775 | 50 | 130,425 | 156,211 | 123 | 342,948 | 329,012 | 21 | 43,771 | 61,620 | 24 | 29,633 | 29,896 |
| April..... | 205 | 438,056 | 359,461 | 51 | 167,165 | 133,114 | 126 | 359,651 | 274,597 | 21 | 46,222 | 61,757 | 13 | 13,659 | 10,613 |
| May..... | 205 | 430,271 | 347,404 | 51 | 183,621 | 132,181 | 124 | 424,687 | 383,346 | 20 | 12,731 | 26,323 | 14 | 15,992 | 18,657 |
| June..... | 204 | 385,293 | 287,487 | 52 | 197,461 | 125,770 | 127 | 343,801 | 271,815 | 20 | 25,771 | 41,557 | 12 | 14,259 | 10,481 |
| July..... | 207 | 385,842 | 331,273 | 49 | 177,262 | 103,500 | 127 | 242,612 | 225,666 | 20 | 37,459 | 49,668 | 20 | 20,756 | 15,217 |
| August..... | 204 | 383,540 | 337,677 | 50 | 171,143 | 123,344 | 123 | 366,433 | 322,908 | 20 | 46,149 | 55,991 | 19 | 19,511 | 14,130 |
| September..... | 204 | 376,566 | 378,195 | 49 | 164,312 | 98,806 | 127 | 299,277 | 238,965 | 20 | 48,962 | 45,445 | 20 | 21,887 | 16,043 |
| October..... | 206 | 344,427 | 329,751 | 49 | 146,424 | 69,936 | 120 | 355,614 | 299,704 | 19 | 40,724 | 30,928 | 24 | 19,487 | 14,877 |
| November..... | 203 | 315,343 | 320,756 | 52 | 107,846 | 60,259 | 123 | 263,452 | 212,226 | 19 | 20,294 | 19,751 | 24 | 14,617 | 12,929 |
| December..... | 199 | 264,504 | 281,326 | 53 | 45,578 | 46,112 | 119 | 188,905 | 187,874 | 19 | 19,056 | 10,587 | 21 | 8,091 | 14,716 |

Receipts and shipments of lumber at Chicago and St. Louis.

[Chicago Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Receipts. | | Shipments. | | | Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | M feet. | Relative. | M feet. | Relative. | | M feet. | Relative. | M feet. | Relative. |
| 1920. | | | | | 1920. | | | | |
| January..... | 403,604 | 87 | 219,783 | 87 | September..... | 375,456 | 81 | 242,857 | 96 |
| February..... | 421,692 | 94 | 224,286 | 91 | October..... | 398,333 | 86 | 220,116 | 87 |
| March..... | 500,230 | 108 | 296,047 | 117 | November..... | 342,971 | 74 | 190,282 | 75 |
| April..... | 236,975 | 51 | 131,933 | 52 | December..... | 351,695 | 76 | 192,072 | 76 |
| May..... | 313,447 | 67 | 195,965 | 77 | 1921. | | | | |
| June..... | 393,738 | 85 | 212,339 | 84 | January..... | 263,001 | 57 | 165,308 | 65 |
| July..... | 399,615 | 86 | 184,767 | 73 | | | | | |
| August..... | 370,352 | 80 | 220,368 | 87 | | | | | |

Coal and coke.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Bituminous coal, estimated monthly production. | | Anthracite coal, estimated monthly production. | | Beehive coke, estimated monthly production. | |
|---------------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| | Short tons. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 36,612,000 | 99 | 8,089,000 | 109 | 1,690,000 | 65 |
| 1920. | | | | | | |
| January..... | 48,689,000 | 131 | 7,588,000 | 103 | 1,982,000 | 76 |
| February..... | 40,127,000 | 112 | 6,525,000 | 91 | 1,731,000 | 68 |
| March..... | 46,792,000 | 126 | 7,857,000 | 106 | 2,025,000 | 77 |
| April..... | 37,939,000 | 102 | 6,225,000 | 84 | 1,602,167 | 61 |
| May..... | 39,753,000 | 107 | 7,959,000 | 108 | 1,689,500 | 65 |
| June..... | 43,710,000 | 118 | 8,171,000 | 110 | 1,710,333 | 65 |
| July..... | 45,523,000 | 123 | 8,261,000 | 112 | 1,693,000 | 65 |
| August..... | 48,389,000 | 131 | 8,025,000 | 108 | 1,776,000 | 68 |
| September..... | 51,093,000 | 138 | 4,646,000 | 63 | 1,820,000 | 70 |
| October..... | 50,744,000 | 137 | 8,069,000 | 109 | 2,065,000 | 79 |
| November..... | 51,012,000 | 138 | 7,453,000 | 101 | 1,622,000 | 62 |
| December..... | 52,560,000 | 142 | 8,321,000 | 112 | 1,515,000 | 58 |

Crude petroleum.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

[Barrels of 42 gallons each.]

| | Produced. | | Stocks at end of month (barrels). | | Produced. | | Stocks at end of month (barrels). |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| | Barrels. | Relative. | | | Barrels. | Relative. | |
| December, 1919..... | 32,508,000 | 170 | 127,867,000 | 1920. | | | |
| 1920. | | | | June..... | 36,946,000 | 193 | 126,763,000 |
| January..... | 33,774,000 | 176 | 127,164,000 | July..... | 38,203,000 | 199 | 128,168,000 |
| February..... | 32,723,000 | 177 | 126,339,000 | August..... | 39,055,000 | 204 | 129,043,000 |
| March..... | 35,831,000 | 187 | 125,597,000 | September..... | 37,532,000 | 196 | 128,788,000 |
| April..... | 35,583,000 | 186 | 124,991,000 | October..... | 39,592,000 | 207 | 129,451,000 |
| May..... | 36,503,000 | 190 | 124,689,000 | November..... | 38,699,000 | 202 | 131,325,000 |
| | | | | December..... | 38,961,000 | 203 | 133,690,000 |

Total output of oil refineries in United States.

[Bureau of Mines.]

| | Crude oil run (barrels). | Gasoline (gallons). | Kerosene (gallons). | Gas and fuel (gallons). † | Lubricating (gallons). |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| November, 1919..... | 32,213,754 | 338,667,570 | 214,829,925 | 663,309,514 | 75,962,212 |
| 1920. | | | | | |
| January..... | 30,815,160 | 336,719,157 | 195,956,392 | 617,555,156 | 75,878,632 |
| February..... | 24,208,723 | 322,588,697 | 194,523,334 | 589,684,857 | 74,243,073 |
| March..... | 33,592,004 | 307,137,678 | 191,110,175 | 686,945,963 | 81,818,973 |
| April..... | 32,852,040 | 355,597,451 | 184,469,017 | 643,088,785 | 85,508,064 |
| May..... | 34,578,282 | 381,079,291 | 180,877,089 | 707,198,355 | 89,252,410 |
| June..... | 34,906,078 | 415,158,911 | 173,581,000 | 689,878,061 | 94,964,222 |
| July..... | 37,024,052 | 423,419,770 | 172,213,511 | 751,183,898 | 92,369,504 |
| August..... | 39,757,770 | 444,141,422 | 189,010,459 | 834,322,503 | 91,073,569 |
| September..... | 40,549,316 | 453,881,096 | 199,140,024 | 836,700,080 | 80,230,371 |
| October..... | 40,687,250 | 465,787,745 | 213,742,156 | 823,114,603 | 93,229,723 |
| November..... | 39,458,945 | 452,642,125 | 214,804,177 | 822,638,305 | 91,180,007 |

STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

| | Crude oil run (barrels). | Gasoline (gallons). | Kerosene (gallons). | Gas and fuel (gallons). † | Lubricating (gallons). |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Nov. 30, 1919..... | 13,983,716 | 378,133,185 | 347,070,560 | 791,052,991 | 149,193,143 |
| 1920. | | | | | |
| Jan. 31..... | 13,200,727 | 515,934,364 | 327,548,646 | 652,080,901 | 141,690,177 |
| Feb. 29..... | 13,500,599 | 562,996,489 | 330,120,942 | 590,322,125 | 132,759,244 |
| Mar. 31..... | 14,346,458 | 626,393,046 | 334,617,117 | 580,182,858 | 130,630,597 |
| Apr. 30..... | 15,145,691 | 643,552,644 | 376,358,123 | 590,667,009 | 140,355,972 |
| May 31..... | 15,331,375 | 577,671,795 | 419,077,605 | 618,939,135 | 135,882,485 |
| June 30..... | 16,172,280 | 504,055,601 | 421,343,353 | 641,968,363 | 139,212,551 |
| July 31..... | 17,086,253 | 413,279,319 | 410,853,047 | 655,152,293 | 131,866,455 |
| Aug. 31..... | 17,960,558 | 323,239,991 | 378,548,791 | 708,608,472 | 130,797,810 |
| Sept. 30..... | 18,830,079 | 288,195,394 | 379,300,705 | 771,126,965 | 130,449,829 |
| Oct. 31..... | 19,237,730 | 301,283,731 | 383,828,239 | 799,024,084 | 136,194,914 |
| Nov. 30..... | 21,373,945 | 354,835,764 | 398,991,592 | 808,802,516 | 142,180,775 |

Iron and steel.

[Great Lakes iron-ore movements, Marine Review; pig-iron production, Iron Age; steel-ingot production, American Iron and Steel Institute.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100; iron ore, monthly average, May-November, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Iron-ore shipments from the upper Lakes. | | Pig-iron production. | | Steel-ingot produc- tion. | | Unfilled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month. | |
|---------------------|--|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Gross tons. | Relative. | Gross tons. | Relative. | Gross tons. | Relative. | Gross tons. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | | | 2,633,268 | 114 | | | 8,265,366 | 157 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | | 3,015,181 | 130 | 2,968,102 | 127 | 9,285,441 | 176 |
| February..... | | | 2,978,879 | 133 | 2,865,124 | 127 | 9,502,081 | 180 |
| March..... | | | 3,375,907 | 146 | 3,299,049 | 141 | 9,892,075 | 188 |
| April..... | 230,854 | | 2,739,797 | 118 | 2,638,305 | 113 | 10,359,747 | 197 |
| May..... | 6,976,085 | 115 | 2,985,682 | 129 | 2,833,164 | 123 | 10,940,466 | 208 |
| June..... | 9,233,566 | 152 | 3,043,540 | 131 | 2,980,690 | 127 | 10,978,817 | 208 |
| July..... | 9,638,606 | 159 | 3,067,043 | 132 | 2,802,818 | 120 | 11,118,468 | 211 |
| August..... | 9,270,763 | 153 | 3,147,402 | 136 | 3,000,432 | 128 | 10,805,038 | 205 |
| September..... | 8,923,482 | 147 | 3,129,323 | 135 | 2,999,551 | 128 | 10,374,804 | 197 |
| October..... | 8,848,986 | 146 | 3,292,597 | 142 | 3,015,982 | 128 | 9,836,852 | 187 |
| November..... | 5,305,738 | 88 | 2,934,908 | 127 | 2,638,670 | 113 | 9,021,481 | 171 |
| December..... | | | 2,703,855 | 117 | 2,340,365 | 100 | 8,148,122 | 155 |
| 1921. | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | | 2,401,845 | 104 | 2,201,866 | 94 | 7,573,164 | 144 |

Structural steel orders and shipments.

[Bridge Builders and Structural Society.]

| | Fabricated structural steel contracted for throughout country. | | Structural steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society. | | | | | Fabricated structural steel contracted for throughout country. | | Structural steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society. | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Ton-nage. | Per cent shop capacity. | Orders. | | Shipments. | | | Ton-nage. | Per cent shop capacity. | Orders. | | Shipments. | |
| | | | Ton-nage. | Per cent shop capacity. | Ton-nage. | Per cent shop capacity. | | | | Ton-nage. | Per cent shop capacity. | Ton-nage. | Per cent shop capacity. |
| 1918. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 95,400 | 53.0 | 46,063 | 74.0 | 31,780 | 51.0 | | | | | | | |
| February | 99,900 | 55.0 | 32,184 | 52.5 | 38,580 | 63.0 | | | | | | | |
| March | 84,600 | 47.0 | 33,105 | 54.0 | 39,457 | 64.5 | | | | | | | |
| April | 115,200 | 64.0 | 44,840 | 73.0 | 43,069 | 70.0 | | | | | | | |
| May | 108,000 | 60.0 | 61,007 | 99.0 | 51,604 | 84.0 | | | | | | | |
| June | 100,800 | 56.0 | 44,897 | 72.5 | 52,646 | 85.0 | | | | | | | |
| July | 209,700 | 116.5 | 119,694 | 199.0 | 53,220 | 89.0 | | | | | | | |
| August | 102,000 | 57.0 | 45,666 | 75.0 | 54,031 | 89.0 | | | | | | | |
| September | 108,000 | 60.0 | 50,908 | 83.5 | 49,166 | 81.0 | | | | | | | |
| October | 77,400 | 43.0 | 25,421 | 42.0 | 53,017 | 87.0 | | | | | | | |
| November | 48,700 | 27.0 | 7,923 | 13.0 | 44,080 | 72.5 | | | | | | | |
| December | 52,270 | 29.0 | 12,805 | 21.0 | 44,908 | 74.0 | | | | | | | |
| 1919. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 21,600 | 12.0 | 6,842 | 11.0 | 46,162 | 76.0 | | | | | | | |
| February | 22,500 | 12.5 | 7,128 | 12.0 | 39,354 | 65.0 | | | | | | | |
| March | 32,300 | 17.5 | 7,369 | 12.0 | 37,921 | 62.0 | | | | | | | |
| April | 48,100 | 26.5 | 17,431 | 28.0 | 35,051 | 57.0 | | | | | | | |
| May | 88,200 | 49.0 | 38,343 | 62.0 | 31,776 | 51.5 | | | | | | | |
| June | 117,000 | 65.0 | 45,932 | 72.5 | 30,809 | 48.5 | | | | | | | |
| 1919—Continued. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 133,200 | 74.0 | 44,474 | 70.0 | 34,389 | 54.0 | | | | | | | |
| August | 141,000 | 78.5 | 47,542 | 75.0 | 38,535 | 61.0 | | | | | | | |
| September | 141,000 | 78.5 | 44,160 | 70.0 | 36,356 | 57.0 | | | | | | | |
| October | 139,500 | 77.5 | 66,615 | 104.0 | 39,513 | 62.0 | | | | | | | |
| November | 124,200 | 69.0 | 46,520 | 73.0 | 36,208 | 56.5 | | | | | | | |
| December | 153,000 | 85.0 | 54,902 | 85.0 | 41,022 | 63.5 | | | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 135,000 | 75.0 | 67,158 | 102.0 | 38,512 | 58.5 | | | | | | | |
| February | 171,000 | 95.0 | 96,150 | 132.0 | 37,896 | 52.0 | | | | | | | |
| March | 150,400 | 83.5 | 50,598 | 69.0 | 49,434 | 67.5 | | | | | | | |
| April | 122,250 | 68.0 | 49,411 | 67.0 | 43,836 | 60.0 | | | | | | | |
| May | 110,700 | 61.5 | 41,759 | 58.0 | 45,317 | 63.0 | | | | | | | |
| June | 90,400 | 50.0 | 33,790 | 47.0 | 49,397 | 67.0 | | | | | | | |
| July | 90,400 | 50.0 | 33,213 | 47.0 | 49,096 | 69.0 | | | | | | | |
| August | 72,000 | 40.0 | 36,843 | 50.0 | 51,381 | 70.0 | | | | | | | |
| September | 77,400 | 43.0 | 26,755 | 37.0 | 53,526 | 74.0 | | | | | | | |
| October | 45,600 | 25.5 | 14,161 | 20.0 | 47,200 | 66.0 | | | | | | | |
| November | 49,200 | 27.5 | 11,531 | 16.0 | 41,268 | 57.5 | | | | | | | |
| December | 47,000 | 26.0 | 14,521 | 20.0 | 42,767 | 60.0 | | | | | | | |

Imports of pig tin.

[Department of Commerce.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Pounds. | Relative. | | Pounds. | Relative. |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| December, 1919 | 12,940,125 | 142 | 1920. | | |
| January | 8,772,953 | 97 | June | 11,232,325 | 124 |
| February | 13,925,843 | 158 | July | 17,584,167 | 193 |
| March | 11,980,019 | 132 | August | 11,195,937 | 123 |
| April | 10,345,130 | 114 | September | 9,596,819 | 106 |
| May | 9,102,341 | 100 | October | 6,741,331 | 74 |
| | | | November | 9,550,535 | 105 |
| | | | December | 5,893,627 | 65 |

Raw stocks of hides and skins.¹

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

[In pieces.]

| | Cattle hides. | Calfskins. | Kipskins. | Goat and kid. | Cabretta. | Sheep and lamb. |
|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Nov. 30, 1919 | 6,918,534 | 1,844,737 | 1,188,173 | 14,580,060 | 2,684,084 | 9,398,712 |
| 1920. | | | | | | |
| Jan. 31 | 6,773,360 | 1,920,184 | 1,036,372 | 14,401,965 | 1,893,614 | 8,902,067 |
| Feb. 29 | 6,559,337 | 1,859,697 | 1,141,620 | 17,146,852 | 2,197,683 | 9,460,914 |
| Mar. 31 | 6,558,300 | 1,930,218 | 966,850 | 16,436,848 | 2,047,519 | 9,227,252 |
| Apr. 30 | 6,072,895 | 2,281,370 | 834,711 | 14,823,461 | 1,947,499 | 8,911,681 |
| May 31 | 5,849,375 | 2,724,056 | 924,042 | 14,922,480 | 2,253,785 | 9,004,621 |
| June 30 | 6,212,946 | 3,107,393 | 915,499 | 14,623,712 | 2,070,471 | 10,993,228 |
| Sept. 30 | 5,926,708 | 3,542,388 | 1,083,193 | 13,408,277 | 2,197,149 | 11,235,417 |
| Oct. 31 | 6,770,509 | 3,850,183 | 1,377,998 | 12,147,070 | 2,104,133 | 13,626,406 |
| Nov. 30 | 7,158,751 | 3,492,653 | 1,422,608 | 11,231,086 | 2,234,027 | 12,705,767 |

¹ The number of firms reporting has increased as follows:—June, 1,120; Sept., 1,307; Oct., 1,915; Nov., 2,027.

Textiles.

[Silk, Department of Commerce; cotton and idle wool machinery, Bureau of the Census; wool consumption, Bureau of Markets.]

[Cotton, monthly average crop, years 1912-1914=100; silk, monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Cotton consumption. | | Cotton spindles active during month. | Wool consumption (pounds). | Percentage of idle woolen machinery on first of month to total reported. | | | | | | Imports of raw silk. | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Bales. | Relative. | | | Looms. | | Sets of cards. | Combs. | Spinning spindles. | | Pounds. | Relative. |
| | | | | | Wider than 50-inch reed space. | Under 50-inch reed space. | | | Woolen. | Worsted. | | |
| December, 1919. | 511,711 | 114 | 34,583,160 | 55,566,253 | 13.9 | 19.1 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 3,576,585 | 175 |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 591,921 | 132 | 34,739,579 | 63,059,862 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 4,855,989 | 237 |
| February..... | 515,699 | 119 | 34,655,677 | 55,247,652 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 3,696,121 | 187 |
| March..... | 575,789 | 128 | 34,697,812 | 58,344,602 | 14.9 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 2,491,651 | 122 |
| April..... | 566,914 | 126 | 34,358,668 | 57,887,832 | 13.1 | 16.9 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 2,227,857 | 109 |
| May..... | 541,377 | 120 | 34,069,744 | 50,649,381 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 2,505,798 | 122 |
| June..... | 555,155 | 123 | 34,457,464 | 40,679,920 | 26.8 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 15.9 | 23.1 | 14.2 | 3,221,177 | 157 |
| July..... | 525,489 | 117 | 34,666,794 | 32,372,064 | 42.5 | 32.3 | 38.0 | 35.0 | 42.0 | 32.7 | 2,581,920 | 126 |
| August..... | 483,193 | 107 | 34,471,515 | 32,849,956 | 49.5 | 29.9 | 39.6 | 33.4 | 45.5 | 37.6 | 2,690,690 | 132 |
| September..... | 457,647 | 102 | 34,040,806 | 30,928,337 | 51.8 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.3 | 44.6 | 38.0 | 1,968,801 | 96 |
| October..... | 399,837 | 89 | 33,669,804 | 33,703,523 | 49.0 | 34.9 | 38.3 | 26.3 | 43.2 | 26.0 | 1,531,850 | 75 |
| November..... | 332,057 | 74 | 31,654,126 | 24,150,141 | 46.9 | 37.7 | 39.5 | 32.8 | 42.8 | 34.8 | 1,319,995 | 65 |
| December..... | 294,851 | 66 | 29,879,402 | | 51.2 | 44.8 | 50.3 | 41.4 | 51.7 | 42.7 | 972,011 | 48 |
| January, 1921..... | | | | | 57.0 | 49.2 | 58.1 | 52.9 | 59.4 | 50.8 | | |

Production of wood pulp and paper.

[Federal Trade Commission.]

[Net tons.]

| | Wood pulp. | News-print. | Book. | Paper board. | Wrap-ping. | Fine. | | Wood pulp. | News-print. | Book. | Paper board. | Wrap-ping. | Fine. |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------|--------------|------------|--------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------|--------------|------------|--------|
| December, 1919..... | 306,617 | 122,781 | 88,779 | 174,649 | 62,288 | 31,014 | | | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | June..... | 337,115 | 130,380 | 94,957 | 215,131 | 72,987 | 34,121 |
| January..... | 302,541 | 129,663 | 96,419 | 211,934 | 70,109 | 32,886 | July..... | 312,334 | 129,853 | 95,526 | 218,771 | 73,487 | 34,078 |
| February..... | 266,191 | 114,235 | 85,532 | 176,855 | 61,574 | 29,202 | August..... | 305,965 | 128,818 | 94,424 | 215,633 | 75,226 | 33,122 |
| March..... | 327,143 | 127,847 | 95,851 | 207,863 | 68,403 | 33,671 | September..... | 293,913 | 121,005 | 94,142 | 218,743 | 70,917 | 34,207 |
| April..... | 350,194 | 128,269 | 95,251 | 199,395 | 75,347 | 33,493 | October..... | 319,877 | 124,818 | 93,489 | 196,604 | 73,100 | 34,526 |
| May..... | 363,815 | 129,230 | 92,856 | 213,475 | 70,511 | 31,575 | November..... | 326,041 | 122,993 | 89,564 | 133,818 | 65,920 | 31,208 |
| | | | | | | | December..... | 302,527 | 124,857 | 76,093 | 105,227 | 54,308 | 27,233 |

Sale of revenue stamps for manufactures of tobacco in the United States (excluding Porto Rico and Philippine Islands).

[Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

| | Cigars. | | Cigarettes. | Manu-factured tobacco. | Cigars. | | Cigarettes. | Manu-factured tobacco. | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Large. | Small. | Small. | | Large. | Small. | Small. | | |
| | Number. | Number. | Number. | | Number. | Number. | Number. | | Pounds. |
| December, 1919..... | 662,046,997 | 45,491,540 | 4,578,641,450 | 29,409,443 | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | June..... | 708,112,284 | 52,735,587 | 4,088,834,583 | 34,231,058 |
| January..... | 663,634,243 | 58,837,900 | 4,528,760,833 | 33,608,313 | July..... | 678,751,956 | 51,766,100 | 3,053,336,563 | 30,988,646 |
| February..... | 593,832,200 | 43,358,500 | 3,536,117,847 | 31,531,460 | August..... | 672,020,289 | 48,171,240 | 3,569,397,443 | 32,138,941 |
| March..... | 753,239,958 | 55,052,100 | 4,373,778,917 | 38,422,481 | September..... | 678,640,116 | 50,175,530 | 3,557,482,503 | 32,094,569 |
| April..... | 663,577,579 | 56,548,853 | 3,756,989,397 | 34,327,970 | October..... | 704,799,089 | 60,882,760 | 3,840,334,806 | 27,123,774 |
| May..... | 676,227,828 | 59,943,280 | 3,953,345,380 | 34,875,839 | November..... | 668,060,015 | 57,026,500 | 3,529,200,006 | 18,513,654 |
| | | | | | December..... | 506,126,135 | 47,380,000 | 2,816,818,050 | 15,452,701 |

Output of locomotives and cars.

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

| | Locomotives. | | Output of cars. | | | | Locomotives. | | Output of cars. | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | Domes- tic shipped. | Foreign com- pleted. | Domes- tic. | Foreign. | Total. | | Domes- tic shipped. | Foreign com- pleted. | Domes- tic. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. | Number. |
| December, 1919..... | 103 | 42 | 4,506 | 2,428 | 6,934 | 1920. | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | June..... | 99 | 72 | 2,780 | 731 | 3,511 |
| January..... | 48 | 22 | 4,650 | 1,914 | 6,564 | July..... | 122 | 54 | 2,731 | 434 | 3,165 |
| February..... | 43 | 85 | 3,960 | 1,066 | 5,026 | August..... | 114 | 125 | 3,409 | 1,210 | 4,619 |
| March..... | 45 | 59 | 3,053 | 2,040 | 5,093 | September..... | 126 | 69 | 3,955 | 1,203 | 5,058 |
| April..... | 36 | 96 | 2,313 | 1,934 | 4,247 | October..... | 198 | 106 | 6,309 | 684 | 6,993 |
| May..... | 83 | 112 | 2,792 | 1,402 | 4,194 | November..... | 204 | 73 | 6,243 | 985 | 7,228 |
| | | | | | | December..... | 198 | 93 | 7,551 | 1,420 | 8,971 |

Vessels built in United States, including those for foreign nations, and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation.

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Relative. | | Number. | Gross tonnage. | Relative. |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| December, 1919..... | 149 | 294,064 | 1,217 | 1920. | | | |
| 1920. | | | | June..... | 198 | 267,076 | 1,105 |
| January..... | 115 | 253,680 | 1,050 | July..... | 173 | 217,239 | 899 |
| February..... | 140 | 267,231 | 1,144 | August..... | 178 | 259,210 | 1,073 |
| March..... | 170 | 279,709 | 1,157 | September..... | 135 | 261,962 | 1,084 |
| April..... | 164 | 251,442 | 1,040 | October..... | 120 | 227,162 | 940 |
| May..... | 184 | 185,145 | 776 | November..... | 119 | 213,966 | 885 |
| | | | | December..... | 87 | 176,903 | 732 |

Tonnage of vessels cleared in the foreign trade.

[Department of Commerce.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

| | Net tonnage. | | | Rela- tive. | Per- cent- age Ameri- can to total. | Rela- tive. | Net tonnage. | | | Rela- tive. | Per- cent- age Ameri- can to total. | Rela- tive. | |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|----------------|-----|
| | American. | Foreign. | Total. | | | | American. | Foreign. | Total. | | | | |
| December, 1919..... | 2,043,675 | 1,733,923 | 3,777,598 | 97 | 54.1 | 214 | 1920. | | | | | | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | June..... | 3,199,274 | 3,141,913 | 6,341,187 | 163 | 50.5 | 200 |
| January..... | 1,933,385 | 1,949,798 | 3,883,183 | 100 | 49.8 | 197 | July..... | 3,302,538 | 3,616,052 | 6,918,590 | 178 | 47.7 | 189 |
| February..... | 1,702,407 | 1,628,212 | 3,330,619 | 89 | 51.1 | 202 | August..... | 3,616,267 | 3,929,602 | 7,545,869 | 194 | 47.9 | 190 |
| March..... | 2,040,031 | 2,040,538 | 4,080,569 | 105 | 50.0 | 198 | September..... | 3,421,531 | 3,513,599 | 6,935,130 | 178 | 49.3 | 195 |
| April..... | 2,504,038 | 1,960,634 | 4,464,672 | 115 | 56.1 | 222 | October..... | 3,500,312 | 3,756,512 | 7,256,824 | 187 | 48.2 | 191 |
| May..... | 2,729,790 | 2,436,247 | 5,166,037 | 133 | 52.8 | 209 | November..... | 3,302,367 | 2,868,294 | 6,170,661 | 159 | 53.5 | 212 |
| | | | | | | | December..... | 2,785,615 | 2,949,416 | 5,735,031 | 147 | 48.6 | 192 |

Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.

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

| November, 1919..... | 32,750,629,000 | 1920. | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1920. | | June..... | 38,157,869,000 |
| January..... | 34,764,807,000 | July..... | 40,450,094,000 |
| February..... | 32,695,352,000 | August..... | 42,706,838,000 |
| March..... | 37,991,269,000 | September..... | 40,999,843,000 |
| April..... | 28,530,657,000 | October..... | 42,562,687,000 |
| May..... | 37,902,007,000 | November..... | 37,458,630,000 |

Commerce of canals at Sault Ste. Marie.
 [Monthly average, May-November, 1911-1913=100.]
 EASTBOUND.

| | Grain other than wheat. | | Wheat. | | Flour. | | Iron ore. | | Total. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Bushels. | Relative. | Bushels. | Relative. | Barrels. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 4,183,727 | | 7,807,045 | | 430,090 | | 40,880 | | 409,576 | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 6,008,000 | | 4,274,611 | | | | 162,630 | | 454,726 | |
| May..... | 11,904,942 | 134 | 13,497,995 | 70 | 658,910 | 57 | 6,683,820 | 113 | 7,483,836 | 107 |
| June..... | 3,076,986 | 35 | 5,976,125 | 31 | 1,082,521 | 93 | 8,707,350 | 147 | 9,153,884 | 131 |
| July..... | 3,133,419 | 35 | 7,838,470 | 41 | 1,171,250 | 101 | 9,235,086 | 156 | 9,749,701 | 139 |
| August..... | 2,315,909 | 26 | 7,512,510 | 39 | 1,038,221 | 89 | 8,784,821 | 148 | 9,278,071 | 132 |
| September..... | 3,102,770 | 35 | 11,624,488 | 60 | 621,010 | 53 | 8,721,412 | 147 | 9,290,129 | 133 |
| October..... | 7,198,311 | 81 | 28,470,696 | 148 | 1,142,991 | 98 | 8,656,823 | 146 | 9,876,641 | 141 |
| November..... | 9,921,968 | 111 | 37,236,311 | 193 | 1,317,800 | 114 | 5,553,173 | 94 | 7,065,488 | 101 |
| December..... | 4,967,830 | | 27,025,281 | | 444,830 | | 137,564 | | 1,111,527 | |

WESTBOUND.

| | Hard coal. | | Soft coal. | | Total. | | Total freight. | |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Short tons. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. | Short tons. | Relative. |
| December, 1919..... | 69,143 | | | | 89,616 | | 499,192 | |
| 1920. | | | | | | | | |
| April..... | 10,000 | | 50,831 | | 82,483 | | 537,209 | |
| May..... | 202,000 | 65 | 531,375 | 28 | 937,374 | 38 | 8,421,210 | 89 |
| June..... | 271,020 | 87 | 966,382 | 50 | 1,493,935 | 60 | 10,647,819 | 112 |
| July..... | 300,150 | 97 | 1,294,162 | 67 | 1,827,978 | 73 | 11,577,679 | 122 |
| August..... | 341,690 | 110 | 2,533,614 | 132 | 3,147,219 | 127 | 12,425,290 | 131 |
| September..... | 177,123 | 57 | 2,040,774 | 106 | 2,458,002 | 99 | 11,748,131 | 124 |
| October..... | 376,388 | 121 | 2,493,907 | 130 | 3,123,658 | 126 | 13,000,299 | 137 |
| November..... | 329,845 | 106 | 1,869,723 | 97 | 2,354,092 | 95 | 9,419,580 | 99 |
| December..... | 51,050 | | 316,225 | | 393,752 | | 1,505,279 | |

BANK DEBITS DURING JANUARY.

Aggregate debits to individual account, as reported for banks in 157 important clearing house centers for the four weeks ending January 26, show a general downward tendency, the total for the week ending January 5 being 10,810 millions, and the total for the week ending January 26 being 8,163 millions. The week ending January 19, however, saw a larger volume of bank debits than either the preceding or the following week, this being apparently due in part to the considerable volume of Treasury transactions in the redemption and issuance of certificates of indebtedness during the week. Aggregate debits reported for clearing-house banks in New York City show a movement parallel to that for debits from all reporting centers.

A comparison with figures for the corresponding weeks of 1920 shows that the more recent figures are substantially lower for every week, except the week which ended on January 5, 1921, and on January 7, 1920. For that week the more recent figures are larger,

probably because that week included the heavy transactions of December 31, whereas the corresponding business week of the earlier year began on January 2. A downward tendency, with a temporary rise for the third week, is noted in the debits in 1920, as well as in those for the present year.

It should be mentioned that in the table giving detailed figures for each center, two lines are shown for Boston and for Louisville. This is for the reason that a considerable number of banks which did not submit reports in 1920 in these cities have been furnishing reports this year. The larger figures for these centers include reports from all reporting banks, while the smaller figures include only those banks for which reports were received both in 1920 and in 1921. In compiling the summary, the smaller amounts, comparable for both years, were used, while in the detailed table the most complete returns received for the current weeks are also shown.

Debits to individual accounts at clearing-house banks.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal Reserve district. | Number of centers included. | 1921 Week ending— | | | | 1920 Week ending— | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | | Jan. 5. | Jan. 12. | Jan. 19. | Jan. 26. | Jan. 7. | Jan. 14. | Jan. 21. | Jan. 28. |
| Boston..... | 13 | 525,091 | 406,754 | 443,020 | 363,566 | 535,474 | 523,278 | 532,245 | 465,363 |
| New York..... | 7 | 5,894,590 | 4,525,613 | 5,025,651 | 4,398,022 | 5,713,971 | 5,498,821 | 5,563,520 | 4,754,514 |
| Philadelphia..... | 12 | 482,101 | 402,231 | 399,501 | 376,915 | 460,951 | 440,109 | 457,177 | 415,840 |
| Cleveland..... | 14 | 792,635 | 596,067 | 581,836 | 539,268 | 642,055 | 577,974 | 579,466 | 549,772 |
| Richmond..... | 7 | 210,613 | 173,391 | 165,670 | 157,112 | 223,192 | 196,035 | 209,187 | 183,509 |
| Atlanta..... | 15 | 252,272 | 214,318 | 192,064 | 203,507 | 314,270 | 301,669 | 278,216 | 264,926 |
| Chicago..... | 23 | 1,152,805 | 1,023,666 | 1,054,411 | 951,056 | 1,157,325 | 1,175,035 | 1,261,432 | 1,035,864 |
| St. Louis..... | 5 | 257,755 | 206,859 | 205,238 | 187,830 | 298,640 | 272,625 | 278,247 | 243,349 |
| Minneapolis..... | 12 | 170,229 | 150,598 | 148,774 | 126,062 | 173,558 | 189,522 | 177,414 | 158,702 |
| Kansas City..... | 16 | 313,026 | 285,057 | 277,075 | 248,762 | 320,735 | 343,874 | 358,331 | 307,627 |
| Dallas..... | 13 | 178,068 | 166,018 | 157,752 | 149,833 | 186,800 | 175,463 | 182,352 | 155,627 |
| San Francisco..... | 20 | 580,803 | 543,849 | 527,152 | 461,506 | 543,841 | 550,514 | 574,738 | 493,800 |
| Total..... | 157 | 10,809,988 | 8,694,421 | 9,178,144 | 8,163,469 | 10,570,812 | 10,244,979 | 10,452,325 | 9,028,893 |

NOTE.—Figures for the following centers, while shown in the body of the statement, are not included in the summary, complete data for these centers not being available for each week under review: Manchester, Reading, Greenville, Huntington, Washington, Wilmington (N. C.), Moline, Quincy, and Springfield (Mo.).

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING DECEMBER, 1920.

Discount and open-market operations of the Federal Reserve Banks during December and November, 1920 and 1919, are shown in summary form for the entire system in the table below. Detailed figures for each Federal Reserve Bank for the most recent month are given on pages 232, 233, and 234.

Summary of discount and open-market operations of Federal Reserve Banks in December and November, 1920 and 1919.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | 1920 | | 1919 | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | December. | November. | December. | November. |
| Total discounts and open-market purchases..... | 10,657,980 | 8,714,055 | 8,449,946 | 7,812,081 |
| Discounts, total..... | 9,461,658 | 7,882,933 | 7,290,873 | 7,414,498 |
| Secured by Government war obligations..... | 5,029,595 | 4,349,752 | 6,202,198 | 6,761,542 |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured, total..... | 4,432,063 | 3,533,181 | 1,088,675 | 652,956 |
| Commercial, n. e. s., agricultural and live stock paper..... | 4,406,180 | 3,504,703 | 1,002,962 | 628,979 |
| Trade acceptances..... | 16,240 | 15,200 | 23,467 | 21,924 |
| Bankers' acceptances..... | 9,643 | 13,278 | 62,246 | 2,053 |
| Average maturity (in days)..... | 11.55 | 12.17 | 11.52 | 11.36 |
| Average rate (365-day basis), per cent..... | 6.48 | 6.45 | 4.67 | 4.53 |
| Open-market operations: | | | | |
| Bills purchased, total..... | 252,069 | 231,840 | 400,708 | 340,696 |
| Bankers' acceptances, total..... | 239,454 | 221,670 | 392,934 | 335,545 |
| In the domestic trade..... | 63,007 | 52,619 | 86,379 | 82,350 |
| In the foreign trade..... | 176,447 | 169,051 | 306,555 | 252,695 |
| Trade acceptances, total..... | 1,376 | 1,008 | 5,081 | 3,687 |
| In the domestic trade..... | 255 | 250 | 2,007 | 790 |
| In the foreign trade..... | 1,121 | 758 | 3,074 | 2,897 |
| Dollar exchange..... | 11,240 | 9,162 | 2,693 | 1,464 |
| Average maturity (in days)..... | 38.43 | 35.11 | 57.11 | 55.55 |
| Average rate (365-day basis), per cent..... | 6.08 | 6.05 | 4.84 | 4.47 |
| United States securities purchased: | | | | |
| Bonds..... | | | 4 | |
| Certificates of indebtedness..... | 944,253 | 599,282 | 758,361 | 56,887 |

Discount operations in December aggregated 9,462 millions, marking an increase of 1,779 millions, or 16.6 per cent, over the total for November and of 2,171 millions, or 22.9 per cent, over the December, 1919, aggregate. While, for the system as a whole, discount operations were larger in December than in November, four of the Federal Reserve Banks, those of Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, report smaller figures for the most recent month. It is in these four banks that systems of graduated rates had been in operation, although the Atlanta bank abandoned the plan on November 1. The fact that the volume of discounts in these southern and middle western banks has declined somewhat is indicative of a relaxation of the heavy credit demand which was manifest in these districts earlier in the year.

Increased volume is shown both for discounts of paper secured by Government war obligations and of paper not so secured, the former increasing from 4,350 to 5,030 millions, and the latter from 3,533 to 4,432 millions. Discounts of trade acceptances increased from 15 to 16 millions, while those of bankers' acceptances declined from 13 to 10 millions. All other discounts, composed of commercial paper not otherwise specified and of agricultural and live stock paper, show by far the largest increase, aggregating 4,406 millions, compared with 3,505 millions in November, 1920, and 1,003 millions in December of the year before.

Average maturity of paper discounted in December was 11.55 days, compared with 12.17 days the month before and 11.52 days in December, 1919, while the average rate of discount shows a further slight increase from 6.45 per cent in November to 6.48 per cent in December, as compared with 4.67 per cent in December, 1919.

Total bills purchased in December were 20 millions more than in November, but 149 millions less than in December of the year before. The somewhat larger amount of bills purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks during the most recent month was due to a temporary falling off of the demand for this class of bills by the investing public. Of the total of 252 millions of bills purchased in December, 239 millions were bankers' acceptances, 1 million was trade acceptances, and 11 millions were dollar exchange. Of the bankers' acceptances purchased, about 63 millions were bills drawn in the domestic trade and 176 millions were bills drawn in the foreign trade, while of the trade acceptances, about four-fifths were bills in the foreign trade. The average maturity of purchased bills was 38.43 days, marking an increase from the 35.11 days shown for the month before and a decided reduction from the 57.11 days shown for December, 1919. The average rate charged on purchased bills was 6.08 per cent in December, compared with 6.05 per cent for the two preceding months and 4.84 per cent for December of the year before.

During the month under review, 37 banks were added to the membership of the system, the total number of member banks increasing from 9,591 at the end of November to 9,628 at the end of December, while the number of banks accommodated through the discount of paper increased from 5,275 in November to 5,551 in December, and constituted 57.7 per cent of the total membership, as against 55

per cent the month before. The number of member banks in each district at the end of November and of December and the number and percentage accommodated during each of the two months are shown in the following statement:

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Member banks in district. | | Member banks accommodated. | | Percentage accommodated. | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Dec. 31. | Nov. 30. | December. | November. | December. | November. |
| | Boston..... | 436 | 434 | 256 | 219 | 58.7 | 50.5 |
| New York..... | 783 | 781 | 345 | 316 | 44.1 | 40.5 |
| Philadelphia..... | 698 | 700 | 341 | 325 | 48.9 | 46.4 |
| Cleveland..... | 869 | 871 | 272 | 239 | 31.3 | 27.4 |
| Richmond..... | 610 | 612 | 373 | 343 | 61.1 | 56.0 |
| Atlanta..... | 461 | 453 | 310 | 335 | 67.2 | 74.0 |
| Chicago..... | 1,422 | 1,409 | 959 | 1,026 | 67.4 | 72.8 |
| St. Louis..... | 572 | 571 | 318 | 299 | 55.6 | 52.5 |
| Minneapolis..... | 1,009 | 999 | 664 | 587 | 65.8 | 58.8 |
| Kansas City..... | 1,087 | 1,086 | 671 | 658 | 61.7 | 60.6 |
| Dallas..... | 849 | 846 | 600 | 524 | 70.7 | 61.9 |
| San Francisco..... | 832 | 829 | 442 | 404 | 53.1 | 48.7 |
| Total..... | 9,628 | 9,591 | 5,551 | 5,275 | 57.7 | 55.0 |

Federal Reserve Bank holdings of discounted and purchased paper, by classes, at the end of November and December, 1920 and 1919, are shown in detail on page 236 and are summarized for the system as a whole in the table opposite.

Among the principal changes between the end of November and the end of December in holdings of discounted paper, the following are to be noted: A further decrease of 51 millions in paper secured by Government war obligations and an increase of 35 millions in other discounts held. Of the different classes of the latter, all except live-stock paper show larger totals for the most recent month, the increase for commercial paper not otherwise specified being 25 millions, and that for agricultural paper 7 millions. Holdings of discounted trade acceptances increased by about one-half million and those of discounted bankers' acceptances by about 4 millions, while live-stock paper held decreased by nearly 2 millions.

Total discount and open-market operations of each Federal Reserve Bank during December, 1920.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Bills discounted for member banks. | Bills bought in open market. | United States securities purchased. | | Total. | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | Bonds and Victory notes. | Certificates of indebtedness. | December, 1920. | December, 1919. |
| Boston..... | \$549,407,990 | \$23,833,751 | ..... | \$34,257,000 | \$657,498,741 | \$570,574,325 |
| New York..... | 6,207,902,171 | 141,871,727 | ..... | 431,851,000 | 6,331,624,898 | 4,647,397,094 |
| Philadelphia..... | 387,334,265 | 9,657,255 | ..... | 15,171,000 | 412,162,523 | 852,038,303 |
| Cleveland..... | 413,744,162 | 16,362,390 | ..... | 211,700,000 | 641,806,552 | 421,376,250 |
| Richmond..... | 291,232,384 | 3,797,431 | ..... | 500 | 295,030,365 | 382,096,080 |
| Atlanta..... | 232,855,955 | 2,379,700 | ..... | 1,007,000 | 236,542,655 | 157,168,599 |
| Chicago..... | 556,713,429 | 24,798,951 | ..... | 118,387,500 | 699,902,880 | 639,572,241 |
| St. Louis..... | 168,300,050 | 2,316,232 | ..... | 7,300,000 | 177,916,302 | 188,622,117 |
| Minneapolis..... | 96,299,946 | 670,159 | ..... | 4,049,000 | 101,019,105 | 102,839,787 |
| Kansas City..... | 139,185,857 | 1,973,450 | \$50 | 1,730,500 | 142,889,857 | 162,899,832 |
| Dallas..... | 110,809,696 | 71,673 | ..... | 3,000,000 | 113,881,369 | 64,117,451 |
| San Francisco..... | 307,866,771 | 24,038,762 | ..... | 15,799,500 | 347,705,033 | 261,244,151 |
| Total, December, 1920..... | 9,461,657,679 | 252,069,551 | 50 | 944,253,000 | 10,657,980,280 | ..... |
| Total, December, 1919..... | 7,290,872,591 | 400,708,093 | 4,200 | 758,361,346 | ..... | 8,449,946,230 |
| Total 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1920..... | 85,320,871,448 | 3,216,615,752 | 288,659 | 7,982,978,000 | 96,520,597,850 | ..... |
| Total 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1919..... | 79,173,969,730 | 2,525,177,002 | 1,756,575 | 4,736,162,846 | ..... | 186,737,067,153 |

¹ Includes \$1,000 in municipal warrants.

Summary of discounted and purchased paper held by the Federal Reserve Banks at the end of December and of November, 1920 and 1919.¹

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | 1920, end of— | | 1919, end of— | |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | December. | November. | December. | November. |
| Discounted paper, total..... | 2,719,134 | 2,735,400 | 2,194,878 | 2,214,139 |
| Secured by Government war obligations..... | 1,141,036 | 1,192,425 | 1,510,354 | 1,736,145 |
| Otherwise secured and unsecured, total..... | 1,578,098 | 1,542,975 | 684,524 | 477,994 |
| Commercial paper, n. e. s..... | 1,292,513 | 1,267,625 | 584,290 | 395,701 |
| Agricultural paper..... | 143,145 | 136,315 | 24,825 | 27,023 |
| Live-stock paper..... | 103,795 | 105,246 | 26,243 | 25,527 |
| Trade acceptances..... | 21,427 | 20,961 | 33,697 | 27,694 |
| Bankers' acceptances..... | 17,218 | 12,828 | 15,479 | 2,049 |
| Purchase paper, total..... | 260,406 | 240,622 | 574,103 | 501,910 |
| Bankers' acceptances, total..... | 258,878 | 238,516 | 566,369 | 495,330 |
| Member banks..... | 169,387 | 153,302 | 405,339 | 347,852 |
| Nonmember trust companies..... | 1,626 | 1,167 | 5,121 | 6,446 |
| Nonmember State banks..... | 36,748 | 32,335 | 60,213 | 48,798 |
| Private banks..... | 24,905 | 26,010 | 55,537 | 55,876 |
| Branches and agencies of foreign banks..... | 26,212 | 25,702 | 40,159 | 36,358 |
| Trade acceptances, total..... | 1,523 | 2,106 | 7,734 | 6,580 |
| Domestic..... | 505 | 515 | 2,540 | 1,646 |
| Foreign..... | 1,028 | 1,591 | 5,194 | 4,934 |

¹ For discounted paper the figures are for the last Friday of each month; for purchased paper for the last day of each month.

Holdings of bills purchased in the open market totaled 260 millions at the end of December, compared with 241 millions at the end of November, 1920, and 574 millions at the end of December, 1919. Bankers' acceptances on hand aggregated 259 millions, compared with 239 millions the month before. Of the most recent total 65.4 per cent were acceptances of member banks, 14.8 per cent of nonmember State banks and trust companies, 9.7 per cent of private banks, 10.1 per cent of foreign bank branches and agencies. Of the total of 1.5 millions of trade acceptances held at the end of December, comparable with 2.1 millions held the month before, about two-thirds were acceptances in the foreign trade and one-third acceptances in the domestic trade.

Average daily amount of earning assets held by each Federal Reserve Bank during December, 1920, earnings from each class of earning assets, and annual rates of earnings on basis of December, 1920, returns.

| | Average daily holdings of— | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Discounted bills. | Purchased bills. | United States securities. | Total. |
| Boston..... | \$171,516,099 | \$19,976,749 | \$33,545,871 | \$225,038,719 |
| New York..... | 917,872,412 | 94,123,809 | 83,207,703 | 1,095,203,924 |
| Philadelphia..... | 166,911,387 | 13,486,948 | 33,022,300 | 213,420,635 |
| Cleveland..... | 195,513,189 | 27,068,325 | 35,420,070 | 258,001,584 |
| Richmond..... | 113,387,330 | 5,407,725 | 13,494,962 | 132,290,017 |
| Atlanta..... | 136,636,219 | 2,913,945 | 16,399,411 | 155,949,575 |
| Chicago..... | 466,071,756 | 24,842,589 | 49,139,310 | 540,053,655 |
| St. Louis..... | 116,889,310 | 1,429,733 | 17,707,739 | 136,026,782 |
| Minneapolis..... | 82,807,000 | 1,363,000 | 8,727,000 | 92,897,000 |
| Kansas City..... | 114,112,450 | 1,885,356 | 21,727,697 | 137,725,533 |
| Dallas..... | 73,472,449 | 223,442 | 12,376,024 | 86,071,915 |
| San Francisco..... | 175,170,859 | 51,279,759 | 14,372,305 | 240,822,923 |
| Total, December, 1920..... | 2,730,360,460 | 244,001,410 | 339,140,392 | 3,313,502,262 |
| Total, November, 1920..... | 2,776,457,064 | 278,521,360 | 320,417,341 | 3,375,395,765 |
| Total, December, 1919..... | 2,157,021,323 | 549,959,117 | 327,244,041 | 3,034,224,481 |

| | Earnings from— | | | | Annual rates of earnings on— | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Discounted bills. | Purchased bills. | United States securities. | Total. | Discounted bills. | Purchased bills. | United States securities. | Total. |
| | | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Boston..... | \$954,476 | \$103,025 | \$83,085 | \$1,140,586 | 6.57 | 6.09 | 2.92 | 5.98 |
| New York..... | 5,065,635 | 475,154 | 183,614 | 5,694,403 | 6.48 | 5.96 | 2.61 | 6.14 |
| Philadelphia..... | 817,640 | 69,329 | 61,405 | 948,374 | 5.78 | 6.06 | 2.19 | 5.24 |
| Cleveland..... | 1,062,955 | 138,533 | 84,859 | 1,286,347 | 6.40 | 6.02 | 2.82 | 5.87 |
| Richmond..... | 566,901 | 28,076 | 22,983 | 617,960 | 5.90 | 6.13 | 2.01 | 5.52 |
| Atlanta..... | 706,639 | 16,911 | 27,970 | 751,520 | 6.11 | 6.85 | 2.01 | 5.69 |
| Chicago..... | 2,710,944 | 128,509 | 98,715 | 2,938,168 | 6.87 | 6.11 | 2.87 | 6.42 |
| St. Louis..... | 640,591 | 7,835 | 33,167 | 681,593 | 6.47 | 6.47 | 2.21 | 5.92 |
| Minneapolis..... | 469,129 | 7,044 | 14,879 | 491,052 | 6.67 | 6.09 | 2.01 | 6.22 |
| Kansas City..... | 620,147 | 11,749 | 39,044 | 670,940 | 6.41 | 7.04 | 2.12 | 5.75 |
| Dallas..... | 369,672 | 1,154 | 22,156 | 392,982 | 5.92 | 6.10 | 2.10 | 5.39 |
| San Francisco..... | 889,323 | 262,954 | 26,611 | 1,178,888 | 5.99 | 6.05 | 2.19 | 5.78 |
| Total, December, 1920..... | 14,844,052 | 1,250,273 | 698,488 | 16,792,813 | 6.42 | 6.05 | 2.43 | 5.98 |
| Total, November, 1920..... | 14,560,645 | 1,377,088 | 569,892 | 16,507,625 | 6.40 | 6.03 | 2.17 | 5.97 |
| Total, December, 1919..... | 8,332,733 | 2,121,005 | 608,492 | 11,062,230 | 4.55 | 4.54 | 2.19 | 4.29 |

Bills discounted during December, 1920, distributed by classes; also average rates and maturities of bills discounted by each Federal Reserve Bank.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Customers' paper secured by Government war obligations. | Member banks' collateral notes. | | Trade acceptances. | Bankers' acceptances. | Commercial n. e. s., agricultural, and live-stock paper. | Total. | Average maturity. | Average rate. |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | Secured by Government war obligations. | Otherwise secured. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Days. | Per cent. |
| Boston..... | \$16,065,152 | \$411,074,400 | ..... | \$194,766 | \$77,220 | \$121,996,452 | \$549,407,990 | 13.12 | 6.60 |
| New York..... | 48,041,285 | 2,744,908,899 | ..... | 1,746,606 | 5,808,623 | 3,407,396,978 | 6,207,902,171 | 5.79 | 6.51 |
| Philadelphia..... | 18,349,302 | 249,937,452 | \$50,000 | 546,764 | 125,000 | 118,325,750 | 387,334,268 | 13.66 | 5.67 |
| Cleveland..... | 12,267,935 | 335,900,565 | 534,500 | 1,917,302 | 1,685,953 | 61,437,907 | 413,744,162 | 11.18 | 5.87 |
| Richmond..... | 2,445,064 | 239,567,072 | 1,104,627 | 1,336,682 | ..... | 46,778,939 | 291,232,384 | 14.74 | 5.99 |
| Atlanta..... | 8,676,451 | 125,625,495 | 992,500 | 1,409,571 | 136,265 | 96,015,673 | 232,855,955 | 25.73 | 6.46 |
| Chicago..... | 18,471,457 | 280,132,665 | 7,639,488 | 3,624,566 | 1,085,303 | 245,764,950 | 556,718,429 | 39.24 | 6.75 |
| St. Louis..... | 5,602,909 | 93,575,866 | 450,700 | 1,301,804 | 460,242 | 66,908,529 | 168,300,050 | 26.88 | 7.08 |
| Minneapolis..... | 1,332,837 | 40,848,526 | 18,772,433 | 220,401 | ..... | 35,125,749 | 96,299,946 | 33.33 | 6.77 |
| Kansas City..... | 4,034,492 | 82,496,928 | 958,000 | 1,295,200 | 11,792 | 50,389,445 | 139,185,857 | 39.39 | 7.15 |
| Dallas..... | 1,775,352 | 75,595,272 | 3,094,000 | 552,529 | ..... | 29,792,543 | 110,869,696 | 33.22 | 5.96 |
| San Francisco..... | 6,274,640 | 206,594,839 | 5,042,473 | 2,093,768 | 252,623 | 87,608,428 | 307,866,771 | 23.47 | 5.98 |
| Total, December, 1920..... | 143,336,856 | 4,886,257,779 | 38,638,721 | 16,239,959 | 9,643,021 | 4,367,541,343 | 9,461,657,679 | 11.55 | 6.48 |
| Total, December, 1919..... | 156,924,335 | 6,045,273,038 | 20,595,436 | 23,467,322 | 62,245,690 | 982,366,770 | 7,290,872,591 | 11.52 | 4.67 |

1 Includes \$64,005 in the foreign trade.
 2 Includes \$200,000 in dollar exchange.
 3 Includes \$111,740 in the foreign trade.

Bankers' and trade acceptances in the foreign and domestic trade and dollar exchange bills purchased during December, 1920; also average rates and maturities of total bills purchased by each Federal Reserve Bank.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Bankers' acceptances. | | | Trade acceptances. | | | Dollar exchange bills. | Total bills purchased. | Average maturity. | Average rate (365-day basis). |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Total. | | | | |
| Boston..... | \$8,034,836 | \$15,767,915 | \$23,802,751 | | | | \$31,000 | \$23,833,751 | 27.64 | 6.09 |
| New York..... | 31,805,843 | 100,188,209 | 131,994,052 | \$255,000 | \$983,330 | \$1,243,380 | 8,634,295 | 141,871,727 | 30.65 | 5.99 |
| Philadelphia..... | 1,713,924 | 7,143,331 | 8,857,255 | | | | 800,000 | 9,657,255 | 59.55 | 6.04 |
| Cleveland..... | 3,635,709 | 12,442,925 | 16,078,634 | | 63,756 | 63,756 | 220,000 | 16,362,390 | 48.50 | 6.03 |
| Richmond..... | 301,900 | 3,495,581 | 3,797,481 | | | | | 3,797,481 | 47.46 | 6.08 |
| Atlanta..... | 1,634,922 | 1,044,778 | 2,679,700 | | | | | 2,679,700 | 59.94 | 7.10 |
| Chicago..... | 7,872,334 | 16,258,617 | 24,130,951 | | | | 696,000 | 24,796,951 | 57.46 | 6.17 |
| St. Louis..... | 2,066,252 | | 2,066,252 | | | | 250,000 | 2,316,252 | 27.63 | 6.26 |
| Minneapolis..... | 205,033 | 465,126 | 670,159 | | | | | 670,159 | 67.84 | 6.12 |
| Kansas City..... | 219,200 | 1,754,250 | 1,973,450 | | | | | 1,973,450 | 53.88 | 7.10 |
| Dallas..... | | 71,673 | 71,673 | | | | | 71,673 | 64.71 | 6.08 |
| San Francisco..... | 5,516,793 | 17,814,663 | 23,331,456 | | 68,832 | 68,832 | 638,474 | 24,038,762 | 55.04 | 6.06 |
| Total, December, 1920. | 63,006,746 | 176,447,068 | 239,453,814 | 255,000 | 1,120,968 | 1,375,968 | 11,239,769 | 252,069,551 | 38.43 | 6.08 |
| Total, December, 1919. | 86,378,589 | 306,555,328 | 392,933,917 | 2,007,085 | 3,073,839 | 5,080,924 | 2,693,252 | 400,708,093 | 57.11 | 4.84 |

Amount of bills discounted and acceptances bought by each Federal Reserve Bank during three months ending December 31, 1920, with totals for 1919, distributed by maturities.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | 15-day maturities. | | | 30-day maturities. | | | 60-day maturities. | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Total. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Total. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Total. |
| Boston..... | \$1,123,511,447 | \$42,435,193 | \$1,165,946,640 | \$31,897,802 | \$15,386,218 | \$47,284,020 | \$109,791,735 | \$16,667,920 | \$126,459,655 |
| New York..... | 15,710,625,756 | 251,985,098 | 15,962,610,854 | 150,770,930 | 67,748,879 | 218,519,809 | 113,250,171 | 73,063,384 | 186,313,555 |
| Philadelphia..... | 1,028,423,549 | 1,110,468 | 1,029,534,017 | 19,290,218 | 1,647,484 | 20,937,702 | 20,447,133 | 4,267,389 | 24,714,522 |
| Cleveland..... | 708,675,734 | 6,489,080 | 715,164,814 | 16,815,381 | 7,476,369 | 24,291,750 | 30,540,780 | 27,380,886 | 57,921,666 |
| Richmond..... | 651,456,583 | 710,699 | 652,167,282 | 25,053,026 | 5,036,978 | 30,090,004 | 48,163,106 | 2,569,833 | 50,732,939 |
| Atlanta..... | 549,815,758 | 193,010 | 550,008,768 | 21,038,141 | 2,894,655 | 23,932,796 | 41,852,756 | 1,587,591 | 43,440,348 |
| Chicago..... | 856,458,940 | 19,956,122 | 876,415,062 | 87,863,982 | 7,813,596 | 95,677,578 | 182,064,689 | 23,135,557 | 205,200,246 |
| St. Louis..... | 377,041,434 | 3,102,149 | 380,143,583 | 27,553,468 | 23,906 | 27,577,374 | 73,372,474 | 584,022 | 73,956,496 |
| Minneapolis..... | 138,992,296 | | 138,992,296 | 15,919,739 | 72,500 | 15,992,239 | 40,993,771 | 230,000 | 41,223,771 |
| Kansas City..... | 275,264,980 | 155,625 | 275,420,605 | 19,281,664 | 553,095 | 19,834,759 | 44,480,588 | 3,385,834 | 47,866,422 |
| Dallas..... | 257,218,549 | 75,000 | 257,293,549 | 10,222,048 | 760,000 | 10,982,048 | 27,764,070 | 776,684 | 28,540,754 |
| San Francisco..... | 577,231,654 | 4,252,020 | 581,483,674 | 24,250,163 | 15,500,822 | 39,750,985 | 50,421,311 | 38,870,201 | 89,291,512 |
| Total 3 months ending— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31, 1920..... | 22,254,716,680 | 330,464,464 | 22,585,181,144 | 449,956,562 | 124,914,502 | 574,871,064 | 783,142,584 | 192,519,301 | 975,661,885 |
| Dec. 31, 1919..... | 21,366,630,682 | 220,512,353 | 21,587,143,035 | 213,078,261 | 135,289,985 | 348,368,246 | 410,612,596 | 253,418,700 | 664,031,290 |

| Federal Reserve Bank. | 90-day maturities. | | | Over 90-day maturities. | | | Total. | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Total. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Total. | Discounts. | Acceptances. | Total. |
| Boston..... | \$77,728,194 | \$5,613,055 | \$83,341,249 | \$500 | | \$500 | \$1,342,929,678 | \$80,102,386 | \$1,423,032,064 |
| New York..... | 235,911,783 | 37,357,355 | 273,269,138 | 5,840 | | 5,840 | 16,210,564,480 | 430,154,716 | 16,640,719,196 |
| Philadelphia..... | 48,726,915 | 14,139,762 | 62,866,677 | 30,841 | | 30,841 | 1,116,918,656 | 21,165,103 | 1,138,083,759 |
| Cleveland..... | 60,152,528 | 12,687,110 | 72,839,638 | 449,002 | | 449,002 | 816,633,425 | 54,033,445 | 870,666,870 |
| Richmond..... | 47,729,435 | 2,612,647 | 50,342,082 | 959,722 | | 959,722 | 773,361,872 | 10,930,157 | 784,292,029 |
| Atlanta..... | 81,178,652 | 2,674,941 | 83,853,593 | 5,150,939 | | 5,150,939 | 699,036,246 | 7,350,197 | 706,386,443 |
| Chicago..... | 407,639,833 | 15,363,763 | 423,003,596 | 27,988,469 | | 27,988,469 | 1,562,015,913 | 66,269,038 | 1,628,284,951 |
| St. Louis..... | 73,977,142 | 1,313,198 | 75,290,340 | 2,697,043 | | 2,697,043 | 554,641,561 | 5,023,275 | 559,664,836 |
| Minneapolis..... | 59,883,258 | 1,388,332 | 61,271,590 | 6,230,044 | | 6,230,044 | 262,019,108 | 1,690,832 | 263,709,940 |
| Kansas City..... | 69,180,134 | 927,119 | 70,107,253 | 35,519,848 | | 35,519,848 | 443,727,214 | 5,021,673 | 448,748,887 |
| Dallas..... | 38,231,558 | 149,989 | 38,381,547 | 14,978,431 | | 14,978,431 | 348,414,656 | 1,761,673 | 350,176,329 |
| San Francisco..... | 98,710,110 | 23,648,807 | 122,358,917 | 12,170,477 | | 12,170,477 | 762,783,715 | 82,271,850 | 845,055,565 |
| Total 3 months ending— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31, 1920..... | 1,299,049,542 | 117,876,078 | 1,416,925,620 | 106,181,156 | | 106,181,156 | 24,893,046,524 | 765,774,345 | 25,658,820,869 |
| Dec. 31, 1919..... | 741,502,975 | 467,420,189 | 1,208,923,164 | 33,864,421 | 24,083 | 33,888,504 | 22,765,688,935 | 1,076,665,310 | 23,842,354,245 |

Rediscunts and sales of discounted and purchased paper between Federal Reserve Banks from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Discounted or purchased by Federal Reserve Bank of— | Rediscunted or sold by Federal Reserve Bank of— | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| | New York. | | Richmond. | | | Atlanta. | | | Chicago. | |
| | October. | November. | October. | November. | December. | October. | November. | December. | October. | December. |
| Boston..... | 40,074 | 22,017 | 50,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | ..... | 1,008 | 6,000 | ..... | ..... |
| New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Philadelphia..... | 15,072 | 15,012 | 15,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 | 13,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Cleveland..... | 20,000 | 30,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,488 | 51,239 | 35,152 | 10,000 | ..... |
| San Francisco..... | ..... | 6,917 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 75,146 | 73,946 | 65,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 38,488 | 53,047 | 54,252 | 10,000 | 9 |
| Purchased bills..... | 25,146 | 18,946 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Discounted bills..... | 50,000 | 55,000 | 65,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 38,488 | 53,047 | 54,252 | 10,000 | ..... |

| Discounted or purchased by Federal Reserve Bank of— | Rediscunted or sold by Federal Reserve Bank of— | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | St. Louis. | | Minneapolis. | | | Kansas City. | | | Dallas. | | |
| | October. | November. | October. | November. | December. | October. | November. | December. | October. | November. | December. |
| Boston..... | 22,997 | ..... | 24,000 | 13,000 | ..... | 36,036 | 14,874 | 5,009 | 7,500 | ..... | ..... |
| New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philadelphia..... | 8,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 11,000 | ..... | ..... | 23,102 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... |
| Cleveland..... | 14,500 | ..... | 12,500 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 35,580 | 42,141 | 38,079 | 66,500 | 50,500 | 64,000 |
| San Francisco..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 45,497 | 4,000 | 38,500 | 31,000 | 27,000 | 71,616 | 57,015 | 66,190 | 74,000 | 53,000 | 64,000 |
| Purchased bills..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Discounted bills..... | 45,497 | 4,000 | 38,500 | 31,000 | 27,000 | 71,616 | 57,015 | 66,190 | 74,000 | 53,000 | 64,000 |

| Discounted or purchased by Federal Reserve Bank of— | Rediscunted or sold by all Federal Reserve Banks. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | During October, November, and December, 1920. | | | | | | Total during year 1920. | | | |
| | October. | November. | December. | Total. | Purchased bills. | Discounted bills. | Total. | Purchased bills. | Discounted bills. | |
| Boston..... | 180,607 | 90,899 | 51,009 | 322,515 | 22,091 | 300,424 | 1,000,557 | 30,673 | 969,884 | |
| New York..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 | 9 | ..... | 490,648 | 11,067 | 479,581 | |
| Philadelphia..... | 40,072 | 24,312 | 47,202 | 111,586 | 15,084 | 96,502 | 179,728 | 35,149 | 144,579 | |
| Cleveland..... | 197,568 | 189,880 | 153,231 | 540,679 | ..... | 540,679 | 1,478,882 | 72,710 | 1,406,172 | |
| Atlanta..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,087 | 5,087 | 52,000 | |
| Chicago..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173,590 | 5,090 | 168,500 | |
| St. Louis..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,000 | ..... | 13,000 | |
| Minneapolis..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,029 | ..... | 40,029 | |
| Kansas City..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,049 | 5,049 | 20,000 | |
| Dallas..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143,000 | ..... | 143,000 | |
| San Francisco..... | ..... | 6,917 | ..... | 6,917 | 6,917 | ..... | 71,222 | 47,722 | 23,500 | |
| Total..... | 418,247 | 312,008 | 251,451 | 981,706 | ..... | ..... | 3,672,792 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Purchased bills..... | 25,146 | 18,946 | 9 | ..... | 44,101 | ..... | ..... | 212,547 | ..... |  |
| Discounted bills..... | 393,101 | 293,062 | 251,442 | ..... | ..... | 937,605 | ..... | ..... | 3,460,245 | |

Discounted bills, including member banks' collateral notes, held by each Federal Reserve Bank on the last Thursday in December, 1920, distributed by classes.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Agricultural paper. | Live-stock paper. | Customers' paper secured by Government war obligations. | Member banks' collateral notes. | | Trade acceptances. | Bankers' acceptances. | All other (commercial paper n. e. s.). | Total. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Secured by Government war obligations. | Otherwise secured. | | | | |
| Boston..... | | | 23,096 | 54,745 | | 123 | 54 | 99,620 | 178,543 |
| New York..... | 257 | | 123,662 | 322,264 | | 1,800 | 11,411 | 444,845 | 904,239 |
| Philadelphia..... | 388 | | 39,597 | 70,080 | 50 | 229 | 150 | 57,069 | 173,563 |
| Cleveland..... | 735 | 158 | 8,094 | 87,390 | 242 | 3,522 | 1,508 | 97,744 | 199,333 |
| Richmond..... | 9,164 | 87 | 5,414 | 37,874 | 935 | 2,002 | | 57,350 | 112,886 |
| Atlanta..... | 15,497 | 1,335 | 13,714 | 48,258 | 294 | 2,250 | 228 | 52,567 | 134,149 |
| Chicago..... | 52,695 | | 24,998 | 117,625 | 4,704 | 4,534 | 936 | 270,377 | 475,369 |
| St. Louis..... | 3,259 | 1,637 | 7,517 | 37,190 | 45 | 1,513 | 883 | 62,169 | 114,218 |
| Minneapolis..... | 14,527 | 39,370 | 5,709 | 12,297 | 8,272 | 217 | | 1,277 | 81,669 |
| Kansas City..... | 14,285 | 32,555 | 7,808 | 22,204 | 749 | 2,109 | 29 | 31,355 | 111,094 |
| Dallas..... | 14,632 | 16,619 | 3,029 | 12,008 | 704 | 263 | 59 | 21,506 | 68,885 |
| San Francisco..... | 17,706 | 12,034 | 7,983 | 41,635 | 1,852 | 2,784 | 1,960 | 78,727 | 164,686 |
| Total, December, 1920..... | 143,145 | 103,795 | 271,526 | 869,510 | 17,907 | 21,427 | 17,218 | 1,274,606 | 2,719,134 |
| Total, December, 1919..... | 24,825 | 26,243 | 352,539 | 1,157,765 | 8,255 | 33,697 | 15,479 | 576,025 | 2,194,878 |

Acceptances purchased by each Federal Reserve Bank and held on Dec. 31, 1920, distributed by classes of accepting institutions.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Bankers' acceptances. | | | | | Trade acceptances. | | | Grand total. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | Member banks. | Non-member trust companies. | Non-member State banks. | Private banks. | Branches and agencies of foreign banks. | Total. | Domestic. | Foreign. |  | Total. |
| Boston..... | 17,736 | | 1,512 | 453 | 977 | 20,678 | | | 20,678 |
| New York..... | 67,622 | 1,538 | 17,943 | 12,288 | 13,065 | 112,456 | 505 | 779 | 113,740 |
| Philadelphia..... | 8,320 | | 2,406 | 1,572 | 391 | 12,689 | | | 12,689 |
| Cleveland..... | 14,602 | 25 | 4,694 | 3,551 | 4,275 | 27,147 | | 64 | 27,211 |
| Richmond..... | 5,048 | | | | | 5,048 | | | 5,048 |
| Atlanta..... | 3,557 | | 14 | | | 3,571 | | | 3,571 |
| Chicago..... | 22,488 | | 1,614 | 989 | 650 | 25,741 | | | 25,741 |
| St. Louis..... | 814 | | 323 | 62 | | 1,199 | | | 1,199 |
| Minneapolis..... | 1,113 | | 50 | | 150 | 1,313 | | | 1,313 |
| Kansas City..... | 2,171 | | | | | 2,171 | | | 2,171 |
| Dallas..... | 175 | | | | 72 | 247 | | | 247 |
| San Francisco..... | 25,741 | 63 | 3,192 | 5,990 | 6,632 | 46,618 | | 180 | 46,798 |
| Total, Dec. 31, 1920..... | 169,387 | 1,626 | 136,748 | 24,905 | 26,212 | 258,878 | 505 | 1,023 | 260,406 |
| Total, Nov. 30, 1920..... | 153,302 | 1,167 | 132,335 | 26,010 | 25,702 | 238,516 | 515 | 1,591 | 240,622 |
| Total, Dec. 31, 1919..... | 405,339 | 5,121 | 60,213 | 55,537 | 40,159 | 566,369 | 2,540 | 5,194 | 574,103 |
| Total, Dec. 31, 1918..... | 238,257 | 2,745 | 10,442 | 20,385 | 13,444 | 285,273 | 2,536 | 4,388 | 292,197 |

¹ Includes \$2,782,000 acceptances of corporations organized under Edge Act.

² Includes \$2,324,000 acceptances of corporations organized under Edge Act.

CHANGES IN CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

For the period between December 30, 1920, and January 28 of the present year, the Federal Reserve Banks report a decrease of 92.2 millions in their holdings of paper secured by United States Government obligations and of 262.6 millions in their total holdings of discounted bills. Loan liquidation was continuous except for the week ending January 21, when in connection with the flotation of about 310 millions of Treasury certificates, member banks' total borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks, largely on United States Government obliga-

tions, show an increase of 33.5 millions. Fluctuations in the holdings of paper secured by Government obligations were in close accord with changes in the totals of discounted paper held, and accordingly the ratio of war loan paper to total discounts on hand during the period varied only between 42 and 43 per cent. In the following exhibit is given a summary of the weekly changes in the principal asset and liability items of the Federal Reserve Banks for the four weeks under review.

Principal asset and liability items of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks combined on Thursday, Dec. 30, and on Fridays, Jan. 7 to Jan. 28, 1921.

[In millions of dollars.]

| | Dec. 30. | Jan. 7. | Jan. 14. | Jan. 21. | Jan. 28. |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| Reserves: | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2,249.2 | 2,276.9 | 2,288.5 | 2,301.3 | 2,320.0 |
| Gold..... | 2,059.3 | 2,080.3 | 2,085.5 | 2,095.8 | 2,106.1 |
| Bills discounted: | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2,719.1 | 2,607.3 | 2,449.5 | 2,483.0 | 2,456.5 |
| Secured by Government war obligations..... | 1,141.0 | 1,104.5 | 1,024.6 | 1,056.1 | 1,048.8 |
| All other..... | 1,578.1 | 1,502.8 | 1,424.9 | 1,426.9 | 1,407.7 |
| Bills bought in open market..... | 255.7 | 234.8 | 203.4 | 168.0 | 165.1 |
| Certificates of indebtedness..... | 261.3 | 261.8 | 289.7 | 264.6 | 261.5 |
| Total earning assets..... | 3,263.0 | 3,130.0 | 2,968.5 | 2,941.5 | 2,908.8 |
| Government deposits..... | 27.6 | 25.6 | 9.0 | 32.6 | 52.1 |
| Members' reserve deposits..... | 1,749.0 | 1,795.3 | 1,756.3 | 1,765.2 | 1,731.8 |
| Net deposits..... | 1,604.2 | 1,634.5 | 1,595.4 | 1,628.5 | 1,643.2 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation..... | 3,344.7 | 3,270.0 | 3,159.5 | 3,115.3 | 3,090.7 |
| Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation..... | 217.0 | 213.6 | 213.2 | 207.4 | 202.2 |
| Reserve percentages..... | 45.4 | 46.4 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 49.0 |

Of the total holdings of paper secured by Government obligations a slightly increasing share (58 per cent on Jan. 28 as against 57 per cent on Dec. 30, 1920) was composed of paper secured directly and indirectly by United States bonds (largely Liberty bonds), though the January 28 holdings of this class of paper, 607.1 millions, were 41.2 millions less than at the close of the past year. Paper secured by Victory notes constituted between 26 and 28 per cent of the total of war paper held, the January 28 holdings of 284 millions showing a decrease of 20.7 millions from the December 30, 1920, total. The largest fluctuations, viz, between 188 millions on December 30 and 138.1 millions on January 14, or between 13 and 16 per cent of the total discounts held, are shown for paper secured by Treasury certificates, the January 28 holdings marking a decline of 30.3 millions from the high figure shown four weeks before. About 60 per cent of the total discounts held was composed of paper maturing within 15 days from the time of report on each Friday, and the shares of the longer maturities likewise show but small changes during the period.

Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market show a continuous decline from 255.7

to 165.1 millions, the open-market demand for this class of paper apparently being sufficient to fully absorb the entire supply of new bills offered, with the consequence that Federal Reserve Bank acceptance holdings, not being replenished through new purchases, have been shrinking as the paper on hand reached maturity. Treasury certificates on hand fluctuated between 261.3 on December 30 and 289.7 millions on January 14, when the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Chicago held a total of 28 millions of special certificates to secure advances to the Government pending the collection of funds from depository institutions.

Continued reduction in the volume of inter-bank discounting is noted, the total of paper held under discount for other Federal Reserve Banks by the Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland banks showing a decline from 115.3 to about 41 millions. On January 28 the number of rediscounting banks had been reduced to three, viz, the Atlanta, Dallas, and Minneapolis banks, those of Richmond and Kansas City having redeemed during that week all their outstanding rediscounted paper. On the other hand, the New York bank during the latter part of the period considerably increased its sales

of bank acceptances to other Federal Reserve Banks, the total amount of such bills held on January 28 by the Boston, Cleveland, and San Francisco banks being 51.8 millions, compared with 6.9 and 2.3 millions held by the San Francisco bank on December 30, 1920, and on January 14, respectively. Aggregate contingent liabilities on account of bank acceptances held for account of foreign correspondents show an increase from 16.2 to 18.2 millions.

Government deposits fluctuated between about 9 millions on January 14 and 52.1 millions two weeks later, while members' reserve deposits varied between a high of 1,795.3 millions on January 7 and a low of 1,731.8 millions on the last Friday of that month. Substantial fluctuations are also shown in the volume of the "float" carried by the Federal Reserve Banks. As a result, weekly changes in net deposits are far from coincident with those noted for reserve deposits, the high figure for net de-

posits—1,643.2 millions on January 28—coinciding in time with the low figure for reserve deposits.

Federal Reserve note circulation shows a continuous decline of 254 millions for the period, as against a net reduction of 148 millions for the corresponding period in 1920 and of 196.9 millions in 1919. Since December 30, 1920, there has also taken place a decrease by 14.8 millions in Federal Reserve Bank note circulation. Gold reserves, as the result mainly of purchases of imported gold by the New York Reserve Bank, show a continuous increase during the period from 2,059.3 to 2,106.1 millions, while total cash reserves show a much larger increase from 2,249.2 to about 2,320 millions. Owing to these substantial gains in reserves and to the simultaneous considerable reduction in note liabilities, the banks' reserve ratio shows a continuous rise from 45.4 to 49 per cent.

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, Jan. 7 to Jan. 28, inclusive.

RESOURCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Gold and gold certificates: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 11,992 | 133,794 | 6,063 | 10,918 | 5,789 | 8,823 | 28,780 | 5,179 | 9,152 | 4,045 | 7,526 | 18,074 | 250,135 |
| Jan. 14..... | 11,478 | 136,019 | 5,417 | 10,213 | 5,012 | 8,628 | 27,838 | 4,810 | 8,941 | 3,629 | 7,251 | 18,129 | 247,365 |
| Jan. 21..... | 11,629 | 108,697 | 5,435 | 10,261 | 5,250 | 8,683 | 28,049 | 4,925 | 8,985 | 3,668 | 6,643 | 18,014 | 220,239 |
| Jan. 28..... | 10,714 | 96,353 | 4,706 | 8,145 | 5,083 | 7,363 | 27,150 | 4,514 | 8,766 | 3,259 | 6,114 | 17,702 | 199,869 |
| Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 50,519 | 27,622 | 58,450 | 78,390 | 24,270 | 5,441 | 53,928 | 24,512 | 9,321 | 25,211 | 2,710 | 44,570 | 405,644 |
| Jan. 14..... | 57,551 | 17,678 | 40,091 | 98,839 | 21,976 | 3,216 | 61,616 | 23,698 | 8,561 | 23,902 | 3,777 | 32,268 | 393,173 |
| Jan. 21..... | 45,412 | 20,077 | 56,906 | 109,220 | 27,628 | 3,485 | 63,821 | 21,126 | 8,105 | 24,552 | 3,878 | 37,115 | 421,325 |
| Jan. 28..... | 39,627 | 45,025 | 47,523 | 106,918 | 26,713 | 6,751 | 88,644 | 25,232 | 8,579 | 22,301 | 6,759 | 37,451 | 461,523 |
| Gold with foreign agencies: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 241 | 1,211 | 264 | 270 | 162 | 119 | 393 | 155 | 89 | 158 | 86 | 152 | 3,300 |
| Jan. 14..... | 241 | 1,211 | 264 | 270 | 162 | 119 | 393 | 155 | 89 | 158 | 86 | 152 | 3,300 |
| Jan. 21..... | 241 | 1,211 | 264 | 270 | 162 | 119 | 393 | 155 | 89 | 158 | 86 | 152 | 3,300 |
| Jan. 28..... | 241 | 1,211 | 264 | 270 | 162 | 119 | 393 | 155 | 89 | 158 | 86 | 152 | 3,300 |
| Gold with Federal Reserve agents: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 131,531 | 238,868 | 136,214 | 177,348 | 51,600 | 62,132 | 205,864 | 53,841 | 25,115 | 40,189 | 25,714 | 116,346 | 1,264,762 |
| Jan. 14..... | 131,896 | 238,063 | 143,516 | 176,964 | 47,885 | 60,419 | 192,351 | 53,619 | 25,362 | 40,395 | 23,951 | 131,137 | 1,265,558 |
| Jan. 21..... | 151,793 | 223,490 | 141,181 | 175,827 | 44,379 | 59,474 | 211,300 | 52,370 | 26,145 | 39,058 | 21,752 | 139,535 | 1,266,304 |
| Jan. 28..... | 161,009 | 208,046 | 150,502 | 182,504 | 48,791 | 60,877 | 211,192 | 53,617 | 25,441 | 37,834 | 19,703 | 128,934 | 1,288,450 |
| Gold redemption fund: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 21,635 | 39,000 | 10,128 | 14,972 | 8,222 | 8,211 | 24,689 | 5,629 | 3,865 | 5,438 | 4,954 | 9,698 | 156,441 |
| Jan. 14..... | 20,655 | 39,000 | 13,030 | 13,878 | 10,994 | 8,952 | 36,801 | 6,493 | 3,649 | 4,866 | 6,036 | 11,704 | 176,058 |
| Jan. 21..... | 19,923 | 41,000 | 10,757 | 13,224 | 13,399 | 8,841 | 26,247 | 6,984 | 2,887 | 4,608 | 6,900 | 9,831 | 164,601 |
| Jan. 28..... | 20,034 | 41,000 | 8,696 | 11,097 | 7,830 | 6,699 | 24,418 | 5,307 | 3,330 | 4,254 | 8,620 | 11,710 | 152,995 |
| Total gold reserves: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 215,918 | 440,495 | 211,119 | 281,898 | 90,043 | 84,726 | 313,654 | 89,316 | 47,542 | 75,741 | 40,990 | 188,840 | 2,080,282 |
| Jan. 14..... | 221,821 | 431,971 | 202,318 | 300,164 | 86,029 | 81,334 | 318,999 | 88,775 | 46,602 | 72,950 | 41,101 | 193,390 | 2,085,454 |
| Jan. 21..... | 228,998 | 394,475 | 214,543 | 308,802 | 90,818 | 80,602 | 329,810 | 85,560 | 46,211 | 72,044 | 39,259 | 204,647 | 2,095,769 |
| Jan. 28..... | 231,625 | 391,635 | 211,691 | 308,934 | 88,579 | 81,809 | 351,797 | 88,825 | 46,205 | 67,806 | 41,282 | 195,949 | 2,106,137 |
| Legal-tender notes, silver, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 13,129 | 147,164 | 1,089 | 2,552 | 271 | 2,974 | 14,856 | 5,971 | 282 | 2,352 | 4,679 | 1,247 | 196,566 |
| Jan. 14..... | 14,692 | 150,128 | 878 | 2,805 | 126 | 3,249 | 15,927 | 6,312 | 300 | 2,348 | 4,932 | 1,387 | 203,084 |
| Jan. 21..... | 13,889 | 151,623 | 705 | 2,767 | 1,218 | 3,858 | 15,640 | 6,255 | 518 | 2,380 | 5,148 | 1,461 | 205,462 |
| Jan. 28..... | 12,738 | 153,304 | 1,125 | 2,593 | 6,882 | 4,171 | 15,790 | 6,226 | 975 | 2,643 | 5,567 | 1,823 | 213,837 |
| Total reserves: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 229,047 | 587,659 | 212,208 | 284,450 | 90,314 | 87,700 | 328,510 | 95,287 | 47,824 | 78,093 | 45,669 | 190,087 | 2,276,848 |
| Jan. 14..... | 236,513 | 582,099 | 203,196 | 302,969 | 86,155 | 84,583 | 334,926 | 95,087 | 46,902 | 75,298 | 46,033 | 194,777 | 2,288,538 |
| Jan. 21..... | 242,887 | 546,098 | 215,248 | 311,569 | 92,036 | 84,460 | 345,450 | 91,815 | 46,729 | 74,424 | 44,407 | 206,108 | 2,301,231 |
| Jan. 28..... | 244,363 | 544,939 | 212,816 | 311,527 | 95,461 | 85,980 | 367,537 | 95,051 | 47,180 | 70,449 | 46,849 | 197,772 | 2,319,974 |

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, Jan. 7 to Jan. 28, inclusive—Con.

RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Franc- isco. | Total |
|--|---------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| ² Includes bankers' ac- ceptances bought from other Federal Reserve Banks with- out their indorse- ment: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,273 | 4,273 |
| Jan. 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,263 | 2,263 |
| Jan. 21 | 5,049 | | | | | | | | | | | 6,698 | 11,747 |
| Jan. 28 | 10,672 | | | 25,093 | | | | | | | | 16,063 | 51,828 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Capital paid in: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 7,723 | 23,376 | 8,485 | 10,703 | 5,269 | 4,016 | 13,913 | 4,366 | 3,461 | 4,457 | 4,098 | 6,941 | 99,808 |
| Jan. 14 | 7,723 | 23,339 | 8,494 | 10,703 | 5,272 | 4,034 | 13,917 | 4,367 | 3,461 | 4,457 | 4,099 | 6,949 | 99,815 |
| Jan. 21 | 7,739 | 26,346 | 8,494 | 10,667 | 5,272 | 4,028 | 14,028 | 4,414 | 3,457 | 4,452 | 4,103 | 6,962 | 99,962 |
| Jan. 28 | 7,743 | 26,345 | 8,494 | 10,757 | 5,278 | 4,036 | 14,032 | 4,417 | 3,479 | 4,456 | 4,127 | 6,983 | 100,147 |
| Surplus fund: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 15,711 | 53,414 | 17,010 | 20,305 | 10,561 | 8,343 | 28,980 | 8,346 | 6,980 | 9,159 | 6,033 | 14,194 | 202,036 |
| Jan. 14 | 15,711 | 53,414 | 17,010 | 20,305 | 10,561 | 8,343 | 28,980 | 8,346 | 6,980 | 9,159 | 6,033 | 14,194 | 202,036 |
| Jan. 21 | 15,711 | 56,414 | 17,010 | 20,305 | 10,561 | 8,343 | 28,980 | 8,346 | 6,980 | 9,159 | 6,033 | 14,194 | 202,036 |
| Jan. 28 | 15,711 | 56,414 | 17,010 | 20,305 | 10,561 | 8,343 | 28,980 | 8,346 | 6,980 | 9,159 | 6,033 | 14,194 | 202,036 |
| Government deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 1,244 | 10,217 | 1,401 | 2,033 | 1,141 | 1,275 | 286 | 1,660 | 1,496 | 1,464 | 1,574 | 1,771 | 25,592 |
| Jan. 14 | 584 | 417 | 1,031 | 603 | 341 | 519 | 158 | 1,714 | 251 | 1,148 | 864 | 1,340 | 8,970 |
| Jan. 21 | 736 | 12,343 | 1,527 | 2,330 | 2,557 | 961 | 2,961 | 1,855 | 1,289 | 2,055 | 1,718 | 2,271 | 32,603 |
| Jan. 28 | 1,842 | 19,932 | 3,964 | 3,731 | 4,504 | 1,050 | 4,998 | 2,626 | 2,213 | 2,069 | 1,743 | 3,466 | 52,138 |
| Due to members—re- serve account: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 117,890 | 695,942 | 112,334 | 148,106 | 59,306 | 49,916 | 249,989 | 67,144 | 45,312 | 83,097 | 45,550 | 119,757 | 1,795,343 |
| Jan. 14 | 115,385 | 677,402 | 103,799 | 150,135 | 59,202 | 48,278 | 252,251 | 65,043 | 43,834 | 78,609 | 48,396 | 113,991 | 1,756,325 |
| Jan. 21 | 116,766 | 681,542 | 105,719 | 152,650 | 58,324 | 47,759 | 245,704 | 66,038 | 43,971 | 78,944 | 48,525 | 118,783 | 1,765,225 |
| Jan. 28 | 111,880 | 662,083 | 106,844 | 150,717 | 58,330 | 46,058 | 247,518 | 64,871 | 44,092 | 74,376 | 50,178 | 115,376 | 1,731,823 |
| Deferred availability items: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 42,056 | 90,858 | 45,058 | 54,224 | 47,998 | 23,557 | 56,720 | 37,516 | 16,997 | 50,122 | 33,977 | 33,473 | 532,556 |
| Jan. 14 | 40,302 | 92,947 | 47,324 | 54,128 | 42,406 | 21,627 | 52,931 | 33,750 | 15,821 | 46,036 | 28,184 | 33,996 | 509,452 |
| Jan. 21 | 33,649 | 86,685 | 42,206 | 48,989 | 40,694 | 20,246 | 49,604 | 32,717 | 14,072 | 42,859 | 28,416 | 32,479 | 472,616 |
| Jan. 28 | 32,028 | 75,631 | 39,540 | 47,105 | 37,409 | 19,406 | 45,634 | 28,892 | 13,748 | 39,298 | 24,415 | 26,700 | 429,806 |
| Other deposits, in- cluding foreign Govern- ment credits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 610 | 11,763 | 1,365 | 472 | 259 | 371 | 3,683 | 614 | 586 | 674 | 319 | 5,131 | 25,847 |
| Jan. 14 | 655 | 12,803 | 1,287 | 491 | 250 | 302 | 1,913 | 725 | 540 | 860 | 322 | 7,316 | 27,464 |
| Jan. 21 | 557 | 12,160 | 1,127 | 545 | 403 | 273 | 2,071 | 613 | 392 | 388 | 364 | 6,311 | 25,204 |
| Jan. 28 | 566 | 12,029 | 670 | 522 | 265 | 293 | 1,605 | 664 | 474 | 351 | 266 | 6,349 | 24,054 |
| Total gross deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 161,800 | 808,780 | 160,158 | 204,865 | 108,704 | 75,119 | 310,678 | 106,934 | 64,391 | 135,357 | 82,420 | 160,132 | 2,379,338 |
| Jan. 14 | 156,926 | 783,569 | 153,441 | 205,357 | 102,199 | 70,365 | 307,614 | 101,232 | 60,446 | 126,653 | 77,766 | 156,643 | 2,302,211 |
| Jan. 21 | 151,708 | 792,730 | 150,579 | 204,514 | 102,478 | 69,239 | 300,340 | 101,223 | 59,724 | 124,245 | 79,023 | 159,844 | 2,295,648 |
| Jan. 28 | 145,816 | 769,675 | 151,018 | 202,075 | 100,508 | 66,807 | 299,755 | 97,053 | 60,527 | 116,094 | 76,602 | 151,891 | 2,237,821 |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 281,372 | 831,625 | 273,005 | 340,666 | 154,158 | 173,018 | 535,075 | 131,697 | 78,284 | 104,720 | 78,280 | 275,123 | 3,270,023 |
| Jan. 14 | 272,193 | 809,121 | 268,856 | 333,859 | 150,865 | 167,913 | 517,474 | 129,513 | 76,454 | 106,912 | 75,263 | 260,068 | 3,159,491 |
| Jan. 21 | 266,770 | 793,026 | 263,141 | 322,181 | 151,774 | 169,209 | 512,612 | 126,468 | 75,020 | 105,388 | 74,397 | 255,304 | 3,115,299 |
| Jan. 28 | 265,277 | 787,746 | 262,522 | 322,562 | 151,371 | 166,570 | 503,053 | 125,448 | 73,717 | 103,288 | 72,363 | 253,831 | 3,090,748 |
| Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation— Net liability: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 20,333 | 36,831 | 22,457 | 22,787 | 11,408 | 15,081 | 38,314 | 9,319 | 7,613 | 14,050 | 6,969 | 8,390 | 213,552 |
| Jan. 14 | 20,030 | 38,180 | 22,348 | 22,538 | 11,211 | 15,077 | 37,901 | 9,098 | 7,639 | 13,807 | 6,945 | 8,403 | 213,177 |
| Jan. 21 | 19,361 | 36,965 | 21,901 | 21,936 | 11,023 | 15,021 | 36,141 | 8,696 | 7,478 | 13,495 | 6,921 | 8,424 | 207,365 |
| Jan. 28 | 18,760 | 36,630 | 21,257 | 21,353 | 10,388 | 14,697 | 35,103 | 8,325 | 7,359 | 13,136 | 6,765 | 8,503 | 202,276 |
| All other liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 1,212 | 6,503 | 954 | 1,263 | 679 | 830 | 3,957 | 926 | 857 | 1,859 | 1,063 | 1,542 | 21,651 |
| Jan. 14 | 1,281 | 7,626 | 1,211 | 1,410 | 744 | 982 | 4,154 | 998 | 910 | 1,887 | 1,145 | 1,635 | 23,983 |
| Jan. 21 | 1,384 | 8,770 | 1,339 | 1,554 | 863 | 1,150 | 4,529 | 1,077 | 1,028 | 1,968 | 1,223 | 1,793 | 26,678 |
| Jan. 28 | 1,340 | 9,500 | 1,488 | 1,729 | 932 | 1,257 | 4,677 | 1,146 | 1,065 | 1,963 | 1,272 | 1,941 | 28,310 |
| Total liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 483,151 | 1,774,535 | 482,069 | 600,589 | 290,779 | 276,407 | 930,917 | 261,588 | 161,586 | 274,602 | 178,863 | 466,322 | 6,186,408 |
| Jan. 14 | 473,894 | 1,772,249 | 469,360 | 594,172 | 280,852 | 268,714 | 910,040 | 253,554 | 155,890 | 262,875 | 171,251 | 447,892 | 6,000,713 |
| Jan. 21 | 462,673 | 1,714,251 | 462,464 | 581,157 | 281,971 | 266,993 | 896,630 | 250,224 | 153,687 | 258,708 | 171,700 | 446,521 | 5,946,979 |
| Jan. 28 | 454,647 | 1,686,310 | 461,789 | 578,781 | 279,038 | 261,710 | 888,600 | 244,735 | 153,127 | 248,096 | 167,162 | 437,343 | 5,861,338 |

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, Jan. 7 to Jan. 28, inclusive—Con.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Phila- delphia. | Cleve- land. | Rich- mond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minne- apolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Fran- cisco. | Total. |
|---|---------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| MEMORANDA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined—per cent: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 59.6 | 39.0 | 58.2 | 59.4 | 46.2 | 41.4 | 43.6 | 48.2 | 39.2 | 41.6 | 40.2 | 49.1 | 46.4 |
| Jan. 14..... | 62.9 | 40.7 | 57.2 | 64.2 | 44.2 | 41.2 | 45.1 | 49.2 | 39.6 | 41.8 | 40.6 | 52.4 | 48.1 |
| Jan. 21..... | 64.4 | 38.1 | 61.3 | 66.9 | 47.1 | 41.2 | 47.0 | 47.5 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 39.8 | 55.2 | 48.5 |
| Jan. 28..... | 65.3 | 38.3 | 59.5 | 66.1 | 47.4 | 42.0 | 50.0 | 49.6 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 41.4 | 53.9 | 49.0 |
| Contingent liability as indorser on discounted paper rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | | | | | 5,000 | 29,083 | | | 12,254 | 22,982 | 27,189 | | 96,508 |
| Jan. 14..... | | | | | 4,729 | 24,284 | | | 8,580 | 13,577 | 26,567 | | 77,737 |
| Jan. 21..... | | | | | 5,000 | 22,060 | | | 5,792 | 5,553 | 23,194 | | 61,599 |
| Jan. 28..... | | | | | | 17,578 | | | 2,075 | | 21,485 | | 41,138 |
| Bankers' acceptances sold to other Federal Reserve Banks without indorsement: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | | 4,273 | | | | | | | | | | | 4,273 |
| Jan. 14..... | | 2,263 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,263 |
| Jan. 21..... | | 11,747 | | | | | | | | | | | 11,747 |
| Jan. 28..... | | 51,828 | | | | | | | | | | | 51,828 |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 1,168 | 6,082 | 1,280 | 1,312 | 784 | 576 | 1,904 | 752 | 432 | 768 | 416 | 736 | 16,210 |
| Jan. 14..... | 1,168 | 6,079 | 1,280 | 1,312 | 784 | 576 | 1,904 | 752 | 432 | 768 | 416 | 736 | 16,207 |
| Jan. 21..... | 1,168 | 8,100 | 1,280 | 1,312 | 784 | 576 | 1,904 | 752 | 432 | 768 | 416 | 736 | 18,228 |
| Jan. 28..... | 1,168 | 8,100 | 1,280 | 1,312 | 784 | 576 | 1,904 | 752 | 432 | 768 | 416 | 736 | 18,228 |

Maturities of bills discounted and bought, also of Treasury certificates of indebtedness held by the twelve Federal Reserve Banks combined.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Within 15 days. | 16 to 30 days. | 31 to 60 days. | 61 to 90 days. | Over 90 days. | Total. |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Bills discounted: | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 1,532,488 | 238,822 | 449,929 | 320,198 | 65,912 | 2,607,349 |
| Jan. 14..... | 1,409,471 | 232,971 | 458,936 | 288,159 | 60,008 | 2,449,540 |
| Jan. 21..... | 1,443,330 | 251,557 | 434,432 | 297,735 | 55,945 | 2,483,029 |
| Jan. 28..... | 1,453,331 | 235,415 | 419,912 | 293,533 | 54,279 | 2,456,475 |
| Bills bought: | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 79,109 | 54,075 | 76,509 | 25,066 | | 234,759 |
| Jan. 14..... | 68,742 | 46,649 | 72,236 | 15,785 | | 203,412 |
| Jan. 21..... | 58,954 | 47,008 | 53,030 | 8,958 | | 167,950 |
| Jan. 28..... | 66,424 | 41,456 | 48,117 | 9,061 | | 165,058 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness: | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7..... | 6,219 | 4,000 | 7,013 | 30,177 | 214,376 | 261,785 |
| Jan. 14..... | 30,305 | 1,500 | 8,839 | 8,920 | 240,121 | 289,685 |
| Jan. 21..... | 4,802 | 2,500 | 12,296 | 8,138 | 236,895 | 264,631 |
| Jan. 28..... | 4,468 | 1,999 | 10,682 | 8,020 | 236,283 | 261,452 |

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.*Federal Reserve Agents' accounts at close of business on Fridays, Jan. 7 to 28, 1921, inclusive.*

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| RESOURCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal reserve notes on hand: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 125,680 | 162,000 | 33,030 | 44,880 | 26,529 | 77,110 | 133,120 | 24,780 | 10,165 | 4,420 | 13,640 | 31,320 | 686,674 |
| Jan. 14. | 131,080 | 168,000 | 30,690 | 50,440 | 28,999 | 78,155 | 143,180 | 27,680 | 11,060 | 5,510 | 14,960 | 35,180 | 724,384 |
| Jan. 21. | 130,580 | 168,000 | 27,840 | 50,440 | 27,658 | 77,850 | 141,480 | 27,180 | 11,690 | 5,510 | 16,305 | 30,180 | 734,683 |
| Jan. 28. | 126,080 | 179,000 | 25,040 | 50,440 | 25,659 | 77,085 | 147,180 | 25,680 | 11,855 | 5,510 | 16,825 | 54,180 | 744,534 |
| Federal Reserve notes outstanding: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 294,838 | 1,028,819 | 281,271 | 362,605 | 162,625 | 180,101 | 616,980 | 153,395 | 80,321 | 116,946 | 84,473 | 315,650 | 3,678,024 |
| Jan. 14. | 284,803 | 1,025,521 | 278,913 | 351,662 | 157,440 | 175,943 | 593,406 | 148,374 | 78,673 | 114,062 | 81,830 | 309,081 | 3,599,708 |
| Jan. 21. | 280,200 | 1,025,201 | 276,429 | 345,524 | 158,714 | 173,503 | 584,055 | 146,224 | 76,356 | 112,725 | 79,287 | 304,979 | 3,563,197 |
| Jan. 28. | 278,916 | 1,011,966 | 273,550 | 341,201 | 158,126 | 171,672 | 568,247 | 145,571 | 75,457 | 111,500 | 76,717 | 298,378 | 3,511,301 |
| Collateral security for Federal Reserve notes outstanding: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gold and gold certificates— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 5,600 | 209,608 | — | 22,775 | — | 3,500 | — | 6,060 | 13,052 | — | 6,331 | — | 266,926 |
| Jan. 14. | 5,600 | 209,607 | — | 22,775 | — | 3,500 | — | 6,060 | 13,052 | — | 5,891 | — | 266,485 |
| Jan. 21. | 5,600 | 209,608 | — | 22,775 | — | 3,500 | — | 5,960 | 13,052 | — | 5,891 | — | 266,386 |
| Jan. 28. | 5,600 | 169,608 | — | 23,775 | — | 3,500 | — | 5,960 | 13,052 | — | 5,892 | — | 227,387 |
| Gold redemption fund— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 15,931 | 9,200 | 14,825 | 19,573 | 3,600 | 3,632 | 10,720 | 2,750 | 863 | 2,829 | 5,148 | 17,346 | 106,477 |
| Jan. 14. | 21,296 | 8,456 | 15,127 | 19,189 | 2,885 | 2,919 | 9,206 | 3,628 | 1,110 | 3,035 | 5,826 | 15,319 | 107,396 |
| Jan. 21. | 16,193 | 12,882 | 14,792 | 18,052 | 2,379 | 2,474 | 10,155 | 2,979 | 1,893 | 3,698 | 4,627 | 19,123 | 109,247 |
| Jan. 28. | 20,409 | 12,438 | 14,113 | 18,729 | 2,791 | 3,377 | 13,047 | 2,826 | 2,189 | 2,474 | 4,577 | 17,212 | 114,182 |
| Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 110,000 | 20,000 | 121,389 | 135,000 | 48,000 | 55,000 | 195,144 | 45,031 | 11,200 | 37,360 | 14,235 | 99,000 | 891,359 |
| Jan. 14. | 105,000 | 20,000 | 128,389 | 135,000 | 45,000 | 54,600 | 183,145 | 43,931 | 11,200 | 37,360 | 12,234 | 115,818 | 891,677 |
| Jan. 21. | 130,000 | 1,000 | 126,389 | 135,000 | 42,000 | 53,500 | 201,145 | 43,431 | 11,200 | 35,360 | 11,234 | 120,412 | 910,671 |
| Jan. 28. | 135,000 | 26,000 | 136,389 | 140,000 | 46,000 | 54,000 | 198,145 | 44,831 | 10,200 | 35,360 | 9,234 | 111,722 | 946,881 |
| Eligible paper— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount required— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 163,307 | 789,951 | 145,057 | 185,257 | 111,025 | 117,969 | 411,116 | 99,554 | 55,206 | 76,757 | 58,759 | 199,304 | 2,413,262 |
| Jan. 14. | 152,907 | 787,458 | 135,397 | 174,698 | 109,555 | 115,524 | 401,055 | 94,755 | 53,311 | 73,667 | 57,879 | 177,944 | 2,334,150 |
| Jan. 21. | 128,407 | 801,711 | 135,248 | 169,697 | 114,335 | 114,029 | 372,755 | 93,854 | 50,211 | 73,667 | 57,535 | 165,444 | 2,276,893 |
| Jan. 28. | 117,907 | 803,920 | 123,048 | 158,697 | 109,333 | 110,795 | 357,055 | 91,954 | 50,016 | 73,666 | 57,014 | 169,444 | 2,222,851 |
| Excess amount held— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 10,573 | 159,749 | 4,727 | 36,071 | 4,641 | 14,053 | 50,586 | 6,790 | 21,084 | 38,352 | 12,093 | 1,063 | 359,782 |
| Jan. 14. | 5,040 | 78,494 | 2,991 | 21,048 | 3,553 | 14,701 | 36,876 | 7,246 | 12,963 | 36,207 | 11,648 | 1,649 | 232,416 |
| Jan. 21. | 23,527 | 113,597 | 8,083 | 11,388 | 1,111 | 15,549 | 51,094 | 11,399 | 23,612 | 39,173 | 12,452 | 9,776 | 321,061 |
| Jan. 28. | 28,912 | 106,717 | 6,066 | 26,970 | 5,321 | 17,258 | 43,594 | 7,829 | 27,721 | 36,118 | 11,721 | 6,456 | 324,683 |
| Total resources: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 725,929 | 2,379,387 | 600,299 | 806,161 | 356,420 | 451,365 | 1,417,666 | 338,360 | 191,891 | 276,664 | 194,679 | 663,683 | 8,402,504 |
| Jan. 14. | 705,726 | 2,297,536 | 591,507 | 774,812 | 347,432 | 444,742 | 1,366,868 | 331,674 | 181,369 | 269,841 | 190,268 | 654,991 | 8,156,766 |
| Jan. 21. | 714,507 | 2,331,999 | 588,781 | 752,876 | 346,197 | 440,705 | 1,360,684 | 331,027 | 187,984 | 270,133 | 187,331 | 669,914 | 8,182,138 |
| Jan. 28. | 712,824 | 2,309,649 | 578,206 | 759,812 | 347,232 | 437,687 | 1,327,268 | 324,651 | 190,490 | 264,628 | 181,980 | 657,392 | 8,091,819 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net amount of Federal Reserve notes received from Comptroller of the Currency: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 420,518 | 1,190,819 | 314,301 | 407,485 | 189,154 | 257,211 | 750,100 | 178,175 | 90,486 | 121,366 | 98,113 | 346,970 | 4,364,698 |
| Jan. 14. | 415,883 | 1,193,521 | 309,603 | 402,102 | 186,439 | 254,098 | 736,586 | 176,054 | 89,733 | 119,572 | 96,790 | 344,261 | 4,324,642 |
| Jan. 21. | 410,780 | 1,193,201 | 304,269 | 395,964 | 186,372 | 251,353 | 725,535 | 173,404 | 88,016 | 118,235 | 95,592 | 355,159 | 4,297,880 |
| Jan. 28. | 404,966 | 1,190,966 | 298,590 | 391,641 | 183,785 | 248,757 | 715,427 | 171,251 | 87,312 | 117,010 | 93,542 | 352,558 | 4,255,835 |
| Collateral received from Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gold— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 131,531 | 238,868 | 136,214 | 177,348 | 51,600 | 62,132 | 205,864 | 53,841 | 25,115 | 40,189 | 25,714 | 116,346 | 1,264,762 |
| Jan. 14. | 131,896 | 238,063 | 143,516 | 176,964 | 47,885 | 60,419 | 192,351 | 53,619 | 25,362 | 40,395 | 23,951 | 131,137 | 1,265,558 |
| Jan. 21. | 151,793 | 223,490 | 141,181 | 175,827 | 44,379 | 59,474 | 211,300 | 52,370 | 26,145 | 39,058 | 21,752 | 139,535 | 1,286,304 |
| Jan. 28. | 161,009 | 208,046 | 150,502 | 182,504 | 48,791 | 60,877 | 211,192 | 53,617 | 25,441 | 37,834 | 19,703 | 128,934 | 1,288,450 |
| Eligible paper— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 173,880 | 949,700 | 140,784 | 221,328 | 115,666 | 132,022 | 461,702 | 106,344 | 76,290 | 115,109 | 70,852 | 200,367 | 2,773,044 |
| Jan. 14. | 157,947 | 865,952 | 138,388 | 195,746 | 113,108 | 130,225 | 437,931 | 102,001 | 66,274 | 109,874 | 69,527 | 179,593 | 2,566,566 |
| Jan. 21. | 151,934 | 915,308 | 143,331 | 181,085 | 115,446 | 129,878 | 423,849 | 105,253 | 73,823 | 112,840 | 69,987 | 175,220 | 2,597,954 |
| Jan. 28. | 146,819 | 910,637 | 129,114 | 185,667 | 114,650 | 128,053 | 400,649 | 99,783 | 77,737 | 109,784 | 68,735 | 175,900 | 2,547,534 |
| Total liabilities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7. | 725,929 | 2,379,387 | 600,299 | 806,161 | 356,420 | 451,365 | 1,417,666 | 338,360 | 191,891 | 276,664 | 194,679 | 663,683 | 8,402,504 |
| Jan. 14. | 705,726 | 2,297,536 | 591,507 | 774,812 | 347,432 | 444,742 | 1,366,868 | 331,674 | 181,369 | 269,841 | 190,268 | 654,991 | 8,156,766 |
| Jan. 21. | 714,507 | 2,331,999 | 588,781 | 752,876 | 346,197 | 440,705 | 1,360,684 | 331,027 | 187,984 | 270,133 | 187,331 | 669,914 | 8,182,138 |
| Jan. 28. | 712,824 | 2,309,649 | 578,206 | 759,812 | 347,232 | 437,687 | 1,327,268 | 324,651 | 190,490 | 264,628 | 181,980 | 657,392 | 8,091,819 |

Interdistrict movement of Federal Reserve notes during 1920, with totals for three preceding years.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Boston. | | New York. | | Philadelphia. | | Cleveland. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Received. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. |
| Boston..... | | | 59,214 | 72,684 | 6,893 | 6,453 | 4,026 | 2,298 |
| New York..... | 72,012 | 59,550 | | | 71,720 | 63,405 | 54,278 | 20,088 |
| Philadelphia..... | 6,208 | 7,049 | 56,467 | 77,548 | | | 14,117 | 11,229 |
| Cleveland..... | 2,777 | 3,996 | 23,655 | 54,227 | 14,319 | 14,623 | | |
| Richmond..... | 3,741 | 3,474 | 16,953 | 29,456 | 12,144 | 11,899 | 8,946 | 6,340 |
| Atlanta..... | 2,313 | 2,944 | 14,149 | 19,925 | 3,218 | 4,159 | 6,271 | 3,530 |
| Chicago..... | 5,581 | 6,609 | 28,409 | 58,505 | 6,331 | 7,453 | 25,079 | 19,573 |
| St. Louis..... | 1,478 | 1,966 | 8,909 | 7,963 | 2,008 | 1,551 | 9,269 | 2,468 |
| Minneapolis..... | 505 | 807 | 2,598 | 3,954 | 501 | 639 | 1,211 | 1,160 |
| Kansas City..... | 803 | 1,126 | 4,963 | 7,046 | 1,010 | 1,388 | 2,377 | 1,873 |
| Dallas..... | 597 | 1,466 | 4,826 | 7,408 | 903 | 1,527 | 1,505 | 1,522 |
| San Francisco..... | 2,277 | 1,497 | 12,048 | 17,908 | 2,162 | 1,455 | 3,157 | 1,751 |
| Total, 1920..... | 98,292 | 89,584 | 231,891 | 358,604 | 121,209 | 114,442 | 130,566 | 71,032 |
| Total, 1919..... | 62,719 | 90,291 | 235,408 | 282,083 | 78,300 | 94,525 | 96,675 | 64,564 |
| Total, 1918..... | 21,660 | 37,932 | 118,050 | 118,629 | 39,531 | 62,355 | 40,366 | 21,249 |
| Total, 1917..... | 4,279 | 12,013 | 29,997 | 24,800 | 8,097 | 14,961 | 5,176 | 2,534 |

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Richmond. | | Atlanta. | | Chicago. | | St. Louis. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Received. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. | Received. | Returned. |
| Boston..... | 3,484 | 3,690 | 2,925 | 2,220 | 6,631 | 5,571 | 1,070 | 1,473 |
| New York..... | 29,574 | 16,768 | 19,780 | 14,005 | 58,740 | 28,264 | 8,004 | 8,641 |
| Philadelphia..... | 11,355 | 12,487 | 4,152 | 3,031 | 7,164 | 6,529 | 1,377 | 2,168 |
| Cleveland..... | 8,007 | 8,818 | 3,946 | 6,050 | 21,777 | 25,263 | 3,092 | 9,380 |
| Richmond..... | | | 13,037 | 8,184 | 6,530 | 4,293 | 2,229 | 2,276 |
| Atlanta..... | 8,621 | 12,847 | | | 8,976 | 6,363 | 12,207 | 9,451 |
| Chicago..... | 4,333 | 6,387 | 6,408 | 8,280 | | | 14,977 | 37,721 |
| St. Louis..... | 2,298 | 2,161 | 9,420 | 12,320 | 37,458 | 14,926 | | |
| Minneapolis..... | 348 | 644 | 479 | 759 | 16,411 | 21,831 | 933 | 1,907 |
| Kansas City..... | 998 | 2,444 | 1,843 | 1,870 | 14,836 | 12,367 | 8,109 | 11,355 |
| Dallas..... | 825 | 3,052 | 4,890 | 5,401 | 4,760 | 3,832 | 4,762 | 8,418 |
| San Francisco..... | 1,610 | 696 | 2,835 | 1,217 | 14,288 | 9,989 | 2,834 | 2,880 |
| Total, 1920..... | 71,453 | 69,994 | 69,715 | 63,337 | 197,571 | 139,230 | 59,594 | 95,670 |
| Total, 1919..... | 70,806 | 72,911 | 58,397 | 54,621 | 149,978 | 129,606 | 50,470 | 75,559 |
| Total, 1918..... | 31,114 | 26,603 | 21,108 | 20,439 | 49,708 | 51,456 | 15,020 | 37,558 |
| Total, 1917..... | 6,450 | 2,081 | 6,211 | 4,650 | 5,129 | 15,268 | 3,345 | 7,980 |

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Minneapolis. | | Kansas City. | | Dallas. | | San Francisco. | | Total, 1920. | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Re-ceived. | Re-turned. | Re-ceived. | Re-turned. | Re-ceived. | Re-turned. | Re-ceived. | Re-turned. | Received. | Returned. |
| Boston..... | 805 | 490 | 1,162 | 796 | 1,467 | 589 | 1,579 | 2,460 | 89,256 | 98,724 |
| New York..... | 5,954 | 2,605 | 7,040 | 4,940 | 7,267 | 4,424 | 17,799 | 12,639 | 352,168 | 235,329 |
| Philadelphia..... | 634 | 504 | 1,392 | 1,021 | 1,627 | 739 | 1,338 | 2,321 | 105,831 | 124,626 |
| Cleveland..... | 1,466 | 1,222 | 2,390 | 2,407 | 1,696 | 1,393 | 1,306 | 3,616 | 84,431 | 130,995 |
| Richmond..... | 648 | 347 | 2,441 | 877 | 3,061 | 769 | 712 | 1,637 | 70,442 | 69,442 |
| Atlanta..... | 752 | 488 | 1,947 | 1,873 | 5,290 | 4,671 | 1,247 | 2,872 | 64,991 | 68,923 |
| Chicago..... | 21,853 | 16,397 | 12,458 | 15,043 | 3,847 | 4,431 | 10,341 | 14,534 | 139,617 | 194,913 |
| St. Louis..... | 1,899 | 939 | 11,463 | 8,204 | 8,273 | 4,559 | 2,878 | 2,879 | 95,053 | 59,036 |
| Minneapolis..... | | | 2,362 | 3,206 | 404 | 591 | 3,849 | 5,001 | 29,601 | 42,501 |
| Kansas City..... | 3,191 | 2,396 | | | 6,374 | 6,007 | 5,933 | 7,282 | 51,037 | 55,154 |
| Dallas..... | 634 | 439 | 6,741 | 7,101 | | | 5,645 | 4,351 | 36,088 | 44,517 |
| San Francisco..... | 4,949 | 3,447 | 7,247 | 5,997 | 4,299 | 4,610 | | | 58,036 | 50,847 |
| Total, 1920..... | 42,785 | 29,274 | 56,643 | 51,465 | 44,205 | 32,783 | 52,627 | 59,592 | 1,176,551 | 1,175,007 |
| Total, 1919..... | 39,607 | 29,704 | 51,607 | 39,302 | 24,765 | 18,174 | 42,391 | 35,267 | 961,123 | 987,107 |
| Total, 1918..... | 14,296 | 9,115 | 33,604 | 6,321 | 11,084 | 11,855 | 15,583 | 5,095 | 411,124 | 408,607 |
| Total, 1917..... | 5,538 | 1,351 | 7,783 | 1,119 | 5,765 | 3,507 | 4,356 | 1,843 | 92,096 | 92,106 |

OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM FROM DEC 16, 1920, TO JAN. 15, 1921.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

| Federal Reserve Bank or branch. | Items drawn on banks in own district. | | | | Items drawn on Treasurer of United States. | | Total. | | Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and branches. | | Items forwarded to parent bank or branch in same district. | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|---|-----------|--|---------|------------|------------|--|-----------|--|---------|--|
| | Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities. | | Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities. | | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | |
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | | | | | | | | | |
| Boston | 683,801 | 655,387 | 3,087,256 | 430,777 | 150,080 | 24,191 | 3,921,137 | 1,111,355 | 150,201 | 62,840 | | | |
| New York | 1,171,683 | 2,095,263 | 4,433,019 | 1,211,155 | 1,239,898 | 157,397 | 6,844,600 | 3,463,815 | 971,603 | 529,312 | 23,685 | 6,612 | |
| Buffalo | 175,305 | 102,216 | 367,110 | 51,040 | 14,306 | 1,396 | 556,721 | 154,652 | 134,768 | 23,762 | 31,903 | 22,223 | |
| Philadelphia | 1,583,694 | 850,189 | 2,070,573 | 262,047 | 206,657 | 29,473 | 3,860,924 | 1,141,709 | 835,757 | 193,520 | | | |
| Cleveland | 318,260 | 242,320 | 1,167,897 | 175,456 | 55,982 | 6,726 | 1,542,139 | 424,502 | 51,889 | 33,934 | 34,807 | 15,101 | |
| Cincinnati | 163,087 | 143,370 | 774,460 | 87,058 | 52,727 | 4,091 | 990,274 | 234,519 | 18,902 | 20,381 | 12,072 | 4,642 | |
| Pittsburgh | 332,505 | 348,754 | 874,868 | 119,678 | 50,743 | 6,785 | 1,258,116 | 475,217 | 65,342 | 47,929 | 33,824 | 6,922 | |
| Richmond | 101,233 | 148,989 | 2,180,806 | 319,527 | 50,539 | 6,775 | 2,332,578 | 475,291 | 146,748 | 71,614 | 52,330 | 16,683 | |
| Baltimore | 219,338 | 172,112 | 669,751 | 82,650 | 52,200 | 8,368 | 941,289 | 263,130 | 116,688 | 69,053 | 84,106 | 12,036 | |
| Atlanta | 104,775 | 65,266 | 289,819 | 49,246 | 25,776 | 6,562 | 420,370 | 121,074 | 48,422 | 21,795 | 47,179 | 8,628 | |
| Birmingham | 45,770 | 20,312 | 133,153 | 10,837 | 14,664 | 1,156 | 193,587 | 32,305 | 18,349 | 11,573 | 26,735 | 44,757 | |
| Jacksonville | 21,785 | 24,611 | 145,224 | 18,440 | 9,115 | 840 | 176,124 | 43,891 | 21,836 | 6,320 | 4,316 | 1,650 | |
| Nashville | 47,139 | 31,645 | 207,066 | 22,753 | 12,472 | 1,920 | 266,677 | 56,318 | 29,783 | 6,350 | 11,583 | 1,565 | |
| New Orleans | 58,906 | 56,522 | 100,033 | 15,855 | 23,463 | 3,633 | 182,402 | 76,010 | 45,619 | 11,887 | 6,867 | 974 | |
| Chicago | 837,663 | 682,550 | 3,343,321 | 345,096 | 405,311 | 38,205 | 4,588,295 | 1,065,851 | 299,146 | 36,711 | 7,299 | 4,582 | |
| Detroit | 232,763 | 177,599 | 373,724 | 42,178 | 32,463 | 2,608 | 638,950 | 222,385 | 10,154 | 11,175 | 6,372 | 2,349 | |
| St. Louis | 257,215 | 251,365 | 1,273,810 | 93,229 | 114,050 | 12,069 | 1,645,075 | 356,663 | 24,288 | 5,118 | 8,285 | 1,391 | |
| Little Rock | 43,392 | 23,431 | 277,064 | 17,347 | 6,230 | 1,804 | 326,686 | 42,582 | 7,502 | 1,517 | 28,438 | 3,851 | |
| Louisville | 83,645 | 60,472 | 365,375 | 25,131 | 26,003 | 4,725 | 477,023 | 90,378 | 8,737 | 1,426 | 3,268 | 365 | |
| Memphis | 68,002 | 32,529 | 145,082 | 11,770 | 7,783 | 2,268 | 220,867 | 46,567 | 1,942 | 636 | 2,727 | 643 | |
| Minneapolis | 278,397 | 138,844 | 1,611,046 | 103,499 | 52,378 | 6,146 | 1,941,821 | 248,489 | 111,422 | 32,018 | 96,439 | 19,422 | |
| Kansas City | 219,326 | 278,384 | 2,162,649 | 132,508 | 91,370 | 7,869 | 2,473,345 | 418,761 | 291,927 | 61,222 | 38,872 | 13,327 | |
| Denver | 83,191 | 52,962 | 326,912 | 24,012 | 18,951 | 2,005 | 429,054 | 78,979 | 75,507 | 21,258 | 18,147 | 6,440 | |
| Oklahoma City | 57,782 | 62,687 | 931,344 | 93,160 | 1,362 | 7,390 | 992,751 | 156,237 | 49,136 | 9,894 | 19,099 | 14,319 | |
| Omaha | 88,110 | 53,888 | 508,295 | 36,336 | 42,939 | 3,206 | 639,344 | 92,930 | 40,276 | 7,420 | 18,147 | 6,440 | |
| Dallas | 134,312 | 70,304 | 1,631,638 | 244,494 | 25,760 | 3,750 | 1,791,710 | 318,548 | 85,959 | 33,118 | 48,147 | 7,947 | |
| El Paso | 42,777 | 11,045 | 129,830 | 12,167 | 14,372 | 3,307 | 186,979 | 26,519 | 19,219 | 8,048 | 13,700 | 2,218 | |
| Houston | 64,597 | 42,404 | 314,914 | 43,178 | 98,702 | 1,865 | 478,213 | 87,447 | 23,831 | 18,032 | 8,177 | 2,231 | |
| San Francisco | 152,053 | 110,097 | 404,100 | 35,850 | 69,009 | 107,585 | 625,162 | 253,532 | 32,511 | 4,148 | 44,939 | 7,195 | |
| Los Angeles | 241,687 | 196,709 | 939,160 | 71,264 | 28,579 | 13,471 | 1,209,426 | 191,444 | 112,938 | 14,478 | 48,144 | 13,378 | |
| Portland | 55,982 | 34,900 | 201,991 | 13,024 | 17,372 | 9,964 | 275,345 | 57,888 | 3,856 | 1,459 | 27,411 | 4,587 | |
| Salt Lake City | 61,806 | 37,937 | 422,789 | 49,294 | 13,401 | 3,528 | 497,996 | 90,759 | 12,476 | 19,547 | 10,262 | 8,576 | |
| Seattle | 62,513 | 38,930 | 210,268 | 16,382 | 26,507 | 11,937 | 299,288 | 67,249 | 17,740 | 4,239 | 34,587 | 6,498 | |
| Spokane | 34,258 | 19,762 | 182,273 | 16,718 | 10,183 | 1,049 | 226,714 | 37,529 | 9,352 | 2,201 | 18,443 | 5,615 | |
| Total: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 16, 1920 to Jan. 15, 1921 | 8,128,752 | 4,283,206 | 32,256,620 | 4,283,206 | 3,063,610 | 497,064 | 43,448,982 | 12,024,525 | 3,893,821 | 1,403,971 | 852,213 | 266,757 | |
| Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, 1920 | 7,590,783 | 7,174,087 | 31,491,522 | 4,430,849 | 2,675,292 | 486,043 | 41,757,597 | 12,090,979 | 3,987,632 | 1,538,909 | 858,333 | 278,625 | |
| Dec. 16, 1919, to Jan. 15, 1920 | 6,667,049 | 8,083,973 | 24,545,481 | 5,214,411 | 1,990,362 | 743,821 | 33,202,892 | 14,042,205 | 3,383,255 | 1,691,453 | 763,149 | 322,700 | |

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Number of member banks in district Jan. 15. | | Number of nonmember banks on par list Jan. 15. | | Number of incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks not on par list Jan. 15. | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|--|---------------|---|--------------|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| | Boston | 437 | 431 | 256 | 247 | |
| New York | 784 | 758 | 328 | 325 | | |
| Philadelphia | 698 | 691 | 441 | 415 | | |
| Cleveland | 869 | 843 | 1,080 | 1,085 | | |
| Richmond | 611 | 596 | 1,261 | 508 | | |
| Atlanta | 464 | 428 | 409 | 425 | 339 | 984 |
| Chicago | 1,420 | 1,375 | 4,259 | 3,897 | 1,178 | 1,148 |
| St. Louis | 571 | 538 | 2,523 | 2,357 | | 293 |
| Minneapolis | 1,009 | 923 | 2,875 | 2,212 | 188 | 317 |
| Kansas City | 1,090 | 1,040 | 3,392 | 3,350 | | 717 |
| Dallas | 849 | 759 | 1,254 | 1,225 | | |
| San Francisco | 835 | 727 | 1,023 | 939 | | 107 |
| Total | 9,637 | 9,089 | 19,101 | 16,985 | 1,705 | 3,566 |

¹ Covers period of Jan. 3 to 15 only.

² Includes 7,082 items, amounting to \$1,776,000 forwarded direct to member banks in other Federal Reserve districts.

³ Includes 7,344 items, amounting to \$2,100,000 forwarded direct to member banks in other Federal Reserve districts.

⁴ Includes 5,395 items, amounting to \$2,451,000 forwarded direct to member banks in other Federal Reserve districts.

NOTE.—The number of business days in period was 25 in all Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities except New Orleans, where the number was 24.

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

For the four-week period, December 24-January 21, the reporting member banks show liquidation of 253 millions of total loans and investments, accompanied by a reduction of 240 millions in borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks. At the same time net demand deposits increased by about 100 millions and time deposits by 129 millions, while Government deposits declined by 134 millions.

Principal resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks on each Friday from December 24 to January 21 are shown in the following table:

Resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities on Fridays from Dec. 24, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921.

[In millions of dollars.]

| | Dec. 24. | Dec. 31. | Jan. 7. | Jan. 14. | Jan. 21. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Number of reporting banks... | 824 | 821 | 829 | 830 | 829 |
| Loans and discounts: | | | | | |
| Loans secured by United States Government obligations ¹ | 889 | 909 | 869 | 835 | 828 |
| Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities) | 3,127 | 3,176 | 3,108 | 3,067 | 3,083 |
| All other loans and discounts ² | (²) | (²) | 9,326 | 9,234 | 9,175 |
| Total loans and discounts ¹ | (²) | (²) | 13,303 | 13,136 | 13,086 |
| United States bonds..... | 903 | 911 | 878 | 870 | 871 |
| United States Victory notes..... | 202 | 209 | 206 | 201 | 204 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness..... | 311 | 271 | 228 | 222 | 277 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities..... | (²) | (²) | 1,988 | 2,011 | 2,001 |
| Other loans and investments..... | 11,260 | 11,274 | (²) | (²) | (²) |
| Total loans and discounts and investments ¹ | 16,692 | 16,750 | 16,603 | 16,440 | 16,439 |
| Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 1,334 | 1,358 | 1,357 | 1,317 | 1,334 |
| Cash in vault..... | 356 | 355 | 389 | 369 | 345 |
| Net demand deposits..... | 10,634 | 10,942 | 10,938 | 10,919 | 10,734 |
| Time deposits..... | 2,789 | 2,852 | 2,909 | 2,933 | 2,918 |
| Government deposits..... | 344 | 262 | 119 | 78 | 210 |
| Bills discounted and rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank, total..... | 2,174 | 2,098 | 2,050 | 1,894 | 1,934 |
| Secured by United States Government obligations..... | 899 | 878 | 843 | 766 | 800 |
| All others..... | 1,275 | 1,220 | 1,207 | 1,128 | 1,134 |

¹ Including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks.

² Comparable figures not available.

³ Subdivided into: "All other loans and discounts" and "other bonds, stocks, and securities."

Beginning with the first Friday of the new year, the reports from member banks are given in somewhat modified form, which, it is believed, will enhance their usefulness. Item "Bonds to secure circulation," which continues practically without change from week to week at approximately 270 millions, has been consolidated with item "United States bonds,

including Liberty bonds," under the general caption "United States bonds"; item "Loans secured by United States war obligations" has been changed to "Loans secured by United States Government obligations." More important is the subdivision of item "All other loans and investments" into "All other loans and discounts" and "Other bonds, stocks, and securities." This segregation makes it possible to show for the first time the total loans and discounts of reporting member banks, also to approximate more closely the amount of commercial paper held by these banks, while the item "Other bonds, stocks, and securities" gives a measure of the amount of corporate and other securities owned by the reporting banks. The following statement shows the absolute amount and the relative importance of the principal asset items as shown for the three Fridays of 1921:

| | Amount (in millions). | | | Per cent of total loans and discounts, and investments. | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------|---|----------|----------|
| | Jan. 7. | Jan. 14. | Jan. 21. | Jan. 7. | Jan. 14. | Jan. 21. |
| Total loans and discounts, and investments..... | 16,603 | 16,440 | 16,439 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Loans and discounts, total..... | 13,303 | 13,136 | 13,086 | 80.1 | 79.9 | 79.6 |
| Secured by United States Government obligations..... | 869 | 835 | 828 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Secured by stocks and bonds..... | 3,108 | 3,067 | 3,083 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| All other..... | 9,326 | 9,234 | 9,175 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 55.8 |
| Investments, total..... | 3,300 | 3,304 | 3,353 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.4 |
| United States bonds and Victory notes..... | 1,084 | 1,071 | 1,075 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness..... | 228 | 222 | 277 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities..... | 1,988 | 2,011 | 2,001 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.2 |

Of the banks' total earning assets, as measured by their loans, discounts, and investments, about 80 per cent are loans and about 20 per cent are investments. Of the loans and discounts, by far the largest item is "All other loans and discounts," composed chiefly of commercial paper. This item is in excess of 9 billions and constitutes more than 55 per cent of the banks' total earning assets. Loans secured by stocks and bonds are over 3 billions, or between 18 and 19 per cent of the total, while loans secured by Government obligations are about 5 per cent of total earning assets. In the investment block, "Other bonds, stocks, and securities" amount to about 2 billions, compared with between about 1,300 and 1,400 millions of Government securities. The 2 bil-

lions of other stocks, bonds, and securities, held by reporting member banks on January 21 are to be compared with 3,168 millions of this class of investments held by all member banks on November 15, indicating roughly that about two-thirds of the stocks, bonds, and securities held by member banks are among the assets of the member banks in leading cities from which weekly reports are received.

Turning to a more detailed discussion of developments during the four-week period under review, it appears that the changes for the last week of the past year were essentially different from those for the first three weeks of the present year. The week ending December 31 saw an increase in all classes of loans, due largely to the usual end-of-year resumption of borrowings, and a more than commensurate increase in demand and time deposits, caused apparently by the return flow of currency, which swelled the deposits of the banks' customers and was passed on by the member banks to the Federal Reserve Banks, thereby reducing the outstanding amount of accommodation carried by the latter. For the same week, there is noted an increase of about 15 millions in the reporting banks' holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes, due apparently to purchases from customers desirous to establish losses for income-tax purposes.

During the subsequent three weeks liquidation of loans and investments was practically continuous, affecting all specified classes of loans and investments, except Treasury certificates. United States bond and Victory note holdings show a reduction since December 31 of about 45 millions, while holdings of Treasury certificates show a continuous decline by about 89 millions during the first three weeks of the period under review, largely during the first week in January, when about 135 millions of outstanding certificates matured, and an increase of 55 millions during the fourth week which witnessed the redemption of about 125 millions of certificates matured on January 15 and the allotment on that date of about 310 millions of new loan certificates. Loans secured

by United States Government obligations, after an increase by about 20 millions during the last week in 1920, declined by about 81 millions during the subsequent three weeks; loans supported by corporate securities show a similar course, and at the close of the period were 44 millions less than four weeks before, while other loans and discounts show considerable net liquidation during the last two weeks, with the result that the January 21 total is about 151 millions below the January 7 total. Total loans and investments at the close of the period stood at 16,439 millions, or about 253 millions below the total shown four weeks earlier.

Accommodation of the reporting banks at the Federal Reserve Banks during the first three weeks under review declined from 2,174 to 1,894 millions, or from about 13 to 11.5 per cent of the banks' total loans and investments. For the week ending January 21 the Federal Reserve Banks show an increase by about 40 millions in bills held under discount for the reporting institutions, the total held on that date, 1,934 millions, indicating a reduction during the four weeks of about 240 millions in borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks, a reduction slightly smaller than the net liquidation during the period of aggregate loans and investments.

Reserve balances of reporting banks with the Federal Reserve Banks show comparatively slight fluctuations, and stood at the end as at the beginning of the four weeks at about 1,334 millions.

Cash in vault increased from 356 millions on December 24 to 389 millions on January 7, but declined to 345 millions on January 21. The decrease in cash for the four weeks is thus about 11 millions, but much larger amounts of cash, mainly Federal Reserve currency, passed through the reporting member banks on their way from the general public to the Federal Reserve Banks, which curtailed the circulation of Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes by over 300 millions during the period.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from Dec. 31, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921.

1. ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| Number of reporting banks: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 48 | 114 | 59 | 91 | 80 | 45 | 108 | 35 | 38 | 83 | 51 | 69 | 821 |
| Jan. 7..... | 49 | 114 | 59 | 89 | 84 | 45 | 115 | 36 | 35 | 82 | 52 | 69 | 829 |
| Jan. 14..... | 49 | 114 | 59 | 89 | 84 | 45 | 115 | 37 | 35 | 82 | 52 | 69 | 830 |
| Jan. 21..... | 49 | 114 | 59 | 89 | 84 | 44 | 115 | 37 | 35 | 82 | 52 | 69 | 829 |
| Loans secured by United States Government obligations, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 50,241 | 438,909 | 77,216 | 71,879 | 28,403 | 29,555 | 97,040 | 26,840 | 15,285 | 28,609 | 10,268 | 34,663 | 908,908 |
| Jan. 7..... | 48,067 | 414,617 | 76,385 | 69,461 | 28,576 | 25,872 | 90,655 | 27,623 | 16,112 | 26,955 | 10,788 | 34,048 | 869,159 |
| Jan. 14..... | 47,587 | 392,089 | 76,074 | 67,083 | 29,441 | 26,501 | 87,459 | 26,911 | 15,056 | 25,058 | 9,638 | 31,919 | 854,816 |
| Jan. 21..... | 46,803 | 381,465 | 74,811 | 66,405 | 28,390 | 26,338 | 94,997 | 26,943 | 14,782 | 25,053 | 9,843 | 32,534 | 828,364 |
| Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 204,128 | 1,377,299 | 202,862 | 338,875 | 112,619 | 59,381 | 450,240 | 126,445 | 36,801 | 80,008 | 38,512 | 148,733 | 3,175,906 |
| Jan. 7..... | 193,333 | 1,328,396 | 198,042 | 335,313 | 113,141 | 59,873 | 451,379 | 121,947 | 37,238 | 77,079 | 39,155 | 152,879 | 3,107,885 |
| Jan. 14..... | 193,463 | 1,290,666 | 191,365 | 339,183 | 113,049 | 60,970 | 448,186 | 123,590 | 37,847 | 77,747 | 38,655 | 152,943 | 3,067,664 |
| Jan. 21..... | 189,878 | 1,311,082 | 196,059 | 343,036 | 111,270 | 60,000 | 440,671 | 122,086 | 39,002 | 79,190 | 38,250 | 152,196 | 3,082,720 |
| All other loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 692,280 | 3,246,960 | 407,412 | 706,003 | 345,900 | 366,822 | 1,437,754 | 357,525 | 255,262 | 432,437 | 238,398 | 839,672 | 9,326,425 |
| Jan. 14..... | 681,140 | 3,236,225 | 409,841 | 708,339 | 340,585 | 355,265 | 1,416,454 | 362,366 | 247,776 | 424,891 | 236,006 | 815,114 | 9,234,002 |
| Jan. 21..... | 672,284 | 3,224,234 | 405,287 | 717,770 | 337,385 | 355,285 | 1,403,672 | 357,927 | 244,286 | 414,089 | 233,162 | 809,267 | 9,174,648 |
| Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 933,680 | 4,989,973 | 681,839 | 1,110,777 | 487,617 | 452,667 | 1,979,788 | 507,005 | 308,612 | 536,471 | 288,351 | 1,026,599 | 13,303,469 |
| Jan. 14..... | 922,190 | 4,918,980 | 677,280 | 1,114,605 | 483,075 | 442,736 | 1,952,009 | 512,867 | 300,679 | 527,696 | 284,299 | 999,976 | 13,136,482 |
| Jan. 21..... | 908,965 | 4,916,781 | 676,157 | 1,127,211 | 477,045 | 441,623 | 1,939,340 | 506,956 | 298,070 | 518,332 | 281,255 | 993,997 | 13,085,732 |
| United States bonds: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 33,434 | 307,464 | 44,907 | 101,604 | 34,872 | 42,589 | 85,604 | 30,476 | 17,585 | 39,702 | 41,128 | 102,325 | 910,690 |
| Jan. 7..... | 33,230 | 302,065 | 45,283 | 100,727 | 60,924 | 41,990 | 80,656 | 29,207 | 16,317 | 36,563 | 36,927 | 94,592 | 878,481 |
| Jan. 14..... | 33,184 | 300,070 | 44,905 | 97,654 | 59,238 | 40,307 | 78,507 | 29,224 | 16,116 | 34,360 | 99,739 | 99,739 | 869,885 |
| Jan. 21..... | 32,434 | 297,032 | 44,947 | 97,796 | 65,595 | 40,288 | 80,075 | 27,966 | 16,237 | 35,279 | 36,774 | 96,681 | 871,104 |
| United States Victory notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 5,864 | 97,612 | 12,170 | 19,511 | 7,543 | 4,398 | 32,426 | 2,873 | 1,042 | 5,462 | 2,755 | 17,423 | 209,079 |
| Jan. 7..... | 6,003 | 93,234 | 11,342 | 20,060 | 7,692 | 4,426 | 33,771 | 2,422 | 1,085 | 4,869 | 3,017 | 17,651 | 205,572 |
| Jan. 14..... | 6,005 | 90,547 | 11,189 | 20,199 | 7,681 | 4,362 | 33,991 | 2,352 | 1,360 | 4,999 | 2,927 | 15,629 | 201,241 |
| Jan. 21..... | 6,006 | 91,618 | 11,288 | 20,443 | 7,677 | 4,292 | 33,981 | 2,908 | 1,331 | 4,922 | 2,942 | 17,025 | 204,433 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 18,115 | 146,686 | 15,099 | 16,502 | 7,313 | 3,140 | 34,447 | 4,150 | 1,677 | 6,498 | 2,254 | 15,718 | 271,599 |
| Jan. 7..... | 15,909 | 130,021 | 12,447 | 13,460 | 5,910 | 2,447 | 25,326 | 2,374 | 1,283 | 5,257 | 1,839 | 11,582 | 227,555 |
| Jan. 14..... | 13,692 | 128,271 | 11,810 | 11,835 | 5,313 | 2,654 | 26,043 | 1,974 | 505 | 5,936 | 1,951 | 12,116 | 222,100 |
| Jan. 21..... | 19,860 | 148,072 | 18,477 | 17,949 | 7,096 | 2,481 | 33,991 | 4,295 | 3,017 | 6,240 | 2,049 | 13,564 | 277,091 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 125,978 | 737,683 | 155,295 | 278,787 | 45,331 | 35,956 | 287,300 | 64,036 | 20,092 | 56,090 | 11,100 | 170,231 | 1,987,879 |
| Jan. 14..... | 128,639 | 731,469 | 157,517 | 287,637 | 47,145 | 36,402 | 298,219 | 65,221 | 19,646 | 55,504 | 10,563 | 172,798 | 2,010,760 |
| Jan. 21..... | 128,948 | 733,015 | 155,257 | 280,282 | 46,651 | 36,632 | 298,740 | 65,468 | 19,557 | 54,640 | 10,804 | 171,020 | 2,001,014 |
| Total loans and discounts, and investments, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 1,110,511 | 6,340,085 | 913,785 | 1,547,840 | 614,060 | 552,573 | 2,449,980 | 576,532 | 350,925 | 647,443 | 343,949 | 1,302,855 | 16,750,488 |
| Jan. 7..... | 1,114,500 | 6,252,976 | 906,206 | 1,523,811 | 607,474 | 537,486 | 2,406,841 | 605,134 | 347,389 | 639,250 | 341,234 | 1,320,656 | 16,602,956 |
| Jan. 14..... | 1,103,710 | 6,169,337 | 902,701 | 1,531,930 | 602,452 | 526,461 | 2,388,859 | 611,638 | 338,306 | 628,726 | 336,100 | 1,300,258 | 16,440,478 |
| Jan. 21..... | 1,096,213 | 6,186,518 | 906,126 | 1,543,681 | 604,064 | 525,316 | 2,386,127 | 607,593 | 338,212 | 619,413 | 333,824 | 1,292,287 | 16,439,374 |
| Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 77,180 | 648,885 | 69,918 | 99,420 | 34,544 | 28,678 | 184,918 | 42,235 | 20,689 | 45,570 | 24,465 | 81,167 | 1,357,669 |
| Jan. 7..... | 79,684 | 634,756 | 71,089 | 102,291 | 34,191 | 30,710 | 190,004 | 44,379 | 20,654 | 49,931 | 21,210 | 77,744 | 1,356,643 |
| Jan. 14..... | 79,993 | 621,002 | 63,907 | 99,454 | 35,061 | 29,736 | 187,290 | 43,014 | 19,132 | 43,981 | 22,748 | 71,751 | 1,317,069 |
| Jan. 21..... | 81,085 | 626,600 | 66,335 | 103,379 | 34,196 | 29,280 | 182,930 | 43,718 | 19,397 | 46,400 | 22,620 | 78,346 | 1,333,926 |
| Cash in vault: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 23,975 | 115,352 | 19,549 | 35,525 | 17,373 | 14,675 | 62,048 | 8,207 | 8,299 | 14,001 | 10,791 | 24,740 | 354,535 |
| Jan. 7..... | 26,276 | 126,985 | 19,496 | 40,251 | 21,057 | 13,338 | 65,442 | 10,245 | 8,861 | 16,954 | 11,497 | 28,249 | 388,651 |
| Jan. 14..... | 24,595 | 125,025 | 18,405 | 36,380 | 17,491 | 13,402 | 60,838 | 9,903 | 8,637 | 14,819 | 11,505 | 28,141 | 369,141 |
| Jan. 21..... | 23,241 | 107,809 | 18,209 | 36,602 | 17,466 | 12,120 | 58,845 | 10,138 | 8,205 | 14,620 | 11,008 | 27,030 | 345,293 |
| Net demand deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 782,719 | 4,995,337 | 661,765 | 891,407 | 331,750 | 246,999 | 1,309,934 | 310,887 | 185,745 | 393,621 | 215,259 | 616,424 | 10,941,847 |
| Jan. 7..... | 784,417 | 4,953,577 | 672,893 | 897,603 | 340,129 | 237,691 | 1,321,867 | 325,494 | 187,307 | 398,574 | 212,591 | 606,227 | 10,938,370 |
| Jan. 14..... | 783,568 | 4,895,677 | 661,756 | 908,435 | 332,965 | 243,481 | 1,340,235 | 332,698 | 187,780 | 400,281 | 213,907 | 618,276 | 10,919,059 |
| Jan. 21..... | 777,235 | 4,803,478 | 659,871 | 906,050 | 330,654 | 237,029 | 1,299,983 | 329,579 | 185,825 | 400,341 | 206,467 | 614,698 | 10,754,180 |

1 Comparable figures not available.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from Dec. 31, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921—Con.

1. ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|---|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Time deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 160,446 | 441,378 | 37,029 | 403,930 | 108,192 | 147,260 | 651,555 | 130,927 | 70,880 | 100,462 | 58,229 | 541,969 | 2,852,257 |
| Jan. 7..... | 170,751 | 470,704 | 36,976 | 403,957 | 108,531 | 147,604 | 663,609 | 137,553 | 69,814 | 98,388 | 59,257 | 541,771 | 2,908,915 |
| Jan. 14..... | 172,871 | 477,141 | 37,003 | 403,134 | 113,009 | 146,684 | 662,310 | 147,760 | 70,007 | 110,708 | 59,712 | 533,091 | 2,933,430 |
| Jan. 21..... | 171,884 | 456,944 | 38,206 | 429,193 | 114,199 | 144,727 | 660,611 | 141,261 | 70,053 | 99,393 | 58,748 | 532,963 | 2,918,182 |
| Government deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 21,317 | 130,621 | 20,659 | 36,020 | 5,960 | 2,159 | 21,381 | 5,947 | 3,445 | 4,148 | 1,363 | 9,244 | 262,264 |
| Jan. 7..... | 9,484 | 58,087 | 9,167 | 17,344 | 2,782 | 1,250 | 9,515 | 2,983 | 1,507 | 1,847 | 602 | 4,044 | 118,612 |
| Jan. 14..... | 6,451 | 39,588 | 6,227 | 11,394 | 1,806 | 735 | 6,118 | 1,508 | 874 | 629 | 396 | 2,729 | 78,455 |
| Jan. 21..... | 20,653 | 108,840 | 19,628 | 15,176 | 3,186 | 2,057 | 19,666 | 5,760 | 4,605 | 4,093 | 1,572 | 5,083 | 210,319 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secured by United States Government obligations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 30,318 | 301,235 | 45,380 | 38,124 | 29,111 | 28,787 | 71,155 | 20,840 | 7,759 | 21,087 | 11,829 | 23,775 | 629,410 |
| Jan. 7..... | 25,788 | 283,379 | 43,601 | 34,741 | 23,628 | 30,470 | 66,880 | 17,579 | 6,383 | 21,441 | 12,608 | 27,096 | 593,594 |
| Jan. 14..... | 19,525 | 255,136 | 46,255 | 25,699 | 24,150 | 29,841 | 66,573 | 16,515 | 6,408 | 16,326 | 10,686 | 22,489 | 539,603 |
| Jan. 21..... | 31,142 | 276,924 | 44,238 | 27,089 | 26,699 | 28,743 | 71,309 | 19,311 | 6,307 | 17,651 | 11,361 | 17,720 | 578,494 |
| All other— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | | | | 36 | | 72 | 4,110 | | 1,063 | 670 | | 100 | 5,051 |
| Jan. 7..... | | | | 36 | | 40 | 1,100 | | 489 | 60 | 130 | | 2,190 |
| Jan. 14..... | | | | 36 | | 85 | | | 1,208 | | 10 | 75 | 1,414 |
| Jan. 21..... | | | | 36 | | 105 | | | 1,224 | | 10 | | 1,375 |
| Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secured by United States Government obligations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 19,558 | 124,324 | 37,813 | 10,991 | 3,517 | 9,183 | 21,033 | 5,736 | 1,969 | 6,582 | 1,678 | 6,466 | 248,850 |
| Jan. 7..... | 19,774 | 123,106 | 38,451 | 12,048 | 3,373 | 8,707 | 20,021 | 5,637 | 2,146 | 6,295 | 2,397 | 7,515 | 249,470 |
| Jan. 14..... | 19,558 | 110,337 | 33,845 | 11,032 | 3,885 | 8,540 | 19,117 | 5,261 | 1,283 | 5,559 | 1,934 | 6,200 | 226,501 |
| Jan. 21..... | 16,907 | 105,300 | 34,799 | 11,637 | 2,642 | 8,968 | 20,286 | 5,802 | 1,288 | 4,930 | 1,629 | 6,965 | 221,173 |
| All other— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 79,659 | 406,223 | 38,750 | 56,348 | 42,844 | 65,651 | 260,978 | 51,067 | 45,271 | 66,421 | 21,124 | 79,406 | 1,213,742 |
| Jan. 7..... | 75,011 | 429,540 | 27,984 | 63,135 | 43,546 | 60,302 | 233,858 | 51,093 | 45,872 | 64,697 | 27,420 | 82,155 | 1,204,613 |
| Jan. 14..... | 70,493 | 403,843 | 30,332 | 62,879 | 40,577 | 53,234 | 217,976 | 50,684 | 38,690 | 57,177 | 26,575 | 74,306 | 1,126,948 |
| Jan. 21..... | 54,561 | 460,496 | 24,573 | 61,178 | 39,103 | 52,005 | 208,321 | 50,091 | 37,141 | 51,000 | 23,186 | 71,014 | 1,132,669 |

2. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Number of reporting banks: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 24 | 72 | 44 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 51 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 285 |
| Jan. 7..... | 25 | 72 | 44 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 52 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 286 |
| Jan. 14..... | 25 | 72 | 44 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 52 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 286 |
| Jan. 21..... | 25 | 72 | 44 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 52 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 15 | 286 |
| Loans secured by United States Government obligations, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 42,488 | 412,504 | 74,327 | 19,964 | 7,271 | 5,498 | 67,313 | 14,578 | 9,577 | 10,665 | 2,336 | 17,755 | 684,271 |
| Jan. 7..... | 40,627 | 387,264 | 73,468 | 20,404 | 7,065 | 3,893 | 65,628 | 14,631 | 9,565 | 9,158 | 2,595 | 16,474 | 650,777 |
| Jan. 14..... | 40,202 | 365,225 | 73,222 | 19,059 | 7,056 | 3,959 | 60,848 | 14,201 | 9,414 | 8,205 | 1,953 | 14,482 | 617,826 |
| Jan. 21..... | 39,830 | 354,463 | 71,925 | 19,232 | 6,805 | 4,099 | 67,080 | 14,016 | 9,248 | 8,300 | 2,341 | 14,719 | 612,058 |
| Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 159,074 | 1,222,880 | 183,388 | 127,795 | 14,819 | 7,278 | 337,054 | 87,801 | 20,622 | 34,119 | 9,812 | 68,521 | 2,273,163 |
| Jan. 7..... | 147,343 | 1,166,744 | 178,941 | 123,421 | 16,845 | 10,016 | 328,483 | 87,717 | 21,279 | 31,858 | 9,717 | 69,399 | 2,191,763 |
| Jan. 14..... | 146,583 | 1,131,969 | 172,374 | 121,992 | 16,844 | 10,145 | 326,223 | 88,873 | 21,713 | 31,960 | 9,378 | 71,229 | 2,149,283 |
| Jan. 21..... | 143,104 | 1,146,545 | 177,217 | 129,782 | 15,870 | 9,104 | 318,081 | 87,300 | 22,255 | 31,848 | 9,136 | 70,082 | 2,160,324 |
| All other loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 545,443 | 2,933,846 | 368,256 | 255,960 | 73,122 | 62,078 | 887,841 | 233,891 | 120,658 | 156,215 | 67,252 | 415,244 | 6,119,806 |
| Jan. 14..... | 535,601 | 2,920,770 | 370,592 | 263,095 | 71,909 | 59,325 | 884,340 | 233,510 | 117,665 | 148,310 | 66,148 | 401,806 | 6,073,041 |
| Jan. 21..... | 525,592 | 2,910,890 | 368,526 | 273,506 | 71,278 | 59,848 | 879,064 | 230,263 | 116,078 | 146,872 | 64,752 | 398,874 | 6,045,513 |
| Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 733,413 | 4,487,854 | 620,663 | 399,785 | 97,032 | 75,992 | 1,281,952 | 336,239 | 151,502 | 197,231 | 79,564 | 501,117 | 8,962,346 |
| Jan. 14..... | 722,386 | 4,417,964 | 616,158 | 404,146 | 95,809 | 73,429 | 1,271,411 | 336,584 | 148,792 | 188,475 | 77,479 | 487,517 | 8,840,150 |
| Jan. 21..... | 708,526 | 4,111,898 | 617,668 | 422,520 | 93,953 | 73,051 | 1,264,225 | 331,379 | 147,581 | 187,020 | 76,223 | 483,678 | 8,817,925 |
| United States bonds: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 9,096 | 268,912 | 33,312 | 7,231 | 7,387 | 4,578 | 21,284 | 15,504 | 4,828 | 14,725 | 11,132 | 59,733 | 452,722 |
| Jan. 7..... | 9,630 | 260,133 | 33,370 | 8,336 | 7,271 | 4,587 | 18,027 | 14,245 | 4,821 | 11,770 | 8,575 | 55,711 | 436,506 |
| Jan. 14..... | 9,537 | 258,107 | 33,010 | 7,358 | 7,344 | 4,589 | 15,993 | 14,143 | 4,550 | 10,710 | 8,400 | 58,465 | 432,206 |
| Jan. 21..... | 9,742 | 254,914 | 33,057 | 9,547 | 7,336 | 4,589 | 17,766 | 13,076 | 4,637 | 11,535 | 8,349 | 56,554 | 431,152 |

¹ Comparable figures not available.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from Dec. 31, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921—Con.

2. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Boston. | New York. | Philadelphia. | Cleveland. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louis. | Minneapolis. | Kansas City. | Dallas. | San Francisco. | Total. |
|--|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| United States Victory notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 380 | 88,347 | 9,143 | 1,194 | 400 | 137 | 13,280 | 714 | 238 | 2,983 | 869 | 8,024 | 125,709 |
| Jan. 7..... | 524 | 84,128 | 8,241 | 2,293 | 182 | 135 | 12,941 | 335 | 236 | 2,227 | 851 | 7,322 | 119,415 |
| Jan. 14..... | 526 | 81,113 | 8,041 | 2,273 | 182 | 65 | 12,899 | 314 | 486 | 2,295 | 852 | 6,187 | 115,233 |
| Jan. 21..... | 525 | 82,088 | 8,093 | 2,321 | 182 | 66 | 13,091 | 937 | 486 | 2,257 | 852 | 7,863 | 118,761 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 8,026 | 135,649 | 13,549 | 1,132 | 378 | 415 | 9,974 | 3,488 | 569 | 2,160 | 1,137 | 6,324 | 182,801 |
| Jan. 7..... | 6,898 | 119,376 | 11,090 | 2,003 | 345 | 465 | 7,981 | 1,991 | 635 | 1,378 | 1,017 | 4,223 | 157,402 |
| Jan. 14..... | 6,170 | 117,381 | 10,553 | 2,170 | 273 | 465 | 8,255 | 1,735 | 267 | 2,173 | 1,096 | 4,653 | 155,191 |
| Jan. 21..... | 13,266 | 137,513 | 16,851 | 1,704 | 336 | 415 | 10,774 | 3,949 | 2,049 | 2,458 | 1,229 | 5,406 | 196,000 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 51,611 | 571,704 | 124,815 | 68,835 | 3,996 | 3,121 | 129,876 | 39,800 | 8,382 | 17,131 | 3,970 | 87,787 | 1,111,028 |
| Jan. 14..... | 51,766 | 559,283 | 127,465 | 70,195 | 3,913 | 3,245 | 133,428 | 41,008 | 8,206 | 16,449 | 3,979 | 93,559 | 1,112,496 |
| Jan. 21..... | 52,158 | 562,324 | 125,328 | 69,980 | 3,956 | 3,159 | 133,643 | 41,163 | 8,210 | 16,621 | 4,080 | 94,689 | 1,115,311 |
| Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 801,250 | 5,614,773 | 805,155 | 480,264 | 106,997 | 87,119 | 1,489,697 | 378,223 | 169,122 | 236,206 | 86,801 | 644,504 | 10,900,111 |
| Jan. 7..... | 802,076 | 5,523,225 | 798,181 | 481,252 | 108,826 | 84,300 | 1,450,777 | 392,610 | 165,576 | 229,737 | 93,977 | 656,160 | 10,786,697 |
| Jan. 14..... | 790,385 | 5,433,848 | 795,227 | 486,142 | 107,521 | 81,793 | 1,441,986 | 393,784 | 162,301 | 220,102 | 91,806 | 650,381 | 10,655,276 |
| Jan. 21..... | 784,217 | 5,448,737 | 800,997 | 506,072 | 105,813 | 81,280 | 1,439,499 | 390,704 | 163,013 | 219,891 | 90,739 | 648,187 | 10,679,149 |
| Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 60,719 | 604,725 | 62,564 | 24,970 | 4,429 | 4,435 | 134,965 | 30,604 | 10,713 | 14,704 | 6,638 | 37,312 | 996,778 |
| Jan. 7..... | 63,992 | 588,376 | 65,029 | 30,319 | 5,999 | 5,260 | 129,804 | 32,928 | 9,901 | 20,763 | 4,781 | 33,181 | 990,333 |
| Jan. 14..... | 63,588 | 571,559 | 57,167 | 27,489 | 6,347 | 4,169 | 134,741 | 31,640 | 8,859 | 13,247 | 5,254 | 28,455 | 952,515 |
| Jan. 21..... | 65,249 | 581,935 | 59,899 | 29,830 | 6,297 | 4,381 | 131,761 | 32,356 | 9,474 | 15,857 | 5,660 | 34,469 | 977,168 |
| Cash in vault: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 14,628 | 101,442 | 15,776 | 8,784 | 2,029 | 2,140 | 35,565 | 3,945 | 2,355 | 3,275 | 2,074 | 9,983 | 201,996 |
| Jan. 7..... | 15,964 | 111,669 | 15,697 | 10,069 | 2,328 | 2,352 | 39,618 | 4,738 | 2,700 | 4,761 | 2,022 | 11,400 | 223,318 |
| Jan. 14..... | 15,187 | 102,765 | 14,945 | 9,566 | 1,809 | 2,117 | 36,015 | 4,648 | 2,702 | 3,703 | 2,034 | 11,190 | 206,681 |
| Jan. 21..... | 14,148 | 95,076 | 14,807 | 9,865 | 1,748 | 2,051 | 34,310 | 4,935 | 2,466 | 3,473 | 2,086 | 10,650 | 195,615 |
| Net demand deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 602,809 | 4,505,054 | 573,490 | 213,295 | 51,290 | 36,641 | 916,187 | 220,095 | 86,181 | 136,668 | 59,153 | 287,517 | 7,688,380 |
| Jan. 7..... | 604,974 | 4,452,621 | 587,567 | 214,112 | 57,560 | 37,081 | 924,722 | 228,002 | 88,164 | 142,964 | 57,062 | 281,648 | 7,676,477 |
| Jan. 14..... | 605,919 | 4,406,118 | 576,772 | 217,654 | 57,469 | 37,116 | 935,885 | 233,514 | 88,508 | 142,555 | 59,319 | 290,326 | 7,651,155 |
| Jan. 21..... | 600,496 | 4,307,429 | 576,148 | 214,102 | 54,573 | 36,694 | 911,070 | 228,653 | 86,470 | 142,895 | 56,607 | 289,526 | 7,504,663 |
| Time deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 59,034 | 298,415 | 25,679 | 205,391 | 22,108 | 21,952 | 310,961 | 78,255 | 28,676 | 11,141 | 6,586 | 253,017 | 1,321,215 |
| Jan. 7..... | 68,753 | 309,322 | 25,418 | 207,658 | 23,087 | 21,559 | 308,232 | 80,880 | 28,070 | 11,161 | 6,825 | 255,925 | 1,346,890 |
| Jan. 14..... | 69,720 | 312,794 | 25,314 | 205,137 | 22,945 | 21,507 | 308,663 | 80,843 | 28,219 | 11,064 | 6,952 | 247,783 | 1,340,941 |
| Jan. 21..... | 68,406 | 292,195 | 26,405 | 230,521 | 23,024 | 21,522 | 307,739 | 81,039 | 28,174 | 11,011 | 7,091 | 248,134 | 1,345,351 |
| Government deposits: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 14,665 | 127,355 | 19,882 | 9,792 | 860 | 44 | 10,777 | 5,054 | 2,673 | 3,153 | 1,265 | 7,776 | 203,296 |
| Jan. 7..... | 6,526 | 56,400 | 8,824 | 4,673 | 383 | 40 | 4,787 | 2,580 | 1,164 | 1,403 | 560 | 3,451 | 90,791 |
| Jan. 14..... | 4,438 | 38,469 | 5,995 | 3,037 | 233 | 25 | 3,146 | 1,230 | 807 | 478 | 380 | 2,346 | 60,584 |
| Jan. 21..... | 20,324 | 105,139 | 19,378 | 394 | 371 | 70 | 7,393 | 5,254 | 3,118 | 3,712 | 1,458 | 4,654 | 171,265 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secured by United States Government obligations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 25,745 | 268,794 | 41,602 | 2,640 | 6,333 | 1,141 | 15,805 | 13,240 | 784 | 11,925 | 2,772 | 15,776 | 406,557 |
| Jan. 7..... | 22,364 | 257,970 | 39,693 | 3,529 | 2,468 | 1,141 | 13,559 | 9,604 | 826 | 11,616 | 3,250 | 18,598 | 384,618 |
| Jan. 14..... | 15,637 | 228,075 | 43,026 | 4,120 | 2,852 | 941 | 13,825 | 9,253 | 1,201 | 7,352 | 1,445 | 13,951 | 341,678 |
| Jan. 21..... | 28,355 | 252,127 | 41,238 | 3,770 | 4,932 | 941 | 15,143 | 12,449 | 1,348 | 7,416 | 1,700 | 9,564 | 378,983 |
| All other— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | | | | | | | 4,110 | | | | | | 4,110 |
| Jan. 7..... | | | | | | | 1,100 | | | | | | 1,100 |
| Jan. 14..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 21..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secured by United States Government obligations— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 18,962 | 122,106 | 37,695 | 954 | | 1,308 | 12,534 | 1,659 | 1,619 | 3,097 | 25 | 4,626 | 204,585 |
| Jan. 7..... | 19,337 | 121,148 | 38,333 | 1,147 | | 1,067 | 12,288 | 1,418 | 1,179 | 2,928 | 293 | 5,463 | 204,601 |
| Jan. 14..... | 19,090 | 108,326 | 33,727 | 1,035 | | 923 | 12,296 | 1,156 | 1,007 | 2,242 | 234 | 4,620 | 184,656 |
| Jan. 21..... | 16,505 | 103,244 | 34,681 | 2,123 | | 854 | 12,512 | 1,624 | 992 | 2,090 | 247 | 5,280 | 180,152 |
| All other— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 77,302 | 375,022 | 35,816 | 41,442 | 9,076 | 11,811 | 186,874 | 33,597 | 31,735 | 31,957 | 5,148 | 45,403 | 885,183 |
| Jan. 7..... | 73,623 | 408,433 | 25,178 | 46,908 | 10,949 | 11,139 | 157,357 | 32,024 | 30,459 | 31,371 | 11,129 | 48,159 | 886,729 |
| Jan. 14..... | 69,418 | 382,280 | 27,818 | 48,009 | 9,271 | 7,876 | 148,473 | 29,549 | 26,105 | 27,923 | 11,367 | 43,510 | 831,599 |
| Jan. 21..... | 53,221 | 438,627 | 22,382 | 49,257 | 8,587 | 7,662 | 145,346 | 29,747 | 26,744 | 24,874 | 10,108 | 43,044 | 859,599 |

¹ Comparable figures not available.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from Dec. 31, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921—Con.

3. MEMBERS BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | New York district. ² | Cleveland district. ³ | Richmond district. ⁴ | Atlanta district. ⁵ | Chicago district. ⁶ | St. Louis district. ⁷ | Kansas City district. ⁸ | Dallas district. ⁹ | San Francisco district. ¹⁰ | Total. |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of reporting banks: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 11 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 12 | 18 | 29 | 13 | 45 | 208 |
| Jan. 7..... | 11 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 13 | 19 | 29 | 14 | 45 | 211 |
| Jan. 14..... | 11 | 40 | 18 | 22 | 13 | 20 | 29 | 14 | 45 | 212 |
| Jan. 21..... | 11 | 40 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 20 | 29 | 14 | 45 | 211 |
| Loans secured by United States Government obligations, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 10,487 | 38,835 | 8,104 | 17,136 | 14,376 | 10,988 | 11,364 | 2,890 | 15,680 | 129,860 |
| Jan. 7..... | 10,344 | 37,522 | 7,815 | 15,301 | 10,291 | 11,648 | 11,938 | 2,884 | 16,247 | 123,990 |
| Jan. 14..... | 10,300 | 36,768 | 8,164 | 15,670 | 12,317 | 11,370 | 11,376 | 2,784 | 16,288 | 125,037 |
| Jan. 21..... | 10,486 | 35,980 | 7,571 | 15,465 | 13,263 | 11,578 | 11,151 | 2,757 | 16,699 | 124,950 |
| Loans secured by stocks and bonds (other than United States securities): | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 55,925 | 152,597 | 32,278 | 40,158 | 57,646 | 35,772 | 27,141 | 15,958 | 72,867 | 490,342 |
| Jan. 7..... | 56,115 | 152,856 | 27,784 | 38,377 | 64,311 | 31,523 | 27,143 | 15,969 | 75,086 | 489,164 |
| Jan. 14..... | 55,630 | 157,298 | 29,548 | 39,096 | 63,165 | 32,024 | 27,898 | 16,017 | 73,375 | 494,051 |
| Jan. 21..... | 56,251 | 154,103 | 29,327 | 38,517 | 62,584 | 32,113 | 29,129 | 15,915 | 74,150 | 492,089 |
| All other loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 110,426 | 308,064 | 100,088 | 222,128 | 230,671 | 111,556 | 162,298 | 68,609 | 389,491 | 1,703,331 |
| Jan. 14..... | 110,311 | 303,879 | 96,523 | 214,389 | 217,593 | 116,842 | 161,191 | 67,499 | 378,901 | 1,667,128 |
| Jan. 21..... | 108,770 | 301,783 | 96,127 | 216,865 | 212,594 | 115,606 | 156,310 | 66,886 | 375,964 | 1,650,905 |
| Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 176,885 | 498,442 | 135,687 | 275,806 | 305,273 | 154,727 | 201,379 | 87,462 | 480,824 | 2,316,485 |
| Jan. 14..... | 176,241 | 497,945 | 134,235 | 269,155 | 293,075 | 160,236 | 200,465 | 86,390 | 468,564 | 2,286,216 |
| Jan. 21..... | 175,507 | 491,866 | 133,025 | 270,847 | 288,441 | 159,297 | 196,590 | 85,558 | 466,813 | 2,267,444 |
| United States bonds: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 14,890 | 69,683 | 14,935 | 29,329 | 28,292 | 13,121 | 14,022 | 13,139 | 35,856 | 233,267 |
| Jan. 7..... | 13,631 | 68,334 | 14,721 | 29,602 | 26,849 | 13,058 | 14,006 | 12,671 | 32,201 | 225,373 |
| Jan. 14..... | 13,454 | 66,517 | 14,645 | 28,246 | 26,711 | 13,176 | 12,929 | 12,891 | 34,366 | 222,935 |
| Jan. 21..... | 13,615 | 66,090 | 14,760 | 28,420 | 26,801 | 13,009 | 12,846 | 12,877 | 33,605 | 222,023 |
| Victory notes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 1,883 | 15,363 | 2,972 | 2,853 | 13,501 | 2,051 | 1,143 | 773 | 8,737 | 49,276 |
| Jan. 7..... | 1,518 | 14,310 | 3,164 | 3,154 | 14,884 | 2,037 | 1,150 | 822 | 9,667 | 51,206 |
| Jan. 14..... | 1,506 | 14,302 | 3,164 | 3,081 | 15,025 | 1,988 | 1,207 | 832 | 8,559 | 50,164 |
| Jan. 21..... | 1,605 | 14,956 | 3,165 | 2,820 | 14,927 | 1,919 | 1,144 | 831 | 8,284 | 49,651 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 6,125 | 11,169 | 2,674 | 2,223 | 17,916 | 489 | 2,506 | 790 | 8,894 | 52,716 |
| Jan. 7..... | 5,798 | 8,024 | 2,165 | 1,830 | 11,437 | 235 | 2,272 | 496 | 7,332 | 39,589 |
| Jan. 14..... | 6,151 | 6,534 | 1,766 | 2,039 | 11,207 | 94 | 2,262 | 489 | 7,444 | 37,986 |
| Jan. 21..... | 5,897 | 13,360 | 2,227 | 1,760 | 15,544 | 251 | 2,204 | 489 | 8,140 | 40,872 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Jan. 7..... | 73,862 | 174,861 | 19,463 | 28,702 | 111,976 | 21,032 | 27,798 | 3,511 | 76,734 | 537,939 |
| Jan. 14..... | 75,175 | 181,443 | 20,621 | 28,832 | 120,134 | 21,011 | 28,129 | 3,271 | 74,253 | 552,869 |
| Jan. 21..... | 75,029 | 178,853 | 20,343 | 29,212 | 120,227 | 21,075 | 27,018 | 3,363 | 70,849 | 542,969 |
| Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 278,164 | 788,393 | 177,274 | 348,667 | 472,254 | 175,437 | 246,711 | 110,041 | 606,306 | 3,203,247 |
| Jan. 7..... | 271,694 | 764,471 | 175,200 | 339,094 | 470,419 | 191,089 | 246,605 | 105,262 | 606,758 | 3,170,592 |
| Jan. 14..... | 272,527 | 767,241 | 174,431 | 331,353 | 466,152 | 196,505 | 244,992 | 103,783 | 593,186 | 3,150,170 |
| Jan. 21..... | 271,653 | 762,125 | 173,520 | 333,059 | 465,940 | 195,551 | 239,802 | 103,118 | 587,691 | 3,132,459 |
| Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 16,516 | 56,679 | 12,288 | 17,794 | 24,119 | 10,406 | 16,309 | 8,656 | 40,139 | 202,906 |
| Jan. 7..... | 16,574 | 54,602 | 11,206 | 19,020 | 29,288 | 10,589 | 17,351 | 7,589 | 40,969 | 207,188 |
| Jan. 14..... | 16,923 | 54,534 | 11,757 | 19,741 | 23,016 | 10,379 | 17,227 | 7,511 | 39,448 | 200,536 |
| Jan. 21..... | 16,873 | 55,171 | 11,848 | 18,797 | 23,695 | 10,500 | 18,342 | 7,738 | 40,139 | 202,603 |
| Cash in vault: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 3,202 | 15,659 | 5,697 | 8,844 | 10,383 | 3,309 | 6,594 | 2,871 | 13,095 | 69,654 |
| Jan. 7..... | 3,290 | 15,205 | 6,034 | 7,096 | 9,487 | 4,435 | 7,494 | 3,013 | 15,010 | 74,064 |
| Jan. 14..... | 2,873 | 16,024 | 5,459 | 7,681 | 8,823 | 4,208 | 6,924 | 3,235 | 15,035 | 70,262 |
| Jan. 21..... | 2,788 | 15,923 | 5,222 | 6,928 | 8,931 | 4,301 | 7,105 | 2,710 | 14,455 | 68,368 |
| Net demand deposits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 164,852 | 508,754 | 110,070 | 166,007 | 176,842 | 80,762 | 146,976 | 66,960 | 296,993 | 1,718,216 |
| Jan. 7..... | 162,924 | 513,394 | 111,143 | 155,783 | 171,258 | 87,765 | 146,264 | 65,360 | 292,519 | 1,706,410 |
| Jan. 14..... | 158,365 | 521,073 | 108,601 | 161,644 | 176,311 | 89,718 | 146,906 | 64,813 | 295,227 | 1,722,658 |
| Jan. 21..... | 155,346 | 520,350 | 108,262 | 157,521 | 164,410 | 91,349 | 147,477 | 64,224 | 292,928 | 1,701,867 |
| Time deposits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 70,382 | 116,951 | 18,894 | 86,966 | 218,030 | 42,986 | 62,769 | 23,583 | 273,322 | 913,883 |
| Jan. 7..... | 73,842 | 115,710 | 16,319 | 87,624 | 225,033 | 47,046 | 61,381 | 24,091 | 271,437 | 922,483 |
| Jan. 14..... | 75,361 | 115,422 | 18,733 | 86,954 | 223,520 | 57,194 | 61,867 | 24,218 | 271,322 | 934,591 |
| Jan. 21..... | 75,719 | 115,466 | 18,825 | 85,706 | 222,803 | 50,512 | 61,997 | 24,484 | 270,941 | 926,453 |
| Government deposits: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 1,057 | 22,692 | 2,416 | 1,816 | 6,394 | 863 | 60 | 89 | 1,393 | 36,780 |
| Jan. 7..... | 669 | 10,964 | 1,069 | 1,060 | 2,840 | 390 | 28 | 38 | 560 | 17,618 |
| Jan. 14..... | 393 | 7,251 | 676 | 589 | 1,931 | 274 | 10 | 16 | 361 | 11,501 |
| Jan. 21..... | 2,134 | 14,231 | 1,229 | 1,816 | 6,375 | 506 | 209 | 77 | 372 | 26,949 |

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from Dec. 31, 1920, to Jan. 21, 1921—Con.

3. MEMBERS BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | New York district. ² | Cleveland district. ³ | Richmond district. ⁴ | Atlanta district. ⁵ | Chicago district. ⁶ | St. Louis district. ⁷ | Kansas City district. ⁸ | Dallas district. ⁹ | San Francisco district. ¹⁰ | Total. |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secured by United States Government obligations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 18,213 | 33,305 | 8,734 | 23,335 | 36,122 | 7,078 | 5,806 | 3,575 | 6,473 | 142,641 |
| Jan. 7..... | 15,874 | 28,600 | 7,476 | 24,981 | 34,398 | 7,453 | 5,976 | 3,761 | 7,175 | 135,694 |
| Jan. 14..... | 16,419 | 19,819 | 7,997 | 24,326 | 34,280 | 6,740 | 5,153 | 3,591 | 7,215 | 125,740 |
| Jan. 21..... | 16,541 | 21,291 | 8,745 | 23,396 | 38,089 | 6,342 | 5,914 | 3,991 | 6,640 | 130,949 |
| All other— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | | | | 72 | | | 670 | | 100 | 842 |
| Jan. 7..... | | | | 40 | | | 60 | 130 | 275 | 505 |
| Jan. 14..... | | | | 85 | | | | 10 | 75 | 170 |
| Jan. 21..... | | | | 105 | | | | 10 | | 115 |
| Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve bank: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secured by United States Government obligations— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 1,338 | 9,150 | 2,216 | 5,697 | 6,071 | 4,077 | 1,754 | 619 | 1,769 | 32,691 |
| Jan. 7..... | 1,100 | 10,023 | 1,994 | 5,693 | 5,120 | 4,219 | 1,767 | 555 | 1,957 | 32,428 |
| Jan. 14..... | 1,169 | 9,101 | 2,250 | 5,560 | 4,977 | 4,105 | 1,687 | 519 | 1,512 | 30,880 |
| Jan. 21..... | 1,225 | 8,708 | 1,861 | 6,184 | 5,920 | 4,178 | 1,457 | 496 | 1,603 | 31,622 |
| All other— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 11,869 | 8,613 | 13,201 | 39,482 | 15,033 | 16,827 | 20,524 | 6,815 | 29,653 | 162,017 |
| Jan. 7..... | 8,920 | 8,480 | 11,968 | 35,857 | 17,135 | 18,464 | 20,264 | 8,697 | 29,366 | 159,151 |
| Jan. 14..... | 9,637 | 7,578 | 11,081 | 32,696 | 14,774 | 20,580 | 17,153 | 7,986 | 26,228 | 147,713 |
| Jan. 21..... | 10,514 | 4,938 | 10,658 | 32,133 | 12,856 | 19,858 | 15,532 | 6,849 | 23,674 | 137,012 |

¹ Comparable figures not available.² Buffalo.³ Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.⁴ Baltimore.⁵ New Orleans, Jacksonville, Nashville, and Birmingham.⁶ Detroit.⁷ Louisville, Memphis, and Little Rock.⁸ Omaha, Denver, and Oklahoma City.⁹ El Paso and Houston.¹⁰ Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold imports into and exports from United States, distributed by countries.

| | Imports. | | | | | | Exports. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1920. | During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1920. | During month of December, 1920. | During 10 days ending Jan. 10, 1921. | Total, calendar year 1920. | Total, calendar year 1919. | During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1920. | During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1920. | During month of December, 1920. | During 10 days ending Jan. 10, 1921. | Total, calendar year 1920. | Total, calendar year 1919. |
| Belgium..... | \$433 | \$15,373 | \$15,806 | ..... | \$368,670 | \$831,002 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$31,900 |
| Denmark..... | 700 | ..... | 700 | ..... | 200,251 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,002,666 |
| France..... | 8,737,061 | 13,170,988 | 25,884,460 | \$1,338,125 | 48,738,524 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,152,533 |
| Germany..... | 1,188 | ..... | 61 | ..... | 7,703 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Greece..... | 280,000 | ..... | 280,000 | 60,000 | 533,700 | 95,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iceland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 912 | ..... | 454,925 |
| Italy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,107 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 241,263 | ..... | 15,000 |
| Netherlands..... | ..... | 430,291 | 592,026 | ..... | 2,099,356 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,324 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portugal..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,364 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia in Europe..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,268,631 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain..... | 75,519 | 121,534 | 197,053 | ..... | 490,543 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,778,000 |
| Sweden..... | 1,458 | 1,319,996 | 1,321,454 | ..... | 2,036,064 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 661 |
| Switzerland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,937 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,604 | ..... | 67,570 |
| Turkey in Europe..... | 850 | ..... | 850 | ..... | 850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United Kingdom: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| England..... | 5,616,273 | 10,433,521 | 22,995,152 | 4,008,398 | 274,982,197 | 4,055,739 | ..... | \$85,565 | \$85,565 | 98,800 | ..... | 2,091,066 |
| Scotland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Europe..... | 14,712,294 | 25,491,703 | 51,288,689 | 5,406,584 | 330,800,266 | 4,981,741 | ..... | 85,565 | 85,565 | 353,579 | ..... | 38,594,321 |
| British Honduras..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 |
| Canada..... | 61,833 | 70,147 | 156,028 | 26,315 | 34,196,287 | 44,487,390 | \$41,571 | 38,324 | 193,907 | \$23,742 | 5,557,367 | 5,706,428 |
| Costa Rica..... | ..... | ..... | 31,651 | 32,180 | 608,094 | 616,583 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Guatemala..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,872 | 29,267 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Honduras..... | 1,400 | ..... | 1,400 | 5,845 | 257,414 | 258,255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,000 | 21,300 |
| Nicaragua..... | ..... | 99,189 | 101,374 | 6,018 | 1,256,594 | 1,424,217 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,500 |
| Panama..... | 18,093 | 172,434 | 190,527 | 19,228 | 703,645 | 3,401 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,390,000 |
| Salvador..... | 48,310 | 90,947 | 276,777 | 42,000 | 1,440,537 | 1,140,911 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,124,020 |
| Mexico..... | 127,374 | 177,739 | 409,941 | 57,346 | 4,866,163 | 4,464,140 | 97,467 | 89,080 | 274,142 | 968,821 | 18,171,684 | 10,357,619 |
| Newfoundland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 221 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cuba..... | 245 | ..... | 245 | ..... | 15,579 | 9,593 | ..... | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 650,000 | ..... |
| British West Indies..... | 1,250 | 1,225 | 7,409 | ..... | 268,684 | 20,785 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,940 |
| Virgin Islands of United States..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Dominican Republic..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,000 | ..... | 25,000 |
| Dutch West Indies..... | 242,543 | 79,934 | 416,124 | 5,000 | 1,206,881 | 5,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Haiti..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total North America..... | 501,048 | 691,615 | 1,591,476 | 193,932 | 44,839,814 | 52,460,328 | 139,038 | 127,404 | 518,049 | 992,563 | 24,475,051 | 20,660,807 |
| Argentina..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,707,682 | 102,721 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89,995,000 | 56,560,000 |
| Bolivia..... | ..... | 42 | 42 | ..... | 7,416 | 2,582 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500,000 | ..... |
| Brazil..... | 6,440 | ..... | 6,440 | 190 | 50,205 | 26,200 | ..... | 24,250 | ..... | 304,250 | 525,000 | ..... |
| Chile..... | 10,658 | 5,828 | 16,908 | 3,178 | 434,504 | 233,837 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400,000 | 100,000 | ..... |
| Colombia..... | 331,026 | 347,580 | 928,463 | 146,362 | 9,489,812 | 556,572 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700,000 | 5,263,620 | ..... |
| Ecuador..... | 39,221 | 61,375 | 100,596 | ..... | 624,489 | 379,911 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 236,000 | ..... | ..... |
| British Guiana..... | 3,331 | ..... | 44,667 | ..... | 192,814 | 139,159 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,005 |
| Dutch Guiana..... | ..... | 1,329 | ..... | 6,517 | 24,728 | 20,144 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,300 | 19,795 |
| Peru..... | 215,100 | 57,650 | 301,167 | 37,115 | 1,371,655 | 814,583 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,653,376 | 3,383,369 | ..... |
| Uruguay..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,850,000 | 9,205,000 | ..... |
| Venezuela..... | 8,556 | 9,249 | 54,291 | 4,615 | 592,990 | 381,981 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 184,000 | 12,052,220 | ..... |
| Total South America..... | 614,332 | 481,724 | 1,453,903 | 197,977 | 14,496,295 | 2,657,690 | ..... | 24,250 | ..... | 108,328,926 | 89,619,009 | ..... |
| China..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,260 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,286,750 | 39,109,769 |
| Chosen (Korea)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,714 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British India..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240,178 | 240,178 | ..... | 6,752,549 | 34,300,666 |
| Straits Settlements..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,683,454 | 4,209,667 |
| Dutch East Indies..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,449 | 2,955,513 | 3,851,075 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,085,105 | 7,365,111 |
| French East Indies..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,290,000 | ..... |
| Hongkong..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Japan..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,191,910 | 10,017,550 | 1,672,000 | 195,660 | 2,183,860 | 46,720 | 31,496,872 | 40,085,969 |
| Russia in Asia..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000,000 | ..... | 14,006,385 | ..... | 101,299,476 | 94,114,189 |
| Total Asia..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83,449 | 33,148,683 | 13,870,339 | 4,672,000 | 435,838 | 16,430,423 | 46,720 | 188,894,206 | 219,208,371 |
| Australia..... | 1,459,950 | ..... | 1,459,950 | ..... | 1,946,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Zealand..... | 287,013 | 84,686 | 371,699 | ..... | 2,191,586 | 1,354,578 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philippine Islands..... | 55,959 | 39,938 | 95,897 | 16,642 | 965,374 | 581,924 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102,500 |
| British East Africa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 |
| British South Africa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 423 | 8,150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British West Africa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,446 | ..... | ..... |
| Canary Islands..... | ..... | ..... | 7,000 | ..... | 7,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portuguese Africa..... | 67,219 | ..... | 67,219 | ..... | 347,577 | 619,286 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, all countries..... | 17,697,815 | 26,789,666 | 56,335,833 | 5,898,584 | 142,743,618 | 76,534,046 | 4,811,038 | 648,807 | 17,058,287 | 1,039,283 | 322,091,208 | 368,185,248 |
| Excess of imports or exports..... | 12,886,777 | 26,141,058 | 39,277,745 | 4,859,301 | 106,652,609 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 291,651,202 |

¹ Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$17,014,000; United States Mint or assay office bars, \$3,346,000; other refined bullion, \$334,059,000; United States coin, \$18,096,000; foreign coin, \$55,729,000.

² Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$11,000; United States Mint or assay office bars, \$37,200,000; other refined bullion, 1,078,000; coin, \$282,294,000. Foreign exports—Refined bullion, \$823,000; coin, \$635,000.

Excess of gold imports over exports since Aug. 1, 1914, \$886,408,000. Excess of gold exports over imports since June 10, 1919, \$214,611,000.

Silver imports into and exports from the United States, distributed by countries.

| | Imports. | | | | | | Exports. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1920. | During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1920. | During month of December, 1920. | During 10 days ending Jan. 10, 1921. | Total, calendar year 1920. | Total, calendar year 1919. | During 10 days ending Dec. 20, 1920. | During 11 days ending Dec. 31, 1920. | During month of December, 1920. | During 10 days ending Jan. 10, 1921. | Total, calendar year 1920. | Total, calendar year 1919. |
| Belgium..... | \$1,529 | | \$1,529 | | \$33,957 | \$1,797 | | | | | | |
| Denmark..... | | | | | | | | | | | | \$684,713 |
| Finland..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 17,438 |
| France..... | | \$298 | 3,584 | \$1,228 | 117,508 | 75,524 | | | | \$32,920 | | 6,588,197 |
| Germany..... | 3,619 | | 3,735 | 2,411 | 3,735 | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece..... | | | | | 42,240 | | | | | | | |
| Italy..... | | | | | 24,026 | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands..... | | | | | 54,861 | | | | | | | 2,094,084 |
| Norway..... | 200 | | 200 | | 14,653 | | | | | | | 1,219,430 |
| Portugal..... | | | | | 7,978 | | | | | | | 1,950 |
| Spain..... | | | | | 94,527 | | | | | | | 228 |
| Sweden..... | | | | | 31,395 | | | | | | 54,960 | 194,526 |
| Switzerland..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 172,203 |
| United Kingdom—England..... | 10 | 87,500 | 88,642 | | 925,520 | 61,746 | \$30,700 | \$72,400 | \$103,100 | | 4,924,778 | 15,635,386 |
| Total Europe..... | 5,358 | 87,798 | 97,690 | 3,639 | 1,350,400 | 141,467 | 30,700 | 72,400 | 103,100 | 5,012,658 | | 26,608,155 |
| British Honduras..... | | | | | 69,097 | 269,276 | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 286,850 | 20,653 | 358,988 | 18,178 | 3,788,435 | 7,171,469 | 21,196 | 22,739 | 84,869 | \$158,996 | 7,061,755 | 7,854,378 |
| Costa Rica..... | | | 2,164 | 1,882 | 64,986 | 163,665 | | | | | | |
| Guatemala..... | | | | | 24,534 | 8 | | 500 | 500 | | 5,000 | 5,900 |
| Honduras..... | 4,000 | 3,030 | 7,030 | 43,124 | 2,561,211 | 2,621,645 | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | 459,710 | 205,600 |
| Nicaragua..... | | 3,136 | 2,902 | 14,496 | 671,921 | 769,921 | | | | | 3,000 | |
| Panama..... | 62 | | 62 | 412 | 148,261 | 89,273 | | | | | 542,000 | 363,250 |
| Salvador..... | 954 | 203 | 1,157 | | 3,727,938 | 1,555,969 | | | | | | 1,500 |
| Mexico..... | 708,265 | 864,412 | 2,891,722 | 876,987 | 53,197,337 | 63,303,437 | 40,000 | 22,400 | 112,316 | 315,058 | 3,241,090 | 1,926,433 |
| Newfoundland..... | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies..... | | | 5 | | 7,022 | 6,225 | | 700 | | | 46,908 | 12,628 |
| Cuba..... | 3,724 | | 3,724 | | 79,208 | 82,837 | 7,000 | | 7,000 | 279,446 | 1,259,599 | 161 |
| Virgin Islands of United States..... | | | | | | 1,105 | | | | | 25,000 | |
| Dominican Republic..... | | | | | 120,800 | | | | | | 316,000 | 150,000 |
| Dutch West Indies..... | | | 70 | | 2,317 | 300 | | | | | | |
| French West Indies..... | | | | | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Haiti..... | | | | | 77 | | | | | | 9,000 | |
| Total North America..... | 1,003,855 | 891,434 | 3,267,914 | 955,079 | 64,463,164 | 76,035,141 | 78,202 | 46,339 | 233,285 | 753,500 | 12,969,062 | 10,519,850 |
| Argentina..... | | | | | 37,324 | 64,433 | | 450 | 450 | | 13,173 | 3,867 |
| Bolivia..... | 24,015 | 5,959 | 117,841 | 13,000 | 1,397,053 | 132,785 | | | | | | |
| Brazil..... | | | | | 1,621 | 2,155 | | | | | 2,333 | 2,498 |
| Chile..... | 102,314 | 7,604 | 181,142 | 17,668 | 3,744,351 | 1,927,324 | | | | | | |
| Colombia..... | 84,953 | 17,198 | 105,684 | 2,955 | 846,404 | 271,274 | | | | | | 2,000 |
| Ecuador..... | 5,638 | 5,882 | 11,520 | | 77,273 | 13,670 | | | | | | |
| British Guiana..... | 7 | | 7 | | 49 | 121 | | | | | | 3,193 |
| Dutch Guiana..... | | | | 14 | 6,390 | 265 | | | | | 1,402 | 5,063 |
| Peru..... | 51,407 | 333,837 | 835,744 | 154,960 | 11,990,677 | 8,862,537 | | | | | | |
| Venezuela..... | 532 | 18 | 615 | 3 | 905 | 2,521 | | | | | 10,000 | 850,000 |
| Total South America..... | 268,866 | 370,498 | 1,252,553 | 188,600 | 18,102,047 | 11,277,085 | | 450 | 450 | | 26,908 | 866,621 |
| China..... | | | | | 1,295,317 | | 100,001 | 691,372 | 1,248,375 | 829,649 | 61,347,610 | 77,533,367 |
| Chosen (Korea)..... | | | | | | 3,328 | | | | | | |
| British India..... | | | | | | | | | 419,197 | | 642,408 | 109,180,718 |
| Dutch East Indies..... | | | | 83,461 | 2,671,555 | 1,773,584 | | | | | | |
| French East Indies..... | | | | | | | | | | | 4,058,373 | |
| Hongkong..... | | | | | 1,650 | 20,000 | | | | | 24,872,571 | 10,245,351 |
| Japan..... | | | | | | | 1,332,931 | 3,250,980 | 1,820,610 | | 4,673,784 | 3,946,453 |
| Russia in Asia..... | | | | | | | 504,113 | 825,533 | | | 970 | 52,759 |
| Turkey in Asia..... | | | | | 38,511 | | | | | | | |
| Total Asia..... | | | | 83,461 | 4,007,033 | 1,796,912 | 100,001 | 2,528,416 | 5,744,085 | 2,650,259 | 95,595,716 | 201,008,648 |
| New Zealand..... | 78 | 134 | 212 | | 12,245 | 1,566 | | | | | | |
| Philippine Islands..... | 815 | 429 | 1,244 | 243 | 19,705 | 12,327 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa..... | | | | | 6,097 | 76,822 | | | | | | |
| British West Africa..... | | | | | | | | | | | 11,880 | 17,777 |
| Portuguese Africa..... | 6,029 | | 6,029 | | 99,350 | 68,698 | | | | | | |
| Total, all countries..... | 1,285,001 | 1,350,293 | 4,625,642 | 1,231,022 | 88,060,041 | 89,410,018 | 208,903 | 2,647,605 | 6,080,920 | 3,403,759 | \$113,616,224 | 239,021,051 |
| Excess of imports or exports..... | 1,076,098 | | | | | | | 1,297,312 | 1,455,278 | 2,172,737 | 25,556,183 | 149,611,033 |

¹ Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$69,846,000; United States Mint or assay office bars, \$3,000; other refined bullion, \$7,869,000; United States coin, \$2,094,000; foreign coin, \$3,248,000.

² Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$16,000; United States Mint of assay office bars, \$4,351,000; other refined bullion, \$65,877,000; coin, \$14,770,000. Foreign exports—Ore and base bullion, \$1,000; refined bullion, \$24,085,000; coin, \$4,516,000.

Excess of silver exports over imports since Aug. 1, 1914, \$454,925,000.

Estimated general stock of money, money held by the Treasury and by the Federal Reserve System, and all other money in the United States, Jan. 1, 1921.

| | General stock. | Held in the United States Treasury as assets of the Government. ¹ | Held by or for Federal Reserve Banks and agents. | Held outside United States Treasury and Federal Reserve System. | Amount per capita outside United States Treasury and Federal Reserve System. |
|---|-----------------|--|--|---|--|
| Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury) | \$2,784,834,427 | \$433,355,085 | *\$1,461,644,340 | \$356,700,869 | |
| Gold certificates..... | | | 321,154,009 | 211,980,124 | |
| Standard silver dollars..... | 269,746,326 | 17,828,784 | * 33,668,684 | 64,659,594 | |
| Silver certificates..... | | | 80,353,292 | 71,630,620 | |
| Subsidiary silver..... | 270,536,268 | 4,946,046 | | 265,590,222 | |
| Treasury notes of 1890..... | | | | 1,605,352 | |
| United States notes..... | 346,681,016 | 5,359,144 | * 76,891,321 | 264,430,551 | |
| Federal Reserve notes..... | 3,735,731,245 | 11,722,288 | 374,864,440 | 3,349,144,517 | |
| Federal Reserve Bank notes..... | 242,164,400 | 5,566,830 | 23,347,193 | 213,250,377 | |
| National bank notes..... | 723,277,222 | 15,518,080 | 6,049,215 | 701,709,927 | |
| Total: | | | | | |
| Jan. 1, 1921..... | 8,372,970,904 | 494,296,257 | 2,377,972,494 | 5,500,702,153 | \$51.29 |
| Dec. 1, 1920..... | 8,281,589,486 | 492,327,078 | 2,205,258,146 | 5,584,004,262 | 52.13 |
| Nov. 1, 1920..... | 8,254,949,120 | 503,605,555 | 2,133,993,646 | 5,617,349,919 | 52.26 |
| Oct. 1, 1920..... | 8,136,332,855 | 472,464,953 | 2,110,500,713 | 5,553,367,189 | 51.70 |
| Sept. 1, 1920..... | 7,997,080,820 | 485,884,277 | 2,031,514,938 | 5,479,681,605 | 51.06 |
| Aug. 1, 1920..... | 7,927,844,377 | 483,824,265 | 2,059,010,192 | 5,385,009,920 | 50.22 |
| July 1, 1920..... | 7,887,181,586 | 485,057,472 | 2,021,271,614 | 5,380,852,500 | 50.19 |
| Jan. 1, 1920..... | 7,961,320,139 | 604,888,833 | 2,044,422,303 | 5,312,009,003 | 49.81 |
| July 1, 1919..... | 7,588,473,771 | 578,848,043 | 2,167,280,313 | 4,842,345,415 | 45.00 |
| Jan. 1, 1919..... | 7,780,793,606 | 454,948,160 | 2,220,705,767 | 5,105,139,679 | 47.83 |
| July 1, 1918..... | 6,742,225,784 | 356,124,750 | 2,018,361,825 | 4,367,739,209 | 41.31 |
| Jan. 1, 1918..... | 6,256,198,271 | 277,043,358 | 1,723,570,291 | 4,255,584,622 | 40.53 |
| July 1, 1917..... | 5,480,009,884 | 253,671,614 | 1,280,880,714 | 3,945,457,556 | 37.88 |

¹ Includes reserve funds held against issues of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 and redemption funds held against issues of national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve Bank notes, but excludes gold and silver coin and bullion held in trust for the redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890.

² Exclusive of amounts held with United States Treasurer in gold redemption fund against Federal Reserve notes, and of gold held with foreign agencies but inclusive of balances in gold settlement fund standing to the credit of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents.

³ Includes subsidiary silver.

⁴ Includes Treasury notes of 1890.

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Rates on paper discounted for member banks approved by the Federal Reserve Board up to Feb. 1, 1921.

| Federal Reserve Bank. | Paper maturing within 90 days. | | | | Bankers' acceptances maturing within 3 months. | Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after 90 days, but within 6 months. |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Secured by— | | Trade acceptances. | Commercial paper n. e. s. | | |
| | Treasury certificates of indebtedness. | Liberty bonds and Victory notes. | | | | |
| Boston..... | 5½ | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| New York..... | 5½ | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Philadelphia..... | ¹ 6 | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| Cleveland..... | 6 | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| Richmond..... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Atlanta..... | ¹ 6 | 5½ | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Chicago..... | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| St. Louis..... | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| Minneapolis..... | 5½ | 6 | 6½ | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Kansas City..... | ¹ 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| Dallas..... | ¹ 6 | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 6 |
| San Francisco..... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

¹ Discount rate corresponds to interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral, with minimum of 5 per cent in the case of Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, and Dallas, and 5½ per cent in the case of Cleveland.

NOTE.—Rates shown for St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas are normal rates, applying to discounts not in excess of a basic line fixed for each member bank by the Federal Reserve Bank. Rates on discounts in excess of the basic line are subject to a ½ per cent progressive increase for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended exceeds the basic line.

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

Abstract of condition reports of State bank and trust company members in each Federal Reserve district on Nov. 15, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | District No. 1 (38 banks). | District No. 2 (132 banks). | District No. 3 (46 banks). | District No. 4 (111 banks). | District No. 5 (55 banks). | District No. 6 (78 banks). | District No. 7 (346 banks). | District No. 8 (89 banks). | District No. 9 (113 banks). | District No. 10 (61 banks) ¹ . | District No. 11 (184 banks). | District No. 12 (196 banks). | Total United States, (1,449 banks). |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| RESOURCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and discounts..... | 451,785 | 2,118,171 | 193,833 | 498,083 | 113,325 | 204,705 | 1,117,461 | 243,442 | 82,486 | 80,174 | 98,584 | 510,352 | 5,713,301 |
| Overdrafts..... | 222 | 903 | 131 | 266 | 202 | 861 | 641 | 379 | 240 | 192 | 787 | 871 | 5,695 |
| Customers' liability on account of letters of credit..... | | 1,416 | 2 | 185 | | | 27 | 189 | 31 | | | 83 | 1,933 |
| Customers' liability on account of acceptances..... | 21,064 | 158,106 | 1,426 | 7,361 | 1,584 | 6,729 | 27,745 | 7,749 | 43 | 139 | | 2,812 | 234,758 |
| Liberty bonds (exclusive of Liberty bonds borrowed)..... | 16,950 | 163,424 | 14,875 | 31,477 | 5,325 | 12,861 | 49,982 | 11,040 | 3,146 | 6,766 | 5,453 | 38,959 | 360,198 |
| Other United States bonds (exclusive of United States bonds borrowed)..... | 54 | 241 | 27 | 128 | 5 | 79 | 556 | 74 | 135 | 39 | 38 | 6,222 | 7,508 |
| United States Victory notes..... | 5,229 | 34,314 | 4,333 | 8,333 | 1,435 | 2,503 | 30,156 | 2,291 | 451 | 1,868 | 689 | 10,395 | 101,997 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness..... | 12,913 | 77,503 | 8,561 | 7,472 | 531 | 2,188 | 30,339 | 2,775 | 694 | 673 | 1,868 | 19,344 | 164,861 |
| War savings and thrift stamps and Treasury savings certificates..... | 32 | 107 | 24 | 60 | 14 | 66 | 358 | 23 | 99 | 7 | 60 | 105 | 955 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve bank | 2,095 | 10,685 | 2,181 | 3,310 | 724 | 1,223 | 5,307 | 1,436 | 374 | 362 | 621 | 2,153 | 30,471 |
| Other bonds, stocks, etc. (exclusive of securities borrowed)..... | 97,590 | 454,918 | 103,489 | 172,615 | 12,395 | 25,954 | 236,787 | 42,039 | 8,825 | 12,970 | 1,295 | 114,349 | 1,283,226 |
| Banking house..... | 10,205 | 58,880 | 8,416 | 17,858 | 3,545 | 8,910 | 22,024 | 7,614 | 1,770 | 871 | 2,966 | 14,617 | 157,676 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 1,197 | 3,358 | 576 | 1,524 | 307 | 1,358 | 3,339 | 945 | 582 | 465 | 1,026 | 3,374 | 18,051 |
| Other real estate owned..... | 926 | 6,252 | 1,907 | 6,687 | 627 | 1,989 | 1,804 | 1,176 | 569 | 151 | 1,203 | 3,229 | 26,520 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 43,282 | 306,625 | 21,743 | 43,602 | 6,537 | 14,965 | 92,991 | 23,899 | 4,189 | 6,816 | 6,572 | 38,222 | 609,443 |
| Gold coin and certificates..... | 1,393 | 6,411 | 387 | 245 | 385 | 194 | 2,698 | 618 | 199 | 164 | 118 | 2,494 | 15,306 |
| All other cash in vault..... | 15,435 | 47,162 | 6,010 | 13,997 | 2,867 | 5,553 | 33,865 | 4,909 | 1,815 | 2,004 | 3,300 | 11,495 | 148,412 |
| Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection | 15,395 | 56,877 | 5,778 | 8,685 | 2,253 | 6,448 | 17,394 | 13,227 | 463 | 5,015 | 1,850 | 10,130 | 143,515 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 21,949 | 88,723 | 11,831 | 36,952 | 13,209 | 33,687 | 83,292 | 23,825 | 8,072 | 14,297 | 13,254 | 52,130 | 401,221 |
| Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place..... | 12,229 | 308,997 | 2,777 | 8,174 | 1,413 | 9,295 | 33,611 | 6,040 | 905 | 2,365 | 1,074 | 11,636 | 398,516 |
| Outside checks and other cash items..... | 1,843 | 16,522 | 479 | 2,604 | 507 | 969 | 11,969 | 1,834 | 412 | 841 | 974 | 5,472 | 44,426 |
| Approximate interest earned but not collected..... | 621 | 14,134 | 1,169 | 1,165 | 108 | 452 | 2,132 | 873 | 372 | 151 | 180 | 2,986 | 24,343 |
| Other assets..... | 1,879 | 111,663 | 1,211 | 2,564 | 157 | 4,060 | 16,599 | 1,176 | 154 | 1,291 | 1,403 | 6,630 | 148,787 |
| Total..... | 734,288 | 4,045,392 | 391,166 | 874,247 | 167,455 | 344,989 | 1,821,077 | 397,573 | 116,026 | 137,621 | 143,315 | 868,060 | 10,041,209 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid in..... | 34,252 | 170,712 | 24,535 | 41,061 | 14,657 | 24,525 | 97,584 | 27,425 | 9,502 | 8,815 | 14,881 | 50,031 | 517,980 |
| Surplus fund..... | 37,778 | 185,326 | 48,216 | 69,788 | 9,448 | 16,232 | 80,120 | 21,446 | 3,069 | 3,273 | 5,893 | 22,372 | 502,961 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 13,938 | 68,720 | 11,381 | 18,634 | 3,957 | 4,749 | 28,377 | 7,262 | 1,881 | 1,319 | 2,415 | 13,285 | 175,918 |
| Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned..... | 1,791 | 10,631 | 478 | 1,136 | 310 | 955 | 3,068 | 1,214 | 186 | 248 | 193 | 1,688 | 21,898 |
| Amount reserved for taxes accrued..... | 1,158 | 12,052 | 651 | 1,706 | 173 | 968 | 5,239 | 452 | 134 | 186 | 203 | 695 | 23,617 |
| Amount reserved for interest accrued..... | 1,186 | 11,901 | 634 | 1,372 | 381 | 518 | 3,860 | 756 | 103 | 227 | 93 | 2,422 | 23,453 |
| Due to Federal Reserve Bank | 811 | 1,467 | 176 | 361 | 323 | 120 | 2 | 15 | 35 | | 881 | 125 | 4,316 |
| Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 19,024 | 324,787 | 8,900 | 20,178 | 11,516 | 32,809 | 74,251 | 27,266 | 7,070 | 17,395 | 7,938 | 26,441 | 577,575 |
| Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding..... | 9,473 | 210,556 | 2,118 | 5,866 | 2,700 | 3,655 | 16,472 | 2,538 | 1,326 | 1,675 | 1,315 | 11,146 | 268,840 |
| Demand deposits..... | 436,634 | 2,277,496 | 210,819 | 320,512 | 67,245 | 135,121 | 647,967 | 157,499 | 34,162 | 64,436 | 79,827 | 253,612 | 4,685,330 |
| Time deposits..... | 138,292 | 394,124 | 52,357 | 362,548 | 42,017 | 94,131 | 775,574 | 109,590 | 49,777 | 28,487 | 19,965 | 456,833 | 2,523,695 |
| United States deposits..... | 3,778 | 29,768 | 9,666 | 11,771 | 538 | 992 | 9,906 | 3,692 | 111 | 1,269 | 41 | 2,849 | 74,381 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 11,438 | 142,821 | 18,534 | 7,207 | 6,385 | 13,927 | 42,423 | 11,264 | 1,848 | 5,342 | 5,400 | 13,917 | 280,506 |
| Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 1,652 | 2,549 | 328 | 1,643 | 6,207 | 9,071 | 4,033 | 13,592 | 6,727 | 3,562 | 3,854 | 4,830 | 58,048 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding..... | 54 | 11,603 | 3 | 81 | | 11 | 124 | 19 | 1 | 4 | | 98 | 12,002 |
| Acceptances..... | 22,280 | 163,593 | 1,426 | 7,361 | 1,570 | 6,841 | 27,116 | 8,249 | 31 | 4 | | 2,688 | 241,276 |
| Other liabilities..... | 749 | 27,286 | 944 | 3,022 | 28 | 364 | 4,961 | 5,294 | 63 | 1,262 | 412 | 5,028 | 49,413 |
| Total..... | 734,288 | 4,045,392 | 391,166 | 874,247 | 167,455 | 344,989 | 1,821,077 | 397,573 | 116,026 | 137,621 | 143,315 | 868,060 | 10,041,209 |
| Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 38,296 | 167,278 | 13,703 | 10,643 | 9,285 | 48,976 | 71,552 | 35,336 | 4,341 | 8,391 | 9,411 | 18,880 | 436,093 |
| Liability for rediscounts with other banks..... | 46 | 3,689 | 17 | 211 | 1,747 | 6,933 | 3,687 | 4,803 | 743 | 2,766 | 520 | 3,528 | 28,690 |

¹ One bank not reporting.

Abstract of condition reports of State bank and trust company members of the Federal Reserve System on Nov. 15, 1920, arranged by classes.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Central reserve city banks. | | | | Other reserve city banks (182 banks). | Country banks ¹ (1,203 banks). | Total United States. | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | New York (32 banks). | Chicago (14 banks). | St. Louis (18 banks). | Total (64 banks). | | | Nov. 15, 1920 (1,449 banks). | June 30, 1920 (1,374 banks). |
| RESOURCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and discounts..... | 1,647,339 | 456,330 | 123,958 | 2,227,627 | 2,055,222 | 1,430,452 | 5,713,301 | 5,682,754 |
| Overdrafts..... | 805 | 65 | 47 | 917 | 2,095 | 2,683 | 5,695 | 6,133 |
| Customers' liability on account of letters of credit..... | 1,323 | 18 | 189 | 1,530 | 325 | 78 | 1,933 | 1,797 |
| Customers' liability on account of acceptances..... | 153,861 | 26,136 | 6,270 | 186,267 | 43,741 | 4,750 | 234,758 | 235,587 |
| Liberty bonds (exclusive of Liberty bonds borrowed)..... | 125,596 | 6,875 | 4,360 | 136,831 | 119,106 | 104,261 | 360,198 | 360,042 |
| Other United States bonds (exclusive of United States bonds borrowed)..... | 95 | 162 | ..... | 257 | 6,694 | 647 | 7,598 | 11,238 |
| United States Victory notes..... | 22,299 | 3,023 | 410 | 25,732 | 44,822 | 31,443 | 101,997 | 104,451 |
| United States certificates of indebtedness..... | 61,963 | 2,773 | 1,821 | 66,557 | 70,045 | 28,259 | 164,861 | 197,263 |
| War savings and thrift stamps and Treasury savings certificates..... | 62 | 24 | 4 | 90 | 253 | 612 | 955 | 1,052 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank..... | 8,420 | 2,356 | 838 | 11,614 | 11,729 | 7,128 | 30,471 | 29,198 |
| Other bonds, stocks, etc. (exclusive of securities borrowed)..... | 275,046 | 73,792 | 29,447 | 378,285 | 568,505 | 336,436 | 1,283,226 | 1,273,900 |
| Banking house..... | 43,539 | 3,077 | 2,959 | 49,575 | 66,489 | 41,612 | 157,676 | 148,988 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 2,125 | 98 | 362 | 2,585 | 6,610 | 8,856 | 18,051 | 13,522 |
| Other real estate owned..... | 3,957 | 102 | 239 | 4,298 | 14,790 | 7,432 | 26,520 | 24,117 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 261,374 | 47,402 | 16,565 | 325,341 | 185,345 | 98,757 | 609,443 | 593,415 |
| Gold coin and certificates..... | 5,753 | 1,654 | 306 | 7,713 | 3,926 | 3,667 | 15,306 | 20,322 |
| All other cash in vault..... | 32,204 | 9,878 | 1,924 | 44,006 | 56,560 | 47,846 | 148,412 | 152,034 |
| Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection..... | 39,697 | 11,294 | 8,511 | 59,502 | 67,021 | 16,992 | 143,515 | 133,007 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 61,397 | 33,508 | 6,627 | 101,532 | 180,960 | 118,729 | 401,221 | 431,583 |
| Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place..... | 300,339 | 18,563 | 3,448 | 322,350 | 60,813 | 15,353 | 398,516 | 384,338 |
| Outside checks and other cash items..... | 14,345 | 5,241 | 1,042 | 20,628 | 16,910 | 6,888 | 44,426 | 47,204 |
| Approximate interest earned but not collected..... | 11,042 | 1,099 | 537 | 12,678 | 7,332 | 4,333 | 24,343 | 25,738 |
| Other assets..... | 106,845 | 14,594 | 328 | 121,767 | 18,415 | 8,605 | 148,787 | 129,159 |
| Total..... | 3,179,426 | 718,064 | 210,192 | 4,107,682 | 3,607,708 | 2,325,819 | 10,041,209 | 10,006,842 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid in..... | 124,600 | 37,700 | 13,475 | 175,775 | 188,988 | 153,217 | 517,980 | 493,628 |
| Surplus fund..... | 151,841 | 40,827 | 15,075 | 210,743 | 203,537 | 88,681 | 502,961 | 494,568 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 53,239 | 12,334 | 4,075 | 69,648 | 60,401 | 45,869 | 175,918 | 150,043 |
| Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned..... | 8,498 | 2,233 | 747 | 11,478 | 7,042 | 3,378 | 21,898 | 19,632 |
| Amount reserved for taxes accrued..... | 10,870 | 4,154 | 278 | 15,302 | 6,478 | 1,837 | 23,617 | 21,346 |
| Amount reserved for interest accrued..... | 8,461 | 1,598 | 379 | 10,438 | 7,142 | 5,873 | 23,453 | 11,104 |
| Due to Federal Reserve Bank..... | 627 | ..... | 627 | 627 | 803 | 2,886 | 4,316 | 5,521 |
| Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 295,187 | 46,979 | 8,828 | 350,994 | 172,968 | 53,613 | 577,575 | 636,346 |
| Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding..... | 206,492 | 8,566 | 1,474 | 216,532 | 39,142 | 13,166 | 268,840 | 218,108 |
| Demand deposits..... | 1,822,790 | 328,978 | 90,015 | 2,241,783 | 1,451,326 | 992,221 | 4,685,330 | 4,851,597 |
| Time deposits..... | 158,640 | 200,276 | 60,701 | 419,617 | 1,248,103 | 855,975 | 2,523,695 | 2,426,035 |
| United States deposits..... | 25,674 | 3,482 | 3,446 | 32,602 | 37,000 | 4,779 | 74,381 | 86,498 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 111,405 | 3,701 | 4,150 | 119,256 | 100,381 | 60,869 | 280,506 | 245,972 |
| Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 1,289 | ..... | 701 | 1,990 | 20,351 | 35,707 | 58,048 | 39,986 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding..... | 11,503 | 70 | 19 | 11,592 | 382 | 28 | 12,002 | 17,756 |
| Acceptances..... | 159,348 | 25,525 | 6,770 | 191,643 | 44,934 | 4,699 | 241,276 | 242,369 |
| Other liabilities..... | 25,962 | 1,611 | 59 | 27,662 | 18,730 | 3,021 | 49,413 | 46,333 |
| Total..... | 3,179,426 | 718,064 | 210,192 | 4,107,682 | 3,607,708 | 2,325,819 | 10,041,209 | 10,006,842 |
| Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 147,162 | 39,786 | 14,460 | 201,408 | 167,234 | 67,450 | 436,092 | 327,513 |
| Liability for rediscounts with other banks..... | 3,673 | ..... | ..... | 3,673 | 13,688 | 11,329 | 28,690 | 16,763 |
| Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent)..... | 13.1 | 12.3 | 15.9 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 10.1 |

¹ One bank not reporting.

Classification of loans and discounts of State bank and trust company members of the Federal Reserve System, as shown by their condition reports for Nov. 15, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | District No. 1 (38 banks). | District No. 2 (132 banks). | District No. 3 (46 banks). | District No. 4 (111 banks). | District No. 5 (55 banks). | District No. 6 (78 banks). | District No. 7 (346 banks). | District No. 8 (89 banks). | District No. 9 (113 banks). | District No. 10 ¹ (61 banks). | District No. 11 (184 banks). | District No. 12 (196 banks). | Total United States (1,449 banks). |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| On demand: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not secured by collateral. | 30,841 | 59,433 | 7,471 | 28,868 | 2,527 | 6,512 | 30,230 | 8,577 | 3,726 | 4,322 | 3,940 | 18,031 | 204,478 |
| Secured by Government war obligations..... | 2,444 | 32,801 | 5,464 | 4,700 | 757 | 1,087 | 9,120 | 2,236 | 306 | 127 | 137 | 1,806 | 60,985 |
| Secured by other collateral..... | 68,234 | 632,991 | 98,417 | 97,293 | 15,387 | 36,589 | 156,165 | 36,665 | 3,820 | 7,066 | 8,970 | 27,206 | 1,188,803 |
| On time: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not secured by collateral. | 252,603 | 998,041 | 50,101 | 162,449 | 59,311 | 118,830 | 531,726 | 115,060 | 36,364 | 35,747 | 33,365 | 181,625 | 2,575,222 |
| Secured by Government war obligations..... | 20,093 | 169,112 | 17,713 | 18,558 | 4,628 | 9,115 | 31,184 | 6,789 | 1,055 | 4,004 | 1,946 | 8,923 | 293,120 |
| Secured by other collateral..... | 64,445 | 318,582 | 21,115 | 74,383 | 33,609 | 73,091 | 198,475 | 78,230 | 26,098 | 30,501 | 51,714 | 80,506 | 1,050,749 |
| Secured by real estate mortgages, or other real estate liens or deeds..... | 51,799 | 58,587 | 6,768 | 122,455 | 7,877 | 14,585 | 224,715 | 33,235 | 16,037 | 9,355 | 8,353 | 200,058 | 753,824 |
| Acceptances of other banks discounted..... | 2,640 | 90,931 | 1,607 | 784 | 50 | 406 | 23,447 | 3,962 | 164 | 50 | 90 | 14,850 | 138,981 |
| Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted..... | 987 | 15,102 | 38 | 461 | 211 | 585 | ..... | 439 | ..... | 129 | ..... | 17 | 17,969 |
| Loans and discounts not classified..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 252 | 7,378 | ..... | ..... | 30 | ..... | 261 | 7,921 |
| Total loans and discounts..... | 494,086 | 2,375,580 | 208,694 | 509,951 | 124,357 | 261,052 | 1,212,440 | 285,193 | 87,570 | 91,331 | 108,515 | 533,283 | 6,292,052 |

¹ One bank not reporting.

Abstract of condition reports of all member banks in each Federal Reserve district on Nov. 15, 1920 (including 8,118 national banks and 1,449 State banks and trust companies).

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | District No. 1 (434 banks). | District No. 2 (780 banks). | District No. 3 (700 banks). | District No. 4 (870 banks). | District No. 5 (607 banks). | District No. 6 (452 banks). | District No. 7 (1,406 banks). | District No. 8 (568 banks). | District No. 9 (999 banks). | District No. 10 (1,082 banks). ¹ | District No. 11 (844 banks). | District No. 12 (825 banks). | Total United States (9,567 banks). |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| RESOURCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and discounts ² | 1,343,874 | 5,234,764 | 1,089,832 | 1,642,446 | 848,586 | 647,360 | 2,728,700 | 735,408 | 718,962 | 929,268 | 665,033 | 1,433,427 | 18,022,660 |
| Overdrafts..... | 668 | 3,198 | 410 | 1,098 | 1,814 | 1,948 | 2,936 | 1,328 | 1,957 | 3,332 | 3,415 | 2,783 | 24,887 |
| Customers' liability on account of acceptances..... | 69,846 | 352,036 | 121,957 | 20,077 | 12,343 | 10,572 | 70,738 | 13,389 | 10,780 | 5,785 | 6,839 | 25,015 | 610,377 |
| United States Government securities owned ³ | 165,179 | 735,717 | 232,747 | 285,693 | 164,900 | 124,519 | 370,169 | 115,842 | 84,873 | 130,903 | 121,167 | 250,425 | 2,786,109 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank..... | 7,670 | 26,234 | 8,455 | 10,351 | 5,248 | 3,966 | 13,778 | 4,305 | 3,382 | 4,424 | 4,084 | 6,847 | 98,744 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities ⁴ | 242,837 | 969,939 | 404,794 | 452,891 | 33,220 | 64,077 | 427,648 | 103,017 | 73,260 | 84,458 | 20,906 | 234,100 | 3,168,147 |
| Banking house..... | 35,569 | 109,625 | 35,371 | 61,610 | 30,474 | 23,429 | 63,731 | 20,473 | 19,533 | 22,810 | 22,696 | 44,449 | 489,770 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 3,453 | 8,038 | 4,219 | 5,586 | 3,654 | 4,556 | 9,002 | 3,270 | 4,250 | 5,299 | 5,802 | 10,150 | 67,279 |
| Other real estate owned..... | 3,350 | 10,269 | 5,405 | 13,580 | 3,408 | 4,483 | 6,231 | 3,710 | 4,296 | 2,792 | 5,818 | 9,078 | 72,420 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 121,133 | 717,955 | 108,988 | 155,371 | 57,992 | 46,973 | 248,435 | 69,107 | 48,291 | 76,477 | 51,524 | 125,254 | 1,827,450 |
| Cash in vault..... | 50,172 | 154,136 | 45,924 | 65,779 | 31,747 | 22,267 | 100,779 | 20,049 | 20,373 | 28,640 | 25,192 | 46,009 | 611,067 |
| Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection..... | 48,985 | 172,151 | 59,559 | 67,707 | 47,924 | 22,347 | 72,347 | 47,679 | 11,562 | 50,454 | 36,637 | 38,345 | 674,005 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 89,872 | 174,049 | 95,805 | 194,553 | 97,940 | 95,547 | 299,023 | 86,897 | 98,947 | 202,747 | 106,235 | 232,711 | 1,774,326 |
| Exchanges for clearing house; also checks on other banks in same place..... | 50,073 | 886,843 | 42,569 | 37,425 | 20,919 | 19,895 | 97,546 | 17,307 | 14,332 | 27,272 | 11,315 | 47,088 | 1,272,584 |
| Outside checks and other cash items..... | 5,929 | 35,919 | 3,566 | 6,623 | 6,011 | 5,612 | 19,043 | 3,483 | 8,354 | 6,213 | 7,313 | 12,798 | 120,864 |
| Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer..... | 2,421 | 6,518 | 3,290 | 5,607 | 3,131 | 2,070 | 4,331 | 2,078 | 1,914 | 2,421 | 2,463 | 3,189 | 39,433 |
| Approximate interest earned but not collected..... | 3,201 | 24,866 | 3,570 | 5,532 | 1,622 | 1,426 | 9,531 | 2,553 | 6,561 | 3,503 | 2,173 | 8,038 | 72,576 |
| Other assets..... | 18,772 | 276,256 | 7,823 | 4,916 | 717 | 4,589 | 26,066 | 1,856 | 1,672 | 1,778 | 1,618 | 25,672 | 371,735 |
| Total..... | 2,268,004 | 9,898,513 | 2,174,234 | 3,037,820 | 1,431,650 | 1,103,944 | 4,570,034 | 1,251,751 | 1,133,299 | 1,588,576 | 1,100,230 | 2,555,378 | 32,113,433 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid in..... | 136,402 | 412,426 | 111,829 | 169,856 | 101,760 | 78,491 | 271,570 | 92,522 | 74,845 | 96,381 | 86,872 | 154,206 | 1,787,160 |
| Surplus fund..... | 122,538 | 460,964 | 171,380 | 176,009 | 73,411 | 54,176 | 191,203 | 52,867 | 38,633 | 51,859 | 49,854 | 76,011 | 1,518,953 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 57,309 | 203,549 | 49,326 | 72,427 | 27,625 | 19,072 | 81,351 | 25,630 | 23,508 | 27,757 | 24,605 | 47,356 | 659,515 |
| Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned..... | 9,844 | 33,461 | 6,106 | 7,022 | 4,880 | 3,509 | 12,524 | 4,437 | 2,977 | 4,336 | 3,280 | 4,074 | 96,450 |
| Amount reserved for taxes accrued..... | 3,270 | 37,118 | 3,078 | 4,304 | 1,544 | 2,137 | 13,131 | 1,474 | 2,582 | 1,619 | 1,902 | 2,524 | 74,683 |
| Amount reserved for interest accrued..... | 1,772 | 17,188 | 2,863 | 3,902 | 2,377 | 1,543 | 6,660 | 1,503 | 1,634 | 1,388 | 522 | 4,251 | 45,603 |
| Due to Federal Reserve Bank..... | 3,450 | 6,677 | 1,671 | 1,330 | 8,090 | 775 | 2,095 | 245 | 43 | 91 | 3,357 | 578 | 28,402 |
| Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 133,722 | 1,193,066 | 169,093 | 261,490 | 125,446 | 88,679 | 452,974 | 142,572 | 94,273 | 225,619 | 102,440 | 212,417 | 3,201,791 |
| Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding..... | 23,132 | 515,308 | 13,578 | 16,461 | 10,312 | 6,883 | 44,827 | 5,297 | 15,337 | 18,496 | 11,479 | 33,599 | 714,709 |
| Demand deposits..... | 1,218,600 | 4,948,933 | 1,020,730 | 1,344,665 | 575,548 | 453,915 | 1,830,275 | 531,264 | 413,411 | 767,793 | 585,025 | 1,089,321 | 14,779,480 |
| Time deposits..... | 360,032 | 960,050 | 422,389 | 785,091 | 336,631 | 254,038 | 1,309,096 | 252,874 | 371,276 | 245,434 | 105,578 | 748,575 | 6,144,064 |
| United States deposits..... | 22,244 | 85,058 | 18,054 | 22,583 | 6,459 | 3,830 | 23,191 | 7,689 | 5,070 | 6,207 | 3,747 | 15,699 | 219,831 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 39,469 | 485,477 | 92,084 | 33,443 | 52,399 | 55,629 | 124,756 | 39,489 | 18,753 | 37,853 | 40,757 | 43,639 | 1,063,748 |
| Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 5,578 | 6,557 | 2,566 | 6,536 | 23,789 | 24,240 | 23,347 | 20,912 | 22,807 | 33,414 | 22,157 | 20,329 | 212,232 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding..... | 172 | 15,202 | 129 | 318 | 28 | 123 | 1,352 | 38 | 29 | 206 | 158 | 610 | 18,365 |
| Acceptances..... | 75,759 | 369,864 | 23,924 | 20,148 | 12,377 | 10,857 | 70,809 | 14,165 | 10,779 | 5,787 | 6,960 | 26,372 | 647,801 |
| National bank notes outstanding..... | 47,512 | 85,196 | 55,555 | 92,107 | 59,025 | 41,144 | 83,838 | 42,051 | 32,117 | 49,030 | 47,384 | 62,432 | 697,391 |
| United States bonds borrowed..... | 5,403 | 37,321 | 8,231 | 15,470 | 9,095 | 3,729 | 19,009 | 10,773 | 4,728 | 9,500 | 2,489 | 5,461 | 131,209 |
| Other bonds and securities borrowed..... | 178 | 188 | 12 | 1,099 | 44 | 476 | 636 | 124 | 230 | 949 | 516 | 392 | 4,844 |
| Other liabilities..... | 1,570 | 34,910 | 1,636 | 3,559 | 810 | 698 | 7,390 | 5,825 | 267 | 1,857 | 1,148 | 7,532 | 67,202 |
| Total..... | 2,268,004 | 9,898,513 | 2,174,234 | 3,037,820 | 1,431,650 | 1,103,944 | 4,570,034 | 1,251,751 | 1,133,299 | 1,588,576 | 1,100,230 | 2,555,378 | 32,113,433 |
| Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank. ⁵ | 105,325 | 582,661 | 73,857 | 55,985 | 84,270 | 131,218 | 359,995 | 108,897 | 95,024 | 125,558 | 71,477 | 123,722 | 1,917,989 |

¹ One bank not reporting.

² Includes customers' liability on account of letters of credit.

³ Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

⁴ Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

⁵ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement or other guaranty by national banks.

Abstract of condition reports of all member banks of the Federal Reserve System on Nov. 15, 1920, arranged by classes (including 8,118 national banks and 1,449 State banks and trust companies).

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Central reserve city banks. | | | | Other reserve city banks (560 banks). | Country banks (8,897 banks). ¹ | Total United States. | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | New York (63 banks). | Chicago (24 banks). | St. Louis (23 banks). | Total (110 banks). | | | Nov. 15, 1920 (9,567 banks). | June 30, 1920 (9,399 banks). |
| RESOURCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Loans and discounts..... | 4,013,493 | 1,010,416 | 293,504 | 5,317,413 | 5,667,528 | 7,087,719 | 18,022,660 | 18,076,141 |
| Overdrafts..... | 2,728 | 305 | 69 | 3,102 | 5,814 | 15,971 | 24,887 | 22,560 |
| Customers liability on account of letters of credit..... | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 11,016 |
| Customers' liability on account of acceptances..... | 343,374 | 60,356 | 10,800 | 414,530 | 188,255 | 16,592 | 619,377 | 651,997 |
| United States Government securities owned ³ | 500,796 | 40,075 | 27,556 | 568,427 | 776,735 | 1,440,947 | 2,786,109 | 2,941,655 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank..... | 19,905 | 5,172 | 1,852 | 26,929 | 30,998 | 40,817 | 98,744 | 94,485 |
| Other bonds, stocks, and securities ⁴ | 518,450 | 105,857 | 43,021 | 667,328 | 959,025 | 1,541,794 | 3,168,147 | 3,124,897 |
| Banking house..... | 74,534 | 12,174 | 7,400 | 94,108 | 172,089 | 223,573 | 489,770 | 464,634 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 3,145 | 115 | 809 | 4,069 | 14,594 | 48,616 | 67,279 | 57,763 |
| Other real estate owned..... | 4,788 | 203 | 1,865 | 6,856 | 28,400 | 37,164 | 72,420 | 69,066 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 605,953 | 122,403 | 36,347 | 764,703 | 532,930 | 529,817 | 1,827,450 | 1,838,648 |
| Cash in vault..... | 105,511 | 34,008 | 4,808 | 144,327 | 175,884 | 290,856 | 611,067 | 621,817 |
| Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection..... | 127,426 | 42,286 | 32,142 | 201,854 | 397,749 | 74,402 | 674,005 | 615,116 |
| Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 85,399 | 119,569 | 25,510 | 230,478 | 708,977 | 834,871 | 1,774,326 | 1,824,041 |
| Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place..... | 869,024 | 62,872 | 10,885 | 942,781 | 260,744 | 69,059 | 1,272,584 | 1,228,799 |
| Outside checks and other cash items..... | 30,005 | 6,930 | 1,807 | 38,242 | 48,270 | 34,352 | 120,864 | 126,269 |
| Redemption fund and due from United States Treasurer..... | 3,996 | 22 | 512 | 4,530 | 10,450 | 24,453 | 39,433 | 38,505 |
| Approximate interest earned, but not collected..... | 18,720 | 1,797 | 651 | 21,168 | 17,359 | 34,089 | 72,576 | 73,728 |
| Other assets..... | 269,909 | 21,857 | 594 | 292,360 | 64,637 | 14,738 | 371,735 | 313,164 |
| Total..... | 7,597,156 | 1,646,417 | 499,632 | 9,743,205 | 10,060,388 | 12,309,840 | 32,113,433 | 32,194,301 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Capital stock paid in..... | 289,800 | 92,250 | 38,175 | 420,225 | 542,267 | 824,668 | 1,787,160 | 1,717,014 |
| Surplus fund..... | 371,539 | 82,777 | 24,175 | 478,491 | 494,095 | 546,367 | 1,518,953 | 1,480,456 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid..... | 153,422 | 26,433 | 10,424 | 190,279 | 185,201 | 284,035 | 659,515 | 561,427 |
| Approximate interest and discount collected, but not earned..... | 27,225 | 7,221 | 2,144 | 36,590 | 32,133 | 27,727 | 96,450 | 93,174 |
| Amount reserved for taxes accrued..... | 34,783 | 9,987 | 535 | 45,305 | 20,940 | 8,438 | 74,688 | 67,689 |
| Amount reserved for interest accrued..... | 11,135 | 1,674 | 605 | 13,414 | 13,312 | 18,877 | 45,003 | 26,474 |
| Due to Federal Reserve Bank..... | 926 | ..... | ..... | 926 | 7,309 | 20,167 | 28,402 | 24,682 |
| Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies..... | 1,113,990 | 300,544 | 73,857 | 1,488,391 | 1,357,866 | 355,534 | 3,201,791 | 3,461,016 |
| Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding..... | 505,386 | 24,339 | 2,511 | 532,236 | 115,408 | 67,065 | 714,709 | 648,361 |
| Demand deposits..... | 3,817,025 | 782,357 | 207,567 | 4,806,949 | 4,481,461 | 5,491,070 | 14,779,480 | 15,067,172 |
| Time deposits..... | 297,142 | 215,844 | 91,113 | 604,099 | 1,879,400 | 3,660,565 | 6,144,064 | 5,910,928 |
| United States deposits..... | 72,223 | 10,681 | 5,935 | 88,839 | 94,900 | 36,092 | 219,831 | 260,179 |
| Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 422,882 | 22,936 | 13,264 | 459,082 | 315,084 | 289,582 | 1,063,748 | 1,122,067 |
| Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank..... | 1,417 | ..... | 701 | 2,118 | 73,352 | 136,762 | 212,232 | 155,443 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding..... | 15,061 | 1,021 | 34 | 16,116 | 1,593 | 656 | 18,365 | 28,896 |
| Acceptances..... | 361,202 | 60,445 | 11,475 | 433,122 | 197,684 | 17,015 | 647,801 | 673,565 |
| National bank notes outstanding..... | 37,348 | 347 | 10,100 | 47,795 | 170,693 | 478,902 | 697,391 | 687,653 |
| United States Government securities borrowed..... | 32,819 | 5,604 | 6,755 | 45,178 | 52,213 | 33,818 | 131,209 | 130,860 |
| Other bonds and securities borrowed..... | 59 | ..... | ..... | 59 | 2,180 | 2,605 | 4,844 | 4,582 |
| Other liabilities..... | 31,772 | 1,957 | 262 | 33,991 | 23,317 | 9,894 | 67,202 | 72,665 |
| Total..... | 7,597,156 | 1,646,417 | 499,632 | 9,743,205 | 10,060,388 | 12,309,840 | 32,113,433 | 32,194,301 |
| Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank ⁵ | 534,443 | 186,200 | 56,338 | 776,981 | 766,020 | 374,988 | 1,917,989 | 1,558,792 |
| Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent)..... | 13.5 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 13.5 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 |

¹ One bank not reporting.

² Included in loans and discounts.

³ Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

⁴ Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

⁵ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement or other guaranty by national banks.

CONDITION OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN BANKS OF ISSUE, 1913-1920.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

[Combined data for issue and banking departments.]

[From the London Economist and weekly statements of the Bank of England.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Dec. 31, 1913. | Dec. 30, 1914. | Dec. 29, 1915. | Dec. 27, 1916. | Dec. 26, 1917. | Dec. 25, 1918. | Dec. 31, 1919. | Dec. 29, 1920. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS. | | | | | | | | |
| Gold and silver..... | 170,245 | 338,191 | 250,510 | 264,275 | 283,899 | 384,994 | 444,516 | 624,216 |
| Government securities: | | | | | | | | |
| Held by issue department..... | 89,787 | 89,787 | 89,787 | 89,787 | 89,787 | 89,787 | 89,787 | 89,787 |
| Held by banking department..... | 64,233 | 72,061 | 159,816 | 278,304 | 283,732 | 346,037 | 450,000 | 524,925 |
| Other securities..... | 253,729 | 516,998 | 545,416 | 518,094 | 461,776 | 448,399 | 519,635 | 418,655 |
| Total..... | 577,994 | 1,017,037 | 1,045,529 | 1,150,460 | 1,119,194 | 1,269,217 | 1,503,938 | 1,657,583 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Proprietors' capital..... | 70,822 | 70,822 | 70,822 | 70,822 | 70,822 | 70,822 | 70,822 | 70,822 |
| Rest (surplus)..... | 15,827 | 15,978 | 16,118 | 16,111 | 16,065 | 15,850 | 15,923 | 16,254 |
| Public deposits..... | 49,913 | 131,067 | 241,755 | 253,624 | 204,439 | 115,059 | 93,500 | 69,615 |
| Other deposits..... | 297,280 | 623,182 | 544,914 | 616,715 | 604,232 | 725,287 | 879,075 | 854,334 |
| Seven-day and other bills..... | 66 | 116 | 87 | 107 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 39 |
| Notes in circulation..... | 144,086 | 175,872 | 171,833 | 193,081 | 223,586 | 342,149 | 444,555 | 646,519 |
| Total..... | 577,994 | 1,017,037 | 1,045,529 | 1,150,460 | 1,119,194 | 1,269,217 | 1,503,938 | 1,657,583 |
| Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent..... | 34.65 | 36.36 | 26.14 | 24.85 | 27.50 | 32.56 | 31.37 | 39.75 |

BANK OF FRANCE.

[From weekly statements of the Bank of France.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Dec. 26, 1913. | Dec. 10, 1914. ¹ | Dec. 30, 1915. | Dec. 28, 1916. | Dec. 27, 1917. | Dec. 26, 1918. | Dec. 26, 1919. | Dec. 31, 1920. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS. | | | | | | | | |
| Gold in vault..... | 678,857 | 799,359 | 967,950 | 652,885 | 639,682 | 664,009 | 694,847 | 685,517 |
| Other metallic reserve..... | 123,532 | 67,750 | 67,953 | 56,910 | 47,798 | 61,441 | 51,731 | 51,402 |
| Total vault reserve..... | 802,389 | 867,109 | 1,035,903 | 709,795 | 687,480 | 725,450 | 746,578 | 736,919 |
| Gold held abroad..... | | | | 326,766 | 393,162 | 393,162 | 381,808 | 376,035 |
| Foreign credits..... | | | 203,962 | 159,330 | 150,231 | 450,939 | 250,247 | 130,849 |
| Government securities: | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent investments..... | 57,900 | 57,900 | 57,900 | 57,900 | 57,900 | 57,900 | 57,900 | 57,900 |
| Advances to Government since outbreak of war..... | | 694,800 | 965,000 | 1,428,200 | 2,412,500 | 3,309,950 | 4,921,500 | 5,133,800 |
| Treasury bills discounted (advances to foreign Governments)..... | | | 121,590 | 347,400 | 621,460 | 680,518 | 724,715 | 768,140 |
| Other Government securities..... | 22,766 | | 21,882 | 21,742 | 21,805 | 21,792 | 21,792 | 22,160 |
| Loans and discounts..... | 294,607 | 41,165 | 82,859 | 119,599 | 176,009 | 203,101 | 248,268 | 639,086 |
| Bills matured and extended..... | | 702,040 | 354,002 | 258,395 | 221,395 | 198,513 | 120,903 | 77,959 |
| Advances on bullion, specie, securities, etc..... | 149,074 | ² 150,686 | 222,320 | 254,326 | 236,386 | 234,633 | 282,616 | 424,947 |
| Bank premises..... | 8,536 | | 9,702 | 8,895 | 8,935 | 8,960 | 9,121 | 9,005 |
| Sundry assets..... | 61,761 | | 70,104 | 97,024 | 121,111 | 299,202 | 371,942 | 304,753 |
| Total..... | 1,397,033 | | 3,145,224 | 3,789,422 | 5,108,374 | 6,584,085 | 8,137,390 | 8,681,553 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Capital..... | 35,223 | 35,223 | 35,223 | 35,223 | 35,223 | 35,223 | 35,223 | 35,223 |
| Surplus, including special reserves..... | 8,206 | | 8,292 | 8,292 | 8,292 | 8,292 | 8,294 | 10,599 |
| Amortization account (Laws 1914, 1917, 1918)..... | | | | | | 84,421 | 135,666 | 201,034 |
| Dividends unpaid..... | 309 | | 4,211 | 4,853 | 4,985 | 973 | 1,003 | 5,588 |
| Government deposits..... | 77,848 | 34,075 | 33,562 | 2,897 | 48,609 | 21,555 | 14,764 | 10,919 |
| Other deposits..... | 111,796 | 515,687 | 409,896 | 437,124 | 563,088 | 457,143 | 603,973 | 679,256 |
| Bank notes in circulation..... | 1,102,715 | 1,927,306 | 2,568,801 | 3,219,012 | 4,311,002 | 5,838,174 | 7,193,986 | 7,315,009 |
| Sundry liabilities..... | 60,936 | | 85,239 | 82,021 | 137,175 | 138,304 | 144,481 | 423,925 |
| Total..... | 1,397,033 | | 3,145,224 | 3,789,422 | 5,108,374 | 6,584,085 | 8,137,390 | 8,681,553 |
| Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent..... | 62.09 | 35.00 | 34.39 | 19.40 | 13.97 | 11.48 | 9.56 | 9.21 |

¹ No data available as at end of 1914. Incomplete data for Dec. 10 taken from the report of the minister of finance.² Advances on securities only.

GERMAN REICHSBANK.

[From the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, the Deutscher Oekonomist, and weekly statements of the Reichsbank.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Dec. 31, 1913. | Dec. 31, 1914. | Dec. 31, 1915. | Dec. 31, 1916. | Dec. 31, 1917. | Dec. 31, 1918. | Dec. 31, 1919. | Dec. 31, 1920. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS. | | | | | | | | |
| Gold..... | 278,453 | 498,089 | 581,954 | 599,873 | 572,768 | 538,808 | 259,519 | 260,028 |
| Other metallic reserve..... | 65,886 | 8,774 | 7,633 | 3,884 | 43,161 | 4,764 | 4,888 | 1,375 |
| Total metallic reserve..... | 344,339 | 506,863 | 589,587 | 603,757 | 615,929 | 543,572 | 264,407 | 261,403 |
| Imperial Treasury and Loan Bank certificates..... | 10,996 | 208,250 | 306,512 | 100,457 | 312,920 | 1,254,599 | 2,626,217 | 5,577,852 |
| Notes of other banks..... | 3,038 | 1,264 | 745 | 332 | 160 | 715 | 470 | 387 |
| Bills, checks, and discounted treasury bills..... | 354,798 | 936,903 | 1,381,189 | 2,287,124 | 3,473,873 | 6,530,491 | 9,943,548 | 14,443,024 |
| Advances on collateral..... | 22,485 | 5,443 | 3,079 | 2,322 | 1,217 | 1,217 | 2,368 | 1,057 |
| Securities..... | 96,012 | 8,086 | 12,227 | 19,932 | 21,220 | 37,159 | 39,061 | 43,731 |
| Sundry assets..... | 53,582 | 51,173 | 64,791 | 186,622 | 497,752 | 569,060 | 585,876 | 2,317,239 |
| Total..... | 885,250 | 1,717,982 | 2,358,130 | 3,200,546 | 4,923,071 | 8,937,025 | 13,461,947 | 22,644,693 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Capital paid in..... | 42,840 | 42,840 | 42,840 | 42,840 | 42,840 | 42,876 | 42,876 | 42,876 |
| Surplus..... | 16,671 | 17,726 | 19,171 | 20,342 | 21,453 | 22,629 | 23,700 | 24,834 |
| Notes in circulation..... | 617,240 | 1,200,924 | 1,646,465 | 1,917,007 | 2,729,324 | 5,285,182 | 8,503,352 | 16,389,353 |
| Other liabilities payable on demand..... | 188,763 | 418,144 | 561,445 | 1,086,281 | 1,915,993 | 3,291,924 | 4,066,517 | 5,318,318 |
| Sundry liabilities..... | 19,736 | 38,348 | 88,209 | 134,076 | 213,461 | 294,414 | 825,502 | 869,312 |
| Total..... | 885,250 | 1,717,982 | 2,358,130 | 3,200,546 | 4,923,071 | 8,937,025 | 13,461,947 | 22,644,693 |
| Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent..... | 42.72 | 31.31 | 26.70 | 20.10 | 13.26 | 6.34 | 2.10 | 1.20 |

BANK OF SPAIN.

[From España Económica y Financiera and weekly statements of the Bank of Spain.]

[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Dec. 27, 1913. | Dec. 26, 1914. | Dec. 31, 1915. | Dec. 30, 1916. | Dec. 29, 1917. | Dec. 28, 1918. | Dec. 27, 1919. | Dec. 31, 1920. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS. | | | | | | | | |
| Gold..... | 92,490 | 110,446 | 167,375 | 241,423 | 379,595 | 430,072 | 472,041 | 474,228 |
| Silver..... | 138,282 | 136,455 | 145,310 | 143,021 | 137,134 | 123,936 | 121,686 | 110,698 |
| Total vault reserve..... | 230,772 | 246,901 | 312,685 | 384,444 | 516,729 | 554,008 | 593,727 | 584,926 |
| Credits abroad..... | 37,374 | 28,474 | 19,917 | 17,403 | 17,253 | 16,881 | 12,819 | 15,929 |
| Loans, discounts, and advances..... | 151,588 | 154,820 | 128,801 | 129,515 | 141,166 | 220,999 | 312,939 | 367,397 |
| Government securities: | | | | | | | | |
| Charter 1891..... | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 |
| Charter 1899..... | 19,300 | 19,300 | 19,300 | 19,300 | 19,300 | 19,300 | 19,300 | 19,300 |
| Other..... | 66,476 | 66,476 | 66,476 | 66,476 | 66,476 | 66,484 | 66,484 | 66,484 |
| Sundry assets..... | 18,844 | 29,144 | 31,331 | 25,200 | 16,591 | 43,704 | 8,753 | 77,486 |
| Total..... | 553,304 | 574,065 | 607,460 | 671,288 | 806,465 | 950,326 | 1,042,972 | 1,160,472 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Capital..... | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 | 28,950 |
| Surplus..... | 3,860 | 3,860 | 4,632 | 5,018 | 5,018 | 11,194 | 11,580 | 12,159 |
| Government deposits..... | 30,052 | 21,855 | 8,661 | 8,656 | 12,112 | 11,933 | 25,113 | 15,932 |
| Other deposits..... | 92,029 | 117,832 | 137,176 | 146,846 | 185,233 | 225,032 | 199,770 | 225,711 |
| Notes in circulation..... | 371,385 | 379,258 | 405,334 | 455,496 | 537,088 | 640,030 | 744,266 | 834,066 |
| Sundry liabilities..... | 27,028 | 22,310 | 22,707 | 26,322 | 38,064 | 33,187 | 33,293 | 42,754 |
| Total..... | 553,304 | 574,065 | 607,460 | 671,288 | 806,465 | 950,326 | 1,042,972 | 1,160,472 |
| Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent..... | 46.76 | 47.58 | 56.73 | 62.92 | 70.36 | 63.17 | 61.26 | 54.33 |

BANK OF BELGIUM.
[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Dec. 31, 1913. | Dec. 30, 1919. | Dec. 29, 1920. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS. | | | |
| Gold..... | 48,062 | 51,417 | 51,438 |
| Silver..... | 10,879 | 5,192 | 5,389 |
| Total metallic reserve..... | 58,941 | 56,609 | 56,827 |
| Foreign exchange and foreign credits..... | 32,159 | 11,531 | 5,497 |
| Bills discounted..... | 122,515 | 75,716 | 146,041 |
| Public securities..... | 11,294 | 11,783 | 11,941 |
| Investment of surplus..... | 7,959 | 9,175 | 9,408 |
| Advances on national public securities..... | 11,860 | 12,126 | 24,459 |
| Loans secured by foreign credits..... | | 16,396 | 16,338 |
| Provincial bonds, taken over by the State (law of Nov. 14, 1919)..... | | 92,640 | 92,640 |
| Funds held for the National Institution of Savings..... | 2,282 | | |
| Advances to the Government for the retirement of marks deposited with the bank..... | | 1,119,400 | 1,061,500 |
| Bank premises, furniture, and fixtures, net, i. e., less depreciation..... | 2,890 | 2,971 | 3,008 |
| Sundry assets..... | 1,823 | 473 | 502 |
| Total..... | 251,723 | 1,408,820 | 1,428,161 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | |
| Capital..... | 9,650 | 9,650 | 9,650 |
| Surplus..... | 8,064 | 9,183 | 9,409 |
| Notes in circulation..... | 206,010 | 919,414 | 1,181,013 |
| Deposits in current account: | | | |
| Government, including specie deposits..... | 1,850 | 42,061 | 17,266 |
| Other..... | 22,600 | 427,816 | 209,434 |
| Funds due to the National Institution of Savings..... | 2,298 | | |
| Sundry liabilities..... | 1,251 | 696 | 1,389 |
| Total..... | 251,723 | 1,408,820 | 1,428,161 |
| Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent..... | 25.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 |

NOTE.—Figures for the period 1914 to 1918 not available.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS.
[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of the Netherlands.]
[In thousands of dollars.]

| | Mar. 31, 1914. | Mar. 31, 1915. | Dec. 31, 1915. | Dec. 30, 1916. | Dec. 29, 1917. | Dec. 28, 1918. | Dec. 27, 1919. | Dec. 27, 1920. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS. | | | | | | | | |
| Gold coin and bullion..... | 64,346 | 116,097 | 172,531 | 236,216 | 290,690 | 277,155 | 256,204 | 255,729 |
| Silver..... | 3,866 | 751 | 2,491 | 2,808 | 2,825 | 3,435 | 2,453 | 8,518 |
| Total vault reserve..... | 68,212 | 116,848 | 175,022 | 239,024 | 293,515 | 280,590 | 258,657 | 264,247 |
| Loans and discounts..... | 22,348 | 28,791 | 30,692 | 26,807 | 32,891 | 97,964 | 67,883 | 79,123 |
| Foreign bills..... | 7,657 | 3 | 1,007 | 3,225 | 3,232 | 3,590 | 19,438 | 21,207 |
| Advances..... | 38,151 | 81,503 | 37,619 | 34,373 | 43,194 | 56,085 | 100,547 | 99,528 |
| Government securities..... | 50 | 368 | | 4,654 | | 1,499 | 4,921 | 5,560 |
| Other securities..... | 3,619 | 3,334 | 3,588 | 3,657 | 3,649 | 3,560 | 3,399 | 3,364 |
| Bank premises..... | 723 | 643 | 643 | 563 | 589 | 712 | 1,331 | 1,445 |
| Sundry assets..... | 638 | 3,674 | 9,974 | 28,577 | 26,256 | 35,821 | 16,344 | 9,026 |
| Total..... | 141,398 | 235,164 | 258,545 | 340,880 | 393,326 | 479,821 | 472,520 | 483,510 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Capital..... | 8,040 | 8,040 | 8,040 | 8,040 | 8,040 | 8,040 | 8,040 | 8,040 |
| Surplus..... | 2,611 | 2,010 | 2,010 | 2,072 | 2,104 | 2,642 | 2,010 | 2,010 |
| Notes in circulation..... | 125,768 | 189,916 | 231,976 | 304,868 | 357,860 | 429,717 | 415,158 | 431,002 |
| Interest bearing certificates..... | 750 | 695 | 1,395 | 1,503 | 1,434 | 824 | 700 | 774 |
| Government deposits..... | | | 2,204 | | 8,677 | | | |
| Other deposits..... | 3,613 | 33,282 | 9,764 | 21,940 | 12,883 | 35,968 | 41,142 | 34,275 |
| Sundry liabilities..... | 1,216 | 1,221 | 3,156 | 2,457 | 2,298 | 3,630 | 5,470 | 7,409 |
| Total..... | 141,398 | 235,164 | 258,545 | 340,880 | 393,326 | 479,821 | 472,520 | 483,510 |
| Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent..... | 52.42 | 52.19 | 71.34 | 72.80 | 74.44 | 60.20 | 56.60 | 56.70 |

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