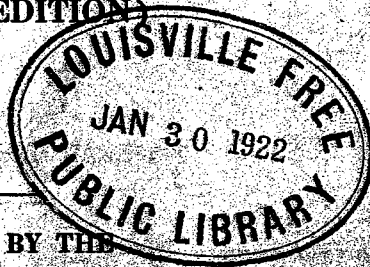


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# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

(FINAL EDITION)



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JANUARY, 1922



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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 members of the Federal Reserve System. Additional copies may be had at a subscription price of \$1.50 per annum.

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

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

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# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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No. 1

## REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

The banking situation at the close of 1921 represents practically the reverse of the situation which prevailed 12 months ago. At the beginning of the year note issues, deposits, and other elements in the portfolios of Federal Reserve Banks were not far below the peak of expansion. Member banks also had begun to experience the backward movement of credit resulting from the decrease of business during the preceding year, but had not yet felt the results of this reaction in pronounced degree. The close of the year finds the portfolios of the Federal Reserve Banks at the lowest point since 1918, the total bills held on December 28 amounting to \$1,294,000,000, while note issues have shrunk during the year by about \$900,000,000, being now approximately \$2,400,000,000. The relative stability of prices during the last half of 1921 appears to indicate that at least a temporarily fixed price level has been reached, with the greater certainty resulting from that condition in business. The most encouraging feature of the business situation at the opening of the new year is the fact that a positive foundation has apparently been established upon which to build banking and business development during 1922. The policies to be pursued during the year 1922 should, therefore, be constructive in purpose rather than merely conservative and will probably show the results of this constructive quality in the form of proper enlargement of banking accommodation, greater ease and liberality in the money market, and better prospects of business and economic development. The investment outlook already shows this tendency in more ready response to the needs of industry for larger supplies of capital, in lower interest charges, and in more active undertaking of new enterprises.

A retrospect of the events of 1921 shows, however, that the progress of **Business recovery in 1921.** business recovery has been exceptionally uneven. In those lines of industry which supply the immediate needs of the general public a very satisfactory demand for goods has been experienced, and productive activity has steadily grown. Even the widespread unemployment which has continued throughout the year (although some improvement has been noted of late months) has not caused any considerable falling off in the volume of sales of necessities. Reserves of spending power in the form of savings have prevented the widespread privation that might have been expected to ensue. Hence, in those lines of business in which orders for immediate delivery could be placed and in which goods were adapted to immediate use, as, for example, in the textile industries, activity as evidenced by consumption of raw materials and by machinery activity has steadily increased, with a slight seasonal reaction during the last few weeks. In view, however, of the erratic and uncertain price fluctuations that have occurred during the year and the high interest rates that have prevailed throughout most of the period, circumstances have not favored a resumption of activity in those lines which supply capital equipment such as tools and machinery. Hence, as a result, the basic industries, such as iron and steel, have been at low ebb until the past few months, when evidences of improved business were reflected in an increase in unfilled orders and greater productive output.

The partial and incomplete character of the business recovery that has taken place explains the reason for conflicting statements concerning the extent of unemployment. In the industries of the type mentioned, opportunities for employment are good, while in other lines large numbers are out of work. Although it is

undeniable that employment conditions are still far from normal, the United States Employment Service has reported a steady increase in factory employment for several consecutive months, while such State reports as are available are in substantial agreement, even when they cover nonfactory industries. During the past six months very widespread wage reductions have occurred, following the fall in commodity prices, and have helped to bring costs of production more nearly into line with returns from sales.

Increasing ease in credit conditions has been more and more evident during the past month in those agricultural districts which had been subjected to the greatest strain. This is reflected in the recent reductions in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and of Richmond. Further evidence of relaxation of credit stringency is found in the fact that by the middle of December inter-reserve bank rediscounts had been so reduced that only a negligible amount of \$1,000,000, representing a contingent liability of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, remained outstanding at that time. Since then this item has disappeared. A year ago, on December 30, 1920, the total of such rediscounts, exclusive of acceptances sold, amounted to \$115,257,000, and the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas were indebted in amounts ranging from \$10,000,000 for the Richmond district to \$33,659,000 for the Atlanta district. During the year, total reserves of the system, as a result largely of steady and heavy importations of gold, have risen from \$2,249,163,000 on December 30, 1920, to \$2,992,200,000 on December 28, 1921. On the other hand, total bills on hand have fallen from \$2,974,836,000 on December 30, 1920, to \$1,294,073,000 on December 28 of this year. In the case of reporting member banks, loans, discounts, and investments, including bills discounted with the Federal Reserve Bank, have dropped from \$16,750,488,000 on December 31, 1920, to \$14,779,582,000 on December 28, 1921, with 821 banks reporting on the former date and 806 for the latter. In the meantime, the ratio of bills payable and rediscounts with the

Federal Reserve Bank to total loans and investments of reporting banks had dropped from 12.5 per cent to 4.7 per cent. This evidence, therefore, shows that liquidation has been general, and has not been confined to any one district or section of the country for, although reserve ratios of the several Federal Reserve Banks vary widely at the present time, all are far above the adjusted ratios of a year ago.

Notwithstanding the pronounced liquidation shown by the above figures, it still remains true that the adjustment of agricultural banking obligations has not proceeded as rapidly as had been hoped for in some sections. There is very general testimony to this effect, and it is obvious that even a steady reduction in the earning assets of the Federal Reserve Banks, together with a pronounced fall in the loans and rediscount liabilities of both Federal Reserve Banks and of member banks, is quite compatible with the existence of a considerable amount of unliquidated agricultural paper in the portfolios of the banks in the rural districts. Given the reduction in general business activity, such loans as have been liquidated or partially paid off have added to the fluid funds of the banking system, thereby building up reserves of lending power even at a time when it is admitted that many banks hold paper which represents so-called "frozen" credit. For example, in district No. 1 (Boston) although the Federal Reserve Bank had a reserve ratio of 76.1 per cent against combined deposit and note liabilities on December 28, 1921, and although the loans and investments of reporting member banks registered only \$1,011,569,000 on December 28 as compared with \$1,116,454,000 on December 31, 1920, country bank loans are reported to be still not much below those of last January, while in relation to total loans and investments the country banks are now borrowing about as heavily as in the autumn of 1920. In the cities located in agricultural districts liquidation has been rapid, but country bank loans have been lessened only in those sections, such, for example, as the tobacco area in district No. 5 (Richmond), where increased sales at satisfactory prices have recently been recorded. In the cotton regions in that section

and also in district No. 6 (Atlanta) failure to market the crop in a good many cases has resulted in continued tie-up of bank funds. In the middle western sections, especially in the Cleveland, St. Louis, and Kansas City districts, country bank loans are reported to show no reduction. In fact, in the Kansas City district the loans of all member banks were stated to be larger on December 7 than at any time since August 24. In district No. 7 (Chicago) the country banks are reported to be transferring some of their rediscounts with their city correspondents to the War Finance Corporation, a procedure which obviously does not imply a reduction of obligations.

The conditions thus depicted throw considerable light upon the character of our credit problem for the coming year. Such difficulties as still remain in business relationships within the country have already been traced to maladjustment of demand and of prices and unevenness in the distribution of the burdens of readjustment. In like manner, the chief evil growing out of the present credit situation may be described as maladjustment of credit, the presence of "frozen loans" in some parts of the country, and, no doubt, the too extensive liquidation of paper elsewhere. General advocacy of the view that "liquidation" must be pressed or urged, no matter at what expense or sacrifice, is based upon an erroneous conception of the significance of such liquidation. In certain of the agricultural districts there is undoubtedly a call for more accommodation rather than less. In some of the grain-growing districts, for instance, there is unquestionably need for the extension of credit and the granting of new credit intended to carry the farmer into the new season and to provide him with means for planting and putting in the next crop. Elsewhere, also, conditions point to a need for longer credits judiciously extended, especially in those lines of industry where revision of prices and costs has been extensive and thorough. If in some cases a necessity appears for carrying old credit for a time with the intent of liquidating it out of the proceeds of new business operations, this may prove to be the wisest and most conservative

way of handling the situation. One of the best services of the Federal Reserve System has been that of easing or mitigating the severity of the process of readjusting prices and of preventing over-rapid or over-harsh adaptation to new conditions. The low ratio of failures and the fact that many enterprises which in former years would have gone to the wall have been preserved is due to the service of the Federal Reserve System in protecting and maintaining institutions which had been weakened by sudden changes in prices and by allied factors. The correlative service is that of "carrying" all such enterprises or institutions which possess real soundness and of bringing them back to an efficient and strong condition. Much has already been accomplished in this direction, but a substantial field of work is still to be covered during the coming year.

While the credit problem of the new year thus involves a judicious and more extended use of credit in domestic affairs, the problem of foreign relations also presents a serious claim upon the resources of the Federal Reserve System. The United States, as is well known, now has an unfunded foreign trade balance due to it from abroad of \$3,000,000,000 upward. During the past year a net inflow of gold amounting to about \$670,000,000 has occurred, and it would seem from various indications that the movement of metal into the United States at the recent rate of importation can not be long continued. The question how to finance foreign trade will thus soon become more acute even than in the past. At present, although the United States is thus the proprietor of a large share of the fluid loan resources of the world, it is making no provision for the continued financing of our European business. How far domestic trade can recover without making definite provision for shipping the surplus of our production to foreign countries is open to serious question. It has been held by some that the great supply of specie now in the Federal Reserve Banks and aggregating in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000,000, is not normally the property of the United States and must eventually be expected to go

back in part to the countries which are seeking to reestablish themselves upon a specie basis. This is undoubtedly true, and the fact necessarily emphasizes in some degree the policy which might otherwise be adopted with reference to the use of Federal Reserve resources.

Apart from the general changes in business and credit to which reference has just been made, the year 1921 has brought about very considerable changes in market conditions whose effect can not be other than important in connection with the developments of the new year. The most striking of these changes is the alteration in the investment situation. The year 1921 has witnessed a gain in the general value of Liberty bonds by about 11 points, the average value of three selected issues at the end of 1920 being approximately 86, whereas the corresponding value at the close of 1921 was in the neighborhood of 97. Corresponding increases in value have brought back the quotation of railroad securities and of the best industrial bonds to a point representing about as great advance over the value at the end of 1920 as has occurred in the case of Liberty bonds. These changes in valuation represent a marked change in the general investment situation. This change has been characterized by a greater availability of capital for investment than had previously existed, a much more adequate supply of funds in connection with the normal demands of established industry of various kinds, and a better outlook with regard to the needs of business and trade during the coming year. The modification in conditions thus indicated has been clearly reflected in the decline of rates of interest borne by commercial paper and in the improvement of the borrowing power of corporations, many of which a year ago found market conditions so unfavorable that they deemed it best to refrain from offering any new issues for sale, preferring to develop their businesses as best they could pending some change in the relations between consumers and producers of capital.

Contrary to what had been expected, the speculative markets have felt less direct effects from this change of the supply of capital than had been felt in the commercial and industrial field. It had been the prediction of many that an early outcome of lower discount rates would be the cheapening of call loans and the introduction of an era of very abundant and inexpensive speculative accommodation. The fact that no such situation has supervened, but that on the contrary there has appeared at all times to be but little surplus supply of funds in the market, has strongly indicated that the available funds released from commercial uses, instead of being used for speculation, have on the contrary been directly shifted into the investment field where they have been absorbed in taking up offerings of securities or of old issues. Some of these, it is true, have represented new Government applications for credit, but the majority have been in one way or another representative of the attempt to supply capital needs that had gone unsatisfied during the later years of the war and during the period of high interest rates just after the war. In bringing about this direct connection between the demand for capital funds and supply of saved wealth, the better organization of the banking system has had far-reaching influence. It has been able to provide, through bankers' acceptances and otherwise, immediate and remunerative employment for all surplus resources which banks or other financial institutions might have available without going into the speculative market. A better interrelationship and cooperation on the part of investment institutions has also played its part.

It continues to be true, however, that no complete or general recovery of domestic business will be possible save through the rectification of foreign conditions. The economic outlook in the leading European countries at the opening of 1922, however, is evidently better,

**Speculation and interest.**

**Foreign outlook.**



except in one principal element, than it was six months ago. At that time the London agreement regarding reparations payments had been recently signed, and it was generally thought that the terms of the agreement could be fulfilled. Since then only two installments of the indemnity have been paid—one in cash and one in goods—and yet effort is now being made to readjust the terms of the agreement. This is due not only to Germany's contention that she is incapable of meeting approaching payments under these terms, but also to the fact that the form of payment has proved to be economically demoralizing to the recipients of the indemnity. Aside from the menacing developments in Germany and the maladjustment in prices and exchange which is generally conceded to be closely related to the terms of the reparations agreement, economic conditions show improvement over the state of things six months ago. The improvement is due to an actual revival in the demand for goods and has occurred in the face of very serious credit and currency conditions.

During the first half of 1921 prices all over the world were declining. Even in Germany there was steady deflation of values. In the second half of the year, on the other hand, there has been a reversal of the earlier trend and as a result price maladjustment and uncertainty have been even greater than in the preceding six months. So long as all countries were simultaneously experiencing a lowering of values, even though the rate differed from country to country, the relative position of producers and traders of different nationalities remained more or less the same. But with the shift from deflation to rapid inflation in Germany and the stabilization of American and far eastern values, the position of producers in different countries relative to one another has shifted and international trading has become, if anything, more complicated and more hazardous than before. Curiously enough this shift in prices as a whole has not led to as great a change in the relative position of different countries as regards their price levels when reduced to a gold basis as has been assumed by many. The continued fall of British prices has been

generally interpreted as leading to a closer parity between British and American levels and to a more remote connection between England and the Continent. Although this is undoubtedly true as regards England and Germany, it is not true of the European continent as a whole. In the case of France and Italy, in fact, prices (when measured in terms of gold) are now closer to the British level than they were in July, 1920, or March, 1921. The accompanying brief table shows the position of gold prices in the leading European countries. They are based upon a 1913 average price level which is assumed to be equal to 100; the foreign price indexes have been multiplied by a relative showing the depreciation of the exchange in terms of dollars. The result is to furnish a series of figures which indicates the changes in the internal price levels of these countries in terms of gold.

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

[Level of prices in 1913 assumed to be 100.]

	United States.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Sweden.
July, 1920.....	250	263	219	166	192	299
March, 1921.....	150	173	131	95	121	202
November, 1921.....	140	143	125	45	127	151

As is generally recognized, the movement toward the gold standard on the part of England, and to a less extent on the part of France, coming simultaneously with the "flight from the gold standard" by Germany, is the crux of the problem of reparation payments. While Germany is dissipating her real wealth, England and France are conserving theirs, and incidentally this process makes the payments on reparations account increasingly difficult.

The maladjustment of international prices furnishes the cause both of trade depression in countries of high gold values and of trade boom in countries of low gold values. While in Great Britain the industrial situation is distinctly better now than it was during the summer and early autumn, the volume of foreign trade is, nevertheless, by no means

Lack of price adjustment.

great enough to take care of the surplus output of British industries. With a plant equipment assumed to be considerably greater than before the war, the volume of British exports for the first nine months of 1921 is estimated by the Board of Trade to have been 26 per cent less than exports during the same period in 1913. There is truth in the assertion that British manufacturers frequently can not compete with continental manufacturers, as reference to the price table above shows. This does not mean, however, that it would be considered desirable, even from the point of view of British manufacturers themselves, to have British values again inflated. The probable course of development is likely to be rather the deflation of continental values to something more nearly approaching a gold basis.

In the case of Germany, the internal price level is even lower than the external level measured in terms of American dollars. This fact affects the competitive position of German manufacturers in that their labor costs are relatively very low. It also leads to the growth of abnormal profits in German industries which can utilize domestic raw materials in the production of goods for export; in other words, in those industries which can buy at internal and sell at external prices. That such profits have been accumulated and invested widely abroad by German industrialists appears to be an undisputed fact. The fall of German prices as a whole has been so great, however, that in spite of this competitive advantage the German foreign trade balance has become increasingly unfavorable during the last six months. The accompanying table summarizes the recent situation:

VALUE OF GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE.<sup>1</sup>

[Millions of marks.]

1921.	Imports.	Exports.
May.....	5,486	4,547
June.....	6,409	5,438
July.....	7,572	6,175
August.....	9,382	6,670
September.....	10,642	7,492
October.....	13,900	9,700

<sup>1</sup> Not including deliveries on reparations account or imports and exports of gold and silver.

Foreign banking groups are not only seriously involved in this complicated price and trade situation, but in addition are still being called upon to help finance Government expenditures. Even in England, where conditions are much stronger and sounder, the Bank of England recently has had to make large advances on ways and means account to the Government, and the money market is largely affected by Government financing. A sum of nearly £1,860,000,000 of 3-months Treasury bills has been offered in the last eight months. In the case of France the situation is considerably more uncertain, because national expenditures have been made or budgeted on the assumption that Germany will eventually pay for the cost of the reconstruction of the devastated regions. The present method of financing these undertakings is in the hands of the Crédit National, which makes payments to the inhabitants of the devastated regions from borrowed capital instead of from tax revenues. The bonds of the Crédit National are tax exempt, guaranteed by the French Government, and bear interest at 6 per cent. In addition to the bonds of this organization, large quantities of Government short-term bills are being placed on the market from day to day. These have superseded commercial bills as the leading paper in bank portfolios. In Italy the banking situation has been complicated by the suspension of payments on the part of the Banca di Sconto. In addition, the Italian budget for the coming year provides for the expenditure of 5,000,000,000 lire in excess of receipts, and short-term borrowing is necessarily on a very liberal scale. In Germany the issue of Reichsbank notes has been so excessive as to have formed the basis for rumors that the Allied Governments will institute some form of control over German banking.

It is not strange that in these circumstances exchange should continue greatly disturbed. A notable change for the better has indeed been observed during the month of December just closed, although this improvement has been most marked in a few currencies

only. Nevertheless, it apparently indicates that the extreme depression of exchange values, illustrated at its worst by a mark quotation of only about three-tenths of 1 cent, was due to temporary conditions and does not represent a permanent departure from more normal levels. Even, however, at the somewhat better levels of value which have latterly been established, the question is properly raised whether no further permanent recovery can be effected, or whether the prospect of economic improvement is such as to warrant belief in ultimate approximation to the old parities of exchange. There can be no doubt that the reestablishment of a much more stable condition of exchange will be essential to real prosperity and particularly to the restoration of normal conditions in international trade. Without some such greater degree of stabilization of exchange rates, the introduction of any new method of financing the movement of goods between nations will be increasingly difficult. In almost all of the proposals recently brought forward, the obstacle to success has been found in two chief particulars—(1) the uncertainty as to the political future of the Governments with whose people we wish to trade, and (2) the uncertainty as to the basis upon which standards of value of European currencies will eventually be placed. While it has been possible, in some cases, to arrive at a basis for the extension of credit, such arrangements have in almost all cases been extremely unsatisfactory or inadequate, due to the elements of uncertainty already referred to. The opening of the new year, therefore, offers as one of the fundamental problems of the next twelve months the development of some new means of conducting international business that will permit at least a degree of certainty and soundness in the financing of foreign trade.

In the following table are presented the Board's usual indexes of current production and marketing conditions. These statistics show a general decline in volume of agricultural movements during November, but an increased activity in certain industrial lines. The lumber and textile industries were more active than in November, 1920.

[000 omitted.]

	November, 1920.		November, 1921.		October, 1921.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (head).....	5,960	103	5,217	87.4	5,637	94.6
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels).....	76,286	100	58,953	77.2	111,337	145.9
Sight receipts of cotton (bales).....	1,804	100	1,704	94.4	1,943	107.7
Shipments of lumber reported by 3 associations (million feet).....	593	100	743	125.3	891	150.3
Bituminous coal production (short tons).....	51,457	100	35,955	69.8	48,741	85.0
Anthracite coal production (short tons).....	7,441	100	6,859	92.1	7,580	101.8
Crude petroleum production (barrels).....	38,999	100	37,780	97.6	35,621	92.0
Pig iron production (long tons).....	2,935	100	1,415	48.2	1,247	42.4
Steel ingot production (long tons).....	2,639	100	1,690	62.9	1,617	61.2
Cotton consumption (bales).....	333	100	527	158.2	495	148.6
Wool consumption (pounds).....	28,096	100	65,326	232.5	67,287	239.4

During the month ending December 10 the net inward movement of gold and silver movements was \$44,471,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$41,184,000 for the month ending November 10. England and France combined furnished over 64 per cent, or \$29,856,000, of the \$45,034,000 of gold imported during the monthly period ending December 10, other countries of Europe furnishing over 18 per cent, and the Orient, Canada, and Colombia most of the remainder. Gold exports, amounting to \$563,000, were consigned principally to Hongkong and Canada.

Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$1,523,521,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	1,776,616	705,210	1,071,406
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	76,534	368,185	1,291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,068	322,091	94,977
Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1921.....	670,719	21,930	648,789
Total.....	2,940,937	1,417,416	1,523,521

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

Since the beginning of the past year net gold imports totaled \$648,789,000. The largest gains are shown through imports from the following countries: England, \$195,489,000; France, \$188,305,000; and Sweden, \$65,016,000. Gold exports during the past year were consigned chiefly to the following desti-

nations: Hongkong, \$9,516,000; Mexico, \$5,427,000; Canada, \$2,780,000; and Sweden \$2,643,000.

During the month ending December 10 the net outward movement of silver was \$7,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$871,000 for the month ending November 10. Mexico furnished over 77 per cent, or \$4,925,000 of the \$6,389,000 of silver imported during the monthly period ending December 10, the remainder coming principally from Peru, Canada, and Chile. Of the silver exports, amounting to \$6,396,000, over 80 per cent, or \$5,132,000, was consigned to the Orient, and the remainder principally to England and Venezuela.

Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$444,358,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports.
Aug. 1, 1914 to Dec. 31, 1918.....	203,592	483,353	279,761
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	89,410	239,021	149,611
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	88,060	113,616	25,556
Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1921.....	59,557	48,987	<sup>1</sup> 10,570
Total.....	440,619	884,977	444,358

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

Moderate loan liquidation, practically offset

by an increase in investments,

**The banking situation.** largely in Liberty bonds, and accompanied by a somewhat smaller reduction in borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks, is indicated by the weekly reports of 808 member banks in leading cities for the period November 16 to December 21.

Total outstanding loans and discounts of the reporting banks on December 21 were \$65,000,000 less than five weeks before, the decrease affecting loans secured by Government obligations, as well as ordinary commercial loans. Loans secured by corporate obligations show an increase for the period of \$106,000,000, of which \$63,000,000 represents the increase for member banks in New York City. Holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes are shown \$50,000,000 larger than on November 16, holdings of Treasury notes increased about \$4,000,000, and those of Treasury certificates went up \$72,000,000. Other securities on

hand show a gain of about \$15,000,000. Total loans and investments of the reporting banks during the first four weeks moved within rather narrow limits. At the close of the report period they reached a total of \$14,863,000,000, an increase of \$57,000,000 for the period.

Aggregate borrowings of the reporting banks from the Federal Reserve Banks increased from \$702,000,000 to \$743,000,000, or from 4.7 to 5 per cent of the banks' total loans and investments. Net demand deposits declined slightly during the first three weeks, but show an increase of \$131,000,000 during the week ending December 14, apparently in anticipation of tax payments due on December 15. For the following week a reduction of about \$90,000,000 is shown, the December 21 total of \$10,248,000,000 being only \$12,000,000 larger than the total shown five weeks earlier. Net withdrawals of Government balances, continuous during the first three weeks, aggregated about \$77,000,000, while time deposits declined \$36,000,000.

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

#### REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts and investments. <sup>1</sup>	Rediscounts and bills payable with F. R. Banks.	Ratio of accommodation (3+2).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5
Nov. 16.....	807	14,786	702	4.7	10,236
Nov. 23.....	807	14,752	709	4.8	10,191
Nov. 30.....	807	14,765	683	4.6	10,270
Dec. 7.....	808	14,759	683	4.6	10,208
Dec. 14.....	808	14,786	664	4.5	10,339
Dec. 21.....	808	14,863	743	5.0	10,248

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

Federal Reserve Bank figures which cover the five-week period between November 23 and December 28 indicate further liquidation of \$52,400,000 of discounted bills during the first three weeks, but an increase of \$27,000,000 of such bills during the last two weeks under review, with the consequence that the December 28 total of discounted bills held by the Federal

Reserve Banks, \$1,179,800,000, is \$25,400,000 less than the November 23 total. Collection by the Government of the December 15 installment of income and excess profits taxes and redemption of over \$400,000,000 of tax certificates apparently produced some temporary pressure upon the loan resources of the member banks and indirectly upon those of the reserve banks. Another more potent factor in increasing temporarily member bank borrowings from the reserve banks, particularly during the week ending December 21, was the necessity for the banks to provide for the customary extraordinary amount of currency for Christmas shopping. During the week ending December 21 the reserve banks increased by \$53,800,000 their Federal Reserve note circulation, besides losing \$10,300,000 in legals and silver, and increasing by \$4,400,000 their liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes. Lessened demand for acceptances, due to the recent decline in open market rates, and the relatively high call money rates in the New York market, account for the rapid accumulation of this class of paper in the Federal Reserve Bank portfolios, the December 28 holdings of \$114,200,000 showing a gain of \$44,900,000 for the five weeks under review.

Pittman certificates show a further decline of \$11,500,000, other Treasury certificates, largely held under repurchase agreements by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, increased by \$24,600,000, while other United States security holdings show an increase of \$27,000,000. Total earning assets on December 28, in consequence of the above changes, were \$60,000,000 in excess of the November 23 total, most of this increase being shown for the last two weeks under review.

Rediscounts with other Federal Reserve Banks reported by the Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas banks, which totaled \$19,700,000 on November 23, gradually decreased in volume,

and in the December 21 statement all the reserve banks are shown as self-supporting without credit accommodation by other banks.

A gain of \$36,000,000 in deposits is due to an increase in Government deposits. Federal Reserve note circulation started its upward movement during the first week in December, and on December 21 reached a high total of \$2,447,600,000, an increase of \$57,600,000 for the four weeks. On December 28 the total had declined to \$2,443,500,000. In addition the banks report an increase for the five weeks of \$9,800,000 in their net liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation. Gold reserves show a further gain of \$34,400,000, offset in part by a loss of \$20,400,000 in other reserve cash. For the present year the banks report a gain of \$806,800,000 in gold and a loss of \$68,300,000 in other reserve cash. The reserve ratio during the first three weeks fluctuated between 72.3 per cent on November 23 and 73.1 per cent on December 7. On December 21, because of the increase in deposit and note liabilities and the simultaneous loss in reserves, the ratio declined to 70.7 per cent, while on the last Wednesday of the year a rise in the ratio to 71.1 per cent is noted.

Weekly changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the reserve banks are shown in the following table:

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.	Bills discounted.		Total deposits.	F. R. notes in actual circulation.	Reserve ratio.
		Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	All other.			
Nov. 23.....	2,978.2	467.2	738.0	1,728.5	2,389.9	72.3
Nov. 30.....	2,989.1	476.4	705.9	1,742.8	2,366.0	72.7
Dec. 7.....	2,990.6	457.6	713.0	1,718.3	2,373.4	73.1
Dec. 14.....	3,001.6	459.6	693.2	1,742.8	2,393.8	72.6
Dec. 21.....	2,993.1	503.8	720.9	1,784.8	2,447.6	70.7
Dec. 28.....	2,992.2	487.2	692.6	1,764.5	2,443.5	71.1

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

Comparison of the year-end reports with those for the corresponding month in 1920 demonstrates the continued upward movement of business and indicates gradual restoration of normal conditions. This is true in spite of the fact that the month of December, which is normally a period of comparative closing down or transition, indicates, as is usually the case, some recession from the higher levels of preceding autumn business activity. Chief importance is usually assigned at the close of the year to the holiday trade, emphasis being rather on the side of distribution than on the side of production. This intensified demand serves to bring into actual use the goods produced in the earlier industrial period. The holiday trade is thus a test of the soundness of the preceding business activity. Reports from the various Federal Reserve districts covering over half the month show that this year's demand in the eastern districts has registered an increase running as high as 10 per cent over that of 1920, while in other districts the situation is pronounced satisfactory. Manufacturing lines, although slowed down because of lessened seasonal demand, generally report a fairly satisfactory condition, although a lack of forward orders still testifies to the uncertainty with which the prospects of the coming months are regarded by many firms. Freight rates continue as a disturbing factor due to the belief that reductions already announced as affecting some commodities may be much more widely extended in the near future.

Manufacturing conditions are far from uniform throughout the country. There has been a decrease in the activity of the iron and steel industry since the 1st of December, which, however, is attributed to the seasonal conditions already referred to, being partly the outcome of freight rate difficulties and of the usual inventory taking by purchasers, who naturally desire to keep their stocks as low as possible at this time. In textiles there has been but little change since last month, both cotton and woolen mills being operated at a high percentage of capacity. Uncertainty as to the future of the clothing industry is due to labor disturbances and the desire of consumers for low priced goods. In the leather and shoe trades similar irregularity prevails, the majority of districts, however, reporting conditions good or satisfactory, while in a few instances slight decreases of output are noted. The relatively lower prices which have been realized both for cereals and for cotton have proved discouraging to trade in the agricultural districts, and have also resulted in retarding the process of liquidating frozen loans representing past advances of credit.

Wholesale prices are showing increased stability, the index of the Federal Reserve Board losing only one point for the month of November, while private reporting agencies indicate either stability or very slight increases during December. Meanwhile farmers in many districts have shown a disinclination to buy as freely as would otherwise have been the case, due to the smaller purchasing power in their hands, and the fact that in some quarters at least there is still uncertainty as to the amount of new credit which they can obtain. A problem is thus presented to bankers with reference to their policy in financing preparations for the next crop. This situation reflects itself in the returns for the wholesale trade in the southern districts, where the month of December showed a pronounced decline in dry goods, although the situation is favorable as compared with conditions of a year ago. Hardware and related lines are also in an unsatisfactory condition. In retail trade, as already stated, the exceptional demand of the holiday season has served to offset declines which might otherwise have been noted as the result of temporarily reduced buying power in the agricultural districts.

Unemployment conditions, on the whole, are but little changed from those reported a month ago.

A decided improvement in European exchanges has tended to some extent to help the foreign trade situation during the month of December, but the extreme caution in the extension of bank credit which was previously so notable a phase of our foreign trade still continues.

## AGRICULTURE.

The condition of winter wheat this fall was 76 per cent on December 1, as compared with 87.9 per cent on the corresponding date in 1920, while the acreage was 1.2 per cent less than that sown in the previous fall. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that weather has been favorable to the growth of the wheat plant except in northern Indiana and the north-western part of the lower peninsula of Michigan. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) there has been ample moisture and good growth is being made on an acreage about as large as that planted in 1920. Reports from district No. 10 (Kansas City) indicate that the condition of the winter wheat is several points lower than last year, due to lack of moisture during the autumn months. In Kansas the State Board of Agriculture estimated the condition of wheat at the end of November at 58.6 per cent, which was the lowest November condition on record.

District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that the yield of the white potato crop has been generally low, but that both the yield and quality of sweet potatoes are excellent. Shipments of potatoes from Nebraska prior to December 1 were greater than total shipments of the 1920 crop. Sugar beet factories in Colorado report unusually high yields, whereas the Michigan sugar beet crop is not so large as was anticipated. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that conditions in the Louisiana cane-sugar district are excellent, that weather has been propitious for grinding, and that the sugar yield is considerably larger than was expected. Reports from district No. 8 (St. Louis) indicate that the sugar yield has been high in Mississippi, but rather disappointing in the southern counties of Arkansas. Latest available estimates indicate that 7,631,000 bushels of rice were raised in California this season, as compared with 9,720,000 bushels in 1920.

## COTTON.

The cotton crop was estimated to amount to 8,340,000 bales in a statement of the Department of Agriculture issued December 12, which compares with a crop of 13,439,603 bales in 1920 and an average crop of 11,481,084 bales in the preceding five years. Actual ginnings of cotton prior to December 13 totaled 7,799,458 bales, as compared with 10,876,263 bales in the corresponding period of 1920. The ginnings prior to December 13, 1920, amounted to 81 per cent of the crop, but the marked decrease in ginnings during the first 13 days of December indicates that a larger proportion of the 1920 crop was probably ginned by December

13. In spite of the increase in the estimated size of the current cotton crop, the price of middling upland cotton at New York increased from 18.4 cents on November 23 to 18.9 cents on December 21.

## TOBACCO.

Movement to market of the manufactured and export types of tobacco has proceeded rapidly. When the leaf sales warehouses in Virginia and North Carolina closed for the Christmas holidays, it was estimated that three-fourths of the season's crop had been sold. The Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association has now been incorporated, and final organization plans are being made for handling the crop, but a few burley markets are open, while the dark tobacco markets in western Kentucky and Tennessee are in full operation. In all sections prices realized are generally considered satisfactory, although it is said from district No. 5 (Richmond) that poor grades continue low and in little demand. The leaf-tobacco situation in Philadelphia shows no change, manufacturers not yet buying to any appreciable extent, and local dealers there are consequently discouraged. The new Pennsylvania crop as a whole has not as yet been sold by the farmers. Christmas demand for cigars has been well maintained in district No. 3 (Philadelphia). Jobbers have purchased cautiously, and little return of unsold goods after the holidays is expected. Many dealers at the last minute were obliged to place rush orders for additional supplies, although later in December some requests for deferred shipments came in from dealers who wished to have stocks as small as possible when taking inventory.

## FRUIT.

The citrus fruit crop is maturing rather slowly, as a result of adverse weather conditions in both California and Florida, and shipments from both States are lower than in the corresponding period of 1920. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that the condition of oranges and grapefruit has declined slightly during the past month and that sizes on all varieties are reported to be medium to small. Reports from district No. 12 (San Francisco) state that the picking of this season's crop of navel oranges began about the middle of November in central California and early in December in southern California. Shipments up to December 14 were light and were composed largely of small-sized fruit, due to the lack of early fall rains in the producing sections. The average price per box received by growers of navel oranges was \$3.84 in November, as

compared with a price of \$4.32 in November, 1920.

The harvesting of the apple crop of district No. 12 (San Francisco) is now completed, and revised estimates show a production of 45,093,000 bushels in that district for 1921, as compared with 30,852,000 bushels in 1920. The season's shipments of boxed apples from the Pacific Northwest totaled 37,425 cars up to December 3, as compared with 22,399 cars in the corresponding period of 1920. Prices received by growers for Jonathan apples in November were from 25 to 50 cents per box less than in November, 1920. Storage holdings are reported to be normal for this time of the year.

#### GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Grain movements were greatly curtailed during November and were much smaller than in either October, 1921, or November, 1920. Wheat receipts at leading interior centers were smaller than in any month since May and were about 35 per cent less than in November, 1920. Receipts of wheat at Duluth and Minneapolis amounted to 13,707,236 bushels in November, which was 50 per cent less than in October, 1921, and 36 per cent less than in November, 1920. At four leading markets of district No. 10 (Kansas City) 7,272,950 bushels of wheat were received in November, which was 43 per cent less than October receipts and 38 per cent less than receipts in November, 1920. Despite this sharp decline in November marketing, wheat receipts at these four centers from July 1 to November 30 were 60.5 per cent greater in 1921 than in 1920. This heavy marketing in July, August, September, and October materially reduced stocks of wheat in farmers' hands, but a large proportion of stocks of corn and other grains yet remain on the farms. Nevertheless, there was a decided decrease in November receipts of corn, oats, rye, and barley, as compared with October. Stocks of grain at 11 interior centers declined slightly, as a result of this marked curtailment of receipts, while the stocks at 9 seaboard centers at the close of November were 10 per cent less than in October, 1921, and 8 per cent less than in November, 1920. Stocks of rye increased both at interior and seaboard centers, while the stocks of all other grains were diminished.

#### FLOUR.

November production of flour showed a sharp decrease from the October figure in all districts. Output reported in district No. 9 (Minneapolis)

was 2,256,748 barrels in November, which was 26 per cent below the October figure, while in district No. 10 (Kansas City) reported November production was 1,673,034 barrels, which was 27.1 per cent below the October figure of 2,295,789 barrels. November production in district No. 7 (Chicago) was reported as 361,006 barrels, a decrease of 29.5 per cent from the October output. Production of 11 leading mills in district No. 8 (St. Louis) was 261,400 barrels, as compared with 359,746 barrels in October. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) 71 mills reported a production of 856,079 barrels during November, as compared with 997,325 barrels produced by 63 mills in October. The output this year, however, is generally in excess of the November, 1920, figure. Lack of stability in the wheat market is said by several districts to be having a detrimental effect on the industry. Millers in November were cleaning up old business and filling small orders for immediate shipment. Bakers bought but little, and jobbers pursued a hand-to-mouth policy. Export trade in district No. 10 (Kansas City) was very poor, while in district No. 8 (St. Louis) such demand as existed was confined almost exclusively to clears and low-grade flours. Prices advanced in late November in sympathy with the upturn in wheat, but the increase was wiped out in the first weeks of December.

#### LIVE STOCK.

November receipts of cattle and calves and sheep at 15 western markets were less than in October, although receipts of hogs were greater, but for all three classes the figures were below those for November, 1920. November receipts of cattle and calves amounted to 1,394,217 head, as compared with 1,712,917 head during October and 1,781,261 head during November, 1920. The respective index numbers were 138, 170, and 177. Receipts of sheep decreased from 1,842,148 head in October, corresponding to an index number of 135, to 1,244,214 head in November, corresponding to an index number of 91, as compared with 1,542,477 head in November, 1920, corresponding to an index number of 113. Receipts of hogs, on the other hand, increased from 2,057,231 head during October to 2,559,916 head during November, as compared with 2,624,185 head during November, 1920. The respective index numbers were 94, 116, and 119. November is the opening month of the winter packing season for hogs, but in the case of the other classes of animals increased interest in feeding because of the low price of corn and other coarse grains, high freight rates, and generally unsatisfactory



prices of live animals at the markets are assigned by district No. 10 (Kansas City) as factors contributing to the reduction in receipts. The long drought which had prevailed in the range country of district No. 11 (Dallas) for several months was broken in many localities by early December rains, while live stock in district No. 12 (San Francisco) is reported in excellent condition, winter range prospects good, and much low-priced hay available for feeding where necessary. There was an extreme scarcity of hogs in the Pacific Northwest during November, and the strong local demand was supplied from the Middle Western States.

Twenty-five representative packers report a decline of 29.7 per cent in November sales (measured in dollars) from those for October, and a decline of 27.9 per cent from those for November, 1920. The domestic demand for fresh meats and lard is stated by district No. 7 (Chicago) to have had a tendency to slow up a little in November and December, although the volume was fairly well maintained. Meat packers in district No. 10 (Kansas City) reported November export trade in pork products as on the whole smaller in volume than in October. An outstanding factor in the industry has naturally been the strike of packing-house employees, which commenced in the western centers but shortly extended to New York as well.

#### COAL.

Production of bituminous coal showed a slight decrease during November. The output for the month was 35,955,000 tons, corresponding to an index number of 97, as compared with the October production of 43,741,000 tons, corresponding to an index number of 118, and a production of 51,457,000 tons in November, 1920, corresponding to an index number of 139. A recent study of commercial stocks of coal showed the bituminous stocks held by consumers on November 1 to be 47,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient for 43 days' requirements at the average rate of consumption maintained during the preceding three months. Stocks were 16,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent below the maximum of 63,000,000 tons reported on November 8, 1918, and were the highest since January 1, 1921, but district No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that competition of nonunion coal and British coal has forced union operators either to sell their product at a sacrifice or to close down their mines.

Production of anthracite coal decreased from 7,580,000 tons in October to 6,859,000 tons in November, which is somewhat lower than the

production of 7,441,000 tons in November, 1920. The respective index numbers are 102, 93, and 101. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that domestic demand has been almost as disappointing during the past two months as the industrial demand for steam coals. Dealers' stocks are very heavy in the majority of grades, and although the prices tend to be firmly maintained, there have been some slight reductions. The lessening of iron and steel manufacturing has been reflected in reduced purchasing of coke and in a weakening of prices. The production of beehive coke for November was 477,000 tons, as compared with 416,000 tons in October and 1,622,000 tons in November, 1920, while November production of by-product coke was 1,766,000 tons, as compared with 1,734,000 tons in October.

#### PETROLEUM.

Reports from the principal oil fields indicate an increased production of crude petroleum for the month of November. Petroleum production in district No. 12 (San Francisco) showed a marked revival after the two successive months of depression caused by a strike of the oil workers. Average daily production during November was 293,323 barrels, an increase of 65,366 barrels over the daily average petroleum production during October. Consumption also increased, but not to the same extent as production, so that stored stocks stood at 33,486,350 barrels on November 30, 1921, as compared with 22,582,304 barrels on November 30, 1920. Thirty-eight new wells, with an initial daily production of 9,755 barrels, were completed during November and one well was abandoned. In the Kansas-Oklahoma field November production of crude oil was slightly less than for either October or November, 1920. Development operations in this field show an increase of 1,503 barrels in daily new production of crude oil over the October record, though fewer wells were completed in November. Stocks of both crude oil and refined products increased rapidly. District No. 11 (Dallas) also reported an increased production. There were 191 wells completed in this district during November, including 132 producers, as compared with 192 in October, of which only 92 yielded oil. In the new Mexia field 14 new producing wells were completed, yielding an initial production of 103,125 barrels, but operations have been curtailed in the north Texas district, due in large measure to the insufficient supply of water power to insure continued drilling. Prices in the Mexia and Corsicana fields advanced on December 12, but other crude oil

prices in district No. 11 (Dallas) have remained unchanged.

#### IRON AND STEEL.

Some tendency to reaction is evident in the iron and steel industry. November pig-iron production amounted to 1,415,481 tons, as compared with 1,246,676 tons in October, the respective index numbers being 61 and 54. The total number of active furnaces increased from 96 on November 1 to 120 on December 1. This increase was not paralleled in the case of steel ingots, the output of which merely rose from 1,616,810 tons in October, corresponding to an index number of 70, to 1,660,001 tons in November, corresponding to an index number of 71. Fairly heavy shipments resulted in a slight decrease in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation from 4,286,829 tons at the close of October to 4,250,542 tons at the close of November. The current situation is much more marked in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) than in the Pittsburgh district, and many reports from the former indicate that "the present stagnation is even more pronounced than that which existed during August." Dullness is ascribed largely to uncertainty as to future freight rates and the desire of merchants to carry minimum stocks at time of inventory. Demand for pig iron is especially poor. Stocks are, however, reported low, and many inquiries are being received for delivery during the first quarter of 1922. Orders for finished products are for immediate delivery only, but it is said from district No. 4 (Cleveland) that "miscellaneous new business has continued to flow into the mills surprisingly well." Reflecting the general situation in the industry, and the sharp competition existing for a limited volume of business, pig-iron prices have shown a further downward trend.

#### AUTOMOBILES.

Manufacturers are awaiting the results of the automobile shows before determining their manufacturing schedules for the coming year. November production is apparently less than for the previous months, manufacturers having 63 per cent of the passenger car output of district No. 7 (Chicago) producing 69,125 cars in November, as compared with 84,913 cars in October. November carload shipments were 14,061, as compared with 17,676 carloads in October, while driveaways decreased from 12,808 machines to 10,509 machines. Factory sales in November are, however, stated to have increased over October in district No. 7 (Chicago).

#### NONFERROUS METALS.

The copper market continued to improve during the latter part of November and during the first two weeks of December. On December 14 copper (New York, net refinery) was selling at from 13.75 cents to 14 cents per pound, a rise of almost 20 per cent over the price in August. The record for the market is particularly encouraging when compared with a similar period last year, when copper declined steadily from 18.50 cents per pound in July to 12.375 cents at the end of 1920. It is believed that the copper mines may be reopened much sooner than was anticipated a few months ago. Much copper has been sold to large electrical manufacturers for delivery as far ahead as next June. Export business in copper continues to be surprisingly good, Germany and Japan being the best purchasers. Copper production for November was 24,613,754 pounds, as compared with 20,926,554 pounds in October and 21,713,984 pounds during November, 1920. The price of lead quoted by the leading interest continues to be 4.70 cents per pound, and a fair amount of business is being done at that level. Production of zinc in November amounted to 21,135 tons, as compared with 14,538 tons in October and 33,318 tons in November, 1920. Stocks continued to decline despite the increased production, and totaled only 67,049 tons on December 1. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that November shipments of zinc ores from the mines of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma showed an average of 7,909 tons shipped per week, as compared with 6,719 tons in October and 5,000 tons in September. The average value per ton increased from \$23.92 in October to \$25.25 in November.

#### COTTON TEXTILES.

Cotton consumption in November showed a decided increase over the amount consumed in October, and the figures were higher than at any time since the summer of 1920. The latest estimate of the Department of Agriculture, indicating a larger cotton crop than was expected, has recently been an unsettling factor, although the effects of the announcement had previously been discounted to a certain extent. District No. 1 (Boston) estimates that production in that section is on a basis somewhat in excess of 80 per cent at the present time. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicated that some lines of cotton manufactures such as branded goods and gray goods are being purchased at about the same rate as heretofore, but it is said that no

firms report a sufficient number of orders to insure operations for more than three months. Stocks are being kept at a low point with a view to having as small inventories at the end of the year as possible. The orders received by textile mills in district No. 5 (Richmond) were not as numerous during November as in September and October, but the mills are generally running on a full-time basis and are looking forward to fairly good trade after the opening of the new year. Some mills are planning changes in machinery, and reports generally state that there is "returning confidence in the stability of values for raw cotton and textiles." The special reports based on returns from 37 representative cotton cloth mills located in district No. 6 (Atlanta) indicate that cloth production in yards during November was 4.2 per cent greater than in October and 31.3 per cent greater than in November, 1920. Unfilled orders on hand at the end of November declined 6.7 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but were 34.3 per cent above those on hand at the close of November, 1920. It is said that while the total of unfilled orders on an average showed a decline, some of the reporting mills have orders which will require full-time operations for many weeks. One mill states that it will require 40 weeks running full time to complete its orders on hand. A majority of reporting mills are running on full time and some of them are operating day and night shifts. The production of cotton yarn by 40 mills located in district No. 6 (Atlanta) was also 3.2 per cent greater in November than in October. Orders on hand at the end of November declined 12.7 per cent as compared with October figures, but were 68.3 per cent greater than at the end of November, 1920. The decline in orders is attributed to the fact that buyers wish to go into the new year with small stocks and, furthermore, there has existed for some time an element of uncertainty due to the belief that the price of cotton would be affected by the later estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Some reporting mills are said to have sold their product for many weeks ahead at prices which allow some profit, but a few mills state that their operations are being carried on without profit at the present moment.

#### COTTON FINISHING.

Reports from 34 of the 58 members belonging to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics show that during the month of November there was a reduction in finished yards billed to 97,132,172 from 105,286,414 in October. There was also a reduction in finish-

ing orders received during the month, the figure for November being 85,279,175, as compared with 100,909,965 for the preceding month. The percentage of average capacity in operation fell from 77 to 69 per cent for all reporting districts. The average work ahead at the end of the month dropped from 10 days to 9.2 days.

#### WOOLEN TEXTILES.

During the month of November there was a slight reduction in the activity of the woolen industry, as evidenced by the census reports of percentages of idle wool machinery and of idle hours to totals reported on December 1. In all cases, except looms 50-inch reed space and less, percentages of activity and of idle hours have increased as compared with the beginning of November. For example, the percentage of idle hours on the first of the month to total reported rose from 24.9 to 28.7 in the case of looms wider than 50-inch reed space, and in the case of woolen and worsted spindles the percentages were 21.9 and 12.6, respectively, as compared with 18.3 and 8.1 on November 1. Wool consumption in November amounted to 65,326,000 pounds, as compared with 67,287,000 pounds in October. Despite the slight reduction in activity, which is no doubt largely attributable to seasonal factors, the New England mills continue to run at nearly full capacity, with a recent slight slowing down in advance of offerings for the fall of 1922. The incoming orders are stated not to be satisfactory, however, primarily because of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the clothing industry. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) likewise emphasizes the lack of demand from the clothing industry, due not alone to a disposition on the part of the consuming public to demand lower-priced goods, but also to the uncertainty brought about by the unsettled labor conditions within the industry. In that district trade in woolen and worsted goods is said to be very inactive and orders are placed merely for the purpose of filling in. Several mills in the district are operating at only 25 per cent of normal capacity and orders are not sufficient to keep them running more than three or four weeks. The average capacity for twelve plants located in the district was about 45 per cent. The situation of the yarn manufacturers in the district appears to have remained substantially unchanged. The demand for weaving yarns continues poor, while knitting yarns are still in great demand, and a number of larger mills are operating at capacity as a result. Raw wool prices have

been advancing steadily both for lower and for higher grades of wool, but the scarcity of the better grades is causing them to advance more rapidly than the poorer grades.

#### CLOTHING.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable factors tending to unsettle the clothing industry, to which reference has already been made, the limited reports available show that a fair amount of business was transacted in November. Ten clothing firms in district No. 2 (New York) engaged in the distribution of men's and women's clothing report sales in November to have been 11.7 per cent below those for the preceding month, but 21.2 per cent in excess of November, 1920. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) total sales and orders for 23 reporting interests were stated to have been larger in units than they were in the same month of 1920, but the demand is principally for cheap suits, and manufacturers are carrying a much larger proportion of low-priced goods. Buying is still confined to orders for immediate delivery. In district No. 7 (Chicago), from which reports on a unit basis are received from manufacturers of men's clothing, the returns for the season to date indicate large advances in output over the preceding year. The November questionnaire sent out to eight wholesale clothing firms shows that orders for spring taken from the opening of the season to the date of the last report were 130.6 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1920. Fifteen reporting tailors-to-the-trade state that the suit output for November was 11.1 per cent greater than for the same period a year ago, although it had dropped 14.1 per cent below the totals for the preceding month.

#### SILK TEXTILES.

Reports indicate that the demand for silk goods, especially broad silks, has been slightly more active of late weeks, and certainly there has been an increase in prices, due in part to larger sales and in part to the effect of the rapid advance that has occurred in recent months in the price of raw silk. The latest statistics received show some increase in the activity of mills located in the North Hudson and in the Paterson districts. In North Hudson 2,386 looms out of a total of 4,299 reporting were operating on December 19 and the percentage of active loom hours to total available was 53.96. In Paterson, with 15,000 looms, only 3,617 were active, while the percentage of active loom hours to total available was 21.62. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) conditions appear

to be much better, as reporting manufacturers are operating at about 80 per cent of normal, although practically all orders are for immediate delivery. In the case of establishments manufacturing silk yarns, the rate of production was reported to be about 63 per cent of normal. The falling off in demand which has occurred, leading to a curtailment of operations, is attributed to uncertainty regarding future prices of raw silk. Silk consumption, according to the estimates furnished by the Silk Association of America, amounted to 18,355 bales in November as compared with 26,816 bales in October.

#### HOSIERY.

Only district No. 3 (Philadelphia) and district No. 6 (Atlanta) regularly report concerning activity in the hosiery industry. Judging from information received from these districts the market for cotton hosiery has been well sustained during the past month. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) notes the rather specialized character of the demands. The mills that produce heather hosiery, for example, are running at capacity and orders continue to be received for the fall trade of 1922. It is stated that this fact is attracting more mills into this field and the prospects are that the output for next year will be larger. The demand for silk hosiery also continues to be exceptionally good, but other lines of cotton and mercerized hosiery show little activity, and very few mills engaged in producing these lines are able to run on full time. This situation contrasts with that of the mills in district No. 6 (Atlanta), however, as the manufacturers of cotton hosiery in that section continued to do a good business during November and were reported to be operating at from 80 to 100 per cent of capacity. One plant, as a matter of fact, stated that it was running full day and night and had sufficient orders to keep it going for some months on this basis. The special reports received by the Philadelphia bank from 24 hosiery firms selling to the wholesale trade showed a slight drop in the product manufactured during November (in dozens of pairs) of 3.5 per cent. Orders booked during November were reduced 59.4 per cent and unfilled orders on hand at the end of November were 2.2 per cent below those on hand at the end of the preceding month. However, the output, orders booked, and unfilled orders, as compared with November a year ago, showed extraordinary increases of 222.1 per cent, 63.6 per cent, and 528.2 per cent, respectively. The nine reporting firms selling to the retail trade manufactured 17.3 per cent fewer pairs in November than in the

preceding month. Orders booked fell 40 per cent and unfilled orders on hand November 30 were 19.2 per cent below those on hand at the end of October.

#### KNIT GOODS.

Very little change was recorded during the month of November in the productive activity of the reporting mills belonging to the Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers of America. One of the four mills reported closed in October resumed operations in November, and 57 mills were then operating at an average of 86.5 per cent of normal capacity, as compared with 87.3 per cent normal capacity for 56 mills reporting in October. In November, 1920, reporting mills were producing at a rate of only 23.2 per cent of normal capacity. For the 56 mills which furnished comparable data both for October and for November, unfilled orders on November 1 showed a gain of 67,990 dozens, reaching a total of 1,077,403 dozens. There was a reduction of 99,838 dozens in new orders received during November, the totals falling from 406,675 dozens in the month of October to 306,837 dozens in November. Production in November amounted to 362,660 dozens—a loss of 19,685 dozens.

Reporting underwear mills located in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) state that there is an increased demand for heavy-weight underwear, and that, although the general opening for the fall season of 1922 will not take place until after the new year, considerable business has already been done. Comparatively few orders for light-weight underwear are now being received by manufacturers in that district.

#### SHOES AND LEATHER.

Prices of hides and skins advanced slightly during the first two weeks of December, but there was a marked reduction in volume of sales. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that sales of green cattle hides in the United States were about 26 per cent less in November than in October, while sales of green calfskins increased 7.9 per cent. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that diminution in the slaughter of animals is resulting in a strengthening of hide prices. Demand for sole leather declined somewhat in the early part of December, while demand for most grades of upper leather has been well maintained. Activity has been particularly marked in the case of leather sides, and their sale throughout the United States was 16.6 per cent greater in November than in October. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicate that the call for low-priced shoes is resulting in a considerable reduction

in stocks of side leather and increased inquiries for cheaper grades of heavy leather. Export orders are increasing and a large proportion of the so-called "distress" leather, held for account of banks or insolvent tanners, has been sold for shipment abroad. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that tanning activity was more irregular in November than in October.

Shoe manufacturing continued to show considerable activity during November. The November production of nine important shoe manufacturers in district No. 1 (Boston) was 8 per cent larger than in October, and 120 per cent greater than in November, 1920. Six of these concerns showed shipments 10 per cent and new orders 13 per cent lower in November than in October. There has been some decline in the proportion of women's shoes to total production. Reports of 45 shoe firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) show that production in November was 7 per cent less than in October, but 17.8 per cent greater than in November, 1920. Shipments for these firms declined 18 per cent, as compared with October, while new orders increased 30.3 per cent and orders on hand increased 18 per cent. Factories in that district which make cheap shoes are busier than those making high-grade shoes and are receiving orders in increasing volume. In district No. 7 (Chicago) 27 shoe manufacturers report that production in November was about 1 per cent lower than in October, but 67 per cent greater than in November, 1920. November shipments for these factories were 5 per cent less than in October, while unfilled orders increased 2 per cent. District No. 8 (St. Louis) states that November sales of 11 reporting interests were from 14 per cent to 52 per cent larger in numbers of pairs than a year ago, while the dollar value was from 25 per cent less to 7 per cent greater than in November, 1920.

#### LUMBER.

After the unusually strong demand this fall, which continued beyond the usual time of seasonal decline, some decrease in demand for lumber is reported in various districts. In addition to decrease in building activity, other causes given are the inventory season and the uncertainty as to freight rates, which is causing some mills to delay shipments of lumber for future use. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) average orders from 128 pine mills for the week ending December 2 were only 400,000 feet, as compared with 572,000 feet for 138 mills for the week ending November 4. Average production, however, was well maintained, although weather conditions in some parts of the district

have begun to interfere with logging operations. Most of the demand is for the higher grades, as is also the case with hardwood lumber. Dealers in the latter state that business improved during November. In district No. 11 (Dallas) November orders received by 37 pine mills were equivalent to only 75 per cent of normal production, as compared with 90 per cent during October. Production, however, was considerably greater than in October, being only 26 per cent below normal, as compared with 32 per cent during the previous month. In both these districts shipments of pine outran production, and stocks were consequently reduced during November.

The outstanding feature in district No. 8 (St. Louis) was a rather abrupt cessation of demand from retailers for building lumber around the middle of November, followed by declining prices, but considerable buying of car and bridge material then commenced, and continued for about three weeks. Factory lumber is quiet and weak in the case of the major softwoods, notably southern pine and western fir, but the reverse is true of hardwoods and cypress. In these, the price advances made in November have been fairly well held in December. Twelve representative firms in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), with about 600 retail yards, report sales in board feet as 30 per cent less in November than in October and 57 per cent less than a year ago. Fourteen manufacturers report similar percentages of decline in cut, while combined stocks of wholesalers and retailers at the end of November were about 6 per cent less than a month ago and 10 per cent less than a year ago when measured in board feet.

General conditions in the lumber industry of district No. 12 (San Francisco) are reported more satisfactory than at any time in the past 16 months. The success and increasing importance of water-borne shipments to the Atlantic coast, and a sustained export demand have been the outstanding features of the market. November production of four associations was 354,252,000 feet, or 7 per cent less than in October. This decrease was partly seasonal and partly due to severe storms which swept the Columbia River Valley in Oregon during the last week of November and caused the closing of some mills and curtailment of production in others. Orders received during November were 351,280,000 feet, or 20.3 per cent less than in October, and shipments fell to 340,150,000 feet. Mill stocks on November 30 were less than a month earlier, except at the pine mills of California and Oregon, while wholesale and retail yards are said to be carry-

ing only sufficient lumber to meet the current needs of their trade. Prices in the upper grades were steady during November, while increases occurred in a few of the lower grades. Logging operations in the Pacific Northwest, due largely to severe storms, were less than in October.

#### BUILDING.

The valuation of building permits issued in selected cities during November showed a moderate decline from the high level reached in October in all of the Federal Reserve districts except district No. 11 (Dallas). The percentage of decrease varied from 2 per cent for district No. 1 (Boston) to 30.7 per cent for district No. 8 (St. Louis). The value of permits issued in selected cities of district No. 11 (Dallas) was 20.4 per cent greater in November than in October. A comparison with November, 1920, shows large increases in value of permits issued in every Federal Reserve district, ranging from 23.8 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta) to 189.5 per cent in district No. 2 (New York). The total value of building permits issued in 166 selected cities amounted to \$145,883,418 in November, as compared with \$172,204,403 in October, 1921, and \$73,174,276 in November, 1920. The value of contracts awarded in seven Federal Reserve districts, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co., decreased from \$203,954,431 in October to \$127,374,432 in November. Decreases were registered in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 2 (New York), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 9 (Minneapolis), while district No. 4 (Cleveland) registered a slight increase.

District No. 1 (Boston) reports that the increase in the volume of residential construction is particularly encouraging, and estimates that the cost of building and the size of rents are now on about the same comparative basis as in 1913. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) state that, although a large number of permits have been issued, but little actual construction is being done, owing to the approach of winter and the uncertainty as to future costs. In district No. 8 (St. Louis) there has been a decline in large building enterprises, but there has been a continuance of residential building. Reports from district No. 10 (Kansas City) also show a marked increase in the construction of residences, but less attention to the erection of business buildings and factory extensions. Construction continues active in the coastal cities of district No. 12 (San Francisco), but has shown some slackening in the interior States.

## EMPLOYMENT.

The Department of Labor, through its Employment Service, announced that on November 30, 1,428 firms which make regular reports to it had 7,219 more employees on their pay rolls than at the end of the preceding month. The increase, however, was relatively slight, amounting to only 0.46 per cent. Consequently the figures do not indicate much change in the existing situation one way or the other. In district No. 1 (Boston) the textile centers are those in which the substantial gains that have been achieved have been most fully retained. Unemployment is considerable in the shoe centers of Massachusetts, but the situation is said to be more normal in Brockton than elsewhere. On the other hand, unemployment in Providence is more widespread than at the beginning of 1921, although a slight improvement has occurred during the autumn. In the metal-working, machinery, and tool-making districts, which have suffered from sharp curtailment of activity, employment conditions began to improve at the beginning of the autumn. The reports from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry, and similar data from the other New England States, "indicate that the peak of unemployment has been passed" but that "conditions are still serious, especially since prolonged idleness has reduced the resources of many families." There have been virtually no changes in the situation in New York State during the month, as the seasonal declines that have occurred in some lines have been offset by increased activity in others, notably in the iron and steel industries. The increases in numbers employed reported by the New York State Department of Labor amounted to 3 per cent in the metal industries, with a somewhat smaller gain in woodworking factories. Increases are, however, offset by reductions in the clothing industry, due to strikes and to seasonal factors, and also by declines in the food products industries. The Municipal Employment Bureau of New York City reports that the number of applicants for positions was less in November and December than in October, while the holiday season has brought about a somewhat increased demand for workers. The bureau has therefore been able to place a larger percentage of applicants. The latest figures available for district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicate a decline in recent weeks in industrial activity. On December 15 the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor reported that the number unemployed in the six cities of Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Scranton, and Williamsport had

increased 9.4 per cent over the returns for December 1. The largest part of this increase, however, was accounted for by the closing of the coal mines in the Scranton district. A compilation based on a special questionnaire sent out to 517 firms located in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) showed that the number of employees on the pay rolls on December 1 was 132,268, a figure 1 per cent less than that reported on June 1, but 4.5 per cent larger than the number employed on September 1. District No. 5 (Richmond) reports no appreciable change in the number of unemployed in that district. Two important railroads have closed their shops until after the new year, thereby releasing several thousand men, but there has been some increase in the amount of public work being done in the cities and counties. There has also been a slight accession to numbers employed by the industrial plants located in the district. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) reactionary tendencies were in evidence in November. Railroad repair shops were reported to have reduced numbers employed by about 5 per cent and manufacturers of food and kindred products had also fewer employees on their pay rolls. On the other hand, during November the textile industry showed a slight increase in numbers employed. In district No. 7 (Chicago) the special questionnaire which was sent out to 258 firms indicated that the situation has remained practically unchanged during November, as there was only a fractional increase of 0.3 per cent in numbers employed on November 30 as compared with the preceding month. The reduction as compared with the same month a year ago amounted to 19.3 per cent. Reports from the Detroit Employers Association showed that firms employing 111,403 men on November 1 had 110,118 men on their pay rolls on December 13. It is said, however, that if the reduction in working hours be taken into consideration there would be a decrease in the number of man-hours worked of 9.5 per cent. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis), although there was an increase in numbers employed in the larger factories in Minneapolis and St. Paul during the month of November, this situation is attributable entirely to an increase in the activity of railroad repair shops. Taking the district as a whole, employment conditions are said to be less favorable, as "in Minnesota weather conditions have affected road work and building construction. Flour mills are beginning to reduce operations and the iron mines have closed down in the majority of cases. In North Dakota unemployment is growing more serious with the approach of cold weather and

the completion of public works. In South Dakota unemployment shows a decrease from October on account of a large volume of building. In Montana the general employment trend is downward, although lumber and flour mill activity has increased somewhat. Mining shows no improvement and seasonal conditions have increased idleness. Beet-sugar factories are completing their season's work. In general, in the agricultural regions of the ninth district, there is a complete lack of demand for agricultural laborers and a general surplus of common labor." In district No. 12 (San Francisco) unemployment increased in all sections during November, due both to seasonal decline in agriculture and to reduction in industrial activity. Increases in unemployment were chiefly evident in agriculture, lumbering, fishing, and shipbuilding. Skilled laborers in the district are as a whole fairly well employed. The considerable increase in unemployment in California is attributed to the coming in of migratory workers from other parts of the country with the cessation of seasonal activity. In Oregon and Washington, also, the end of the harvest season and the closing of logging camps and sawmills have added to the numbers of the unemployed. In Arizona, Nevada, and Utah there has been practically no improvement in labor conditions and none is likely until there is a general resumption of work in the mining and smelting industries.

#### WHOLESALE TRADE.

A variety of factors, both of a seasonal and of a special nature, has contributed to a marked reduction in the sales of most of the reporting wholesale firms in the four lines of groceries, dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes. The reductions are particularly marked in the case of dry goods, the decreases in sales during November as compared with October ranging from a minimum of 12.7 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), with 3 firms reporting, to a maximum of 38.1 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), with 10 firms reporting. The decreases are especially heavy in the three southern districts—No. 5 (Richmond), No. 6 (Atlanta), and No. 11 (Dallas). These reductions in sales no doubt represent not only a seasonal recession which is apt to be more pronounced in southern agricultural sections than elsewhere, but they also reflect a diminished purchasing power due to the slower movement of such crops as cotton, sugar, and rice. As compared with a year ago, however, dry goods sales make a quite favorable showing and, unquestionably, given the great price reductions that have oc-

curred in the interval, they represent a greater volume of goods than did the November sales of the preceding year. In districts No. 2 (New York) and No. 12 (San Francisco) there are increases in sales values of dry goods of 11.6 per cent, 3 firms reporting, and 5.2 per cent, 12 firms reporting, respectively, over last year. Decreases ranged from 1.4 per cent in the case of district No. 5 (Richmond), 18 firms reporting, to 22.3 per cent in the case of district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 5 firms reporting. Another factor influencing the November drop in sales, not only in dry goods but in all other lines, is doubtless the desire on the part of retailers to enter upon the new year with inventories reduced to the lowest possible point. In the case of wholesale grocery firms, decreases during November as compared with October ranged from 1.1 per cent in the case of district No. 2 (New York), with 9 firms reporting, 19 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), with 13 firms reporting. District No. 3 (Philadelphia), with 48 firms reporting, states that the usual brisk holiday demand has been lacking, and district No. 6 (Atlanta) emphasizes the slow movement of agricultural products as having had a pronouncedly depressing effect upon the demand from agricultural sections. Here again, however, the showing as compared with a year ago is quite favorable from the point of view of volume of sales, decreases ranging from 4.9 per cent in the case of district No. 10 (Kansas City), with 5 firms reporting, to 30.4 per cent in the case of district No. 6 (Atlanta), with 29 firms reporting.

The drop in hardware sales in November is probably attributable in good part to the seasonal reduction in the demand for building and construction materials, and also to the failure of retailers to place the usual advance orders for agricultural supplies for spring use. The general testimony seems to be to the effect that business in hardware is generally unusually slow, even for the season. Decreases in November sales as compared with October ranged from 1.3 per cent in the case of district No. 11 (Dallas), with 11 firms reporting, to 17.2 per cent in the case of district No. 10 (Kansas City), with 4 firms reporting. In districts No. 5 (Richmond), No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 12 (San Francisco), sales of boots and shoes in November registered marked declines as compared with October, the respective percentages being 31.6, with 18 firms reporting; 23.9, with 10 firms reporting; 16.7, with 11 firms reporting; and 18.4, with 16 firms reporting. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that it is probable that warm weather was responsible for some of the falling off in shoe sales in that district. On the



other hand, district No. 2 (New York) reported a slight increase of 2.5 per cent for the 8 firms reporting in that district. In all cases except district No. 12 (San Francisco), where there was a negligible decrease as compared with a year ago, shoe sales showed a decided increase, ranging from 5.2 per cent in the case of district No. 7 (Chicago), with 11 firms reporting, to 45.9 per cent in the case of district No. 2 (New York), with 8 firms reporting. It will be remembered that a year ago the shoe industry was in an unusually depressed condition and the increases therefore find their explanation in this fact.

#### RETAIL TRADE.

Retail sales in November showed a noticeable decrease as compared with those of October, 1921, and November, 1920. Reports from districts No. 1 (Boston) and No. 2 (New York) for the first part of December, however, showed increases of 10 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding period in 1920, indicating that the volume of Christmas trade has been larger than last year. During November activity was greatest in the tobacco, candy, gloves, and jewelry lines, while the market for heavy clothing was unusually dull. November sales of 381 representative department stores throughout the United States showed a decrease of 13.7 per cent from the sales of November, 1920. Decreases were recorded in all districts and amounted to 7.2 per cent in district No. 1 (Boston), 8.2 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), 8.9 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), 21.1 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 12.9 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 21.4 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 16.9 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago), 9.4 per cent in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 18.3 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 13.8 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 25.9 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 7.9 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco). Department store stocks showed little change during November and the rate of turnover remained approximately the same as in October, while outstanding orders were somewhat lower.

#### PRICES.

No material change has occurred in the general wholesale price level in the United States in the last six weeks. Price revisions continue to be made, but the average of all prices has tended to be stabilized about a level of 40 to 50 per cent above the prewar. There has been no considerable change from this level since last

April, the indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Reserve Board showing a range of not more than 6 points during this entire period. The Federal Reserve Board index for November stood at 140 as compared with 141 in October and 100 in the base year, 1913.

During November the various group indexes, such as the prices of raw materials, producers' and consumers' goods, showed even less change than in recent months. The trend of producers' goods was definitely toward lower levels, but raw materials and finished consumers' goods showed very little change. Domestic goods as a whole declined, while foreign imported goods rose, but the rate in both cases was slow. Agricultural commodities were the only group in which prices declined seriously during November, while lumber prices showed the most material increases. Oils, certain of the non-ferrous metals, hides, and rubber were among the other commodities to increase in price. Coal, pig iron, cotton, and many leading agricultural commodities declined.

During the first three weeks of December, prices in the semifinished steel industry have tended to increase, but pig iron has continued to decline, and the downward movement in bituminous coal has gained in momentum. Cotton prices have also steadily declined. Agricultural prices show varied tendencies—hogs and cattle declining, wheat and oats advancing.

Retail prices during November also showed very little change from the September and October levels. The index of food prices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics registered 152, as compared with 153 in October and an average of 100 in 1913.

#### SHIPPING.

Changes in ocean freight rates during December were unimportant as compared with those which have occurred in the last few months. In spite of some reductions in a number of trades, including the Far East, rates were in general firmer than for some time past. The charter market displayed little activity, and while a few vessels were chartered at figures representing concessions below quotations in the previous month, there was nothing approaching a general decline during December. Taking the year as a whole, the shipping industry has been passing through a most difficult period, in which many of the weaker operators have been forced to go out of business, and in which, as a result of greatly reduced freight rates, smaller available cargoes, and continued high costs of operation, very few

companies have been able to make a satisfactory showing. This condition has been worldwide, although American companies have felt in special degree the handicap of a higher scale of wages than their foreign competitors have been obliged to pay.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

The outstanding fact in connection with the latest official reports on our foreign trade is the decline in the value of exports in November to the lowest level reached since August, 1915. At the same time the value of imports increased well above the figures recorded for recent months, with the result that the excess of merchandise exports over imports was less than in any previous month for more than a year. During November the flow of gold to the United States, which has been an important factor in our foreign trade ever since October, 1920, continued without interruption, swelling the total net imports of the metal in the first 11 months of 1921 to a figure of about \$638,000,000. In the same months of 1920 net imports of gold amounted to only \$67,000,000, while for the same period of 1919 the movement was in the opposite direction, net exports of gold totaling \$258,000,000.

Stated in terms of value, the export trade of the United States in November amounted to \$295,000,000, compared with \$343,552,418 in October, and \$676,528,311 in November, 1920. The large decline from a year ago that is revealed in these figures is in no small measure to be accounted for by the much reduced prices at which practically all commodities are now valued. That there has been some contraction in the actual volume of shipments is apparent from a comparison of the quantities of the principal individual commodities in our export trade now as against a year ago, and also from the reductions in the weight of waterborne exports as shown by data compiled by the Department of Commerce from the records of the United States Shipping Board. More exact than comparisons with the value statistics of a year ago are comparisons between the values reported for recent months, in which changes in the price level are not very serious and where the values indicate more fairly the real tendencies in our foreign trade. Such comparisons with recent months disclose the fact that since prices reached a more stable level some months ago, our foreign trade has witnessed nothing approaching a serious decline. Viewed in this way, the foreign trade situation is by no means so discouraging.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING DURING 1921.

Loan liquidation, practically continuous during the year under review, large accessions to gold reserves of gold of foreign origin, and reduction by over 25 per cent in the volume of Federal Reserve note circulation, are the outstanding features of development in the Federal Reserve banking field during the calendar year 1921.

Changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks reflect mainly the industrial depression and price recession during the first part of the year and only to a small extent changes in the credit policy of the Board. The year saw a considerable reduction of Federal Reserve Bank discount rates, the abolition of graduated or progressive discount rates, which were maintained at the beginning of the year by three reserve banks, and the final elimination of differential rates on paper secured by Government obligations. Furthermore, the volume of outstanding Government securities was diminishing and easier conditions in the money market resulted in increasing proportions of the successive issues of Treasury certificates and notes being absorbed by the investing public. As a consequence, the total amount of Government paper held shows a decrease from \$1,141,000,000 to \$487,200,000, while the proportion of Government paper to total discounted paper held by the Federal Reserve Banks on December 28 was 41 per cent, compared with almost 43 per cent on the first Friday of the year. Of the total of Government paper held on the last Wednesday of the year, \$345,400,000, or 70.9 per cent, was secured by Liberty and other United States bonds, compared with \$647,800,000, or 58.7 per cent of the total held at the close of the first report week in the year; \$66,700,000, or 13.7 per cent, by Victory notes, compared with \$311,200,000, or 28.2 per cent on January 7, and \$49,100,000, or 10.1 per cent, by Treasury certificates, compared with \$145,500,000, or 13.1 per cent, the reserve banks in addition holding about the close of the year \$26,000,000 of bills secured by United States Treasury notes.

Federal Reserve Bank holdings of other discounted bills, which about the opening of the year totaled \$1,578,100,000, show a reduction to \$692,600,000 as the result of gradual liquidation during the year.

Holdings of bills purchased in open market show a continuous decline from \$234,800,000 on January 7 to \$19,400,000 on the last Wednesday in July. This decline reflects the

reduction in the supply of bankers' acceptances based on foreign trade transactions, and the larger demand for this class of paper by the commercial and savings banks, as well as corporate and individual investors, caused by the greater abundance of short-time investment funds. Since early August the Federal Reserve Bank holdings of these bills have shown some increase, while during the last month of the year there has taken place a rapid accumulation of this paper in the portfolios of the Federal Reserve Banks, due to the relatively high call money rates in the New York market, and the low rates on this class of paper prevailing in the open market. The decrease in Federal Reserve Bank holdings of purchased bills from \$234,800,000 on January 7 to \$114,200,000 on December 28 corresponds more or less to the reduction in the volume of outstanding bank acceptances based upon foreign trade transactions.

Interbank accommodation during the year 1921 was on a much smaller scale than during the preceding year when the credit strain was at its maximum. In 1920 the peak of interbank accommodation, reached in October, was \$267,400,000, while in 1921 the peak of \$100,800,000 was reached in January. Since then there has been gradual liquidation of interbank borrowings, and shortly before the close of the year all the Federal Reserve Banks were on a self-supporting basis, though differing greatly in their reserve position. The banks extending accommodation during the greater part of the year were those of Boston, New York, and Cleveland, while the banks accommodated during the greater part of the year were those of Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas.

Only nominal changes are shown in the Federal Reserve Bank holdings of United States bonds and notes up to June 1. Substantial increases under this head shown since are due, first, to purchases of Liberty bonds heretofore pledged as collateral for loans to member banks, also to purchases by the reserve banks of Victory and Treasury notes. Pittman certificates held on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation show a steady decrease since March, in connection with the retirement of Federal Reserve bank notes and their replacement by silver certificates. On December 28 the amount held was \$119,500,000, a decrease of \$139,900,000 since the first Friday in the year. Fluctuations in the holdings of other Treasury certificates during the year are due in part to the issuance by the Government of temporary certificates pending collection of tax checks and of funds from depository

institutions, also to purchases of certificates under repurchase agreements, largely by the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

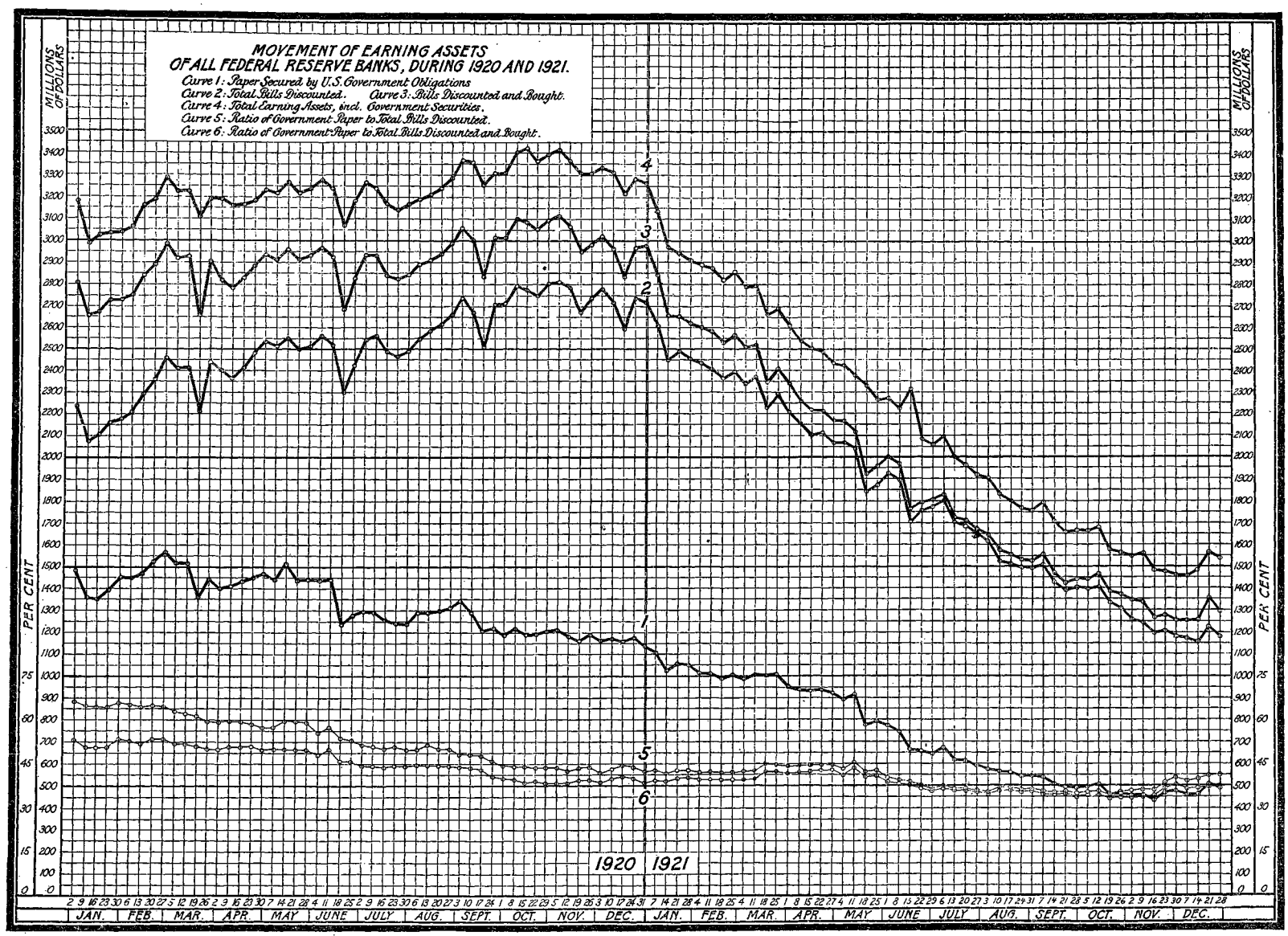
Total earning assets, which stood at \$3,130,000,000 on the first Friday of the year, declined below \$2,000,000,000 about the middle of July and on December 28 totaled \$1,535,900,000, or less than one-half the amount shown at the beginning of the year. Total deposits of the reserve banks, reflecting largely changes in the members' reserve account, fluctuated between a maximum of \$1,929,200,000 on June 15, the date of the second tax installment, and a minimum of \$1,662,500,000 on August 10. There was a gradual decline in deposits during the first half of the year totaling about \$113,000,000. During the summer months deposits remained fairly constant, in spite of the continued liquidation of member bank loans, while in the fall a slight increase took place, the December 28 total of \$1,764,500,000 being about \$82,000,000 below that shown in the first weekly statement of the year.

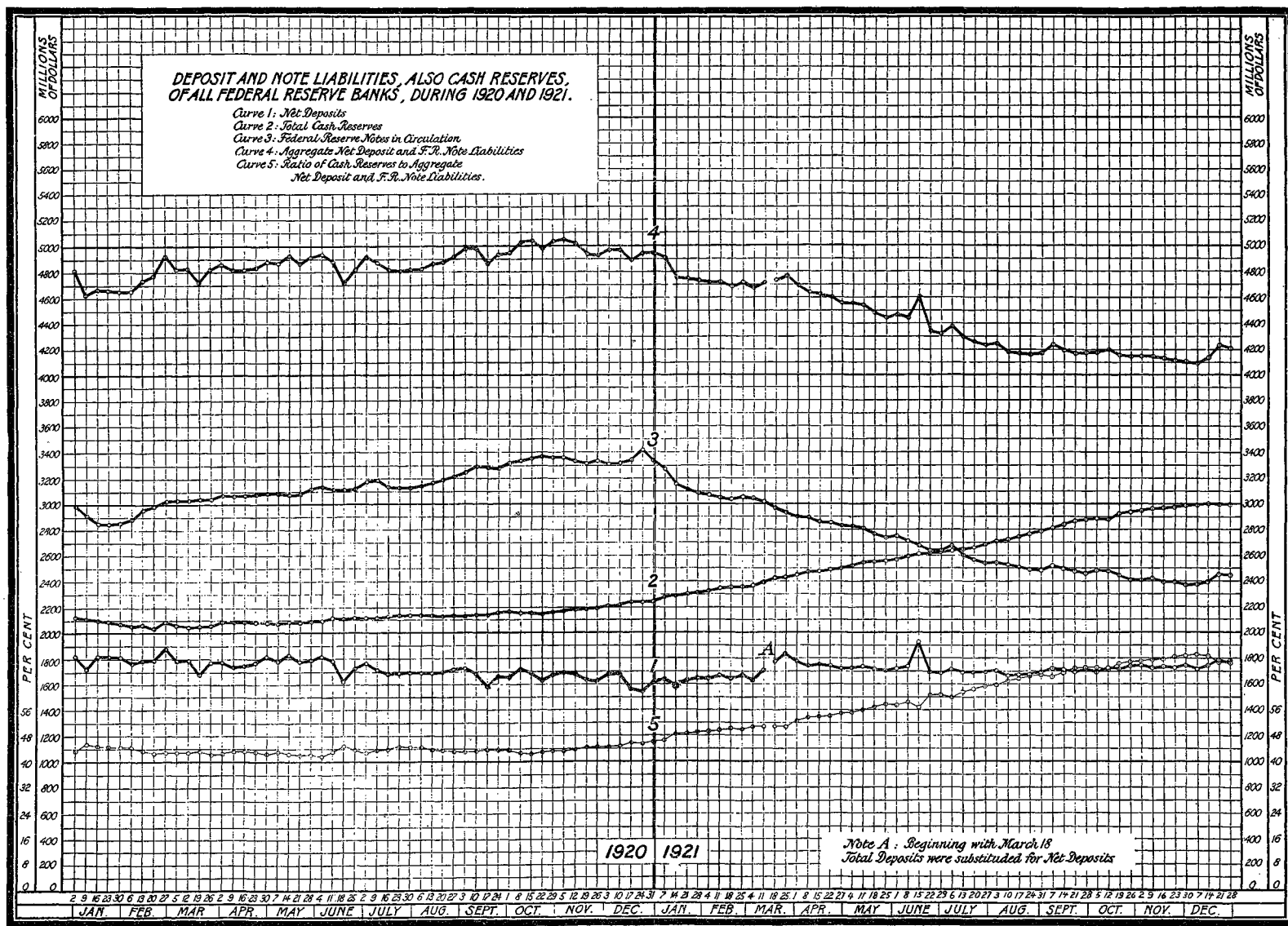
Federal Reserve note circulation shows an almost continuous decline, though much more pronounced during the first part of the year. Interruptions in the downward course shown in the July 6 and September 7 statements, also in that for December 21, were altogether of a temporary character, mainly to meet the holiday demand for currency. On December 28 the amount in circulation totaled \$2,443,500,000, a decline of \$961,400,000 from the peak amount recorded on December 23, 1920, and \$826,500,000 below the amount shown in the first weekly statement in 1921. Net liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation declined from \$213,600,000 on January 7 to \$84,500,000 about the end of the year, this decline closely corresponding to the decline in Pittman certificates used as cover for these notes.

Gold reserves show a steady growth during the year, from \$2,059,300,000 to \$2,869,600,000. This growth represents almost entirely gold imported from abroad, largely from the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Canada, and British India. Other reserve cash composed of United States notes, silver, and silver certificates declined during the same period from \$189,800,000 to \$122,600,000.

During the year the paid-in capital of the Federal Reserve Banks increased from \$99,800,000 to \$103,200,000, or by \$3,400,000, as compared with an increase of \$12,400,000 for the preceding year.

At the beginning of the year the reserve ratio stood at 45.4 per cent. Owing mainly to the constant growth of cash reserves and the reduction of note circulation, the ratio has shown





a practically continuous rise throughout the year, reaching a high level of 73.1 per cent on December 7. Since then, owing to increased note and deposit liabilities, the ratio declined to 71.1 per cent on the last Wednesday of the year.

On pages 24 and 25 are presented charts illustrating the movement from week to week in 1920 and 1921 of the principal asset and liability items of the Federal Reserve Banks, also changes in the reserve ratio and changes in the ratio of Government paper to total discounts and to total bills held by the Federal Reserve Banks.

### INTERDISTRICT ACCOMMODATION.

In 1920 the volume of mutual accommodation between Federal Reserve Banks assumed unprecedented proportions. In 1921, which witnessed considerable relaxation of the demand for credit, it has been on a very much more moderate scale. A table is here presented showing for each Federal Reserve Bank for 1920 and 1921 end-of-month holdings of bills discounted for or purchased from other reserve banks, also outstanding amounts of bills rediscounted with or sold to other reserve banks. Net accommodation extended is indicated by a plus sign; net accommodation received by a minus sign. This material is illustrated by two charts. The first shows for the entire system the total volume of inter-reserve bank accommodation at the end of each month in 1920 and 1921. Accommodation received is shown below the base line and accommodation extended above that line. The bars are divided into segments of different hachuring, each distinction representing a particular reserve bank. The second chart shows separate curves for each reserve bank, solid lines representing 1921 figures and broken lines 1920 figures. A table and chart are also introduced showing end-of-month reserve ratios for each reserve bank; actual reserve ratios, based on total reserves and note and deposit liabilities on a given date are shown, as well as adjusted ratios, which would have prevailed had there been no inter-reserve bank borrowing, or, in other words, had each reserve bank carried all the accommodation extended to its own member banks without extending accommodation to or receiving any from other reserve banks.

Between May and October, 1920, the volume of interdistrict accommodation increased from \$148,600,000 to \$260,400,000. In August, September, and October of that year all the banks in the system were participants in interbank accommodation. During the period of greatest demand for interbank accommodation,

in fact from April, 1920, until January, 1921, the principal banks granting accommodation were those of Boston, Cleveland, and New York. The New York bank figured as a grantor from April to July, but was a recipient of accommodation beginning with August, while the Philadelphia bank was receiving accommodation during the first four months of 1920, but was in a position to come to the assistance of other banks beginning with July. The three southern banks, Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas, owing to the decline in the price of cotton, as well as the middle western banks of Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, where decreases in the prices of other agricultural staples were felt, were receiving accommodation from other reserve banks throughout the period of greatest stress in 1920.

During the present year interdistrict accommodation rapidly decreased and in March aggregated only about \$16,200,000, the principal recipient of this accommodation being the Dallas bank and the principal grantor the Cleveland bank. From March until August the volume of interdistrict accommodation increased, owing to seasonal demands, the grantor banks being Boston, New York, and Cleveland, while, in addition to the Dallas bank, the Richmond and Minneapolis banks were receiving accommodation and, beginning with July, also the Atlanta bank. It is noteworthy that in 1921 the peak of interdistrict accommodation was reached in August, while in 1920 it was not reached until October, and that the total at the peak was \$68,300,000 in 1921, compared with over \$260,400,000 the year before. At the end of November, 1920, the total of accommodation was still \$168,000,000, while at the end of November, 1921, the total was only \$14,800,000, and at the end of December there was no interdistrict accommodation shown.

The table of reserve ratios indicates clearly why interbank accommodation was necessary in 1920 and what banks were in need of it, as well as what banks were in a position to extend accommodation. It will be seen, for instance, that the adjusted ratio for the Boston bank was 47.3 per cent at the end of February, 1920, and rose to 70.2 per cent at the end of October. This shows why the Boston bank was able to assist the others by rediscounting paper. On the other hand, the New York bank for the first three months of the year shows an adjusted ratio below 40 per cent and received accommodation, while from April to July it was able to extend accommodation, and beginning with August it was again rediscounting with or selling bills to other banks. During 1921 the adjusted ratio of the New York bank, as the result of the large influx of gold and the re-

duction of note circulation, rose continuously and rapidly. From 34.2 at the end of January, it advanced to 84 per cent at the close of November. The ability of the Cleveland bank to grant accommodation to other reserve banks throughout most of the period finds its expression in a continuous high adjusted reserve ratio. At the end of October, 1920, when the peak of the demand for accommodation was reached, this bank, on the basis of dealings with its own member banks, had a ratio of 80.2 per cent and was thus in a position to accommodate other reserve banks to the extent of \$138,800,000 while maintaining a fairly high reserve ratio. The Richmond bank had an adjusted reserve of 33.7 per cent in March, 1920, and received accommodation continuously every month, except during the first three months of the past year. At the end of November its adjusted ratio was 41.1 per cent and its actual ratio 43.7 per cent. The Atlanta bank did not apply for accommodation until May, 1920, but received accommodation continuously from that time until February, 1921, and again since July. The maximum of accommodation extended to it was \$45,500,000 at the end of September, 1920, while at the end of November, 1921, the amount was \$7,500,000. The Dallas bank has been a recipient of accommodation since April, 1920, but the total at the end of Novem-

ber was \$3,000,000, compared with \$26,000,000 a year earlier. The Chicago and St. Louis banks have participated but little and for only a short time in interdistrict accommodation in 1921, and the Kansas City bank, which at the end of October, 1920, was receiving accommodation to the extent of \$44,900,000, was able to liquidate this amount, and has not received or extended accommodation during 1921. The Minneapolis bank, which at the end of November, 1920, was the recipient of \$25,900,000 of accommodation from other reserve banks, was not receiving or extending accommodation at the end of November, 1921. The San Francisco bank has taken but little part in interdistrict accommodation, showing therefore but little margin between the actual and adjusted ratio during the entire period under review.

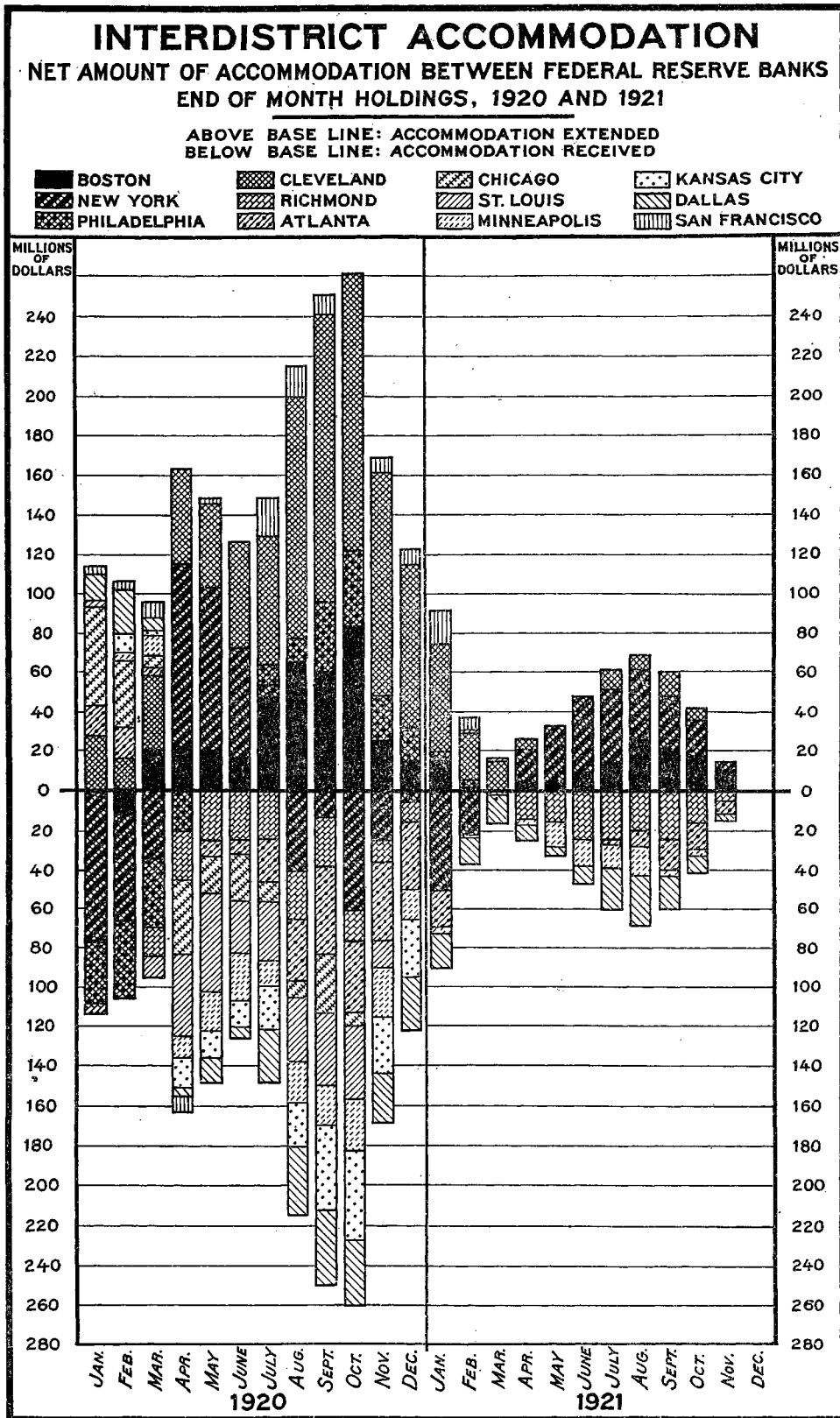
Throughout the year 1920 the reserve percentage for the system remained fairly steady at around 44 per cent, although it dropped as low as 42.4 per cent at the end of April, and rose as high as 45.4 per cent at the end of December. During the past year the ratio advanced from 45.4 per cent at the end of 1920 to 70.2 per cent at the end of December. Of this advance of about 25 per cent, 17 per cent was due to reduction in note and deposit liabilities and 8 per cent to the increase in reserves.

NET AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION RECEIVED FROM OR EXTENDED TO OTHER FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

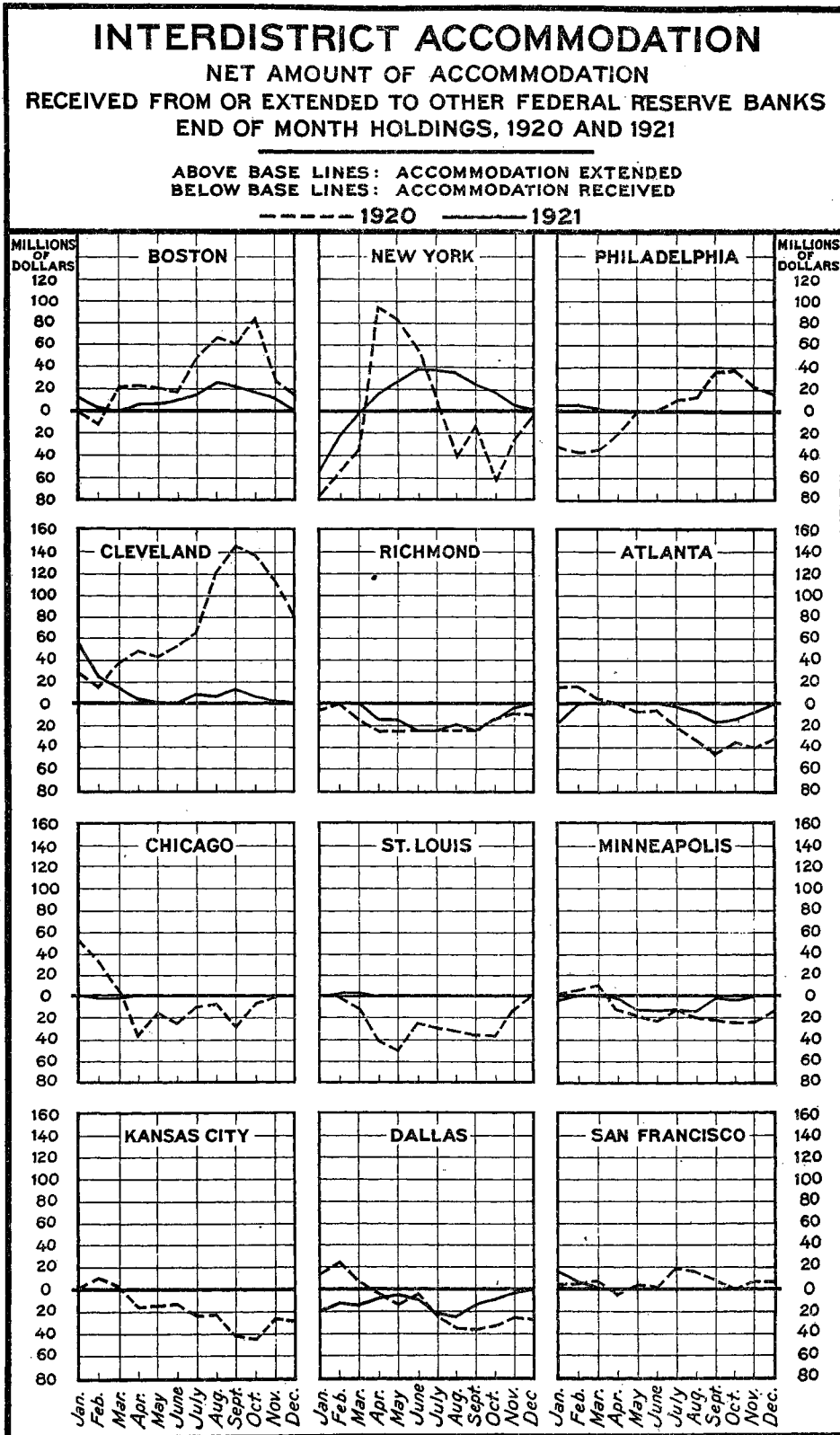
[End-of-month holdings in thousands of dollars. Plus sign indicates net accommodation extended; minus sign, net accommodation received.]

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
1920.													
Jan. 30...	- 1,021	-75,649	-32,790	+ 27,521	- 5,000	+15,000	+51,918	+ 1,663	.....	.....	+14,950	+ 3,408	114,460
Feb. 27...	-11,923	-55,308	-38,925	+ 15,601	.....	+16,187	+33,410	.....	+ 4,000	+10,050	+23,500	+ 3,408	106,156
Mar. 26...	+20,414	-34,906	-35,555	+ 38,301	-15,000	+ 3,351	+ 7,605	-11,829	+10,029	+ 1,871	+ 7,825	+ 7,081	96,480
Apr. 30...	+22,126	+92,683	-20,709	+ 48,273	-24,850	.....	-38,471	-41,385	-11,111	-15,871	- 3,000	- 7,687	103,084
May 28...	+20,366	+82,051	.....	+ 43,761	-25,000	- 8,500	-18,995	-50,090	-19,132	-13,865	-13,000	+ 2,371	148,552
June 25...	+17,130	+56,567	.....	+ 52,078	-24,901	- 7,960	-24,950	-26,723	-23,672	-12,958	- 5,000	+ 392	126,167
July 30...	+48,368	+ 6,474	+10,014	+ 64,756	-23,133	-21,607	-10,001	-30,607	-13,738	-22,902	-26,716	+19,092	148,704
Aug. 27...	+66,911	-40,923	+11,812	+121,060	-25,000	-31,963	- 8,001	-32,434	-20,347	-22,247	-34,540	+15,672	215,455
Sept. 24...	+60,655	-13,404	+35,812	+115,620	-24,620	-45,533	-29,800	-36,996	-21,349	-41,175	-37,419	+ 8,209	250,296
Oct. 29...	+84,396	-61,302	+37,201	+138,750	-14,275	-36,122	- 7,050	-37,305	-26,603	-44,895	-32,823	+ 93	260,440
Nov. 26...	+27,654	-21,502	+21,758	+112,106	-10,000	-40,216	.....	-12,793	-25,800	-28,464	-26,600	+ 6,917	168,435
Dec. 30...	+16,575	- 6,917	+17,109	+ 81,573	-10,000	-33,659	.....	.....	-14,801	-29,086	-27,711	+ 6,917	122,174
1921.													
Jan. 31...	+15,686	-51,827	+ 4,554	+ 55,062	.....	-17,318	.....	.....	- 2,775	.....	-19,445	+16,063	91,365
Feb. 28...	+ 1,082	-22,654	+ 3,826	+ 23,326	.....	.....	- 1,000	+ 1,000	.....	.....	-12,898	+ 7,318	36,552
Mar. 31...	.....	- 513	.....	+15,222	.....	.....	- 1,000	+ 1,000	.....	.....	-14,700	- 9	16,222
Apr. 30...	+ 4,992	+16,950	.....	+ 4,000	-14,925	.....	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....	- 8,992	- 25	25,942
May 31...	+ 5,500	+27,020	.....	.....	-15,000	.....	.....	.....	-12,020	.....	- 5,500	.....	32,520
June 30...	+ 9,405	+38,025	.....	.....	-24,849	.....	.....	.....	-13,176	.....	- 9,405	.....	47,430
July 30...	+13,896	+37,530	.....	+ 8,989	-25,000	- 1,850	.....	.....	-12,530	.....	-21,032	.....	60,412
Aug. 31...	+26,716	+34,768	.....	+ 6,820	-20,000	- 8,926	.....	.....	-14,768	.....	-24,610	.....	68,304
Sept. 30...	+21,853	+26,933	.....	+11,422	-24,853	-16,881	.....	.....	- 2,080	.....	-16,394	.....	60,208
Oct. 31...	+17,958	+18,328	.....	+ 5,664	-14,900	-14,195	.....	.....	- 3,428	.....	- 9,427	.....	41,950
Nov. 30...	+10,246	+ 4,324	.....	+ 242	- 4,324	- 7,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	- 3,000	.....	14,812
Dec. 31...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—For 1920 figures are for last Friday of each month; for 1921, for last day of each month.







## ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED RESERVE RATIOS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, 1920-21.

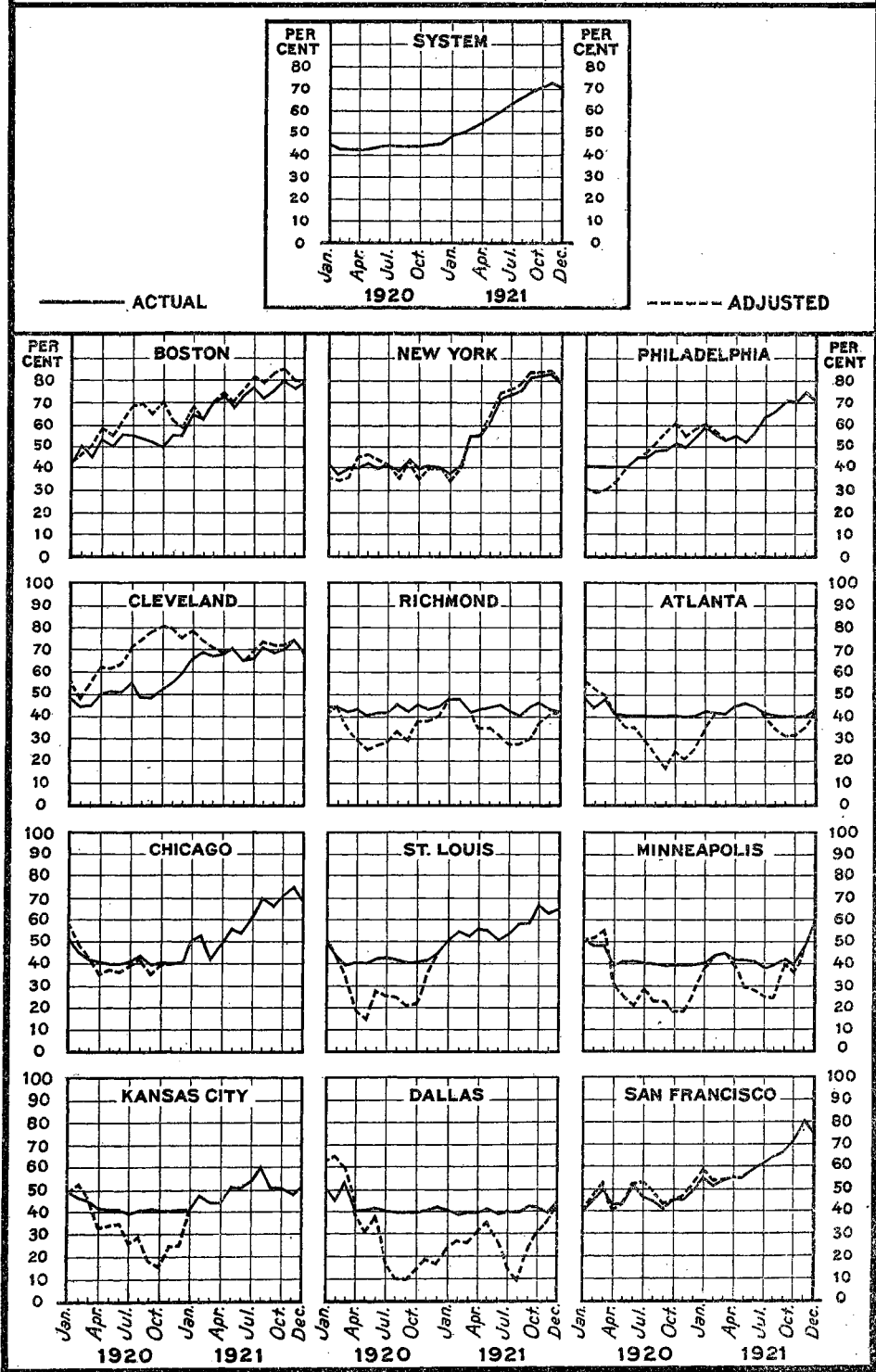
[End of month figures.²]

	System.	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Cleveland.		Richmond.		Atlanta.	
		Actual.	Ad-justed.	Actual.	Ad-justed.	Actual.	Ad-justed.	Actual.	Ad-justed.	Actual.	Ad-justed.	Actual.	Ad-justed.
		1920.	44.5	42.6	42.3	40.3	35.3	40.6	30.4	48.3	55.4	44.6	41.9
January	44.5	42.6	42.3	40.3	35.3	40.6	30.4	48.3	55.4	44.6	41.9	48.5	56.0
February	42.5	50.5	47.3	37.6	34.3	40.2	29.0	44.9	48.6	44.0	44.0	44.2	52.2
March	42.7	45.0	50.4	39.1	36.9	40.8	30.5	45.8	54.8	42.0	33.7	48.3	50.0
April	42.4	53.1	58.9	39.9	45.7	40.3	34.3	50.5	61.3	43.2	29.0	41.4	41.4
May	42.7	50.1	55.4	41.8	46.9	40.2	40.2	51.5	61.4	40.2	25.6	40.4	36.2
June	43.6	56.8	61.1	39.2	42.8	45.0	45.0	51.1	63.1	41.7	27.0	40.6	36.4
July	44.2	56.5	68.7	40.4	40.8	44.8	47.7	56.5	70.9	41.9	28.6	40.8	29.3
August	43.2	53.1	69.4	38.5	35.9	48.3	51.6	48.7	74.3	46.6	33.0	40.4	23.5
September	43.6	51.4	66.2	43.7	42.9	48.5	58.2	48.3	78.6	42.5	29.3	40.5	17.0
October	43.1	49.6	70.2	39.1	35.1	51.3	61.2	51.9	80.2	45.5	38.2	40.5	24.2
November	44.4	55.0	61.9	40.8	39.2	49.6	55.4	56.5	79.4	43.2	38.0	40.1	21.2
December	45.4	55.3	59.5	40.0	39.5	54.2	58.7	59.1	75.9	45.4	40.3	40.7	24.8
1921.	49.0	64.4	68.6	37.9	34.2	58.8	60.2	66.7	78.5	48.0	48.0	42.2	33.9
January	49.0	64.4	68.6	37.9	34.2	58.8	60.2	66.7	78.5	48.0	48.0	42.2	33.9
February	50.1	62.4	62.7	40.5	39.0	55.9	37.0	68.9	74.1	48.6	48.6	41.8	41.8
March	52.0	59.6	59.6	55.4	55.3	52.9	52.9	67.5	74.0	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.5
April	54.8	72.0	73.3	55.0	56.2	55.2	55.2	68.2	69.1	42.8	35.0	45.3	45.3
May	58.1	68.6	70.1	61.8	63.8	52.0	52.0	70.8	70.8	43.2	35.0	46.8	46.8
June	60.8	72.4	75.0	71.2	74.1	57.5	57.5	65.6	65.6	45.2	31.0	44.4	44.4
July	63.7	77.4	81.2	73.5	76.4	63.5	63.5	66.4	68.7	42.5	27.6	41.6	40.6
August	66.8	71.4	79.0	75.5	78.1	66.9	66.9	71.4	73.2	40.1	27.7	40.8	35.6
September	68.8	75.9	82.3	81.5	83.6	70.2	70.2	69.0	72.1	44.7	29.7	40.0	31.0
October	70.6	79.5	84.8	81.9	83.3	70.0	70.0	70.0	71.6	46.6	37.4	49.3	32.1
November	72.7	76.3	79.4	83.6	84.0	74.6	74.6	74.8	74.9	43.7	41.1	40.5	35.9
December	70.2	78.0	78.0	78.8	78.8	71.2	71.2	69.0	69.0	42.6	42.6	43.3	48.3
		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Minneapolis.		Kansas City.		Dallas.		San Francisco.	
		Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.	Actual.	Adjusted.
1920.													
January		50.3	57.3	48.9	49.8	50.2	50.2	49.6	49.6	50.2	62.6	40.3	41.3
February		44.1	48.5	43.0	43.0	48.4	51.4	47.0	52.2	45.9	64.0	44.5	45.6
March		41.3	42.3	39.3	33.2	48.3	56.1	45.3	46.3	52.8	59.5	44.9	52.0
April		40.2	35.3	40.2	18.5	39.4	30.7	41.6	32.9	40.5	38.1	42.4	40.1
May		39.9	37.5	40.1	13.9	41.0	25.8	40.7	33.1	40.8	30.2	42.2	42.9
June		40.0	36.7	41.9	27.8	41.1	21.2	41.1	33.9	41.4	37.4	52.0	52.1
July		40.7	39.4	42.3	26.3	40.4	29.3	39.7	26.8	40.5	17.9	46.8	52.3
August		43.0	42.0	41.6	24.8	40.0	22.8	40.7	28.3	39.9	10.8	44.8	49.2
September		39.1	35.3	40.2	21.0	39.1	22.2	41.3	18.4	39.8	10.0	40.3	42.5
October		40.3	39.4	40.4	21.6	39.2	18.1	40.3	15.9	39.6	13.5	44.9	45.0
November		40.0	40.0	41.3	34.9	39.5	18.0	40.2	24.4	40.3	18.9	44.9	46.8
December		40.4	40.4	44.5	44.5	39.8	27.7	41.4	25.2	41.8	17.5	49.3	51.1
1921.													
January		50.5	50.5	50.9	50.9	40.6	38.2	41.0	41.0	40.6	23.5	53.8	58.2
February		52.3	52.3	54.9	54.9	43.5	43.5	48.0	48.0	38.8	27.0	51.2	53.3
March		41.7	41.7	52.2	52.2	44.7	44.7	43.3	43.3	39.8	26.5	53.3	53.3
April		49.5	49.5	56.2	56.2	41.8	40.0	43.3	43.3	39.3	30.5	55.0	55.0
May		56.6	56.6	55.8	55.8	41.7	29.8	51.2	51.2	40.8	35.0	54.8	54.8
June		53.8	53.8	50.6	50.6	40.8	28.0	50.7	50.7	38.7	28.4	58.8	58.8
July		60.8	60.8	53.0	53.0	38.1	25.6	53.1	53.1	40.1	15.7	61.1	61.1
August		70.0	70.0	58.6	58.6	39.4	24.5	59.9	59.9	40.1	9.2	64.6	64.6
September		67.8	67.8	58.4	58.4	41.3	39.3	50.8	50.8	41.2	32.4	66.6	66.6
October		71.0	71.0	66.7	66.7	39.7	36.2	50.4	50.4	41.5	30.1	71.6	71.6
November		74.2	74.2	63.5	63.5	47.3	47.3	48.6	48.6	39.3	35.7	79.3	79.3
December		69.9	69.9	64.8	64.8	58.5	58.5	50.5	50.5	43.1	43.1	70.5	70.5

<sup>1</sup> Ratio of cash reserves to note and net deposit liabilities, January, 1920-February, 1921; ratio of cash reserves to note and total deposit liabilities since March, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> For 1920 the figures are for last Friday of each month; for 1921, for last day of each month.

## RESERVE RATIO OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS 1920 - 1921 ( END OF MONTH FIGURES )



## THE TRUST RECEIPT.

The unsettled economic conditions since 1914 have impaired the various instruments used in defining the relations among parties to business transactions. International trade especially has been affected and considerable misunderstanding now exists among both merchants and bankers in reference to their rights and obligations under the various instruments employed in the financing of exports and imports. The Division of Analysis and Research has obtained the views of banks and commercial houses on some of the unsettled phases of the letter of credit and the authority to purchase, and these conclusions have been presented in several articles in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN*. (See issues of February, April, June, August, and October, 1921.) The following study continues this general survey by analyzing the "trust receipt" which to-day is the subject of considerable controversy arising out of the business difficulties of the past year. This study is based on answers of banks to a questionnaire circulated by the Federal Reserve Agents of the various districts and on personal interviews, and so the results present the practices and forms of 135 banks. Among phases of the trust receipt to be viewed will be its weakness in practice and law and the remedies which should be applied to overcome these defects.

### I. USE OF THE TRUST RECEIPT.

The trust receipt, or trust agreement, arises from an extension of credit by a bank to its customer. The bank as owner holds certain property, or documents evidencing title to the property, serving as collateral for the loan. The customer may need the property, which usually consists of goods or securities, in order to liquidate the loan, and although the bank naturally desires to aid the settlement of its claim, at the same time it seeks to retain its title to the property. The bank therefore requires the borrower to sign a trust agreement which serves two purposes—(1) a receipt of certain property by the borrower-debtor, (2) a recognition of the legal title of the banker-creditor to this property.

The trust receipt is employed only to a limited extent in financing domestic business. In this field the document facilitates the handling of stocks and bonds left with the bank as collateral for a loan. The borrower may wish to sell or substitute the securities, and so they are released by the collateral loan department of the bank on a so-called trust receipt. Banks in large money centers extend credit to country cor-

respondents by rediscounting their commercial paper, and prior to the maturity of these obligations they are forwarded to the correspondents to be collected for the account of the lending institutions, which usually release the bills receivable on a trust receipt. This instrument is also applied to finance the sale of automobiles by a number of banks and discount companies extending credit to dealers who pledge the cars as collateral. These dealers are permitted to place the cars on sale in their showrooms on signing an agreement recognizing the legal title of the lending bank. This document may also take the form of a chattel mortgage or a conditional sale agreement.

The trust receipt is also used in domestic trade to aid the movement of goods such as cotton, grain, and naval stores on which banks have made advances to their customers. These borrowers have given the bank documents evidencing goods in storage or in transit. But it is necessary to obtain possession of the documents either for the purpose of selling the goods or exchanging the documents for others in order to move the goods. Thus a banker releases compress tickets or warehouse receipts to a borrower so that he may withdraw the goods and place them on cars for transportation to the seaboard. He thereupon obtains the documents on signing a trust receipt, which is canceled as soon as he delivers the railroad bills of lading to the bank. In the case of an export transaction, the goods are further transferred from railroad to steamer, and so it is necessary to exchange inland for ocean bills of lading.

The trust receipt finds extensive application in foreign trade, where it is used not so much in the financing of exports as of imports. As indicated in previous articles, the bank may finance an import of goods by agreeing, on behalf of the importer, to accept the drafts drawn by the foreign exporter. The bank usually issues a letter of credit, and under this authorization the exporter draws his draft on the bank. On accepting the bill, the bank receives the shipping documents which evidence its title to the goods. If the bank is satisfied with the credit standing of the importer, it will then surrender these documents to him on a trust receipt, which usually defines their disposition. The documents are usually forwarded by a mail steamer and so generally should arrive before the goods themselves. At times the bank will give the importer the shipping documents even before the arrival of the merchandise in order to expedite their entry at the customhouse. The importer may then store the goods in a public warehouse, and in this event he is required immediately to surrender the warehouse receipt.

These may later be returned to the importer so that he can sell the merchandise as he finds a buyer. At times the importer wishes to convert the goods into finished products, in which case the bank will release the warehouse receipts covering the goods on the proper trust receipt form.

From the above description it is seen that the trust receipt is used for the following purposes: (1) Withdrawal of collateral, such as securities, receivables, or merchandise, on which the bank has made advances; (2) the exchange of documents representing goods in storage (compress tickets, warehouse receipts), in transit (railroad and ocean bills of lading); (3) release of documents covering imports for the purpose of warehousing, selling, or manufacturing them.

The duration of the trust receipt depends largely upon the purpose which the instrument serves. In releasing commercial paper for collection, a bank usually limits the tenure to one day, while in handling stocks and bonds only a few hours are allowed. In permitting customers to withdraw cotton and naval stores from the warehouse on trust receipts, in order to effect sales, the bank usually insists upon settlement within the same day. Eastern banks, which make it a practice to lend on a variety of commodities, adopt a more liberal policy toward customers by allowing them longer time on their trust receipts.

In financing imports the maturity of the trust receipt is determined more or less by the usance of the bill which the bank has accepted. As a general rule, the average duration of the trust receipt is about 75 per cent of the tenor of the underlying draft, for in normal times importers are able to liquidate or anticipate their obligations before the acceptances actually fall due. In consequence, banks report that their trust receipts covering imports have an average maturity of about 60 days. Naturally, in the conversion of raw materials into manufactured products, a longer period of time is required, and so for this purpose banks usually allow their customers from three to four months' time.

Banks issue trust receipts in printed forms, varying somewhat with the purpose for which they are used. Trust receipts thus bear the following headings: (1) Bills receivable, (2) general collateral, (3) exchange of documents, (4) release of documents for warehousing, (5) delivery to known purchaser, (6) delivery to unknown purchaser, and (7) delivery to manufacturer. In a general way the content of these separate forms is quite similar, and in fact some banks use only one form for all

purposes. The trust receipt is sometimes issued in the form of a letter addressed by the borrower to the bank, but more frequently it appears as a contract, which varies in length from one line to several pages. A certain bank requires its customers to sign a form reading simply as follows: "Received from the X Bank in trust, to be returned or satisfactorily accounted for on demand." This brief expression, stating the true relation between borrower and bank, really contains the essence of the trust receipt, and the same general thought is found in all forms. However, a more detailed statement is needed to protect the interest of the banks, and so in most cases they insist upon a rather elaborate document, which may contain one or more of the following parts: (1) Receipt of the goods in trust, (2) description of goods, (3) object of releasing the goods, (4) recognition of the bank's ownership of the goods, (5) insurance of goods in favor of the bank, and (6) general stipulations protecting the rights of the bank. The various expressions found in trust receipts will be considered in a subsequent part of this article.

## II. LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE TRUST RECEIPT.

The trust receipt has been the subject of judicial review on many occasions, but its legal nature still remains undefined. In general, Federal courts have upheld the rights of banks under the trust receipt on the ground that it was a necessary instrument of commercial usage. However, the Federal judiciary has not attempted to place the trust receipt in its correct position as a form of security arrangement. Various State courts have sought to classify the instrument, but little agreement can be found in their decisions. The trust receipt has been variously described as a secret lien, chattel mortgage, or conditional sale. As a result of these attempts at legal classification by State courts, serious limitations have been imposed upon banks in their efforts to maintain their rights over property released on trust receipts. The courts have generally sustained the banker in his claims against his own customer who has received a loan on property surrendered under a trust receipt. But the banker has not received the same support in pressing his claims against third parties, such as an attaching creditor, receiver, or trustee of a customer who has become insolvent or bankrupt. In order to maintain rights against these parties, it is necessary for the banker to record the terms of the trust receipt in those States where courts regard the instruments as a form of conditional sale. Under these circumstances

banks file in the local record office an affidavit which reads as follows:

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_,  
County, ss:

\_\_\_\_\_, being first duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says that he is \_\_\_\_\_ of the X Bank, the corporation named and referred to as the bank in the trust receipt, copy of which is attached; that attached hereto marked "Exhibit A" is a true, correct, and exact copy of a certain trust receipt executed by \_\_\_\_\_ under date of \_\_\_\_\_ 19—, in favor of said X Bank in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars (\$—), together with interest thereon at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent (—%) from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19—; that said claim is just and unpaid, and that to secure the payment of the same the within trust receipt has been executed and delivered to said bank in good faith.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence by the said \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 19—.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

### III. PRACTICAL DEFECTS.

In addition to these legal difficulties, banks have also encountered a number of serious defects in the actual use of the trust receipt. These practical objections as expressed in the answers of many banks to the questionnaire addressed to them by the Division of Analysis and Research may be summarized as follows: (1) Lack of control by the bank over goods released for the purpose of warehousing, sale, or manufacture; (2) refusal of customers to turn over to the bank the proceeds realized from the sale of merchandise; (3) loss of identity of goods, especially if in process of manufacture; (4) rehypothecation of merchandise; and (5) general failure of customers to observe the terms of the trust receipts which they have signed. Because of these legal and practical weaknesses in the trust receipt, its value as a means of protecting the interest of a banker has been impaired. In fact, a number of banks have come to regard an advance based on goods released under a trust receipt as merely an open loan with a value no greater than single-name paper. It is the general opinion that the trust receipt is little more than an ordinary receipt for certain goods surrendered by the bank to its customer and that the security underlying the transaction is based largely on the character of the borrower. On this subject, the answer of one bank may be quoted:

Breaches in the terms and conditions of the trust receipt have usually occurred where it has been improperly employed, and the disrepute into which the instrument has fallen in the estimation of some people is probably traceable to the fact that, with the keen competition for business, banks and bankers as a rule have been prone to surrender documents under the trust receipt rather too liberally and indiscriminately.

Notwithstanding these present defects in the trust receipt, banks generally feel that it is an essential instrument in financing commercial

transactions. This view underlies several of the decisions of the Federal courts and finds particular expression in the opinion rendered in *re Dunlap Carpet Co.*, 206 Fed., 726 (1913), where the court in referring to the trust receipt comments in part as follows:

By this arrangement a banker advances money to an intended importer and thereby lends the aid of capital, of credit, and of business facilities and agencies abroad to the enterprise of foreign commerce. Much of this trade could hardly be carried on by any other means, and therefore it is of the first importance that the fundamental factor in the transaction, the banker's advance of money and credit, should receive the amplest protection.

### IV. METHODS OF STRENGTHENING THE TRUST RECEIPT.

The disabilities thus described often limit the use of the trust receipt to the disadvantage of both banks and customers. The former find little protection of their rights under the trust receipt and so, as a general rule, are quite conservative in granting loans based on this instrument. This policy adversely affects the borrowers, especially those whose credit standing is not well known. In the interest of both parties, the remainder of the article will present certain protective measures which are employed by various banks, and specific expressions which may be included in the trust receipt so as to strengthen the security underlying the instrument. The financing of foreign trade primarily will be considered, and so special methods of safeguarding the rights of banks releasing goods for warehousing, sale, and manufacture will first be summarized, and later several general suggestions will be offered to cover all uses of the trust receipt as indicated in part I of the article.

(1) *Selection of warehouse.*—In general, banks exercise little control in selecting warehouses for the storage of goods released to customers on their trust receipts. A bank usually assures itself that the warehouse is of good standing and independent of any connection with the borrower. In the opinion of attorneys a trust receipt made for the purpose of storing goods in a warehouse owned, occupied, or controlled by the borrower himself, in event of his failure would prove ineffective if pressed by the bank as a claim against the general creditors of the insolvent or bankrupt party. In order that the merchandise may be stored in warehouses acceptable to the banks, some of them make it a practice to designate a specific warehouse in the trust receipt.

(2) *Warehousing of goods in name of bank.*—As explained in a previous article (FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 158), banks frequently warehouse goods in their own name and arrange for deliveries as the importer

is able to make sales. Banks aim to avoid this situation by issuing import credits only to cover merchandise for which a buyer has already been found.

(3) *Approval of purchaser and selling price.*—As indicated above, goods are released on trust receipts so that their borrowers may effect sales. In these transactions the banks seldom attempt to approve of the buyers who are to obtain possession of goods on which loans are still based. Some banks ascertain the name of the prospective buyer of the imported goods in the original application for the letter of credit. In certain trust receipts the borrower binds himself to sell the merchandise at not less than the market price, while in other forms the actual selling price must be definitely stated. This step is often taken when the commitments of certain customers are large or when these borrowers have almost exhausted their line of credit.

(4) *Delivery of proceeds of sale.*—Trust receipts usually stipulate that borrowers must tender to the banks the proceeds derived from the sale of merchandise. This requirement at times is unobserved by the borrower and unenforced by the bank. The former is thus allowed to retain these funds until the maturity of the bill accepted by the bank, which then of course demands payment. On the other hand, a number of banks insist that their customers anticipate the acceptances by making prepayments on each sale of goods released on trust receipts. In the case of a doubtful borrower the bank may follow up his dealings by obtaining a copy of the bill of sale, and, depending upon its terms, several days of grace are allowed, but if returns are not made promptly an early settlement is demanded. (See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, February, 1921, p. 168).

(5) *Substitution of goods manufactured.*—A bank is confronted with an embarrassing problem when it releases raw materials to be manufactured into finished products. In this conversion the identity of the bank's property is usually destroyed, and to segregate it would prove an almost impossible task. Moreover, it is quite possible that, under law, the consent of the bank to the transformation of raw materials released under trust receipt into a manufactured product may be considered as a waiver and release of title by the bank to the raw material. In order to maintain the security underlying the loan, a bank often insists that the borrower make substitutions equal in value to the goods withdrawn for manufacture.

Consideration has thus far been given to methods of protection in the releasing of documents for warehousing, selling, or manufac-

turing the goods. The following suggestions apply to the general use of the trust receipt in both domestic as well as in foreign practice.

(6) *Separate entry on books of borrowers.*—By this means, it is at times possible for a bank to trace its title to merchandise which it has released. However, little reliance can be placed on such entries, and so it is quite necessary for the bank to maintain its own records in as careful manner as possible.

(7) *Use of tickler.*—As an internal check on goods released under trust receipt, a bank may well use a tickler, in which the receipts are filed chronologically and examined daily to discover the name of those customers who fail to surrender proceeds when due.

(8) *Specific notation on goods and trust receipt.*—In case of the insolvency of a customer, a bank may exercise a prior claim on general creditors through marks, numbers, and detailed description of the merchandise.

(9) *Periodic examination of goods.*—A full description is also of service to the bank in conducting an examination of merchandise located in a warehouse or in a borrower's own building. An auditor or other representative of the bank should undertake an inspection at various intervals.

(10) *Insurance made payable to bank.*—Regardless of the location of the property, it is of course essential to have the insurance made payable to the bank. This may be effected by covering the bank as beneficiary in the policy or certificate or by attaching a rider which reads: "Loss, if any, payable to the X Bank as interest may appear." In the event of a loss the bank can then arrange a proper adjustment with its customer (see clause 8 below).

(11) *Recognition of bank's ownership of property.*—The trust receipt should express beyond doubt the position of the bank as owner of the goods. In the forms used by banks, the borrower's relation to the bank has been described as consignee, agent, factor, and bailee (see clause 10 below).

## V. EXPRESSIONS USED IN TRUST RECEIPTS.

The above methods of safeguarding the interests of banks find expression in the forms used by some of these institutions. While many of the forms employed by banks are quite similar in content, the more important protective clauses are presented below:

(1) *Selection of warehouse.*—"For the sole purpose of obtaining said property and storing the same in a warehouse of the X Company or other warehouse acceptable to the X Bank and to hand the storage receipt for the same properly indorsed forthwith to the said X Bank."

(2) *Warehousing of goods in name of bank.*—"Storing the same in the name, as the property of the said bank and

subject only to their order, we hereby agreeing to so store the said property and to hand the storage receipt for the same to the said bank, when obtained."

(3) *Approval of purchaser and price.*—"In trust to deliver the same to — who have purchased the same for — payable in — and to obtain from the purchaser the proceeds of the sale of the same."

(4) *Delivery of proceeds of sale.*—(a) "In consideration of the delivery of said goods to us in trust as above, we agree to deliver them immediately to the said purchasers, and to collect the proceeds of sale, and immediately deliver such proceeds to the X Bank, in whatever form collected, to be applied by them against the acceptances of — on our account, under the terms of Letter of Credit No. —, issued for our account, and to the payment of any other indebtedness of ours to —."

(b) "It is understood, however, that if such proceeds be in notes or bills receivable, they shall not be so applied until paid, but with liberty meanwhile to — to sell or discount, and so apply net proceeds."

(5) *Substitution of goods manufactured.*—"It is further understood and agreed that the undersigned may at any time, with the approval of said bank, substitute other goods of equal value in place of those originally covered by this agreement, and the rights of the said bank in regard to the goods so substituted shall be the same in every respect as if such substitution had not been made."

(6) *Segregation of bank's property.*—"We agree to keep said goods, the manufactured product, and the proceeds thereof, whether in the form of moneys or accounts and bills receivable, separate and capable of identification as the property of the X Bank."

(7) *Entries on books of borrower.*—(a) "The undersigned, in further assurance, further agree that in so far as the undersigned may make entries or records of transactions herein set forth or provided for in the books of account of the undersigned, such entries shall definitely indicate that said goods and documents and said proceeds thereof are the property of said bank."

(b) "If the merchandise is sold on open account the undersigned agrees to mark accounts on its books as being 'assigned to X Bank,' and further agrees to turn over the original checks to the bank when and as received to be applied on the loan."

(8) *Insurance payable to bank.*—"The said goods and the manufactured product thereof while in our hands shall be fully insured against loss by fire, and the insurance money received for any loss shall be subject to the trust herein contained in the same manner as the goods themselves."

(9) *Prohibition on rehypothecation of goods.*—"We promise that neither the merchandise nor the proceeds thereof, covered by this trust receipt, shall be pledged or hypothecated in any manner, and that it shall be kept free from all liens except that covered by this present trust receipt."

(10) *Recognition of ownership.*—"We recognize and admit the ownership of the bank and its right and the right of its agents in and to the immediate possession of the said property and of the relative documents therefor, and until such delivery to the bank of the above required documents."

(11) *Right of immediate repossession.*—"All the obligations and other terms of the said agreement are made a part hereof and reaffirmed, and the said bank shall be and remain owner of the said merchandise and the proceeds thereof, with the full rights pertaining to such ownership, including the right at any time to take possession of the said merchandise and proceeds wherever found, and to collect the proceeds of sale."

(12) *Definition of expiration date.*—"In the event of any insolvency, suspension, or failure or assignment for the benefit of creditors, on the part of the undersigned, or of the nonfulfillment of any obligations, or of the nonpayment at maturity, or upon previous demand, of any acceptance made under said credit, or any other credit issued by the said bank on account of the undersigned, or of the non-

payment of any indebtedness on the part of the undersigned to the said bank, all obligations, acceptances, indebtedness, and liabilities whatsoever shall thereupon without notice mature and become due and payable."

(13) *Right of cancellation.*—"The bank may at any time cancel this trust and take possession of said goods or the manufactured product or of the proceeds of such of the same as may have then been sold, wherever the said goods or proceeds may then be found, and in the event of any suspension, proceedings in bankruptcy, or failure, or assignment for benefit of creditors, on our part, or of the nonfulfillment of any obligation, or of the nonpayment at maturity of any acceptance made by us under said credit, or under any other credit issued by — on our account or of any indebtedness on our part to either of them, all obligations, acceptances, indebtedness, and liabilities whatsoever shall thereupon (with or without notice) at their option mature and become due and payable."

## VI. BAILEE RECEIPT.

As previously mentioned, the trust receipt has often failed the banks in pressing their claims against third parties who have purchased the goods from the borrower. In thus releasing goods for the purpose of sale, banks at times require customers of doubtful standing to sign a form known as a bailee receipt. This document is regarded as more stringent than the trust receipt and is supposed to offer the bank more adequate protection. The opinion has also been expressed that any trust receipt is *a priori* a bailee receipt, and so no legal distinction exists between these two instruments. A typical bailee receipt reads as follows:

### BAILEE RECEIPT.

Received from the X Bank, solely for the purpose of selling the same for account of said bank, the following property, marked and numbered as follows:

.....  
and — hereby undertake to sell said property for account of said bank and collect the proceeds thereof and deliver the same immediately upon receipt to the said bank in whatever form collected, to be applied to the credit of —, hereby acknowledging — to be bailee of said property for the said bank, and — do hereby assign and transfer to the said bank the accounts of the purchasers of said property to the extent of the purchase price thereof, of which fact notice shall be given at the time of delivery of said property by — to said purchaser or purchasers, and all invoices therefor shall have printed, written, or stamped thereon the following: "Transferred and payable to the X Bank."

If said property is not sold and the proceeds so deposited within 10 days from this date, — undertake to return all documents at once upon demand or to pay the value of the goods at the bank's option.

The said goods while in our hands shall be fully insured against loss by fire for the benefit of the bank.

The terms of this receipt and agreement shall continue and apply to the merchandise above referred to, whether or not control of the same or any part thereto be at any time restored to the X Bank and subsequently delivered to us.

## VII. CONCLUSION.

The trust receipt is undoubtedly an instrument most essential to the financing of domestic



as well as foreign transactions. However, the continued employment of this instrument is impeded by disabilities in law and abuses in practice. The latter can be overcome to a large extent by proper methods as suggested above. The efforts of the individual banks can be supplemented by cooperation through associations, such as the clearing houses. The members of the New Orleans Clearing House have adopted a uniform set of trust receipts covering securities, merchandise, and general use. These instruments are rendered more effective by a State law which reads as follows:

[Act No. 9 of 1914, Laws of Louisiana.]

AN ACT Making it a felony to withdraw collateral pledged to a bank on a trust, or other form of receipt, and when so withdrawn to use, sell, repledge or otherwise dispose of same for any other purpose than that of paying the indebtedness; or to fail or refuse to return collateral so withdrawn on a trust, or other form of receipt, on demand, or in lieu thereof to make to the pledgee a cash payment equivalent to the full value of said collateral; or should said collateral exceed in value the indebtedness it secures, to fail or refuse to make a cash payment to the pledgee equal to the full amount of said indebtedness; making the proof of certain facts prima facie evidence of criminal intent, but giving the State the right to prove intent in addition thereto by any competent evidence; dispensing the State from the necessity of proving that a person when acting in a representative capacity so withdrawing said collateral and using same unlawfully, derived any personal benefit or profit from said transaction; providing penalties for the violation thereof and repealing all laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent herewith; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be taken or intended to affect any prosecution which was pending in any court at the date of the passage of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That any person being an officer, member, agent, or employee of any person, partnership, or corporation that is a customer of any bank or banking institution, savings bank, or trust company, organized under the laws of this State, of the United States, or of any foreign country, or of a private banker, or of a person, firm, or corporation that loans money on collateral security, doing business in this State, who is allowed to withdraw any collateral pledged by him, personally or in his representative capacity, on a trust or other form of receipt and, first, who uses, sells, repledges or otherwise disposes of said collateral so withdrawn, for any other purpose than that of paying the indebtedness for the security of which the said collateral was pledged; or, second, who fails or refuses to return said collateral on demand, or who fails or refuses in lieu of the return of said collateral to make to the pledgee a cash payment equivalent to the full value of said collateral so withdrawn, or should said collateral exceed in value the indebtedness it secures, who fails or refuses to make a cash payment to said pledgee equal to the full amount of said indebtedness, shall be guilty of a felony.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That proof of any of the acts set forth in section one of this act shall be considered prima facie evidence of criminal intent; provided, however, that the State shall have the right to proceed further, if it so elects, and prove such criminal intent by any competent evidence in its possession.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases where the person doing the things denounced by this act, was an officer, member, agent, or employee of any person, partnership, or corporation, that was the customer of the bank, or person, firm, or corporation loaning money on collateral security, it shall not be necessary, to complete the proof of crime charged, for the State to prove that such person derived any personal benefit, advantage, or profit from such transaction; provided, however, the State shall always have the right to make such proof by any competent evidence it may have in its possession.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than ten years, in the discretion of the court.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws contrary to or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be taken or intended to affect any prosecution which was pending in any court at the date of the passage of this act under the provisions of Act 120 of 1910.

The general laws of Maryland (article 27, section 119) contains the following statute, shorter in form than the Louisiana act but quite similar in content:

If any person or persons shall on his or their own behalf, or shall for or on behalf of any other person or persons, or shall for or on behalf of any firm, copartnership, or corporation, receive, accept, or take in trust from any person, persons, firm, copartnership, or corporation any warehouse receipt or elevator receipt or bill of lading or any document giving or purporting to give title to or the right to possession of any goods, wares, merchandise, or other personal property of any kind, under or subject to any written contract or agreement expressing the terms and conditions of such trust; and if such person or persons so receiving any warehouse receipt or elevator receipt, bill of lading, or any document giving or purporting to give title or the right to possession of any goods, wares, or merchandise or other personal property of any kind shall, in violation of good faith, fail, neglect, or refuse to perform or fulfill the terms and conditions of such trust as expressed in such written contract or agreement, then, and in every such case, such person or persons so failing, neglecting, or refusing to perform or fulfill the terms and conditions of such trust shall, on being convicted thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not more than ten years nor less than one year, or be fined not more than five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In some sections banks have guarded themselves against loss under trust receipts by carrying insurance policies covering such contingencies. Opinion is divided as to whether such risks belong in the field of insurance or rather in that of banking and credit.

## BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

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

#### TERMS OF THE REPARATIONS.

In the course of the past month the point of view of certain British business interests as regards reparations payments has been formulated in the report on this subject by the Federation of British Industries. This report, although making no definite recommendations regarding the revision of the London agreement on reparations, makes it clear that the present methods of payment are unsatisfactory and suggests three different lines along which the terms might be revised, namely, (1) by accepting payments in kind, (2) by letting Germany undertake capital works for the Allies, and (3) by the Allies taking mortgages or first preference shares on German industries. It is surprising to find the first suggestion figuring as a possible remedy in a report emanating from British business interests, since it has been widely assumed that England is strongly opposed to the method of payment in kind, especially as applied to herself. It is conceivable that by stipulating the commodities which she would receive from Germany England might thereby obtain a certain amount of her share of reparations, but it seems unlikely that more than a relatively small portion would be acceptable in this form. As has been pointed out by the London Economist, the second suggestion of the Federation would seem to be equally ill adapted to the British situation. The Government is at present prepared to guarantee interest and capital on foreign undertakings which will furnish work for British equipment industries, so it seems unlikely that it would consent to turn over this type of work to Germany to provide a method of payment on reparations. The third suggestion seems rather more promising if German industrial groups will agree to it. In view, however, of the fact that partial control of German industries would thereby pass to foreigners, it is probable that Germany will only consent to it under duress. Although this scheme has not been worked out in detail the general recommendations are as follows:

"We suggest that arrangements might be made by which actual claims on industrial and other enterprises in Germany might be substituted for the present payments between Gov-

ernments. For instance, all German industrial enterprises might be required to create a special class of first preference shares as a first charge on the business. The holders of real property might at the same time be required to create similar first charges up to a fixed proportion of the value of their property. Similar mortgages or first preference shares should be created and secured on such undertakings as the German railways and canals, shipping lines, etc., and possibly even on the German banks and large commercial undertakings. These securities should then be handed over by the German Government to the Allied Governments, who could dispose of them if they so desired to individuals."

There is no reason to think that such claims upon German industries would not find a ready market in London. They would furnish a form of investment obviously different from bonds created under the terms of the reparations agreement as well as from the Ter Meulen bonds. Given a relatively stable condition in Germany and a reasonable taxation policy, they would form a type of investment which could be readily disposed of.

#### MONEY AND INVESTMENT MARKETS.

Developments during recent months in the money and investment markets in England in a good many respects resemble those in the United States. There have been large reductions in the rates of interest on all forms of short-term commercial and Government paper, while at the same time there has been a slower reduction in rates for long-time investments.

Government control of rates is considerably greater in England than here, partly because Government financing still occupies a prominent position in the money market there and partly because of the closer control exercised by the central bank rate upon outside rates. In the course of the past year the central bank rate has been reduced from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, while the rate for three months' treasury bills has dropped from 6½ per cent to 3¾ per cent. Rates for three months bankers' acceptances have tended to follow treasury bill rates, while rates for trade bills, in which the demand has been small, have approximated more closely the Bank of England rate. In the accompanying table the various types of rates are quoted at approximately the end of each month during the past two years.

<sup>1</sup> British financial statistics may be found on p. 117.

RATES OF INTEREST.

	Bank of England.	Three months' treasury bills.	Three months' bank bills.	Three months' trade bills.
1920.				
End of—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January.....	6	5½	5½	6
February.....	6	5½	5½	6½
March.....	6	5½	5½	6½
April.....	7	6½	6½	7
May.....	7	6½	6½	7½
June.....	7	6½	6½	7½
July.....	7	6½	6½	7½
August.....	7	6½	6½	7½
September.....	7	6½	6½	7½
October.....	7	6½	6½	7½
November.....	7	6½	6½	7½
December.....	7	6½	6½	7½
1921.				
End of—				
January.....	7	6½	6½	7½
February.....	7	6½	6½	7½
March.....	7	6	6½	7½
April.....	6½	5½	5½	6½
May.....	6½	5½	5½	6½
June.....	6	5	5½	6½
July.....	5½	4½	4½	5½
August.....	5½	4½	4½	5½
September.....	5½	4½	4½	5½
October.....	5½	3½	3½	5½
November.....	5	3½	3½	4½
December.....	5	3½	3½	4½

As was to be expected with the rapid fall in bill rates, reflecting industrial depression, there has been a similar tendency in the long-time investment market, but the rate of decline has been slower. This tendency has been well illustrated by the trend of quotations for domestic Government bonds, and for foreign Government bonds in cases where the exchange factor has been comparatively unimportant. Following the period of low prices and high yields from the spring of 1920 to the beginning of 1921, there has been a more or less continuous rise in the prices of these bonds accompanied by a decrease in yield.

Where the exchange factor has been unfavorable to the borrowing country, the reverse has been the case, i. e., the price has declined when stated in sterling, while the yield has increased.

The prices of long-term British war and conversion bonds are still below par and their yield correspondingly high. The 5 per cent war loan (redeemable 1929-1947) was quoted on December 10 at 90½ and the yield was 5.55 per cent; the 4 per cent funding loan (redeemable 1960-1990) was quoted at 74, giving a yield of 5.4 per cent; and the 3½ per cent conversion loan (redeemable 1961 or after) was quoted at 65½, giving a yield of 5.33 per cent.

Due to the uncertainty of the business situation, industry has not received as much relief from the reduction in interest rates as the Government. As indicated above, the cost of short-term borrowing to the British Government has been about cut in half in the course

of the year, while the rate paid on the long-term debt is appreciably on the decline. The same is not true in the industrial field, because of the hesitancy on the part of investors to exchange their funds for anything except the most nonspeculative types of securities.

PRICES OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British war loan, 4½ per cent, 1925-1945.	Union of South Africa, 4½ per cent, 1920-1925.	Argentine, 5 per cent, 1886-87.
1920.			
End of—			
January.....	83½	92	90
February.....	80½	92	90½
March.....	79½	92	87½
April.....	77½	90	88½
May.....	77½	90	89
June.....	76½	88	88½
July.....	77½	88	90
August.....	78½	88	90½
September.....	77½	90	90½
October.....	76½	89	90½
November.....	76½	90	90
December.....	77	87	86
1921.			
End of—			
January.....	77½	86	88½
February.....	78½	89	89
March.....	79½	90	93
April.....	80	92	93
May.....	81	93	93
June.....	81½	93	92
July.....	81½	93	94½
August.....	81½	93	93½
September.....	81½	95	94
October.....	81	95	94
November.....	81	95	96
December.....	83½	94	98

A study of nongovernmental capital issues during the past two years shows that British industries increased their capitalization on a large scale during 1920, but that during the current year new issues have been on a much more modest scale. Funds not going into British Government securities have been largely diverted to foreign Government undertakings, the colonies and dominions being especially large borrowers in London during the past six months.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,<sup>1</sup> FIRST 11 MONTHS, 1920 AND 1921.

[In thousands of pounds sterling.]

	United Kingdom.	India and Ceylon.	British possessions.	Foreign countries.	Total.
11 months, 1920....	326,162	3,296	31,922	11,367	375,747
11 months, 1921....	96,700	19,625	55,726	24,391	196,442

<sup>1</sup> Excluding British Government loans raised directly for national purposes. Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank (Ltd.).

Thus far no Government guaranteed capital loans of the type provided for in the export credits bill recently passed by Parliament

have been floated. Under the terms of this act the Government agrees to guarantee capital and interest on loans for capital goods to be manufactured in the United Kingdom. According to the press, numerous applications have been made for loans, but none have actually been approved.

#### CURRENT BUSINESS SITUATION.<sup>1</sup>

In the course of the past month the foreign exchange value of sterling has shown greater strength than at any time since the autumn of 1919. This is the culmination of increases which have been taking place since July of this year and is accounted for by the improving trade balance of the United Kingdom and the closer approach of British and American prices to the same level. The following table summarizes the position of sterling in New York since last July:

AVERAGE CABLE TRANSFER RATES IN NEW YORK FOR STERLING, JULY-DECEMBER, 1921.

July.....	\$3.6321
August.....	3.6536
September.....	3.7240
October.....	3.8729
November.....	3.9702
December.....	4.1561

The trend of wholesale prices in England is still toward lower levels, all the leading indexes showing appreciable decreases. Declines are particularly notable in the iron and steel and coal industries. Wool prices at the most recent auctions were also somewhat below the November level, and raw cotton values have continued to sag. In fact, except in the cases of a few manufactured commodities ready for consumption, certain metals and chemicals, prices in most lines, including foods, seem to be on the decline.

The volume of domestic production is slowly increasing, as may be seen from the table of commodity output on page 86. Coal is being produced at a relatively high rate and there is considerable activity in the spinning section of the woolen industry. Buying of iron and steel has not yet recommenced except sporadically. The hosiery section of the cotton industry is active, but otherwise present conditions are not good.

Total exports for November were valued at about the same as those for October. The leading industries to show increases were the iron and steel and cotton trades.

The value of imports during the month was higher than had been the case in October, but

still 38 per cent less than that of November, 1920. The most favorable feature of the trade report was the considerable increase in the importation of raw materials for manufacture.

Unemployment continues to be very widespread. According to the reports of the Ministry of Labor, of the 11,900,000 insured under the unemployment insurance act 1,865,170 persons were out of work on the first of December. The percentage of trade union members unemployed was also large, 15.9 per cent at the end of November, as compared with 15.6 per cent at the end of October.

#### ITALY.<sup>1</sup>

##### TOTAL VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Italian foreign trade statistics for the first six months of 1921, which have been recently published by the Italian customs administration, show that imports in that period, valued on the basis of 1920 prices, amounted to 13,454,000,000 lire, or about 542,000,000 lire less than for the same period in 1920, while exports totaled 5,282,000,000 lire, or 703,000,000 lire less than during the first half of 1920. In January-June, 1921, imports exceeded exports by about 8,172,000,000 lire, while the excess amounted to 8,011,000,000 lire during the same months in 1920.

Since the figures for both years are based on 1920 prices, the decrease of about 4 per cent in imports and of nearly 12 per cent in exports represents the contraction of the physical volume of the import and export trades, respectively. On the other hand, the figures afford no basis for a comparison of the value of foreign trade in the two periods under consideration. The figure showing the excess of imports over exports in the first half of 1920 represents the actual amount of the unfavorable balance of trade for that period, but the corresponding figure for 1921 exceeds the actual unfavorable balance in that period to the extent that the general decrease of prices in the first half of the year affected the values of the various imports and exports. It is certain, therefore, that Italy's balance of trade for the first half of 1921 was considerably less unfavorable than for the first half of 1920. It has been estimated that for the first five months of 1921 the unfavorable balance was about 2,000,000,000 lire less than for the same months of 1920.

##### IMPORTS.

An analysis of the figures for the several classes of commodities shows that while imports in nearly all classes decreased very considerably

<sup>1</sup> British price and trade statistics may be found on pp. 79, 81, 84, 86, 117.

<sup>1</sup> Italian price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 79, 81, 85, 118.

in 1921 as compared with the year before, the decreases were to a great extent offset by the growth of imports of grain due to the deficient 1920 crops. The increase for the group of cereals, flour, pastes, etc., amounted to nearly 57 per cent between the two periods. At the same time, it should be observed that the total annual imports of this group in 1920 exceeded those of 1913 by about 16 per cent.

On the contrary, imports of animals and animal products showed a decrease of 19.5 per cent as compared with the first half of 1920. Imports of fresh and preserved meats in January-June, 1921, totaled about 195,000 quintals,<sup>1</sup> as compared with nearly 300,000 quintals in the same period of 1920, and 1,375,000 quintals in the first half of 1919. In spite of these decreases, however (which have resulted from the improvement in domestic live stock, rather than from a restriction of consumption), imports of meat in the first half of 1921 were about 27 per cent larger than those for the entire year 1913.

The only other class of commodities, besides cereals, which shows an increase in imports, is that including wood and straw. The increase (about 13 per cent) appears rather insignificant, however, when compared with the expansion which took place in 1919 (81 per cent over 1918) and in 1920 (90 per cent over 1919). These figures indicate the resumption of trade with Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, which, however, only resulted in bringing imports of this class in 1920 to 40 per cent of the amount imported in 1913.

On the whole, as far as imports are concerned, the industrial depression has had the effect of greatly reducing the imports of raw materials and of semifinished goods for further manufacture. The decrease has been particularly pronounced as regards wool and silk. Of all the industries depending upon foreign countries for their supply of raw materials, these two were the earliest and most severely affected by the crisis. Imports of raw wool in the first half of 1921 amounted to about 105,000 quintals, as compared with 214,000 quintals in the same period of 1920, thus showing a decrease of 51 per cent. Even so, they were at a higher rate than imports in the five prewar years 1909-1913. Imports of cocoons decreased from 8,700 quintals in January-June, 1920, to 2,200 quintals in the same period of 1921. The latter figure is less than 5 per cent of the annual imports in 1913. Imports of raw silk (thrown) decreased from 4,600 quintals to 1,200 quintals, the latter figure being less than 4 per cent of the annual imports in 1913. Im-

ports of raw cotton in the first six months of 1921 showed a decrease of about 4 per cent only as compared with 1920 (968,000 quintals, and 1,012,000 quintals, respectively), the annual imports in 1920 having been 11 per cent below the average for the years 1911 to 1913.

The decrease in the imports of metals was largest for scrap iron and steel filings, cuttings, etc. (from 903,000 quintals to 208,000 quintals), pig iron (from 855,000 quintals to 346,000 quintals), raw iron in pigs (from 114,000 quintals to 11,000 quintals), bar iron and steel (from 796,000 quintals to 520,000 quintals). Imports of copper, on the contrary, showed a considerable increase in the first half of 1921.

Imports of petroleum decreased from 656,000 quintals to 328,000 quintals, or 50 per cent, the decrease having chiefly affected imports from the United States, which declined from 606,000 to 186,000 quintals; on the other hand, a considerable amount (117,000 quintals) was imported from Rumania for the first time since the war. Imports of benzine decreased from 581,000 quintals to 460,000 quintals, and considerable decreases took place in other mineral oils as well. Imports of chemical and medical products decreased 48 per cent, and those of dyes and of tanning materials 42 per cent. Considerable decreases also took place in commodities falling within the rubber, hides and leather, and vehicles groups.

Imports of coal from January to June, 1921, totaled 3,473,000 tons, as compared with 2,796,000 tons in the same period of 1920. The increase was due to deliveries by Germany on reparations account, which amounted to 1,090,000 tons as compared with 202,000 tons in 1920. Otherwise imports of coal were about 250,000 tons less in 1921 than in 1920. This was largely due to the British coal strike. Even including the reparations deliveries, the coal imports in the first half of 1921 did not amount to 32 per cent of the total annual imports in 1913.

#### EXPORTS.

As far as exports are concerned, the largest proportional decrease in the first six months of 1921, as compared with the same period in 1920, occurred in the group of hemp, flax, jute, and other vegetable fibers (from 708,000,000 lire to 193,000,000 lire, or nearly 73 per cent). The decline in the exports of raw hemp, which set in in the second half of 1920, became more pronounced in 1921, the exports from January to June totaling 87,000 quintals, as compared with 447,000 quintals in the same months in the preceding year and 463,000 quintals, the average of annual exports in 1911-1913.

<sup>1</sup> 100 kilograms, or 220.5 pounds.

Exports of silk fabrics, which totaled 1,757,000 kilograms in 1913, amounted to 768,000 kilograms in the first half of 1920 and to 581,000 kilograms, or 24 per cent less, in the first half of 1921. Exports of raw silk, on the other hand, after a period of contraction which began in April, 1920, increased during last spring, with the result that the total for the first six months of 1921 slightly exceeded those for the same period in 1920 (25,700 quintals, against 24,600 quintals). This recovery was due entirely to American demand. The latter is also chiefly responsible for the recent growth of exports of artificial silk, which increased from 279,000 kilograms in January-June, 1920, to 393,000 kilograms during the same months in 1921 (annual total in 1913, 357,000 kilograms).

Exports of cotton yarn decreased about 18 per cent (from 94,700 quintals to 77,700 quintals) and those of cotton fabrics about 13 per cent (from 192,000 quintals to 166,800 quintals). It should be observed in this connection that the depression in the cotton industries did not begin to be felt until the spring of 1921. The decrease in the exports of yarn to France, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia, which had been Italy's principal markets in the preceding year, was to a certain extent compensated by the growth of exports to Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The latter two countries and Austria likewise provided the principal markets for Italian cotton fabrics.

In the wool industry, which had greatly expanded in the preceding years and in particular in 1919 and in the first half of 1920, the industrial crisis in the summer of 1920 caused a wholesale liquidation of stocks, which had not yet ceased in the first six months of 1921. The 1919-20 expansion in the industry was largely due to the exchange situation and the curtailment of imports of English wools. As a result of the necessity for disposing of stocks, exports of woolen fabrics in the first six months of 1921 amounted to more than 22,000 quintals, as compared with about 600 quintals in the same period of 1920, and about 18,000 quintals in the entire year 1913. Of the amount exported in 1921, about 85 per cent went to Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and Turkey.

A 65 per cent increase in exports is shown for the group of hides, exports of the principal commodities of this group (raw hides, tanned hides, and shoes) having expanded under conditions which were in some respects analogous to those in the woolen industry. Exports of minerals and metals and of vehicles also increased, by 38.5 per cent and 34.5 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, considerable decreases occurred in the exports of chemical

and medical products (52 per cent) and of cereal, flour, pastes, etc. (23 per cent).

While the foreign trade figures available are of a provisional nature, they are sufficient to give certain indications of a general character as to the sources from which Italy obtained her imports and the countries to which she sent her exports during these periods. Thus it appears that while the United States remains the principal source for imports, the relative importance of imports from France, Great Britain, and Argentina has tended to decrease, while that of Germany and of the eastern European countries has tended to increase. The growing importance of central and eastern Europe as markets for Italian exports is even more clearly demonstrated. At the same time, exports to the United States seem to have exceeded those to Great Britain, France, or Switzerland.

#### GERMANY.

##### REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

Throughout the last of November and early December there was widespread discussion in Germany as to possible means of meeting the payments due upon reparations account on January 15 and February 15, 1922. The January 15 payment calls for 500,000,000 gold marks, representing one-quarter of the 2,000,000,000 gold marks due annually according to the London agreement. The payment due February 15 will probably require about 250,000,000 gold marks, as it represents 26 per cent of the gold value of German exports during the months of August, September, and October.

After the decline of the mark in the last weeks of October and the first week in November, the difficulty of meeting these payments was materially increased, and it was hoped in many circles in Germany that payments in cash might be postponed for a year or so. On November 6 the Reparations Commission went to Berlin to investigate the situation created by the new depreciation of the mark. Two weeks later, as the commissioners were leaving the city, they were presented by Chancellor Wirth with a memorandum in regard to the conditions under which the January and February payments would be made. The memorandum stated that the German Government did not possess the means of making these payments, but that it was taking steps to procure a credit which would cover them. It requested the Reparations Commission to support it in this move and called attention to the fact that the repayment of such a credit would

be an extraordinarily difficult matter because of the other obligations of the State.

The reply of the Reparations Commission to this memorandum was noted in the December issue of the BULLETIN. It emphasized the obligation of the German Government to proceed at once to make arrangements for raising the required credits and indicated the steps which would be taken by the Allies should the payments not be made. However, the attempts made by the German Government to raise a loan in London were unsuccessful, and a note was dispatched to the Reparations Commission on December 15, stating that Germany could pay at the present time not more than 200,000,000 gold marks of the 750,000,000 gold marks due in January and February. According to cable dispatches, the text of the note which was addressed to the Reparations Commission by Dr. Wirth was as follows:

As I had the honor to explain to the Reparations Commission during its visit to Berlin, the German Government has made every effort to insure the payment of the two installments shortly due under the terms of the schedule of payments of May 5, 1921.

In view of the fact that the success of these efforts depended on a foreign loan, and that in transactions of this nature the active collaboration of British financiers was absolutely necessary, the German Government opened negotiations in England with regard to this loan.

From a competent authority it has received a reply to the effect that in view of the claims now advanced for the coming year—that is, the financial obligations of the German Government to the Reparations Commission—such a loan could not be obtained in England either in the form of a long-dated loan or in the form of a short-dated bank credit.

Under these circumstances the Government can not anticipate the possibility of procuring the sums necessary for the total payment of the installments of January 15 and February 15, 1922.

Even by exerting every effort, and without considering the requirements of its own budget, the Government can not procure for these installments, apart from deliveries in kind and credit derived from recovery acts, a sum more than 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 gold marks.

The Government, therefore, is obliged to request the commission to extend the time limit for payment of a portion of the installments of January 15 and February 15 which it can not pay on these dates.

The Government confines itself to this request, although it realizes that similar difficulties will arise in connection with subsequent payments.

The last sentence of this note suggests an entire revision of the basis of reparations payments, and on that account it has been referred by the Reparations Commission to the Supreme Council, which will meet during the first week in January. Until that time the future status of the German reparations payments remains uncertain.

#### THE PROPOSED CREDIT UNION.

Meanwhile there has been much discussion in Germany as to the cooperation of private

individuals with the Government in the obtaining of foreign credits for reparations payments. The scheme which has received the most serious consideration is that advanced by the Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie (the German Industrial Union), a body of prominent German manufacturers.

Their plan was first put forward in September of this year, and it resulted, at least in part, from their objection to a tax plan proposed by the German Finance Ministry, which is known as the "Seizure of Gold Values." This tax plan was originated to overcome the difficulties experienced in taxing certain kinds of property because of the changing value of the mark. It proposes that all corporations shall be required to issue stock to the Government in an amount bearing a definite relation to their present capital. This stock would bear a fixed rate of interest, and might be sold by the Government at home or abroad. Although this scheme has never been carried very far, it receives the approval of certain political parties in Germany and it bears a marked resemblance to the plan for reparations payments suggested by the Federation of British Industries. It has been strongly opposed by the German Industrial Union, which is nevertheless obliged to recognize the necessity for putting the Government's affairs on a sound basis, if only for the purpose of stabilizing the exchange value of the mark. Early in September, in conferences between German Government officials, certain bankers, and members of the Industrial Union, it was proposed that German property owners should raise long-term loans abroad on the basis of their own credit; that the proceeds of these loans should be placed at the disposal of the Government; and that the money spent by the borrowers for interest charges and amortization should be repaid to them by the State through the cancellation of claims for taxes. In the latter part of September, at the Munich meeting of the Industrial Union, the general idea embodied in these conferences was approved and a committee was appointed to carry forward the negotiations. At the same time it was emphasized that other classes of German property owners would be expected to cooperate with the manufacturers in the carrying out of such a credit operation. During the second week of October this project was debated at a meeting of leading German agriculturists, but it was decided to withhold a decision until the final outcome of the conferences between the Government and the industrialists became known.

Meanwhile a subcommittee of the Reichswirtschaftsrat (the Federal Economic Council) was intrusted with the task of drawing up a

bill which would lay the legal foundations for the proposed "Credit Union" of industry, trade, and agriculture. The essential provisions of the bill as first drafted by Dr. Hackenburg of the Reichswirtschaftsrat are summarized as follows:

The purpose of the Credit Union will be to place at the disposal of the German Government the foreign credits needed for the fulfillment of its obligations. These credits will be obtained by means of loans. The property of the members of the union, i. e., their industrial plants, their farm and timber lands, and buildings used for leasing, are to serve as a basis of these loans. The Credit Union of German Business shall consist of all persons (including legal persons) who carry on business, agriculture, or forestry in Germany, or own buildings used for leasing, who receive in Germany a taxable income above a certain minimum. The members of the union shall be organized into groups according to trade and geographical divisions.

The capital value of the loans is to be paid over to the commission of the Allied Powers designated by the Government. The union then has a claim against the Government for the capital, interest, and costs of the loans. This claim will fall due with each payment of interest and amortization. The payments thus made, stated in marks, will be compensated by the cancellation of the Government's claims for taxes against members of the union. The union and not the Government will be responsible for the payment of interest and amortization. The union may, with the approval of the council, require its members to turn over to the union any funds in foreign currencies which they may have at their disposal and which are not required for their own business. Each member of the union will receive for his payments a receipt indorsed by the directorate of his group which can be used in canceling the tax claims of the state. The members may use these receipts to cancel any demand made upon them by the state, but they may only be used for the cancellation of income and corporation taxes if a surplus remains after the satisfaction of all the other demands of the state.

Each member of the union is responsible for the interest and costs of his share of the loan from the time it is raised. The division of responsibility will be made among the different groups by the managing committee. The share of each group will be proportionate to the total taxable income of the members in that group. A deviation from this rule will be allowed by a three-fourths vote of the managing committee. The Government reserves the right to supervise the Credit Union and it can pass this control to a Government board. The members of the board of control are to be invited to every meeting of the managing committee by virtue of their office. The managing committee is required to give them information.

It should be noted that there is no provision in this plan for increasing the revenue of the Government. It simply provides a means by which future tax payments might be made immediately available for reparations payments. If large enough long-term loans could be procured in foreign markets by mortgaging German property in this fashion, it would undoubtedly help to stabilize exchange and facilitate the recovery of economic equilibrium throughout Europe.

The bill summarized in the above paragraphs was debated in a subcommittee and passed on to the Reparations Committee of the Reichswirtschaftsrat before the German Industrial Union had come to a decision as to its ability

to carry through such a plan. Discussion of the project continued within the union until November 5, when a resolution on the subject was passed and dispatched to the Government. This resolution authorized a committee appointed for the purpose to continue negotiations with the Government, after consultation with the banks, in regard to extending the basis for reparations payments, but the authorization was conditional as regards the following points: Assurance must be given that the Government and the Reichstag inaugurate immediately a régime of strict economy in all branches of the Government, and that business be freed from all hampering restrictions. In particular the enterprises operated by the Federal Government or other public agencies must be handled in such a way as to yield a profit instead of a deficit.

The wording of this resolution caused a great deal of adverse comment in Germany, and within the next few days, in a conference with the Reichschancellor, a committee from the Industrial Union was asked to explain exactly what practical measures would be required as "assurances." It transpired that the most important prerequisites for credit action would be the transfer of the railroads and the postal business to private ownership and the freeing of business from all Government regulation. It seems unlikely that this will occur as regards the railways. The German Government is making every effort to stabilize the finances of its monopolies, and it intends as soon as possible to do away with deficit in the operation of the railway and postal systems. This deficit, which amounted to 15,000,000,000 marks in 1920, has been steadily decreasing in spite of the declining value of the mark, and a resolution recently passed by the Federal Council raises all freight and passenger rates to a level from 2,000 to 3,000 per cent above prewar charges. At the same time postal, telegraph, and telephone rates were increased to a point where they stand 2,000 per cent above prewar rates. No decision has been reached in regard to the removal of restrictions upon business operations. It seems improbable that they will all be removed at once, because of the difficulties which would be involved in passing from the present level of internal prices to the level of world-market prices. The hardship would be especially great in regard to the removal of rent regulations. Wages are at present adjusted to a scale which provides for very low living costs. The increase in the cost of living in Germany has been only about one-half as great as the increase in the wholesale prices, largely because of the restriction of rents, and a sudden change would necessitate



material readjustments in wages. As a matter of fact, the Industrial Union seems to have receded from the position expressed in the conference with the Chancellor on November 10, and the bill providing the basis for a credit association is still under consideration by both the union and the Government.

**TAXATION PROPOSALS.**

While negotiations as to the industrial credit have been going forward, the Reichstag has continued to discuss taxation proposals for next year. It is estimated that the yield of taxes in 1922 will be 95,000,000,000 marks, as compared with an estimated yield of 43,000,000,000 marks in 1921. The most important of these taxes are as follows:

**PRINCIPAL GERMAN TAXES—ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1922.**

	Estimated yield, in marks.
Income tax.....	23,000,000,000
Business turnover tax.....	24,000,000,000
Coal tax.....	10,150,000,000
Customs duties.....	4,700,000,000
Corporation tax.....	4,000,000,000
Tobacco tax.....	3,500,000,000

**BUSINESS CONDITIONS.<sup>1</sup>**

The fluctuations of mark exchange during December have rendered the business situation in Germany extremely complex during the month. From a low quotation of one-third of a cent on November 27, the value of the mark in New York rose to 0.61 cent on December 12. The average quotation for the month was 0.53 cent, with a low point at 0.41 cent on December 5. This increase in exchange values immediately affected security prices. On December 22 the bourse index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung for 25 stocks had fallen to 349 from a peak of 510 on November 10. The fluctuations in German security prices within the last two months are illustrated in the following table:

**FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG INDEX NUMBER OF SECURITIES PRICES.**

[Prices as of Jan. 1, 1920=100.]

	Prices of 25 stocks.	Prices of 15 bonds.	Total.
1921.			
Oct. 13.....	323	153	296
Oct. 21.....	366	164	334
Oct. 23.....	469	167	421
Nov. 4.....	481	185	434
Nov. 10.....	510	216	463
Nov. 17.....	462	207	422
Nov. 24.....	501	238	457
Dec. 1.....	401	182	364
Dec. 9.....	365	182	336
Dec. 16.....	361	190	334
Dec. 22.....	349	182	323

<sup>1</sup> German price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 79, 82, 84, 85, 118.

The decline in security prices and in the value of the dollar in terms of marks, which took place in Germany during December, has resulted in heavy losses by brokers and banking houses. The Pfaelzische Bank of Ludwigshafen, a provincial bank with about 56 branches in south Germany, and the Allgemeine Bankverein of Düsseldorf are reported in cable dispatches as in serious difficulties because of speculation for the decline in foreign exchange. The inflation of the currency continued throughout December. In the last week of the month the note circulation stood at 113,639,000,000 marks and the treasury bills discounted and held by the bank at 133,392,000,000 marks.

**SWEDISH PUBLIC FINANCE.**

For Sweden, no less than for the belligerents, problems of fiscal management and public indebtedness became a factor of significance during and after the war. Throughout this period a large expansion occurred in Swedish public expenditures. Although the margin of increase over prewar expenditures in the case of Sweden by no means compared in magnitude to that observed in warring countries, the tendencies of growth were parallel.

**EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE.**

Total disbursements of Sweden reached the peak figure of 1,720,300,000 kronor in 1918. Compared with an expenditure of 261,100,000 kronor in 1913, this is an increase of about 560 per cent, attributable mainly to the large extraordinary expenditures incidental to war. Although a neutral, Sweden, like other countries, faced problems of conserving food and fuel, controlling prices, regulating foreign trade, stimulating agricultural and essential industrial production, purchasing and distributing grain and fodder, and providing national war-risk insurance for the merchantmarine. To execute the new work of the Government a number of emergency commissions were created, and these became the channels for a large part of the extraordinary State expenditures. Moreover, large sums were disbursed for military preparedness as a result of the general reorganization of the national defense begun in 1915. Another item contributing to the enlargement of expenditures was the increase in pension allowances and salaries of the State personnel in 1918. In addition, there was the factor of the general rise in price level.

Following the relaxation of Government control and the liquidation of the commissions, expenditures of the State declined to 849,800,000

kronor in 1919. According to the budgets of 1920 and 1921, expenses for these years are estimated at 929,400,000 and 1,131,100,000 kronor, respectively. The increase in the latter year over the two preceding ones is due largely to the expansion in Government activities, particularly the enlargement of three former Government bureaus into separate departments, namely, labor, commerce, and communications. There has been a large increase in appropriations for educational purposes, 179,500,000 kronor being provided for this field compared with 30,850,000 in 1913. A larger sum is estimated for interest payments on the national debt in 1921 than in any of the eight preceding years. This is also true of expenditures for State enterprises. According to the budget, 210,300,000 kronor are appropriated for the governmental post office, telegraph, railroads, waterfalls, and domains, a rise of 473 per cent compared with the figure of 36,700,000 in 1913. Expenditures for durable public works of a revenue-producing character amounted to 14 per cent of the total disbursements in 1913, to about 10 per cent in 1916-1918, and will probably average about 18 per cent of the total for the year 1921.

## STATE RECEIPTS.

In 1913 Sweden derived about 20 per cent of its total income from direct taxation, 44 per cent from customs and excises, 13 per cent from loans, and about 17 per cent from the revenue of State undertakings. In 1918, the year of greatest expenditure, direct taxes and loans provided the chief sources of revenue in Sweden, as in other countries. Borrowed funds yielded about 37 per cent of the entire receipts and direct taxes 33 per cent. Customs and excises, formerly the most lucrative source of revenue, declined absolutely and relatively, amounting to only about one-twentieth of the total income. This reduction in the case of customs duties was caused not only by trade disturbances but also by the temporary suspension of tariff duties on grain. The decline in liquor revenue was largely due to the Government restrictions on output and sale in the interest of grain conservation. An unprecedented reduction also occurred in the net surplus from productive State enterprises, which averaged in 1918 only about three-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire receipts and showed an actual falling off of about 90 per cent compared with 1913.

After the outbreak of the war the taxation policy of the Government was changed to a considerable extent by the imposition of a number of new taxes and a general increase in the level of several existing ones. The Värn-

skatt or exceptional defense tax, somewhat on the lines of the German Wehrbeitrag of 1913, was levied in 1915, followed by the "Krigskonjunkturskatt," a progressively graded excess-profits tax on incomes derived as a result of "conditions brought on by the war." In addition, the regular income, property, and inheritance taxes were raised, the documentary stamp taxes doubled, and a tonnage tax levied upon the merchant marine. As a result of these additions and increases, total tax receipts in 1918, the peak year, showed a gain of 950 per cent over the amount collected in 1913. The special "krigskonjunktur" taxes accruing to the Government in 1917 comprised about 60 per cent of the total direct tax receipts. With the expiration of the emergency tax measure in 1920, the revenue from this source in 1921, according to the budget estimate, will be merely of subordinate importance, the chief direct tax items being, as in prewar years, the graduated income and property tax and the documentary stamp tax.

## INCOME OF SWEDEN, CALENDAR YEARS 1913-1921.

[Millions of kronor.]

	Direct taxes.	Customs and excises.	Receipts on State account (fees).	Revenue from State enterprises.	Interest earnings.	Capital assets employed.	Loans.	Grand total.
1913.....	61	135	7	53	7	1	40	306
1914.....	63	126	8	57	6	1	38	300
1915.....	151	128	9	71	6	1	49	415
1916.....	179	140	12	74	7	54	59	526
1917.....	426	97	12	89	11	22	345	1,006
1918.....	644	93	11	5	12	482	725	1,973
1919.....	619	208	14	29	20	236	180	1,306
1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	356	158	10	80	14	123	186	929
1921 <sup>1</sup> .....	307	271	33	48	22	232	217	1,131

<sup>1</sup> According to budget.

## EXPENDITURES OF SWEDEN, CALENDAR YEARS 1913-1920.

[In millions of kronor.]

	Departmental.	Interest on national debt.	Repayment of national debt.	Expenditures for enterprises of State.	Other expenditures.	Total.
1913.....	183	23	6	37	12	261
1914.....	190	25	7	37	12	271
1915.....	237	31	5	47	93	413
1916.....	306	36	5	42	45	434
1917.....	339	44	5	66	196	650
1918.....	828	59	168	184	480	1,720
1919.....	595	59	5	145	45	850
1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	625	75	38	161	29	929
1921 <sup>1</sup> .....	707	76	80	210	57	1,131

<sup>1</sup> According to budget.

Revenue from the industrial and public service enterprises and domains of the State formed a fairly substantial part of the total income of Sweden in prewar years. During

the war its relative as well as absolute value was greatly reduced. The accompanying table gives the total net receipts accruing to the State from the various enterprises during the years 1913-1920. In estimating the relative importance of these sources of income, allowance should be made for a certain degree of exaggeration in the figures, as they represent the surplus of gross receipts over working expenses without deduction for interest on working capital.

NET RECEIPTS FROM STATE ENTERPRISES.  
[Millions of kronor.]

	Post office.	Telegraph.	Railway.	Waterfalls and canals.	Domains.	Share in profits of Riksbank.	Total.
1913.....	4.2	6.3	21.8	1.5	10.3	8.8	53.0
1914.....	3.9	7.9	23.4	1.8	11.7	8.8	57.4
1915.....	5.0	10.7	27.5	2.7	16.5	8.1	70.6
1916.....	6.6	12.3	21.6	4.6	19.4	6.5	71.0
1917.....	9.0	14.5	7.3	5.7	43.1	9.7	89.3
1918.....	1.8	8.1	-60.3	6.9	41.6	8.2	5.3
1919.....	1.0	1.0	-11.1	6.3	22.1	9.0	28.5
1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	4.0	6.0	34.0	7.8	28.1	(?)	79.9
1921 <sup>1</sup> .....	4.5	3.0	.....	6.7	33.5	(?)	47.7

<sup>1</sup> According to budget.

<sup>2</sup> Not estimated; based on actual amount for preceding financial year.

The ratio of net profits of the State enterprises to the average capital value during the years 1913-1920 is presented in the subjoined table:

RATIO OF NET PROFITS OF STATE ENTERPRISES TO THE AVERAGE CAPITAL VALUE, 1913-1920.

	Post office.	Telegraph.	Railroads.	Waterfalls.	Domains.	Total.
1912.....	34.32	8.45	3.45	2.06	5.11	4.44
1913.....	35.91	7.60	3.58	2.36	5.34	4.55
1914.....	31.28	8.99	3.72	2.18	5.02	4.63
1915.....	38.91	11.67	4.21	2.87	7.08	5.72
1916.....	45.84	12.37	3.57	4.10	8.38	5.88
1917.....	55.49	12.39	0.99	4.48	18.61	6.48
1918.....	8.30	5.52	-7.55	3.93	16.83	-0.20
1919.....	5.71	0.52	-1.21	3.52	9.10	1.27
1920.....	-22.73	5.33	3.04	3.05	11.47	4.38

As indicated by the above figures, the financial operations of State enterprises was unusually successful in 1917 in all lines except State railways, and particularly profitable in the case

of the post office, which netted a surplus of over 9,000,000 kronor. In striking contrast to this high surplus is the sharp decline in receipts during the following year for the enterprises as a whole and notably in railroad operations, which resulted in a deficit of 60,000,000 kronor. According to the preliminary estimates of 1920 the ratio of the surplus to capital for all the State activities will closely approximate the percentage for 1913.

Except for the years 1914 and 1915, the public accounts of Sweden during the war period show a considerable margin of income over and above expenditures. In none of the years did a deficit occur. Compared with the annual budget estimate, the accounts show a surplus, as a general rule, since budget items are usually estimated at low figures. The surplus derived is carried to a special exchequer cash reserve and is not treated as available revenue for the budget of the following year. The following table presents the income and disbursements in juxtaposition:

	Actual income according to public accounts.	Actual expenditures according to public accounts.	Surplus or deficit in accounts as compared with budget estimates.
1913.....	Kronor. 305,910,179	Kronor. 261,097,151	Kronor. + 26,234,797
1914.....	299,980,932	271,473,054	+ 895,264
1915.....	415,357,962	413,013,386	- 11,993,776
1916.....	526,032,952	434,370,195	+ 91,411,284
1917.....	1,005,825,637	650,144,985	+261,340,043
1918.....	1,973,005,127	1,720,309,982	+228,745,118
1919.....	1,306,180,492	849,756,843	+387,187,062
1920 <sup>1</sup> .....	929,358,056	929,358,056	.....
1921 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,131,107,625	1,131,107,625	.....

<sup>1</sup> According to budget estimates.

STATE DEBT.

Passing from a consideration of income and expenditures to that of assets and liabilities, it is apparent from the accompanying table that the national debt of Sweden has more than doubled during the period of the war. The per capita debt in 1913 amounted to 114.97 kronor, in 1919 to 268 kronor. The changes in the funded and floating debt are presented in the table below.

PUBLIC DEBT OF SWEDEN.

[Source: Riksgäldskontoret Årsbok, 1920.]

End of—	Funded debt.				Floating debt.	Total debt.
	Absolute amount, State government loans.	Loans acquired by transfer.	Other funded obligations.	Total funded debt.		
1913.....	Kronor. 622,560,572	Kronor. 3,271,142	Kronor. 2,390,889	Kronor. 628,222,603	Kronor. 20,064,000	Kronor. 648,286,603
1914.....	695,834,630	3,165,009	2,390,889	701,390,529	43,064,000	744,454,529
1915.....	812,608,666	3,032,641	2,390,889	818,032,196	36,818,500	854,870,696
1916.....	930,216,811	2,934,983	2,390,889	935,542,684	57,702,916	993,245,600
1917.....	997,998,955	8,525,240	2,390,889	1,008,915,084	140,310,713	1,149,225,798
1918.....	1,086,197,180	8,278,169	2,390,889	1,096,866,238	559,312,670	1,656,178,909
1919.....	1,271,116,283	8,016,653	2,390,889	1,281,523,806	285,473,755	1,566,997,561
1920.....	1,270,440,926	7,751,645	2,390,889	1,280,583,461	215,941,003	1,496,524,464

During the crisis of the war, Sweden adhered to its established principle of raising funded loans only for productive undertakings. The extraordinary expenses of the period were defrayed by temporary loans and taxation. This is true even of military expenditures for the reorganization of the Army and Navy provided for by the Exceptional Defense Act of 1914. The loans of the National Debt Board for the revenue-producing enterprises of the State were placed abroad almost entirely before the war. Since 1914 Sweden has been obliged, with only one exception, to confine its borrowing to the home market. The altered relation between Sweden's internal and external debt which resulted therefrom is shown in the table following:

FUNDED DEBT OF SWEDEN.

End of—	Government loans.				
	Internal debt.		External debt.		Total.
	In mil- lions of kronor.	Per cent.	In mil- lions of kronor.	Per cent.	In mil- lions of kronor.
1913.....	52.4	8	570.2	92	622.6
1914.....	82.3	12	613.5	88	695.8
1915.....	216.6	27	596.0	73	812.6
1916.....	392.9	42	537.3	58	930.2
1917.....	516.6	52	481.4	48	998.0
1918.....	620.7	57	465.5	43	1,086.2
1919.....	744.0	59	527.1	41	1,271.1
1920.....	852.7	67	417.7	33	1,270.4

By amortization and the repurchase of Swedish Government securities, the external debt was reduced from 92 per cent of the total absolute funded debt in 1913 to 33 per cent in 1920. At the same time the total external debt decreased only 27 per cent absolutely. Swedish Government bonds of a par value of 267,600,000 kronor have been repurchased from abroad since the war, as the figures below indicate.

VALUE OF IMPORTED SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  
(In millions of kronor.)

	Par value.	Market value.
July 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915.....	13.1	10.3
Dec. 1, 1915 to Dec. 31, 1916.....	55.0	39.4
1917.....	52.1	37.2
1918.....	12.0	8.1
1919.....	27.6	19.1
1920.....	107.7	64.0
Total.....	267.6	178.0

## NATIONAL LOANS.

Since the beginning of the war, eight Swedish Government loans have been issued. The

first internal loan was placed in October, 1914, when a bank syndicate purchased 30,000,000 kronor at 99 per cent. This syndicate again took up 35,000,000 kronor in January, 1915, at a rate of 98.5 per cent. Encouraged by the success of this first issue, which had been placed more rapidly and easily than had been hoped for, a second issue of the 1914 loan was disposed of by the National Debt Office through the Riksbank, with the help of the former syndicate in April, 1915. This loan was oversubscribed. Of the 1916 loan, 60,000,000 kronor were sold in February and 58,430,000 kronor in September. The bank syndicate purchased about 94,000,000 kronor of this loan and the National Debt Board sold the balance. The loan of 1917 was issued in March to an amount of 60,000,000 kronor, the greater part being taken by the private syndicate, although the Debt Office gradually disposed of about 18,000,000 kronor. During the three years, 1914-1917, the State loans issued had found a very ready sale on the home market, and amounted to no less than 350,000,000 kronor. But in February, 1918, the change in conditions of the money market brought greater difficulties in the issue of the last 5 per cent perpetual annuity loan of the war. A purchase of 42,500,000 kronor was made by the syndicate at 96 per cent, and buying continued at even lower rates during 1919 and 1920. The 1918 loan is not yet disposed of. Owing to the stringency in the money market in 1918, when an additional State loan was needed, there was little hope of the success of another issue of the ordinary type. It was therefore deemed advisable to issue a lottery loan, with the object of tapping the savings of the noninvesting public. The loan was placed at 100,000,000 kronor in bond denominations of 50 kronor. The lottery feature provides annual drawings for a total of 11,584 prizes aggregating 3,000,000 kronor. In 1919 the extraordinary expenses of the Government necessitated still further borrowing. As it was impossible to have recourse to the home loan market at the time, Sweden obtained in the United States its first foreign loan since 1914. This amounted to \$25,000,000, at an effective interest of 6.36 per cent. No further borrowing was made until May, 1921, when a 50,000,000 kronor loan similar to previous issues was floated and oversubscribed by a margin of 8,000,000 kronor. Issued at 95 per cent, it rose several points above par in the summer and again in October following the lowering of the discount rate. In August, 1921, the National Debt Office was again obliged to negotiate a loan and resorted for the second time to the lottery type of bond issue which had proved successful in 1918 in

attracting hoarded savings into the investment market. The loans floated by the Government since 1914 are summarized below:

STATE BOND ISSUES.

	Par value.	Nominal rate of interest.	Effective rate of interest.
	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Perpetual annuities (rentes):			
1914	163,100,000	5	5.033
1916	118,430,000	5	5.104
1917	63,600,000	5	5.040
1918	32,730,900	5	5.35
Premium loan of 1918 (lottery)	100,000,000	5	5.44
Dollar loan of 1919	93,250,000	6	6.36
Perpetual annuity, 1921	58,000,000	6	6.31
Premium loan of 1921 (lottery)	100,000,000	6	

FLOATING DEBT.

The floating debt of Sweden may be said to have originated in 1913, as prior to that time temporary borrowing was employed to only a small extent. In 1914 a short-term loan of \$5,000,000 was issued in the United States against 2-year Treasury bills. With the exception of this, all temporary funds up to the middle of 1918 were obtained through the help of the Riksbank, partly against book credits, partly against Treasury bills, and notes placed with the banks. In 1918, when the need of working capital for the emergency commissions became acute, the National Debt Office obtained a credit of 550,000,000 kronor from a group of 23 private banks. This was done to avert still further inflation by direct borrowing from the Riksbank. A crown credit of 100,000,000 kronor was obtained in 1918 by a similar agreement for the purpose of issuing credits abroad under the administration of the Swedish Crown Credit Company. This was repaid in December, 1919. Loans were also obtained from the funds of certain of the Government organizations.

Through the winding up of the affairs of the emergency commissions a large part of the temporary debt has been repaid. Repayment of loans obtained from the 550,000,000 kronor bank credit was made by all the Government war organizations except the Fuel Commission and the Industries Commission. Their operations resulted in a loss of about 123,000,000 kronor. About 70,000,000 kronor of this deficit was covered by an appropriation of the Riksdag from State receipts other than loans. The remainder of the outstanding bank credit, namely, 53,000,000 kronor, was liquidated by

the National Debt Office at the end of September, 1921. This settlement brought the floating debt down to its lowest point since 1916. The temporary debt reached its peak figure, 646,000,000 kronor, in February, 1919, and has since declined about 88 per cent, standing at 77,000,000 kronor at the end of November, 1921. Approximately three-fourths of the floating debt consists at present of short-term Treasury bills.

FINANCIAL STATUS.

In conclusion, comment should be made on the favorable financial position of Sweden, as indicated by the large surplus assets over liabilities. In 1913 this amounted to about 854,000,000 kronor; in 1919 to 1,550,000,000 kronor. The capital invested in productive State enterprises in 1919 amounted to a total of about 1,727,000,000 kronor, which exceeded the entire funded and floating debt by a margin of 160,000,000 kronor. In 1913, on the other hand, the value of the State enterprises exceeded the public debt by 363,000,000 kronor, i. e., the public debt amounted to only about two-thirds of the value of the State enterprises. In 1913 the total interest payment on the State debt amounted to about 23,000,000 kronor, as against a net surplus on State undertakings of approximately 53,000,000 kronor. Corresponding figures for 1920 show net receipts from State enterprises in round figures of 80,000,000 kronor, as against an interest payment of 62,000,000 kronor.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF SWEDEN.

(Source: Riksgäldskontorets Årsbok, 1920.)

	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>	<i>Kronor.</i>
Exchequer cash reserve...	91,089,247	279,362,993	563,204,844
National Debt Board funds.....	40,469,357	590,537,008	319,494,383
State enterprises, total....	1,011,052,175	1,363,265,295	1,726,598,521
Post office.....	10,803,502	16,959,602	18,856,201
Telegraph.....	84,174,149	138,119,649	166,745,218
Railroads.....	629,244,344	816,585,105	922,538,596
Waterfalls and canals.....	90,560,158	158,507,582	188,885,173
Domains.....	198,270,022	233,093,357	429,573,333
State shares.....	100,000,000	129,663,427	129,663,427
Loan funds.....	149,912,097	191,006,733	192,690,388
Other funds.....		46,870,743	46,914,143
Other book assets:			
Assets of the Riksbank.....	90,859,792	99,357,307	108,327,120
Other funds.....	18,791,241	29,220,529	29,678,380
Total assets.....	1,502,173,909	2,729,284,035	3,116,571,206
Total liabilities, State debt.....	648,286,604	1,656,178,909	1,566,997,562
Surplus of assets over liabilities.....	853,887,305	1,073,105,126	1,549,573,644

### Election of Directors.

The following directors of Federal Reserve Banks have been elected for the three-year term beginning January 1, 1922:

- District No. 1—Boston:  
 Class A—Edward S. Kennard, Rumford, Me.  
 Class B—Charles G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass.  
 Class C—Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.
- District No. 2—New York:  
 Class A—Charles Smith, Oneonta, N. Y.  
 Class B—Frank L. Stevens, North Hoosick, N. Y.  
 Class C—C. M. Woolley, New York, N. Y.
- District No. 3—Philadelphia:  
 Class A—Francis Douglas, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 Class B—Charles K. Haddon, Camden, N. J.  
 Class C—Charles C. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
- District No. 4—Cleveland:  
 Class A—O. N. Sams, Hillsboro, Ohio.  
 Class B—John Stambaugh, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Class C—W. W. Knight, Toledo, Ohio.
- District No. 5—Richmond:  
 Class A—Charles E. Rieman, Baltimore, Md.  
 Class B—Edmund Strudwick, Richmond, Va.  
 Class C—F. A. Delano, Washington, D. C.
- District No. 6—Atlanta:  
 Class A—John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Class B—J. A. McCrary, Decatur, Ga.  
 Class C—Lindsey Hopkins, Atlanta, Ga.
- District No. 7—Chicago:  
 Class A—George M. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.  
 Class B—A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Class C—William A. Heath, Chicago, Ill.
- District No. 8—St. Louis:  
 Class A—J. C. Utterback, Paducah, Ky.  
 Class B—Rolla Wells, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Class C—William McC. Martin, St. Louis, Mo.
- District No. 9—Minneapolis:  
 Class A—W. C. McDowell, Marion, N. Dak.  
 Class B—F. P. Hixon, La Crosse, Wis.  
 Class C—Homer P. Clark, St. Paul, Minn.
- District No. 10—Kansas City:  
 Class A—J. C. Mitchell, Denver, Colo.  
 Class B—T. C. Byrne, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Class C—Heber Hord, Central City, Nebr.
- District No. 11—Dallas:  
 Class A—John T. Scott, Houston, Tex.  
 Class B—Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex.  
 Class C—W. B. Newsome, Dallas, Tex.
- District No. 12—San Francisco:  
 Class A—M. A. Buchan, Palo Alto, Calif.  
 Class B—William T. Seson, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Class C—Walton N. Moore, San Francisco, Calif.

### 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 French West Indies in addition to those previously designated.

### State Banks and Trust Companies.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The following list shows the State banks and trust companies which were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the month ended December 31, 1921, on which date 1,631 State institutions were members of the system, having a total capital of \$582,347,142, total surplus of \$528,431,584, and total resources of \$9,951,332,598, based upon reports of condition as of June 30, 1921, except as to banks admitted since that date, for which figures as of date of admission were used. Seven banks included in the above number have been closed, but have not surrendered stock, the active membership on the date named being 1,624.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 3.</i>			
American Bank & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa.....	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$3,330,622
<i>District No. 5.</i>			
Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md.....	100,000	100,000	957,913
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Alabama Bank & Trust Co., Montgomery, Ala.....	300,000	32,000	1,077,817
Haversham Bank, Clarksville, Ga.....	25,000	10,000	266,571
<i>District No. 9.</i>			
Farmers & Merchants State Bank (Inc.), Hutchinson, Minn.....	50,000	12,500	455,147
<i>District No. 12.</i>			
Citizens State Bank of Sawtelle, Sawtelle, Calif.....	100,000		1,208,722

#### WITHDRAWAL.

Bellevue State Bank, Bellevue, Idaho.

#### BANKS CLOSED.

Merchants Bank of Montgomery, Ala.  
 Bank of Jordan Valley, Jordan Valley, Oreg.  
 First Guaranty State Bank, Collinsville, Tex.

#### CONVERTED INTO NATIONAL BANKS.

State Bank & Trust Company, Houston, Tex.  
 Citizens State Bank, Kingfisher, Okla.

### Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

The applications of the following banks for permission to act under section 11-k of the Federal Reserve Act were approved by the Board during the month ending December 31, 1921.

#### DISTRICT NO. 1.

Trustee and registrar of stocks and bonds:  
 Souhegan National Bank, Milford, N. H.  
 Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, and receiver:  
 National Shoe and Leather Bank, Auburn, Me.  
 Shelburne Falls National Bank, Shelburne Falls, Mass.  
 Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
 Hudson National Bank, Hudson, Mass.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
National City Bank, New Rochelle, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 3.

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

DISTRICT No. 4.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, and receiver:  
First National Bank, East Liverpool, Ohio.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Georgetown, Washington, D. C.  
Federal National Bank, Washington, D. C.  
Norwood National Bank, Greenville, S. C.  
American National Bank, Danville, Va.  
First National Bank, Roanoke, Va.

DISTRICT No. 7.

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

DISTRICT No. 9.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, and receiver:  
First National Bank, Missoula, Mont.

DISTRICT No. 10.

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

**Commercial Failures Reported.**

Some narrowing of the margin of increase in number of failures in the United States, as compared with those of a year ago, has recently been witnessed, although the 1,687 defaults reported to R. G. Dun & Co. for three weeks of December materially exceed the 1,025 insolvencies of a similar period of 1920. The statement for November—the latest month for which complete returns are available—discloses 1,988 commercial failures, involving \$53,469,839 of liabilities. While the number of November defaults is

the largest for any month this year, yet the indebtedness is little above that of October and is smaller than the amounts recorded in May, March, and February. When the November statistics are separated according to Federal Reserve districts, it is seen that numerical increases over last year's totals appear in all instances, while only in the first and second districts are the liabilities below those of November, 1920.

**FAILURES DURING NOVEMBER.**

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
First.....	132	105	\$2,302,167	\$3,486,558
Second.....	368	281	7,672,732	10,776,972
Third.....	102	47	2,944,372	1,010,956
Fourth.....	141	66	10,689,437	1,113,724
Fifth.....	143	47	3,825,412	1,184,105
Sixth.....	204	90	3,711,252	1,911,992
Seventh.....	238	125	7,651,665	3,647,520
Eighth.....	98	58	2,028,340	829,889
Ninth.....	120	37	3,413,504	1,235,761
Tenth.....	100	35	2,373,700	1,582,279
Eleventh.....	145	50	3,484,803	839,548
Twelfth.....	197	109	3,372,455	3,138,826
Total.....	1,988	1,050	53,469,839	30,758,130

**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 November 26 to December 23, 1921, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	28	\$2,360,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increases of capital approved.....	2	260,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	30	2,620,000
Liquidations.....	8	1,080,000
Reducing capital.....	0	0
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	8	1,080,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	0	0
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		2,620,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		1,080,000
Net increase.....		1,540,000

## RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

**Domestic acceptances—Purposes for which they may properly be issued—Maturity—Character of security to be held by accepting bank.**

Several questions were recently submitted to the Board upon the following statement of facts:

A cotton broker draws a draft on a member bank, the draft being accompanied by an order railroad bill of lading conveying and securing title to cotton. The member bank is satisfied that the broker either owns the cotton shipped or will use the proceeds of the acceptance to pay for it and accepts the draft. After acceptance, the member bank releases the shipping documents, receiving in exchange a negotiable warehouse receipt of a mill with which the broker has a contract for the sale of the cotton either at a definite price or a price based on market quotations current at the time delivery is ultimately taken, and the understanding is that the cotton will not be mingled with any other goods but will always be easily identifiable and readily removable by the holder of the receipt. The mill itself may not remove the cotton unless and until the receipt is returned to it.

(1) The first question is whether the maturity of the acceptance must be limited to a period roughly corresponding to the time reasonably necessary under the existing conditions to complete the shipment, or whether it may be extended to include a period of time following receipt of the cotton by the mill.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act a member bank may accept drafts or bills up to six months' maturity which grow out of transactions involving the domestic shipment of goods and which are secured at the time of acceptance by shipping documents conveying or securing title, and a Federal Reserve Bank may rediscount any such draft or bill which has a maturity not in excess of three months. The normal and desirable practice with respect to bankers' acceptances is for the seller of the goods to draw the drafts under a credit arranged by him, or under a credit in his favor which has been arranged by the buyer. In such cases it is proper that the time for which the acceptances are to run shall include the period necessary to complete the shipment of the goods and also the period of credit extended to the buyer under the contract of sale with the seller, provided such period of credit is not in excess of that which is reasonable and usual in such transactions.

In some instances, however, bankers' acceptances are drawn by buyers of goods. Where a draft is so drawn, and the buyer is purchasing the goods for the purpose of manufacturing them into finished products, the Board has ruled that the period of the draft should bear some relation to the period required for the

actual shipment of the goods and that the draft should not be drawn for the purpose of furnishing to the buyer working capital during the manufacturing process. The reason for this ruling is that the acceptance privilege is not intended merely to supplement borrowers' normal lines of credit, but is intended as an additional means of financing self-liquidating commercial transactions involving actual or potential sales of goods.

In the case now presented it appears that the credit is arranged by a cotton broker or dealer engaged in the business of buying and selling cotton, and is for the purpose of financing the shipment of cotton which has been purchased by the broker and is under contract of resale to a mill. Under these circumstances the Board is of the opinion that the acceptances drawn under the credit may cover the period required for the actual shipment of the cotton and also any reasonable and usual period of credit extended to the mill under the contract of sale, not exceeding six months in all.

The foregoing discussion has reference solely to the question of the maturity of the acceptances.

(2) The second question is whether the warehouse receipt issued by the cotton mill, which is under contract with the broker to purchase the cotton covered by the receipt, constitutes some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance, so that the accepting bank may properly take the receipt in lieu of the bill of lading if the acceptances made for the broker are in excess of 10 per cent of the accepting bank's capital and surplus. With regard to this question the Board does not feel that it can give a definite answer on the statement of facts submitted. It may be helpful, however, to discuss certain general principles which are believed to be pertinent.

The Board has provided in its regulations that, in order to be eligible, acceptances for any one customer in excess of 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the accepting bank must remain actually secured throughout the life of the acceptance; that any security which is substituted for the security in the possession of the accepting bank at the time of acceptance must consist of some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance, such as documentary drafts, trade acceptances, terminal receipts, or trust receipts which cover goods of such a character as to insure at all times the continuance of an



effective and lawful lien in favor of the accepting bank; and that other trust receipts are not such security if they permit the customer to have access to or control over the goods.

Under these requirements and under prior rulings of the Board a warehouse receipt which gives the accepting bank effective control over the goods may be substituted for the original security of shipping documents and does constitute some other actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance. The Board has been careful, however, to specify that the substituted security, whether warehouse receipt, trust receipt, or other similar document must, in order to constitute actual security, give the accepting bank undisputed control over the goods and must correlatively preclude the taker of credit from having or being able to assert any control over the goods which might impair the bank's security. Thus the Board has ruled, in effect, that a warehouse receipt, in order to constitute actual substituted security, must be issued by a warehouse which is independent of the borrower.

As heretofore indicated, the Board can not determine the exact relationship of the parties in the case under consideration without a more complete statement of facts, and more especially without having before it the warehouse receipt and the contract for the sale of the cotton. It is probable, however, that the transaction between the broker and the mill amounts in substance to a conditional sale, equitable title to the cotton vesting in the mill immediately upon delivery and legal title to, or some lien upon, the cotton being reserved to the broker until the mill pays the purchase price. The questions that suggest themselves immediately are whether the broker has succeeded in reserving to himself such title to, or lien upon, the cotton as will be valid against the intervening rights of bona fide purchasers from, or creditors of, the mill, and if so whether such indefeasible title or lien becomes vested in the accepting bank by virtue of its possession of the so-called warehouse receipt. The determination of these questions depends not only upon the circumstances surrounding the entire transaction, and the terms of the warehouse receipt and contract of sale, but also upon the local law which governs the transaction; for in many, if not most, jurisdictions the rights of the seller under a conditional sale may be defeated by the intervening rights of bona fide purchasers from, or creditors of, the buyer, unless the sale is made and recorded in the manner prescribed by statute.

It might be that the transaction between the broker and the mill would be held not to amount to a conditional sale, upon the theory that the sale of the cotton was consummated when the cotton was delivered to the mill and that the mill thereafter undertook to act as a warehouseman of such cotton for the account of the holder of its warehouse receipt. Looking at the transaction from this point of view the question whether possession of the warehouse receipt secures to the holder thereof a good and indefeasible title likewise depends upon the local law, for in some jurisdictions a warehouse receipt issued by the owner of the goods covered thereby is not a valid warehouse receipt such as conveys title which is good against a subsequent bona fide purchaser from the owner.

On the facts as stated, and in view of the above considerations, the Board is of the opinion that the warehouse receipt in question should not be considered such actual security as is required to remove acceptances from the 10 per cent limitation prescribed in section 13, unless it clearly appears that the warehouse receipt secures to the accepting bank a lien upon the cotton which is good as against all persons. It is appropriate to point out, however, that the Board has ruled that a trade acceptance drawn by the seller and accepted by the buyer of the goods, which are the basis of the acceptance credit, does constitute actual security growing out of the same transaction as the acceptance. If, therefore, in the case under consideration, the broker should draw a time draft on the mill for the purchase price of the cotton covering a period not in excess of the reasonable and usual period of credit given in such transactions, that draft after acceptance by the mill would constitute in the hands of the accepting bank actual security such as would remove the acceptances from the 10 per cent limit referred to, and there would be no objection, of course, to the issuance also by the mill of a warehouse receipt or trust receipt as security for the payment of such trade acceptance.

(3) The third and last question is whether a warehouse receipt such as is described above would constitute proper security to support an original or renewal acceptance. Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act permits the issuance of acceptances to finance the storage of readily marketable staples, provided that the accepting bank is secured at the time of acceptance by a warehouse receipt or other such document conveying or securing title to the staples; and the Board's rulings and regulations provide in effect that acceptances are not eligible for discount under this classification unless the accepting bank is secured at the time of accept-

ance by a warehouse, terminal, or other similar receipt which conveys security title to the staples and which has been issued by a party independent of the customer. Without regard to the considerations mentioned in connection with the second question as bearing upon whether a warehouse receipt of the kind in question constitutes adequate security in the hands of the accepting bank, there is an additional reason why the practice suggested by this third question would seem to be open to criticism.

The law does not contemplate that acceptances based upon the storage of staples shall be issued for the purpose of financing the indefinite holding of commodities or the manufacture of commodities into finished products. The law contemplates the issuance of acceptance of this kind only for the purpose of financ-

ing the temporary holding of commodities pending the reasonably prompt sale and distribution thereof.

A credit extended to a dealer to finance the storage of cotton purchased by, and in possession of, a mill would appear in substance to be a credit issued for the purpose of furnishing the mill with working capital rather than of financing the sale of the cotton from the dealer to the mill. Consequently, the principle of the rulings heretofore mentioned becomes applicable, namely, that it is an abuse of the domestic acceptance privilege to issue acceptances, ostensibly based upon the domestic shipment of goods or the domestic storage of staples, for the purpose of furnishing to the purchaser of such goods or staples working capital during the process of manufacture.

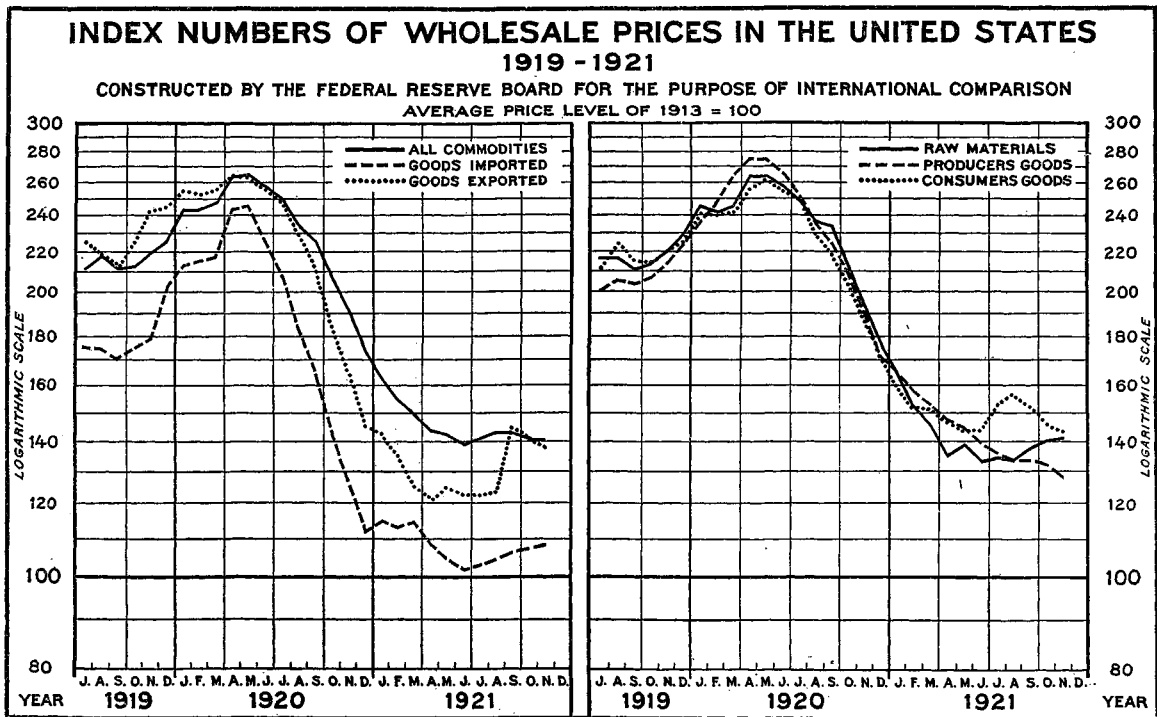
## PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

### WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wholesale prices in November showed very little change from the level of the preceding month. The index number of the Federal Reserve Board, based upon the prices of 90 commodities, registered 140 as compared with 141 in October and 100 in the calendar year 1913. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based upon over 300 quotations, showed a change of only 1 point also, the index shifting from 152 in October to 151 in November.

The shift in prices of different groups of commodities was small, prices of domestic goods continuing to decline, and those of imported goods increasing. An average of all raw materials prices showed scarcely any change, but certain commodities within this class shifted considerably. Lumber prices, for instance, advanced, as did mid-continent petroleum, certain of the nonferrous metals, hides, and silk. The decline in the price of pig iron and semifinished steel products continued and bituminous coal and coke were lower. Cotton prices continued to sag, in view of the increase in the estimated supply of the raw material.

Producers' goods have shown the most consistent decline of any group of goods during the deflation period. The trend of this group of goods during November was definitely toward lower levels.



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

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1919, average.....	209	174	214	209	198	207	206
1920, average.....	236	191	227	235	237	229	233
1920, November.....	195	127	163	192	190	187	190
1921.							
January.....	166	114	142	164	166	159	163
February.....	156	113	135	152	158	152	154
March.....	152	114	125	146	153	151	150
April.....	145	109	121	136	148	147	143
May.....	145	105	125	139	145	144	142
June.....	141	102	122	133	140	144	139
July.....	144	103	122	134	136	152	141
August.....	145	104	123	133	133	157	143
September.....	145	106	144	138	133	152	143
October.....	143	107	141	140	132	145	141
November.....	142	108	138	141	128	143	140

<sup>1</sup> The index number of the Federal Reserve Board has been constructed primarily with a view to international comparisons of wholesale prices. Due to the difficulties connected with the collection of foreign prices, the foreign index numbers are still incomplete, but in spite of this it has seemed advisable to publish the American number, since it contains certain classifications of commodities not otherwise available, namely, the prices of the important goods imported into this country, and of goods largely exported, and compares them with the general price level in the United States. The number has been published monthly since May, 1920, but is computed for the years 1913, 1919, and the first of 1920 as well.

For detailed information regarding the makeup of the number, reference may be made to the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for May, 1920, pages 490-503. The commodities included in the different groups are listed there with exact specifications and markets indicated. The "weights" assigned to the different commodities in constructing the index numbers are also given in detail. Revisions in prices or weights appear in BULLETINS for June, 1920, and June, 1921.

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

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

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

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

The "all commodities" index is obtained by combining the group indexes of domestic and foreign goods. It consists of 90 different quotations.

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

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

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
	Agricultural products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
November.....	170	159	239	246	205	193	214	207
1921.								
January.....	155	119	245	220	175	169	182	177
February.....	145	114	225	207	164	155	171	167
March.....	136	116	210	197	157	149	168	162
April.....	126	106	205	189	149	143	159	154
May.....	131	104	205	188	149	140	153	151
June.....	125	102	204	182	145	137	152	148
July.....	122	109	208	177	145	134	153	148
August.....	123	112	200	175	145	132	162	152
September.....	142	104	194	172	146	133	160	152
October.....	134	105	193	176	145	133	158	150
November.....	129	103	200	178	145	130	157	149

<sup>2</sup> As the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (which is based upon 315 quotations) has been reclassified by the Federal Reserve Board, the raw materials group consists of approximately 76 quotations, the producers' goods of about 80, and the consumers' goods of 153. Raw materials have been subclassified into agricultural products (mainly grains, cotton, and tobacco), based upon 19 quotations, animal products based upon the same number, forest products based upon 11 quotations, and mineral products based upon 27 quotations. The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for October, 1913, contains a list of the commodities in each group. The weights are the same as those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements, there are also presented in the following table monthly actual and relative figures for certain commodities of a basic character. The prices shown in the

table have been obtained from the records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, except in the case of bituminous coal, prices for which have been obtained from the Coal Age.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Corn, No. 3, Chicago.		Cotton, middling New Orleans.		Wheat, No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.		Wheat, No. 2, red winter, Chicago.		Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago.		Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chicago.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.6155	100	\$0.1270	100	\$0.8735	100	\$0.9863	100	\$8.5072	100	\$0.1839	100
1919.....	1.5800	257	.3185	251	2.5660	294	2.5370	239	17.4957	206	.3931	210
1920.....	1.3968	227	.3301	260	2.5581	293	2.5225	256	14.4856	170	.3122	174
November..... 1920.	.8003	130	.1780	140	1.7528	201	2.0570	209	14.5750	171	.2325	126
January..... 1921.	.6553	106	.1450	114	1.7884	205	1.9613	199	9.8400	116	.1675	91
February.....	.6350	103	.1322	104	1.6713	191	1.9194	195	9.3125	109	.1363	74
March.....	.6180	100	.1105	87	1.6135	185	1.6798	170	9.5625	112	.1150	63
April.....	.5547	90	.1116	88	1.4059	161	1.3969	141	8.7188	102	.1013	55
May.....	.6090	99	.1178	93	1.4923	171	1.5680	159	8.4250	99	.1188	65
June.....	.6075	99	.1101	87	1.4994	172	1.4334	146	8.0938	95	.1395	76
July.....	.6019	98	.1147	90	1.4384	165	1.2291	125	8.4063	99	.1388	75
August.....	.5378	91	.1290	102	1.3953	160	1.2373	125	8.7750	103	.1405	76
September.....	.5344	87	.1963	155	1.4825	170	1.2769	129	8.3750	98	.1406	76
October.....	.4647	76	.1913	151	1.3191	151	1.1938	121	8.8750	104	.1481	81
November.....	.4728	77	.1750	138	1.2535	144	1.1758	119	8.5625	101	.1580	86
Year and month.	Hogs, light, Chicago.		Wool, Ohio, 1-3 grades, scoured, eastern markets.		Hemlock, New York.		Yellow pine, flooring, New York.		Coal, bituminous, run of mine, f.o.b. spot at mines, Pittsburgh.		Coal, bituminous, Pocahontas, f.o.b. spot at mines, Columbus.	
	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet manufactured.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$8.4541	100	\$0.4710	100	\$24.2273	100	\$44.5909	100	\$1.3200	100	\$1.5710	100
1919.....	18.3260	217	1.1894	248	39.7500	164	78.8333	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	14.7108	174	.9712	203	56.6667	234	145.4167	326	6.0133	458	5.8801	375
November..... 1920.	12.1400	144	.6909	147	57.0000	235	124.5000	279	5.1900	393	7.3800	470
January..... 1921.	9.6700	114	.5455	116	48.0000	193	110.0000	247	2.5300	192	4.2500	271
February.....	9.7063	115	.5455	116	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.4200	183	3.7300	237
March.....	10.3063	122	.5273	112	48.0000	198	95.0000	213	2.2900	173	3.4000	216
April.....	8.8563	105	.5273	112	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.2500	170	3.3625	214
May.....	8.4550	100	.5091	108	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.1310	161	3.4940	222
June.....	8.2500	98	.4909	104	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	1.9000	144	3.4250	213
July.....	10.2000	121	.4909	104	37.5000	155	91.0000	204	2.0750	157	3.2000	204
August.....	10.3950	123	.4727	100	37.2500	154	92.0000	206	2.1300	161	3.0600	195
September.....	8.5000	101	.4727	100	37.2500	154	92.0000	206	2.2310	169	2.9190	188
October.....	8.1800	97	.4727	100	37.2500	154	90.0000	202	2.1800	165	2.6800	171
November.....	6.8688	81	.5091	108	37.2500	154	91.0000	204	2.1500	163	2.4500	156

<sup>1</sup> On Toledo market, average for last six months of 1913.

## AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connellsville, at furnace.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, at furnace.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$5.0613	100	\$2.4396	100	\$0.1573	100	\$0.0440	100	\$2.4500	100	\$14.7058	100
1919.....	8.1639	161	4.7375	194	.1911	122	.0578	131	4.1346	169	27.6971	188
1920.....	9.4265	186	10.8163	443	.1797	114	.0808	184	5.9750	244	42.2692	287
1920.												
November.....	10.5417	208	8.8500	363	.1455	92	.0628	143	6.1000	249	36.5000	248
1921.												
January.....	10.6373	210	5.5313	227	.1288	82	.0497	113	5.7750	236	30.0000	204
February.....	10.6382	210	5.1875	213	.1288	82	.0468	106	4.1875	171	27.5000	187
March.....	10.6382	210	5.0000	205	.1223	78	.0495	92	3.0000	122	24.2000	165
April.....	10.1380	200	3.7188	152	.1247	79	.0428	97	3.1875	130	22.8750	156
May.....	10.2910	203	3.3250	136	.1283	82	.0495	113	3.3500	137	22.0000	150
June.....	10.3900	205	3.0938	127	.1284	82	.0451	103	2.6250	107	20.7500	141
July.....	10.5048	208	2.9063	119	.1253	80	.0440	100	2.2500	92	19.3750	132
August.....	10.6036	210	2.8000	115	.1173	75	.0440	100	2.2500	92	18.2000	124
September.....	10.7075	212	3.1875	131	.1200	76	.0461	105	2.3125	94	19.1250	130
October.....	10.7125	212	3.2750	134	.1268	81	.0470	107	3.1250	128	19.1875	130
November.....	10.6859	211	2.9700	122	.1303	83	.0470	107	3.9000	159	19.0000	129

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.		Steel rails, open-hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's crossbred, Philadelphia.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.2213	100	\$0.2821	100	\$25.7892	100	\$0.0148	100	\$30.0000	100	\$0.7767	100
1919.....	.5340	241	.5283	187	40.5385	157	.0271	183	49.2642	164	1.6274	210
1920.....	.6245	282	.5342	189	56.2596	218	.0328	222	53.8269	179	1.8250	235
1920.												
November.....	.3695	167	.4700	167	49.7000	193	.0281	190	54.5000	182	1.3000	167
1921.												
January.....	.2878	130	.4000	142	43.5000	169	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
February.....	.2775	125	.3800	135	42.2500	164	.0233	157	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
March.....	.2447	111	.3700	131	38.4000	149	.0204	138	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
April.....	.2388	108	.3700	131	37.5000	145	.0210	142	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
May.....	.2491	113	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0220	149	47.0000	157	1.2500	161
June.....	.2545	115	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0195	132	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
July.....	.2411	109	.3500	124	32.2500	125	.0185	125	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
August.....	.2538	117	.3400	121	29.6000	115	.0178	120	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
September.....	.3446	156	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0164	111	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
October.....	.3832	173	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0160	105	45.2500	151	1.1500	148
November.....	.3655	165	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0152	103	40.0000	133	1.1500	148

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granulated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.1295	100	\$0.1113	100	\$4.5837	100	\$0.1662	100	\$0.1233	100	\$0.0427	100
1919.....	.2333	180	.1785	160	11.9982	262	.3433	207	.2004	163	.0894	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
1920.												
November.....	.2400	185	.0746	67	9.2950	203	.3065	184	.2900	235	.0962	225
1921.												
January.....	.1738	134	.0669	60	9.6250	210	.2488	150	.2900	235	.0757	177
February.....	.1600	124	.0672	60	9.1813	200	.2600	156	.2750	223	.0709	166
March.....	.1625	125	.0639	57	8.7300	190	.2725	164	.2825	213	.0784	184
April.....	.1650	127	.0600	54	7.9500	173	.2763	166	.2540	206	.0725	170
May.....	.1650	127	.0621	56	8.7450	191	.2725	164	.2400	195	.0632	148
June.....	.1600	124	.0666	60	9.0063	196	.2822	170	.2200	178	.0569	133
July.....	.1490	115	.0647	58	8.9000	194	.3200	193	.2200	178	.0546	128
August.....	.1600	124	.0703	63	8.1200	177	.3248	195	.2200	178	.0583	137
September.....	.1595	123	.0789	71	8.3188	181	.2756	166	.2200	178	.0559	131
October.....	.1644	127	.0813	73	7.4250	162	.2372	143	.2320	188	.0519	122
November.....	.1725	133	.0883	79	7.1700	156	.2238	135	.2400	195	.0517	121

**FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.**

There are presented below the usual indexes designed to reflect movements in foreign trade of the United States, with the fluctuations due to price changes eliminated. The commodities chosen for these indexes are those for which prices are compiled by the Federal Reserve Board in the preparation of its international price index.<sup>1</sup>

The total volume of the 29 commodities included in the export index showed a further decline, the index number for November being 97.4 per cent, as compared with 117.6 per cent for October and 112.2 per cent for the month of November, 1920. In the group of raw materials the commodities registering the greatest decreases were wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton. Most of the commodities included as producers' goods showed slight increases, especially upper leather and steel plates. Of the seven commodities included in the consumers' group, two registered small increases, while the

other five declined in volume, the most noticeable decline being in the case of wheat flour.

The total volume of the 27 commodities of imports showed a considerable increase, the index number being 150.6, as compared with 117.3 for November, 1920, and 126.9 in October, 1921. Practically all the products included in the group of raw materials increased in volume over last month and imports of cotton and raw silk were greatly in excess of the amount of these commodities imported during November, 1920. The most outstanding increases among the group of producers' goods were shown by cane sugar, india rubber, and burlap. The index number for this group was 199.5 per cent, as compared with 166.4 in November, 1920. This increase over 1920 was due mainly to the increase in the imports of india rubber. The large increase in the volume of consumers' goods is attributable largely to the increase in the amount of coffee imported, the amount being greatly in excess of that imported in October and November, 1920.

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

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

	Exports.				Imports.			
	Raw materials (12 commodities).	Producers' goods (10 commodities).	Consumers' goods (7 commodities).	Total (29 commodities).	Raw materials (10 commodities).	Producers' goods (12 commodities).	Consumers' goods (5 commodities).	Total (27 commodities).
1913—Year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919—Year.....	88.9	154.7	188.5	118.6	157.5	193.0	147.5	168.4
1920—Year.....	92.2	142.5	138.0	107.7	135.8	227.4	166.7	168.8
1921.								
January.....	105.2	187.9	126.0	117.6	74.5	130.8	123.9	102.6
February.....	91.0	141.0	116.4	101.6	118.2	143.5	135.5	130.0
March.....	78.2	104.4	122.4	91.1	160.7	177.5	178.9	169.7
April.....	76.6	102.7	122.5	89.9	153.4	177.7	185.1	167.2
May.....	97.7	81.8	112.8	100.0	98.7	150.2	162.1	127.3
June.....	107.9	74.4	135.1	111.3	94.5	152.5	130.4	120.9
July.....	111.6	68.3	131.8	112.5	99.3	126.5	121.4	112.6
August.....	142.7	68.1	164.1	140.9	116.7	165.0	129.8	136.0
September.....	115.7	79.1	147.5	119.9	102.8	137.8	99.4	114.6
October.....	121.7	83.5	119.2	117.6	96.2	173.5	116.5	126.9
November.....	95.1	83.7	108.6	97.3	115.1	199.5	149.2	150.6

**INDEX OF OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.**

The accompanying table shows the monthly fluctuations in ocean freight rates prevailing between United States Atlantic ports and the principal European trade regions. The figures

are derived from the actual rates quoted on the following commodities: Grain, provisions, cotton, cottonseed oil, and sack flour. For the methods used in constructing the index, see the August, 1921, BULLETIN, pages 931-934.

<sup>1</sup> The list includes 27 of the most important imports the value of which in 1913 formed 49.3 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The classification of the original list of com-

modities used was given in the July, 1920, BULLETIN. The classification of 11 additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BULLETIN, and 2 additional commodities in the November, 1921, BULLETIN.

## RELATIVE OCEAN FREIGHT RATES IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE TRADE.

[January, 1920, rates=100.]

Month.	United States Atlantic ports to—					
	United Kingdom.	French Atlantic.	Netherlands and Belgium.	Scandinavia.	Mediterranean.	All Europe.
1920.						
January.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February.....	96.5	86.9	83.3	90.1	91.1	90.3
March.....	91.2	78.5	78.0	84.6	79.5	83.4
April.....	90.2	87.2	78.9	82.7	72.2	83.5
May.....	96.2	85.9	87.3	82.5	75.2	87.5
June.....	101.2	87.1	89.5	82.1	76.5	90.0
July.....	96.0	85.6	82.1	82.0	75.3	86.3
August.....	85.7	77.9	70.4	82.1	73.2	78.5
September.....	86.7	73.7	66.9	82.1	71.6	76.9
October.....	84.9	68.9	70.9	75.3	69.6	75.4
November.....	77.8	51.6	59.9	59.6	59.2	63.8
December.....	72.3	38.5	47.0	51.6	49.2	53.6
1921.						
January.....	60.7	30.2	34.1	42.9	43.2	43.3
February.....	54.7	27.7	29.2	30.9	43.8	38.5
March.....	49.3	24.6	28.3	30.8	42.2	35.9
April.....	50.1	32.6	36.6	29.4	35.7	39.0
May.....	50.6	35.0	38.2	31.3	34.6	40.1
June.....	42.7	34.7	38.3	31.3	34.0	37.6
July.....	42.5	33.2	37.0	29.0	34.7	36.8
August.....	42.9	33.4	36.7	28.4	34.3	36.7
September.....	41.8	32.7	35.8	28.2	33.6	36.0
October.....	37.0	28.5	30.7	26.7	33.3	32.3
November.....	33.5	25.0	25.2	24.0	32.9	28.8
December.....	32.4	22.7	22.9	23.3	32.3	27.2

Ocean freight rates on grain and flour to Europe were slightly lower in December, with the result that the latest index numbers show moderate recessions from the November figures. As is evident from the index, this decline was of minor importance compared with the reductions which occurred during November, October, and the final week of September. Outward rates from the United States to the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean are shown to have dropped a little below one-third of what they were in January, 1920, while to the French Atlantic, Netherlands and Belgium, and Scandinavia, rates are between one-fourth and one-fifth as high as at the beginning of 1920. The general European index for December indicates that average rates in these trades are about 27 per cent of their level two years ago.

The course of ocean freight rates during the year just closed has been steadily downward ever since May, 1921, although in the summer months this trend was slight in comparison with the drastic declines that took place in the winter of 1920-21. In the early months of 1921 the situation was aggravated by rate cutting incident to the "war" between the French line and the conference lines, the effects of which were not confined to the French Atlantic trade alone. The upturn of rates in April and May was the outcome of the settlement between the steamship lines involved in the rate war. During the summer quotations were more stable, although again tending down-

ward. The principal revision at this time was the reduction on grain to the United Kingdom from 7 shillings per quarter in May to 5 shillings in June. Important cuts on grain and other basic commodities were announced by the conferences near the end of September, and further readjustments subsequently have brought rates substantially below the level of last summer.

## PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

The volume of agricultural movements and of manufacturing showed a very general decline during November. The receipts of grain at interior markets and the production of building materials showed a particularly pronounced reduction.

Receipts of cattle and sheep at 59 markets declined during November, but there was a moderate increase in the receipts of hogs. There was a diminution in the receipts of all important grains at 17 interior centers, but some increase in the quantity of corn received at seaboard centers. Stocks of grain at both interior and seaboard markets also declined, and there was a considerable decrease in the amount of flour manufactured. Sight receipts and port receipts of cotton were smaller than in October, but American spinners' takings showed a considerable increase. Shipments of both citrus and deciduous fruits from California were very much curtailed.

Pig-iron production continued to expand during November, and there was also some increase in the manufacture of steel ingots, while unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation were very slightly reduced. Production of lead and zinc was also larger in November than in October, but copper production fell off somewhat. There was a marked decline in the production of both anthracite and bituminous coal, although the output of beehive and by-product coke continued to show a slight increase. Production of crude petroleum increased considerably during November, but there was little change in the quantity of stored stocks.

Consumption of both silk and wool was somewhat reduced, but the volume of cotton consumption continued to increase. Both production and shipment of five reporting lumber associations were very much reduced in size during November, but receipts and shipments of lumber at Chicago and St. Louis showed an encouraging increase. The November output of cement showed a moderate curtailment, while shipments showed a marked decline. Railroad car loadings decreased in all operating regions and for every group of commodities.



**LIVE-STOCK MOVEMENTS.**  
[Bureau of Markets.]

	Receipts.					Shipments.				
	Cattle and calves, 59 markets.	Hogs, 59 markets.	Sheep, 59 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.	Cattle and calves, 54 markets.	Hogs, 54 markets.	Sheep, 54 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.
1920.	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
November.....	2,404,037	2,862,302	2,419,596	22,272	8,708,207	1,148,861	1,394,347	1,474,299	22,534	4,040,041
1921.										
June.....	1,572,334	3,559,165	1,812,339	13,292	6,957,130	605,822	1,136,269	763,577	13,214	2,518,882
July.....	1,335,548	2,717,247	1,738,957	10,696	5,802,448	490,751	915,998	760,172	10,036	2,176,957
August.....	1,856,948	2,647,965	2,467,048	15,933	6,987,894	812,254	927,962	1,110,134	14,661	2,895,011
September.....	1,889,057	2,646,127	2,544,530	21,093	7,100,807	905,136	944,366	1,375,415	20,779	3,245,696
October.....	2,284,561	3,200,589	2,932,433	34,160	8,451,743	1,185,599	1,216,405	1,609,426	32,449	4,043,879
November.....	1,915,701	3,665,547	2,028,351	28,297	7,637,896	992,093	1,289,983	1,077,096	27,112	3,386,284

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

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

**RECEIPTS.**

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Horses and mules.		Total, all kinds.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
November.....	1,781,261	177	2,624,185	119	1,542,477	113	12,149	26	5,960,072	129
1921.										
June.....	1,117,111	111	2,671,462	122	1,130,874	83	8,135	18	4,927,582	107
July.....	940,173	93	2,021,268	92	1,035,674	76	6,872	15	4,003,987	87
August.....	1,413,237	141	1,919,514	87	1,368,584	115	11,127	24	4,917,462	106
September.....	1,417,259	141	1,783,827	81	1,651,659	121	15,069	33	4,867,814	105
October.....	1,712,917	170	2,057,231	94	1,812,148	135	24,249	53	5,636,545	122
November.....	1,394,217	138	2,559,916	116	1,244,214	91	18,851	41	5,217,198	113

**SHIPMENTS.**

1920.										
November.....	810,284	199	784,468	162	952,155	189	12,782	31	2,559,693	178
1921.										
June.....	414,814	102	703,724	145	403,748	80	8,199	20	1,530,485	107
July.....	338,306	83	619,854	128	408,088	81	6,359	16	1,372,607	96
August.....	656,106	161	609,506	126	604,996	120	10,078	25	1,880,687	131
September.....	698,459	172	583,866	121	840,242	167	14,712	36	2,137,279	149
October.....	892,091	219	707,251	146	917,129	182	22,783	56	2,539,254	177
November.....	718,756	177	828,219	171	611,964	122	17,719	43	2,176,658	152

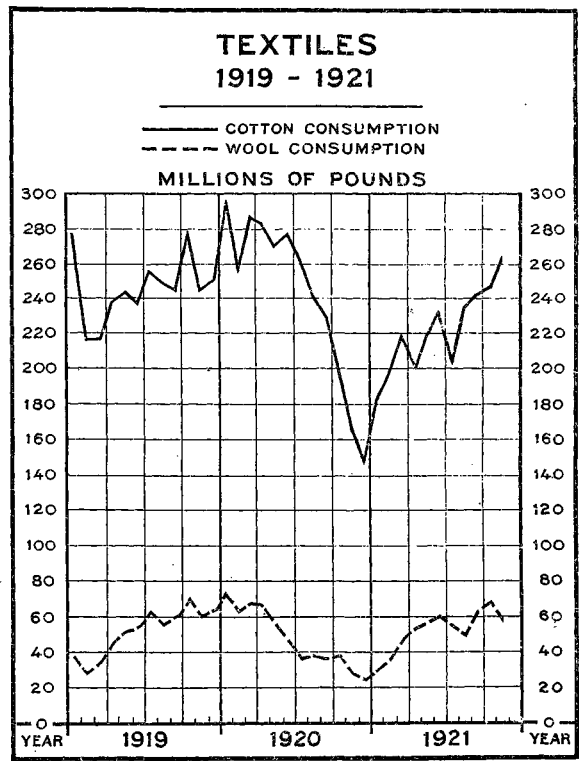
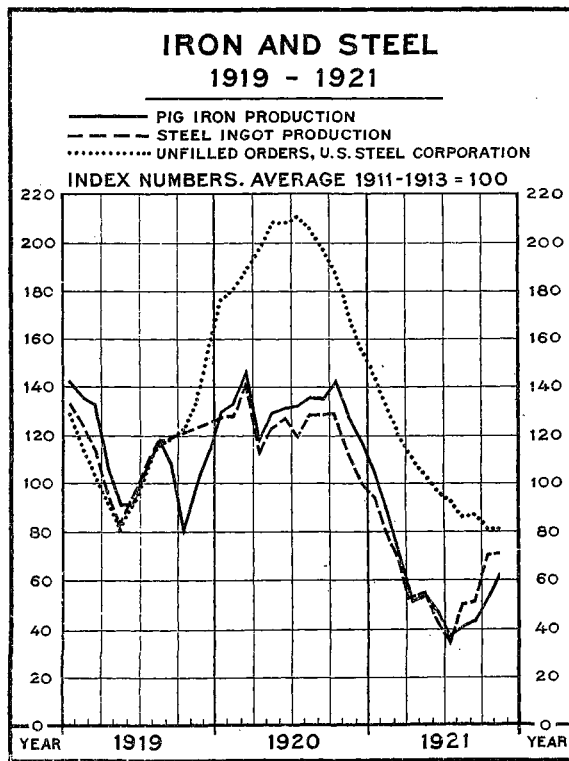
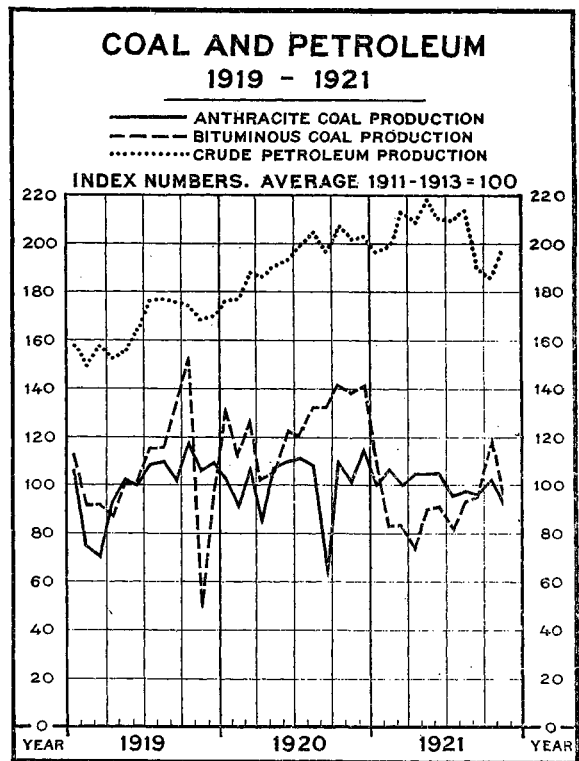
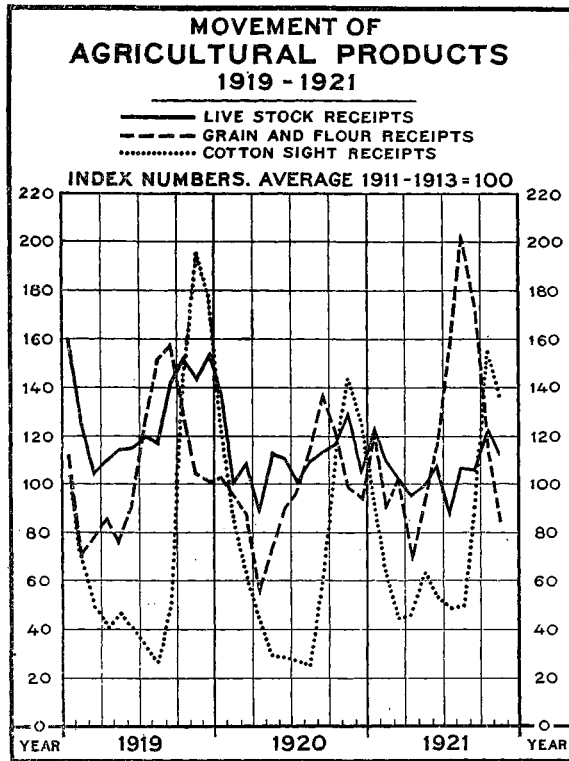
**SHIPMENTS OF STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FROM 34 MARKETS.**

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.		Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.
	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>		<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>	<i>Head.</i>
1920.					1921.				
November.....	545,802	52,699	855,545	1,454,046	August.....	353,619	21,564	402,372	777,558
					September.....	390,734	38,081	551,110	979,925
1921.					October.....	612,838	43,442	730,780	1,387,060
June.....	195,039	31,373	88,302	314,714	November.....	491,776	30,100	510,320	1,032,196
July.....	120,429	15,493	138,414	274,336					

**ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION.**

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

	Cattle.		Calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Total.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
November.....	858,946	142	315,971	179	3,328,633	118	968,235	80	5,471,785	114
1921.										
June.....	640,164	105	369,696	209	3,618,174	128	1,116,069	93	5,744,103	117
July.....	579,028	95	324,046	183	2,820,616	100	1,059,902	88	4,783,592	100
August.....	680,419	112	308,796	172	2,530,459	90	1,236,992	103	4,751,666	99
September.....	689,043	114	321,193	181	2,422,350	86	1,249,032	104	4,681,618	97
October.....	749,756	124	309,136	175	2,806,133	102	1,285,430	107	5,210,455	108
November.....	686,115	113	292,172	165	3,447,027	122	1,040,390	86	5,465,704	114



**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.
1920.														
November.....	167,275	25	3,091,895	249	1,678,091	63	57,931,391	346	11,197,880	75	57,316,309	130	2,590,031	59
1921.														
June.....	186,647	28	167,318	13	2,004,136	75	35,011,966	209	18,536,898	124	67,655,776	154	3,337,759	75
July.....	351,566	53	918,476	74	2,418,262	91	48,171,465	288	27,786,271	186	83,329,134	189	3,368,482	76
August.....	914,418	138	292,663	24	2,752,598	103	45,340,151	271	32,233,527	216	87,410,516	199	3,212,347	73
September.....	286,305	43	239,039	19	2,857,076	107	44,718,463	267	17,137,613	115	104,740,783	238	2,990,328	68
October.....	562,372	85	310,179	25	1,971,252	74	23,575,611	141	12,110,375	81	56,885,933	129	2,857,113	65
November.....	188,712	28	268,245	22	2,305,728	86	15,642,319	93	16,783,073	112	51,855,169	118	2,365,171	53

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

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
November.....	39,272,827	145	11,407,224	51	15,282,651	76	3,706,653	336	6,616,362	92	76,285,717	98	2,054,262	105	85,529,896	99
1921.																
June.....	30,342,592	112	35,816,899	160	21,921,817	109	1,464,530	133	3,859,432	54	93,405,270	120	865,219	44	97,298,756	112
July.....	71,422,624	263	19,713,672	88	25,527,442	127	2,557,053	232	3,073,358	43	122,294,149	157	2,705,340	138	134,468,179	155
August.....	77,026,777	284	30,983,238	138	42,739,800	213	6,207,749	562	6,387,297	89	163,344,951	210	3,130,086	160	177,430,338	205
September.....	64,670,046	239	37,333,764	167	21,791,603	108	5,487,909	497	5,086,281	71	134,369,003	172	3,421,132	175	149,764,697	173
October.....	46,758,327	172	35,551,591	159	22,008,158	109	3,006,330	272	4,012,646	56	111,337,052	143	3,811,890	195	128,490,557	148
November.....	25,694,300	95	17,471,999	78	11,698,236	58	1,986,850	180	2,102,025	29	58,953,410	76	3,133,513	160	73,054,219	84

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

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

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
November.....	24,950,771	160	7,890,500	55	10,729,045	71	2,993,524	423	4,247,954	109	50,816,794	102	3,949,699	117	63,590,440	106
1921.																
June.....	21,550,026	138	21,381,193	150	11,656,507	77	1,427,796	202	2,224,652	57	58,240,174	117	2,113,649	62	67,751,594	104
July.....	31,373,871	201	20,154,143	141	10,051,024	66	878,751	124	2,313,726	59	64,771,515	130	3,842,046	113	82,060,722	126
August.....	58,901,701	378	22,657,863	159	15,422,006	101	4,548,486	642	4,060,175	104	105,590,211	213	5,040,834	149	128,271,714	198
September.....	42,726,679	274	27,705,761	194	15,341,862	101	5,541,999	783	3,676,194	94	94,992,495	191	5,473,912	162	119,625,099	184
October.....	23,710,411	152	21,773,242	153	13,076,392	86	2,218,622	313	2,243,274	58	63,021,941	127	5,857,796	173	89,382,023	138
November.....	20,574,466	132	12,973,178	91	9,872,551	65	1,650,084	233	2,070,836	53	47,141,115	95	4,691,418	139	68,252,496	105

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

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
November.....	16,053,407	3,461,911	28,697,974	1,032,195	1,874,366	51,174,853
1921.						
June.....	3,853,292	17,944,190	29,273,562	239,665	1,407,124	52,717,833
July.....	13,841,547	10,392,384	32,845,591	625,975	1,406,742	58,812,239
August.....	21,927,695	6,906,590	50,835,039	2,571,473	2,206,180	84,446,977
September.....	29,727,378	7,794,625	52,136,821	2,481,562	2,265,615	94,406,001
October.....	31,524,106	12,089,459	56,202,298	3,027,197	2,662,732	105,505,702
November.....	27,916,998	8,105,076	55,368,267	3,555,046	1,958,807	96,904,194

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

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>		
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	
1920.																	
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	
1921.																	
June.....	16,628,892	132	5,385,639	152	1,903,786	40	1,180,110	831	658,295	40	25,756,731	113	1,714,852	164	33,473,565	122	
July.....	34,142,124	271	9,343,697	263	7,002,155	147	3,143,438	2,212	4,628,343	279	58,257,757	257	7,210,521	690	90,705,102	331	
August.....	29,364,521	233	1,936,481	55	2,625,147	55	1,965,932	1,384	6,089,131	367	41,981,212	185	2,172,836	208	51,758,974	189	
September.....	33,049,960	262	2,215,475	62	2,221,580	47	1,185,645	834	4,769,381	287	43,442,041	191	2,357,563	226	54,051,075	197	
October.....	27,208,246	216	2,951,583	83	1,586,401	33	1,109,486	781	2,928,178	176	35,783,954	158	2,016,075	193	44,856,291	164	
November.....	23,329,445	188	3,101,747	87	1,990,359	42	973,116	685	2,203,924	133	31,598,591	139	1,858,614	178	39,962,354	146	

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

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1920.						
November.....	17,794,605	1,371,013	2,327,249	1,906,527	3,097,922	26,497,316
1921.						
June.....	3,486,041	2,136,128	1,058,652	157,397	1,664,674	8,502,892
July.....	9,972,506	1,113,767	981,942	386,710	3,738,401	16,193,326
August.....	12,934,198	955,694	1,592,072	1,389,338	3,997,970	20,869,272
September.....	17,626,696	999,184	1,862,899	1,640,511	3,811,936	25,941,226
October.....	18,365,928	1,734,237	1,729,840	1,907,172	3,288,995	27,026,175
November.....	16,012,432	1,100,768	1,587,965	2,161,090	3,104,269	23,966,524

**WHEAT-FLOUR PRODUCTION.**

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

	1920.	Barrels.	1921.	Barrels.
	November.....		9,500,000	August.....
			September.....	13,349,000
			October.....	13,917,000
June.....	1921.	8,087,000	November.....	10,166,000
July.....		10,720,000		

**COTTON.**

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

	Sight receipts.		Port receipts.		Overland movement.		American spinners takings.		Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month.	
	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.
1920.										
November.....	1,804,135	144	1,075,803	117	117,139	111	425,089	94	2,597,820	220
1921.										
June.....	659,900	53	482,944	53	112,955	107	410,734	90	2,659,826	226
July.....	607,788	48	465,143	51	78,106	74	469,715	103	2,311,696	196
August.....	617,049	49	406,823	44	95,025	90	369,420	81	2,167,927	184
September.....	1,145,168	91	667,845	73	106,343	101	447,188	95	2,381,859	202
October.....	1,943,049	155	1,135,498	124	195,668	186	811,118	179	2,669,534	227
November.....	1,704,398	136	760,310	83	231,763	220	1,076,444	237	2,678,804	227

**COTTONSEED.**

[Bureau of the Census.]

	Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).	1921.	Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1920.				1921.			
November.....	805,295	706,257	587,996	August.....	130,333	100,496	124,377
				September.....	553,726	296,258	381,342
				October.....	957,840	611,890	782,370
June.....	77,484	98,646	109,309	November.....	603,932	573,776	762,726
July.....	54,241	27,466	94,543				

SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS FRUITS FROM CALIFORNIA.

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

	Oranges.		Lemons.		Total citrus fruits.		Total deciduous fruits.
	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	
November..... 1920.	1,602	66	377	93	1,979	69	2,792
June..... 1921.	5,628	230	2,230	551	7,858	276	2,200
July.....	3,465	142	1,843	455	5,308	186	3,439
August.....	3,126	128	1,579	143	3,705	130	8,113
September.....	2,534	104	888	219	3,422	120	16,166
October.....	2,450	100	546	135	2,996	105	11,180
November.....	1,143	47	346	85	1,489	52	2,956

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

SUGAR.

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

	Receipts.	Meltings.	Raw stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Meltings.	Raw stocks at close of month.
November..... 1920.	153,404	172,654	78,953	August..... 1921.	416,170	423,677	136,421
June..... 1921.	264,462	301,835	244,253	September.....	240,211	253,811	145,390
July.....	221,706	307,081	144,904	October.....	205,624	261,783	83,810
				November.....	275,755	240,087	86,216

TOBACCO SALES AT LOOSE-LEAF WAREHOUSES.

[Reports of State authorities.]

	Virginia dark.	Bright belt.				Burley.	Western dark.	Grand total.
		Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Total.			
November..... 1920.	Pounds. 1,517,152	Pounds. 25,645,083	Pounds. 79,805,468	Pounds. 105,450,551	Pounds. 1,774,605	Pounds. 243,375	Pounds. 108,985,683	
July..... 1921.			2,200,905	7,952,265	10,153,170	1,521,247	573,650	12,248,067
August.....			11,840,109	37,950,177	49,790,286	2,662,095	486,550	52,938,931
September.....	67,809	1,698,410	41,756,009	2,287,697	45,742,116	2,346,050	265,280	48,421,255
October.....	105,458	9,274,223	50,597,385	59,871,608	2,724,010	62,475	62,763,551	
November.....	7,400,768	24,580,130	73,206,917	97,787,047	3,595,367	5,089,644	113,872,826	

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

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

[Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.
	Large.	Small.	Small.			Large.	Small.	Small.	
November..... 1920.	Number. 668,060,015	Number. 57,026,500	Number. 3,529,200,006	Pounds. 18,513,654	1921.	Number. 622,039,033	Number. 53,630,000	Number. 5,130,577,133	Pounds. 33,601,590
August.....					August.....	614,427,829	55,799,900	4,791,397,910	31,488,809
September.....					September.....	635,807,697	60,574,420	4,877,825,880	33,718,294
October.....					October.....	615,251,258	52,962,253	4,229,401,957	27,747,196
November.....					November.....				
June..... 1921.	618,495,102	50,175,400	4,219,727,623	31,737,525					
July.....	584,598,255	47,362,340	4,161,217,573	29,226,353					

## NAVAL STORES.

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

	Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.			Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.	
	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.
1920.					1921.				
November.....	Barrels. 23,893	Barrels. 49,209	Barrels. 82,877	Barrels. 247,253	August.....	Barrels. 33,773	Barrels. 52,861	Barrels. 92,580	Barrels. 328,907
1921.					September.....	28,786	54,949	83,484	322,898
June.....	33,533	36,949	80,942	308,341	October.....	23,440	58,066	79,275	313,904
July.....	36,435	47,580	90,382	328,224	November.....	24,801	62,072	98,260	321,478

## COAL AND COKE.

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

	Bituminous coal, estimated monthly production.		Anthracite coal, estimated monthly production.		Beehive coke, estimated monthly production.		By-product coke, estimated monthly production.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
1920.								
November.....	51,457,000	139	7,441,000	101	1,622,000	62		
1921.								
June.....	33,852,000	91	7,786,000	105	232,000	9	1,410,000	160
July.....	30,394,000	82	7,050,000	95	181,000	7	1,285,000	146
August.....	34,538,000	93	7,196,000	97	248,000	9	1,402,000	159
September.....	35,105,000	95	7,124,000	96	289,000	11	1,423,000	162
October.....	43,741,000	118	7,580,000	102	416,000	16	1,734,000	197
November.....	35,955,000	97	6,859,000	93	477,000	18	1,766,000	201

## CRUDE PETROLEUM.

[Production and stocks, U. S. Geological Survey; wells completed, Oil and Gas Journal and Standard Oil Bulletin (California). Barrels of 42 gallons each. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Producing oil wells completed.		Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Producing oil wells completed.
	Barrels.	Relative.				Barrels.	Relative.		
1920.					1921.				
November.....	38,699,000	202	125,853,000	2,136	August.....	40,966,000	214	176,245,000	952
1921.					September.....	36,615,000	191	177,384,000	788
June.....	40,405,000	211	164,837,000	1,471	October.....	35,621,000	186	176,227,000	752
July.....	40,328,000	210	172,359,000	1,157	November.....	37,780,000	197	176,860,000	903

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

[Bureau of Mines.]

## OUTPUT BY MONTHS.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
1920.					
October.....	40,687,250	465,787,745	213,742,156	823,114,603	93,229,723
1921.					
June.....	36,940,821	430,344,363	141,637,091	826,355,262	63,088,609
July.....	36,040,797	419,641,815	138,724,132	807,428,397	65,893,228
August.....	36,044,910	431,577,195	143,652,290	784,450,485	66,473,473
September.....	35,613,933	416,913,000	154,017,299	788,408,124	69,053,367
October.....	37,968,496	440,955,518	182,453,593	833,775,254	75,971,377

## STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
1920.					
October.....	19,237,730	301,283,731	383,828,239	799,024,084	136,194,914
1921.					
June 30.....	21,008,986	750,644,450	435,056,713	1,248,664,088	260,883,121
July 31.....	19,115,631	684,236,695	412,201,674	1,269,419,283	253,633,298
August 31.....	16,374,050	567,645,548	389,893,421	1,243,445,980	242,580,099
September 30.....	17,991,036	515,325,998	371,235,034	1,229,254,127	230,227,413
October.....	18,401,182	486,269,659	334,579,774	1,238,269,365	216,770,320

**IRON AND STEEL.**

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

	Iron-ore shipments from the upper Lakes.		Pig-iron production.		Steel-ingot production.		Unfilled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month.	
	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.
December..... 1920.	99,146		2,703,855	117	2,340,365	100	8,148,122	155
June..... 1921.	3,600,989	59	1,064,833	46	1,003,406	43	5,117,868	97
July.....	4,047,687	67	804,555	37	803,376	35	4,830,324	92
August.....	4,329,138	71	951,193	41	1,138,071	49	4,531,926	86
September.....	3,913,122	65	985,529	43	1,174,740	51	4,500,670	87
October.....			1,246,676	54	1,616,810	70	4,286,829	81
November.....			1,415,481	61	1,660,001	71	4,250,542	81
December.....			1,619,086	71	1,427,093	61	4,268,414	81

**STRUCTURAL-STEEL ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.**

[Bridge Builders and Structural Society.]

	Fabricated structural steel contracted for throughout country.		Structural-steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society.			
	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Orders.		Shipments.	
			Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.
November..... 1920.	49,200	27.5	11,531	16.0	41,268	57.5
June..... 1921.	66,900	37.0	25,247	35.5	27,363	39.0
July.....	60,200	33.5	21,847	32.0	22,186	32.5
August.....	59,300	33.0	18,010	26.0	23,558	34.5
September.....	86,000	48.0	32,099	47.0	23,197	34.0
October.....	97,800	54.0	28,150	41.0	26,406	35.5
November.....	99,800	55.5	43,221	63.0	25,211	36.5

**PRODUCTION OF COPPER.**

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

	Pounds.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
June..... 1921.	18,033,954	18	September..... 1921.	20,926,554	21
July.....	16,389,507	17	October.....	24,613,754	25
August.....	20,013,569	20	November.....	21,713,984	22

**ZINC.**

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

	Produced.	Stocks at end of month.		Produced.	Stocks at end of month.
December..... 1920.	28,459	71,058	August..... 1921.	14,621	86,549
June..... 1921.	19,443	89,889	September.....	14,367	81,135
July.....	15,495	92,408	October.....	14,533	70,824
			November.....	21,135	67,049
			December.....	22,013	66,608

**LEAD PRODUCTION.**

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

	Production.	Relative.		Production.	Relative.
June..... 1921.	28,348	81	September..... 1921.	30,146	86
July.....	27,827	80	October.....	31,474	90
August.....	31,350	90			

TIN.

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

	1920.			1921.			
	Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.	Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.	
November.....	Pounds. 9,550,535	105	Pounds. 7,604,800	August.....	Pounds. 5,200,504	57	Pounds. 7,436,800
June.....	4,133,450	45	3,561,600	September.....	5,796,186	64	5,835,200
July.....	3,565,767	39	3,411,520	October.....	4,351,541	48	5,107,200
				November.....	6,886,085	76	7,280,000

TEXTILES—COTTON AND SILK.

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

	Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.		Silk consumption (bales).
	Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.	
November.....	332,712	74	31,700,014	1,319,995	65	11,641
June.....	461,656	103	32,663,315	3,871,327	189	31,192
July.....	410,120	91	32,446,281	4,867,985	238	32,325
August.....	467,103	104	33,059,211	5,114,901	250	32,790
September.....	484,647	108	33,898,415	4,597,642	225	31,229
October.....	494,745	110	34,255,522	3,140,516	154	26,816
November.....	526,610	117	34,387,008	3,412,371	167	18,355

TEXTILES—WOOL.

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

	Consumption (pounds).	Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported.				Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported.							
		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinningspindles.		Looms.		Spinningspindles.			
		Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.	Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.	Sets of cards.	Combs.	Woolen.	Worsted.
December.....	24,372,000	51.2	44.8	50.3	41.4	51.7	42.7	59.7	60.4	57.1	51.0	53.9	53.4
June.....	59,592,000	20.5	25.2	21.6	10.9	20.6	10.1	19.9	30.1	19.8	1.4	18.6	10.4
July.....	53,076,000	18.7	25.2	21.3	11.0	20.5	9.8	17.5	26.3	17.9	4.1	18.2	6.6
August.....	58,261,000	20.4	26.4	22.9	12.7	21.9	13.3	20.8	29.6	20.6	12.6	20.0	14.3
September.....	62,130,667	22.0	28.4	22.8	16.7	22.4	9.5	23.3	31.0	21.1	8.8	21.2	11.5
October.....	67,287,000	23.7	25.8	22.3	14.3	22.4	8.6	25.8	27.5	21.0	2.4	20.9	7.8
November.....	65,326,000	23.3	24.6	20.7	12.5	20.5	7.8	24.9	27.0	18.0	0.5	18.3	8.1
December.....	28.6	21.7	22.5	16.1	22.4	10.2	28.7	25.7	21.2	6.2	21.9	12.6	

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

LUMBER.

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

	Southern pine.			Western pine.			Douglas fir.			Eastern white pine.			North Carolina pine.		
	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.
November.....	203	M feet. 315,343	M feet. 320,756	52	M feet. 107,846	M feet. 60,259	123	M feet. 263,452	M feet. 212,226	19	M feet. 20,294	M feet. 19,751	24	M feet. 14,617	M feet. 12,929
June.....	190	365,970	371,183	55	121,648	75,874	114	232,407	230,970	19	42,171	23,536	12	15,342	18,243
July.....	187	366,057	346,300	56	110,588	77,213	107	191,257	187,165	19	43,843	21,991	11	15,267	14,864
August.....	185	388,510	405,974	56	107,346	92,397	103	290,877	321,553	19	47,675	25,933	12	15,820	16,617
September.....	186	385,029	433,714	53	82,890	89,500	103	231,559	216,763	19	37,716	35,675	11	15,623	14,592
October.....	186	395,435	493,035	56	85,006	107,450	100	311,119	304,090	19	29,707	41,432	11	17,641	18,556
November.....	184	411,883	423,032	56	66,032	98,273	104	260,055	221,433	19	12,275	36,118			



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

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

	Receipts.		Shipments.			Receipts.		Shipments.	
	M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.		M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.
1920.					1921.				
December.....	351,695	76	192,072	76	August.....	356,730	77	235,736	93
					September.....	388,740	84	248,602	97
1921.					October.....	405,755	87	270,448	106
June.....	372,453	80	253,848	100	November.....	496,105	107	305,188	120
July.....	328,129	71	216,908	85	December.....				

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

[Federal Trade Commission.]

	Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.		Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.
	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.		Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.	Net tons.
1920.							1921.						
November.....	326,041	122,993	89,564	133,818	65,920	31,208	August.....	195,176	102,277	59,711	138,530	56,167	18,833
							September.....	193,479	98,898	62,416	160,207	59,095	20,555
1921.							October.....	233,618	101,884	72,139	181,775	64,518	24,635
June.....	189,389	87,724	53,934	130,177	50,332	17,511	November.....	271,787	104,604	73,544	172,582	65,905	24,609
July.....	178,173	94,247	48,527	112,265	45,090	16,327							

CEMENT.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.		Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.		Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1921.				1921.			
June.....	9,296,000	10,577,000	11,150,000	September.....	10,027,000	11,329,000	6,853,000
July.....	9,568,000	10,301,000	10,414,000	October.....	10,506,000	12,114,000	5,345,000
August.....	10,244,000	12,340,000	8,280,000	November.....	8,921,000	5,195,000	9,091,000

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

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

	Cattle hides.	Calfskins.	Kipskins.	Goat and kid.	Cabaretta.	Sheep and lamb.
1920.						
Nov. 30.....	7,158,751	3,492,653	1,422,608	11,231,086	2,234,027	12,705,767
1921.						
June 30.....	7,077,950	3,890,547	1,026,189	9,679,847	1,218,839	13,755,042
July 31.....	6,448,869	3,639,871	980,762	9,784,714	1,109,005	13,761,905
Aug. 31.....	6,494,281	3,439,310	895,523	10,948,785	1,029,369	13,904,019
Sept. 30.....	6,086,225	3,475,069	933,001	10,745,903	791,110	12,606,056
Oct. 31.....	5,990,633	3,370,183	955,212	11,124,329	702,347	13,065,070
Nov. 30.....	3,901,843	3,148,311	1,002,299	11,296,645	526,829	13,304,170

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

PRODUCTION OF LEATHER.

[Bureau of the Census.]

	Sole and belting.	Upper.	Patent.	Gloves.	Fancy and book-binders.	Harness, case, wetting, etc.	Offal.	Miscellaneous splits and upholstery.
1921.								
January.....	Pounds. 22,444,000	Square feet. 36,302,000	Square feet. 954,000	Square feet. 6,037,000	Square feet. 1,147,000	Pounds. 2,160,000	Pounds. 6,624,000	Square feet. 13,140,000
February.....	21,205,000	33,570,000	1,655,000	5,078,000	1,351,000	2,157,000	5,584,000	12,924,000
March.....	25,502,000	48,955,000	1,165,000	6,647,000	1,863,000	2,797,000	7,539,000	16,592,000
April.....	24,000,000	50,420,000	1,296,000	5,611,000	1,540,000	2,635,000	7,080,000	17,063,000
May.....	25,242,000	53,532,000	1,917,000	5,911,000	1,620,000	2,528,000	8,016,000	19,621,000
June.....	26,122,000	62,448,000	2,801,000	7,716,000	2,252,000	2,640,000	8,091,000	18,438,000
July.....	25,028,000	63,217,000	2,956,000	6,613,000	1,720,000	2,543,000	7,924,000	20,346,000
August.....	26,985,000	70,418,000	3,431,000	7,022,000	2,072,000	2,828,000	8,363,000	23,493,000
September.....	25,683,000	67,545,000	4,181,000	6,889,000	2,093,000	3,113,000	8,471,000	23,403,000

## AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND TUBES.

[The Rubber Association of America.]

	Pneumatic tires.			Inner tubes.			Solid tires.		
	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.	Production.	Stocks.	Shipments, domestic.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1921.									
June.....	2,313,265	4,154,456	2,643,850	2,359,928	3,835,098	3,232,673	28,395	240,336	49,867
July.....	2,570,524	3,892,037	2,757,581	3,020,981	3,122,815	3,603,248	35,123	220,003	55,678
August.....	3,043,187	3,934,583	2,894,442	4,430,152	3,649,319	3,804,060	55,094	216,367	66,866
September.....	1,929,268	3,340,798	2,047,929	3,274,822	3,827,830	2,645,758	37,441	161,832	50,276
October.....	1,928,271	3,545,030	1,675,169	2,843,918	4,732,016	2,016,371	46,274	163,299	45,911
November.....	1,756,555	3,908,342	1,342,519	2,126,211	5,203,568	1,540,299	43,537	173,451	34,556

## SHIPMENTS OF AUTOMOBILES.

[National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.]

	Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).		Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).
	1920.					1921.	
December.....	11,802	6,469	89	August.....	20,758	15,218	3,595
				September.....	19,002	13,840	2,959
1921.				October.....	17,717	12,926	2,214
June.....	20,269	18,834	3,947	November.....	14,240	10,505	1,402
July.....	19,514	15,533	3,726	December.....	12,100	7,500	134

## OUTPUT OF LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.

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

	Locomotives.		Output of cars.				Locomotives.		Output of cars.		
	Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.		Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.
1920.						1921.					
November.....	204	73	6,243	985	7,228	August.....	43	2,364	182	2,546	
						September.....	50	1,597	374	1,971	
1921.						October.....	51				
June.....	43	36	2,540	417	2,957	November.....	14	15			
July.....	31	25	4,140	441	4,581						

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

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.		Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.
	1920.					1921.	
December.....	89	176,903	732	August.....	75	90,205	373
				September.....	67	105,352	436
1921.				October.....	71	50,265	208
June.....	160	173,885	720	November.....	79	61,599	255
July.....	107	90,636	375	December.....	45	46,108	191

## RAILROAD OPERATING STATISTICS.

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

	Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.		Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.
	1920.					1921.	
October.....	42,570,000,000	737	30.0	August.....	30,381,958,000	670	27.4
				September.....	30,821,944,000	679	27.1
1921.				October.....	36,507,000,000	702	27.2
June.....	28,140,661,000	671	27.7				
July.....	28,412,404,000	660	27.5				

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

[American Railway Association. Carloads.]

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

	Grain and grain products.	Live stock.	Coal.	Coke.	Forest products.	Ore.	Merchandise, L. C. L.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
December 1920.....	153,055	128,032	961,148	56,665	201,095	67,196	841,496	1,070,714	3,479,401
June 1921.....	181,080	121,751	696,312	21,064	221,569	130,838	947,162	1,106,768	3,426,544
July.....	239,857	104,224	634,100	17,057	182,078	131,666	879,382	1,072,774	3,261,138
August.....	269,878	124,394	699,193	19,875	202,545	142,961	968,746	1,227,599	3,655,191
September.....	239,514	129,600	705,827	21,406	201,251	123,730	971,527	1,248,529	3,641,384
October.....	218,619	158,642	850,237	28,431	227,025	93,115	1,020,468	1,408,617	4,005,154
November.....	164,652	136,589	669,235	28,032	211,663	33,931	953,900	1,080,704	3,278,706
December.....	186,545	129,522	582,839	30,519	199,500	24,693	941,824	945,115	3,040,617

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

	Eastern.	Allegheny.	Pocahontas.	Southern	North-western.	Central western.	South-western.	Total.
December 1920.....	846,723	772,005	136,076	526,763	403,180	519,288	275,366	3,479,401
June 1921.....	826,912	714,503	150,331	497,093	519,090	465,973	252,642	3,426,544
July.....	786,454	651,910	122,958	465,145	489,118	485,161	260,392	3,261,138
August.....	890,199	716,717	120,320	493,840	579,635	567,883	287,197	3,655,191
September.....	882,236	710,463	131,712	508,984	555,095	574,333	278,061	3,641,384
October.....	981,224	790,621	156,234	570,528	572,057	636,649	297,841	4,005,154
November.....	825,073	671,584	128,240	501,997	406,131	486,798	258,883	3,278,706
December.....	752,730	626,094	104,928	473,145	379,228	458,534	245,958	3,040,617

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

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

	Net tonnage.			Relative.	Per-cent- age Ameri- can to total.	Rela- tive.	Net tonnage.			Relative.	Per- cent- age Ameri- can to total.	Rela- tive.	
	American.	Foreign.	Total.				American.	Foreign.	Total.				
1920.....							1921.						
November.....	3,302,367	2,868,294	6,170,661	151	53.5	202	July.....	2,512,712	3,362,443	5,875,155	144	42.8	161
							August.....	2,581,600	3,222,908	5,804,508	142	44.5	168
1921.....							September.....	3,091,960	2,903,253	5,995,213	147	51.6	194
June.....	3,058,679	3,094,452	6,153,131	150	49.7	187	October.....	2,702,587	2,795,681	5,498,268	134	49.2	185
							November.....	2,748,246	2,200,395	4,948,641	121	55.5	209

**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.
November 1920.....	9,921,968	111	37,236,311	193	1,317,800	114	5,553,173	94	7,065,488	101
June 1921.....	11,358,929	127	10,418,433	54	1,150,240	99	3,892,791	66	4,628,067	66
July.....	10,839,026	122	7,878,077	41	1,119,140	96	4,356,760	73	5,011,900	72
August.....	10,298,759	116	10,132,267	53	1,232,250	106	4,384,949	74	5,128,043	73
September.....	14,382,104	161	28,120,141	146	1,516,155	131	3,610,454	61	5,017,941	72
October.....	13,540,811	152	53,332,559	277	1,887,340	163	383,302	6	2,519,390	36
November.....	6,305,090	71	24,793,852	129	524,030	45			938,271	13

## COMMERCE OF CANALS AT SAULT STE. MARIE—Continued.

## WESTBOUND.

	Hard coal.		Soft coal.		Total.		Total freight.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
November..... 1920.	329,845	106	1,869,723	97	2,354,092	95	9,419,550	9
June..... 1921.	247,048	80	3,027,177	158	3,451,409	139	8,079,476	85
July.....	445,754	144	2,486,990	129	3,126,683	126	8,138,583	86
August.....	489,142	153	1,698,068	88	2,369,833	95	7,497,870	79
September.....	281,130	91	993,848	52	1,464,130	59	6,482,071	68
October.....	159,002	51	474,441	25	746,089	30	3,265,479	34
November.....	30,900	10	52,990	3	92,909	4	1,031,180	11

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

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Kilowatt hours.				Kilowatt hours.		
	Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.		Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.
November..... 1920.	1,388,465,000	2,317,042,000	3,705,507,000	July..... 1921	1,224,813,000	2,044,896,000	3,269,709,000
June..... 1921.	1,215,972,000	2,028,121,000	3,244,093,000	August.....	1,199,995,000	2,210,706,000	3,410,701,000
				September.....	1,101,576,000	2,273,127,000	3,374,703,000
				October.....	1,141,807,000	2,437,079,000	3,578,886,000
				November.....	1,222,987,000	2,423,321,000	3,646,308,000

## BUILDING STATISTICS.

## BUILDING PERMITS IN 166 SELECTED CITIES.

[Collected by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.]

## NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
November..... 1920.	1,323	4,072	1,707	2,562	2,170	1,995	2,997	1,061	966	1,048	2,001	6,990	28,892
June..... 1921.	2,517	7,534	2,874	4,564	4,045	2,800	5,930	1,939	1,971	2,166	2,617	8,199	47,156
July.....	2,230	7,501	2,599	3,678	3,273	2,564	5,392	1,815	1,753	2,240	2,475	7,925	43,450
August.....	2,596	8,188	2,749	4,222	3,756	3,437	6,157	1,971	2,390	2,653	2,814	10,187	51,120
September.....	2,442	7,709	2,990	3,987	3,389	2,847	5,466	2,036	1,975	2,739	2,598	11,169	49,347
October.....	2,528	7,730	3,042	3,990	3,762	3,036	6,426	1,904	1,931	2,784	2,736	11,442	51,311
November.....	1,795	7,366	2,103	2,890	3,110	2,677	4,198	1,357	1,105	2,143	2,479	10,162	41,385

## VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).
November..... 1920.	3,365,537	18,194,119	3,742,956	5,901,026	4,167,779	3,171,368	12,076,354
June..... 1921.	6,602,647	48,312,504	7,875,639	15,658,897	8,779,653	4,723,709	20,593,319
July.....	6,304,633	64,146,117	5,875,671	9,342,411	5,606,030	5,772,478	29,933,415
August.....	6,924,076	55,534,223	6,379,857	10,857,711	8,190,936	5,304,592	25,578,330
September.....	5,799,540	47,232,953	7,820,694	11,677,857	9,284,277	5,150,280	23,080,016
October.....	6,288,342	62,995,929	9,700,800	13,739,684	8,233,404	5,174,576	23,282,376
November.....	6,159,262	52,673,837	9,290,556	10,381,430	6,019,114	3,926,470	22,343,114

**BUILDING STATISTICS—Continued.**

**BUILDING PERMITS IN 166 SELECTED CITIES—Continued.**

**VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED—Continued.**

	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
November..... 1920.....	1,284,999	2,215,110	3,031,267	2,916,070	13,107,691	73,174,276
June..... 1921.....	4,448,228	5,602,586	5,452,181	4,155,740	15,450,694	147,655,797
July.....	3,485,150	3,906,381	5,496,947	4,133,026	15,298,705	159,300,964
August.....	3,325,791	5,423,460	7,529,619	6,401,268	17,226,365	158,676,228
September.....	5,820,895	4,004,238	6,286,923	5,680,968	20,134,993	151,973,634
October.....	3,581,849	4,209,233	8,066,527	3,597,942	23,333,741	172,204,403
November.....	2,480,127	3,023,050	5,674,501	4,331,965	19,579,992	145,883,418

**VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.**

[F. W. Dodge Co.]

**VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.**

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. <sup>1</sup>	District No. 7.	District No. 9. <sup>2</sup>
November..... 1920.....	16,562,889	31,415,111	5,547,400	14,855,121	8,882,352	29,898,998	4,169,120
June..... 1921.....	15,308,072	63,561,928	14,796,800	39,928,314	20,428,761	45,199,007	8,762,123
July.....	19,298,334	54,500,566	13,563,100	35,669,377	16,026,969	41,119,866	12,651,007
August.....	19,276,295	62,045,905	22,350,500	26,665,555	17,337,624	44,680,034	9,173,552
September.....	15,282,766	90,730,134	16,197,500	36,041,601	19,597,191	41,461,283	8,162,640
October.....	20,498,363	74,429,237	18,295,400	26,969,803	19,463,402	36,250,434	8,047,792
November.....	17,442,920	59,810,680	13,137,500	29,951,636	19,053,420	32,542,270	5,436,706

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

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

**VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.**

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. <sup>1</sup>	District No. 7.	District No. 9. <sup>2</sup>
November..... 1920.....	3,723,389	10,825,811	1,524,200	5,067,994	2,669,461	4,903,178	945,910
June..... 1921.....	6,531,152	34,355,048	3,543,700	8,198,377	4,090,859	9,890,273	2,554,420
July.....	6,672,758	22,540,142	2,971,900	8,319,248	5,335,545	7,382,427	3,758,504
August.....	6,702,583	36,061,717	5,331,500	8,209,645	5,938,417	10,424,029	2,975,503
September.....	6,547,754	43,789,046	5,526,400	8,987,610	6,171,436	11,655,497	2,476,134
October.....	8,094,387	39,738,113	5,449,400	8,991,474	5,937,599	11,660,499	2,266,545
November.....	7,138,624	41,206,876	4,304,500	11,952,875	6,643,425	11,847,385	2,202,353

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

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

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

	October, 1921.				November, 1921.			
	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.
<b>Total finished yards billed during month:</b>								
District 1.....	18,746,156	22,085,997	12,459,518	57,498,631	14,485,606	20,603,105	11,808,446	50,890,978
2.....	7,432,537	2,125,889	3,543,287	20,825,591	5,632,839	1,540,267	3,857,955	18,779,066
3.....	7,155,668	7,305,231	.....	15,858,359	7,604,073	7,569,295	.....	16,523,222
5.....	7,414,784	49,656	.....	7,464,440	7,445,413	43,319	.....	7,488,732
6.....	299,522	878,682	.....	1,178,204	554,980	883,112	.....	1,438,092
8.....	.....	.....	.....	2,461,189	.....	.....	.....	2,011,182
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,048,667</b>	<b>32,445,505</b>	<b>16,002,805</b>	<b>105,286,414</b>	<b>35,722,911</b>	<b>30,639,098</b>	<b>15,666,401</b>	<b>97,132,172</b>
<b>Total finishing charges billed during month:</b>								
District 1.....	\$358,187	\$860,051	\$567,282	\$1,946,112	\$275,764	\$807,649	\$543,318	\$1,781,015
2.....	144,833	65,204	128,612	499,711	97,792	52,529	129,793	474,137
3.....	196,714	319,780	.....	541,286	248,690	343,259	.....	615,777
5.....	137,830	168	.....	137,998	133,092	231	.....	133,323
6.....	5,761	42,738	.....	48,499	5,753	39,559	.....	45,312
8.....	.....	.....	.....	37,705	.....	.....	.....	26,140
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>843,325</b>	<b>1,287,941</b>	<b>695,894</b>	<b>3,211,311</b>	<b>761,091</b>	<b>1,243,227</b>	<b>673,111</b>	<b>3,075,704</b>
<b>Total average per cent of capacity operated:</b>								
District 1.....	71	78	71	72	60	74	62	63
2.....	62	48	74	71	55	30	69	57
3.....	96	89	.....	93	94	96	.....	92
5.....	111	.....	.....	111	96	.....	.....	96
6.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	93
8.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	90
<b>Average for all districts.....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Total gray yardage of finishing orders received:</b>								
District 1.....	14,736,439	22,149,538	10,756,264	52,235,475	14,769,985	19,879,385	8,941,174	46,767,926
2.....	6,141,406	3,636,386	5,469,803	21,806,753	5,557,894	2,242,974	3,274,128	16,320,086
3.....	7,869,515	7,221,901	.....	16,391,625	7,504,310	6,572,330	.....	15,515,704
5.....	7,364,389	51,100	.....	7,415,489	4,204,997	5,827	.....	4,210,824
6.....	379,116	632,558	.....	1,011,674	249,126	770,273	.....	1,019,389
8.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048,940	.....	.....	.....	1,445,226
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36,490,865</b>	<b>33,691,483</b>	<b>16,226,067</b>	<b>100,909,965</b>	<b>32,286,312</b>	<b>29,470,789</b>	<b>12,215,302</b>	<b>85,279,175</b>
<b>Number of cases of finished goods shipped to customers:</b>								
District 1.....	6,893	6,832	4,091	29,885	5,441	6,004	3,438	26,105
2.....	4,180	72	.....	9,846	3,812	68	.....	10,223
3.....	4,024	2,231	.....	7,017	4,869	2,348	.....	7,811
5.....	2,413	.....	.....	4,140	2,043	.....	.....	3,645
6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	.....	.....	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	423
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,510</b>	<b>9,135</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>51,439</b>	<b>16,165</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>48,207</b>
<b>Number of cases finished goods held in storage at end of month:</b>								
District 1.....	4,608	3,966	3,010	23,159	5,466	4,010	3,297	25,176
2.....	2,978	75	.....	10,394	3,227	298	.....	12,068
3.....	145	323	.....	5,730	213	415	.....	5,910
5.....	261	.....	.....	1,063	419	.....	.....	1,760
6.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	505
8.....	.....	.....	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	256
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,992</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>40,725</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>45,675</b>
<b>Total average work ahead at end of month (expressed in days):</b>								
District 1.....	4.7	10.0	12.0	8.7	4.7	9.6	9.9	8.0
2.....	7.6	3.9	16.0	7.6	8.1	3.7	11.0	7.2
3.....	14.0	21.0	.....	17.0	16.0	17.0	.....	16.0
5.....	22.0	.....	.....	22.0	13.0	.....	.....	13.0
6.....	.....	.....	.....	9.2	.....	.....	.....	12.0
8.....	.....	.....	.....	15.0	.....	.....	.....	8.3
<b>Average for all districts.....</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>

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

The accompanying figures are compiled from statistics furnished by 34 out of 58 member firms of this association. It is probably fair to state that in the absence of having specific detail at hand, but, according to our best estimate, it is probably well within the fact that the figures given for the various classes of work would cover, approximately, the following percentages of the entire industry: White goods, 72 per cent; dyed goods, 62 per cent; printed goods, 30 per cent. The figures given represent reports from exactly the same finishers for the two months, both for the totals and for the subdivisions, and therefore are strictly comparable.

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

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

The total production of winter and summer underwear for the six months ended November 30 was as follows:

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
June.....	60	559,591	65.5
July.....	61	490,640	51.2
August.....	1 48	412,627	71.1
September.....	1 55	572,833	84.4
October.....	2 56	675,205	87.3
November.....	2 57	692,452	86.5
Winter underwear (November).....	46	464,419	88.1
Summer underwear (November).....	29	228,033	83.5

<sup>1</sup> 5 other mills reported closed.  
<sup>2</sup> 4 other mills reported closed.  
<sup>3</sup> 3 other mills reported closed.

Order and production report for month ended November 30, 1921, follows. The number of mills reporting was 42.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,117,216	.....
New orders received during month.....	308,924	60.0
<b>Total (A).....</b>	<b>1,426,140</b>	<b>.....</b>
Shipments during month.....	275,144	53.4
Cancellations during month.....	14,573	28.3
<b>Total (B).....</b>	<b>289,717</b>	<b>.....</b>
Balance orders on hand Dec. 1 (A minus B).....	1,136,423	.....
Production.....	372,663	72.4

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

[In dozens.]

	October (36 mills).	November (36 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month	1,009,413	1,077,403	67,990	.....
New orders.....	406,675	306,837	.....	99,838
Shipments.....	339,239	268,461	.....	70,778
Cancellations.....	3,911	14,537	10,626	.....
Production.....	382,345	362,660	.....	19,685

**RETAIL TRADE.**

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 381 representative department stores in the 12 Federal Reserve districts. In districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12 the data were received in (and averages computed from) actual dollar amounts. In districts Nos. 3, 4, 8, and 10 the material was received in the form of percentages, and the averages for the cities and districts computed from such percentages were weighted according to volume of business done during the calendar year 1920. The changes in retail trade for the United States as a whole are obtained by combining the district percentages, after multiplying them by a system of weights based partly on population and partly on banking resources. The tables for the month of November are based on reports from 26 stores in district No. 1 (Boston), 61 stores in district No. 2 (New York), 49 stores in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), 27 stores in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 23 stores in district No. 5 (Richmond), 30 stores in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 58 stores in district No. 7 (Chicago), 20 stores in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 16 stores in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 16 stores in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 21 stores in district No. 11 (Dallas), 34 stores in district No. 12 (San Francisco). Cincinnati and Toledo, in district No. 4 (Cleveland), are shown separately for the first time this month.

A comparison of monthly changes in activity of different types of retail business since January, 1920, is shown in the third of the following tables. The 145 department stores are located in districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, and 12, while the mail-order houses do business in all parts of the United States. Chain store figures are based upon the total sales of the same reporting chains for each month, but the actual number of stores in these chains varies slightly. It may be noted that mail-order business has been much depressed during 1921, while sales of department stores and various types of chain stores compare quite favorably with sales in corresponding months of 1920. November sales were slightly smaller than those of October, 1921, for each type of retailer, and were smaller than in November, 1920, except in the case of "five and ten cent" chains and drug chains.

## CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.										Ratio of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year (per cent).				
	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Nov., 1921.	July 1, 1921, to close of—					July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Nov., 1921.
						July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct. 1921.	Nov., 1921.					
District No. 1:															
Boston.....	-11.5	-2.1	-9.2	5.8	-7.3	-11.5	-6.8	-7.8	-3.6	-4.5	6.1	7.2	7.4	7.0	5.6
Outside.....	-14.1	-10.5	-12.3	.2	-6.6	-14.1	-12.4	-12.0	-8.7	-8.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.1	4.3
District.....	-12.3	-4.5	-9.9	4.4	-7.2	-12.3	-8.4	-9.0	-4.9	-5.5	6.3	7.3	7.4	6.9	5.4
District No. 2:															
New York City and Brooklyn.....	-12.0	-4.1	-12.0	4.4	-6.9	-12.0	-8.2	-9.7	-4.9	-5.4	6.9	7.5	6.5	5.2	5.4
Buffalo.....	-9.1	-6.2	-3.9	1.3	-7.6	-9.1	-7.6	-5.2	-4.5	-5.2	9.2	10.0	9.0	7.0	5.8
Newark.....	-13.8	-6.4	1.8	-2.1	-8.4	-13.8	-10.2	-5.9	-4.7	-5.7	6.0	5.7	4.8	5.0	3.6
Rochester.....	-6.0	-3.1	7.7	-3.8	-7.7	-6.0	-4.5	.2	-2.4	-3.6	7.5	11.7	8.5	7.2	4.7
Syracuse.....	-14.3	-9.4	-13.4	-6.8	-11.4	-14.3	-12.0	-13.6	-7.8	-11.0	.....	.....	.....	4.9	3.5
Outside.....	-14.9	-11.2	-7.3	.1	-10.4	-14.9	-14.3	-12.0	-9.4	-9.7	8.6	8.3	6.6	6.3	4.6
District.....	-11.5	-5.2	-8.2	2.8	-8.2	-11.5	-8.6	-8.4	-4.8	-5.7	8.0	8.3	7.1	6.0	5.3
District No. 3:															
Philadelphia.....	-13.8	-2.9	-16.5	-1.5	-10.5	-13.8	-8.5	-12.0	-8.7	-8.9	8.1	8.9	7.0	7.5	7.4
Outside.....	-6.4	-6.7	-12.3	-8.0	-4.6	-6.4	-7.8	-9.4	-9.5	-8.8	7.5	8.1	7.4	6.2	4.8
District.....	-11.8	-4.0	-15.3	-3.2	-8.9	-11.8	-8.3	-11.3	-8.9	-8.9	7.9	8.7	7.1	7.2	6.8
District No. 4:															
Cleveland.....	-29.2	-22.4	-26.9	-16.6	-19.4	-29.2	-22.8	-26.7	-23.5	-22.2	8.6	8.6	6.1	6.5	5.0
Pittsburgh.....	-16.3	-22.5	-24.6	-15.6	-27.0	-16.3	-17.8	-23.5	-20.9	-22.5	5.8	7.1	5.8	5.6	4.5
Cincinnati.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside.....	-17.0	-11.0	-15.8	-10.6	-20.7	-17.0	-17.4	-14.5	-15.0	-19.6	9.4	11.3	8.3	6.6	7.5
District.....	-21.4	-21.0	-23.6	-15.2	-21.1	-21.4	-19.3	-22.7	-20.8	-19.7	7.2	8.0	6.4	6.0	4.9
District No. 5:															
Baltimore.....	-16.9	-17.4	-18.9	-5.9	-14.7	-16.9	-17.2	-17.8	-14.0	-14.2	9.5	9.8	7.9	5.6	4.4
Richmond.....	-15.9	-4.9	-12.9	-2.4	-9.1	-15.9	-11.0	-11.7	-8.8	-8.8	12.5	12.0	12.7	8.9	7.4
Washington.....	-4.2	-1.4	-11.8	-1.4	-8.0	-4.2	-2.9	-6.1	-4.5	-5.4	7.6	6.9	6.4	5.3	3.2
Other cities.....	-10.1	-9.2	-19.8	-15.2	-21.6	-10.1	-10.1	-13.0	-13.7	-15.4	9.6	9.0	6.3	4.6	3.9
District.....	-11.7	-9.8	-16.2	-5.6	-12.9	-11.7	-10.8	-12.7	-10.5	-11.0	9.2	9.0	7.7	5.7	4.3
District No. 6:															
Atlanta.....	.....	-35.1	-36.7	-16.1	-20.5	.....	-36.4	-36.2	-30.6	-28.5	.....	19.9	9.6	9.8	3.5
Birmingham.....	.....	-32.9	-23.9	-31.2	-34.2	.....	-36.2	-33.3	-33.0	-31.7	.....	5.5	6.0	5.2	4.2
Nashville.....	.....	-22.3	-15.7	-11.3	-8.8	.....	-22.3	-17.5	-20.8	-17.7	.....	9.3	7.6	7.0	4.0
New Orleans.....	.....	-8.6	-10.9	-15.7	-9.4	.....	-8.6	-9.9	-12.3	-11.4	.....	10.1	11.8	10.9	8.4
Outside.....	.....	-30.0	-28.0	-26.9	-14.1	.....	-30.0	-29.0	-25.2	-23.8	.....	6.3	7.2	4.7	2.9
District.....	-21.2	-21.3	-22.9	-15.1	-21.4	-21.2	-21.7	-22.2	-21.3	-20.4	7.5	8.0	6.8	6.8	4.8
District No. 7:															
Chicago.....	.....	-12.4	-7.6	-7.7	-12.7	.....	-10.4	-9.4	-10.9	-13.4	.....	6.8	5.5	3.5	3.3
Detroit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10.7	-18.2	.....	-17.3	.....	.....	.....	7.0	6.0
Outside.....	.....	-20.3	-17.2	-10.0	-16.6	.....	-18.9	-17.7	-15.2	-15.0	.....	8.0	6.5	5.6	4.5
District.....	-14.7	-18.8	-15.3	-9.9	-16.9	-14.7	-17.1	-16.0	-15.5	-15.9	8.9	7.9	6.5	6.1	5.1
District No. 8:															
St. Louis.....	-13.2	-8.9	-18.5	-9.5	-8.2	-13.2	-11.1	-14.2	-12.7	-11.6	8.2	7.5	5.9	6.3	5.1
Louisville.....	-20.9	-9.5	-13.2	-7.1	-14.1	-20.9	-15.0	-10.7	-11.1	-14.2	5.7	8.3	7.2	4.4	2.7
Memphis.....	-26.6	-21.4	-22.6	-6.3	-9.7	-26.6	-24.3	-23.7	-18.2	-16.8	5.9	8.9	9.6	14.2	9.1
Little Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	-6.3	-9.2	.....	.....	.....	-11.1	-11.1	.....	.....	.....	6.4	8.5
Outside.....	-12.9	-14.7	-15.2	-11.8	-17.1	-12.9	-13.0	-14.0	-15.1	-10.7	6.6	11.4	7.7	4.9	4.8
District.....	-16.5	-11.7	-18.2	-8.7	-9.4	-16.5	-13.9	-15.3	-13.0	-12.7	7.4	8.2	6.8	6.8	5.6
District No. 9:															
District No. 9.....	-21.8	-11.0	-17.8	-12.8	-18.3	-21.8	-23.6	-17.2	-16.6	-13.5	10.5	8.0	7.3	5.7	2.3
District No. 10:															
Kansas City.....	.....	-9.4	-11.8	-1.1	-12.9	.....	-10.1	-10.8	-8.2	-9.2	.....	7.6	5.6	3.0	1.9
Denver.....	.....	.7	-8.7	-3.3	-8.6	.....	-7.3	-7.7	-7.8	-2.1	.....	8.5	7.4	6.6	4.3
Outside.....	.....	-16.6	-21.9	-21.9	-17.7	.....	-18.1	-8.7	-18.8	-17.4	.....	8.5	5.0	4.9	3.9
District.....	-10.9	-8.9	-13.8	-7.4	-13.8	-10.9	-11.6	-9.1	-10.9	-10.8	9.9	8.1	5.8	4.4	3.0
District No. 11:															
District No. 11.....	-22.1	-23.3	-22.7	-16.7	-25.9	-22.1	-22.7	-23.0	-21.8	-24.2	10.4	8.7	7.8	6.1	4.3
District No. 12:															
Los Angeles.....	-1.5	.4	-.3	4.4	.5	-1.5	-1.2	-.2	.9	.8	11.9	10.1	8.3	8.3	7.4
San Francisco.....	-11.6	-1.6	-4.7	-1.0	-4.0	-11.6	-6.3	-5.7	-3.4	-3.5	12.1	10.4	8.6	8.0	7.3
Oakland.....	-7.9	-8.4	-12.8	-8.8	-9.3	-7.9	-1.7	-9.5	-9.5	-9.5	11.0	.....	.....	5.0	.....
Sacramento.....	-11.4	-8.5	-21.6	-4.6	-16.8	-11.4	-10.0	-12.5	-9.9	-13.4	.....	.....	.....	7.0	.....
Seattle.....	-18.6	-12.5	-10.8	-12.9	-11.7	-18.6	-15.4	-13.9	-13.5	-13.1	7.0	8.7	7.1	6.2	5.3
Spokane.....	-22.0	-8.6	-11.4	-20.5	-10.4	-22.0	-13.7	-12.8	-30.5	-14.6	9.5	7.7	5.5	6.0	8.0
Salt Lake City.....	-16.2	-15.3	-13.9	-20.9	-14.2	-16.2	-15.8	-15.7	-17.2	-17.0	9.6	10.5	10.1	.....	6.3
District.....	-12.9	-6.2	-8.7	-6.3	-7.9	-12.9	-9.3	-8.8	-9.0	-8.3	10.0	10.0	8.1	7.0	6.4
United States.....	-15.1	-11.9	-15.1	-6.7	-13.7	-15.1	-13.9	-14.0	-12.4	-12.4	8.4	8.3	7.0	6.2	5.0



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

[Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—										Ratio of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period (per cent).				
	Same month previous year.					Previous month.					July 1, 1921, to close of—				
	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	July, 1921.	Aug., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Oct., 1921.	Nov., 1921.
District No. 1:															
Boston.....	-15.6	-17.9	-17.3	- 8.5	-10.5	- 3.4	1.7	10.9	5.9	5.9	422.1	405.0	378.0	343.0	332.0
Outside.....	-16.7	-19.1	-18.7	-15.9	-10.8	- .6	.5	10.2	6.5	2.9	432.6	458.0	478.0	458.0	459.0
District.....	-15.9	-18.2	-17.8	-11.0	-10.6	- 2.6	1.4	10.7	6.1	5.0	425.1	420.0	405.0	373.0	364.0
District No. 2:															
New York City and Brooklyn.....	-20.6	-23.1	-18.6	-15.2	- 7.9	- 3.9	4.0	13.1	4.3	3.0	443.6	455.6	444.8	382.2	362.9
Buffalo.....	-18.3	-21.6	-17.8	-12.9	- 6.7	- 3.1	4.8	16.2	4.5	— .2	470.9	462.0	456.6	436.3	428.7
Newark.....	-24.6	- 5.9	-24.2	-17.2	-12.9	4.5	7.0	0.7	8.1	1.1	451.9	459.1	428.6	392.1	371.0
Rochester.....	-30.2	-25.1	-19.7	-26.7	-24.2	- 2.8	5.4	10.5	1.1	2.1	433.8	445.2	431.6	404.3	392.7
Syracuse.....	-26.1	-24.6	-19.0	-33.5	-29.5	- 7.6	4.9	6.1	2.4	3.5	469.4	498.1	488.5	431.6	414.2
Outside.....	- 8.3	- 9.1	- 7.7	- 5.6	- 2.7	- 6.8	1.0	11.9	4.6	.4	487.3	557.4	579.0	553.5	549.5
District.....	-20.6	-19.7	-18.0	-15.5	- 9.4	- 4.2	5.2	11.9	4.8	2.1	431.6	453.7	442.5	389.6	372.3
District No. 3:															
Philadelphia.....	-13.6	-19.1	-17.7	-18.5	- 9.7	- 4.9	- 2.5	6.4	2.3	.1	469.2	442.2	440.7	388.4	360.3
Outside.....	-15.2	-20.0	-12.6	- 9.4	- 5.4	- 4.3	4.6	10.6	3.7	1.8	479.0	525.5	546.4	514.5	502.9
District.....	-14.0	-17.3	-16.4	-16.2	- 8.7	- 4.7	- .7	7.4	2.6	.5	471.9	462.8	466.8	419.5	395.5
District No. 4:															
Cleveland.....	-27.9	-28.7	-26.8	-27.5	-17.8	- 6.0	7.8	15.2	3.0	2.7	476.3	461.0	462.5	420.7	405.1
Pittsburgh.....	-14.9	-13.4	-15.4	-17.9	-15.3	- 5.4	6.2	6.6	1.9	— .4	362.7	443.1	487.2	422.5	414.1
Cincinnati.....					-16.6					— .5					495.9
Toledo.....					-25.8					1.4					406.3
Outside.....	- 9.1	-20.3	-19.5	-17.4	- .9	-10.4	7.3	9.1	2.5	.6	483.1	588.9	441.9	553.6	481.6
District.....	-19.6	-18.8	-19.6	-20.9	-16.3	- 6.1	6.8	9.7	2.3	.7	416.9	467.3	470.9	441.1	424.7
District No. 5:															
Baltimore.....	-27.8	-26.1	-21.1	-18.7	- 8.6	- 4.2	6.7	17.4	2.4	- 1.7	463.2	475.1	477.9	431.6	407.1
Richmond.....	-16.9	-15.0	-13.5	-11.8	- 3.5	- 1.9	5.4	15.4	4.8	2.9	429.5	459.0	460.2	427.5	418.3
Washington.....	-23.9	-20.8	-17.5	-16.3	- 9.9	- 2.3	8.9	11.8	.8	.3	434.8	458.3	481.4	437.5	420.0
Other cities.....	-18.2	-18.6	-13.8	- 9.9	- 2.6	2.3	4.7	17.0	6.2	— .7	480.5	495.3	553.9	534.8	528.2
District.....	-24.1	-22.3	-17.9	-15.8	- 7.7	- 2.2	7.0	16.8	2.8	— .5	453.3	471.2	490.4	449.8	429.0
District No. 6:															
Atlanta.....		-23.3	-22.6	-22.3	-13.2		5.3	15.0	.5	— .6		656.1	573.8	503.8	565.2
Birmingham.....		-20.3	-24.0	-15.7	-17.7		0.0	7.9	5.7	1.2		809.7	911.2	636.8	733.6
Nashville.....	-22.9	-22.8	-20.4	-16.9	-13.6	- 2.5	10.0	8.3	3.7	- 1.5	633.3	556.7	497.9	428.3	555.7
New Orleans.....	-15.2	-17.4	-16.9	-10.0	- 9.4	2.4	3.2	14.0	5.9	- .9	510.9	510.9	472.7	467.9	443.4
Outside.....	-26.4	-21.4	-14.0	-27.4	-20.7	- 2.6	9.9	7.4	-6.1	.8	644.3	805.8	626.0	503.3	513.5
District.....	-21.6	-19.8	-18.3	-18.3	-14.5	- .4	5.3	11.0	1.5	— .5	571.6	612.2	565.9	514.1	517.4
District No. 7:															
Chicago.....		-14.3	-10.8	-13.0	-11.2		12.2	10.0	2.4	1.1		463.1	470.3	340.9	362.2
Detroit.....				-29.4	-24.1				3.9	- .2				384.8	371.5
Outside.....		-23.2	-23.8	-16.1	-12.6		7.0	3.0	3.6	- 1.3		517.5	518.0	543.2	533.0
District.....	-20.0	-21.6	-21.5	-20.9	-17.5	- 1.2	8.0	4.3	3.6	— .6	500.4	505.2	508.3	444.1	446.9
District No. 8:															
St. Louis.....	- 6.8	- 7.6	-12.1	-10.3	- 3.7	- 3.4	10.2	5.3	— .7	2.5	410.3	419.8	429.4	408.7	375.6
Louisville.....	-18.4	-11.5	-10.6	-11.6	- 9.9	- 3.4	11.2	10.0	5.7	- 3.8	455.6	729.3	638.6	643.8	650.4
Memphis.....	- 7.4	-20.6	-21.3	-29.1	-15.6	- 6.9	3.8	9.8	.7	2.1	475.7	463.3	434.8	567.0	415.2
Little Rock.....				-13.5	- 1.9				.9	0.0				380.5	469.9
Outside.....	-15.6	-12.9	-11.6	- 8.5	- 5.8	- 9.6	11.2	12.9	— .5	- 5.2	337.7	521.5	536.3	656.0	465.0
District.....	- 9.3	-10.7	-13.3	-12.5	- 6.2	- 3.7	9.4	7.4	.5	1.3	426.1	461.8	462.5	461.9	426.4
District No. 9:															
District No. 10:															
Kansas City.....		-13.1	-14.8	- 7.9	- 5.1		10.3	4.7	— .8	- 3.2		544.1	557.5	500.0	499.2
Denver.....		-13.9	-11.1	-10.9	- 1.7		13.2	5.9	1.2	2.1		443.3	602.1	593.7	498.5
Outside.....		-19.8	-18.2	-17.7	-13.3		16.4	8.7	1.6	-10.9		560.2	425.9	429.1	532.5
District.....	-15.0	-15.1	-14.2	-10.9	- 6.7	6.3	12.7	6.1	.5	- 4.2	497.1	527.9	543.3	522.9	507.7
District No. 11:															
District No. 12:															
Los Angeles.....	- 3.6	- .6	1.7	1.8	8.1	7.5	.6	5.3	.5	1.7	393.7	394.1	467.2	462.6	478.9
San Francisco.....	-14.6	- 9.2	- 6.8	- 8.8	- 6.8	- .6	7.9	10.2	2.3	— .2	406.0	404.5	449.1	441.2	440.0
Oakland.....	-16.6	-12.7	- 8.6	- 8.8	- 4.7	- 7.7	7.0	9.1	2.5	.4	490.7	498.9	446.5	463.7	488.3
Sacramento.....	-32.4	-14.5	-15.5	-17.6	- 6.4	- 2.6	22.9	6.6	-3.7	— .4	424.3	448.1	517.9	457.6	461.5
Seattle.....	-37.0	-23.2	-25.2	-25.1	-21.3	- 6.8	13.5	4.0	1.4	3.7	410.8	404.0	419.8	400.2	415.1
Spokane.....	-17.2	-15.5	- .1	-19.9	-17.1	-13.5	7.3	2.4	-1.1	- 2.0	575.5	526.1	577.0	517.6	541.3
Salt Lake City.....	-30.2	-24.7	-18.9	-17.5	-16.7	- 7.6	13.1	8.9	1.0	— .4			525.7	513.6	499.3
District.....	-18.3	-15.5	-15.7	-16.8	-13.0	- .7	4.6	4.3	.6	- 1.1	478.3	455.7	479.8	464.9	462.0
United States.....	-19.1	-19.0	-18.2	-16.8	-11.8	- 2.0	6.6	8.7	2.7	.5	468.0	487.0	483.5	443.4	432.0

VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE.

[Average monthly value, 1919=100.]

Date.	Department stores (145 stores).	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.			
			Grocery (10 chains).	Five and ten cent (4 chains).	Drug (5 chains).	Cigars (3 chains).
1920.						
January	107.2	119.7	128.3	85.6	113.9	106.8
February	85.6	122.1	125.3	82.6	106.1	106.1
March	120.5	131.8	144.9	111.1	116.3	120.3
April	117.2	107.1	149.3	110.6	109.5	123.2
May	124.9	89.6	145.6	112.9	114.9	135.6
June	119.9	88.6	141.8	108.9	116.1	129.6
July	89.9	80.1	151.3	112.0	122.6	137.3
August	88.8	79.7	134.2	111.1	118.5	129.2
September	106.6	91.4	131.7	111.7	118.6	136.6
October	131.8	103.1	132.0	129.9	122.3	131.0
November	136.8	125.1	130.7	125.7	112.8	133.9
December	183.8	98.7	127.1	214.6	146.7	180.5
1921.						
January	103.8	68.8	114.7	86.1	116.0	119.9
February	88.4	64.4	108.2	92.9	109.3	116.5
March	116.9	95.7	118.5	121.1	121.5	131.8
April	112.6	76.9	111.2	111.9	120.0	134.7
May	112.6	59.7	111.2	112.2	117.8	129.5
June	111.1	62.6	108.6	109.7	118.8	127.8
July	79.7	48.9	106.4	108.0	119.6	128.5
August	82.7	56.7	113.9	116.0	117.2	127.6
September	95.0	72.3	109.7	113.4	117.4	128.0
October	130.3	88.1	125.5	141.9	122.6	138.0
November	123.4	84.0	125.0	134.1	113.4	124.8

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN NOVEMBER, 1921, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (OCTOBER, 1921).

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Auto tires.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2	-1.1	9	-12.7	3	-7.3	11	+2.5	8			-9.7	5			+10.3	6				
No. 3	-3.7	48			-11.1	25														
No. 4	-5.3	23	-19.1	8	-7.7	10					-8.0	9								
No. 5	-6.3	49	-33.6	18	-14.7	17	-31.6	18	+5.2	9										
No. 6	-9.9	29	-37.6	20	-10.5	19	-23.9	10	-5.8	12					-0.7	3	-33.3	6		
No. 7	-4.8	38	-18.2	15	-12.8	22	-16.7	11			-11.2	12	-23.1	8						
No. 9			-18.4	5	-10.9	11											-29.5	7		
No. 10	-9.0	5	-19.5	4	-17.2	4			-21.2	4	-9.8	3	-9.6	4						
No. 11	-19.0	13	-38.1	10	-1.3	11			-10.4	3	-11.2	9					-48.6	3		
No. 12	-10.2	30	-16.6	12	-8.8	23	-18.4	16	-8.8	16	-25.9	8	-12.0	22	-18.5	28	-24.8	20	-27.3	15

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

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Auto tires.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2	-24.2	9	+11.6	3	-26.6	11	+45.9	8			+10.4	5			-30.0	6				
No. 3	-23.7	48			-24.1	25														
No. 4	-29.3	23	-10.4	8	-29.2	10					-13.1	9								
No. 5	-20.2	49	-1.4	18	-19.8	17	+23.7	18	+149.1	9										
No. 6	-30.4	29	-16.6	20	-16.0	19	+23.6	10	+44.4	12					-9.4	3	+3.6	6		
No. 7	-20.1	38	-1.8	15	-25.4	22	+5.2	11			-13.7	12	-24.2	8						
No. 9			-22.3	5	-27.3	11											-43.1	7		
No. 10	-4.9	5	-13.2	4	-12.4	4			+33.6	4	-13.9	3	-24.4	4						
No. 11	-24.1	13	-21.1	10	-24.8	11			+11.1	3	-20.8	9					-65.5	3		
No. 12	-18.4	30	+5.2	12	-14.3	23	-0.8	16	+16.0	16	-10.7	8	-12.7	22	-31.8	28	-46.7	20	+41.4	18

**COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.**

The foreign index numbers published here-with are constructed by various foreign statistical offices, and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable.<sup>a</sup>

In the following table the all-commodities index numbers for the whole series of countries appear together to facilitate the study of comparative price levels.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES).**

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (90 quotations). <sup>2</sup>	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (315 quotations). <sup>2</sup>	Canada; <sup>9</sup> Department of Labor (272 quotations). <sup>5</sup>	United Kingdom; Board of Trade (150 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	Italy; <sup>1</sup> Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 thereafter). <sup>2</sup>	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). <sup>4</sup>	Germany; Statistisches Reichsamt (38 commodities).	Sweden; Svensk Handeltidning (47 quotations). <sup>6</sup>	Christiania, Norway; Økonomisk Revue (93 commodities). <sup>6</sup>	Denmark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). <sup>7</sup>
1913 .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914 .....		100	101		101	101	95	100		116	115	100
1915 .....		101	110		126	137	133			145	159	138
1916 .....		124	135		159	187	202			185	233	164
1917 .....		176	177		206	262	299			244	341	228
1918 .....		196	206		226	339	409			339	345	293
1919 .....	206	212	217		242	357	364			330	322	294
1920 .....	233	243	246	314	291	510	624	1,509	1,479	347	377	382
1920.												
November .....	190	207	225	293	263	461	670	1,636	1,506	331	403	403
December .....	173	189	214	269	243	435	655	1,647	1,437	209	377	374
1921.												
January .....	163	177	208	251	232	407	642	1,549	1,436	267	344	341
February .....	154	167	199	230	215	377	613	1,484	1,372	250	319	290
March .....	150	162	194	215	208	360	604	1,419	1,334	237	312	280
April .....	143	154	187	209	199	347	584	1,410	1,323	229	297	270
May .....	142	151	183	206	191	329	547	1,322	1,306	218	294	257
June .....	139	148	179	202	183	325	509	1,387	1,365	218	294	254
July .....	142	148	176	198	186	330	520	1,473	1,425	211	300	253
August .....	142	152	174	194	181	331	542	1,723	1,909	198	297	254
September .....	143	152	172	191	175	344	580	1,820	2,067	182	287	224
October .....	141	150	169	184	163	331	599	1,993	2,460	175	286	202
November .....	140	149	168	176	161	332	595	2,693	3,416	174	276	186
December .....						325	595	3,283			269	188
January, 1922 .....								3,467				

<sup>a</sup> The BULLETIN for January, 1920, contains a description of the Statist index for England, and the French, Australian, Japanese, and Canadian indexes. A description of the method used in the construction of the Swedish index number appeared in the BULLETIN for February, 1921, for the new Italian index number in the April, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN, and the method used by the Frankfurter Zeitung in the case of the German index number was described in the BULLETIN of February and March, 1921. Complete information regarding the computation of the index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics appears in the publications of that bureau, and a description of the index number of the Federal Reserve Board may be found in the BULLETIN for May, 1920. The Danish index has been constructed only recently, is based upon the prices of 33 commodities, and is roughly weighted according to consumption. The new British index number, compiled by the Board of Trade, was described in the March, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN. The BULLETIN for December, 1921, contains a description of the index published by the Federal Statistical Bureau for Germany, and the indexes for Switzerland, Holland, Finland, Norway, Bulgaria, Cairo, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Peru. Lack of space prevents the publication of group index numbers for these countries, but they can be obtained at any time upon request. In the case of the two American index numbers, 1913 is used

as the basis in the original computations. In most other cases in which 1913 appears as the basis for the computation, the index numbers have been shifted from their original bases. The computations in these cases are, therefore, only approximately correct. In certain cases July, 1914, or the year immediately preceding that, is used as the base. Since the figures are for the most part received by cable, the latest ones are subject to revision. In certain cases the index numbers for the war years were published in various issues of the BULLETIN in 1920.

<sup>1</sup> Index numbers for 1920 and thereafter based upon prices of 76 commodities. Computations arrived at by the method described on p. 465 of the BULLETIN for April, 1921.

<sup>2</sup> Average for the month.

<sup>3</sup> End of month.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning of month but not always the first. Latest revised figures.

<sup>5</sup> Middle of month.

<sup>6</sup> End of year and end of month.

<sup>7</sup> First of month.

<sup>8</sup> July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.

<sup>9</sup> Middle of 1914=100.

<sup>10</sup> Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.

<sup>11</sup> July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914=100.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES)—Continued.

	Finland; Kom-merskollegium of Sweden (35 commodities). <sup>15</sup>	Switzer-land; Dr. Lorenz (71 commodities). <sup>15</sup>	Holland; Central Bureau of Statistics (53 commodities). <sup>16</sup>	Bul-garia; Direc-tion Générale de la Sta-tistique.	Cairo; Department of Statistics (23 commodities). <sup>17</sup>	South Africa; Office of Census and Statistics (187 commodities). <sup>18</sup>	Aus-tralian Com-mon-wealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 commodities). <sup>19</sup>	New Zealand; Department of Statistics.	Cal-cutta; India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). <sup>20</sup>	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities). <sup>21</sup>	Shang-hai; Department of Statistics.	Peru; Department of Statistics (58 commodities). <sup>22</sup>
1913.....	100		<sup>18</sup> 100	100	( <sup>19</sup> )			<sup>20</sup> 100		100		<sup>18</sup> 100
1914.....		100	105	103		<sup>21</sup> 100	<sup>12</sup> 100	<sup>13</sup> 100		96		<sup>24</sup> 105
1915.....			145	137	102	117	141	123		97		<sup>25</sup> 125
1916.....			222	<sup>17</sup> 208	124	135	132	134		117		<sup>25</sup> 160
1917.....			286	<sup>17</sup> 667	168	154	<sup>14</sup> 155	151		147		<sup>25</sup> 195
1918.....			392	<sup>17</sup> 830	207	168	170	175		192		<sup>25</sup> 217
1919.....	981		297	<sup>17</sup> 1,166	225	181	180	178		236	<sup>22</sup> 100	<sup>25</sup> 227
1920.....	1,384		282	2,086	299	245	218	212	204	259	106	238
1920.												
October.....	1,407		283	2,086	300	272	215	222	206	226	104	231
November.....			200	2,074	287		208	218	194	221	105	230
December.....			233	2,392	238		197	218	180	206	105	225
1921.												
January.....	1,156	238	213	2,392	214	260	196	216	178	201	104	221
February.....	1,264	230	197	2,135	196		192	210	174	195	107	215
March.....	1,258	219	188	2,437	182		181	208	175	191	108	210
April.....	1,379	208	176	2,006	181		171	204	183	190	108	205
May.....	1,297	186	182	1,945	179		166	202	184	191	110	204
June.....	1,487	185	182	1,680	166		162	200	178	192	111	202
July.....		179	176	1,721	164	155	159	200	183	196	109	201
August.....		177	180	1,730			160	197	184	189	112	205
September.....		181	180	1,758			160			207		205
October.....		184	169		186		156		184	214		205
November.....		182	165		181				180	219		205
December.....		178			170					209		205

<sup>2</sup> Average for the month.<sup>3</sup> End of month.<sup>12</sup> July, 1914=100.<sup>13</sup> End of July, 1914=100.<sup>14</sup> Last six months of 1917.<sup>15</sup> Prices as of first of month. 1914=100.<sup>16</sup> Based upon prices of 52 commodities during 1920; 53 during 1921.

1913=100.

<sup>17</sup> December figure.<sup>18</sup> 1913=100.<sup>19</sup> Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914=100.<sup>20</sup> Average annual expenditure, 1913=100.<sup>21</sup> 1914=100.<sup>22</sup> September, 1919=100.<sup>23</sup> Average for month until September, 1921; thereafter prices as of 15th of month.<sup>24</sup> Last six months of 1914.<sup>25</sup> Last three months of year.

## GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building material.	Chemicals and drugs.	House-furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
1915.....	105	104	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
1917.....	189	176	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
1918.....	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	239	302	238	186	303	210	366	236	243
November, 1920.....	165	195	234	258	170	274	207	309	220	207
1921.										
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152
September.....	122	146	187	178	120	193	162	223	145	152
October.....	119	142	190	182	121	192	162	218	145	150
November.....	114	142	186	186	119	197	162	218	145	149

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

[1913=100.]

	Cereals.	Meat and fish.	Other foods.	Total food.	Iron and steel.	Other metals and minerals.	Cotton.	Other textiles.	Other articles.	Total not food.	All commodities.
1920 average.....	273	263	278	272	406	252	480	362	274	340	314
November, 1920.....	290	293	263	281	403	257	316	271	257	300	293
1921.											
July.....	202	214	215	210	229	185	180	161	194	192	198
August.....	204	217	210	210	222	172	176	159	189	186	194
September.....	197	201	201	200	207	160	213	163	190	186	191
October.....	170	185	193	183	194	157	225	170	190	185	184
November.....	157	179	195	177	181	153	199	169	183	176	176

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—STATIST.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Foodstuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.	Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Foodstuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.									
1914.....	110	100	107	105	90	97	105	98	101	July.....	222	212	144	206	168	167	183	174	156
1915.....	155	125	130	137	109	111	131	119	126	August.....	221	213	159	207	156	160	180	168	181
1916.....	193	152	161	169	140	152	163	153	159	September.....	203	180	153	191	149	182	173	168	175
1917.....	252	192	213	218	152	228	212	198	206	October.....	175	170	145	168	189	179	162	159	163
1918.....	248	210	238	229	167	265	243	225	226	November.....	173	170	150	168	186	178	157	156	161
1919.....	252	215	275	258	190	271	268	243	242										
1920.....	321	264	366	301	269	293	290	285	291										
November, 1920.....	208	203	238	201	265	212	253	245	263										

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—FRANCE—GENERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.	Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.									
1914.....	103	103	106	104	98	109	99	101	101	July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330
1915.....	126	126	151	131	164	132	145	145	137	August.....	371	337	352	355	245	321	356	312	331
1916.....	162	170	161	167	232	180	199	203	187	September.....	373	311	389	352	253	338	370	338	344
1917.....	215	213	201	225	271	303	302	291	262	October.....	345	305	305	323	262	391	365	338	331
1918.....	286	298	231	281	283	460	420	337	339	November.....	331	306	324	321	277	338	362	341	332
1919.....	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373	357	December.....	332	303	300	311	269	375	364	337	225
1920.....	503	427	422	459	449	737	524	550	510										
December, 1920.....	515	360	355	424	385	475	471	444	435										

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ITALY—RICCARDO BACHI.

[1920=100.]

	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.		Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemical.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.
December, 1920.....	107	126	103	82	63	113	122	107	105	1921.									
1921.										September.....	114	125	71	75	59	91	102	93	93
July.....	100	109	65	54	60	95	92	87	83	October.....	116	129	75	76	64	91	114	94	96
August.....	107	113	68	62	60	92	96	87	87	November.....	114	126	76	75	65	90	114	94	95
										December.....	115	121	74	79	66	89	114	94	95

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.<sup>1</sup>

[Middle of 1914=100.]

	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.		Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1920.						1921.					
Average for the year....	1,230	3,160	1,747	1,432	1,509	Beginning of—					
1921.						October.....	1,995	3,270	2,112	2,567	1,993
Beginning of—						November.....	2,786	4,714	2,937	2,092	2,698
January.....	1,353	2,643	1,692	1,575	1,549	December.....	3,322	6,567	3,580	2,458	3,283
July.....	1,274	2,153	1,594	1,592	1,473	1922.					
August.....	1,784	2,289	1,636	1,550	1,723	Beginning of—					
September.....	1,834	2,616	1,748	1,608	1,820	January.....	3,295	6,567	3,636	3,033	3,467

<sup>1</sup> Latest revised figures.

## GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913 prices=100.]

	Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).		Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).
1920 average.....	1,253	2,609	1,479	1921.			
November, 1920.....	1,339	2,344	1,506	May.....	1,266	1,507	1,306
1921.				June.....	1,320	1,592	1,365
January.....	1,363	1,805	1,436	July.....	1,369	1,708	1,425
February.....	1,320	1,645	1,372	August.....	1,913	1,888	1,909
March.....	1,282	1,598	1,334	September.....	1,952	2,643	2,067
April.....	1,280	1,544	1,323	October.....	2,235	3,585	2,460
				November.....	2,967	5,662	3,416

## GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SWEDEN—SVENSK HANDELSTIDNING.

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

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Raw materials for agriculture.	Coal.	Metals.	Building materials.	Wood pulp.	Hides and leather.	Textiles.	Oils.	All commodities.
1913-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	136	101	114	123	109	104	118	118	103	111	116
1915.....	151	140	161	177	166	118	116	153	116	120	145
1916.....	152	182	180	266	272	165	233	229	166	149	185
1917.....	181	205	198	551	405	215	267	206	247	212	244
1918.....	221	419	304	856	398	275	300	195	.....	.....	339
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211	.....	.....	330
1920.....	282	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
November, 1920.....	264	290	303	910	253	387	609	161	233	332	331
1921.											
July.....	236	227	216	315	149	199	197	112	133	191	211
August.....	217	230	214	250	130	198	183	107	132	191	198
September.....	183	208	207	223	130	191	178	108	166	191	182
October.....	167	198	200	202	130	211	169	119	161	187	175
November.....	161	196	197	194	133	239	181	108	149	179	184

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

## GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY—ØKONOMISK REVUE.

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

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Feed-stuffs and fertilizers.	Fuel.		Iron.	Metals.	Building materials.	Textiles.	Hides and leather.	Pulp wood.	Paper.	All commodities.
				Coal and coke.	Petroleum and benzine.								
End of—													
1914.....	115	130	108	151	104	115	128	107	105	158	103	101	115
1915.....	149	150	150	224	132	158	289	131	121	193	124	137	159
1916.....	193	198	195	355	170	435	401	213	178	251	171	190	233
1917.....	260	292	231	1,161	231	720	503	326	264	296	217	263	341
1918.....	324	277	284	514	247	573	503	359	302	286	283	313	345
1919.....	329	281	277	707	162	442	187	358	356	284	277	322	322
1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
December, 1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
1921.													
July.....	301	408	254	388	303	307	190	309	319	197	276	392	300
August.....	296	360	260	371	297	307	190	305	315	197	262	392	297
September.....	302	303	254	333	297	339	190	299	309	210	227	377	287
October.....	297	305	251	333	297	335	197	297	315	228	227	350	286
November.....	273	282	233	316	276	319	184	293	320	219	227	338	276
December.....	263	279	233	289	276	278	183	291	320	219	183	338	269

**GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.**

[July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Metals and coal.	Textiles, leather, etc.	Agricultural products.	Dairy products.	Groceries and tobacco.	Meat.	Building materials.	Chemicals.	All commodities.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	117	93	202	127	110	150	116	149	141
1916.....	154	131	113	124	127	155	136	172	132
1917.....	213	207	110	116	131	155	194	243	155
1918.....	220	232	135	121	138	147	245	315	170
1919.....	193	217	186	137	147	145	261	282	180
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	295	277	218
October, 1920.....	222	220	208	214	196	226	289	276	215
1921.									
July.....	195	111	158	166	188	119	238	220	159
August.....	194	116	160	164	190	120	231	224	160
September.....	193	143	159	146	187	110	226	220	160
October.....	193	147	157	129	189	98	210	220	156

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

[1913=100.]

Date.	Grains and fodder.	Animals and meats.	Dairy products.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other foods.	Textiles.	Hides, leather, etc.	Metals.	Implements.	Building materials, lumber.	Fuel and lighting.	Drugs and chemicals.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	114	107	100	99	104	102	105	96	101	100	94	106	101
1915.....	136	104	105	93	121	114	110	128	106	97	92	160	110
1916.....	142	121	119	130	136	148	143	167	128	100	113	222	135
1917.....	206	161	149	233	180	201	168	217	174	118	163	236	177
1918.....	231	197	168	214	213	273	169	229	213	147	188	250	206
1919.....	227	199	192	206	222	285	213	173	228	171	201	205	217
1920.....	263	198	204	261	258	303	192	203	245	268	255	294	246
November, 1920.....	201	184	209	203	236	273	153	195	259	265	270	205	225
1921.													
July.....	146	143	133	157	174	179	106	147	236	217	207	175	176
August.....	152	143	132	182	173	181	101	145	237	192	206	176	174
September.....	144	133	141	170	170	183	100	143	235	189	206	171	172
October.....	127	134	149	171	162	185	100	143	234	190	210	169	169
November.....	125	113	158	176	158	179	100	140	232	180	211	165	168

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

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

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Manufactured articles.	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manufactures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manufactures.	Other textiles.	Oils, mustard.	Raw jute.	Oil seeds.	Tea.	Sugar.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Other foods.	All commodities.
End of July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average for 1920.....	138	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	128	104	173	78	407	166	154	184	204
November, 1920.....	161	246	243	89	341	133	118	164	118	90	163	62	348	168	150	173	194
1921.																	
July.....	149	237	245	116	316	136	102	147	115	80	157	92	247	173	151	162	183
August.....	143	242	241	121	301	150	107	135	116	85	150	107	236	182	153	170	184
September.....	143	247	214	120	302	217	127	147	115	102	145	116	219	182	157	172	.....
October.....	141	251	214	122	310	193	112	148	106	88	122	121	205	184	154	166	184
November.....	141	246	213	116	299	166	108	150	104	77	123	151	203	178	143	164	180

## COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The German index expresses upon a percentage basis figures compiled by Dr. R. R. Kuczynski of the Statistical Office of Berlin-Schöne-

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

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom, cost of living. <sup>2</sup>	Paris, retail prices. <sup>1</sup>	Sweden, retail prices.	Berlin, cost of living. <sup>3</sup>
1919.....	182	216	260	321	.....
1920.....	199	249	371	298	1,080
1920.					
November.....	189	276	426	303	1,097
December.....	175	269	424	294	1,135
1921.					
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,125
August.....	152	222	317	234	1,177
September.....	150	220	329	228	1,212
October.....	150	210	331	218	1,340
November.....	149	203	326	211	1,767
December.....	.....	199	323	.....	.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Imports.						Exports.						Reexports.	
	In thousands of pounds sterling.						In thousands of pounds sterling.						In thousands of pounds sterling.	In thousands of tons.
	Food, drink, and tobacco	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.	In thousands of tons.	Food, drink, and tobacco.	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Miscellaneous, including parcel post.	Total.	In thousands of tons.		
Monthly average:														
1913.....	24,184	23,485	16,134	259	64,061	4,669	2,716	5,825	34,281	949	43,770	7,650	9,131	152
1919.....	59,927	50,565	24,663	358	135,513	.....	2,814	9,274	53,457	1,008	66,553	.....	13,729	.....
1920.....	63,948	59,292	37,902	254	161,395	3,795	4,241	12,138	93,394	1,523	111,297	3,292	18,701	139
1920.														
November.....	61,477	46,560	35,955	246	144,238	3,613	4,723	9,399	103,694	1,549	119,365	2,438	13,115	128
December.....	59,378	48,613	34,553	241	142,785	3,723	3,842	12,277	78,819	1,694	96,631	3,356	12,699	126
1921.														
July.....	42,090	20,232	18,005	431	80,757	4,050	2,702	2,775	36,705	991	43,172	1,350	9,362	.....
August.....	50,584	19,589	18,194	214	88,581	3,389	3,124	7,058	39,936	1,228	51,346	3,747	9,998	154
September.....	48,410	20,465	17,905	338	87,119	3,515	3,300	6,997	44,009	942	55,248	4,128	8,595	116
October.....	44,475	21,256	18,691	320	84,742	3,470	3,466	7,359	50,328	1,113	62,265	4,297	10,386	159
November.....	41,246	29,946	17,913	154	89,259	3,343	3,586	7,046	51,094	1,169	62,895	4,541	9,823	139
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,375	.....	9,200	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes reexports.



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

	Imports.					Exports.					In thousands of metric tons.	
	In thousands of francs.				In thousands of metric tons.	In thousands of francs.						
	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.		Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Parcel post.	Total.		
Monthly average:												
1913 <sup>2</sup> .....	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	3,685	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351	1,840	
1919 <sup>3</sup> .....	892,040	1,229,435	861,797	2,983,272	3,204	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	989,966	464	
1920 <sup>3</sup> .....	718,179	1,400,046	832,187	2,950,413	4,245	184,277	397,677	1,187,742	99,867	1,869,563	1,039	
1920.												
November <sup>4</sup> .....	745,000	2,004,000	928,000	3,677,000	4,520	242,000	517,000	1,062,000	140,000	1,961,000	1,459	
1921. <sup>3</sup>												
July.....	434,001	704,069	331,047	1,469,117	2,164	123,303	439,534	925,868	74,350	1,533,055	1,194	
August.....	555,545	855,697	320,052	1,731,294	2,593	112,654	445,312	1,081,193	82,933	1,726,092	1,035	
September.....	691,972	1,204,213	329,494	2,225,679	3,993	146,467	444,891	1,087,444	95,852	1,774,653	1,173	
October.....	717,091	1,191,860	318,000	2,226,951	2,809	132,424	482,376	1,041,594	103,078	1,759,472	1,251	
November.....	564,012	1,446,125	323,593	2,333,730	5,161	157,180	478,875	992,256	120,343	1,748,054	1,515	

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

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

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

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

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

	Italy. (In millions of lire.) <sup>1</sup>		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Norway. (In millions of kroner.)		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Monthly average:							
1913.....	304	210	71	68	46	33	61	53
1919.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,385	506	211	131	215	65	181	175
1920.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,322	<sup>2</sup> 650	281	191	253	104	195	162
1920.								
June.....	<sup>1</sup> 3,452	<sup>1</sup> 1,165	283	224	.....	.....	220	184
July.....	.....	.....	331	268	.....	.....	157	154
August.....	.....	.....	308	230	246	73	123	175
September.....	.....	.....	325	233	195	90	118	154
October.....	.....	.....	299	218	190	96	108	134
November.....	.....	.....	228	177	184	88	108	105
1921.								
April.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,234	<sup>1</sup> 902	106	69	96	50	139	115
May.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,988	<sup>1</sup> 697	95	82	73	25	149	105
June.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,598	<sup>1</sup> 1,169	93	69	104	36	148	107
July.....	.....	.....	98	94	134	61	110	99
August.....	.....	.....	103	113	148	72	131	105
September.....	.....	.....	126	105	176	82	127	95
October.....	.....	.....	101	99	.....	.....	128	109
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	121

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1920 value units.

<sup>2</sup> Based on 1919 values.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

	Imports. <sup>1</sup>			Exports. <sup>2</sup>			Imports. <sup>1</sup>			Exports. <sup>2</sup>		
	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).
	In thousands of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.		In thousands of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.		In thousands of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.		In thousands of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.	
Monthly average:												
1913.....	926,654	6,068	8,450	841,375	6,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.....	.....	1,570	17,773	5,775,933	1,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920.												
October.....	.....	1,757	6,239	6,488,133	1,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	1,757	3,353	7,909,571	1,768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	2,007	43,306	7,817,910	1,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1921. <sup>3</sup>												
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	5,486,345	1,534	10,901	4,547,341	1,145	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	6,408,681	1,824	30,081	5,437,743	1,509	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,376	7,572,099	1,925	37,567	6,174,663	1,558	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,765	9,332,464	2,111	13,514	6,670,105	1,828	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,674	10,641,769	2,533	26,832	7,492,452	1,871	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,900,000	3,000	.....	9,790,000	1,970	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,912,000	2,538	.....	12,278,000	1,908	.....

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

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

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

## INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

## ENGLAND.

	Production (long tons, 000 omitted).				Raw cotton visible supply (thousands of bales).	Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).	Railways net ton miles (000,000 omitted).	Exports.			Per cent of unemployed among approximately 12,000,000 insured persons.
	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	Finished steel.				Iron and steel manufactures (long tons, 000 omitted).	Cotton manufactures (sq. yds., 000,000 omitted).	Coal (long tons, 000 omitted).	
Monthly average:											
1913.....	23,957	855	639					414	596	6,117	
1920.....	19,128	667	755	646		12,002,699		271	374	2,078	
September, 1920.....	18,885	741	885	582	1,073	3,603,131		254	387	1,476	(*)
October, 1920.....	14,044	533	544	439	1,132	3,731,098	1,556	274	308	1,417	(*)
November, 1920.....	15,920	403	505	415	1,221		1,469	238	347	1,361	3.7
December, 1920.....	20,230	683	747			3,709,000	1,323	190	251	2,302	5.8
July, 1921.....	15,214	10	117	137	1,310		1,088	64	179	816	14.8
August, 1921.....	16,589	94	431	321	1,194		1,311	64	214	3,103	13.2
September, 1921.....	15,517	158	429	322	1,060	3,283,000	1,297	77	268	3,407	12.2
October, 1921.....	21,090	236	405		1,123			133	345	3,406	12.8
November, 1921.....	17,875	272	443		1,216			156		3,594	15.7

1 Average of 4 quarterly estimates.

2 Five weeks.

3 Work suspended on all but 2,094,000 tons.

4 Statistics not recorded.

## FRANCE.

	Pig iron production.	Crude steel production.	Coal.			Raw cotton imported for consumption.	Cotton stocks at Havre. <sup>1</sup>	Raw silk imported for consumption.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Number of unemployed receiving State or municipal aid. <sup>2</sup>
			Produced.	Stocks at mines. <sup>1</sup>	Imported for consumption.						
	Thousands of metric tons.					Metric tons.	Thousands of bales of 50 kilograms.	Metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	
1913, average.....	436	393	3,338		1,558	27,428	274	629	3,685	1,840	
1920, average.....	349	305	2,025	279	2,022	19,576	225	390	4,245	1,039	439,522
1921.											
April.....	292	257	2,258	1,566	1,066	12,696	167	251	2,652	1,154	75,569
May.....	283	244	2,108	1,363	731	7,710	169	161	2,250	1,168	60,362
June.....	285	245	1,762	1,190	608	14,013	136	174	2,047	1,405	55,439
July.....	267	223	2,286	1,256	660	6,539	131	51	2,164	1,194	37,226
August.....	255	232	2,403	1,353	1,065	10,700	132	202	2,593	1,035	27,467
September.....	244	236	2,432	1,476	1,874	11,769	131	261	3,993	1,173	20,408
October.....			2,524	1,560			181		2,809	1,251	16,518
November.....							192		5,160	1,514	14,145

1 End of month.

2 End of month. These figures represent only a relatively small proportion of the unemployed in France.

3 Does not include Lorraine.

4 End of December, 1920.

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

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

**VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING NOVEMBER, 1921.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities purchased.		Municipal warrants purchased.	Total.	
			Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.		November, 1921.	November, 1920.
Boston.....	\$318,163,295	\$24,887,850	\$905,000	\$4,571,500		\$348,527,645	\$553,669,989
New York.....	1,355,335,083	84,151,691	4,464,500	94,367,500		1,538,318,774	5,384,387,905
Philadelphia.....	275,544,613	11,052,658		2,350,000	\$45,000	288,992,271	502,464,880
Cleveland.....	258,271,939	3,326,713			18,500	261,617,152	335,977,725
Richmond.....	197,020,666	3,029,500				200,050,166	252,646,665
Atlanta.....	109,015,124	2,225,325				111,240,449	241,006,579
Chicago.....	214,201,416	12,287,464	3,789,500	20,131,500		250,409,880	592,147,006
St. Louis.....	147,057,443	4,113,347		14,000		151,381,290	180,082,190
Minneapolis.....	49,220,412		5,200	606,000	12,486	49,844,098	83,331,853
Kansas City.....	67,468,636	264,444		137,000	606,000	68,476,080	141,650,010
Dallas.....	53,315,388	200,000				53,515,388	125,346,664
San Francisco.....	186,656,839	16,459,559	5,000	297,500		203,418,898	322,369,089
<b>Total:</b>							
November, 1921.....	3,231,270,854	161,998,551	9,183,200	122,676,000	663,486	3,525,792,091	
November, 1920.....	7,882,932,610	231,840,395	5,550	600,282,000			8,715,060,555
11 months ending Nov. 30, 1921.....	53,590,160,783	1,894,700,287	67,433,461	3,306,809,557	673,095	58,269,777,163	
11 months ending Nov. 30, 1920.....	75,859,216,269	2,064,536,201	331,200	7,043,724,500			85,867,808,170

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.		
		Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.
Boston.....	\$7,947,357	\$73,734,200		\$235,914,375	\$466,239	\$3,000			
New York.....	4,553,739	861,696,102		486,925,458	719,109	19,049		\$109,471	
Philadelphia.....	7,865,784	190,401,285		76,801,788	407,345				
Cleveland.....	4,854,000	146,105,795	\$194,100	104,450,038	371,088	294,982			
Richmond.....	1,715,703	162,180,471	1,606,000	24,911,555	5,402,293	2,380			
Atlanta.....	3,343,178	50,560,794	620,790	45,628,284	6,044,832	438,513			
Chicago.....	2,731,810	121,845,521	1,273,043	71,138,805	16,848,000				2,637
St. Louis.....	6,077,604	78,339,615	76,000	54,654,489	6,007,064	999,080		325,214	
Minneapolis.....	152,288	17,816,360	2,929,144	18,598,197	6,551,707	3,029,909			
Kansas City.....	1,688,023	36,701,824	5,000	14,338,102	3,012,855	11,085,864		510,000	
Dallas.....	263,837	26,903,010	4,314,420	10,588,374	6,554,554	4,495,066			
San Francisco.....	566,416	122,598,853	24,309,236	33,555,465	2,937,407	2,200,992		203,000	
<b>Total: November, 1921.....</b>	41,759,847	1,888,883,830	45,327,733	1,177,504,930	56,222,593	22,574,835		1,150,322	
October, 1921.....	45,027,368	1,826,413,751	35,374,090	1,498,045,047	50,216,802	20,660,996	1,967,066	1,726,404	150,000
November, 1920.....	161,849,808	4,187,873,432	17,878,300		3,486,913,942			13,273,667	
October, 1920.....	156,299,491	4,148,970,138	9,227,341		3,204,215,794			10,354,398	

Federal Reserve Bank.	Trade acceptances.		Total all classes.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>		Member banks.		
	Foreign.	Domestic.		Amount.	Per cent of total.	Number in district Nov. 30.	Accommodated.	
							Number.	Per cent.
Boston.....		\$98,124	\$318,163,295	\$174,596,587	5.4	436	221	50.7
New York.....	\$45,000	1,267,155	1,355,335,083	575,943,395	17.8	799	335	41.9
Philadelphia.....		68,411	275,544,613	214,025,078	6.6	702	403	57.4
Cleveland.....		2,001,936	258,271,939	322,075,767	10.0	882	395	44.8
Richmond.....		1,202,264	197,020,666	213,326,302	6.6	625	413	66.1
Atlanta.....		1,478,633	109,015,124	234,144,013	7.2	512	374	73.0
Chicago.....		361,600	214,201,416	514,258,393	15.9	1,442	971	67.3
St. Louis.....		578,287	147,057,443	241,653,393	7.5	586	333	56.8
Minneapolis.....		142,809	49,220,412	182,435,594	5.8	1,024	610	59.6
Kansas City.....		126,968	67,468,636	228,880,725	7.1	1,093	577	52.8
Dallas.....		196,107	53,315,388	153,613,467	4.8	876	608	69.4
San Francisco.....	11,250	268,220	186,656,839	176,318,050	5.5	859	382	44.5
<b>Total: November, 1921.....</b>	56,250	7,790,514	3,231,270,854	3,231,270,854	100.0	9,836	5,622	57.2
October, 1921.....	5,000	9,681,663	3,489,268,197			9,816	5,567	56.7
November, 1920.....		15,143,461	7,882,932,610			9,591	5,275	55.0
October, 1920.....		19,389,073	7,548,436,235			9,558	4,952	51.8

<sup>1</sup> Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (14.42) for system.

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$278,809,586	\$30,353,709			\$318,163,295	<i>Per cent.</i> 4.58	<i>Days.</i> 7.91
New York.....	1,278,995,459	76,339,624			1,355,335,083	4.51	6.13
Philadelphia.....	248,726,963	26,817,650			275,544,613	4.55	12.02
Cleveland.....		210,872,275	\$47,399,604		258,271,939	5.06	17.99
Richmond.....			179,522,131	\$17,498,535	197,020,666	5.55	15.62
Atlanta.....			106,729,400	2,285,724	109,015,124	5.52	30.98
Chicago.....		194,538,116		19,663,300	214,201,416	5.08	34.63
St. Louis.....		136,116,632		10,940,811	147,057,443	5.06	23.70
Minneapolis.....			38,629,365	10,591,047	49,220,412	5.63	53.46
Kansas City.....		65,162,247		2,306,389	67,468,636	5.05	48.93
Dallas.....			42,632,370	10,683,018	53,315,388	5.62	41.55
San Francisco.....		178,212,501	8,444,338		186,656,839	5.03	13.62
Total: November, 1921.....	1,806,532,008	927,412,754	423,357,268	73,968,824	3,231,270,854	5.03	14.42
October, 1921.....		2,064,577,854	506,132,607	913,074,713	3,489,267,197	5.62	14.78

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$5,482,023 of bills discounted at 6½ per cent.

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston.....	\$14,672,863	\$7,210,143	\$3,001,844	\$24,887,850				\$24,887,850	\$14,030,802	8.7
New York.....	62,697,995	15,219,901	6,055,950	83,973,846	\$177,815		\$177,815	84,151,691	56,985,227	35.2
Philadelphia.....	8,262,559	2,252,062	538,037	11,052,658				11,052,658	21,514,336	13.3
Cleveland.....	1,514,780	1,787,255	24,678	3,326,713				3,326,713	3,588,038	2.2
Richmond.....	285,000	2,744,500		3,029,500				3,029,500	5,109,485	3.1
Atlanta.....	1,012,840	1,212,485		2,225,325				2,225,325	3,994,208	2.5
Chicago.....	9,873,999	2,393,465	20,000	12,287,464				12,287,464	30,636,693	18.9
St. Louis.....	2,691,682	1,301,665	120,000	4,113,347				4,113,347	2,404,626	1.5
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....	125,000	139,444		264,444				264,444	740,443	.5
Dallas.....		200,000		200,000				200,000	282,000	.2
San Francisco.....	13,290,777	2,600,542	568,240	16,459,559				16,459,559	22,662,633	13.9
Total: Nov., 1921.....	114,427,495	37,061,462	10,331,749	161,820,706	177,845		177,845	161,998,551	161,998,551	100.0
Oct., 1921.....	87,912,692	44,211,369	6,957,264	139,081,325				139,081,325		
Nov., 1920.....	168,742,124	52,928,510	9,161,956	230,832,590	757,805	\$250,000	1,007,805	231,840,395		
Oct., 1920.....	203,020,366	66,263,653	10,878,149	280,162,168	934,908	734,801	1,669,709	281,831,877		

<sup>1</sup> Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (25.60) for system.

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	5 per cent.
Boston.....	\$1,567,840	\$4,266,601	\$14,688,740	\$3,244,764	\$480,772	\$131,894	\$457,659
New York.....	1,393,713	3,915,569	64,162,813	2,048,184	12,631,412		
Philadelphia.....	3,063,225	4,946,446	2,459,987	55,000	528,000		
Cleveland.....	224,297	30,000	1,210,481	313,423	101,709		1,446,803
Richmond.....							
Atlanta.....			190,000				
Chicago.....	2,420,248	3,323,737	3,746,804	1,929,748	234,807	72,120	500,000
St. Louis.....	121,044		3,681,989	283,314		25,000	
Minneapolis.....							
Kansas City.....							264,444
Dallas.....							100,000
San Francisco.....	5,149,943	1,104,233	2,385,027	6,675,702	619,958	274,298	250,458
Total: November, 1921.....	13,940,310	17,586,586	92,525,841	14,552,135	14,596,658	503,252	3,019,264
October, 1921.....			11,665,401	27,713,610	74,268,848	5,551,826	8,874,525

**VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING NOVEMBER, 1921, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES—Continued.**

Federal Reserve Bank.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$45,886		\$3,694		\$24,887,850	Per cent. 4.59	Days. 14.43
New York.....					84,151,691	4.59	17.33
Philadelphia.....					11,052,658	4.42	49.84
Cleveland.....					3,326,713	4.72	27.61
Richmond.....			3,029,500		3,029,500	5.58	43.18
Atlanta.....			1,870,895	\$104,430	2,225,325	5.54	45.95
Chicago.....		\$60,000			12,287,464	4.54	63.94
St. Louis.....					4,113,347	4.57	14.97
Minneapolis.....					264,444	5.07	71.69
Kansas City.....					200,000	5.42	36.11
Dallas.....				100,000	16,459,559	4.47	35.25
San Francisco.....							
Total: November, 1921.....	45,886	60,000	4,904,089	264,430	161,998,551	4.60	25.60
October, 1921.....	704,273	1,263,449	119,512	8,654,881	139,081,325	4.97	25.77

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$50,000 at 4% per cent, \$200,000 at 5½ per cent, and \$75,000 at 5½ per cent.

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

**HOLDINGS OF EARNING ASSETS, BY CLASSES.**

Following is a set of tables giving a detailed analysis of the different classes of earning assets held by the Federal Reserve Banks at the end of November, 1921:

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Average daily holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rate of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	United States securi-ties.	All classes of earn-ing assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	United States securi-ties.
Boston.....	\$87,708,879	\$69,057,716	\$6,092,705	\$12,558,458	\$332,821	\$285,948	\$23,133	\$23,740	Per ct. 4.62	Per ct. 5.04	Per ct. 4.62	Per ct. 2.30
New York.....	329,988,626	218,905,949	37,080,004	74,002,673	1,188,664	852,609	146,987	189,068	4.38	4.74	4.82	3.11
Philadelphia.....	113,257,972	90,639,867	8,759,022	13,850,083	416,515	354,312	33,311	28,847	4.30	4.75	4.62	2.21
Cleveland.....	138,918,273	123,990,716	3,152,790	11,774,767	573,358	539,915	12,396	21,047	5.02	5.30	4.78	2.17
Richmond.....	106,733,619	97,963,139	3,779,080	4,993,400	496,229	469,476	18,443	8,310	5.66	5.83	5.94	2.02
Atlanta.....	119,446,137	94,972,548	5,521,562	13,952,027	530,412	451,143	27,072	52,197	5.40	5.78	5.97	3.35
Chicago.....	218,191,551	185,473,089	2,949,829	29,763,633	961,577	837,124	11,065	63,388	5.36	5.82	4.56	2.59
St. Louis.....	74,764,693	64,894,978	1,203,331	8,666,334	303,541	283,326	4,526	15,689	4.94	5.31	4.57	2.20
Minneapolis.....	71,743,000	66,606,000		5,126,000	333,385	324,660		8,660	5.65	5.93		2.06
Kansas City.....	94,120,753	78,043,895	1,608,473	14,229,317	400,751	366,073	8,119	25,577	5.18	5.71	6.14	2.19
Dallas.....	59,970,866	55,213,116	215,000	4,542,750	283,018	273,531	1,025	8,462	5.74	6.02	5.72	2.26
San Francisco.....	103,434,879	86,814,757	8,505,552	8,114,567	424,734	378,573	32,343	13,818	5.00	5.31	4.63	2.07
Total:												
Nov., 1921.....	1,520,283,245	1,232,575,771	78,867,348	208,579,059	6,245,005	5,466,690	318,420	458,803	5.00	5.40	4.91	2.68
Oct., 1921.....	1,640,739,511	1,376,914,379	56,196,411	207,624,721	7,315,372	6,655,304	240,530	419,518	5.25	5.69	5.04	2.38
Nov., 1920.....	3,375,395,765	2,776,457,064	278,521,360	320,417,341	16,507,625	14,560,645	1,377,088	569,892	5.98	6.41	6.03	2.17
Oct., 1920.....	3,390,089,524	2,782,055,442	303,980,844	304,653,238	17,085,802	14,953,963	1,563,714	563,125	5.95	6.35	6.07	2.21

NOTE.—The totals for the Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Kansas City banks include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, earnings, and annual rates of earnings thereon as follows: Philadelphia, \$9,000, \$45, and 6.08 per cent; Minneapolis, \$13,000, \$65, and 5.35 per cent; Kansas City, \$239,067, \$982, and 5 per cent.



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

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks and banking corporations.	Private bankers.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Nonnational.			
Boston.....	8,791	5,252	3,375	131	24	9
New York.....	23,847	6,180	6,109	5,155	3,705	2,698
Philadelphia.....	10,156	4,962	2,286	1,306	263	1,339
Cleveland.....	2,902	1,061	761	542	105	433
Richmond.....	4,001	4,001				
Atlanta.....	4,531	1,332	3,199			
Chicago.....	5,198	1,274	3,924			
St. Louis.....	1,166	523	643			
Minneapolis.....						
Kansas City.....	1,534	1,341	243			
Dallas.....	190	190				
San Francisco.....	10,905	4,173	3,039	1,808	863	1,022
Total: Nov. 30, 1921.....	73,271	30,289	23,579	8,942	4,960	5,501
Oct. 31, 1921.....	86,954	34,423	31,080	11,999	6,493	2,953
Purchased in open market:						
Nov. 30, 1921.....	72,824	30,208	23,282	8,873	4,960	5,501
Oct. 31, 1921.....	86,055	34,032	30,854	11,746	6,483	2,935
Discounted for member banks:						
Nov. 30, 1921.....	447	81	297	69		
Oct. 31, 1921.....	899	391	232	253	5	18

## BANKING CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Further loan liquidation aggregating about \$65,000,000, as against an increase of \$142,000,000 in investments, largely in United States Government securities, is indicated by the weekly statements of condition of reporting member banks for the five-week period between November 16 and December 21. Some of the changes shown in the December 21 statement, notably the large increase in Government deposits, the reduction in other demand deposits, and a large addition to Treasury certificate holdings, may be traced to Government operations in connection with the collection of the last tax installment due on December 15, particularly the allotment on that date of about \$308,000,000 of tax certificates. The effect of these operations on the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks is much less evident, the large increase in bills discounted by these banks, shown for the week ending December 21, being due chiefly to the large amounts of currency drawn by the member banks during the week in order to meet the customary pre-holiday demand for cash.

Loans and discounts of reporting member banks secured by Government obligations show a reduction of \$24,000,000 for the period. Loans secured by corporate obligations follow a practically steady upward course, the December 21 total showing an increase of \$106,000,000 over the total shown five weeks before, while all other loans and discounts, comprising largely commercial and industrial loans, show a decrease for the period of \$147,000,000. During the five weeks under review the reporting member banks increased their holdings of United States bonds and Victory notes by nearly \$50,000,000. Their holdings of Treasury notes were fairly constant during the entire period. Holdings of Treasury certificates show little change during the first four weeks, but increased \$69,000,000 during the last week under review. Holdings of corporate and other securities fluctuated between fairly narrow limits, and on December 21 were about \$15,000,000 in excess of the November 16 total. In consequence of the changes noted, total loans and investments on December 21 were about \$77,000,000 larger than five weeks before. This increase is accompanied by gains of \$78,000,000 in Government deposits, of \$12,000,000 in other demand deposits, and a loss of \$36,000,000 in time deposits. Borrowings of the reporting member banks from the Federal Reserve Banks fluctuated between \$683,000,000 on November 30 and \$743,000,000 on December 21, or from 4.6 to 5 per cent of the banks' total loans and investments. In

the following table are shown the principal changes in the condition of reporting member banks during the five weeks ending December 21. Corresponding changes since the beginning of 1920 are traced in the chart on page 93.

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

[In millions of dollars.]

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.
Number of reporting banks.....	807	807	807	808	808	808
Loans and discounts:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations <sup>1</sup> .....	540	527	522	508	509	516
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations).....	3,059	3,077	3,114	3,097	3,155	3,165
All other <sup>1</sup> .....	7,755	7,706	7,699	7,708	7,639	7,608
Total loans and discounts <sup>1</sup> .....	11,354	11,310	11,335	11,313	11,303	11,289
U. S. bonds.....	907	912	911	930	941	947
U. S. Victory notes..	163	162	156	161	170	173
U. S. Treasury notes..	120	122	123	123	122	125
U. S. certificates of indebtedness.....	168	178	189	175	171	240
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	2,074	2,068	2,051	2,057	2,079	2,089
Total investments.....	3,432	3,442	3,430	3,446	3,483	3,574
Total loans and discounts and investments <sup>1</sup> .....	14,786	14,752	14,765	14,759	14,786	14,863
Reserve with F. R. Banks.....	1,269	1,268	1,268	1,242	1,246	1,308
Cash in vault.....	303	307	296	315	329	341
Net demand deposits.....	10,236	10,191	10,270	10,208	10,339	10,248
Time deposits.....	3,003	3,009	2,998	2,990	2,980	2,967
Government deposits.....	214	163	123	115	115	292
Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. Banks; total.....	702	709	683	683	664	743
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	239	269	276	263	263	312
All other.....	463	440	407	420	401	431
Ratio of accommodation at F. R. Banks to total loans and investments.....	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0

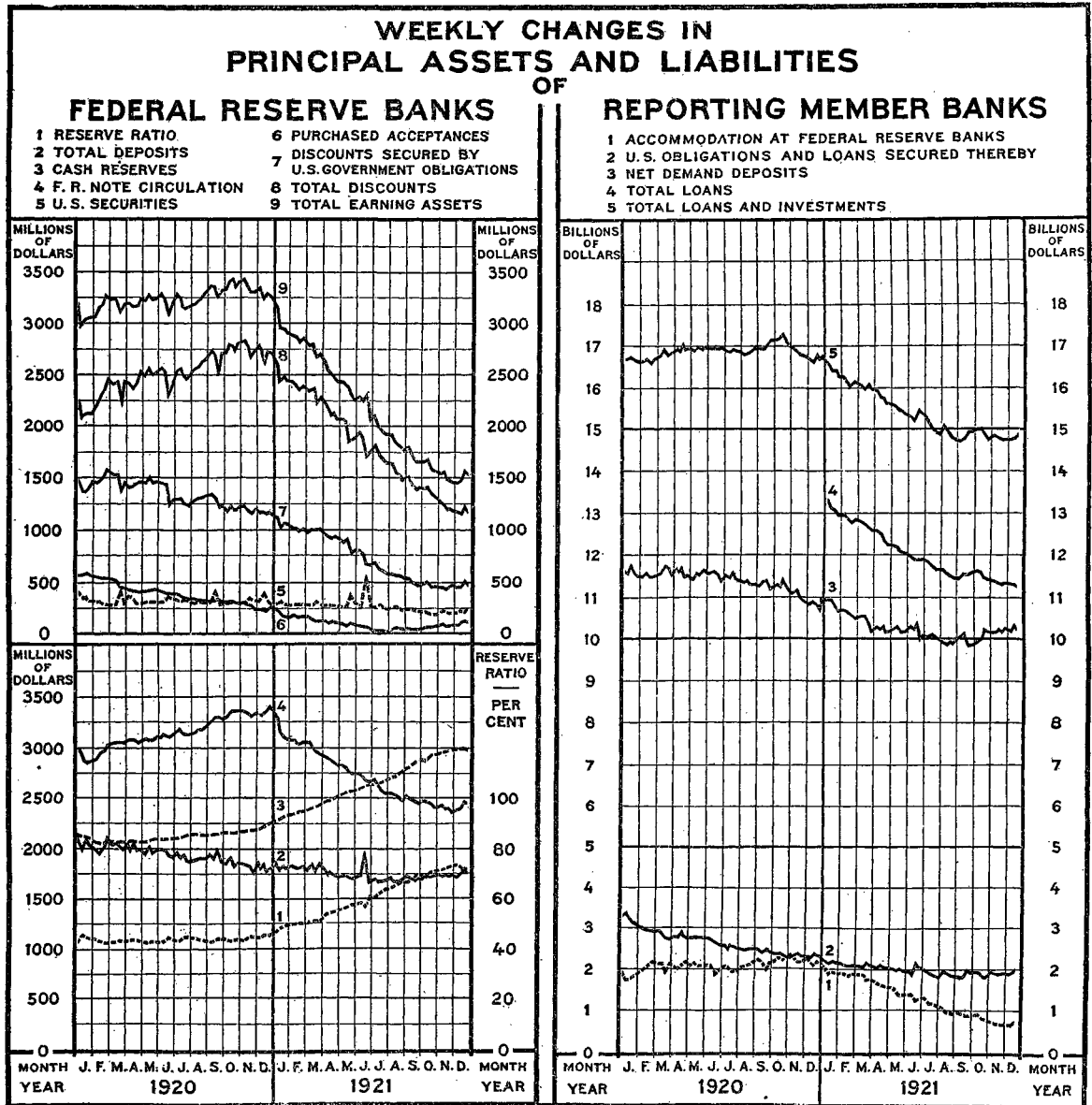
<sup>1</sup> Including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal Reserve Bank figures, which cover the five-week period between November 23 and December 28, show a continuous though moderate reduction in discounts for the first three weeks under review. The statement for December 21, following the date of the last tax installment and preceding Christmas, shows an increase of \$71,900,000 in bills discounted for member banks, while during the following



week this total shows a decline of \$44,900,000. It is notable that while the amounts of Government paper held by the Federal Reserve Banks show an increase for the five weeks of \$20,000,000, the amount of other discounted bills held by the reserve banks declined \$45,400,000.

New York market, the simultaneous low rates on acceptances prevailing in the open market, and the resultant smaller investment demand for bankers' bills during the period under review. During the last week in December the strain upon the money market lessened and in consequence Federal Reserve Bank



During the period under review, a rapid accumulation in the portfolios of the Federal Reserve Banks of bills purchased in open market took place, the December 21 total of \$126,500,000 showing a gain for the four weeks of \$57,100,000. This increase is probably due to the relatively high call money rates in the

holdings of this class of paper declined by \$12,300,000.

United States bonds and notes show an increase for the period of \$27,000,000; Pittman certificates on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation show a decline of \$11,500,000, while other

Treasury certificates, largely held under repurchase agreements by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, show an increase of \$24,600,000. During the recent weeks the reserve banks also bought a small amount of municipal warrants, the amount held on December 28 by three reserve banks being \$334,000. Total earning assets of the reserve banks on December 28 stood at \$1,535,900,000, an increase of \$60,000,000 for the five-week period, though less than one-half the amount held at the beginning of the year.

In the following table are given weekly changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks for the five weeks ending December 28. Similar changes since the beginning of 1920 are presented in graphic form on the chart on page 93.

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

[In millions of dollars].

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.
<b>Reserves:</b>						
Total.....	2,978.2	2,989.1	2,990.6	3,001.6	2,993.1	2,992.2
Gold.....	2,835.2	2,849.4	2,851.0	2,869.2	2,871.0	2,869.6
<b>Bills discounted:</b>						
Total.....	1,205.2	1,182.3	1,170.7	1,152.8	1,224.7	1,179.8
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	467.2	476.4	457.6	459.6	503.8	487.2
All other.....	738.0	705.9	713.1	693.2	720.9	692.6
Bills bought in open market.....	69.4	73.0	81.8	99.7	126.5	114.2
Certificates of indebtedness.....	168.8	172.3	167.7	186.2	160.6	182.0
Total earning assets.....	1,475.9	1,459.9	1,455.1	1,482.6	1,563.3	1,535.9
<b>Government deposits.....</b>	32.2	45.9	52.3	69.4	54.9	71.6
<b>Members' reserve deposits.....</b>	1,670.7	1,670.4	1,640.4	1,645.6	1,703.6	1,666.0
Total deposits.....	1,728.5	1,742.8	1,718.3	1,742.8	1,784.8	1,764.5
<b>F. R. notes in circulation.....</b>	2,389.9	2,366.0	2,373.4	2,393.8	2,447.6	2,443.5
<b>F. R. Bank notes in circulation — net liability.....</b>	74.8	75.9	77.0	78.3	82.7	84.5
Reserve percentage.....	72.3	72.7	73.1	72.6	70.7	71.1

Bills rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks, which totaled \$19,700,000 on November 23, show a steady decline. By December 21 all such bills outstanding had been redeemed and all reserve banks were on a self-supporting basis, though differing greatly in their reserve position. Total deposits of the reserve banks, which stood at \$1,728,-

500,000 on November 23, reached a total of \$1,784,800,000 on December 21, this increase reflecting the increases in both reserve and Government deposits. On December 28 aggregate deposits of the reserve banks were \$1,764,500,000, or \$36,000,000 larger than five weeks before.

Federal Reserve note circulation continued its downward course during the last week in November. During the following three weeks the reserve banks issued large amounts of Federal Reserve notes, besides paying out considerable amounts of United States notes and silver certificates in small denominations to meet the extraordinary demand for currency during the preholiday period. As a consequence, the banks show for the first three weeks in December, besides an increase of \$81,600,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation, also a depletion of \$17,600,000 in reserve cash other than gold and a substantial increase in outstanding Federal Reserve bank notes. On December 28 a return flow of Federal Reserve notes is shown to have set in which is likely to continue during the early part of next year. Net liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation show an increase for the five weeks of \$9,700,000, notwithstanding the substantial redemptions of Pittman certificates effected during the period.

Gold reserves show a practically continuous increase for the five weeks of \$34,400,000, offset, however, by a loss of \$20,400,000 in other reserve cash. For the present year the reserve banks show a gain of \$806,800,000 in gold and a loss of \$68,300,000 in other reserve cash, i. e., legals and silver. The reserve ratio, which stood at 72.3 per cent on November 23, because of the reduction in liabilities and the gain in reserves, reached 73.1 per cent, the maximum for the year, on December 7. During the following two weeks, largely because of the increase in liabilities, the ratio declined to 70.7 per cent, while on December 28 it stood at 71.1 per cent.

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

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

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.
Boston.....	255,652	264,394	115,887	117,386	207,649	215,740	79.0	79.4
New York.....	1,091,085	1,087,419	700,396	685,127	656,042	637,322	80.4	82.2
Philadelphia.....	223,922	222,024	103,545	103,916	203,823	201,128	72.9	72.8
Cleveland.....	255,349	246,275	132,057	133,149	218,076	216,385	72.9	70.5
Richmond.....	73,635	69,856	56,884	55,265	109,230	108,917	44.3	42.5
Atlanta.....	70,556	69,466	47,185	45,455	121,319	123,204	41.9	41.2
Chicago.....	472,306	477,741	241,718	241,316	405,864	407,591	72.9	73.6
St. Louis.....	107,305	103,149	65,826	64,108	98,152	102,343	65.4	65.6
Minneapolis.....	55,720	45,792	43,913	44,256	57,145	57,350	55.1	45.1
Kansas City.....	71,050	69,030	73,795	71,145	69,149	69,828	49.7	49.0
Dallas.....	35,567	33,847	46,600	45,080	36,215	33,024	43.0	40.7
San Francisco.....	282,835	269,426	127,420	126,301	233,432	224,610	78.4	76.8
Total: 1921.....	2,994,982	2,964,419	1,755,226	1,732,504	2,416,096	2,402,442	71.8	71.7
1920.....	2,221,573	2,182,795	1,821,746	1,830,011	3,342,520	3,327,632	144.7	143.7
1919.....	2,149,653	2,185,149	1,990,221	2,013,944	2,955,476	2,812,247	145.7	146.8

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





RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, NOV. 30 TO DEC. 28, 1921—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleav- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta	Chi- cago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
<b>Total deposits:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	1,742,830	118,595	699,162	103,783	132,341	56,007	43,369	234,812	64,730	43,336	70,484	45,815	130,396
Dec. 7.....	1,718,283	114,811	676,520	102,899	130,307	55,545	44,894	238,868	64,335	47,869	70,533	45,298	126,404
Dec. 14.....	1,742,760	121,745	687,898	101,928	136,962	54,069	45,765	240,217	66,397	44,078	71,223	45,428	127,050
Dec. 21.....	1,784,750	111,804	732,973	100,286	132,565	60,674	49,963	246,368	65,763	45,486	74,740	47,310	126,818
Dec. 28.....	1,764,524	116,767	716,092	98,997	128,353	57,359	54,565	239,739	66,607	42,031	69,704	49,042	125,268
<b>F. R. notes in actual circulation:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	2,366,006	209,413	631,590	197,873	213,492	106,659	119,799	401,583	99,940	56,352	68,791	36,638	223,876
Dec. 7.....	2,373,355	208,261	641,716	198,014	212,707	107,169	119,175	401,812	98,196	56,955	68,499	36,302	224,549
Dec. 14.....	2,393,777	207,668	646,659	203,767	216,640	108,310	119,035	402,140	97,708	56,656	68,671	35,255	231,268
Dec. 21.....	2,447,560	208,932	666,571	207,593	222,823	111,320	121,795	409,933	97,746	57,451	69,780	36,327	237,239
Dec. 28.....	2,443,497	206,026	663,329	205,198	221,819	110,036	123,357	409,355	96,654	57,482	69,667	36,292	244,252
<b>F. R. Bank notes in circulation— net liability:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	75,862	5,159	17,831	4,677	4,896	3,743	7,206	6,771	3,480	3,735	12,086	2,464	3,814
Dec. 7.....	77,014	5,440	18,327	4,947	5,603	3,723	7,670	5,513	3,570	3,797	11,686	2,655	4,083
Dec. 14.....	78,309	5,440	18,704	5,288	5,777	3,721	7,634	5,751	3,642	3,910	11,332	2,819	4,291
Dec. 21.....	82,747	5,703	20,810	5,655	5,777	3,671	8,103	6,727	3,787	4,089	10,980	2,824	4,621
Dec. 28.....	84,548	6,333	21,391	5,802	5,791	3,567	8,116	7,234	3,895	4,180	10,741	2,764	4,734
<b>Deferred availability items:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	462,795	39,648	83,681	45,247	42,287	39,350	16,385	55,482	32,398	14,001	36,971	23,495	33,850
Dec. 7.....	450,792	36,908	84,392	41,251	41,900	39,413	15,603	52,580	31,449	14,065	33,954	24,613	34,664
Dec. 14.....	562,974	49,121	112,950	56,322	58,869	44,225	19,333	71,650	34,776	15,354	35,881	26,110	38,783
Dec. 21.....	497,205	42,950	95,118	49,724	48,619	42,850	19,221	55,831	32,266	13,416	35,565	28,879	32,766
Dec. 28.....	458,960	40,187	94,209	45,947	45,657	31,119	16,920	52,925	29,813	12,240	34,557	25,941	29,945
<b>All other liabilities:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	24,856	1,462	4,692	1,272	1,517	1,462	1,216	4,519	1,372	1,446	1,882	1,968	2,048
Dec. 7.....	25,454	1,455	4,905	1,314	1,538	1,489	1,239	4,634	1,397	1,478	1,913	2,021	2,071
Dec. 14.....	25,582	1,168	5,062	1,314	1,569	1,483	1,256	4,731	1,429	1,470	1,922	2,061	2,123
Dec. 21.....	25,949	1,213	4,953	1,391	1,601	1,383	1,290	5,020	1,462	1,505	1,955	2,066	2,170
Dec. 28.....	25,323	1,220	5,139	1,464	1,663	1,379	1,322	3,957	1,499	1,457	2,035	2,041	2,147
<b>Total liabilities:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	5,044,396	401,325	1,543,822	382,782	430,965	226,580	205,065	757,731	217,064	132,008	205,968	121,690	419,396
Dec. 7.....	5,017,377	393,952	1,532,696	378,382	428,530	226,700	205,763	758,042	214,122	137,341	202,383	122,109	417,207
Dec. 14.....	5,176,499	412,493	1,578,112	398,387	456,363	231,262	210,290	779,170	218,760	134,955	204,848	122,989	428,899
Dec. 21.....	5,211,184	397,960	1,617,265	394,379	447,939	239,404	217,655	778,482	216,227	135,160	208,828	128,662	429,023
Dec. 28.....	5,151,366	397,910	1,607,200	387,327	439,831	223,020	221,655	768,891	213,697	130,657	201,960	127,396	431,762
<b>MEMORANDA.</b>													
<b>Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities com- bined—per cent:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	72.7	76.3	83.6	74.6	74.8	43.7	40.5	74.2	63.5	47.3	48.6	39.3	79.3
Dec. 7.....	73.1	81.8	81.6	73.7	75.3	44.5	41.5	74.5	66.8	51.0	50.4	42.3	81.6
Dec. 14.....	72.6	80.0	79.8	75.5	71.9	46.1	41.0	76.7	68.0	56.4	48.1	41.8	79.3
Dec. 21.....	70.7	76.9	79.5	71.2	68.8	45.0	41.7	71.5	64.0	54.8	51.3	48.4	78.2
Dec. 28.....	71.1	76.1	80.8	71.2	72.7	42.3	42.6	70.6	63.2	56.7	53.3	45.1	76.8
<b>Contingent liability on bills pur- chased for foreign correspond- ents:</b>													
Nov. 30.....	32,317	2,336	12,061	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	804	1,536	832	1,472
Dec. 7.....	32,313	2,336	12,057	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	804	1,536	832	1,472
Dec. 14.....	32,301	2,336	12,045	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	804	1,536	832	1,472
Dec. 21.....	32,300	2,336	12,044	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	804	1,536	832	1,472
Dec. 28.....	32,292	2,336	12,036	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	804	1,536	832	1,472

REDISCOUNTS OF BILLS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper rediscounted with other F. R. Banks.					Paper discounted for other F. R. Banks.				
	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.
Boston.....						10,246	6,175	1,000		
New York.....						4,324				
Cleveland.....						242				
Richmond.....	4,324									
Atlanta.....	7,488	4,298								
Dallas.....	3,000	1,877	1,000							
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,812</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>1,000</b>			<b>14,812</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>1,000</b>		

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

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.
<b>Bills discounted:</b>						
Nov. 30.....	1,182,301	699,318	133,324	171,417	122,039	56,203
Dec. 7.....	1,170,659	691,836	138,785	161,582	120,592	57,864
Dec. 14.....	1,152,833	696,923	123,154	167,762	106,217	58,777
Dec. 21.....	1,224,703	735,869	127,721	171,131	129,361	60,621
Dec. 28.....	1,179,833	708,361	116,690	161,202	131,936	61,644
<b>Bills bought in open market:</b>						
Nov. 30.....	72,954	34,582	11,526	16,935	9,895	16
Dec. 7.....	81,784	45,982	13,252	15,332	7,187	31
Dec. 14.....	99,735	65,469	14,515	14,034	5,401	16
Dec. 21.....	126,525	78,082	18,431	25,718	4,279	15
Dec. 28.....	114,240	58,306	24,743	26,062	5,114	15
<b>U. S. certificates of indebtedness:</b>						
Nov. 30.....	172,291	38,409	4,000	10,660	4,656	114,566
Dec. 7.....	167,668	37,500	2,000	5,400	6,587	116,181
Dec. 14.....	186,210	29,490	1,500	2,500	11,869	140,851
Dec. 21.....	160,627	12,662	2,020	10,749	24,073	111,693
Dec. 28.....	181,972	13,687	2,500	10,753	28,163	126,869
<b>Municipal warrants:</b>						
Nov. 30.....	67			10	57	
Dec. 7.....	227			168	59	
Dec. 14.....	273		32	194	47	
Dec. 21.....	334		211	28	95	
Dec. 28.....	334	34	182	23	95	

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, NOV. 30 TO DEC. 28, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
Nov. 30.....	3,556,811	330,900	1,086,729	244,693	272,222	144,604	202,007	601,418	146,965	72,346	84,186	59,880	310,861
Dec. 7.....	3,539,391	326,611	1,094,250	246,014	272,050	149,635	200,397	598,543	144,090	71,593	82,572	59,050	314,590
Dec. 14.....	3,571,335	323,003	1,112,029	247,845	273,135	143,333	200,796	600,636	142,867	70,465	82,000	58,281	316,945
Dec. 21.....	3,624,622	325,478	1,126,737	277,845	275,881	144,325	201,309	601,421	143,392	69,476	84,151	57,665	316,942
Dec. 28.....	3,650,373	323,412	1,140,585	275,052	275,102	143,781	201,314	601,606	141,380	69,187	83,964	58,986	336,006
F. R. notes on hand:													
Nov. 30.....	858,136	103,360	319,930	27,220	39,200	28,719	77,368	161,720	25,660	12,950	7,700	19,749	34,560
Dec. 7.....	801,702	101,160	330,310	30,220	39,000	28,679	75,823	161,440	25,660	11,445	7,700	19,405	30,860
Dec. 14.....	845,190	96,360	323,910	28,220	36,400	27,859	76,251	161,300	24,860	10,535	6,400	19,405	33,660
Dec. 21.....	851,810	100,440	323,910	52,400	35,400	26,039	72,981	152,200	26,060	9,235	7,600	17,825	27,660
Dec. 28.....	853,335	100,140	323,910	50,400	33,320	25,119	70,971	152,040	26,060	8,710	8,300	19,126	35,740
F. R. notes outstanding:													
Nov. 30.....	2,698,675	227,540	766,799	217,473	233,022	115,885	124,639	439,698	121,305	59,396	76,486	40,131	276,301
Dec. 7.....	2,691,689	225,451	763,940	215,794	233,050	114,956	124,574	437,103	118,436	60,148	74,872	39,645	283,720
Dec. 14.....	2,726,175	226,643	788,119	219,625	236,735	115,474	124,545	439,336	118,007	59,930	75,600	38,876	283,285
Dec. 21.....	2,772,812	225,038	802,827	225,445	240,481	118,286	128,328	449,161	117,332	60,241	76,551	39,840	289,282
Dec. 28.....	2,796,540	223,272	816,675	224,652	241,782	118,662	130,343	449,566	115,320	60,477	75,664	39,861	300,266
Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certifi- cates—													
Nov. 30.....	450,163	5,600	396,925	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Dec. 7.....	450,162	5,600	396,924	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Dec. 14.....	450,063	5,600	396,925	.....	18,375	.....	3,400	.....	6,010	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Dec. 21.....	349,012	5,600	296,924	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Dec. 28.....	349,013	5,600	296,924	.....	18,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,702	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
Nov. 30.....	121,502	16,313	26,109	11,616	12,189	4,010	3,588	14,639	4,380	1,943	3,229	3,796	19,690
Dec. 7.....	112,651	12,024	25,860	11,938	14,117	4,581	1,978	15,764	3,511	1,190	1,616	2,965	17,107
Dec. 14.....	116,301	18,417	25,612	12,768	12,603	2,479	3,577	16,017	3,802	2,062	2,443	2,196	14,325
Dec. 21.....	123,471	14,491	25,392	13,589	12,749	3,511	5,389	16,802	4,327	2,573	3,394	3,080	18,174
Dec. 28.....	115,832	12,425	25,186	15,796	13,069	1,967	3,995	15,866	4,315	1,604	2,207	2,481	16,921
Gold fund—													
F. R. Board—													
Nov. 30.....	1,207,940	140,000	171,000	130,389	135,000	28,595	37,000	287,644	56,431	2,200	27,360	2,234	190,087
Dec. 7.....	1,224,911	155,000	171,000	125,389	145,000	25,595	38,700	277,644	56,500	2,200	28,360	2,234	197,289
Dec. 14.....	1,247,058	155,000	171,000	130,389	145,000	25,595	35,400	290,644	57,000	2,200	27,360	2,234	205,236
Dec. 21.....	1,360,625	155,000	271,000	135,389	145,000	31,595	37,500	302,644	56,600	2,200	25,360	2,234	196,103
Dec. 28.....	1,381,524	145,000	301,000	130,389	145,000	31,595	38,500	298,645	56,100	2,200	26,360	2,234	204,501
Eligible paper—													
Amount required—													
Nov. 30.....	919,070	65,627	172,765	75,468	67,458	83,280	80,651	137,415	54,384	42,201	45,897	27,400	66,524
Dec. 7.....	903,965	52,827	170,156	78,467	55,558	84,780	80,496	143,695	52,315	43,706	44,896	27,745	69,324
Dec. 14.....	912,753	47,626	194,582	76,468	60,737	87,406	82,168	132,675	51,195	42,616	45,797	27,745	63,724
Dec. 21.....	939,704	49,947	206,511	76,467	64,357	83,180	83,039	129,715	50,445	42,416	47,797	27,825	75,005
Dec. 28.....	950,171	60,247	193,565	78,467	65,338	85,100	85,448	135,055	48,945	43,621	47,097	28,444	78,844
Excess amount held—													
Nov. 30.....	288,728	18,612	33,220	7,080	41,502	14,470	16,303	47,315	13,835	18,150	33,775	27,491	16,975
Dec. 7.....	296,636	11,528	68,055	1,780	51,026	12,291	15,768	42,482	10,996	14,809	32,435	25,909	9,557
Dec. 14.....	288,990	27,275	36,150	740	56,487	6,665	14,911	47,722	10,525	10,697	30,994	25,186	21,638
Dec. 21.....	362,970	28,938	61,175	14,296	63,306	15,932	16,377	71,124	17,097	11,278	26,714	24,098	12,635
Dec. 28.....	296,336	20,826	38,500	13,706	49,657	14,386	12,297	66,236	17,024	6,607	21,771	22,799	12,557





PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM NOV. 23 TO DEC. 21, 1921—Continued.

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

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Table with columns: Total, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco. Rows include Reserve with F. R. Banks, Cash in vault, Not demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Bills payable with F. R. Banks, Bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Table with columns: Total, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco. Rows include Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks.



PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, NOV. 23 TO DEC. 21  
1921—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
<b>Government deposits:</b>													
Nov. 23.....	128,485	10,377	59,922	13,250	2,652	1,387	1,645	20,210	4,447	2,480	2,828	2,432	6,855
Nov. 30.....	101,065	8,163	47,184	10,431	2,026	1,094	1,340	15,811	3,502	1,944	2,226	1,948	5,396
Dec. 7.....	90,980	7,339	42,463	9,390	1,825	985	1,231	14,332	3,152	1,755	2,005	1,617	4,886
Dec. 14.....	90,550	7,339	42,459	9,390	1,825	985	1,231	13,907	3,152	1,755	2,005	1,617	4,885
Dec. 21.....	222,536	18,110	106,168	27,853	5,720	3,030	2,166	29,605	6,191	4,167	5,876	4,863	8,787
<b>Bills payable with F. R. Banks:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
Nov. 23.....	119,680	3,455	67,705	21,936	2,619	3,682	555	1,774	3,145	205	3,254		11,350
Nov. 30.....	132,338	5,329	83,880	18,814	1,690	3,244	555	2,451	3,775	188	3,142	120	9,150
Dec. 7.....	128,816	4,840	79,760	21,040	2,432	2,495	555	1,681	3,455	160	4,418		7,980
Dec. 14.....	133,425	4,410	80,565	21,850	3,602	4,354	480	1,518	5,603	144	3,719		7,200
Dec. 21.....	168,105	4,024	109,915	24,094	5,167	3,974	520	2,515	5,324	186	3,686		8,700
<b>All other—</b>													
Nov. 23.....	87							87					
Nov. 30.....	85							85					
Dec. 7.....	180							180					
Dec. 14.....	180							180					
Dec. 21.....	180							180					
<b>Bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
Nov. 23.....	25,819	4,762	2,248	11,579	2,741		136	1,382	429		913	3	1,626
Nov. 30.....	25,780	4,938	2,102	11,523	2,371		120	1,601	382	29	1,038	2	1,614
Dec. 7.....	22,289	4,063	1,997	9,845	1,975		116	1,429	340	29	886		1,609
Dec. 14.....	20,702	3,960	1,620	8,127	1,904		104	2,316	277	28	832		1,534
Dec. 21.....	21,658	3,733	1,870	8,942	2,110		84	2,389	191	29	840		1,450
<b>All other—</b>													
Nov. 23.....	232,675	24,174	60,996	11,271	43,814	3,470	3,659	32,001	9,578	15,920	16,189	2,279	9,324
Nov. 30.....	202,390	26,628	39,010	12,648	39,063	2,818	2,639	28,494	9,912	12,704	16,995	3,105	8,314
Dec. 7.....	221,020	10,198	66,278	14,288	38,197	2,579	2,611	31,167	9,245	13,013	17,034	2,612	7,801
Dec. 14.....	212,671	29,449	51,190	12,116	42,268	2,419	2,167	35,484	5,250	9,042	16,111	2,055	7,120
Dec. 21.....	238,737	31,961	45,775	14,020	47,766	3,109	2,722	47,882	9,855	11,115	15,612	1,661	7,259

### BANK DEBITS.

Volume of business, as measured by bank debits, in 1921 was about 17 per cent less than in 1920 and 12 per cent less than in 1919. These decreases compare with recessions in the wholesale price level of 36 per cent between 1920 and 1921 and 26 per cent between 1919 and 1921. The smaller declines in the volume of business than in wholesale prices may be due in part to the fact that retail prices have receded from the peak level much less than

wholesale prices, since debits to individual accounts result from retail as well as from wholesale transactions; but in part the difference reflects an increase in business activity during the year under review, and especially during its last quarter.

The statement below shows the volume of debits for each month of 1919, 1920, and 1921 for all reporting centers, for New York City, and for all other centers. Index numbers based on corresponding periods in 1919 as 100 are also given.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AS REPORTED BY BANKS IN 141 OF THE COUNTRY'S LEADING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTERS.

SUMMARY BY MONTHS FOR THE YEARS 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

[In millions of dollars.]

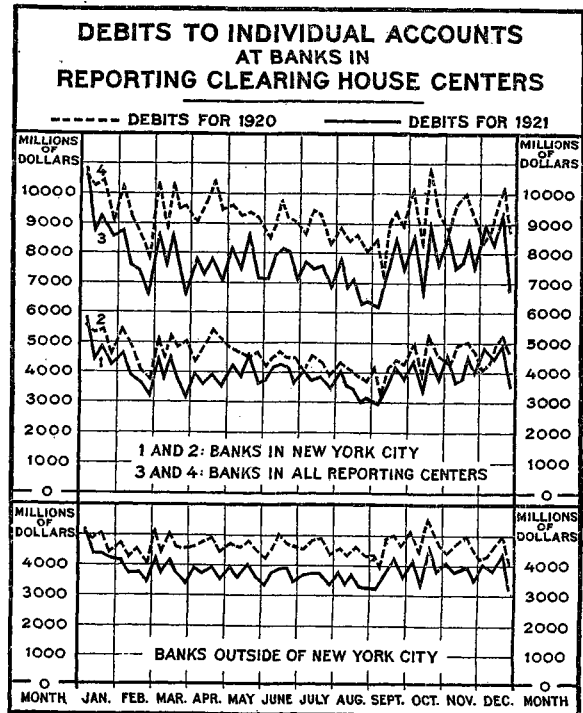
Month.	All reporting centers.					New York City.					All other reporting centers.				
	1919	1920	1921	Index, corresponding month in 1919=100.		1919	1920	1921	Index, corresponding month in 1919=100.		1919	1920	1921	Index, corresponding month in 1919=100.	
				1920	1921				1920	1921				1920	1921
January.....	34,438	44,727	37,560	130	109	18,119	23,636	20,033	130	111	16,320	21,091	17,528	129	107
February.....	27,883	35,281	29,358	127	105	14,617	18,054	15,130	124	104	13,266	17,228	14,228	130	107
March.....	31,725	42,835	33,487	135	106	16,699	22,285	17,353	133	104	15,026	20,550	16,133	137	107
April.....	32,270	41,056	31,812	127	99	17,323	21,319	16,349	123	94	14,947	19,737	15,463	132	103
May.....	36,555	38,695	32,110	106	88	20,330	19,581	17,171	96	84	16,225	19,113	14,939	118	92
June.....	38,676	39,778	33,172	103	86	21,570	19,806	17,755	92	82	17,105	19,972	15,417	117	90
July.....	40,490	39,299	31,088	97	77	22,427	19,063	16,340	85	73	18,063	20,236	14,749	112	82
August.....	37,458	35,783	29,719	96	79	20,275	17,371	15,186	86	75	17,183	18,413	14,533	107	85
September.....	38,089	36,862	31,225	97	82	20,446	17,600	16,102	86	79	17,613	19,262	15,123	109	86
October.....	43,880	40,207	33,853	92	77	24,226	20,137	17,610	83	73	19,654	20,070	16,242	102	83
November.....	41,969	39,265	32,997	94	79	23,351	20,171	17,492	86	75	18,618	19,094	15,505	103	83
December.....	45,916	42,400	37,542	92	82	24,860	22,408	20,575	90	83	21,056	19,992	16,967	95	81
Total.....	449,349	476,188	393,923	106	88	244,243	241,431	207,096	99	85	205,106	234,758	186,827	114	91

A comparison of the figures month by month shows that the trend of the volume of business in 1921 was downward until August and began to rise after that month. It appears that this general trend is in accordance with seasonal conditions, as a similar trend is shown in 1919 and 1920. An analysis of the index numbers shows that for the first three months of the year the volume of business was larger than during the corresponding period in 1919, but in 1919 a rapid expansion occurred during the latter part of the year, and the 1921 figures are lower than those for 1919 for every month beginning with April, the lag gradually increasing to 23 per cent in November. As compared with 1920, the past year's figures are smaller every month, but there is a noticeable decrease in the lag reflecting the improved business conditions toward the end of the year.

The movement in the volume of business from month to month in New York City and outside was closely parallel. Throughout the year 1921 more than one-half of the total volume of bank debits for all reporting centers was shown for New York City. This condition prevailed also in 1919, but not in 1920, when the volume of debits was about equally divided between New York City and outside centers. The heavy declines in the volume of business in New York City in 1920 reflected in part the fall in security values, the dullness of the exchange market, and the establishment of a stock-exchange clearing house, which reduced the number of checks drawn in settlement of stock and bond purchases. The increase shown for debits in New York during the latter part of 1921, on the other hand, is due in part

to the increased activity of the exchanges and to advances in security values.

The Board's statistics of volume of business are based on reports of debits to individual accounts at banks in about 150 leading clearing-house centers. These figures are now generally recognized as the best available single measure of changes in the volume of business, reflecting the combined effect of changes in the physical output, in rapidity of turnover, and in the price level.



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

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of centers included.	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
		Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.
Boston.....	14	352,600	404,929	376,380	434,169	292,518	429,303	417,622	471,030	505,914	395,558
New York.....	7	4,148,140	4,953,214	4,600,420	5,092,370	3,648,460	4,258,091	4,525,760	5,132,517	5,399,147	4,850,958
Philadelphia.....	10	334,747	412,677	357,722	426,702	324,551	395,862	399,491	440,963	475,494	412,901
Cleveland.....	13	352,519	400,423	379,358	453,256	335,555	494,285	499,516	552,903	598,225	514,166
Richmond.....	9	199,906	237,043	218,353	230,051	173,268	205,792	232,924	237,546	235,281	193,906
Atlanta.....	15	164,833	180,432	174,471	201,739	149,694	216,630	217,908	209,082	228,540	190,365
Chicago.....	23	806,529	956,364	902,896	1,043,432	749,598	1,018,265	1,017,283	1,110,570	1,176,144	947,594
St. Louis.....	5	169,728	199,415	179,453	202,924	152,370	206,312	201,897	218,492	231,154	184,953
Minneapolis.....	12	120,393	140,472	133,107	133,902	119,473	167,973	185,964	182,863	167,727	136,311
Kansas City.....	15	203,202	227,477	220,062	235,245	181,429	274,860	285,067	285,013	284,820	241,251
Dallas.....	12	120,081	130,670	124,841	142,308	122,224	138,775	154,637	139,474	148,009	124,266
San Francisco.....	20	468,664	536,443	489,808	562,491	397,142	496,382	532,273	581,755	589,336	484,528
Total.....	155	7,441,342	8,779,559	8,156,871	9,158,584	6,646,282	8,302,530	8,670,342	9,562,208	10,039,701	8,676,757

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

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.
District No. 1—Boston:										
Bangor.....	3,335	3,693	3,578	4,483	2,700	3,242	4,918	3,678	4,279	3,748
Boston.....	1,231,182	1,262,063	1,241,204	1,275,940	1,183,449	275,931	261,079	306,849	318,997	256,944
Do.....	299,565	342,536	318,886	364,859	249,413					
Fall River.....	6,841	5,863	4,600	7,964	5,378	5,788	6,287	7,550	8,375	6,493
Hartford.....	20,765	22,608	21,209	21,960	17,089	24,443	23,989	24,889	27,189	21,167
Holyoke.....	2,575	2,806	2,828	3,311	2,604	3,622	3,588	3,592	3,951	3,062
Lowell.....	3,917	4,424	5,051	5,183	3,937	5,142	5,170	5,089	6,154	4,509
Manchester.....	3,975	6,197	6,728	4,965	3,677	4,462	6,699	6,258	4,900	4,143
New Bedford.....	5,732	5,966	6,785	8,152	4,863	5,122	5,897	6,932	6,859	4,719
New Haven.....	13,123	16,825	16,513	17,658	12,140	17,845	18,551	18,927	21,313	15,434
Portland.....	7,023	8,510	6,807	7,815	5,260	8,594	10,198	9,248	9,731	7,176
Providence.....	27,704	30,439	29,699	37,684	24,074	36,303	33,563	37,973	44,771	32,434
Springfield.....	10,643	14,015	11,724	14,992	10,741	15,027	14,419	14,361	17,818	14,056
Waterbury.....	5,104	6,669	5,042	7,034	5,121	6,909	6,961	7,289	10,889	6,952
Worcester.....	11,181	14,851	14,552	17,422	11,455	16,873	16,384	18,395	20,688	14,721
District No. 2—New York:										
Albany.....	18,540	20,973	22,572	22,939	22,735	19,006	22,787	17,749	25,134	20,208
Binghamton.....	3,197	4,326	3,914	3,873	3,182	3,583	3,975	4,147	5,036	3,638
Buffalo.....	47,941	56,709	57,271	63,268	43,426	64,394	66,263	74,086	79,088	62,361
New York.....	4,038,837	4,819,118	4,470,028	4,949,793	3,541,421	4,121,721	4,377,423	4,979,311	5,226,247	4,713,837
Passaic.....	4,750	5,583	5,350	7,361	5,025	4,691	4,630	5,382	5,843	3,967
Rochester.....	23,109	31,793	29,435	30,314	22,723	28,871	34,644	34,270	38,112	33,959
Syracuse.....	11,766	14,712	11,850	14,322	9,948	15,825	16,038	17,572	19,687	12,988
District No. 3—Philadelphia:										
Altoona.....	2,737	2,901	3,108	3,068	2,766	3,348	3,317	3,939	3,762	3,681
Chester.....	4,054	4,176	3,680	5,170	3,054	4,585	4,778	5,355	5,949	4,355
Harrisburg.....	5,768	6,923	6,978	8,362	6,279			5,451	8,639	5,994
Johnstown.....	5,086	4,612	4,452	5,158	4,750					
Lancaster.....	4,348	4,980	4,728	5,319	3,925	5,396	4,974	5,573	5,587	4,005
Philadelphia.....	279,275	352,474	295,669	356,665	265,195	330,573	334,332	367,788	392,833	344,958
Reading.....	7,223	8,513	7,142	7,986	6,696					
Seranton.....	13,543	14,320	15,414	16,758	13,845	14,288	14,872	15,586	17,167	15,016
Trenton.....	9,262	11,290	11,601	13,593	15,001	11,472	11,500	11,843	13,032	11,117
Wilkes-Barre.....	3,834	7,597	9,048	9,998	7,741	8,359	7,900	9,631	8,944	9,154
Williamsport.....	3,344	4,086	4,633	4,541	3,157	3,672	4,868	6,190	5,824	4,384
Wilmington.....	5,974	7,108	5,993	7,300	6,461	10,086	8,608	10,556	12,172	12,621
York.....	3,376	3,745	3,842	4,290	3,406	4,083	4,342	4,502	5,224	3,610
District No. 4—Cleveland:										
Akron.....	8,916	11,257	10,198	13,758	9,117	16,055	16,790	17,648	18,020	13,898
Cincinnati.....	49,423	61,155	60,607	75,441	53,785					
Cleveland.....	107,038	124,471	115,502	144,371	113,054	151,807	160,169	174,879	192,633	165,053
Columbus.....	22,775	26,821	26,417	30,648	24,936	29,082	31,302	34,323	36,234	32,350
Dayton.....	12,948	13,714	12,852	12,728	11,473	11,874	11,136	7,822	11,783	10,817
Erie.....	5,364	5,717	7,062	6,357	4,506	7,317	7,948	8,138	8,664	7,056
Greensburg.....	3,133	3,705	4,347	6,270	3,182	7,243	5,088	6,128	6,940	5,819
Lexington.....	3,364	4,205	3,856	4,208	3,127	4,103	4,167	4,575	4,516	4,049
Oil City.....	2,296	2,854	2,456	2,994	1,944	3,318	4,111	4,891	3,933	2,754
Pittsburgh.....	137,511	151,063	144,867	173,251	118,241	204,255	201,018	234,825	251,211	220,437



**DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.**  
**DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.**  
 [In thousands of dollars.]

	1921. Week ending—					1920. Week ending—				
	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.	Dec. 29.
District No. 10—Kansas City—Continued.										
Colorado Springs.....	2,096	2,468	3,045	2,535	1,759	3,881	2,775	3,351	2,866	2,220
Denver.....	30,774	34,153	31,678	36,200	30,414	36,719	46,966	44,187	45,846	39,543
Joplin.....	1,900	2,243	2,322	2,444	1,911	2,650	2,863	3,211	2,848	2,279
Kansas City, Kans.....	2,980	3,491	3,250	3,946	3,113	4,386	4,329	4,528	4,484	4,656
Kansas City, Mo.....	57,280	67,995	64,355	68,889	51,100	78,085	81,368	78,536	85,602	72,145
Muskogee.....	3,837	3,111	3,045	3,703	3,204	6,522	5,747	6,388	5,848	5,353
Oklahoma City.....	19,122	21,897	17,470	18,851	15,353	26,383	26,018	22,596	22,858	20,565
Omaha.....	32,300	40,818	36,270	37,521	24,986	46,523	48,183	46,510	46,301	33,691
Pueblo.....	5,157	3,794	2,979	4,969	3,393	3,925	4,943	5,072	6,319	4,384
St. Joseph.....	14,016	16,211	16,361	16,368	13,086	14,449	14,342	18,110	17,531	12,983
Topeka.....	3,141	3,112	5,051	3,997	2,613	3,562	3,686	3,774	2,526	2,768
Tulsa.....	17,294	14,615	21,200	22,199	18,728	31,127	27,626	32,835	27,083	27,345
Wichita.....	9,235	9,811	8,677	9,375	7,256	11,323	10,915	9,875	9,665	8,450
District No. 11—Dallas:										
Albuquerque.....	1,954	2,141	1,580	1,937	1,788	1,890	2,129	1,713	1,978	1,574
Austin.....	2,436	3,655	2,983	2,196	2,669	3,350	3,969	3,894	3,660	2,650
Beaumont.....	2,477	3,005	3,209	3,673	2,962	3,382	4,622	4,413	4,625	3,101
Dallas.....	34,331	36,752	33,549	40,312	30,921	39,553	43,444	39,764	42,095	34,123
El Paso.....	6,997	7,913	7,297	7,678	8,875	9,347	11,531	10,645	10,990	8,670
Fort Worth.....	29,440	30,420	31,312	31,246	31,940	26,951	24,718	24,980	24,877	24,187
Galveston.....	14,115	18,598	16,169	16,012	13,575	.....	.....	23,347	24,824	23,011
Houston.....	25,090	26,583	23,626	33,257	25,704	32,392	38,584	30,872	35,479	29,130
San Antonio.....	5,482	7,205	6,877	6,783	4,979	6,405	8,554	7,948	8,096	6,085
Shreveport.....	5,625	5,815	6,946	7,727	6,341	8,082	8,955	6,774	8,687	7,838
Texarkana, Tex.....	1,088	1,179	2,262	2,003	1,581	1,711	1,884	2,903	1,800	1,650
Tucson.....	1,504	1,899	1,622	1,659	1,500	1,590	1,560	1,491	1,894	1,684
Waco.....	3,654	4,103	3,578	3,832	2,964	4,172	4,696	4,077	4,325	3,574
District No. 12—San Francisco:										
Berkeley.....	2,399	4,280	3,904	3,673	2,343	2,534	3,408	2,985	2,994	2,279
Boise.....	2,519	2,900	2,851	2,901	2,626	2,672	2,987	2,949	3,539	2,503
Fresno.....	11,438	16,043	14,017	12,929	8,965	14,857	19,140	13,852	10,988	11,564
Long Beach.....	6,007	7,373	6,915	6,164	4,605	6,213	6,167	5,622	5,637	4,299
Los Angeles.....	108,789	113,380	116,726	140,442	90,802	95,932	103,085	116,332	120,913	104,672
Oakland.....	17,851	23,122	20,136	23,791	13,491	19,456	23,311	21,946	24,429	22,900
Ogden.....	4,626	4,871	3,426	3,360	3,301	4,894	5,964	5,437	8,185	4,738
Pasadena.....	4,809	6,086	3,939	4,724	4,196	4,876	6,065	6,258	6,254	4,552
Portland.....	29,325	30,269	32,632	32,500	25,820	36,201	40,505	46,154	41,513	37,837
Reno.....	2,255	2,609	2,366	2,632	1,712	2,730	3,156	3,013	3,026	2,528
Sacramento.....	13,338	19,881	19,285	17,617	16,564	18,833	8,133	22,187	15,133	14,720
Salt Lake City.....	15,454	19,683	18,055	27,520	12,683	12,052	20,498	18,566	26,992	16,643
San Diego.....	7,144	9,876	9,398	9,081	6,151	7,349	8,597	9,966	7,422	6,038
San Francisco.....	178,454	211,581	169,374	204,795	148,639	198,196	207,208	226,194	238,885	190,658
San Jose.....	4,797	6,129	6,896	4,117	4,214	5,344	5,338	5,975	4,677	3,587
Seattle.....	38,998	28,455	31,615	37,150	29,094	35,415	36,455	41,024	36,870	29,420
Spokane.....	8,129	11,834	10,369	10,887	7,754	11,340	13,011	12,747	12,991	11,607
Stockton.....	5,085	6,013	5,947	5,462	3,854	6,018	6,165	6,304	5,585	4,484
Tacoma.....	7,701	8,504	9,018	9,617	6,180	8,413	9,745	11,324	10,463	7,538
Yakima.....	2,546	3,444	2,939	3,129	2,148	3,027	3,335	2,920	2,840	1,961

**GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.**

**INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM NOV. 25 TO DEC. 22, 1921, INCLUSIVE.**  
 [In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Transfers.		Daily settlements.		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.		Balance in bank's fund at close of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	43,000	20,083	412,922	428,107	7,732	.....	34,837
New York.....	10,000	116,000	1,605,563	1,494,724	4,839	.....	172,787
Philadelphia.....	5,000	4,000	549,860	544,951	5,909	.....	55,357
Cleveland.....	21,000	534	403,273	423,790	.....	51	48,363
Richmond.....	21,999	11,000	460,298	470,067	1,230	.....	22,875
Atlanta.....	13,639	3,500	163,318	177,397	.....	3,940	9,049
Chicago.....	32,000	1,000	719,751	749,245	1,506	.....	90,964
St. Louis.....	.....	3,000	375,552	371,502	1,050	.....	18,117
Minneapolis.....	4,000	2,000	105,697	114,841	.....	7,144	26,899
Kansas City.....	2,000	2,000	296,290	297,382	.....	1,092	29,048
Dallas.....	9,979	8,500	172,313	180,744	.....	6,952	11,546
San Francisco.....	12,000	3,000	208,439	220,526	.....	3,087	31,705
<b>Total, 4 weeks ending—</b>							
Dec. 22, 1921.....	174,617	174,617	5,473,276	5,473,276	22,266	22,266	551,547
Nov. 23, 1921.....	112,463	112,463	5,005,308	5,005,308	.....	.....	425,831
Dec. 23, 1920.....	668,081	668,081	6,224,471	6,224,471	.....	.....	364,028
Nov. 24, 1920.....	700,100	700,100	6,159,406	6,159,406	.....	.....	409,845



FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

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

[All figures shown in thousands.]

Table with columns: Federal Reserve Bank or branch, Items drawn on banks located in own district, Items drawn on Treasurer of U. S., Total items handled, exclusive of duplications, Items forwarded to other F. R. Banks and their branches, Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district, Total items handled, including duplications. Rows include Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Nashville, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Minneapolis, Helena, Kansas City, Denver, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Dallas, El Paso, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Spokane, and a Total row with sub-totals for Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, 1921, Oct. 16 to Nov. 15, 1921, and Nov. 16 to Dec. 15, 1920.

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

NOTE.— Number of business days in period was 25 in all Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.

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

Table with columns: Federal Reserve district, Member banks (On par list, Not on par list), Nonmember banks (On par list, Not on par list). Rows include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco, and a Total row.

1 Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.





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

	General stock.	Held in the U. S. Treasury as assets of the Government. <sup>1</sup>	Held by or for F. R. Banks and agents. <sup>2</sup>	Held outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.	Amount per capita outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).....	\$3,545,125,101	\$390,986,908	\$1,881,861,350	\$347,629,534	.....
Gold certificates.....	.....	.....	730,442,630	194,204,679	.....
Standard silver dollars.....	354,662,378	17,269,313	<sup>3</sup> 34,904,885	34,056,833	.....
Silver certificates.....	.....	.....	32,715,752	234,168,631	.....
Subsidiary silver.....	272,828,861	11,331,560	.....	261,497,301	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546,964	.....
United States notes.....	346,681,016	6,942,049	<sup>4</sup> 72,076,622	267,662,345	.....
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,698,675,810	3,036,261	300,390,563	2,395,248,986	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	118,533,400	2,135,199	19,171,668	97,226,533	.....
National bank notes.....	749,307,097	18,908,854	10,815,712	719,582,531	.....
<b>Total: Dec. 1, 1921.....</b>	<b>8,085,813,663</b>	<b>450,610,144</b>	<b>3,082,379,182</b>	<b>4,552,824,337</b>	<b>\$41.85</b>
Nov. 1, 1921.....	8,047,152,682	457,988,002	2,982,192,610	4,606,972,070	42.41
Oct. 1, 1921.....	8,079,273,855	430,580,014	2,985,684,106	4,663,009,735	42.98
Sept. 1, 1921.....	8,010,842,240	431,623,906	2,907,188,113	4,672,030,221	43.11
Aug. 1, 1921.....	7,988,397,187	432,471,109	2,818,800,024	4,737,126,054	43.77
July 1, 1921.....	8,024,422,943	460,595,721	2,697,553,897	4,866,273,325	45.02
June 1, 1921.....	8,073,737,233	499,236,987	2,562,692,917	5,011,807,329	46.43
May 1, 1921.....	8,040,936,478	508,349,193	2,512,465,834	5,020,121,451	46.57
Apr. 1, 1921.....	8,082,773,866	496,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,051,084,054	46.91
Mar. 1, 1921.....	8,084,936,396	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,205,858,698	48.41
Feb. 1, 1921.....	8,171,237,897	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,233,105,666	48.73
Jan. 1, 1921.....	8,372,070,904	494,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,500,702,153	51.29
July 1, 1920.....	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	2,021,271,614	5,380,852,500	50.19
Jan. 1, 1920.....	7,961,320,139	604,888,833	2,044,422,303	5,312,009,003	49.81
July 1, 1919.....	7,588,473,771	578,848,043	2,167,280,313	4,842,345,415	45.00
Jan. 1, 1919.....	7,780,793,606	454,948,160	2,220,705,767	5,105,139,679	47.83
July 1, 1918.....	6,742,225,781	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	1,280,890,714	3,945,457,556	37.88

<sup>1</sup> Includes reserve funds held against issue of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 and redemption funds held against issues of national bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve Bank notes, but excludes gold and silver coin and bullion held in trust for the redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890.

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

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

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

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

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



### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange rates in 1921 showed a general trend upward, though the wide fluctuations which have characterized the post-war period continued to be a feature of the exchange market. When in the spring of 1919 "pegging" arrangements were discontinued by the foreign Governments the values of European currencies in New York began to decline persistently and rapidly, even though not continuously. This decline represented an adjustment of the exchange values of currencies artificially sustained during the war to

the changed trade, financial, and monetary conditions of the post-war period. In 1921 this adjustment downward came to an end for the leading European currencies with the exception of the German mark, whose precipitate decline since May was the most spectacular feature of the year's developments. Fluctuations of rates during the year were greatly affected by the progress of financial settlements with Germany and the reparation payments. Average rates for January and December, together with the highest and lowest rates during the year for leading currencies, are shown in the following statement:

	Rates in 1921 (cents per unit of foreign currency).						
	Par of exchange.	Average for January.	Lowest monthly average for the year.		Highest monthly average for the year.		Average for December.
			Month.	Rate.	Month.	Rate.	
Pound sterling.....	486.65	374.1970	July.....	363.2130	December.....	415.6108	415.6108
French franc.....	19.30	6.4330	January.....	6.4330	May.....	8.3688	7.8416
Italian lira.....	19.30	3.5520	.....do.....	3.5520	.....do.....	5.2960	4.4365
German mark.....	23.82	1.0000	November.....	3.324	February.....	1.6400	1.5258
Swedish krona.....	26.80	21.4000	July.....	21.0400	December.....	24.5281	21.5281
Dutch florin.....	40.20	32.8800	August.....	31.0000	.....do.....	36.3104	36.3104
Argentine gold peso.....	96.48	79.3820	July.....	65.7990	February.....	80.3000	74.8042
Brazilian milreis.....	32.44	15.1390	.....do.....	10.4490	.....do.....	15.5970	12.6692
Chilean paper peso.....	19.53	14.3200	August.....	10.2400	March.....	11.7600	10.7837
Japanese yen.....	49.85	48.7000	October.....	47.6552	January.....	48.7000	47.9219
Indian rupee.....	48.65	28.6100	July.....	28.6588	.....do.....	28.6100	27.488
Shanghai tael.....	66.85	76.9000	March.....	64.2250	October.....	78.4016	75.3162

Sterling, franc, and lira exchanges pursued substantially parallel courses during the 12 months. Moderate advances in the early part of the year were followed by a sharp rise in May, when the total amount of the German indemnity was fixed and prospects for the reestablishment of normal international financial relations appeared brighter. This rally in exchange, however, was followed by a rapid decline when the first \$50,000,000 of German reparations was paid. Inasmuch as this payment was required to be made in dollar exchange, the already keen demand for dollars became still more intensified and other currencies depreciated correspondingly. For this reason the plan to collect German indemnity in dollar exchange was abandoned and Germany was instructed to pay future installments in other currencies. The fall in exchange which began in May continued until October, although sterling began to react as early as July, owing to the settlement of the British coal strike and the continuous exports of gold to the United States. An upward turn in the exchanges of the allied countries, partly in response to improved trade conditions, took place in November. During the last few weeks the progress of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and the satisfactory conclusion of

Irish negotiations in England were reflected in a pronounced upward movement of western European currencies.

German exchange, which showed a moderate advance during the early part of the year, reached its peak in May, at the same time as other currencies, but the actual payment of the first installment of reparations, followed by the progressive demoralization of the fiscal situation in Germany, the fear of formal bankruptcy, and the constant issuance of large amounts of treasury bills and Reichsbank notes, resulted in the most precipitate decline of the mark ever witnessed. From 1.6 cents in May the mark declined to 0.39 cents in November, but rallied somewhat to 0.53 in December.

The Austrian krone and the Polish mark, owing to the uninterrupted issuance of enormous volumes of notes, declined so rapidly that at the close of 1921 these currencies were valued at a small fraction of 1 per cent of their parity and were practically negligible as media of international payments. The Czechoslovakian krone, on the other hand, as the result of a strong fiscal policy and control over exports and imports, was maintained during the year at the comparatively high level of 5 to 6 per cent of its parity, and the Yugoslavian dinar, in spite



**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.**  
COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.  
[Rates in cents per unit of foreign currency.]

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). <sup>1</sup>		Weight.	
			December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.
			Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	6.9300	6.5300	7.8800	7.1800	7.5354	6.9391	39.04
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	18.6400	17.8700	20.9300	18.7600	19.5165	18.4674	72.82	68.91	7	9
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	7.2300	6.9200	8.2200	7.3900	7.8446	7.1991	40.65	37.30	111	120
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	.4339	.3385	.6058	.5385	.5258	.3924	2.21	1.65	77	75
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.2400	4.0300	4.7200	4.2100	4.4365	4.1213	22.99	21.35	43	55
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	35.5000	34.0200	36.9800	35.7900	36.3104	34.9722	90.32	87.00	28	31
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	14.2500	13.5300	16.0700	14.9400	15.2327	14.1209	56.84	52.69	7	9
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	13.9500	13.3600	15.1900	14.0700	14.6496	13.7165	75.90	71.07	27	21
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	23.6600	22.7800	25.2200	23.5900	24.5281	23.2335	91.52	86.69	25	20
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	19.0900	18.3700	19.5400	19.0200	19.3919	18.8035	100.48	97.43	9	9
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	486.65	403.7500	392.0300	422.9500	400.2100	415.6108	397.0196	85.40	81.58	236	249
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	91.5469	91.0313	95.2031	92.1641	92.7744	91.5082	92.77	91.51	170	168
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	72.8600	72.4600	76.1400	74.3600	74.8042	73.4739	77.53	76.15	23	18
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	12.5300	12.3300	12.8400	12.7900	12.6692	12.5996	39.05	38.84	32	21
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	19.53	10.5000	10.5000	10.8750	11.6250	10.7837	11.0380	55.22	56.52	11	6
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	66.85	74.4800	74.0800	76.3800	77.7100	75.3162	75.9043	112.66	113.54	32	44
India.....	Rupee.....	48.66	26.7100	26.4300	27.9600	27.2800	27.4488	26.8739	56.41	55.23	24	29
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	47.7800	47.7700	47.9900	47.9500	47.9219	47.8961	96.13	96.08	115	92

## OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). <sup>1</sup>	
			December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.	December.	November.
			Austria.....	Krone.....	\$20.26	\$0.0325	\$0.0302	\$0.0438	\$0.0491	\$0.0387
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.6700	.6417	.7633	.6892	.7224	.6704	3.74	3.47
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	20.26	1.0853	.9241	1.4750	1.0794	1.2194	1.0382	6.17	5.12
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	1.7343	1.6286	1.9714	2.0214	1.9003	1.8619	9.85	9.65
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	4.0400	3.9900	4.2000	4.4500	4.1300	4.1426	21.45	21.46
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.1273	.0875	.1789	.1328	.1512	.1078	.75	.53
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	23.82	.0285	.0223	.0338	.0376	.0313	.0290	.13	.12
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	7.6700	7.9100	8.3200	9.1006	8.0196	8.4152	7.42	7.79
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.7050	.4738	.8813	.7875	.8008	.6569	4.15	3.40
Yugoslavia.....	(Krone) (Serbian dinar).....	20.26	.3591	.2591	.3981	.3766	.3819	.3219	1.88	1.60
		19.30	1.4490	1.0388	1.6000	1.5160	1.5366	1.3058	7.96	6.77
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.5838	99.5006	99.7188	99.6876	99.6402	99.5892	99.64	99.59
Mexico.....	do.....	49.85	48.0900	48.1975	48.8400	48.4425	48.4180	48.2895	97.13	96.87
Uruguay.....	do.....	103.42	65.5500	64.9600	72.0400	67.2200	68.9077	66.4126	66.63	64.22
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	48.11	53.4500	53.6000	55.6800	56.1000	54.6027	54.5870	113.50	113.46
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	47.77	53.2100	53.2100	55.1800	55.3800	54.2569	54.1104	113.58	113.34
Java.....	Florin.....	40.20	31.9500	33.6000	36.7700	35.0900	35.6795	34.2896	88.76	85.30
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	45.4200	44.9200	48.0000	46.0800	46.8612	45.4739	82.53	80.09

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

Average price of silver per fine ounce: In London (converted at average rate of exchange), \$0.66911; in New York, \$0.66250.



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

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

**BRITISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and Treasury.				Government floating debt.			Nine London clearing banks. <sup>3</sup>				Discount rates.			Statist index number of foreign exchange value of £.	Net profits industrial companies. <sup>5</sup>
	Bank notes. <sup>1</sup>	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. <sup>2</sup>	Treas-ury bills.	Tempo-rary ad-vances.	Total floating debt.	Money at call and short notice.	Dis-counts and ad-vances. <sup>4</sup>	Invest-ments.	De-posits.	Capital issues of United King-dom. <sup>4</sup>	Three months' bank bills.	Six months' trade bills.		
1913, average of end of month figures.....	29		57	38	15							Per ct. 4½	Per ct. 4½		Per ct. 11.7	
1920, end of—																
November.....	109	349	123	153	1,007	231	1,328					33	6½	7½	111.2	
1921, end of—																
July.....	109	325	122	157	1,202	150	1,355	104	1,191	306	1,785	7	4½	5½	112.9	
August.....	107	319	137	157	1,166	180	1,347	100	1,179	302	1,764	3	4½	6	113.0	
September.....	106	314	118	157	1,159	161	1,321	99	1,183	302	1,771	10	4½	5½	114.6	
October.....	104	312	175	157	1,124	214	1,338	102	1,196	306	1,802	33	3½	5½	121.7	
November.....	106	313	144	157	1,108	193	1,309	96	1,205	311	1,793	19	3½	5½	128.1	
December.....	107	326	123	157	1,088	186	1,275					19	3½	5½		

<sup>1</sup> Less notes in currency notes account.

<sup>2</sup> Held by the Bank of England and by the Treasury as note reserve.

<sup>3</sup> Average weekly figures.

<sup>4</sup> Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank, Government loans for national purposes excluded. Revised figures.

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

**FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France. <sup>1</sup>				Situation of the Government.				Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente. <sup>6</sup>	Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the French market. <sup>7</sup>	Savings banks, excess of deposits (+) or withdrawals (-).	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.
	Gold re-serves.	Silver re-serves.	De-posits. <sup>2</sup>	Circu-lation.	Ad-vances to the Gov-ernment for pur-poses of the war. <sup>3</sup>	Gov-ernment reve-nue. <sup>4</sup>	In-ternal debt.	Ex-ternal debt. <sup>5</sup>				
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565		320	35,000		86.77		- 65	59
1920, average.....	3,586	233	3,527	38,036	23,042	1,005			57.34	4,654	+ 48	554
1921, end of—												
July.....	3,573	275	3,252	36,911	25,100	1,242	220,055	35,286	56.35	2,345	+ 52	438
August.....	3,574	277	2,749	36,782	24,900	1,016			56.56	152	+ 72	467
September.....	3,575	277	2,509	37,129	24,900	1,011			56.20	234	+ 68	553
October.....	3,575	278	2,563	37,154	25,100	1,305			54.36	3,355	+ 33	463
November.....	3,576	279	2,563	36,346	24,500	1,051			54.90		- 0.5	505
December.....	3,576	280	2,587	36,478	24,000							

<sup>1</sup> End of month figures.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Treasury and individual deposits.

<sup>3</sup> Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 25, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.

<sup>4</sup> From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.

<sup>5</sup> Foreign debt converted to francs at par.

<sup>6</sup> Last Wednesday in the month.

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

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

<sup>9</sup> Not including about 1,948,000,000 francs held abroad.

<sup>10</sup> Average for 11 months.

## ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. <sup>1</sup>			Banks of issue.					Government finances.					
	Cash.	Loans, discounts, and due from correspondents.	Deposits and due to correspondents.	Loans and discounts.	Gold reserve.	Total reserve.	Deposits and demand liabilities.	Commercial circulation.	Circulation for account of the state.	State currency notes.	Treasury metallic reserve.	Short-term treasury bills.	Total public debt.	Principal revenues from taxation and monopolies during month. <sup>2</sup>
1913, end of December..	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284	.....	499	117	.....	.....	
1920, end of—														
September.....				6,576	1,039	2,216	.....	8,231	10,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	
October.....					1,058	2,083	.....	8,361	10,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1921, end of—														
June.....	1,078	18,047	17,391	7,438	1,073	1,989	2,366	9,437	8,722	2,546	348	18,836	106,721	1,525
July.....	1,140	16,851	16,704	7,156	1,076	1,990	2,290	9,433	8,507	2,546	348	20,276	.....	1,025
August.....	1,131	17,024	16,672	7,315	1,079	1,964	2,143	9,491	8,352	.....	.....	21,173	.....	1,116
September.....	1,052	17,223	16,825	7,327	1,073	1,966	2,124	9,785	8,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	622
October.....	1,364	.....	17,022	7,817	1,085	1,989	2,243	9,746	8,554	2,546	.....	22,997	110,581	.....

<sup>1</sup> Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.<sup>2</sup> Revenues from state railways; from post, telegraph, and telephones; from state domain; from import duties on grain; and from Government sales of sugar are not included.

## GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.						Situation of the Government.			Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market.		Index numbers of securities prices. <sup>2</sup>	
	Gold reserve. <sup>1</sup>	Discounts. <sup>1</sup>		Note circulation. <sup>1</sup>	Deposits. <sup>1</sup>	Clearings.	Darlehens-kassenscheine in circulation. <sup>1</sup>	Receipts from taxes.	Revenue of State railways.	Treasury bills outstanding. <sup>1</sup>	25 stocks.	15 bonds.	
1913, average.....	1,068			1,958	668	6,136	.....	207	13	7,220	.....	.....	
1920, end of—													
November.....	1,092	55,575		64,284	17,340	75,426	12,370	4,434	1,333	165,918	.....	172	126
December.....	1,092	60,634		68,805	22,327	72,873	12,033	7,150	1,441	152,727	.....	173	127
1921, end of—													
July.....	1,092	79,982	1,136	77,391	15,814	78,337	8,358	5,566	2,269	190,675	1,507	195	113
August.....	1,024	84,044	1,002	80,073	13,650	79,172	7,837	5,145	2,416	.....	1,228	.....	.....
September.....	1,024	98,422	1,142	86,384	19,980	98,004	7,610	4,908	2,599	210,408	1,534	259	131
October.....	994	98,705	881	91,528	18,303	119,496	7,316	6,185	2,825	212,548	2,889	320	143
November.....	994	114,023	1,446	100,054	25,313	140,493	7,330	.....	.....	226,476	7,135	481	185
December.....	995	132,331	1,062	113,639	32,006	.....	8,325	.....	.....	237,869	.....	401	182

<sup>1</sup> End of month.<sup>2</sup> Calculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung with prices of 25 stocks, 10 domestic and 5 foreign bonds at beginning of months (prices as of Jan. 1, 1920=100).<sup>3</sup> As of Dec. 9, 1920.<sup>4</sup> As of July 29, 1921.<sup>5</sup> As of Sept. 9, 1921.<sup>6</sup> As of Sept. 14, 1921.<sup>7</sup> End of March, 1913.

**SWEDISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Values in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.			Situation of the Government.		Joint-stock banks.		Protested bills during month. <sup>1</sup>		Business failures during month. <sup>1</sup>	Foreign exchange index. <sup>1</sup>	Index number of stock prices—A list. <sup>1</sup>	Value of stock issues registered during the month.
	Gold coin and bullion.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Funded State debt.	Floating State debt.	Bills discounted with Riksbank.	Loans and discounts.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Foreign exchange value of the krona abroad (foreign currencies = 100).		
1913, end of December.....	102.1	234.5	.....	628.2	20.1	138.9	2,286.9	4,314	1.9	309	.....	258	24.0
1920, average.....	260.2	733.0	225.8	1,280.8	248.1	476.3	6,008.3	3,586	6.4	196	112.9	176	60.6
1920, end of—													
October.....	282.4	772.8	177.7	1,281.1	233.9	501.5	6,079.0	4,218	7.9	219	115.3	154	42.0
November.....	282.4	752.8	182.7	1,280.7	224.8	446.0	6,117.8	4,114	7.9	239	113.8	144	57.5
1921, end of—													
July.....	280.3	620.4	177.2	1,341.5	134.3	362.6	5,929.9	7,383	16.8	413	119.3	125	67.1
August.....	285.0	632.4	152.1	1,359.9	137.1	344.8	5,937.1	6,515	16.0	353	119.5	120	30.9
September.....	275.9	672.4	113.4	1,367.8	60.1	329.7	5,900.9	5,786	10.3	493	121.4	114	13.0
October.....	275.5	650.3	126.4	1,393.1	62.9	340.9	5,837.4	6,449	12.6	505	124.9	107	16.5
November.....	275.0	628.0	187.6	1,409.2	76.8	354.4	5,735.1	6,089	13.1	491	124.0	104	.....

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

**JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.				Tokyo banks.			Average discount rate (Tokyo market).
	Private and Government deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Note circulation.	Specie reserve. <sup>2</sup>	Tokyo associated banks, total loans.	Tokyo bank clearings (total within the month).		
1920, end of— <sup>1</sup>								<i>Per cent.</i>
October.....	1,048	164	1,192	1,117	2,133	1,922	10.48	
November.....	1,137	128	1,180	1,152	2,134	2,302	10.44	
December.....	.....	.....	1,439	.....	2,137	2,841	.....	
1921, end of—								
July.....	1,074	78	1,142	1,142	1,987	2,341	8.36	
August.....	1,122	95	1,192	1,192	1,951	2,816	8.43	
September.....	1,093	66	1,232	1,232	1,955	2,627	8.28	
October.....	1,078	191	1,255	1,255	1,993	2,679	8.50	
November.....	362	197	1,283	1,264	1,989	2,783	8.79	
December.....	238	76	1,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	

<sup>1</sup> In case of Tokyo banks, and note circulation and specie reserve of Bank of Japan, last day of month.

<sup>2</sup> It is generally understood that in recent years a certain portion of the reserve has been held abroad. Specie reserve figures do not include bank's own notes held in the bank.

**NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[In millions of kroner.]

	Norges Bank.					Foreign exchange index <sup>1</sup> (Farmand).	Bankruptcies.
	Gold holdings.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Clearings at Christiania.		
1914, end of July.....	284.2	122.5	14.4	88.4	.....	.....	.....
1920, average.....	147.4	450.5	102.4	419.1	652	91.1	32
1920, end of—							
October.....	147.3	478.5	107.9	469.7	773	82.6	36
November.....	147.3	453.4	92.8	443.8	725	84.5	46
1921, end of—							
July.....	147.3	428.4	100.0	452.0	541	82.4	96
August.....	147.3	421.0	110.2	454.8	530	81.9	101
September.....	147.3	415.9	79.6	421.4	637	85.9	102
October.....	147.3	411.4	112.9	452.5	589	96.2	.....
November.....	147.3	395.4	121.3	438.6	538	95.4	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average value of krona in terms of foreign currencies.

<sup>2</sup> Includes balances abroad.

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