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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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REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

With the return of the planting season, the question of agricultural credit once more assumes a renewed importance and significance. This question has naturally been prominent in current discussion during the past few months because of the continuance of the difficult conditions growing out of economic readjustment to which the farmers of the country have been subjected. These conditions, as noted on former occasions, have included the lack of adjustment of farm prices to costs of equipment and supplies which the farmer must purchase, the unsatisfactory adaptation of the credit system to rural needs, and sudden changes and modifications in export demand, which have naturally tended to alter the economic position of the grower. Added to these have been the various banking problems growing out of the fact that the sudden shrinkage of prices had prevented the farming population in some parts of the country from liquidating their bank obligations as they otherwise would have done, so that at not a few points it was necessary during the past season or two for banks to carry over a substantial amount of the farmers' current obligations which would ordinarily have been settled out of the proceeds of the crop year just closed. This has produced a substantial element of "frozen loans" which it has been difficult for the farmer to liquidate, and which the banker was thus obliged to carry on the renewal basis for a period much longer than that which would ordinarily be considered sound practice.

These conditions have given rise to renewed study of the agricultural credit situation, with a view to providing more fully for it through modifications or amendments in our existing body of banking legislation. Several important suggestions have been made and are now before the country for consideration. At the

same time the banks have had to face the problem of how to provide additional credit as needed for financing the new crop. In various parts of the country there has seemed to be danger that, because of the fact that the banks were already carrying considerable amounts of held-over loans, there might be an indisposition on their part to finance the planting of the new crop as freely as would be desirable. Uncertainty as to future prices of agricultural products is of course in no small measure responsible for such an attitude, but this fact itself emphasizes the question how to provide for the needs of agriculture on a safe and systematic basis.

In these circumstances there has naturally been a search for remedies or aids to improvement of the agricultural situation. Recommendations have been of many sorts and have included better and cheaper transportation, cooperative marketing, changes in the conditions of granting farm credit, higher customs duties, and others. Congress has already acted upon a cooperative marketing proposal, but farm credit legislation has offered a more difficult issue as well as one which calls for much more careful adaptation or adjustment to other economic factors in the situation. In the discussion thus far carried on, however, certain suggestions stand clearly out. Among these is the proposal of more liberal bank lending policies and especially of more liberal bank rediscount facilities. These are urged in the belief that there has been an undue degree of conservatism on the part of the banks in dealing with agricultural applications or that the conditions which they have fixed as regards duration of loans or eligibility of paper have been unduly narrow. Another type of suggestion has been founded upon the belief that new means of reaching the public or of assisting the public to reach the banks were called for. These ideas have rested upon the belief that,

as things stand, with barely one-third of all banks members of the Federal Reserve System, it was not feasible for the resources of the system to be as widely and generously distributed as would be needful if they are to reach the ultimate borrower. On the other hand, it has been supposed that the intervention of some new type of institution lending direct to the people or the expansion of the powers of the land banks so that they could make liberal short-time loans might be of assistance. Another type of suggestion is not based upon a desire to modify standards of eligibility or to change the machinery of rediscounting, but it is rather designed to alter the economic situation of the reserve system in relation to farming by calling upon it to provide means for carrying agricultural products in warehouses. All these ideas and sundry variations of them have been freely considered both by official and unofficial organizations, with the result that certain concrete suggestions have taken definite form. Of such suggestions those put forward by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, the Federal Advisory Council, and the President's Agricultural Conference have been directed along somewhat parallel lines, although the views of the latter organization have been far more radical in their proposals for innovations upon existing credit conditions than have those of the other bodies.

The Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, to which reference has just been made, was appointed for the purpose of investigating "the causes of the present condition of agriculture," and during the past summer held hearings at which extensive agricultural information was secured. This related to the bearing of the prices of agricultural commodities on those of other commodities, the adequacy of the available facilities for financing the production and sale of agricultural commodities and the difficulties connected with their transportation and distribution. In Part II of its report (Credit), the commission took the view that the banking machinery of the country was in certain respects not well adapted to the farmers' requirements. But the com-

mission made it clear that it attributed the disabilities under which not only farmers but the rest of the community have been laboring as due only "in a measure" to credit restrictions and limitations. The pressure of liquidation, it was stated, "was greater upon the agricultural sections because of the peculiar conditions surrounding the marketing of agricultural crops, and as a result of the fact that the crops of 1920 had been produced at costs greater than those applicable to any other crops in the history of the country. These hardships were also greater because the prices of agricultural commodities declined to a greater degree and with greater rapidity than the prices of other commodities." This relatively rapid decline was not, however, attributed to a greater pressure for liquidation exerted by the banks in the agricultural sections of the country. On the contrary, the evidence showed that liquidation of bank loans and discounts in the agricultural sections of the country was less than in the industrial sections, and, in fact, that but little actual liquidation of loans and discounts had occurred in such agricultural districts taken as an aggregate up to May, 1921. The trouble was due not to excessive liquidation, but to inability in many cases to liquidate at all, because agricultural products were selling at prices whose proceeds were not sufficient to enable farmers to meet debts incurred in the course of production.

The reason for this situation is not hard to find. Foodstuffs are peculiarly subject to the vicissitudes of the market. A relatively slight surplus will result in a disproportionately sharp drop in prices. On the contrary, scarcity in relation to demand will bring about a sharp rise. It was natural, therefore, that during the war prices of foodstuffs should advance out of relation to many other prices, even under such regulation of distribution and of selling prices as was enforced. Following the war the great increase in foreign demand for American products, coupled with active domestic buying, gave an enormous impetus to the rise in agricultural prices. As a result, at the peak of the domestic price inflation, the price index for agricultural

products, according to the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as recomputed by the Federal Reserve Board, registered 314, while the all-commodity index reached 272. Following the general price decline, the price index of agricultural products dropped to 122 in July, 1921, while that of all commodities fell to 148 in the same month, the lowest point since the conclusion of the war. With prices for food-stuffs thus subjected to sharp and sudden fluctuations it is very necessary to develop credit machinery to enable the farmer to carry such surpluses within reason. The farmer, however, usually expects to sell for cash and to leave the matter of distributive financing to intermediaries, with the result that the full force of price declines falls primarily upon him. It is not surprising, therefore, that the recent heavy declines in prices led to appeals from large numbers of farmers for credit in order to avoid forced sales. Not only was the banking machinery of the country not equipped to take care of many of these appeals, but they often represented demands for credit of a sort not acceptable to commercial banks from the point of view either of the time element or of the type of security tendered. Losses have undeniably been severe, as well as unavoidable, but preparations for the new crops have nevertheless gone forward in orderly fashion, and a recent rise in the prices of leading agricultural products testifies to a relative improvement in the economic status of the farmer, since commodity prices in general have remained fairly steady.

As a result of its deliberations, based upon a review of the conditions just indicated, the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry lately embodied in a bill subsequently introduced into both Houses of Congress its proposals for permanently improving the credit facilities directly available to farmers and filling in the "gap between the short and long time credit furnished by banking agencies." The bill in question provides for the establishment of a farm credits department in each Federal land bank whose function it will be to provide for an intermediate type of farm credit running from six months to three years. Each credits

department will be empowered to discount for any national bank, State bank, trust company, incorporated live-stock company, or savings institution, with its indorsement, notes, or obligations whose proceeds have been used for agricultural purposes or for raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing live stock. Loans may also be made directly to cooperative associations of agricultural producers, if such loans or obligations are covered by warehouse receipts securing the products. Such loans or discounts must have a maturity at the time they are made or discounted by the Federal land bank of not less than six months or more than three years. Rates of interest and discount are subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The legislation proposed also provides for the sale of debentures with a maximum maturity of three years, secured by cash or by notes or other obligations against which advances have been made. Each farm credits department would have a capital of \$1,000,000 subscribed by the Government before it exercises any of the powers granted. Section 204 of the proposed bill is of special importance in that it extends the rediscount powers of the Federal Reserve Banks to notes or other obligations representing loans of the type just described, with the proviso that at the time of rediscounting such notes or obligations they shall not have a maturity in excess of six months. Section 206 also permits any Federal Reserve Bank to buy and sell debentures and other obligations issued by a Federal land bank, but "only to the same extent as and subject to the same limitations as those upon which they may buy and sell farm-loan bonds."

Not long after the work of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry had been brought to a conclusion, members of the Federal Advisory Council filed with the President (Jan. 12, 1922) a memorandum relating to some problems affecting the Federal Reserve System, in which they took occasion to speak of the general needs of the agricultural community. They then referred to the possible danger of special opportunities offered to special classes in connection with the making of loans under peculiarly favored conditions,

and urged that in such an event the Federal Reserve System would not "be kept inviolate as a reserve system," since it would not be in a position to "always restrict its investments to those having a reasonably short maturity," while it would "incur the risk of immobilizing its funds in credits that conceivably may become frozen." Because of these apprehended dangers the Council affirmed its belief that "whatever relief Federal Reserve Banks may furnish must be granted through the intermediary and under the responsibility of banking channels. If the existing country banking machinery is inadequate in certain sections, it ought to be strengthened and supplemented, but there should always be a 'buffer' between the borrower and the Federal Reserve Bank." In this same memorandum the Advisory Council expresses its hearty indorsement of the proposal contained in the report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry to extend the activities of the Federal farm loan system in such a way as to make provision for affording longer credit accommodation to farmers than afforded by existing banking facilities. It is conceded that although the Federal Reserve Banks have been generous in the amount of credit accommodation extended to the farming communities, and although contraction of loans has been confined to the non-agricultural sections, it is nevertheless true that the machinery of agricultural credit is not yet complete. It is pointed out that the agricultural sections are largely served by small member banks with limited operating power, and by nonmember State banks, and furthermore that even where banking facilities are available the credits extended to the farmer are not granted for a period of time sufficiently long to meet his needs.

In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Federal Reserve Currency of the United States Senate (Jan. 26, 1922), the Federal Reserve Board has approved the provisions for enlarging the powers of the Federal farm loan banks in the way provided in the pending bill, embodying the recommendations of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. The Board is of the opinion that "there is a need for agricultural credits of an intermediate

type running from six months to three years for production and marketing purposes. The farmer's turnover normally requires approximately 12 months, and in the live-stock industry the turnover may require as long as three years." It is believed by the Board that banks are not disposed to lend on such long terms the amounts required to meet the needs of agriculture unless they are in a position to rediscount such paper in emergencies. The Board is of the opinion that by restricting rediscount to paper having a maturity not in excess of six months, it will not only be possible to encourage the granting of these intermediary credits by banks, but that it can be done without lessening the liquidity of the paper held by the Federal Reserve Banks and the elasticity of the Federal Reserve note currency, which is based upon and secured by the paper so held.

The assigned reasons for granting this rediscount privilege to the land banks are based upon the fact that seasonal needs are more or less concentrated and that unless the Federal land bank system were prepared to carry unutilized resources for a considerable part of the year it would be unable to respond to the sudden increases in demands for loans that would be made upon it at certain periods. If, however, paper held could be rediscounted at such times with the Federal Reserve Banks, the farm loan system would be in a position to secure additional funds instantaneously and in the precise amounts required. The reason why this provision for rediscounts should not be made by direct application to the Federal Reserve Banks is fairly clear, in view of the nature of the Federal Reserve System and the particular functions assigned to it. The problems of agricultural credit are of a special sort, and for that reason it has been regarded as best that the new type of loan should be developed as an adjunct of the Federal farm loan system already engaged in making long-time loans to agriculture.

In view of the importance of the agricultural credit situation at the present time, the conclusions arrived at by the Agricultural Conference, which convened in Washington on January 23, are of noteworthy importance. The conference was called for the purpose of

**Work of the
Agricultural Con-
ference.**

considering the causes and remedies of agricultural depression, and was a body of national scope and significance, consisting of representatives not only of agriculture but of allied industries, and of transportation and financial interests as well. The purpose of the conference, as expressed by President Harding in his letter to the Secretary of Agriculture authorizing the latter to call such a conference, was indicated as twofold—first, “to give consideration to our present-day difficulties, which admittedly are serious and need effective attention,” and, second, “to include a survey of the future, in an effort to determine upon general policies, having in view the maintenance of production, the greatest possible use and at the same time the conservation of our agricultural resources, and the more complete coordination of our agricultural, manufacturing, and general business interests.” Among the many resolutions passed by the conference those relating to the need for better facilities emphasized the inadequacy of the existing banking machinery to meet the needs of the farmer for short-time credit accommodation. The proposals for correcting this situation put forward by the conference went beyond those embodied in the pending legislation growing out of the investigation of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. Not only is the suggestion made that the Federal Reserve Banks should be authorized to rediscount notes and buy and sell debentures of any government agency which may be established for the purpose of making loans running from six months to three years to banks, live-stock associations, or cooperative groups of producers, but no restriction is imposed which would limit such rediscounts by Federal Reserve Banks to paper within six months of maturity as is the case in the bill now before Congress. It is further urged that the Federal Reserve Act be amended to give the Federal Reserve Banks the authority to buy and sell, with or without the indorsement of member banks, notes secured by warehouse receipts covering readily marketable, non-perishable agricultural staples or live-stock paper of the kinds and maturities now eligible for rediscount under the act. Under the pro-

visions of the commission bill, investments in debentures or other obligations would be confined to those issued by the Federal land banks against the security of loans made by them to banks and cooperative associations, with the further limitations imposed by the Federal Reserve Act upon the buying and selling of bonds. The resolutions reported by the committee on credit of the Agricultural Conference would, if followed, amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to give an opportunity for the Federal Reserve Banks to make direct loans to agriculture. It should be recognized that such a proposal looks toward putting the Federal Reserve Banks into the position of competitors of the member banks whose reserves they carry, since it would involve an extension of the open-market operations of the reserve system beyond the limited dealings in bills of exchange and limited purchases of securities engaged in under the act as it now stands. Moreover, it would involve the adoption of a policy of legislative favoritism, since no other classes of borrowers are given an equal opportunity to utilize directly the resources of the system. The Federal Reserve Banks in such case would cease to occupy the position which they have come to hold in the general banking system, as already noted by the Federal Advisory Council in the memorandum recently submitted to the President of the United States and referred to above.

It may well be hoped that legislation of the **Agricultural credit and interest rates.** type urged by the commission and the Board will provide more abundant credits for periods of time better suited to the farmer's needs; and it is also to be expected that the new credit machinery will aid in bringing down farm-loan interest rates. In its annual report for 1921 the Federal Reserve Board publishes figures showing the marked discrepancies between rediscount rates and the maximum rates charged to the public by certain member banks during December, 1921. In some instances these latter rates have gone as high as 12 per cent, with rediscount rates at 5 per cent. It should be said, however, that such a situation is not peculiar to the districts in the less well-developed sections of

the country, but appears to be quite general. Certainly the new legislation will be an aid to the reduction of high interest rates to the extent that it brings about better standardization and gives a better rating to paper secured by agricultural products.

The data furnished by the Board under this head may be briefly presented as follows:

Federal Reserve District.	Rates charged by member banks (per cent).			Rates charged by Federal Reserve Banks (per cent).	Margin between average rates charged by member banks and rates charged by Federal Reserve Banks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.		
Boston.....	10.0	4.50	6.31	4.50	1.81
New York.....	8.0	4.25	6.00	4.50	1.50
Philadelphia.....	7.0	5.00	5.97	4.50	1.47
Cleveland.....	8.0	4.25	6.27	5.00	1.27
Richmond.....	10.0	4.00	6.60	¹ 5.13	1.47
Atlanta.....	12.0	5.50	7.34	² 5.28	2.06
Chicago.....	10.0	5.00	6.60	5.00	1.60
St. Louis.....	10.0	5.25	6.69	5.00	1.69
Minneapolis.....	12.0	5.50	7.65	5.50	2.15
Kansas City.....	12.0	5.50	7.87	5.00	2.87
Dallas.....	10.0	6.00	7.09	5.50	1.59
San Francisco.....	12.0	4.125	6.37	5.00	1.37
All districts.....	12.0	4.00	6.27	³ 4.91	1.36

¹ Average rate. Discount rate was reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent on Dec. 10.

² Average rate. Discount rate was reduced from 5½ to 5 per cent on Dec. 19.

³ Average rate.

From many points of view the question of **Proportion of agricultural credit really re- agricultural loans** reduces itself to the share or per- to total loans. centage of available loanable funds obtainable or obtained by farmers. Independent investigations made during the past year by the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Reserve Board, with a view to determining just what percentage of the total loans of the banks of the United States was represented by advances to agriculture, gave results substantially similar, although the methods of arriving at estimates were different. The Department of Agriculture sent out a questionnaire to over 30,000 banks, receiving returns from about 45 per cent of that number. From these questionnaires it was determined that personal and collateral loans to farmers constituted 13.3 per cent and farm mortgage loans about 5 per cent of all

the loans and discounts of the reporting banks. The statistics upon which the estimates were based were obtained for December 31, 1920. The Federal Reserve Board attempted to estimate loans on the basis of the location of reporting member banks, as the nature of the loans made by the banks was not ascertainable from their reports. Banks were classified as agricultural, semiagricultural, and nonagricultural, according to whether they were located in counties whose products in terms of value were at least 80 per cent agricultural, from 50 to 80 per cent agricultural, or less than 50 per cent. On this basis loans in agricultural counties as of April 28, 1921, appeared to constitute 17 per cent of the total member bank loans, while they amounted to 8 per cent in semi-agricultural counties. Given the fact that during the summer and early fall harvesting and crop moving demands had to be met, while liquidation of old loans was on a limited scale, it is highly likely that the proportion of agricultural loans to total loans rose rather than fell after the date of inquiry. Certainly such evidence as is available points to the continued existence of a considerable mass of unliquidated agricultural paper in many sections of the country, and the contraction that has occurred since the date of this investigation appears to have been very largely confined to the large cities and industrial sections of the country. It would seem then that in the agricultural regions themselves, farmers during the past year or two have been able to count upon an accommodation possibly equal to 15 to 20 per cent of all advances on current account, with an additional 5 per cent for mortgage loans. How much larger a proportion of our loanable funds could or should be assigned to farmers through the new credit machinery is worthy of discussion.

In studying the general question of bank **Misunderstand-** advances to agricultural bor- ing of banking rowers, it is well worth noting policy. that considerable misunder- standing exists. There is a prevailing opinion that farmers are unable to get accommodation at their banks because the latter are cut off by Federal Reserve Banks. In fact, the

excuse is frequently given by bankers who seek to curtail credit to farmers that they are obliged to do so because their loans have been called or because they have otherwise been obliged to make payment by their Federal Reserve Bank. As has often been explained in the past, this is usually merely a means of evading responsibility for refusing to make a loan, and is frequently nothing more than a means of clothing a refusal in what is supposed to be more acceptable language. As the Board itself notes in its annual report:

Banks, as a rule, do not like to admit to customers that they are short of loanable funds, nor do they wish to arouse enmity in declining to make loans or in asking for a reduction of a loan already made. There are doubtless some bank officers who are able frankly to decline an application for a loan in a way which leaves no sting, but not all bank officers have such tact. Some are frank enough, but their bluntness hurts the feelings of the would-be borrower. It is not unusual, therefore, for some bank officers in declining loans to seem to evade direct responsibility. Formerly the board of directors was made useful in this capacity. In recent years, however, bank officers have found in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Reserve Bank a much more satisfactory buffer than a local board of directors. In many cases, in small towns particularly, banks have found it convenient to pass the responsibility on to the Federal Reserve Bank or the Federal Reserve Board, and have stated to a borrower or would-be borrower that they would like to grant the extension asked for or make the loan desired, but the Federal Reserve would not permit it. Such a procedure has a tendency to relieve the situation as far as the local bank is concerned, but it is certainly unfair to the Federal Reserve System. This evasion of responsibility has subjected the Federal Reserve Banks to a great amount of unjust criticism and has given the public a wrong impression of the authority and attitude of the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve Board.

A similar misconception exists in most minds with respect to "deposits" which member banks are obliged to keep with the Federal Reserve Banks. Some regard this as analogous to the 20 per cent deposit "balance" required by many commercial banks of their customers. There is no analogy of this sort, but on the contrary the "balance" kept by a member bank with the Federal Reserve Bank is merely its actual reserve against outstanding liabilities which the law requires it to maintain there for the sake of safety and for the purpose of enabling it to meet demand liabilities when required to do so by its customers.

Closely connected with the credit question is **Export situation** that of export demand, it being in relation to realized that good foreign demand is necessary to good prices and hence to liberal credit. The economic situation in which the farmer now finds himself has of late frequently been ascribed to the difficulty of marketing his surplus products abroad. There is no doubt some truth in such statements, but an examination of the official foreign trade statistics shows at once that exports of most agricultural products were better maintained during 1921 than other classes of goods, judged either according to values or actual quantities exported. While exports of all commodities declined in value by 45.5 per cent in 1921, as compared with the previous year, the value of foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals decreased but 24.6 per cent. Judging by the Board's foreign trade index, the quantities of all classes of exports taken as a whole were not far from equal in the two years, 1920 and 1921. Agricultural products, on the other hand, were exported in somewhat greater volume in 1921 than in the year previous, as a comparison of the quantities of the principal agricultural exports will show. This means, of course, that average export prices of farm products declined during this time more than did the total values of agricultural exports. As an illustration of what has been taking place, there may be mentioned the case of raw cotton, exports of which increased slightly, from 3,179,000,000 pounds in 1920 to 3,339,000,000 pounds in 1921, but the value of which in the same years fell from \$1,136,000,000 to \$534,000,000. So, too, the volume of wheat exports increased from 218,000,000 bushels in 1920 to 280,000,000 bushels in 1921, while the corresponding values dropped from \$597,000,000 to \$433,000,000. In the first of the following tables corn and wheat have been selected to illustrate the monthly movement of this class of exports during the past two years and also in 1913. The different trend of export values is shown in the second table, which gives the monthly values of the group of unmanufactured foodstuffs (including food animals) and of raw cotton exported from the United States in 1913, 1920, and 1921.

EXPORTS OF CORN AND WHEAT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[In thousands of bushels.]

Month.	Corn.			Wheat.		
	1913	1920	1921	1913	1920	1921
January.....	11,317	2,211	5,436	8,441	8,480	21,345
February.....	12,307	1,791	8,144	4,357	4,938	18,469
March.....	10,109	1,843	13,373	4,569	6,939	14,599
April.....	5,596	1,147	10,426	6,590	4,176	17,641
May.....	1,252	772	8,535	7,159	10,364	25,932
June.....	743	835	11,835	5,661	12,846	25,235
July.....	926	1,145	14,973	9,404	23,838	24,842
August.....	745	781	13,652	24,346	27,694	58,537
September.....	670	949	18,600	11,971	30,771	30,842
October.....	404	1,417	9,217	7,434	35,803	18,362
November.....	444	1,829	4,622	3,851	26,035	13,846
December.....	773	3,041	10,243	5,727	25,903	10,451
Total....	45,287	17,761	129,055	99,509	218,287	279,949

VALUE OF CHIEF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Month.	Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.			Cotton, unmanufactured.		
	1913	1920	1921	1913	1920	1921
January.....	20,827	44,403	75,452	58,405	194,973	60,899
February.....	16,340	34,695	60,748	33,903	135,950	44,333
March.....	13,907	49,820	52,712	23,725	171,899	27,133
April.....	13,210	38,671	50,105	33,727	117,536	20,544
May.....	11,007	67,805	59,302	28,621	77,500	30,640
June.....	9,015	64,305	62,779	13,792	50,141	30,519
July.....	12,945	101,148	58,522	8,385	44,152	31,796
August.....	26,731	104,233	105,871	16,519	28,052	30,361
September.....	14,842	108,174	67,869	65,746	41,436	43,233
October.....	11,765	118,684	40,205	107,381	91,247	91,023
November.....	8,879	94,230	30,052	103,340	91,138	64,255
December.....	9,977	91,823	23,737	81,953	92,385	61,774
Total..	169,588	917,901	692,166	575,496	1,136,409	534,242

The conclusion which the facts would seem to warrant, therefore, is not that there has been a falling off in the foreign demand for American farm products, but rather that the world-wide fall in prices has resulted in giving the farmer during the past year a smaller monetary return than he received in 1920 for a greater quantity of goods shipped abroad.

The change in point of view which has led within recent months to lessening the emphasis laid upon export credits is in part the result of study of foreign experience. The export credit schemes instituted abroad have been thus far primarily plans for facilitating the shipment of goods representing a fairly advanced stage of production. Manufactured goods, representing the product of labor and capital in competition with the labor and capi-

tal of foreign countries, have been the chief topics of anxiety throughout the export credit discussion. Indeed, most of the foreign trade credit plans which were evolved subsequent to the Brussels financial conference were intended to facilitate the importation of raw materials from the United States and from other raw material producing countries, rather than to develop any new and distinctively export credit ideas. It was recognized that the demand for raw materials takes care of itself when there is a demand for finished products, and that the surest way to promote sales of and payment for raw materials is to create a market for manufactures produced from them. Both the English Government export-credit plan and the various plans of continental origin thus took definite form primarily as means of promoting manufacturing industry. The inference to be drawn from these factors is that increase in the demand for staples by the manufacturing countries is regarded as most likely to be favorably affected by the growth of manufacturing and by the application of credit in the latter direction. Doubtless the increase of agricultural exporting will depend largely on the improvement of international trade in general. The future of agricultural exports, while of course influenced, as usual, by the quantity of competing articles produced abroad, will depend in no small degree upon the restoration of normal business conditions, with larger manufacturing, hence demand for raw materials, and larger employment for labor, hence stronger buying of foodstuffs.

In connection with the questions discussed above, the Board's usual indexes of current production and marketing conditions are of interest. Agricultural prosperity is naturally closely interwoven with satisfactory conditions in other branches of industry, for the latter determine the extent of the demand for the farmer's products. These indexes show increased activity in January as compared with December in several leading industries, notably steel and textiles. On the other hand, however, the heavy marketing season for several of the principal crops has passed, although corn is moving in large volume. Most of these prod-

ucts have moved at distinctly satisfactory prices, and trade in the agricultural regions, both wholesale and retail, has tended to be benefited accordingly.

[000 omitted.]

	January, 1921.		January, 1922.		December, 1921	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (head).....	5,667	100	5,144	90.8	4,639	81.9
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels).....	98,732	100	97,265	98.5	85,013	86.1
Sight receipts of cotton (bales).....	1,154	100	865	75.0	1,484	128.6
Shipments of lumber reported by three associations (million feet).....	893	100	712	79.7	639	71.6
Bituminous coal production (short tons).....	40,270	100	37,600	93.4	30,975	76.9
Anthracite coal production (tons).....	7,410	100	6,258	84.5	8,454	114.1
Crude petroleum production (barrels).....	37,959	100	43,326	114.1	41,957	110.5
Pig iron production (long tons).....	2,416	100	1,639	67.8	1,649	68.3
Steel ingot production (long tons).....	2,203	100	1,593	72.3	1,427	64.8
Cotton consumption (bales).....	366	100	527	143.9	512	139.9
Wool consumption (pounds).....	29,807	100	61,192	205.3	61,283	205.6

During January, 1922, the net inward movement of gold totaled \$25,708,000, compared with a net inward movement of \$29,523,000 for the month of December, 1921. England, Sweden, France, and Denmark furnished \$17,776,000, or about 67 per cent of the \$26,571,000 of gold imported during January. In addition large gold imports for the month are credited to Canada, British Oceania, and Colombia. Gold exports during the month totaled \$863,000 and were consigned chiefly to Mexico, Spain, Hongkong, and Canada. Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, totaled \$1,567,816,000, 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. 31, 1921.....	691,267	23,891	667,376
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1922.....	26,571	863	25,708
Total.....	2,988,056	1,420,240	1,567,816

¹ Excess of exports.

Net imports of silver during January totaled \$2,519,000, as compared with net exports of

\$1,629,000 for the preceding month. Mexico furnished over 58 per cent of the \$6,496,000 silver imports for the month, the remainder coming mainly from Canada, Germany, Peru, and Chile. Of the silver exports for the month, amounting to \$3,977,000, over 40 per cent was consigned to China and about 50 per cent to the other countries in the Far East. Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, totaled \$440,742,000, 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. 31, 1921.....	63,242	51,575	¹ 11,667
Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1922.....	6,496	3,977	¹ 2,519
Total.....	450,800	891,512	440,742

¹ Excess of imports.

Further reduction in the volume of loans and discounts, more than offset, however, by increases of investments in Government securities, largely United States Treasury notes, is indicated by the weekly bank statements of over 800 member banks in leading cities for the period from January 18 to February 15 of the present year. Although the bill holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks show a more than commensurate reduction, only moderate decreases are shown in their note and deposit liabilities. A moderate rise in the reserve ratio, from 77.2 to 78.1 per cent, is due largely to the gain in gold held by the Federal Reserve Banks.

As against a further reduction of \$28,000,000 in loans secured by Government obligations, the reporting banks' loans secured by corporate obligations show an increase for the period of \$19,000,000, while commercial loans proper declined by about \$75,000,000. Under date of February 1, 1922, the Government allotted over \$600,000,000 of Treasury notes, accepting in part payment about \$200,000,000 of Victory notes. The effect of this operation on the status of the member banks is seen in an increase of \$247,000,000 in their holdings of Treasury notes and a decrease of \$48,000,000 in their holdings of Victory notes. During the following week the banks distributed substantial amounts of newly issued

Treasury notes, so that their holdings of Government securities at the close of the period show a net increase of \$162,000,000. Total loans and investments of the reporting member banks on February 15 aggregated \$14,684,000,000, an increase of \$73,000,000 for the four-week period.

Aggregate borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal Reserve Banks show a further decrease during the four weeks from \$468,000,000 to \$378,000,000, or from 3.2 to 2.6 per cent of the banks' combined loans and investments. Of the total discounts of all Federal Reserve Banks, the amount discounted for the reporting banks, i. e., member banks located in the larger cities, constituted 48.1 per cent on February 15, compared with 51.2 per cent four weeks earlier and 78.1 per cent about a year ago.

A general idea of member bank operations during the four weeks under review may be had from the following exhibit:

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.
[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts and investments. ¹	Rediscounts and bills payable with F. R. Bank.	Rates of accommodation (3+2).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5
Jan. 18.....	806	14,611	468	3.2	10,332
Jan. 25.....	801	14,534	409	2.8	10,271
Feb. 1.....	806	14,708	400	2.7	10,298
Feb. 8.....	807	14,639	395	2.7	10,236
Feb. 15.....	807	14,684	378	2.6	10,321

¹ Including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal Reserve Bank figures which cover the four-week period between January 25 and February 21 show further liquidation of discounted bills aggregating \$128,900,000, a nominal reduction in the holdings of acceptances, a decrease of \$16,000,000 in Pittman certificates, and an increase of \$62,500,000 in other Treasury certificates, largely held by the Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Chicago reserve banks.

During the period under review the Federal Reserve Banks increased by \$58,500,000 their investments in United States bonds and notes, through purchases of Victory notes and newly issued Treasury notes, while their total earning assets show a decline of \$24,100,000. Reserve deposits fluctuated within a minimum of

\$1,652,300,000 at the beginning of the period and a maximum of \$1,744,400,000 on February 15, while Government deposits, after reaching a high total of \$114,700,000 on February 1, show a gradual decline to \$63,900,000 at the close of the period. The large return movement of Federal Reserve notes may be said to have terminated, though the February 21 total of Federal Reserve note circulation, \$2,173,500,000, shows a decrease for the four weeks of \$10,500,000, compared with a decrease of \$39,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1921. In addition there is shown a loss of \$20,600,000 in reserve cash other than gold, composed largely of greenbacks and silver certificates of the smaller denominations issued to meet the circulation demand for the smaller bills.

Gold holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks show a further increase of \$42,600,000, and at the close of the period reached the record total of \$2,946,800,000. In addition to this gain some shift in the distribution of gold reserves through the gold settlement fund is noted. Chicago reports the largest increase in gold holdings for the period, viz, by \$38,200,000, Atlanta reports an increase of \$32,000,000, while smaller increases, aggregating \$29,900,000, are shown for the Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and Richmond banks. All the four eastern banks show decreases in their gold reserves for the four weeks under review, the largest decreases being shown for Boston, by \$28,000,000, and for New York, by \$22,100,000, while smaller decreases in gold reserves aggregating \$7,400,000 are shown for the Federal Reserve Banks of Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

Principal weekly changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks during the period under review are shown in the following exhibit:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.
[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.	Bills discounted.		Total deposits.	F. R. notes in actual circulation.	Reserve ratio.
		Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	All other.			
Jan. 25.....	3,058.9	357.9	492.3	1,773.8	2,184.0	77.2
Feb. 1.....	3,061.5	361.1	476.7	1,840.5	2,178.1	76.2
Feb. 8.....	3,062.6	361.9	461.6	1,858.5	2,166.2	76.1
Feb. 15.....	3,075.9	327.6	458.0	1,857.5	2,170.0	76.4
Feb. 21.....	3,080.8	282.0	439.3	1,772.2	2,173.5	78.1

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, FEBRUARY, 1922.

During the past month improvement of conditions in several basic industries has furnished a more hopeful prospect for the trade of the coming months. This better outlook has in some measure been offset by labor and other difficulties in the textile industry, which have resulted in reduced activity in that branch of business. Fluctuations in the price of raw materials have subjected the textile trade to still further difficulty, while in that industry, as well as in others, the lack of forward orders has made it difficult to plan policies far in advance. Fairly good conditions are reported in the shoe and leather industry, although improvement has been largely confined to New England. There has been distinct increase in the activity of the plants of the United States Steel Corporation as well as some increase in the activity of independent mills. Iron and steel prices have, however, tended to decline, or at best to hold their own, rather than to advance. In the chemical industry business activity has been given a severe setback as a result of uncertainty as to the future. In the nonferrous metals, especially copper, there has been a distinct increase in production with the reopening of mines, which had been shut down for a long time past.

The net outcome of these changes has been to diminish the irregularity and unevenness noted in the movement of industry during 1921. Textiles and allied lines which have been far in advance of others are losing their relative momentum. The evening tendency thus evidenced by current readjustments is reflected in the fact that the Board's price index remains unchanged at 138. The significance of this apparent stability of the price situation is not disclosed until account is taken of the fact that there have been noteworthy advances in prices of many agricultural products during the month. The effect of these advances would have been to raise the general price index had they not been offset by corresponding price declines in other lines of industry. The readjustment process, it would appear, has now definitely reached the stage of interindustrial price revision.

The advance in value of agricultural products has tended to create conditions materially facilitating both the liquidation of loans at banks and the rapidity of movement of products to market. The more satisfactory marketing and price conditions have not only extended to grain but have also included tobacco and other products. Early crop reports from the south-western grain regions have not been altogether reassuring.

The long-continued slackness of employment and past uncertainty as to agricultural prices have produced an effect upon trade activity, with the result that both wholesale and retail trade indexes are disposed to show recession of buying in most parts of the country save for seasonal activity in special lines, such as dry goods. Although betterment of retail demand has been reported in the farming districts, the effect of higher agricultural prices has not yet brought about any considerable modification of conditions. It should, however, be remembered in this connection that the farmer had already largely disposed of his last year's crop.

The volume of employment (another important factor in influencing demand for goods) shows but little modification, although figures reported by the United States Employment Service indicate a slight advance. This condition, however, holds good chiefly in the population centers. Strikes in the textile region of New England as well as labor troubles elsewhere have during the latter part of the month of February tended to aggravate the unemployment situation.

Continued improvement is noted in building operations. As compared with last year the volume of building is very much larger, January permits being more than double what they were a year ago. This is resulting in an increased demand for steel and iron products as well as for other materials. It has also increased the demand for labor in parts of the country where the surplus of unemployment would otherwise have been more considerable.

Financially the month has shown continued reduction in the volume of credit required by the community. Portfolios both of reserve and member banks show still further reduction, while interest rates have remained fairly stable at the levels already reached. Foreign exchange has shown a decidedly stronger tendency, the highest levels for a long time past having been reached in sterling, francs, and some other European currencies. Business failures are on a materially higher level than in 1921, while the month of February, as previously predicted by commercial agencies, also shows an increase in commercial failures as contrasted with January.

AGRICULTURE.

The condition of winter wheat has shown some improvement recently, as a result of snows and rains in the latter part of January and the early part of February. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that the Kansas wheat crop, except in the eastern half of the State, is in poorer condition than has been reported at this season in many years. Drought still prevails in large sections of Oklahoma and Colorado, but the deterioration of wheat in Nebraska has been checked by recent snows. Weather was favorable for the wheat crop in districts No. 7 (Chicago) and No. 8 (St. Louis) up to the middle of February. In district No. 11 (Dallas) February rains have benefited crops, but the Texas wheat crop is reported to be far below normal. Vegetable and truck crops of the Gulf Coast and the Rio Grande Valley have so far escaped damage from killing freezes and generally promise fair yields. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that stocks of corn on the farms are unusually large for this season and that much corn is being fed to cattle and hogs.

COTTON.

The price of middling upland cotton at New Orleans in the third week of February was 16.75 cents, the same as the January average. In district No. 11 (Dallas) cold rainy weather has temporarily halted the preparation of soil for the new crop but has been very beneficial in furnishing an abundant supply of subsoil moisture. Although freezing temperatures have frequently occurred in the northern part of the district, it is feared that the cold waves have not been sufficiently severe to insure widespread destruction of boll weevils. Heavy reduction in Texas wheat acreage may result in an increased planting of cotton. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that demand for cotton is quiet, while district No. 5 (Richmond) states that farmers continue to hold a substantial portion of the last crop on farms or in bonded warehouses. Exports of raw cotton from the United States amounted to 475,910 bales in January, as compared with 639,825 bales in December.

TOBACCO.

Sales of leaf tobacco on the markets of Virginia and North Carolina have been limited. Most of the markets in the bright belt closed during February, and the dark markets expect to close during March. In spite of the large amount of low-grade tobacco coming on the market as farmers clean their barns, prices have

been well sustained. The Growers' Cooperative Association has commenced operations in the burley district, making advances to growers as tobacco is delivered to it. Several large sales at quite satisfactory prices are reported by it. In the western dark district the greater portion of the tobacco has been delivered at very satisfactory prices. Most of the undelivered tobacco is of inferior grade but is bringing a fair price.

The cigar-leaf market in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) continues dull, and in all but a few sections the largest part of the 1921 crop is still in the growers' hands. While the quality in general is poor, prices to date have been lower than in recent years. Demand for cigars is reported light in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) and production is still being curtailed. January, 1922, sales were no greater than January, 1921, which in turn was the poorest month in years. A slight improvement is reported since the 1st of February. Only a few makers of popular brands are producing cigars in any appreciable volume.

FRUIT.

Prices of citrus fruit, both in California and Florida, rose rapidly in the latter part of January, as a result of the severe damage to the California crops from frost. Officials of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange estimate that 50 per cent of the orange crop and 33½ per cent of the lemon crop have been destroyed by frosts and winds. Oranges suffered more severely than lemons, because lemons are planted in more favored situations and are more generally protected by smudge fires and heating plants. Shipments of oranges and lemons from California from November 1, 1921, to January 29, 1922, amounted to 10,439 cars, an increase of about 2 per cent over the shipments in the corresponding period of the previous crop year. According to district No. 6 (Atlanta), extremely cold weather at distributing points has hindered the movement of citrus fruit from Florida, but during this season to date shipments of oranges have been approximately as heavy and shipments of grapefruit have been 12 per cent heavier than in the corresponding weeks of the last crop year. It is estimated that only 45 per cent of the grapefruit crop has been shipped from Florida, and over 6,500 carloads are said to be still on the trees.

Unsettled and cold weather during January is reported to have caused some damage to fruit in Michigan. In New Mexico there was some premature blossoming of apricot trees in January, but district No. 10 (Kansas City) re-

ports that subsequent loss from frosts was negligible. The southern strawberry crop was in good condition at the end of January.

GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

The volume of grain movements showed a further slight advance during January, due to the exceedingly heavy marketing of corn. Receipts of corn at Chicago amounted to 28,568,000 bushels in January, as compared with 18,288,000 bushels in December, and correspondingly large increases in receipts were recorded at Minneapolis, Omaha, and St. Louis. January receipts of wheat showed some curtailment at most reporting centers, although slight increases were recorded at St. Louis and Wichita. Receipts of rye also declined, but receipts of oats and barley registered moderate increases. Stocks of grain at 11 interior centers declined somewhat during January, although there was some increase in stocks of rye and barley. The most general reduction occurred in the case of wheat stocks, which declined at all important centers except Duluth. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that total exports of wheat and barley from Pacific coast ports during the present cereal year are considerably higher than during the same period of the previous season. These exports amounted in the case of wheat to 47,468,211 bushels this year, as compared with 28,616,256 bushels last year.

FLOUR.

January production of flour showed an increase over December in certain districts, but in others the reverse was true. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the January output reported was 1,935,754 barrels, as compared with 1,754,654 barrels in December, while in district No. 8 (St. Louis) the respective figures for 11 millers were 333,966 barrels and 248,600 barrels. In district No. 7 (Chicago), however, January production of 44 millers was 289,478 barrels, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from the December figure, while in district No. 10 (Kansas City) 1,398,989 barrels were produced in January. Output in district No. 12 (San Francisco) decreased from 775,139 barrels reported by 61 mills in December to 711,292 barrels reported by 67 mills in January. A decidedly better feeling pervaded the trade in district No. 8 (St. Louis), accompanied by stronger demand for both home consumption and export. Retailers and ultimate consumers show a disposition to replenish stocks. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) demand was somewhat slow early in January, most of the orders being

for quick shipment. The increase in wheat prices and the accompanying increase in flour has stimulated purchasing, although, states district No. 10 (Kansas City), "not to the extent of creating any extraordinary demands."

LIVE STOCK.

Movement of each of the principal classes of live stock to market during January was heavier than in December, although in all cases less than in January, 1921. Receipts of cattle and calves at 15 western markets during January were 1,128,020 head, as compared with 975,330 head during December and 1,191,814 head during January, 1921. In the case of hogs, receipts increased from 2,673,947 head during December to 2,882,551 head during January, as compared with 3,339,419 head during January, 1921. Receipts of sheep during January were 1,101,679 head, as compared with 974,034 head during December and 1,112,024 head during January, 1921. During January there was more activity in the purchase of stocker and feeder cattle, calves, and sheep in district No. 10 (Kansas City) than had been observed for many months. Such purchasers in quite a number of instances outbid buyers for the packers. The live stock in the district in general is reported to be in a very favorable position. In districts No. 11 (Dallas) and No. 12 (San Francisco), however, conditions have been unfavorable. Winter rains in district No. 11 (Dallas) have not been sufficient to relieve the drought from which ranges have been suffering for several months, while in district No. 12 (San Francisco) there was unusually cold weather throughout January.

Twenty-three representative packers report an increase of 1.8 per cent in January sales (measured in dollars) over those for December, but a decline of 17.8 per cent from those for January, 1921. Reports from district No. 7 (Chicago) generally state that domestic trade in fresh meats was slow during the latter part of January and early February, although domestic trade in cured meats and lard was good. A marked revival took place in the demand for lard and provisions in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and prices advanced.

COAL.

Production of bituminous coal showed an increase during January. The output for the month was 37,600,000 tons, as compared with the December production of 30,975,000 tons and a production in January, 1921, of 40,270,000 tons. With the exception of October, the figures for January, 1922, are the largest since

January a year ago. The present production is large enough to meet current requirements for consumption and export and at the same time add to the reserve in storage. Due to the expectation of a strike of bituminous miners on April 1, there has been an improved demand and a building up of reserves during the last month. This has been especially noticeable with railroads and public utilities, electric utility plants having 51 days' supply on hand and coal gas plants 89 days' supply on January 1. Other classes of consumers hold from 4 to 8 weeks' supply. Stocks throughout the country on January 1 amounted to 47,500,000 tons in addition to 7,151,000 tons on the Upper Lakes docks.

Production of anthracite coal increased from 5,984,000 tons in December to 6,258,000 tons in January, which is 15 per cent below the 7,410,000 tons production for January 1921. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that continued cold weather during the past month has resulted in only a slight improvement in the domestic demand for prepared sizes of anthracite. All purchasing is of a hand-to-mouth nature and orders are for only small lots, as operators and dealers alike are unwilling to accumulate stocks before the end of the present coal year. Domestic consumers are unwilling to purchase at the present price, as their fuel needs will lessen considerably after April, and consumers of steam sizes are also reluctant to stock at the present price, since they are aware of the existence of heavy supplies of steam coal in the yards of dealers and operators. In an endeavor to reduce their holdings, independent operators have reduced their prices, even on some of the popular sizes, to the companies' level, and retail dealers have shaded existing prices as much as 50 cents or \$1 a ton. The production of the beehive coke for January was 496,000 tons, as compared with 514,000 tons in December and 1,137,000 tons in January, 1921, while January production of by-product coke was 1,903,000 tons, as compared with 1,860,000 tons in December and 2,278,000 tons in January a year ago.

PETROLEUM.

Reports from district No. 10 (Kansas City) state that the number of oil wells completed in January of this year was less than one-half the total completed during January, 1921, but the quality of the wells was such as to bring the new production to within 3 per cent of the total new production for January, 1921. Crude-oil production for Kansas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming amounted to approximately 14,369,000 barrels, as compared with 12,158,000

barrels in January, 1921. Production of crude petroleum in district No. 11 (Dallas) totaled 14,916,130 barrels during January, breaking all previous records and registering an increase of 1,496,380 barrels over the December production figure. In that district 212 new producing wells, with an initial flow of 259,188 barrels, were completed in January, as compared with 203 producers, with an initial flow of 328,984 barrels, in December. Average daily production of petroleum in California during January was 315,755 barrels, a decrease of 9,723 barrels a day compared with December and of 15,431 barrels a day compared with January a year ago. Fifty-two new producing wells, with an initial daily production of 11,210 barrels, were completed during January. Stored stocks at the end of the month increased to 36,184,527 barrels, an increase of 1,162,615 barrels over the amount stored during December. Prices for crude oil showed very little change during the month of January, but are higher than in January, 1921, at which time crude-oil prices were showing rapid declines.

IRON AND STEEL.

After the extreme dullness of December, January steel-ingot production showed an increase to 1,593,482 tons from the figure of 1,427,093 tons during the preceding month, but pig-iron production showed a slight decrease, from 1,649,086 tons in December to 1,638,697 tons in January. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of the month likewise showed a small decrease, from 4,268,414 tons to 4,241,678 tons. Divergent reports have been heard as to conditions in February. On the one hand, the fact that increased demand since the middle of January has served to carry operations back to the level obtained in November is pointed to. Furthermore, some important companies having a diversified output have recently been able to run at better than 60 per cent of their capacity. On the other hand, while it is acknowledged that many firms report an increasing volume of inquiries and in some instances a larger number of orders, the increase is regarded as relatively slight. It is generally acknowledged that at least a considerable part of the present demand is for small quantities and for immediate delivery. A large part has been for the replenishment of exhausted lines revealed when inventories were completed in January. More active demand by cement and oil interests, as well as for export, is reported. There have been increased inquiries for and some sales of both railroad equipment and structural steel. All in all, con-

flicting tendencies have been in evidence and until recently no marked tendency toward either further progress or recession has appeared. This is reflected by the fact that prices for both pig iron and finished steel products in general have continued weak.

AUTOMOBILES.

Some improvement in the automobile industry in January is reported, and production is also considerably greater than in the same month a year ago. Companies reporting produced 81,424 passenger cars in January, as against 70,435 in December. These companies produced 99 per cent of the total output reported for December. Manufacturers report that the results of the New York and Chicago automobile shows, both in attendance and interest displayed by the public, were better than expected. It is stated by district No. 4 (Cleveland) that the public is showing more confidence after the recent price reductions, and that orders are starting to come in. Output of reporting truck manufacturers increased from 8,183 trucks in December to 9,127 trucks in January. These manufacturers produced 98 per cent of the total output reported for December.

NONFERROUS METALS.

There was little change in the nonferrous metal market during February. The price of copper (New York, net refinery) was 12.875 cents to 13 cents per pound on February 15, as compared with 13.25 cents per pound on February 1, while the price of lead has been practically stabilized at 4.70 cents per pound since last September. The zinc market has been exceptionally quiet, the price remaining around 4.50 cents. Copper production in January amounted to 25,848,284 pounds, in comparison with a production of 18,595,182 pounds in December. Some of the more important copper companies have resumed operations in spite of the reduction in the price of the metal. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports January shipments of 28,431 tons of zinc blende as compared with 30,096 tons for January 1921, average prices being \$26.44 and \$27.11, respectively. Production of zinc showed a further increase, amounting to 23,706 tons in January as compared with 22,013 tons in December, but was still less than the amount produced in January, 1921, which totaled 25,916 tons. There was a further slight reduction in the amount of zinc on hand, stocks at the end of January amounting to 65,678 tons as compared with 66,608 tons at the end of December. District No. 10 (Kansas

City) reports that the price of lead ore was very steady throughout the month of January, the prevailing price being \$60 per ton every week. Ore stocks at the end of the month showed 72,000 tons of zinc blende as against 50,000 tons for the same date in 1921, and of 600 tons of lead ore as against 500 tons on the corresponding date in 1921. District No. 12 (San Francisco) states that reports received from 14 of the largest mines in that district show a decreased production of gold, silver, and lead for December as compared with the previous month.

COTTON TEXTILES.

There has been a subsidence of activity in the cotton goods mills during recent weeks, although the consumption of cotton in January as reported by the Bureau of the Census rose to 526,552 bales, as compared with 511,800 bales in December. The continued fluctuations in the price of raw cotton have been a serious hindrance to the placing of forward orders, and the extensive strikes in New England mills following announced wage reductions have added to the already existing uncertainties. During January, however, the rate of activity of the New England cotton industry was well maintained and even showed a slight increase.

Goods mills in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are operating at about 70 per cent of capacity, with sufficient orders booked to enable them to continue running at that rate for about six to eight weeks. Very little manufacturing is being done for stock. During the first part of February the yarn market in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) was reported to be exceedingly dull. Orders were in small lots for immediate delivery and buying was confined chiefly to the knitting trade. Yarn mills in the district were operating at 65 per cent of capacity, with about 75 per cent of orders being filled from stock. District No. 5 (Richmond) says that the mills in that section "continued to run on approximately full time in an effort to get the cost of production as low as possible, but orders being far less than the output, some accumulation of stock has resulted." On account of the unwillingness of buyers to place forward orders, many mills were beginning to curtail their operating time. Cotton-cloth manufacturers in district No. 6 (Atlanta) have also felt the unfavorable effects of the uncertain markets for raw cotton. In the case of the goods mills, demand decreased during January and a number of the mills reported that they were "unable to secure orders under present conditions for future delivery." Statistics based on the returns from 40 repre-

sentative goods mills in the district showed a reduction in the yardage output of cloth during January of 1.7 per cent as compared with December, but an increase of 39.1 per cent as compared with a year ago. Shipments increased 3.4 per cent during the month as compared with December and 29.4 per cent as compared with January, 1921. Orders on hand were 6.8 per cent greater than at the end of the preceding month and 8.2 per cent above those on hand a year ago. Although yarn buyers were also said to be purchasing only for immediate needs, the reports received from 39 representative yarn mills in district No. 6 (Atlanta) showed a great increase in activity during January. Production rose 17.9 per cent as compared with December and was 90.6 per cent greater than a year ago. Yarn shipments increased 2.8 per cent as compared with December and 108.1 per cent as compared with January, 1921. Orders on hand at the end of the month were 15.9 per cent larger than at the end of December and 20.5 per cent larger than a year ago. It is stated that the demand for low-grade yarns appears to be weak, consumers showing preference for the better grades.

WOOLEN TEXTILES.

Activity in woolen textiles has shown a slight recession during the past month, as is evident from the statistics of active and idle machinery and percentages of idle hours reported by the Bureau of the Census. The percentages of idle looms to total reported rose in all cases except in that of carpet and rug looms. For looms wider than 50-inch reed space the percentage of idle machinery on February 1 was 34.3, as compared with 30.3 at the beginning of January. The corresponding percentages for looms 50-inch reed space or less were 27.2 and 21.2, respectively. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the percentage of idle carpet and rug looms from 26.2 to 22.4 (February 1). The percentage of idle woolen spindles rose from 25.1 to 27 and for worsted spindles from 13 to 14.3. Percentages of idle hours to totals reported were also greater in the case of weaving machinery excepting carpet and rug looms, the figures for looms wider than 50-inch reed space being 35.2 per cent on February 1 as compared with 32.9 per cent at the beginning of January. The corresponding figures for looms 50-inch reed space or less were 32 per cent and 27.8 per cent. The percentage of idle hours for carpet and rug looms, however, was reduced to 23.9, as compared with 29.7 for the preceding month. Percentages of idle spindle hours remained practically unchanged, falling

in the case of woolen spindles from 25.6 at the beginning of January to 25.4 on February 1, while in the case of worsted spindles they rose from 13.8 at the beginning of January to 13.9 on February 1.

District No. 1 (Boston) reports woolen and worsted machinery to be "moderately active," although not operating at as high a rate as during the past two or three months. Orders taken at the recent opening sales of the mills were, generally speaking, below expectations. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) production of woolen and worsted cloth increased slightly during the month, and reporting mills averaged about 75 per cent of operating capacity. However, orders on hand were not in most cases sufficient to make possible the maintenance of this rate of production for more than 30 days. In the yarn market, district No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports a falling off in the demand for knitting yarns, but there was a slight improvement in the call for weaving yarns, although the market continues to be very limited. Carpet yarns, however, were in active demand. Operations of yarn mills in the district averaged about 80 per cent of capacity, and it was stated that most spinners could continue at that rate for two or three months on the basis of orders on hand. In some cases, departments were being operated at night and a majority of the mills were employing a full force of men.

The market for raw wool continues to remain firm, although a lessening of the volume of operations has been noticeable since the beginning of February, according to the report from district No. 1 (Boston). Raw wool prices in the Boston market advanced on the average nearly 50 per cent to the beginning of February as compared with fall quotations. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that at the present time little or no wool is held by growers in that district. Between 75 per cent and 80 per cent of the 1921 wool clip and carry-over was sold between June 1 and November 1, 1921, at prices ranging from 9 cents to 20 cents per pound, according to the grade of wool and locality where grown. Wool buyers are now said to be offering from 17 cents to 33 cents per pound for various small holdings still in the growers' hands. Raw wool consumption during the month of January amounted to 61,192,000 pounds.

CLOTHING.

Clothing sales in districts No. 2 (New York) and No. 8 (St. Louis) showed very slight changes in January as compared with December. In the former district there was a negligible increase of 2.3 per cent in sales for 10 report-

ing firms, while in the latter there was a slight recession in the volume of sales of 23 reporting firms. In both districts sales as compared with a year ago showed reductions. In district No. 2 (New York) this drop amounted to 22.8 per cent. Returns received from six wholesale manufacturers of men's clothing located in district No. 7 (Chicago) showed that the volume of orders for spring received to date was 25.8 per cent ahead of orders received for the spring season last year. The comparison is for the same number of days during the two seasons. The production increased slightly during the month, the number of suits made being 5.4 per cent greater than during December and 64.1 per cent in excess of production for January, 1921. Shipments were 327.9 per cent greater than in December and 58.9 per cent greater than in January a year ago. The reports received from 10 tailors-to-the-trade showed a slowing down in activity, as the number of suits made was 36.5 per cent below that of the preceding month, although 11.4 per cent greater than a year ago. Orders received during the month were 30 per cent below December figures but 14.5 per cent above those for January a year ago. Shipments declined 36.5 per cent from the December totals but increased 11 per cent over last year.

SILK TEXTILES.

The market for silk goods of all descriptions is in a highly unsatisfactory condition, due in considerable part to the uncertainties growing out of the speculative rise in the prices of raw silk in the Japanese markets. Buyers, in consequence, are unwilling to make forward commitments on the basis of present costs of production, and the few orders that are being placed are chiefly for immediate delivery. The situation in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) in the case of mills manufacturing silk goods is better than might be expected, considering these disturbing factors, as the average rate of operation of reporting firms is about 70 per cent of capacity. A number of mills, as a matter of fact, are operating at full capacity, but in all cases activity is based on orders received some time ago. The demand for silk yarns has fallen off to a certain extent and the cessation of buying by hosiery manufacturers has been an unfavorable factor, but, nevertheless, yarn manufacturers in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are operating at "an almost normal" rate for this season of the year. They are, however, engaged on orders taken during previous months. Although a few mills are running at full capacity, with enough business to insure capacity operation for about six weeks, reporting establishments are averaging

only 60 per cent of capacity and on the basis of present orders can not continue at that rate more than two weeks. Latest reports from Paterson and North Hudson, February 11, show a very low percentage of activity, as only 3,653 looms out of a total of 15,000 reporting were operating in Paterson and the percentage of operating loom hours to total available was only 23.02, a reduction from the figure of 24.13 per cent reported two weeks ago. In North Hudson, the percentage of operating loom hours to total reported was 57.48, as compared with 58.81 on January 28. Active looms amounted to 2,456 out of a total of 4,179.

HOSIERY.

Reports from 33 hosiery firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) show a large increase in orders booked during January. In the case of those reporting firms which sell to the wholesale trade, orders booked during the month increased 55.5 per cent as compared with December, while in the case of the firms selling to the retail trade the increase was 181.9 per cent. Unfilled orders on hand January 1 were 1.9 per cent greater than during the preceding month in the case of those firms selling to the wholesale trade, and 33 per cent larger in the case of firms selling to the retail trade. Product manufactured during the month rose for both classes of firms, the respective percentages being 0.4 and 18. Shipments in the case of firms selling to the wholesale trade advanced 11.7 per cent and in the case of firms selling to the retail trade dropped 24.7 per cent. The report from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) says that "statements received regarding the amount of business being done are very conflicting and it is agreed difficulties are met with, due to the fact that the cost of materials has increased while there is difficulty in placing orders at any advance in prices over those named earlier in the season. During the month there was a slight decline in the price of silk and cotton yarns but not sufficient to enable manufacturers to make any concessions to buyers." District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that there is little change in the activity of the cotton hosiery mills in that section. Orders booked during the month were, however, considerably larger than in December and about the same as reported for January of the preceding year.

UNDERWEAR.

In January, 1922, reports were received from 55 mills producing underwear, as compared with 49 in December and 61 in January, 1921. Actual production during the past twelve

months shows material progress. A year ago the production of 61 reporting mills was only 148,023 dozens, or 16.4 per cent of normal, while the most recent figures from 55 mills place actual production at 640,489 dozens, or 79.1 per cent of normal. In December the production of 49 mills stood at 77 per cent of normal.

The greater part of the January, 1922, production was along the line of summer underwear, which amounted to 347,977 dozens, or 95.3 per cent of normal, while the production of winter garments amounted to 292,512 dozens, or 65.8 per cent of normal.

Comparative reports received from 34 mills show marked improvement for the month of January as compared with the December returns from the same mills. Production rose from 398,338 dozens in December to 417,051 dozens in January, a gain of 4.7 per cent. Unfilled orders fell slightly, from 1,228,611 dozens on December 13 to 1,175,377 dozens on January 14, a decrease of 4.3 per cent. The most striking gains are seen in new orders received and shipments during the month. The former rose from 271,764 dozens in December to 481,270 dozens in January, an increase of 77.1 per cent, while 524,007 dozens were shipped during January as compared with 320,126 dozens in December, a gain of 63.7 per cent. At the same time cancellations fell off 36 per cent, from 10,850 dozens in December to 6,940 dozens in January.

Forty mills, with a normal production of 685,149 dozens, reported an actual production of 505,242 dozens during January, with unfilled orders on hand on February 1 amounting to 1,531,205 dozens, the balance of orders having increased 18.2 per cent since January 1. New orders amounted to 782,616 dozens, or 114.2 per cent of normal production, while shipments were 78.7 per cent of normal production. Cancellations were slight, being only 1.1 per cent of normal production.

SHOES AND LEATHER.

Demand for hides and skins continued to be very dull during the last week in January and the first three weeks in February, and prices of packer hides at Chicago yielded somewhat in the week ending February 18. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports, however, that more interest has been shown in country and specialty hides than in the packer class. Sales of green calf and kip skins throughout the United States were 105 per cent greater in January than in December. The curtailment made several weeks ago by most of the tanners in the number of hides put into process will not be felt in the finished leather market for

several months. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that sales of leather are not large, but orders are being received steadily. Sales of belting in district No. 7 (Chicago) were greater in January than in either December or January, 1921, but belting prices advanced. Demand for shoe leathers has been restricted largely to specialties, such as patent, gray suede, smoked elk skins, and veals. January sales in the United States were 124 per cent larger than those of December, due to a heavy increase in demand in the Middle West.

Shoe manufacturing showed an encouraging increase in activity during January, except in district No. 8 (St. Louis). Reports from eight manufacturers in district No. 1 (Boston) indicate that January production was 12 per cent greater than that of December and 113 per cent greater than that in January, 1921. Six of these manufacturers showed an increase of 2 per cent in shipments and a decrease of 7 per cent in new orders for January in comparison with December. Forty-five reporting firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) show increases of 15 per cent in production, 14 per cent in shipments, 18 per cent in new orders, 8.5 per cent in stocks, and 5 per cent in number of operatives during January, while the volume of unfilled orders was reduced about 5 per cent. Shoe manufacturers in that district are running their factories at a higher percentage of capacity than at any time since last spring, although prices still continue to decline. In the high-grade factories specialties predominate, varying from strap slippers to sport shoes. Reports from 28 concerns in district No. 7 (Chicago) show that production increased 1 per cent, shipments 4 per cent, and stocks 16 per cent during the month of January. Retail merchants are reported to be buying only in small quantities and low-priced shoes have the best demand. Factory operation in district No. 8 (St. Louis) ranged from 45 per cent to 100 per cent of capacity, with lower production confined chiefly to interests specializing in expensive footwear. January sales of 11 reporting manufacturers in that district showed increases ranging from 62 per cent to 140 per cent in number of pairs over January, 1921, but were slightly smaller than in December, 1921.

LUMBER.

The lumber situation shows a slight improvement. The close of the inventory period has benefited the industry by an increased demand, but the increase has fallen short of expectations. General conditions in the lumber industry of district No. 12 (San Francisco) improved during January, which was evidenced by an increase in production, shipments, and

orders, both as compared with December, 1921, and with January a year ago. Production of lumber during the four weeks ending January 28, according to reports received from three lumber associations, totaled 327,624,000 feet, compared with 264,544,000 feet in the preceding four weeks, an increase of 23.7 per cent during the month. Compared with January, 1921, when 152,110,000 feet were cut, there was an increase of 175,514,000 feet, or 115.3 per cent. Present cut is approximately 80 per cent of normal production for the reporting mills. Orders received during the month totaled 343,565,000 feet, compared with 270,724,000 feet in December and 178,614,000 feet in January a year ago. The January orders exceeded the January cut by 4.8 per cent and the shipments were 5.3 per cent above the actual production, continuing the reduction in stocks which has been in progress since last November. Logging production during January was reported to be approximately 50 per cent of normal. Severe weather conditions have forced many camps to suspend operations for the past three months. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports that although winter weather has interfered somewhat with mill and logging operations, there has been some improvement in the industry, as shown by an increase both in orders and production over the preceding month. For the week ending February 3, of the 75 reporting mills of the Southern Pine Association 57 reported full time and only 4 shut down, compared with 6 operating full time and 23 shut down out of the 78 reporting for the last week in December. Production since January 1 has been about 81 per cent of normal. District No. 11 (Dallas) reports a production of 85,572,937 feet for 41 mills during January, as compared with 95,954,972 feet for 45 mills in December. There has been a sharp decline of shipments combined with an increase in new orders, making the unfilled orders of 41 mills on January 31, 44,667,936 feet, against a total of 39,230,622 feet for 45 mills on December 31. The demand for upper grades of lumber has been very weak.

Lumber sales at retail in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) declined 25 per cent between December and January, but were larger than in January a year ago. Stocks, while lower than a year ago, were larger at the end of January than at the end of December. On the other hand, the number of board feet ordered during January, 1922, nearly doubled that of January a year ago, and shipments during January were more than double those of a year ago. Production of reporting mills in January was 4,536,322 board feet, as compared with 1,803,114 board feet in December.

In district No. 8 (St. Louis) there has been a declining market for west coast lumber, moderate reduction of stocks, ragged prices, and a somewhat lower selling basis for hardwoods. Southern pine, however, has been making headway, and with a gradually increasing demand has apparently strengthened its price position since the new year.

BUILDING.

Building permits issued in 166 selected cities reached a total value of \$138,631,902 during January, as compared with \$140,382,406 during December and \$61,522,867 during January, 1921. In seven of the twelve Federal Reserve districts—No. 1 (Boston), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 7 (Chicago), No. 11 (Dallas), and No. 12 (San Francisco)—the value of permits issued was greater in January than in December. These increases varied in size from 3 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago) to 64 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas). Decreases were registered in the other five districts and ranged in size from 3 per cent for district No. 2 (New York) to 52 per cent for district No. 9 (Minneapolis). The value of permits issued in January, 1922, was greater than in January, 1921, in the case of every Federal Reserve district. These increases varied from 4 per cent for district No. 4 (Cleveland) to 230 per cent for district No. 2 (New York). The value of contracts awarded in seven Federal Reserve districts (statistics of which are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co.) decreased from \$183,633,754 in December to \$148,377,055 in January. Decreases occurred in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 2 (New York), No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 9 (Minneapolis), while there was a moderate increase in the value of contracts awarded in district No. 4 (Cleveland).

District No. 1 (Boston) states that residential construction continues to be maintained at a high rate, whereas the number of new business buildings shows a marked decline. Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicate considerable building activity, which has been encouraged by further declines in prices of materials. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) building has continued in large volume during the winter months, as the weather has been unusually mild, but building for industrial purposes has not revived to the same extent as home building. A large number of small homes are also being built in the southern sections of district No. 8 (St. Louis), where favorable weather conditions prevail. District No. 9 (Minneapolis) reports that there is a noticeable increase in the average size of permit issued for new construction, in spite of declining

building costs. Construction activity in district No. 11 (Dallas) is increasing in volume and is being extended from residential building to building for business purposes. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that building activity in January once more reached record proportions, exceeding that in any month with the exception of October, 1921.

EMPLOYMENT.

The reports received from the various districts concerning developments in the labor situation during the past month are of a somewhat conflicting character. The latest statements issued by the United States Employment Service, covering firms employing more than 500 workers, show that for the period ending January 1 there was an increase of 4.2 per cent in numbers employed as compared with the end of December. Increases were especially noticeable in the case of vehicles for land transportation, in which there was an increase of 58.4 per cent during the month. Leather and its finished products and metals followed with increases of 3.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. The largest decreases occurred in railroad repair shops, which showed a reduction of 3.9 per cent in numbers employed, and in tobacco manufacture, in which there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. The net increase in numbers employed amounted to 63,400 for the 1,428 reporting firms, which were employing 1,556,507 workers on January 31. Since the date of this report, conditions have arisen which have brought about increases in unemployment in certain sections of the country, notably in district No. 1 (Boston), where widespread strikes in the textile mills of Rhode Island and New Hampshire are now in progress. The strikes started about the middle of February, when mills in northern New England and Rhode Island announced a reduction of 20 per cent in wage rates, accompanied in some instances by an increase in working hours from 48 to 54 per week. So far, cotton mill operatives in Massachusetts have not been affected to any great extent, as no wage reductions have been made either in Fall River or New Bedford.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Statistics of sales for four reporting wholesale lines—groceries, dry goods, hardware, and boots and shoes—indicate no changes of moment during the past month, although in the case of dry goods a marked seasonal upturn in sales is registered for all districts except district No. 2 (New York), in which there was a decline of 14.3 per cent for 3 reporting firms. In all other districts there were advances

ranging from 4.5 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 11 firms reporting, to 95.3 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 5 firms reporting. A majority of the other districts record exceptionally heavy increases, amounting to 49.2 per cent in the case of district No. 7 (Chicago), with 11 firms reporting, and 54.9 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 14 firms reporting. In all other cases except district No. 12 (San Francisco) increases were in excess of 25 per cent as compared with the preceding month. Sales were heavier as compared with January a year ago in every case except district No. 6 (Atlanta), where there was a negligible drop of 1.5 per cent for 21 reporting firms. Otherwise increases ranged from 2.5 per cent for 14 firms in district No. 5 (Richmond) to 62.1 per cent for 5 firms in district No. 10 (Kansas City). Increases as compared with a year ago were also especially heavy in district No. 2 (New York), district No. 7 (Chicago), and district No. 9 (Minneapolis), the advances amounting to 40.3 per cent for 3 firms, 42.4 per cent for 11 firms, and 50.1 per cent for 4 firms, respectively.

Reports from wholesale grocery firms indicate a generally dull trade during the month of January in all districts except district No. 9 (Minneapolis), in which an advance of 3.5 per cent for 12 firms occurred, and district No. 12 (San Francisco), in which there was an increase of 15.5 per cent for 31 firms. Decreases were recorded ranging from 2.4 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), 12 firms reporting, to 11.8 per cent in district No. 2 (New York), 41 firms reporting. As compared with a year ago, decreases were evident in all reporting districts, although in most cases they were not sufficiently pronounced to more than offset the intervening price declines in most cases. The declines in sales were least in district No. 12 (San Francisco), where a drop of 1.9 per cent was recorded for 31 firms; the decrease was greatest in district No. 6 (Atlanta), where sales were 18.8 per cent less for the 32 reporting firms. Seasonal dullness in the hardware trade is also reflected in the fairly pronounced drop in sales that occurred in most reporting districts during the month of January. Exclusive of district No. 5 (Richmond), in which an advance of 7.1 per cent in the sales of 19 reporting firms occurred, declines were registered in all reporting districts, the minimum being 2.5 per cent for district No. 12 (San Francisco), with 21 firms reporting, and the maximum amounting to 29.5 per cent for 8 reporting firms in district No. 10 (Kansas City). The volume of sales as compared with a year ago has been fairly well sustained, the decreases ranging from a negligible amount of 0.7 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco), 21 firms reporting, to 28.6

per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland) 10 firms reporting. Three reporting shoe wholesalers in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) reported a very heavy increase in sales during January of 73.6 per cent as compared with the preceding month. Otherwise declines were recorded in districts No. 2 (New York), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 6 (Atlanta), No. 7 (Chicago), and No. 12 (San Francisco), rising from 2.7 per cent in the case of district No. 6 (Atlanta), 9 firms reporting, to 15.2 per cent in the case of district No. 7 (Chicago), 16 firms reporting. As compared with a year ago, four districts—No. 2 (New York), No. 5 (Richmond), No. 9 (Minneapolis), and No. 12 (San Francisco)—show increases amounting to 6.4 per cent, 8 firms reporting; 36.5 per cent, 20 firms reporting; 47.1 per cent, 3 firms reporting; and 26.2 per cent, 21 firms reporting, respectively.

RETAIL TRADE.

Retail sales in January showed the usual decrease in volume after the holiday buying. All districts reported decreases in dollar amounts as compared with January, 1921, figures, but this is attributed in most cases to decline of prices rather than a smaller volume of trade. The public did not respond as usual to the annual sales, and extra sales efforts were necessary to maintain even the current volume of sales. Collections were rather poorer than in the preceding months, the percentage of unpaid charge accounts compared with cash payments being large, especially in country districts. The dollar amount of sales recorded by 387 stores throughout the United States showed a decrease of 12.4 per cent from January, 1921. Decreases recorded by the various districts amounted to 8.1 per cent in district No. 1 (Boston); 7.8 per cent in district No. 2 (New York); 12.2 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia); 21.9 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland); 17 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond); 19.4 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta); 6.6 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago); 15.1 per cent in district No. 8 (St. Louis); 15.6 per cent in district No. 9 (Minneapolis); 12.9 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City); 19 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas); and 6.3 per cent in No. 12 (San Francisco). Department stores stocks showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent from last month, but are about the same size as last year. The rate of turnover was slightly less than in December, 1921, but there was a rather substantial increase in the volume of outstanding orders.

PRICES.

The most significant feature in the price situation in the first three weeks of February was

the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities. Prices of grains and live stock, not only on the large exchanges but generally throughout the country, showed appreciable advances, while wool prices, especially for the finer grades, were materially higher than in December and January. Raw cotton, however, was slightly lower at the opening of February than in January, and the average quotation for the first three weeks of February for upland middling at New Orleans was \$0.1629 a pound, as compared with \$0.1675 in January. Prices of nonagricultural raw materials were for the most part lower in February than in January. An average of the prices of all grades of bituminous coal on the leading markets of the country was \$2.21 a ton at the mine in February, as compared with \$2.26 in January. Pig iron prices were also lower in February, as were prices of copper and tin. Lumber prices have been practically unchanged for a period of several weeks.

An average of February prices of manufactured goods would probably show little change from the January average. Steel products continued to decline in February; also cotton yarns and cloth. Wool and silk textiles, on the other hand, increased, although in the case of the finished goods trading appears to have been on a comparatively narrow basis. Food prices showed a tendency to increase because of the rise in prices of agricultural commodities.

January is the most recent month for which index numbers of wholesale prices are available. The Federal Reserve Board index for that month was 138 (with prices in 1913 considered as 100). This figure was the same as the December index. Between December and January small reductions were made on the average in the prices of manufactured goods, while raw materials as a group advanced. The increase in the latter group was due to the advance in prices of farm products.

Changes in retail prices and the cost of living in general have been slight during the past few months, as is shown by a study of the cost of living in 32 cities which was published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics early in February. This study shows that between September and December, 1921, there was an average reduction in the cost of living of only 1.7 per cent. The total reduction since the peak of prices in the summer of 1920 is estimated at 19.5 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE.

January exports and imports were both somewhat lower than those reported for December. Exports, which amounted to \$279,000,000, were at a level lower than had been reached at any time since August, 1915. Im-

ports, which were valued at \$216,000,000, although lower than the December total, did not decline to the very low values recorded in the summer months of 1921. Foreign trade at this season of the year is normally less than at other times, so that this latest decline is not unexpected, nor does it signify anything new of a disturbing sort.

One of the most significant facts in connection with American foreign trade in recent months has been the readjustment of exports and imports upon a basis more nearly approaching an even balance. In January the excess of merchandise exports over imports was only \$63,000,000, as compared with \$445,000,000 for the previous January, and a monthly average during 1921 of \$165,000,000. The latest foreign trade figures, therefore, indicate the continuance of a tendency which became especially pronounced in November, 1921, when merchandise exports exceeded imports by \$83,000,000, as compared with the far greater amount of \$155,000,000 in October. If allowance is made for imports of gold and also for estimates of the various "invisible" elements in our trade balance, such as immigrants' remittances and foreign investments, the excess of merchandise exports has been more than offset in each of the last three months, with the result that our balance of trade has actually been reversed and for those months constituted a small debit against us.

SHIPPING.

Ocean freight rates during February remained generally steady, while such changes as occurred were in the direction of higher quotations. Grain was the principal commodity for which substantially increased rates were paid from American ports to the United Kingdom and the Continent, while small increases over January rates were effective on flour in the same trades. West Indian sugar cargoes, although not so active as in January, continued to furnish employment to many vessels. Time chartering for future requirements was less in evidence than in the previous month, but there was good demand for steamers in position for prompt loading, and charterers at times found difficulty in filling their immediate needs without offering a premium. Steamship men report that cargo offerings are on the increase, which, coupled with the firmness of freight rates and improved foreign exchange conditions, has given rise to a feeling of greater confidence in shipping circles than prevailed two or three months ago.

FLOTATION OF FOREIGN LOANS.

Following is the text of a statement given to the press by the Department of State on March 3:

At a conference held last summer between the President, certain members of the Cabinet, and a number of American investment bankers, the interest of the Government in the public flotation of issues of foreign bonds in the American market was informally discussed and the desire of the Government to be duly and adequately informed regarding such transactions before their consummation, so that it might express itself regarding them if that should be requested or seem desirable, was fully explained. Subsequently the President was informed by the bankers that they and their associates were in harmony with the Government's wishes and would act accordingly.

The desirability of such cooperation, however, does not seem sufficiently well understood in banking and investment circles.

The flotation of foreign bond issues in the American market is assuming an increasing importance, and on account of the bearing of such operations upon the proper conduct of affairs it is hoped that American concerns that contemplate making foreign loans will inform the Department of State in due time of the essential facts and of subsequent developments of importance. Responsible American bankers will be competent to determine what information they should furnish and when it should be supplied.

American concerns that wish to ascertain the attitude of the Department regarding any projected loan should request the Secretary of State in writing, for an expression of the Department's views. The Department will then give the matter consideration and, in the light of the information in its possession, endeavor to say whether objection to the loan in question does or does not exist, but it should be carefully noted that the absence of a statement from the Department, even though the Department may have been fully informed, does not indicate either acquiescence or objection. The Department will reply as promptly as possible to such inquiries.

The Department of State can not, of course, require American bankers to consult it. It will not pass upon the merits of foreign loans as business propositions, nor assume any responsibility whatever in connection with loan transactions. Offers for foreign loans should not, therefore, state or imply that they are contingent upon an expression from the Department of State regarding them, nor should any prospectus or contract refer to the attitude of

this Government. The Department believes that in view of the possible national interests involved it should have the opportunity of saying to the underwriters concerned, should it appear advisable to do so, that there is or is not objection to any particular issue.

Member Bank Acceptances at the Close of 1921.

Between June 30 and December 31, 1921, outstanding acceptances of all member banks decreased from \$431,887,000 to \$367,294,000, or by about 15 per cent. The shrinkage in the volume of outstanding member bank acceptances has been continuous since May 4, 1920, when the peak total of \$673,852,000 was shown. Between that date and the end of 1921 the shrinkage totaled \$306,558,000, or over 45 per cent, while \$226,414,000, or 38 per cent, constitutes the decrease for the past calendar year. This per cent decline is somewhat smaller than the relative decline for the year in our total foreign trade, viz, 48 per cent. Acceptance liabilities of the national banks, which constitute about 60 per cent of the total acceptance liabilities of member banks, show a decline of about 40 per cent, while those of trust company and State bank members declined only 32 per cent during the year. National banks in New York City show a decrease in their acceptance liabilities from \$193,309,000 to \$111,724,000, or at about the same rate as all other national banks, while trust companies and State banks in New York City show a decline from \$148,296,000 to \$103,398,000, or at a rate of decline slightly lower than member banks of their class in other cities. The relative volume of outstanding New York member bank acceptances, compared with the total volume of member bank acceptances outstanding, shows a slight increase for the year from 57.5 to 58.1 per cent.

Smaller than average reductions are reported by member banks in the southern cities, including New Orleans and Dallas, whose figures, because of the rise in the price of cotton, show substantial increases during the second part of the year. Member banks in Richmond more than doubled their acceptance liabilities during the latter half of the year and the December 31 total is about 58 per cent larger than the total reported about the close of 1920. Of the larger financial centers outside of New York, Philadelphia shows a decline for the year of 38 per cent, Chicago a decline of 35 per cent, San Francisco a decline of 31 per cent, and Boston a decline of 30 per cent. Larger than

average rates of decline are reported for the following cities: Baltimore, 62 per cent; Cleveland, 65 per cent; Minneapolis, 70 per cent; St. Louis, 79 per cent; and Kansas City, 91 per cent.

In the following table are shown acceptance liabilities by principal cities separately for national and other member banks, also for all member banks on all call dates for the period December 29, 1920, to December 31, 1921:

ACCEPTANCE LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL AND OTHER MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Class of banks and city.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Feb. 21, 1921.	Apr. 28, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Sept. 6, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1921.
<i>National banks.</i>						
New York.....	193,309	191,918	173,062	142,620	122,638	111,724
Buffalo.....	1,484	1,194	772	768	568	512
Boston.....	49,786	47,181	46,207	33,697	25,949	35,332
Providence.....	1,051	932	775	404	303	518
Philadelphia.....	16,343	12,143	11,862	10,402	9,463	10,580
Pittsburgh.....	1,471	1,240	1,244	1,700	1,198	1,067
Cleveland.....	8,528	1,924	1,137	2,123	1,197	959
Detroit.....	4,527	5,003	3,385	3,558	1,533	453
Cincinnati.....	1,202	742	681	511	182	150
Memphis.....	100					
Indianapolis.....	2,818	2,484	1,365	551	316	492
Richmond.....	2,190	2,019	1,028	1,741	1,903	3,615
Baltimore.....	4,273	3,100	1,446	1,749	2,118	1,812
Atlanta.....	600	700	450	250		
New Orleans.....	1,532	908	920	911	846	983
Charleston, S. C.....	2,166	1,927	1,441	778	409	1,009
Chicago.....	28,819	23,894	24,280	19,295	24,030	18,582
St. Louis.....	3,116	2,615	524	637	568	922
Minneapolis.....	8,208	5,888	1,819	1,422	1,658	2,462
Kansas City, Mo.....	5,649	2,240	1,023	1,079	2,203	350
Dallas.....	1,750	800	150	300	250	1,181
San Francisco.....	13,241	14,091	13,611	10,665	7,401	8,393
Los Angeles.....	1,816	1,781	977	1,703	1,367	1,192
Portland.....	2,493	2,507	2,772	1,453	1,644	933
Seattle.....	1,069	1,021	951	495	474	351
All other.....	19,815	17,302	12,369	12,093	9,872	15,440
Total.....	375,416	345,644	304,231	250,925	218,180	218,936

Class of banks and city.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Apr. 28, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1921.
<i>State bank and trust company members.</i>				
New York.....	148,296	138,856	112,554	103,398
Buffalo.....	1,950	856	919	534
Boston.....	14,349	11,857	11,012	9,402
Providence.....	1,569	1,309	751	353
Philadelphia.....	1,100	200	624	156
Pittsburgh.....	450	198	376	100
Cleveland.....	4,746	8,746	9,008	3,649
Detroit.....	900	400	450	225
Cincinnati.....	150			3
Memphis.....	275	444	280	545
Richmond.....	100			
Baltimore.....	500	197	100	
Atlanta.....	197	162	111	337
Savannah.....	562	475	410	964
New Orleans.....	7,442	6,569	4,467	6,714
Chicago.....	23,681	21,273	20,996	16,697
St. Louis.....	4,937	1,472	1,152	793
Kansas City, Mo.....	132	1,550	1,966	
Dallas.....				125
San Francisco.....	1,122	726	971	1,499
Los Angeles.....	390	200	744	217
Portland.....	630	785	684	569
Seattle.....	4	3	66	
All other.....	4,810	3,660	4,313	2,078
Total.....	218,292	199,938	180,962	148,358

ACCEPTANCE LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL AND OTHER MEMBER BANKS—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Class of banks and city.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Apr. 28, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1921.
<i>All member banks.</i>				
New York.....	341,605	311,918	264,164	215,122
Buffalo.....	3,434	1,628	1,687	1,046
Boston.....	64,135	58,064	44,709	44,734
Providence.....	2,620	2,084	1,158	871
Philadelphia.....	17,443	12,062	11,026	10,745
Pittsburgh.....	1,921	1,442	2,076	1,167
Cleveland.....	13,274	9,883	11,131	4,608
Detroit.....	5,427	3,785	4,008	6,768
Cincinnati.....	1,352	681	511	153
Memphis.....	375	444	280	545
Indianapolis.....	2,818	1,365	551	492
Richmond.....	2,290	1,028	1,741	3,615
Baltimore.....	4,773	1,643	1,849	1,812
Atlanta.....	797	612	361	337
Savannah.....	562	475	410	964
New Orleans.....	8,974	7,489	5,378	7,697
Charleston, S. C.....	2,166	1,441	778	1,009
Chicago.....	52,500	45,553	40,291	35,279
St. Louis.....	8,053	1,996	1,809	1,715
Minneapolis.....	8,208	1,818	1,422	2,462
Kansas City, Mo.....	3,781	2,373	3,045	350
Dallas.....	1,750	150	300	1,306
San Francisco.....	14,363	14,337	11,636	9,892
Los Angeles.....	2,206	1,177	2,447	1,319
Portland.....	3,123	3,557	2,137	1,507
Seattle.....	1,103	934	351	351
All other.....	24,655	16,029	16,411	17,518
Total.....	593,708	504,169	431,887	367,294
<i>Recapitulation.</i>				
Total national banks.....	375,416	304,231	250,925	218,936
Total State bank and trust company members.....	218,292	199,938	180,962	148,358
Grand total.....	593,708	504,169	431,887	367,294

Federal Reserve Bank holdings of purchased and discounted bank acceptances, which reached the low total of \$17,912,000 on July 31 of last year, show a gradual increase to \$145,045,000 at the close of the year, of which \$110,552,000 represented member bank acceptances. The latter amount constitutes about 30 per cent of all the member bank acceptances outstanding on that date, which is about the proportion of member bank acceptances held in the portfolios of the reserve banks about the end of 1920. In addition, as shown in the subjoined exhibit, the reserve banks held at the close of last year a total of \$34,831,000 of bills accepted by nonmember banks, including private banks, agencies of foreign banks, and discount corporations. It is believed by some that the percentage of total outstanding nonmember bank acceptances held in the portfolios of the reserve banks is somewhat larger than the percentage of member bank acceptances. Assuming, however, an equal 30 per cent of both classes of acceptances held by the reserve banks, we may estimate the total amount of bank acceptances outstanding at the close of last year at somewhat less than \$500,000,000, compared with

about \$600,000,000, the October 1 estimate of the American Acceptance Council.

HOLDINGS OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Purchased in open market.				Held under discount.		
	Total.	Accepted by—			Total.	Accepted by—	
		Member banks.	Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private bankers.		Branches and agencies of foreign banks.	Member banks.	Other banks.
1920.							
Dec. 31...	258,878	169,387	33,374	24,905	26,212	17,218	(1) (1)
1921.							
Jan. 31...	162,385	89,240	32,372	18,055	22,718	12,506	8,454 4,052
Feb. 28...	169,048	96,313	33,768	18,458	20,509	13,421	8,069 4,752
Mar. 31...	119,054	65,868	20,653	15,878	16,655	13,052	9,181 3,871
Apr. 30...	109,142	62,327	18,341	13,915	14,559	10,188	6,343 3,845
May 31...	75,239	46,754	10,053	9,517	8,915	9,472	6,469 3,003
June 30...	40,130	26,787	6,960	3,391	2,992	8,456	6,033 2,423
July 31...	17,912	13,411	3,087	1,034	380	6,089	4,075 2,014
Aug. 31...	35,280	25,158	5,638	3,022	1,462	1,715	924 791
Sept. 30...	44,916	33,626	4,813	2,635	3,842	845	381 464
Oct. 31...	86,055	64,886	11,746	6,488	2,935	899	623 276
Nov. 30...	72,824	53,490	8,873	4,960	5,501	447	378 69
Dec. 31...	145,045	110,264	13,656	12,319	8,806	338	288 50

¹ No data.

Acceptance liabilities of 13 of the leading British banks show for the same period (i. e., between the last of 1920 and 1921) a decline from £96,598,000 to £69,894,000, though it should be noted that a much lower total was reached on June 30 of last year and that since then quite a substantial recovery of the British acceptance business has taken place.

Acceptance liabilities of the three great French banks declined nearly one-third between the end of November, 1920 and 1921, while the Italian great commercial banks, except the now insolvent Banca Italiana di Sconto, show a decline of over 20 per cent for the same period. The Sconto's acceptance liabilities on October 31, 1921, were about 200,000,000 lire, the largest total ever reported by that institution and, for that matter, by any Italian commercial bank.

The greater ease in the general credit situation affected also the course of acceptance rates, which show a practically continuous decline during the second half of the year. Open-market rates in New York on prime bank acceptances, which were quoted as high as 5½-6 per cent during June of last year, declined to 4½-4¼ per cent about the end of November, and these rates were in effect about the end of the year.

TOBACCO FINANCE.

The following is the fifth of a series of articles describing the financing methods which are employed in the tobacco industry. The previous articles appeared in the September, 1921, October, 1921, November, 1921, and December, 1921, issues. Data were obtained partly through the cooperation of the Federal Reserve Agents in the various districts, and partly direct from banks and persons interested in the industry in various capacities, as well as from other Government organizations. To all of them acknowledgment is due.

V. LEAF TOBACCO DEALING—MANUFACTURED AND EXPORT TYPES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in pursuance of his duty as collector of taxes on tobacco and tobacco products, has laid down regulations which govern in certain particulars the operations of persons engaged in the industry. In addition to growers, he recognizes as distinct classes dealers (including buyers who act for two or more dealers) and manufacturers. To the extent that a manufacturer receives tobacco for resale or for any purpose other than manufacture, or receives it off his bonded factory premises, he is regarded as a dealer. "Dealer" includes any person whose business it is, for himself or on commission, to sell, or offer for sale, leaf tobacco, and every person who, as a principal, receives leaf tobacco into his actual possession. Accordingly, anyone who operates a sales or storage warehouse, a stemmery, or a rehandling plant is regarded as a dealer. Every dealer is required to give bond and register with the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the business is to be conducted. He is permitted to sell only to other dealers in tobacco, to registered manufacturers, or for export. The quantity sold shall not be less than a hogshead, case, or bale, except loose-leaf tobacco, comprising the breaks on warehouse floors, and except to a duly registered manufacturer of cigars, for use in his own manufactory exclusively. These regulations apply to both dealers in the cigar and in the manufactured and export types.

A. CLASSES OF DEALING.

From the description just given it will be clear that dealing in the manufactured and export types of tobacco (using the term in the more restricted sense in which it is generally understood in the trade) may be done in one of several ways. The dealer may either buy the leaf outright or else he may act merely as intermediary and purchase and redry or rehandle it as he receives specific orders. This is

called buying on order. He may do the latter either under contract, that is, agree to deliver at a fixed price, or under order, receiving a specified commission and charge for rehandling, as will be indicated below. There is little contract business, and this is said to be done only where the buyer has great confidence in the dealer.

The extent to which each of these two general methods—purchase for own account and purchase on order—is used varies with market conditions and with the type of tobacco in question. It is often said to be hazardous to buy tobacco for one's own account, due both to uncertainty as to when the same may be sold and possible changes in price, so that the practice is often designated as speculating. In an active advancing market more tobacco is therefore bought by dealers on their own account. During the 1919-20 season many dealers did this, but during the 1920-21 season, with the drop in the price of tobacco, they confined their business to purchasing on order. Bright tobacco is said to afford greater opportunities for speculation, due to the value attached to the color of the leaf. Purchase on own account shades into order buying in certain cases, for dealers may also buy to some extent in an endeavor to anticipate later orders of customers, basing their action on the regular needs of the latter as shown by past experience. Some dealers act as brokers in selling hogshead tobacco for others.

Sales of tobacco bought by the dealer on his own account may be made either to manufacturers or to other dealers or for export. A considerable number of local dealers in the smaller markets confine their business to buying on order for others, and do this to a considerable extent for other dealers who themselves have received an order from a manufacturer or from abroad. Certain local dealers purchase to some extent on their own account, but this is done especially by larger dealers in the leading markets. The latter maintain on hand stocks of leaf of their own standard grades, which they are able to supply at all times to the trade. These larger dealers in general are interested in other firms, in some cases very extensively, in addition to themselves having branches at various markets, which provide facilities for handling or storing tobacco. In particular, Danville is the headquarters of dealers in the East and Louisville in the West. The smaller dealers tend to specialize in either the eastern or the western types, but a number of the larger dealers handle both.

The proportion of the crop which passes through the hands of dealers differs greatly as between the different types. This question is closely related to the extent to which the sev-

eral types are exported instead of being used domestically. It is estimated that 35 to 40 per cent of bright tobacco is used domestically, and 30 per cent of the Virginia dark type. In the West, 85 to 90 per cent of burley is so used, 30 to 40 per cent of one-sucker tobacco, and one-half the Green River type, but the major part of the Paducah, Clarksville-Hopkinsville, and stemming types is exported. The bulk of the tobacco used domestically is purchased by the four large companies. These large companies in general have highly developed buying organizations, and purchase direct from the farmer, either at the leaf sales warehouses or in the country, according to the district in question. Foreign business is therefore more important to the dealer, and he furthermore pays much less attention on the whole to burley than to the other types. Dealers' estimates place the proportion of the 1921 crop passing through their hands at not over 25 per cent. A considerable number make the estimate 10 to 15 per cent, and another group 25 per cent. From the eastern districts it is generally reported that dealers are confining their buying largely to the common grades.

The destination of exports in 1920 is given in the following table:

	Pounds.	Value.
Total leaf tobacco.....	467,662,124	\$244,897,187
United Kingdom.....	162,709,819	128,020,512
France.....	60,396,643	18,664,414
Italy.....	44,160,278	13,097,714
Belgium.....	28,499,360	7,099,062
Netherlands.....	26,351,990	7,304,032
Scandinavia.....	23,420,970	8,237,156
Germany.....	14,773,136	4,637,017
Canada.....	16,678,521	9,884,751
China.....	18,224,923	13,097,216
Australia.....	18,372,538	13,222,252
British West Africa.....	12,507,022	4,757,286

Consideration of the total volume of exports, and the major countries to which they go, will serve to show why the fall in foreign exchange has had so great an effect upon the leaf tobacco business.

The bulk of these exports pass through the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia, and New Orleans, the 1920 figures for these districts being as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
United States.....	467,662,124	\$244,897,187
New York.....	139,672,664	62,385,102
Philadelphia.....	25,845,788	12,498,350
Maryland.....	70,722,943	32,217,257
Virginia.....	105,186,923	94,828,404
New Orleans.....	98,242,408	24,659,241

B. SERVICES OF THE DEALER.

In acting in the manner indicated above, the dealer performs several services. Whether buying on order or for his own account, it is necessary for him to assemble the tobacco desired by the manufacturer and in so doing to sort or grade the leaf he purchases, and to redry or rehandle it, placing it in keeping order. Where he buys it for his own account, he has the further duty of keeping it in stock until it is ready for use. It frequently takes a considerable time to assemble a lot of tobacco, for the individual manufacturer often has his preferences as to color and kind of leaf, as well as with respect to method of preparation.

Some tobacco is air dried, which takes about six months, but the great majority is redried with the aid of steam. The machine is a steel enclosure, from 73 to 200 feet long, and approximately 18 feet wide and 9 feet high. It contains moving conveyors, on which the tobacco is carried from one end to the other. The machine has three compartments, used respectively for drying, cooling, and ordering or steaming. The first chamber is approximately half the total length, the second one-eighth, and the third, the remainder.

The tobacco leaves, tied in hands, are placed on sticks, which are then placed in the notches on the chains of the conveyor. The hands are first carried into the drying chamber, which contains steam coils for heating the air. The object here is to dry thoroughly every leaf and stem to the point of brittleness. The temperature for the heavier grades varies from 120°-170° F., and for the lighter grades from 120°-145° F. The tobacco then enters the cooling chamber, through which passes a continuous stream of cold air sucked in from the outside atmosphere by large fans. Finally, the tobacco passes through the ordering chamber. Here steam comes in contact with the hands, and reduces them to a condition of pliability. The details as to length of time spent in passing through the dryer, temperatures, etc., are determined by the expert in charge of the operation and vary according to his judgment. When the tobacco emerges from the machine, the sticks are removed from the conveyor and the hands packed and compressed into hogsheads. The hogshead is then headed, and is ready for shipping or storing.

Tobacco is not used by the manufacturer immediately after it is rehandled, but is "aged" instead. The dealer who buys tobacco on his own account generally performs this service for the manufacturer. This involves him in further expense, namely, that of interest on his investment, storage charges, and insurance.

The Bureau of the Census does not separate the stocks of leaf held by dealers from those held by manufacturers, showing merely total figures for the first of each quarter. The leaf is, however, divided according to types. The stocks held vary widely from year to year, as well as at different dates within a given year. "This may be accounted for in part by practices and customs prevailing in the various tobacco-growing localities, the size of the crop, the prices obtaining, transportation facilities, and the amounts of export tobacco awaiting cargo space." The following table gives the amounts of each of the principal types held quarterly during 1919, 1920, and 1921.

QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, 1919-1921.

[Pounds.]				
	Total.	Manufactured and exported types.	Cigar types.	Imported types.
1919.				
Jan. 1.....	1,234,884,396	913,252,894	254,309,051	67,322,451
Apr. 1.....	1,027,233,876	1,255,869,264	303,565,869	67,798,743
July 1.....	1,400,963,823	1,012,255,690	323,531,216	65,176,917
Oct. 1.....	1,263,769,070	891,633,932	302,972,044	69,163,094
1920.				
Jan. 1.....	1,318,131,201	962,807,355	283,303,899	72,020,037
Apr. 1.....	1,590,624,644	1,179,823,043	328,724,633	82,076,969
July 1.....	1,452,962,024	1,013,719,134	350,692,935	88,549,955
Oct. 1.....	1,271,524,630	849,199,335	331,848,364	90,476,731
1921.				
Jan. 1.....	1,446,914,469	1,061,696,401	297,471,822	87,746,246
Apr. 1.....	1,818,781,268	1,363,499,010	367,854,067	87,428,191

The amount of tobacco of the manufactured and export types held on January 1, 1920, thus amounted to 73 per cent of the total leaf held, and on January 1, 1921, to 73.4 per cent, while the figures for cigar leaf were 21.5 per cent and 20.5 per cent, and for imported leaf 5.5 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively. If values were taken, the proportion of cigar leaf would, however, be greater. It will be observed that stocks of manufactured and export type tobacco on the whole are smallest on October 1 and highest on April 1, while in the case of the cigar types the low point comes on January 1 and the high point on July 1. This variation is due largely to difference in date of marketing of the two types. Stocks of imported leaf apparently show no regular seasonal change. The following table shows separately the stocks of each of the principal types of manufactured and export leaf held on the same dates as those given in the table above.

It will be observed that stocks of burley and the western dark types are lowest on January 1, while stocks of bright tobacco, due to the earlier marketing, are lowest in July to October.

QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED AND EXPORT LEAF TOBACCO HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, 1919-1921.

[Pounds.]					
	Total.	Virginia dark.	Bright.	Burley.	Western dark.
1919.					
Jan. 1....	913,252,894	46,472,484	427,369,856	139,038,535	267,878,756
Apr. 1....	1,255,869,264	59,590,593	434,517,068	333,912,305	394,027,730
July 1....	1,012,255,690	42,919,482	327,277,360	287,564,917	322,333,696
Oct. 1....	891,633,932	34,221,054	367,976,734	229,890,560	222,499,314
1920.					
Jan. 1....	962,807,355	37,714,823	448,541,704	227,278,528	210,558,048
Apr. 1....	1,179,823,043	48,530,911	415,332,199	328,135,558	353,386,528
July 1....	1,013,719,134	34,972,322	304,206,285	326,920,164	322,217,568
Oct. 1....	849,199,335	30,808,505	229,703,233	267,789,480	283,185,141
1921.					
Jan. 1....	1,061,696,401	32,492,507	523,912,560	237,777,164	235,919,234
Apr. 1....	1,363,499,010	50,180,089	571,148,382	399,001,690	307,285,600

By far the major part of this tobacco is held in unstemmed form, although the proportion varies as between the different districts. The largest proportion of stemmed tobacco is found in the case of the manufactured and export types, and the least in the case of the imported types. The proportions vary somewhat for the several manufactured and export types, being largest for burley, with bright tobacco second. This is seen in the following table:

QUANTITIES OF UNSTEMMED AND STEMMED LEAF TOBACCO HELD BY MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, 1920.

	[Pounds.]			
	Jan. 1.		Apr. 1.	
	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.
Aggregate.....	1,179,623,879	138,507,412	1,437,166,452	153,458,192
Cigar types.....	259,398,312	23,905,587	300,583,916	22,140,717
Imported types.....	69,036,241	2,983,796	78,725,336	3,351,632
Manufactured and export types.....	851,189,326	111,618,029	1,051,857,200	127,965,843
Virginia dark.....	35,370,788	2,344,055	42,670,110	5,860,771
Bright.....	412,184,260	36,357,444	376,404,063	38,928,136
Burley.....	165,880,707	61,397,821	274,455,117	273,999,162
Western dark.....	202,134,701	8,423,347	327,111,396	26,275,132
Fired.....	117,417,736	1,382,508	196,204,473	10,223,498
Henderson.....	4,549,313	1,350,023	10,903,300	6,119,220
Green River.....	39,363,077	4,661,238	57,719,293	7,898,296
One sucker.....	40,804,441	1,029,578	62,281,330	2,031,118
	[Pounds.]			
	July 1.		Oct. 1.	
	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.	Unstemmed.	Stemmed.
Aggregate.....	1,300,157,070	152,801,954	1,111,531,853	159,992,777
Cigar types.....	329,724,154	20,968,781	304,023,563	27,825,001
Imported types.....	85,658,842	2,891,113	87,548,007	2,928,724
Manufactured and export types.....	884,774,074	128,945,060	719,960,283	129,239,052
Virginia dark.....	31,820,527	3,151,795	28,129,634	2,678,871
Bright.....	266,736,261	37,470,024	189,729,339	39,978,896
Burley.....	259,701,633	60,515,935	207,697,579	60,091,910
Western dark.....	304,033,044	22,857,120	260,322,885	22,362,256
Fired.....	197,300,045	3,675,031	174,497,732	4,754,941
Henderson.....	10,008,447	7,838,084	5,333,252	6,798,613
Green River.....	51,644,271	9,461,135	38,772,865	8,438,947
One sucker.....	45,071,281	1,912,270	42,219,036	2,369,755

C. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

A number of the larger dealers are incorporated, but the majority are merely partnerships. Considerable changes in the plan of capitalization took place during the years 1919-1921. Several firms have an issue of preferred stock as well as common, and in a few cases it exceeds the volume of common stock. The financial strength of the dealers as a whole varies greatly. Some dealers are so situated that they do not need to borrow at all, while others have only capital sufficient for their plant investment. A modern rehandling plant such as described above is expensive. The volume of business that is done with this plant varies greatly from season to season. During the 1919-20 season, c. g., it was said by one dealer that he could not run tobacco through his "factory," as it is often termed, quickly enough, while the following season the movement was decidedly slow. The volume of business a dealer may do on a given capital also depends on whether the dealer buys on order or on his own account, as in the former case he does not need to have capital tied up in inventory, but merely holds the tobacco while he is assembling and preparing a given lot, and thus avoids storage. The 1921 statements (generally either for January 1 or June 30) of some dealers with total resources of over \$1,000,000 in general show net worth equal to from four to seven times the plant investment, although several companies have only a very small plant item. Plant includes real estate and buildings, machinery, fixtures and furniture, and automobiles.

In a general way, the financial requirements of the leaf dealer who purchases tobacco on his own account, are determined by the following factors: (1) Purchases—amount and time of year; (2) expense of "handling" tobacco; (3) stocks of leaf carried; (4) sales of tobacco—amount and time of year; terms of sale. In other words, the dealer first needs funds to pay for leaf when it is delivered to him. He later will need additional funds for preparing the tobacco. These requirements will increase until he either ceases to receive tobacco, or until his sales exceed his purchases; i. e., until a period of selling succeeds a period of buying. His need for funds, however, may not in all cases be reduced at once, for he often extends credit to those who buy from him. This naturally tends to keep up the amount of funds required, and to prevent liquidation of indebtedness incurred, the amount previously represented by inventory then being represented by receivables. As a result, the funds needed vary to some extent from season to season, as well as greatly over a longer period of time.

Where the dealer purchases tobacco on order, his requirements are substantially similar, except that the stocks he maintains may be very small. He may, when buying for another dealer, not put up any funds himself at all, but only pay the warehouse when he receives a remittance from his principal, and thus merely needs funds for rehandling. If he has to finance himself locally in such transactions, his requirements will nevertheless be for a short period of time only. On the other hand, when buying on order for a manufacturer, assembly of the tobacco may take a considerable period of time, and he further may arrange to extend credit, the factors in his requirements then being the same as those in the case of purchases on his own account. The needs of different dealers vary according to the composition of their business, and the extent to which they do each form.

(1) Purchases of leaf tobacco by dealers from farmers are regularly made during the leaf sales warehouse season. The amount sold on the loose-leaf floors during various months was indicated in Section I of this study (September, 1921, BULLETIN, pp. 1065-1066). It will be recalled that, while the time of heavy marketing varies somewhat from year to year, tobacco in the South Carolina new bright belt moves in July and August and to a less extent in September, in the old and new bright belts of Virginia and North Carolina in September—January, inclusive, in the Virginia dark district from November—February, in the burley region from December—March, and in the western dark districts from December—April. The season was relatively late in 1920-21, but tobacco has moved freely again this year, with the exception of the burley district, where a new form of marketing is being tried. This concentration of movement means that the dealer purchases his year's requirements during the several months listed, and passes the leaf on during the remainder of the year. Thus several dealers in the western dark districts state that from 70 to 75 per cent of their purchases during the 1920-21 season were made in December—February, inclusive. The dealer is usually required to settle for these purchases at once, but in any event generally at least weekly (December, 1921, BULLETIN, p. 1414). He practically therefore pays cash for his tobacco at the auctions. Only to the extent that he purchases from other dealers tobacco which they themselves had previously bought, is it possible for him to obtain credit to any considerable extent other than from banks.

(2) The local dealer who buys on order for another dealer either may or may not redry the tobacco. If he does not, he merely packs

it in warehouse or winter order, and ships it to his principal. Two general scales of charges by the local dealer therefore apply. The charge for either operation further varies according to the grade and type of tobacco. The figure given for buying and packing in winter order ranges from 80 cents to \$1.50 per hundred-weight, various dealers also quoting \$1 or \$1.25. The figure for buying and redrying is generally given as \$2 to \$2.50, many specifying \$2.25 also. If strips (the leaf after the stem has been pulled out) are to be made, the charge is still more, \$4 and \$5 being quoted by various dealers. The charge may be increased somewhat if the leaf is to be retied also.

These figures serve to give an indication of the general expense of the operation. Where the dealer himself redries tobacco which he has bought on his own account, he must pay for the fuel, labor, and material used. Air drying naturally does not call for the same expenses, but requires the dealer to hold the tobacco in unfinished form for months instead.

(3) Tobacco owned by the dealer is generally held by him not longer than from 6 to 12 months, although some place the usual figure at about 8 to 9 months, and others at 12 months. At times, however, tobacco moves slowly, and may even be held for several years. This occurs very seldom, and involves the dealer in the risk of deterioration, besides requiring him to pay carrying charges. The common grades during recent seasons have had a tendency to remain in dealers' hands because of the fact that Europe on the whole has not been purchasing freely. The dealer may also have in his stock sorts of tobacco which the growing season shows will be short in the next crop, or may have accumulated a stock at very cheap prices which he is justified in holding for advance. In general, however, he aims to sell out his purchases as far as possible every year before he commences to buy the new crop. A prominent dealer in the new bright belt observes that his stocks are at a maximum on January 1 and that he endeavors to liquidate them by July 1. A dealer in the western dark districts states that his stocks are heaviest on May 1, and that they then decrease until November. Stocks, however, fluctuated very greatly from year to year during the war and just after, and comparison of two successive annual statements of the same dealer often shows great change. Extreme instances noted in the case of two western dealers when comparing the 1920 and 1921 statements were a decrease to less than one-tenth for one, at the same time that the other showed almost a three fold increase.

Stocks held naturally differ according to whether the dealer buys largely on order or on

his own account. Tobacco bought on order may, however, be carried in stock for some time by the dealer. Fall and winter purchases may not be shipped out until the following summer. Thus the dealer's statement, in addition to the amount he actually owns, may include an item for tobacco sold but undelivered. In some statements the item appears as accounts receivable secured by tobacco held for customers, while sometimes the item "accounts receivable secured by tobacco in warehouse" is shown. Tobacco is sometimes shipped abroad to agents or representatives on consignment, the latter then maintaining a stock from which deliveries can be made. Some statements list the principal foreign accounts separately. Part of the dealer's inventory may be held on joint account, and this may be represented by a separate item. Supplies, such as fuel and hogshead material, are sometimes included with the leaf inventory, but are sometimes listed separately. The item is generally so small, however, as to make little material difference. Tobacco is usually shown at cash or market value, and this is of special importance in view of the decrease in price during the last few years.

(4) Sales of tobacco owned by the dealer display a certain seasonal tendency. This tendency, however, varies from one season to another, sales being effected earlier some years than in others. On the whole, says one dealer, domestic sales are more regular than foreign sales. As already indicated, the dealer endeavors to sell his tobacco as soon after the beginning of the season as possible. In the eastern districts several dealers report largest sales in the spring and early summer. Generally speaking, however, no certainty attaches to the business and sales may vary greatly from month to month. A dealer may do a large proportion of his business one month and find sales dwindle greatly the following month. This is illustrated by the following figures for one eastern and one western dealer, showing the percentage of 1921 sales made in each of the first 11 months of the year. The figures are only approximate, as the sum of the former equals 105 per cent and the sum of the latter equals 96 per cent, but they serve to give an indication of conditions.

1921	Eastern dealer.	Western dealer.	1921	Eastern dealer.	Western dealer.
January.....	2	6.5	July.....	30	9
February.....	10	12.5	August.....	3	9
March.....	9	7	September.....	13	8
April.....	3	10	October.....	4	12
May.....	18	11	November.....	5	6
June.....	8	5			

During the last few years the situation has not been one in which price pays a large rôle, as tobacco, it is said, either moves or will not do so at any price. This has been accentuated by the fact that foreign business has been adversely affected, due to the exchange situation.

Terms on which tobacco is sold vary considerably. Arrangements where one dealer buys on order for another were indicated in a previous section and need only be recalled here. Either a check is sent after invoices have been compared with the shipment of tobacco or else a sight draft is drawn and put through the bank. Statements may, however, be rendered and settlement made at regular intervals, such as weekly. A variation is seen in the case of one large dealer, who pays weekly for the green weight of leaf bought, and later for redrying.

Where tobacco is bought on order for manufacturers similar arrangements may prevail. Some may pay as the tobacco is shipped, others weekly or monthly as it is bought, still others make a deposit, such as 25 per cent, and pay the remainder when shipped, while the rest pay at the close of the season, being charged interest accordingly. The last named, of course, requires the dealer to carry the purchaser and this is often done when dealers sell tobacco they own to the smaller manufacturer, although a considerable proportion of such sales are for cash. The time granted varies greatly, depending upon the needs of the individual case, and ranges from 30 days to four and even six months. Both open account, note and trade acceptance are used, the proportions varying to some extent between different dealers. Examination of annual statements of condition shows that for larger dealers the open account far overshadows both the note and trade acceptance. The acceptances used generally run for 30, 60, or 90 days, but it is said that renewals are often requested.

Terms on foreign sales also vary greatly. They depend in large measure not only on the buyer's individual needs but also upon the country to which the sale is made. Both drafts and open accounts are largely used. It is said that for several years it has been customary to draw at 60 days' sight, although in the 1919-20 season a sight draft was used instead. Ninety-day drafts are also often used, and four and six months' bills are found, while in some cases the foreign dealer may desire considerable time and pay interest accordingly. Clean bills may be drawn on representatives abroad or documentary bills on the purchasers. Where tobacco is consigned to foreign representatives, agreement may be made to draw

for a specified proportion of the value of the shipments. Bankers' acceptances are also used to some extent on foreign sales. One dealer illustrates his situation by stating that he buys on order for a foreign customer from December 15 to March, ships in July and August, and is paid October 1.

Receivables outstanding should naturally vary somewhat in amount from one season to another. They should be heaviest in the late spring and summer months and remain at a high point for some months after sales have commenced to decline. The time should vary somewhat from year to year, according to the readiness with which tobacco is sold. The seasonal tendency in the case of receivables, however, may be offset by the variety of terms which are in use, as more cash sales, e. g., may occur at the time of heaviest sales, and thus serve to hold down the volume of receivables. Several dealers in fact state that very little seasonal variation is noticeable in them.

Taken together, all these factors tend to cause the dealer's financial needs to show a certain seasonal variation. This is reflected in his bank borrowing. In the eastern districts his borrowings increase from September to January, remain at a peak from January to March, and then diminish until he has cleaned up about July 1. Dealers often make their statements as of June 30, although a considerable number use other dates between then and October 1. In the western districts the seasonal tendency appears several months later, and dealers often make statements as of January 1. These dates are by no means universal but merely afford a general indication of the situation. The interrelation of purchases, sales, receivables, and bank borrowing is well illustrated by the following figures for a western dealer.

	Percentage of 1921.		Receivables. ¹	Owing to banks. ¹
	Purchases.	Sales.		
December..... 1920.	10			
January..... 1921.	35	6.5	100	64
February.....	25	12.5	83	82
March.....	15	7	67	152
April.....		10	93	162
May.....		11	117	171
June.....		5	129	131
July.....		9	137	126
August.....	2 15	9	129	162
September.....		8	110	92
October.....		12	93	52
November.....		6	78	28
December.....			83	28

¹ 1921 average=100.

² Scattered.

Tobacco kept in stock on the average for 9 months.

D. FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS.

Two principal questions, aside from the seasonal variation just indicated, arise in connection with the arrangements which the dealer makes to finance himself—the form of the paper and the location of the financing. Certain standard situations may be distinguished in the case of these problems. Accordingly, there are several types of fairly uniform practice with respect to each problem.

The banker, it has been said, generally considers the following credit elements in making a loan to a dealer: (1) His character; (2) his ability and experience as a tobacco man; (3) his tobacco collateral in the shape of warehouse receipts; (4) his financial worth. In both the burley and western dark districts warehouse receipts are very generally used by banks as collateral for loans to dealers, unless the dealer happens to be very strong and entitled to large credit upon his financial statement.

Neglecting export business, the usual practice for the larger dealer is to borrow on his straight note. One dealer in the eastern districts told the writer that he had always borrowed in this way since commencing business in the eighties, at which time his banker had said that no collateral which he could put up would enable him to get the loan more cheaply. This emphasizes the personal basis of the accommodation, and the close contact which exists between the dealer and his banker. In fact, the criticism has been made that New York banks formerly did not know how to finance the business, as they insisted upon collateral. Only in case such a dealer's regular line of credit is exhausted is collateral regularly used. While many notes are single name, some are indorsed, e. g., by the stockholders in a closed corporation, or by a corporation for its subsidiaries. Receivables, both notes and trade acceptances, are also rediscounted to some extent, at times only when the regular line of credit is exhausted.

Warehouse receipts are placed third among the credit elements for several reasons. Much tobacco is stored by the dealer on his own premises. This is more convenient for him, as the tobacco requires rehandling, sampling, etc. Furthermore, tobacco grades are not standardized, and each buyer who places an order has his individual peculiarities as to color of leaf, etc. The warehouse receipt ordinarily merely calls for one hogshead of tobacco, without specifying grade or type. The tobacco itself by no means has a ready market at all times, and may change greatly in value. Where tobacco is pledged, the bank must either have

several experts to appraise it, which is expensive, or else accept the dealer's word. In the latter case, however, the dealer's character bulks large, as the basis for the advance is in many respects the same as if the dealer had merely given his straight note. Varying percentages are given for which a loan is made, such as 60 to 75 per cent of the value or cost, according to whether or not the bank employs experts to determine the value. In a time of falling prices, such as found during the past several years, the limitations of a cost basis are apparent. Distinction in the percentage loaned may also be made between common and fine grades, as the latter have had a much readier market recently. It should also be noted that where a warehouse receipt is used, each transaction is financed by itself, and the line of credit method is not employed.

Where export business is done on open account, the dealer finances himself in precisely the same way as for his domestic needs. As seen above, notes or drafts may be used, or banker's acceptances drawn under a letter of credit opened in his favor. In the former case the notes or drafts drawn on the foreign buyer may be discounted or taken for collection. In the latter case the banker's acceptances will be negotiated by an American bank. In these cases each individual transaction is handled separately, and the line of credit system is not used. Ninety days is the usual maturity. Several banks state that some bankers' acceptances are drawn for dealers or manufacturers against warehouse receipts, but with the majority their use is confined to foreign trade finance.

With few exceptions, the dealer generally does not borrow in the open market. This is usually ascribed to the uncertainty of sales, and the fact that liquidation by the dealer can not be expected within any fixed period, so that he must be carried until he sells his tobacco. He, therefore, prefers to make arrangements directly with his banks because of the greater sense of security which he then has. Small dealers obtain sufficient funds from their local banks, but the larger dealers in the East find it necessary to borrow heavily in Richmond and New York. Baltimore is also used by some dealers. In certain cases there is, of course, a combination of centers, according to the dealer's particular requirements, and borrowing in Richmond may be combined with borrowing in several large markets, such as Danville or some of the eastern North Carolina centers. In the western districts Louisville and Cincinnati are naturally the leading centers.

E. THE BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.¹

With the past year there has been formed in Kentucky a cooperative association for the marketing of burley tobacco, modeled on the plan of various associations in California. Growers of at least 75 per cent of the entire burley crop have pledged all the tobacco produced by them within the next five years. The association is incorporated under an act of the Kentucky Legislature authorizing the formation of such associations for marketing cooperatively agricultural products.

The burley section is divided into districts, and almost all of the burley loose-leaf warehouses in those districts are consolidated into warehouse corporations to receive and warehouse the crop. These warehouse corporations are controlled by the association, but they are entirely separate corporations and are licensed under the Federal warehousing act. The association has title to the tobacco and may either sell the tobacco at public or private sale in loose-leaf form, or may have it redried and placed in warehouses to be marketed to the best advantage.

This association is now operating on the 1921 crop and it is, therefore, the largest single leaf-tobacco dealer in the entire tobacco trade. The crop this year was financed in the following manner: A meeting of the bankers in the burley district was called at Lexington, Ky. Practically every bank in that district pledged the amount it would loan to the Burley Tobacco Growers Association at that meeting, or soon thereafter. The result was that a revolving fund of a little more than \$5,000,000 was pledged. The purpose of this revolving fund was to make the first payment to the grower and to take care of the cost of handling the tobacco, either for immediate sale in loose-leaf form or for placing it in the warehouse. These lending banks were secured by deed of trust from the Burley Tobacco Growers Association to a trust company in Lexington, by which title to all of the tobacco received by the association at any of its warehouses passed to the trustee for the benefit of the lending banks pledging the revolving fund. The banks loaned their money against notes of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association, each of which was registered by the trustee and named as one of those secured by the tobacco under the trust agreement. The trustee paid out these funds to the growers on a basis of 50 per cent of a loan value previously fixed by a committee of expert tobacco men for the various

types and grades established by the association. These payments amounted to about 40 per cent of the market value of that tobacco. The expenses for handling and redrying were limited to 2½ cents per pound.

A number of very large sales have already been made in loose-leaf form to the buyers, principally from the ranks of the four large manufacturing companies. Arrangements have been made with the War Finance Corporation at Washington to finance the association on warehouse receipts to the extent of \$10,000,000. From the success that the association has had in disposing of part of its tobacco in green condition in loose-leaf form on the floors of its warehouses, it is highly improbable that it will be required to call upon the War Finance Corporation for the full amount of the \$10,000,000 of permanent financing arranged for, or it may not be necessary to call upon it at all.

One of the principal advantages to be derived from this method of handling tobacco is that the association divides all of the burley crop into 12 main types, with various sub-grades, so that there are in all 52 grades of tobacco. The most expert tobacco growers have been obtained and all of the leaf delivered to their warehouses will be graded into one or the other of these 52 grades. When placed in hogsheads each hogshead will contain nothing but leaf of that definite grade, and each warehouse receipt will call for a certain definite number of pounds of tobacco all of a certain definite type.

This is the consummation which bankers have hoped could be attained, but because of the multiplicity of management of warehouses has never before been possible. It is the greatest single advance ever made in the tobacco trade and it should place loans on tobacco warehoused under this plan on a basis with any other properly warehoused commodity.

INDEXES OF TRADE AND PRODUCTION.

A number of indexes of agricultural and industrial activity have been developed in order to present past and future trends of business activity in a more compact and better coordinated form. The material for this purpose has been obtained from the physical volume of trade section of the BULLETIN. At the present time the physical volume of trade section contains over 100 different series of data which measure the current activity of business. After analyzing this material, it was determined to use only direct measures of domestic business, as shown by commodity production

¹This section has been kindly prepared by Mr. N. H. Dosker, vice president of the National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

and movement. Accordingly, the following 55 series of data for agricultural or industrial products were selected for use in composites:

Data.	Source.
Wheat receipts at 17 interior centers.	Compiled from reports of chambers of commerce.
Corn receipts at 17 interior centers.	Do.
Oats receipts at 17 interior centers.	Do.
Rye receipts at 17 interior centers.	Do.
Barley receipts at 17 interior centers.	Do.
Cotton sight receipts.....	New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
Cottonseed receipts.....	U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Tobacco leaf sales.....	Compiled from State reports.
Cattle receipts at 59 markets....	U. S. Bureau of Markets.
Calf receipts at 59 markets....	Do.
Sheep receipts at 59 markets....	Do.
Hog receipts at 59 markets....	Do.
Orange shipments (California).	California Fruit News.
Lemon shipments (California).	Do.
Iron production.....	Iron Age.
Copper production.....	American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
Zinc production.....	American Zinc Institute.
Lead production.....	American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
Bituminous coal production....	U. S. Geological Survey.
Anthracite coal production....	Do.
Crude petroleum production....	Do.
Wheat flour production.....	Russell's Commercial News.
Cattle slaughtered.....	U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.
Calves slaughtered.....	Do.
Sheep slaughtered.....	Do.
Hogs slaughtered.....	Do.
Sugar melted (seven cities)....	Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.
Cotton consumption.....	U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Wool consumption.....	U. S. Bureau of Markets.
Silk consumption.....	The Silk Association of America.
Sole leather production.....	Tanners' Council of the United States of America.
Douglas fir production.....	West Coast Lumbermen's Association.
Yellow pine production.....	Southern Pine Association.
Cement production.....	U. S. Geological Survey.
Rosin receipts at 3 centers.....	Naval Stores Review and chambers of commerce.
Turpentine receipts at 3 centers	Do.
Cotton seed crushed.....	U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Wood pulp production.....	Federal Trade Commission.
Newsprint production.....	Do.
Book paper production.....	Do.
Fine paper production.....	Do.
Wrapping paper production....	Do.
Paperboard production.....	Do.
Gasoline production.....	U. S. Bureau of Mines.
Kerosene production.....	Do.
Fuel oil production.....	Do.
Lubricating oil production....	Do.
Manufactured tobacco production.	U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Cigarettes (small) production..	Do.
Cigars (large) production.....	Do.
Steel ingot production.....	American Iron and Steel Institute.
Locomotive production.....	Compiled from company reports.
Vessels built.....	U. S. Bureau of Navigation.
Beehive coke production.....	U. S. Geological Survey.
Tin consumption.....	N. Y. Metal Exchange.

It then became necessary to determine the number of months to be covered by the study and the base period to be used for relatives. It would be desirable to start a comparison of this kind in the years prior to the World War, but this would necessitate the omission of a large number of series which were first collected and published during the period of participation by the United States in the war. As a large proportion of the material would become unavailable in this way, it did not seem wise to carry the study back further than 1918. On the other hand, the year 1918 was distorted by the war activities of the

American Government and people, so that its value was very doubtful and that year also was omitted. This narrowed the period covered by the study to the months from January, 1919, to date.

In the selection of a base for relatives the three chief possibilities were the use of a prewar base, the use of the postwar years 1919 and 1920 combined, or the use of one of these years alone. The idea of a prewar base was eliminated, because such a base was not available for certain important series and because the years prior to 1914 do not measure accurately the relative importance of certain industries in the postwar period. On the other hand, it did not seem wise to use 1920 as a base either alone or with 1919, as it was marked by a great depression in certain industries (e. g., wool, silk, copper, etc.). The use of the average of the months of the year 1919 as a base is not ideal, as the period is rather short and is also somewhat distorted. However, it seems probable that the inactivity in the early part of the year tended to balance the great activity in the latter part and make the monthly average reasonably normal for the great majority of industries. In view of all these considerations it was deemed best for the purpose of this study to base all the relatives on the average monthly production or distribution of commodities in the year 1919.

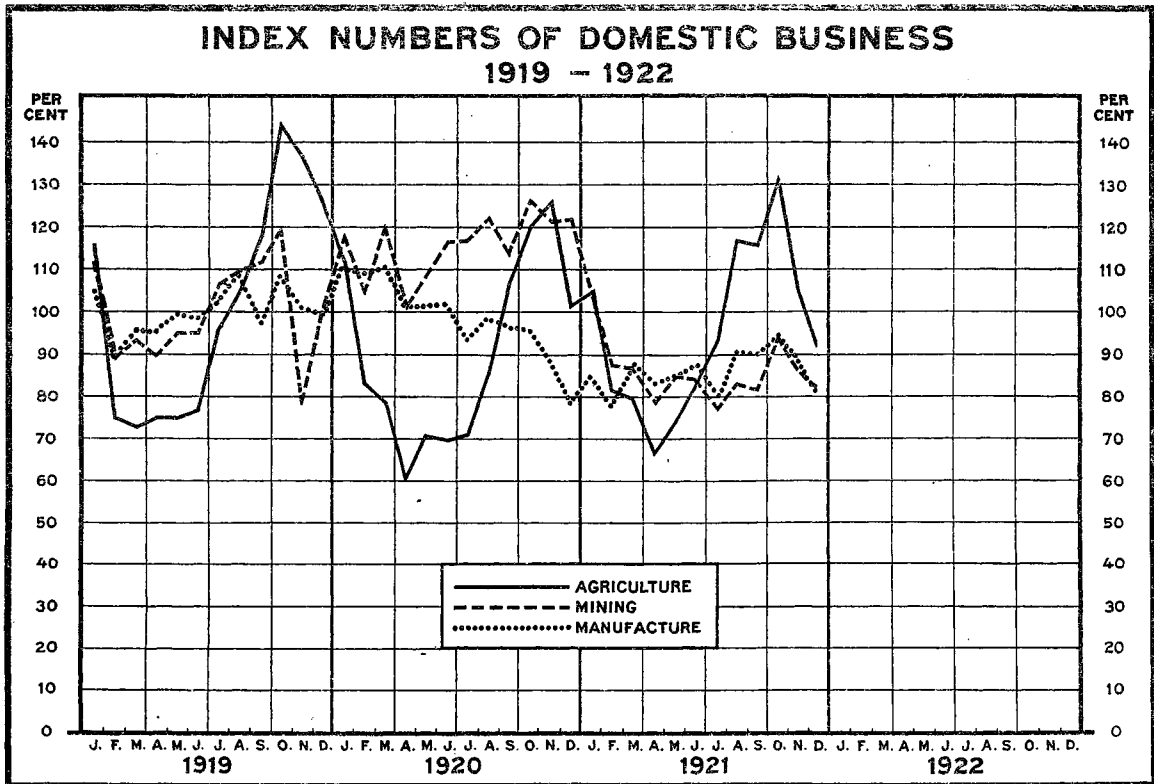
Having determined the period of time to be covered and the base to be used in calculating relatives, the original data were further analyzed. The commodities were divided into three main groups, according to the nature of the processes employed in their preparation—agricultural products, extracted minerals, and manufactures. The agricultural products are those raised on the farms, their production usually requires a year, and their supply is determined once a year. The extracted minerals are natural resources found in restricted areas and are in most cases definitely limited as to ultimate supply. Manufactures, on the other hand, are directly prepared by human beings and their available supply may be increased, as well as diminished, within a short period of time. It is possible to measure production of minerals and manufactures by monthly periods, but agricultural production can only be measured annually. In so far as agricultural production enters into the nation's business activity, however, its condition is perhaps more accurately measured by the movement to markets than by production. Consequently it was decided to measure activity in mining and manufacturing by actual monthly production, but to measure agricultural activity by monthly receipts from the farms at primary markets.

As there is a fundamental difference in these systems of measurement, as well as in the factors measured, no attempt was made to combine these three main groups of commodities.

After each commodity series had been converted into relatives on a base of average monthly activity in 1919 it seemed advisable to summarize the results of the study by grouping together all closely related products (e. g., manufactured foods) and finally to obtain a combined measure for each of the three main groups (e. g., manufactures). Experiments were made with three methods of

than the geometric method of averaging. Furthermore, in the averaging of actual figures of production, which on the whole are quite inclusive, there seems no justification for minimizing increases over the base (which would result from the use of the geometric average).

The system of weights was next considered. As the commodities are measured in varying units the best system of determining their relative importance seemed to be their value. Two methods of determining relative value are the use of census statistics of value and the use of market prices. As the census statistics for 1919 have not yet been published in final



combining the series of relatives of certain mineral products—the unweighted arithmetic average, the weighted arithmetic average, and the weighted geometric average. The results obtained by use of the weighted arithmetic average and the weighted geometric average corresponded very closely, while there was considerable divergence in the case of the unweighted arithmetic average. The use of the weighted arithmetic average (sometimes known as the method of aggregates) was determined upon, as the curve thus obtained is the steadiest, is very nearly the same as that obtained by the geometric method, and as its computation is more readily understandable

form and as it might be very difficult to coordinate census classifications of certain products with other classifications, each series was weighted by its average price in the year 1919 (i. e., for each month of the period covered the production is multiplied by the 1919 average price in dollars). A further correction was made for each manufactured product by multiplying its price by the average percentage added by manufacture in that industry during the census years 1909 and 1914, thus eliminating the cost of materials used in manufacture which are included in the other two groups.

Corrective factors were used also in combining the commodities into groups in the case

A comparison of these three indexes indicates that, although the total volume of agricultural movements was somewhat higher in 1919 than in either 1920 or 1921, the monthly changes in volume of shipments are due largely to seasonal conditions. The tendency of farmers to hold their crops in the 1920-21 season was clearly shown both by the fact that the peak point was one month later and the fact that the volume was much less in the fall of 1920 and greater in the spring of 1921 than the year before. Manufacturing activity suffered a steady decline from March, 1920, to February, 1921, and fluctuated in the spring of 1921, showing some tendency to recover in the late summer. Operations in extractive industries, on the other hand, were maintained at a high level throughout 1920, but were severely contracted from February, 1921, to September, 1921. Each of these group indexes of business indicates an encouraging recovery of activity in the early fall of 1921, which was not, however, maintained during the months of November and December.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT PRACTICE OF JAPANESE BANKS.

I. INTRODUCTION—DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The following study presents a survey of the commercial credit practice of Japanese banks, and should be of interest because of the importance of Japanese-American trade relations. From one-fourth to one-third of the total foreign trade of Japan is conducted with the United States, which is Japan's best customer. The development of the banking system for financing this trade has passed through a rapid evolution. In the early history of Japan's commerce it was financed almost entirely by branches and agencies of British, European, and later, American banks. A small part of this trade was financed by some of the old private firms of Japan which had been engaged for several centuries both in banking and in merchandising.

The next period in the evolution of Japanese banking was initiated by the founding of native exchange banks. They were ordinary commercial banks engaged both in domestic and foreign business and operated under either a special or general charter. An example of the former is the Yokohama Specie Bank which organized in 1880 was under a special imperial charter for the purpose of stabilizing the currency of Japan and for facilitating its foreign trade. Some of these special chartered institutions were given definite territories for their

activities, as, for example, the Bank of Taiwan which was formed to develop the resources of Formosa and the trade with South China and the South Sea Islands, and the Bank of Chosen recently established to expand Japan's trade in Korea (Chosen) and in Manchuria. In addition, a number of the old private banks were incorporated under the general chartering act of the Imperial Government. Although the two types of banks, special and general chartered, differ as to form of incorporation, their operations are practically the same in nature. These native organizations soon entered into active competition with the branches of foreign banks, and in time the former took over the financing of the greater part of the exports from Japan, while the latter were able to retain control over the handling of the country's imports. This division of the field proved favorable to the Japanese banks which accumulated gold balances abroad, while foreign banks which held silver balances in Japan endured heavy losses due to the fall in the price of silver. With the beginning of the century, the Japanese banks established their own branches in foreign money centers and so were in a position to handle imports to Japan as well as exports.

The latest stage in the financing of Japanese foreign trade came with the outbreak of the war in 1914. The branches of German banks were eliminated entirely, and even the British agencies were forced to restrict their credit activities. On the other hand, American banks increased in relative importance, and the Japanese exchange banks were likewise able enormously to augment their business. The former increased the number of their branches in Japan, while the latter established new agencies in the United States, especially in New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. Because of this expanded American and Japanese bank organization and the dislocation of the British money market, the dollar and yen exchange to a large extent replaced sterling as a means of settling balances between the United States and Japan. Formerly the method of paying for exports from Japan was almost entirely through London, but in the past few years direct exchange relations have been established. This movement has been accelerated by the growth of an acceptance market in both Yokohama and New York. The period since 1914 has also been marked by a change in the technique of financing Japanese imports. For years they were financed largely by the authority to purchase and by trade drafts, but these methods have given way to the use of the letter of credit and bankers' bills.

Consideration will therefore be given mainly to the operation of Japanese letters of credit.

This study does not present many varied or new technicalities. Japanese commercial credit practice is quite uniform because the financing of foreign trade has been controlled by a small number of banks located in Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe, and Osaka. The practice of these institutions to a large extent has been modeled after the usage of British and American banks, and so attention need be given only to those phases which are peculiar to Japanese operations.

II. LETTER OF CREDIT.

1. *Opening of credit.*—A Japanese bank in issuing a letter of credit may base its action merely on the credit standing of the importer or may require him to deposit some form of collateral. When the Japanese applicant is of uncertain credit standing or is not in a position to furnish collateral, he may still be able to obtain a credit by inducing another party to act as his guarantor. The latter binds himself to reimburse the bank for all its advances if the opener fails to meet his obligations. This form of personally indorsed credit, while quite common in Japan and in fact throughout the entire Far East, is not extensively used in the United States or Great Britain. Japanese banks usually require openers of credits to present formal applications and also to sign regular contracts, which are quite similar in content to the forms employed by American banks. A rather peculiar Japanese form is presented below:

I/We shall feel obliged by your forwarding instructions by cable/letter to your agents in _____ to make payment or payments as follows:

To M. _____

Any sum or sums not exceeding in all _____ say _____

Against a draft or drafts at _____ days sight drawn by the said firm upon the X Bank, Ltd., _____, for my/our account.

Against a shipment or shipments of _____

Not later than _____, the drafts to be accompanied by a full set of shipping documents relating to the above-mentioned merchandise ordered by me/us, viz:

Invoices _____

Bills of lading _____

Policies of insurance _____

In consideration of your granting me/us the above request, I/we hereby agree and engage to accept a draft or drafts at usance of _____ days sight drawn on me/us by your bank in reimbursement for the amount so paid by your agents, and duly to pay the amount at maturity at exchange of _____ plus interest thereon at the rate of _____ per cent per annum, and also I/we undertake to hold myself/ourselves liable to you as per conditions set forth in the letter of guarantee signed by me/us.

This application calls for an instrument which is somewhat different from the ordinary letter of credit. It is used only between the home office and its foreign agency, which is instructed to pay the beneficiary cash for his

documents, and the home office obtains reimbursement by drawing an interest-bearing draft on the importer.

Because of distance, a Japanese bank in issuing a letter of credit to a foreign seller, say in New York, may first send him a cablegram or permit him to effect his negotiation before the arrival of the letter itself. He is then instructed to note on his draft "Drawn under letter of credit en route."

2. *Issuing of letter of credit.*—Japanese banks seldom issue their letters of credits to the beneficiaries directly, but instead notify them either through agents or correspondents. As mentioned above, Japanese banks operate a considerable number of agencies in the more important commercial centers throughout the world and elsewhere maintain a network of correspondents. When they are asked to advise a credit of a Japanese bank, the question of confirmation naturally arises. The distinction between irrevocable and confirmed credits is not sharply drawn by Japanese banks. One bank, in answering the question of the Division of Analysis and Research regarding confirmation, states that if requested by a foreign bank to notify a Japanese beneficiary of the opening of an irrevocable credit, it would be inclined to add its confirmation unless instructed to the contrary. Another bank clearly differentiates between these two types of credits as evidenced by its answer, which reads as follows: "When an American bank issues an irrevocable letter of credit and does not request the Japanese bank to confirm the same, it is an irrevocable unconfirmed letter of credit; therefore an irrevocable credit is not always confirmed by the Japanese bank." As a matter of actual practice, American banks issuing their irrevocable credits in favor of Japanese exporters generally expect Japanese banks merely to notify the beneficiaries and not to add their confirmation. On the other hand, in the financing of an importation to Japan, the beneficiary abroad receives a credit from the local agent and not from the home office of the Japanese bank, and so the credit is either revocable or irrevocable by the agency without involving any act of confirmation. It is therefore essential for American importers and bankers carefully to specify whether credits should be advised by Japanese banks as confirmed or unconfirmed by them.

On the subject of cancellation, Japanese banks generally hold that they have the right to rescind a revocable unconfirmed advice at any time without the necessity of giving notice of their action to the beneficiary. The revocable unconfirmed advice of one Japanese bank to the beneficiary contains the statement "We

have no authority from our correspondents to confirm this credit. The credit is therefore subject to cancellation with or without notice and the above particulars are for your guidance only." Another bank explains its policy as follows: "We have the understanding that the validity of such revocation starts at any time that we receive such instruction without notice to the beneficiary." The same institution adds the following comment: "In case of an unconfirmed revocable credit, i. e., unconfirmed with 'subject to cancellation' clause, we act only as advising agents and have no right to revoke the credit unless we receive instructions from the issuing bank to this effect."

3. *Transferring of credit.*—Japanese banks do not usually permit a beneficiary to transfer his credit to another party. The right of assignment is, however, recognized by a few banks which insert in a form drawn especially for this purpose the expression that the credit is available by the accreditee "or to any nominee or nominees appointed by him in writing." As explained in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN (February, 1921), some banks in the United States make it a practice, at the request of the beneficiary of a credit, to issue an ancillary instrument in favor of a second party who is supplying or manufacturing the merchandise. This practice is not followed by Japanese banks which, if necessary, prefer to cancel the original credit and to open a new credit.

4. *Presenting of documents.*—Japanese banks naturally will accept documents only when they are drawn in conformity with the terms specified in the letter of credit. When these conditions are not stipulated, the procedure of handling shipping documents in a general way is governed by the same principles of commercial usage which apply in the United States. Japanese bills of lading must conform to an imperial statute, which is quite similar in content to the Harter Act of the United States. The "received for shipment" instrument is not regarded as a bill of lading in Japan. Some banks will accept on board bills of lading only, while others follow the rule of compelling beneficiaries to furnish on board bills of lading unless instructed to accept "received for shipment" bills. This policy is the inverse of American usage, which recognizes the right of an American bank to accept a "received for shipment" bill of lading unless advised to the contrary. Japanese banks do not discriminate against the offering of certificates of insurance under blanket policies and do not insist upon the production of the policies themselves. However, brokers' cover notes are not regarded as satisfactory. The remaining documents of the commercial set are similar in nature to those which are used in the United States.

Japanese bankers are usually unwilling to permit a beneficiary to present documents covering merely a partial and not a complete shipment. On this subject one bank writes:

When the terms of the letter of credit include the quantity of the goods ordered, we do not negotiate drafts accompanied by documents which represent partial or separate shipments, unless we receive specific authority to this effect from the issuing bank. We do, however, negotiate them when there is no mention of the quantity in the letter of credit and also when no such stipulation against this action by the issuing bank.

5. *Negotiation of drafts.*—As mentioned above, Japanese banks issue most of their credits through their agents or correspondents. Upon notification by an agent, the beneficiary of such a credit is not usually allowed to sell his drafts to banks at large, but is bound to confine his negotiation with the advising bank only. Accordingly, the Japanese issuing bank usually gives the notifying bank the following instruction: "Kindly advise the beneficiary of the above credit and also of the condition that this credit shall be valid only when the drafts are negotiated through your bank." Japanese credits, if notified by agents, may therefore be described as special rather than general.

Most Japanese banks do not claim the right of recourse to the beneficiary on drafts which he has drawn under letters of credit, whether revocable or irrevocable. The general policy of Japanese banks is well stated in one answer, which reads—

An issuing bank has not the right of recourse to the beneficiary irrespective of "irrevocable" or "revocable," unless especially stipulated to that effect in the credit. If there is no mention in the letter of credit, only the bona fide negotiator of the draft, excluding the issuing bank and the confirming bank, has the right of recourse to the drawer.

6. *Expiration of credit.*—Japanese banks quite naturally refuse to honor documents which are presented after the date of expiration of the credit. The question was raised by the Division of Analysis and Research as to the policy which a bank would follow if the Japanese beneficiary presented before the date of expiration documents which were unacceptable and which were again presented in corrected form after the termination of his credit. To this question all banks replied that the beneficiary was not entitled to payment under these conditions. Letters of credit frequently contain an expression calling for "prompt shipment." Japanese banks in their answer express a dislike for this statement because of its indefiniteness. They interpret the length of time within which the exporter must make shipment under such a credit variously from one week to ten days.

7. *Reimbursement of credit.*—Reimbursement between the notifier and issuer is effected by the former debiting the account of the latter, or

drawing drafts on the latter. The issuing bank in turn may obtain cash from the opener who is importing the goods or may draw a draft on him. This bill he has agreed to accept according to the terms of his application, which also specifies the rate of interest to be paid.

III. AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE.

Transactions in foreign trade may be financed by the importer or by his bank either through the letter of credit or the authority to purchase. The general features of this instrument have been described in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for August, 1921, pages 926-932, and so only the characteristics peculiar to Japanese practice will be described. As explained above, the letter of credit has to some extent replaced the authority to purchase as an instrument for financing imports to Japan from the more advanced commercial nations, such as the United States, Great Britain, and Europe. However, the authority to purchase still remains an instrument of primary importance for facilitating Japanese commerce with other eastern countries, such as China, India, and the Philippine Islands. The authority to purchase or letter of instruction, as it is known in Japan, gives rise to a trade bill drawn by the exporter on the Japanese importer, and is purchased by a bank acting upon the instructions of the importer. The buyer and seller in the contract of sale determine the form of the authority which in most cases is revocable rather than irrevocable. Also the drafts are made with recourse on the drawer and so the authority to purchase is a less desirable instrument than the letter of credit from the standpoint of the exporter. Acting in accordance with the contract of sale the Japanese importer requests his bank to authorize the purchase of the exporter's draft by an agent located near the latter. The application of the exporter to his bank may read as follows:

No. ————— 19....
 To the X BANK.

DEAR SIR: I/we request you to forward instructions by mail/cable to your ——— branch/agency to purchase draft or drafts as follows:

Drawn by ———.
 Upon ———.
 Against shipment of ———.
 At usance of ———.
 To be drawn in ——— (payable at the bank's drawing rate for demand drafts on ———).
 Not later than ———.
 To the extent of — say ———.

accompanied by a full set of shipping documents, viz: Bills of lading, invoices, and policies of marine insurance relating to the above-mentioned merchandise ordered by me/us, it being understood that you will take the invoice as genuine and reliable evidence.

In consideration of your granting me/us the above request I/we hereby engage to accept and duly pay the draft or drafts drawn as above said, and guarantee that I/we shall not cause you any loss or losses in consequence of such shipment or shipments being delayed or the goods turning out on arrival to be of defective quality, or under any circumstances whatever irrespective of the goods.

The bank in turn acknowledges the receipt of the application and signifies its approval in the following form:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your application No. ——— of ——— we shall have the pleasure of instructing our ——— branch/agency to negotiate the drafts drawn by ——— on your good/self/selves if offered before ———, 19——.

We reserve to ourselves the option of cancelling at any time if deemed expedient in the interest of the parties concerned.

Yours, faithfully,
 For the X Bank,

In issuing authorities to purchase the Japanese bank is careful to relieve itself of all the commercial risks attendant upon the shipping of goods in foreign trade, as indicated in the expressions found in the above forms. Responsibility is waived especially as to the genuineness of the merchandise and the validity of the underlying documents. It may also be observed that in its acknowledgement the bank reserves for itself the right to cancel the authority at will.

IV. TRUST RECEIPT.

In extending its credit on an export or import transaction a bank is usually covered by the merchandise which serves as collateral. However, at some stage in the movement of the goods to market, it is often necessary for the bank to surrender its control over the goods or documents and under these conditions it makes use of the trust receipt. (See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, January, 1922.) In Japanese practice this instrument is better known as a letter of guarantee, or, following British usage, as a letter of lien. The trust receipt may be used in connection with the financing of a foreign trade transaction either by the importer or by the exporter. As mentioned above, the former's bank may extend the credit either through the authority to purchase or the letter of credit. When goods imported under authority to purchase arrive in Japan the documents may be released to the importer under a trust receipt which may read as follows:

To the MANAGER, THE X BANK, LTD.

DEAR SIR: In consideration of your having this day delivered to me/us the following documents, viz:

Bills of lading (marks and numbers of packages, etc., as on the back hereof) which you hold as collateral security for the due payment of the draft, ———, amounting to ———, drawn upon me/us by M. ———, of ———, and

accepted by me/us, I/we hereby undertake to land and store on your behalf the goods covered by the said bills of lading in _____ godown on lot No. _____, holding them strictly under lien to you, and keep them fully insured on your behalf against fire, to the extent of the acceptance, payable, in case of loss, to you with understanding that any expenses incurred on these goods shall be borne by me/us and not chargeable to you.

I/we also hold myself/ourselves responsible for any damage or loss caused to the said goods and not covered by fire insurance policy, during the time so stored in my/our godown.

I/we also engage to hand you the proceeds of portion of the goods on delivery before maturity of the bills, and also to return undelivered goods to you, should you so desire at any time.

There is no need to reproduce the trust receipt issued in connection with a letter of credit, for the form is similar in content to those forms analyzed in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for January, 1922. The burden of furnishing credit to a transaction in international commerce may be carried by the exporter or by his bank which permits him under Japanese usage to make an overdraft on the bank—a practice not general in the United States but common in Europe. It agrees to honor a demand draft which therefore becomes a check. The bank is secured by the merchandise which is kept in a godown. When the exporter is ready to make shipment he is given the godown receipt upon signing an agreement or letter of lien which reads as follows:

And in consideration of your allowing me/us to overdraw my/our account (export account) with you by my/our cheque or cheques, against the above contract, I/we hereby agree that such cheque or cheques shall be drawn only for payment of merchandise purchased by me/us for shipment as well as for freight, insurance, and other shipping charges on the said merchandise and that cheques shall be made out only in favour of a party to whom actual cash payment is due. I/we also hereby agree to convey the ownership of the merchandise to your bank, keeping them in my/our godown separate and distinct from other goods and open

to your inspection at any time, either alone or jointly with other interested banks, until shipment when bills and shipping documents shall be completely delivered to you, in compliance with the terms of the above contract.

I/we further guarantee that the goods held by me/us under the present agreement shall be fully insured against loss or damage by fire at my/our expense until delivered to the steamship company. The amount insured must be paid in case of fire direct to your bank.

It is understood that interest shall be charged on the daily maximum balance of my/our overdraft at a rate to be notified by you from time to time.

Letters of lien are employed by Japanese banks in surrendering shipping documents to importers so as to enable them to enter their goods at the customhouse, and later to store them in warehouses or "godowns" as they are called in the Far East. As mentioned in the study on trust receipts, American banks usually insist that the importer place the merchandise in a warehouse over which he has no control. However, in this respect Japanese banks are not so particular, as customers are permitted to store goods in their own warehouses, but the goods must be segregated and available for inspection at any time by the bank or its agents. The Japanese bank endeavors to protect its interests by insisting upon a satisfactory insurance coverage. The Japanese trust receipt serves mainly as a means of enabling the importer to store goods in godowns, but is seldom used to permit him to sell the goods. These are released for the purpose of sale only if the importer has a very good credit standing, or if he is able to induce a second party, either a merchant or a banker, to act as his guarantor. Japanese banks seldom surrender goods to the importer on trust receipts for the purpose of manufacture. In general, the trust receipt although widely employed in Japan does not rest on a very firm legal basis.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

In the BULLETIN for November, 1921, an estimate was given of the reparation payments made by Germany to the Allies under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles between November 11, 1918, and October 31, 1921. Since that time there have been important developments which will affect the future handling of the reparations problem. A summary of the payments which have been made up to November 30, 1921, is therefore presented preliminary to a discussion of recent developments.

PAYMENTS AND DELIVERIES ON REPARATIONS BY GERMANY—ARMISTICE—NOV. 30, 1921.

[Millions of gold marks.]

	Period to May 1, 1921. ¹	May 1 to Nov. 30, 1921 (under schedule of payments).	Total.
Cash.....	127	1,051	1,178
Deliveries in kind and transfers of property, etc.....	4,964	282	5,246
Total.....	5,091	1,333	6,424

¹ Estimates presented in the November issue of the BULLETIN were approximately 500,000,000 gold marks lower than this estimate.

Between November 30 and December 31, 1921, payments on all accounts amounted to 64,000,000 gold marks, while between January 1 and March 1, 1922, payments in cash amounted to 155,000,000 gold marks. No figures are available showing payments in kind since January 1, but they probably have not exceeded a value of 100,000,000 gold marks. This makes an estimated total of 6,743,000,000 gold marks paid to date on reparations.

The schedule of payments agreed to in London in May, 1921 (the so-called London agreement), provided for payment of 1,000,000,000 gold marks on May 31, 1921, the other 1921 payments to be made in goods. The cash payment was met, as is apparent from the table above, although not completed until August 31. The amounts of the payments in goods were not specified, except that they were to equal 26 per cent of the value of the total export trade. The first payment in goods was due on or before November 15, 1921, and was equal to 26 per cent of the gold value of German exports in the three months ending July 31, 1921. On February 15 payments equal to 26 per cent of the value of trade in July, August, and September fell due. The first payment was met in full, but the payment due on February 15, 1922, was not completed. The first cash payment in 1922,

amounting to 500,000,000 gold marks, was due on January 15. Germany was unable to meet this payment and therefore on December 15 asked a delay in both the January and February payments. Her request was considered at the conference at Cannes, but no decision was reached before M. Briand resigned as premier of France. Just before the conference broke up, however, the Reparations Commission granted Germany a delay on the following conditions:

(1) That during the period of delay Germany pay in approved foreign securities 31,000,000 gold marks every 10 days, the first payment to be made on January 16.

(2) That within a fortnight (i. e., by January 27) Germany submit to the Reparations Commission a plan for reforms or appropriate guarantees for its budget and paper currency, and also a program for reparations payments in cash and kind during 1922.

(3) That the period of provisional delay end when the Reparations Commission or the Allied Governments reach a decision regarding the plan and program presented by the German Government, the balance of the January 15 payment to become due two weeks thereafter.

Five cash payments of 31,000,000 gold marks were made between January 16 and March 1, totaling 155,000,000 gold marks, the sum referred to above in the estimate of payments since January 1, 1922.

This temporary arrangement was made after Premier Briand had resigned, when it was apparent that the scheme for payments during the coming year which had been tentatively worked out by the Allies at Cannes would not be accepted in France. The Cannes scheme for reparations, as reported by cable to New York, provided for an annual payment of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash (in place of the 2,000,000,000 gold marks provided for in the London agreement) and payments in kind to the amount of 1,750,000,000 gold marks (in place of the 26 per cent export tax provided for in the London agreement, which it has been estimated would yield about 1,200,000,000 gold marks in 1922). The distribution of the payments in kind between the Allies was to be as follows:

	Gold marks.	Per cent of total.
France.....	1,125,000,000	64.0
Italy.....	240,000,000	14.0
Great Britain.....	100,000,000	6.0
Belgium.....	125,000,000	7.0
Japan.....	7,000,000	.4
Other beneficiaries.....	153,000,000	8.6
Total.....	1,750,000,000	100.0

Belgium was to be the main beneficiary of the 1922 cash payment of 720,000,000 gold marks. She was to receive the whole sum, except 159,000,000 gold marks which was to go to Great Britain. Of the latter sum Great Britain agreed to lend 139,000,000 gold marks to France, repayment to be made from funds to be obtained from Germany at some later date. Cash payments after 1922, it was proposed, should be applied as interest on the 12,000,000,000 gold marks class "A" bonds, the issue of which was provided for in the London agreement. Interest at 6 per cent on these bonds (5 per cent to the investor and 1 per cent for a sinking fund) would require exactly 720,000,000 gold marks a year.

Annual payments of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,750,000,000 gold marks in goods (which were the sums reported as determined upon at Cannes by the Allies) were considered beyond Germany's ability to pay by representatives of the Wirth Government. The latter stated that, considered on an annual basis, the limit of Germany's ability was 500,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,000,000,000 gold marks in goods.

As is well known, there has been considerable controversy among the Allies as to the division of the reparations already obtained from Germany. This applies especially to the 1,000,000,000 gold marks paid by Germany to the Reparations Commission between May 1 and September 1, 1921. At Cannes, France agreed (provisionally, of course) to renounce all claims to any part of this payment and it was decided to divide this sum between Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy, Great Britain and Belgium to receive the larger shares. The British portion was to be used in payment of expenses already incurred by the army of occupation. In the case of Belgium the payment was to cover the sum promised her in priority of other claims at the time of the Spa agreement. The distribution of payments made prior to November 30, 1921, has been as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF REPARATIONS PAYMENTS BETWEEN THE ALLIES.

[Millions of gold marks.]

NOV. 11, 1918, TO MAY 1, 1921.

	Cash.	Deliveries in kind.	State property, etc.	Total.
United States.....		58		58
Great Britain.....	127	303	1	431
France.....		976	402	1,378
Belgium.....		571		571
Italy.....		86		86
Japan.....		8	59	67
Other Powers.....		29		29
Undistributed.....		429	2,042	2,471
Total.....	127	2,460	2,504	5,091

MAY 1 TO NOV. 30, 1921.

	Cash.	Deliveries in kind.	Total.	Grand total.
United States.....				58
Great Britain.....	29	10	39	470
France.....		144	144	1,522
Belgium.....	1,923	41	964	1,535
Italy.....		46	46	132
Japan.....				67
Other Powers.....		35	35	64
Undistributed.....	99	6	105	2,576
Total.....	1,051	282	1,333	6,424

¹ Out of the 923,000,000 gold marks in cash assigned to Belgium, 430,000,000 gold marks have been paid over to Great Britain on account of the British claim for cost of occupation up to May 1, 1921. This distribution is subject to ratification by France.

The Wiesbaden agreement between France and Germany, which has been another source of difficulty among the Allies, was also under consideration at Cannes. If the Wiesbaden agreement had been carried out in all its provisions and the deliveries of goods to the amount of 7,000,000,000 gold marks for which it provides in the next 4½ years had been spread evenly over that period, Germany would have delivered to the Allies about 4,000,000,000 gold marks in gold and goods during the current year instead of the 2,000,000,000 marks in gold and approximately 1,200,000,000 gold marks in goods contemplated by the London agreement. The excess of about 800,000,000 gold marks would have consisted entirely of goods, to be ordered by the French "sinistrés" and used for reconstruction purposes in the devastated regions. This excess would not have been credited on reparations account until after 1926, when deliveries under this agreement were to cease. Although it was recognized in October, 1921, when the Wiesbaden agreement was concluded, that an increase in payments in goods with a corresponding decrease in payments in cash would be desirable, it was felt that Germany would be unable to make the excess payments to France and at the same time meet her obligations to the other allies. Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate on the Reparations Commission, in reporting to his government on the subject, said:

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

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

Two weeks after the Cannes Conference, i. e., on January 27, the German Government replied to the demand of the Reparations Commission for a plan for the reform of German public finances and a program of reparations payments in 1922. Discussion of the financial reforms which were promised may be found on page 311. As regards 1922 reparations payments, the German Government urged that the cash payment be reduced from 720,000,000 gold marks and that this be compensated for, if necessary, by increases in payments in kind. It was also requested that the method of payment be changed from that prescribed under the London agreement to a monthly basis and that the cost of the armies of occupation payable in foreign currencies be included in these estimates. As regards payments in kind, the German Government requested that separate estimates be made for each country and that these be limited to goods to be used during the current year.

On February 21 it was unofficially reported that France and Great Britain had agreed to leave the determination of reparations for 1922 "or longer" to the Reparations Commission. According to this report the commission "will have the power to fix, without consultation with the governments, whatever modifications it deems should be made of the schedule of payments laid down in London last May * * *. Further, it will have to fix the amount of reparations in kind which shall be made under the Wiesbaden agreement." It is definitely stated that the decision to leave reparations problems to the commission applies only to future payments, not to payments which have already been made, distribution of which apparently is to be otherwise negotiated.

It is reported that a provisional agreement was made between Germany and representatives of the Reparations Commission on February 28, providing for the payment of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind during 1922. These figures are radically lower than the payments specified in the London agreement last May, which were of course very much lower than the terms of the Paris ultimatum of January, 1921. The London agreement of May, 1921, provided for annual cash payments of 2,000,000,000 gold marks and payments in goods equal to 26 per cent of the export trade, or about 1,200,000,000 gold marks in the current year. The Wiesbaden agreement provided for additional goods payments to France to the extent of 800,000,000 gold marks annually. The new formula of payments is a confession that reparations can not be collected on such a

large scale as was planned at London and Wiesbaden.

ENGLAND.¹

RECEIPTS FROM REPARATIONS.

Of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks which were paid to the Reparations Commission between May 1 and September 1, 1921, Great Britain made claims for 450,000,000 gold marks on account of the cost of her army of occupation. France tentatively agreed to the division of this 1,000,000,000 gold marks between Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy last August, when M. Doumer, Minister of Finance at that time, signed the so-called financial agreement of August 13, but the agreement was never approved by the Chamber of Deputies or the French press. At that time, however, approximately 450,000,000 gold marks were allocated to Great Britain for expenses connected with the army of occupation, and the rest was allotted to Belgium and Italy. The allocation in the case of Great Britain was made "subject to adjustment of the final settlement." Since this question was raised again at Cannes and no definite adjustment reached, the status of it now is apparently the same as at the time of the August agreement. In other words, Great Britain has the funds in prospect but can not meet current expenses with them.

Excluding this sum of about 450,000,000 gold marks which is held in suspense, Great Britain had received the following sums in payment of reparations by November 30, 1921:

	Gold marks.
Cash.....	156,000,000
Deliveries in kind.....	313,000,000
State property, etc.....	1,000,000
Total.....	470,000,000

The cost of the British army of occupation, however, between the armistice and April 30, 1921, amounted to £52,880,470; in other words, receipts on all accounts for a period of 36 months were several million pounds sterling less than the expenditures for occupation during 29 months. No estimates are available for the cost of occupation since April 30, 1921, nor for receipts from reparations since November 30. It is entirely possible, however, that receipts on all reparations accounts have not exceeded the cost of the army of occupation.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

These problems connected with reparations payments have an intimate relation to the

¹British price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 325, 330, 332, 375.

Genoa Conference. France has been determined that reparations should not be included in the agenda of the conference, while the British view has been that discussion of this question was a necessary preliminary to any proposals for the reconstruction of eastern Europe. Apparently French views have prevailed on this point, since the problem of future reparations payments has been definitely assigned to the Reparations Commission and to that extent removed from the political arena. The question of Great Britain's share in the distribution of the payments, however, may still be used as a political weapon in connection with the conference. She may consider it more to her advantage to obtain the general cooperation of Europe (including that of France) in the reconstruction of trade than to receive her full share of whatever reparations payments are made. Another financial consideration which may be an important factor in connection with the conference is the fact that France owes Great Britain large sums for expenditures during the war.

Great Britain is not likely, however, to make any concessions regarding her share of reparations payments which have already been made; in other words, it is probable that she will receive her portion of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks payment which was completed last August. The payment or nonpayment of this sum may in fact make it possible or impossible for her to balance her 1921-22 budget. According to reports to the end of January, public expenditures during the preceding 10 months had amounted to £846,000,000. Revenue collected during the same period totaled £784,000,000, leaving a deficit of £62,000,000 that had been raised by borrowing. As total expenditures for the fiscal year had been estimated at £1,040,000,000 and receipts at £1,217,000,000, it is apparent that on both sides of the balance sheet the totals for eight months are appreciably less than was anticipated. This is due, in the main, to the decline in prices which has occurred during the year.

GEDDES REPORT.

Taxation has borne so heavily upon business interests in England during the depression that, especially since last summer, there have been uninterrupted and concerted protests against so-called Government extravagance. This agitation led to the appointment last summer of a committee of business men to investigate Government expenditures, with a view to the elimination of unnecessary expenses, waste, etc. The report of this committee, which was headed by Sir Eric Geddes, formerly director

of railways, has just been made public. It calls for economies which will bring about an estimated saving of £100,000,000 a year. It is recommended that the army be reduced by 50,000 officers and men, the navy by 35,000, and that the army, navy, and air forces be combined as a single ministry. It is stated that the naval estimates for next year could be reduced by £60,000,000 to £81,000,000, exclusive of savings as a result of the naval holiday, and that army estimates could be reduced by £20,000,000 and the cost of the air service by £5,000,000. Recommendations are also made for material reductions in next year's estimates for education, the board of trade, and various other civil services.

REDUCTION IN BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE.

On February 16 the official rate of discount at the Bank of England was reduced from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent. This compares with a 4 per cent rate at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and with a 2½ per cent rate for 3 months' treasury bills in London. Money on deposit in London banks receives 2½ per cent interest. The following table shows rates on different kinds of paper at the end of each month since last July:

RATES OF INTEREST.

	Bank of England.	Three months' treasury bills.	Three months' bank bills.	Three months' trade bills.
1921.				
End of—	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
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
1922.				
January.....	5	3½	3½	4½
February.....	4½	2½	3½	4½

The lowering of the bank rate brings it more into touch with outside market rates than has been the case since last spring. However, it is unlikely, in view of recent bank policy, that the change would have been made if there had not been an improvement in public finances. Conditions have been improving, however, with the increase in revenue normal at this time of year, and outstanding Treasury bills have been appreciably reduced. At the same time there has been a steady advance in the value of sterling in terms of dollars, which brought the quotation at the end of February to \$4.42, as compared with an average of \$3.97 in November and \$3.68 last August. This rapid

advance in exchange rates is due in part to the trade situation and in part to other factors operative in the market. On the visible items alone there is a far closer balance between imports and exports than has existed at any time since the war. In 1919 the monthly average value of imports was £136,000,000; of exports and reexports, £80,000,000. In 1920 imports had increased to a monthly average of £161,000,000, but exports had advanced also to a point where they were only £30,000,000 lower. In the last six months of 1921 imports averaged £86,000,000 and exports and reexports £65,000,000, a difference of only £21,000,000 a month, or, on an annual basis, £252,000,000. In spite of the shrinkage in freight earnings, etc., this sum is probably covered by such invisible items as shipping services, interest on investments, etc. The shift in the trade balance is in part due to the fact that prices of commodities in England have been definitely on the decline during recent months in contrast to the relative stability of the price level in the United States and many other countries. This fact has encouraged purchases in England by foreigners and vice versa has discouraged imports into England from abroad.

WAGE REDUCTIONS DURING 1921.

The January number of the Labour Gazette, the official publication of the British Ministry of Labor, contains a summary of the reductions that were made in 1921 in the full-time rates of wages of workers in leading British industries. These are tabulated below:

	Per cent.
Skilled workers in the building trades.....	12-16
Laborers in the building trades.....	19-23
Hewers in coal mining industry (according to districts).....	20-50
Underground laborers, mining industry (according to districts).....	30-60
Workers in blast furnaces.....	33-46
Processmen in iron and steel manufacture.....	33-45
Laborers in iron and steel manufacture.....	30-45
Skilled workers in engineering and shipbuilding (time work).....	17-18
Laborers in engineering and shipbuilding.....	20
Cotton operatives.....	22
Wood textile operatives.....	27-29
Workers in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing trades.....	19-21
Engine drivers in transport trades.....	11-14
Porters.....	17-18
Dock laborers.....	12-13
Seamen.....	10-14
Hand compositors in printing and bookbinding trades.....	5-6
Bookbinders.....	7½-9
Cabinet makers, upholsterers, etc.....	12-13
Pottery workers.....	10
Heavy chemical workers.....	19-21

¹ Further reduction already scheduled.

The Ministry of Labor estimates that 20 per cent may be taken as the average reduction in rates of wages during the year. In certain industries, such as boot making, no reductions were experienced, while in others, notably the coal industry, very severe reductions were made. Earnings, however, were probably much more than 20 per cent less in 1921 than in 1920, as there has never been a period of such serious unemployment as the past year. The following table shows the percentage of the 12,000,000 people insured under the unemployment insurance act who were out of work or working short time at the end of each month in 1921:

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

End of—	1921.	
	Unem- ployed.	On systematic short time.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
January.....	8	5
February.....	10	6
March.....	11	7
April.....	16	10
May.....	18	11
June.....	19	8
July.....	15	4
August.....	13	3
September.....	12	3
October.....	15	2
November.....	16	2
December.....	16	3

¹ This figure is affected by the unavoidable exclusion of those unemployed insured persons who had removed their insurance books from the employment exchange after the exhaustion of their right to benefit.

FRANCE.¹

THE RECOVERABLE BUDGET.

The amount to be spent by France during the current year for the reconstruction of the devastated regions, for pensions, and for the interest on loans previously floated for reconstruction purposes has not yet been finally determined. Recent cable dispatches state that the Chamber of Deputies has voted to spend 13,500,000,000 francs for these purposes, and that this sum will be met, as far as it is not covered by payments from Germany, by the sale of treasury bonds and of bonds of the Crédit National and of the "Sinistrés." The Senate has not yet given its approval of this figure, however.

To what extent France can depend upon receipts from Germany during the current year for the payment of pensions and the expenses of reconstruction can not be stated at the present time. On the basis of the figures reported as adopted by the Allies at Cannes, France would receive during 1922 goods to the amount

¹ French price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on pp. 225, 331, 333, 376.

of 1,125,000,000 gold marks, and gold to the amount of 139,000,000 gold marks to be loaned to her by England. These two sums would be equivalent to about 1,555,000,000 gold francs. What that amount would yield in paper francs will depend upon the course of the French price level during the current year. Upon the basis of the French wholesale price index in January, 1922, it would yield about 4,665,000,000 paper francs, but upon the basis of current exchange rates on the United States it would yield only about 3,110,000,000 paper francs. In either case it is evident that the sum of 1,555,000,000 gold francs would not go very far toward meeting the expenditures for reconstruction and pensions proposed for the current year. The deficit which already exists in the French account as "recoverable from Germany," therefore, continues to increase.

In the course of the debate on the ordinary budget last December it was stated that France had already spent 69,000,000,000 francs on reconstruction. During the debate on the "recoverable budget" this figure was explained and enlarged. According to the later report, France has spent in repairing material damages 45,000,000,000 francs, in repairing damages done to persons 29,000,000,000 francs, and in interest on sums borrowed to meet expenditures recoverable from Germany under the peace treaty 6,000,000,000 francs, or 80,000,000,000 francs in all.

Meanwhile the Crédit National is issuing another loan for the benefit of the devastated regions. It is dated February 1 and will bear interest at 6 per cent on the face value of the bonds. The 500-franc bonds will be marketed at 482, and will bear 6 per cent interest on their face value. They will be repaid at three different prices, the price varying with the date of maturity. The 2-year bonds will be redeemed at par, the 5-year bonds at 507.50 francs, and the 10-year bonds at 525 francs. This new system is based upon the public preference for short-term securities. Up to the present time the loans floated by the Crédit National have yielded about 10,675,000,000 francs—3,910,000,000 in 1919, 3,825,000,000 in 1920, and 2,941,000,000 in 1921.

INTEREST RATE ON THE NATIONAL DEFENSE BILLS.

In the Journal Officiel of February 26 there appeared a ministerial decree reducing the interest rate on national defense bills and treasury bills one-half of 1 per cent as of March 12. This action on the part of the Government will reduce the rate on 1-year bills from 5 to 4½ per cent, on 6 months' bills from 4½ to 4 per cent, on 3-months' bills from 4 to 3½ per cent. The re-

duction has been actively urged by the French public for some weeks past, partly because it was contended that the high rate of interest was unduly increasing the expenses of the Government and partly because of the difficulty being experienced by French capitalists in raising funds for industrial purposes.

Figures recently made public on the amount of money invested in securities in France during the last year confirm the statement that funds have been diverted from industrial to Government investments during the past year. This is undoubtedly due in part to the uncertainty in regard to the return on industrial stocks as well as to the high rate of interest on Government securities. The following table sets forth the issues of securities in France during 1921 as compiled by the Association Nationale des Porteurs français de valeurs mobilières:

SECURITIES PLACED ON THE FRENCH MARKET IN 1921.

(Estimates of the Association nationale des Porteurs français de valeurs mobilières, in millions of francs.)

Securities of the Federal Government, of departments and cities.....	6,640
Bonds of various sorts.....	4,173
Capital shares.....	2,359
	13,171
Railroad bonds.....	3,100
National defense bills and bonds ¹	22,700
	38,871

The average rate of interest on the bonds and bills offered to the public varied from 6.60 to 6.85 per cent.

TAX RECEIPTS IN 1921.

According to the preliminary figures recently issued, French tax receipts in 1921 did not go as far toward improving the financial situation of the Government as it had been hoped that they would. Receipts from indirect taxes and Government monopolies show a deficit of over 1,000,000,000 francs for the year. This deficit in indirect taxes is largely accounted for by the disappointing yield of customs duties and of the tax on total business turnover. Receipts from the income taxes brought in only about one-third of the revenue expected from them, and of 10,325,000,000 francs due on the war profits tax this year only 7,578,000,000 francs were received. In connection with the last-named tax it is interesting to note, however, that the return is actually larger than that expected by the Government, although it is smaller than the amount owing. Last July, in his report to the Senate on the budget for

¹ Excluding renewals and reimbursements, but including the 2-year bonds issued in June.

1922, M. Doumer, then Finance Minister, stated: "As for exceptional resources, the yield in 1922 for the extraordinary tax on war profits is estimated at 2,550,000,000 francs as against 4,000,000,000 francs in 1921." The relatively small yield of the tax on total business turnover and on incomes is undoubtedly due in part to the business depression which has prevailed in France this year, but it is attributed by the French press in part to the unpopularity of those taxes and the inefficiency of the Finance Ministry in collecting them. M. de Lasteyrie, the new Finance Minister under Premier Poincaré, is said to have remarked, some time before he assumed office: "In France he pays taxes who wishes to do so."

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE IN 1921.

The decline in French imports which took place during 1921 has been frequently attributed to the lack of industrial activity in France during the year. It should be pointed out, however, that the total weight of French imports was only slightly smaller during 1921 than during the five years before the war. During the present year the greatest decline has taken place in imports of raw materials, which declined from 41,872,000 tons in 1920 to 32,448,000 tons in 1921, as compared with an average of 32,855,000 tons in the five years before the war. As regards exports, the volume of exports in 1921 is actually larger than the volume of exports in 1920, although the value assigned them is less than in the year previous. The total weight of 1921 exports is 16,000,000 metric tons, as compared with 12,855,000 metric tons in 1920 and an average of 17,800,000 metric tons in the five years ending in 1913. The low point in the volume of French exports in 1921 occurred in August, and in the last four months of the year a distinct improvement took place. The following table gives the volume of French trade in 1921 as compared with the trade in 1920:

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.
[In thousands of metric tons.]

	1920	1921
IMPORTS.		
Food.....	6,195	4,066
Raw materials.....	41,872	32,448
Manufactured articles.....	2,465	1,459
Total.....	50,532	37,974
EXPORTS.		
Food.....	1,258	1,227
Raw materials.....	9,709	12,858
Manufactured articles.....	1,865	1,891
Parcels post.....	23	25
Total.....	12,855	16,001

It is more satisfactory to deal with the figures on French trade which are expressed in volume than to use the figures in value, because of the French system of using official valuations in compiling foreign trade statistics. The total value of the trade is computed by assigning a fixed value to each commodity instead of using the values declared by the importers and exporters as is customary in this country and in Great Britain. As a rule the trade for a given year is valued in the units of the year previous, and later revalued according to the prices prevailing in the year to which the figures apply. In 1921, however, 1919 values have been used since the 1920 values were too high to be applicable to the trade of 1921.

FRENCH WHOLESALE PRICES.

The index number of the French General Statistical Bureau seems to bear out the decision of the customs officials in valuing French trade in 1921 at 1919 prices, as the average index for year 1921 is 345 as compared with an average of 357 in 1919. There were three different movements in French wholesale prices in 1921. Prices fell until June, rose in July, August, and September, and have fallen since that time. The rise in the summer was small as compared with the level at the first of the year, and the February, 1922, index shows a further decline.

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

In connection with the trend of wholesale prices in France during the past year, it is interesting to review the figures on the cost of living which have been assembled by the central commission for studies relating to the cost of living. This commission was created by a decree of February 19, 1920, at a time when both living costs and wholesale prices were still rising rapidly. The central commission has assembled the work of 20 regional, 26 departmental, and several local commissions. The figures collected show in most cases the relation between the cost of living in various French cities in 1920 and 1921 with living costs in 1913, although in the case of the reports from Nancy, Limoges, and Quimper, costs in the year 1919 are used as a base. The figures show that the peak of living costs was reached in the summer and fall of 1920. From November and December of that year until the spring of 1921 the decline was general. Figures for the third quarter of 1921 indicate an increase in costs in several regions, although the general trend was still downward at that time. The most important increases occurred in Clermont-Ferrand (a city in the south-central coal district of France), where the

index rose from 286 in June to 319 in September, 1921; in Lyon, where the index increased from 247 on August 1 to 251 on October 1; in St. Etienne, where living costs rose from 325 in June to 350 in October; and in Marseille, where an increase from 310 in July to 322 in October was registered. All the cities mentioned use 1914 as 100 in computing their indexes. It will be observed from the figures cited that there is very little uniformity observed in the dates for which the regional indexes are compiled. It is possible, however, to compare the different indexes in general. The highest total figure reported is for Revin, a city in the northeast of France, where the total index rose to 472 on October 1, 1920. Indexes of over 400 as compared with 100 in 1914 were common in 1920, however. They occurred in 16 out of the 37 cases where figures for 1920 are presented. In the 21 cases remaining the peak figures for 1920 vary from 300 to 400. In most cities the index for rent is lower than the other group indexes because of Government regulation of rents. In some cities, however, there is no indication of such regulation. In Arras the rent index stood at 350 in 1920, in Mines de Brassac it stood at 300 in that year, while in Clermont-Ferrand in January and June, 1921, it registered 464, rising to 500 in September.

The following table gives the indexes compiled for Paris:

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR A PARIS WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS.
[Expenses in 1914=100.]

Date.	Food.	Heat and light.	Rent.	Clothing.	Other expenses.	Total.
1919, first half.....	260	164	100	296	228	238
1920:						
First quarter....	306	200	100	405	356	295
Second quarter..	344	296	100	485	444	341
Third quarter...	358	349	100	518	510	363
Fourth quarter..	389	349	100	445	510	370
1921:						
First quarter....	350	319	100	398	510	338
Second quarter..	323	308	110	353	400	307
Third quarter...	310	307	121	318	400	295
Fourth quarter..	310	307	133	318	400	297

ITALY.¹

REPARATIONS.

Italy's reparation claims were defined as follows in the statement of the Reparations Commission of February 12, 1921:

Reparations of damages to property and other compensation of civilians and returned war prisoners.....	lire..	33,086,836,000
Pensions and separation allowances.....	franc.	37,926,130,395
Shipping losses.....	£	128,000,000

¹Italian price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on p. 325, 330, 331, 376.

At no time, however, did the Governments that have succeeded one another in Italy since the armistice entertain or encourage any expectation of considerable revenues from reparations payments or attempt to base their financial policies upon such revenues.

At the Spa Conference, Italy's share of German reparations was fixed at 10 per cent. At the same time she was allowed 25 per cent of the eventual reparations payments of Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The Paris Inter-Allied Conference of last August fixed the reparations due from Austria and Hungary at a minimum of 6,000,000,000 gold marks, and those due from Bulgaria at a minimum of 2,250,000,000 gold francs. The Paris Conference also adopted the principle that the settlement of Italy's claims should not be delayed until the time when the economic rehabilitation of Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria made payment on their part possible. It was accordingly decided that the reparations due from these countries should be advanced by Germany as part of her total reparations liability of 132,000,000,000 gold marks, in the shape of group C bonds. This decision was confirmed at the Cannes Conference last January, following its ratification by France.

Italy's share of German reparations in kind to be paid during the year 1922 was tentatively fixed by the Cannes Conference at 240,000,000 gold marks. Furthermore, the Cannes Conference granted to Italy the following advantages:

(1) The value of reparations in kind delivered to Italy up to December 31, 1921, shall be charged to the account of reparations payments due to Italy in 1923 and subsequent years, instead of being remitted to Belgium by right of priority.

(2) The amount of 175,000,000 paper lire, (or 31,000,000 gold marks) of the first billion gold marks paid by Germany, which was deposited at the Banca d'Italia to be later remitted to the Allies under their priority rights, shall be definitely allocated to Italy.

The last-named amount, payment of which has not been ratified by France, seems to be the only cash payment thus far received by Italy on reparations account. By June 30, 1921, the following deliveries in kind were effected by Germany: In 1919, 33,140 tons of coal. In 1920, 987,000 tons of coal; 3,728 quintals of aniline dyes; 2,569 quintals of other dyeing and tanning materials. January-June, 1921, 1,089,755 tons of coal; 11,293 quintals of aniline dyes; 4,947 quintals of other dyeing and tanning materials.

PRICE MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

The upward movement of wholesale prices of commodities, which began last July, continued until October. In that month the Bachi index number for all commodities was nearly 18 per cent above that of June, 1921, which was the lowest of the year. While the index numbers for the several groups of commodities have fluctuated up and down since last October, the general index number has been practically stationary, with a tendency to decrease. At the end of December, 1921, it stood at 95 (the average monthly prices in 1920 being taken as 100), which was more than 11 per cent below the index for November, 1920, when the highest level of prices since the armistice was reached. In December, 1921, prices of vegetable foods and of sundry vegetable products and those of animal foods were higher than the average monthly prices of 1920. Prices of all other groups of commodities were lower than the 1920 average.

Retail prices of food, as shown by the index numbers of the Italian Ministry of Labor, reached their highest level in April, 1921, the index number for that month being 564, with the average monthly prices of 1913 taken as a basis of 100. Prices decreased in the following three months, the index for July being 501, but a new increase began in August, and in September the price level was higher than at the beginning of the year.

The monthly index numbers of retail prices of food in 1920 and in the first nine months of 1921 are shown in the following table:

MONTHLY INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.
[Monthly average in 1913=100.]

	1920	1921
January.....	384	542
February.....	393	540
March.....	401	556
April.....	416	564
May.....	435	544
June.....	445	509
July.....	452	501
August.....	464	534
September.....	480	542
October.....	507	.....
November.....	533	.....
December.....	543	.....

The movement of stock prices in 1921 nearly paralleled that of commodity prices. The following table, showing the index numbers computed by Prof. Bachi for the monthly settlement quotations of dividend-bearing shares of 125 corporations, with an aggregate capital of 6,382,000,000 lire at the end of 1920, contains the end-of-month figures for 1921. Quotations on December 31, 1920, are considered as 100:

1921, end of—	
January.....	94.23
February.....	98.43
March.....	91.82
April.....	90.51
May.....	85.84
June.....	80.76
July.....	78.71
August.....	82.87
September.....	87.04
October.....	91.07
November.....	83.99
December.....	80.13

The downward movement of stock prices between February and July was succeeded in the following three months by an advance in quotations, the index for October being 12 points above that for July. The November and December index numbers show a new sharp decline. The effect of the industrial depression is seen in the fact that the index at the end of 1920 was higher than that of any month in 1921. If prices on December 31, 1918, are taken as 100, the highest monthly index number in 1921 is 78.42, and the lowest 62.71, as compared with 106.42 and 73.24, respectively, in 1920. The variation of foreign exchange rates has been probably the most important single factor affecting the general stock market situation. The advance of quotations from August to October, in particular, is largely accounted for by speculative buying at the time of the fall in the value of the lira. Another factor that affected the market as a whole was the changing outlook in regard to the enforcement of the law of September, 1920, regarding the compulsory registration of bearer securities. The decree making that law effective as regards securities of private corporations was published in June. This fact accounts to a great extent for the low quotations at the end of June and July. The suspension of that decree in August was immediately reflected on the financial markets, especially as it gave grounds for the belief that a repeal or a general revision of the compulsory registration law was impending.

The following table shows the Bachi monthly index numbers of the quotations of some of the most important groups of shares at the end of each month from June to November, 1921, their respective quotations on December 31, 1920, being taken as a basis of 100:

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Banks.....	90.98	91.04	92.65	94.73	98.09	94.73
Merchant marine.....	60.03	58.48	53.91	67.89	67.30	65.29
Cotton.....	68.21	76.70	87.60	96.64	99.54	93.92
Wool.....	96.08	94.87	103.00	106.29	115.68	115.45
Linen and hemp.....	54.24	62.71	79.66	89.80	96.20	100.00
Silk.....	59.56	66.47	78.77	89.68	92.92	88.67
Mining.....	60.87	61.33	71.85	80.27	82.76	73.11
Iron and steel.....	48.73	47.91	53.50	52.30	50.78	39.10
Machine industry.....	98.43	80.00	85.72	95.84	107.05	77.53
Automobiles.....	64.02	61.82	64.02	65.06	77.28	78.10
Electric trades.....	96.29	96.48	99.12	101.65	103.18	98.43
Chemicals.....	75.58	72.77	73.32	74.79	80.26	74.26

These figures show, among other things, that the shares of the several textile groups stood higher at the end of November than during the summer months, thus reflecting the recovery of those industries. The same is true to a certain extent as regards the automobile industry. On the other hand, the shares of the iron and steel industry and those of the machine industry fell at the end of November to the lowest level since the armistice, the November index numbers being 18.55 and 42.73, respectively, if quotations on December 31, 1918, are taken as a basis of 100. This is explained by the critical situation of the Ansaldo group and by the failure to agree upon a settlement of the liabilities of the Ilva Society.

THE BANCA DI SCONTO CRISIS.

Trading on the stock exchange has been inactive since the end of December, when a government decree limited transactions to cash operations, in order to prevent speculation on the fall of Banca di Sconto shares. The crisis of the Banca di Sconto also caused the postponement of the December monthly stock exchange settlement until January 4. A large number of shares of the bank, estimated at 60,000, had been sold for the December and January settlements, the sales having been effected at or near par (500 lire). The principal buyer was the Banca di Sconto, acting through a subsidiary company, the Banca Italo Caucasica, as under the Italian law a corporation is not permitted to deal on the exchange in its own securities. The commission of receivers of the Banca di Sconto appointed by the court under the moratorium decree refused the bank permission to continue the payments required for these operations. A consortium of stock exchange brokers was formed, which succeeded, after many difficulties, in completing the December settlement on January 11. The transactions in Banca di Sconto shares for the December settlement were settled with the sellers, who assumed a part of the loss, and transactions for the January settlement were canceled.

While the value of the assets of the Banca di Sconto has not been definitely ascertained as yet, the deficit, after allowing for depreciation, has been estimated at 1,265,000,000 lire in a preliminary statement of the receivers. It has also been estimated that not more than 1,500,000,000 lire of its assets are realizable within one year. Its liabilities, on the other hand, are in excess of 4,000,000,000 lire. Accordingly, the several tentative plans for the liquidation of the old bank and the creation of a new credit institution in its place, which have been submitted by the receivers, provide that only a certain portion of the bank's liabilities

(45 per cent in the original proposal) be refunded to the creditors in cash within a year, while another portion (originally set at 5 per cent) is to be remitted to them in the form of stock of the new credit institution and the remainder in registered bonds gradually redeemable as the realization of the assets of the Banca di Sconto proceeds. Discussions which are now under way between the receivers and the Government on the one hand and the representatives of the bank's creditors on the other relate chiefly to the amount to be refunded in cash to the latter. Another important question under discussion is whether the assets and liabilities of the old bank and its liquidation shall be taken over by the new institution or whether the liquidation shall be carried on under the auspices of a separate body especially created for this purpose. Finally, it remains to be decided whether and to what extent cash payments to creditors shall be guaranteed by the banks of issue.

BANKING SITUATION IN 1921.

The principal assets and liabilities of the four leading private banks (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, and Banco di Roma) on October 31, 1921, as compared with December 31, 1920, are shown, in millions of lire, in the following table:

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Oct. 31, 1921.
Discounts.....	9,034	9,876
Loans.....	1,564	1,287
Due from correspondents.....	5,950	5,822
Deposits.....	3,229	3,527
Due to correspondents.....	12,581	13,495

Deposits and correspondents' credit balances combined increased in all banks, with the exception of the Banca di Sconto, which showed, on the contrary, for the two items combined, a decrease of over 11 per cent (from 4,509,000,000 lire to 3,956,000,000 lire). This clearly indicates a curtailment of the activities of the Banca di Sconto since the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans of the four banks combined decreased nearly 18 per cent. This decrease, which occurred in all banks except the Banco di Roma, reflects the curtailment of stock exchange transactions. An effect of the business depression may also be seen in the decrease in balances due from correspondents, which likewise applied to all banks, with the exception of the Banco di Roma. Discounted bills held by the Banca di Sconto decreased from 2,456,000,000 lire to 1,970,000,000 lire, or nearly 20 per cent. The combined discounts

of the three other banks increased more than 20 per cent. In this connection it should be observed that discounts, as indicated in the bank statements, include Treasury bills held by the several banks. Short-term Treasury bills in circulation increased between December 31, 1920, and October 31, 1921, from 12,545,000,000 lire to 22,997,000,000 lire, or over 10,000,000,000 lire. It is true that these bills, which are issued in small denominations and are specifically exempted from compulsory registration, are a preferred form of investment, even by small investors, and circulate widely. There is no doubt, however, that a large proportion of the issues was taken by the leading banks. The increase of 1,328,000,000 lire in the portfolios of the three banks does not therefore necessarily mean a considerable expansion of purely commercial credit, but may, on the contrary, coincide with an actual contraction in the amount of commercial bills discounted.

Domestic bills discounted by the three banks of issue likewise include, in addition to commercial bills, rediscounted Treasury bills and also bills directly purchased by the banks of issue. The aggregate amount of discounts at the three banks of issue remained practically stationary during the period under consideration (4,256,000,000 lire on December 31, 1920, and 4,226,000,000 lire on October 31, 1921). The official discount rate has been maintained at 6 per cent since May, 1920. Outstanding loans of the banks of issue increased from 2,818,000,000 lire to 3,590,000,000 lire, or 25 per cent. Deposits and demand liabilities decreased from 2,563,000,000 lire to 2,243,000,000 lire.

Bank-note circulation on December 31, 1921, amounted to 18,800,000,000 lire, as compared with 19,700,000,000 lire on December 31, 1920, a decrease of 900,000,000 lire, or about 4.5 per cent. This decrease was due to the redemption of notes advanced to the Treasury. The note circulation on that account, which amounted to 10,743,000,000 lire at the end of 1920, decreased steadily in 1921 until August, and, in spite of a slight increase in subsequent months, amounted to only about 8,500,000,000 lire on December 31. Commercial circulation, on the contrary, increased from about 9,000,000,000 lire on December 31, 1920, to about 9,800,000,000 lire at the end of September, 1921, and rapidly decreased in the following months, so that on December 20 it was practically the same as at the beginning of the year. After that date, however, the crisis of the Banca di Sconto led to a new expansion, and on December 31, 1921, the commercial circulation of the three banks of issue amounted

to 10,300,000,000 lire, or 14 per cent more than that at the end of 1920.

A comparison of the statements of the Banca d'Italia of December 20 and December 31, 1921, shows the effect upon the general banking situation of the crisis caused by the collapse of the Banca di Sconto. During those 10 days the note circulation of that bank increased by 1,574,000,000 lire, 1,539,000,000 lire for the amount being due to an expansion of commercial circulation. Discounts increased 538,000,000 lire, loans 1,698,000,000 lire, and demand liabilities (drafts payable at sight) 735,000,000 lire, while deposits decreased 174,000,000 lire.

A decree was issued on November 12, 1921, designed to facilitate the expansion of bank-note circulation for the needs of trade. Under the terms of the general banking law, the commercial circulation in excess of a certain amount (fixed during the war at 1,320,000,000 lire for the Banca d'Italia, 400,000,000 lire for the Banco di Napoli, and 96,000,000 lire for the Banco di Sicilia) is subject to a tax ranging from one-fourth of the official discount rate to the full amount of that rate. The new decree provides that one-third of the amount of this tax collected during the period from July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1923, shall be converted into short-term Treasury bills and shall constitute a special fund. If at the end of that period the average annual profits of any of the banks of issue for the three years 1921 to 1923 shall appear to be below 5 per cent of its capital, the difference shall be paid to such banks from the fund thus formed, the balance of the fund being definitely remitted to the Treasury.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN NOTE TO THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

The note addressed to the Reparations Commission by the German Chancellor on January 27 is of such importance that it seems worth while to summarize it briefly, as follows:

The German Government is resolved to complete the reform of its finances and to balance its budget during the current year. A bill at present before the Reichstag proposes new taxes on wealth, on increases in wealth, on transfers of capital and on corporations, a tax of 2 per cent on total business turnover, and increases in the coal tax, in customs duties, and in certain consumption taxes. Government receipts for the fiscal year will be considerably increased by these measures and at the same time Government expenditures are to be greatly reduced. Subsidies to reduce the cost of living, which last year caused the expenditure by the State of 22,500,000,000 paper marks, are to be curtailed so that they will require only 1,000,000,000 paper marks during 1922, unless there is a new depreciation of the mark. Reforms proposed for the railway and postal services will make it possible, beginning

April 1, 1922, to balance ordinary expenses by ordinary receipts. Their extraordinary expenses will be met by loans. The Government's ordinary budget for 1922 will balance and leave a surplus of 16,500,000,000 paper marks to be used to cover expenses accruing under the Peace Treaty. Against ordinary expenditures of 86,700,000,000 marks there will be 103,200,000,000 marks from ordinary receipts.

During the course of the year 1922 the German Government will endeavor to float an internal loan. It will be possible to do so successfully, however, only after confidence is reestablished in the economic and financial reconstruction of Germany, and people are convinced that the provisions of the treaty of Versailles will not affect the payment of interest on a consolidated Federal loan. Quite apart from the voluntary loan, the German Government will issue a forced loan, the proceeds of which will be used to check the increase of the floating debt. The German Government is resolved to resort to this extreme measure, a measure which could not be repeated, for the purpose of financing reparation payments at least for 1922, as far as possible without printing notes.

The Government has submitted for the approval of the Reichstag the draft of a law which will have the effect of withdrawing the privilege which the Chancellor at present legally enjoys of interfering in the affairs of the Reichsbank. This law will have the effect of establishing the autonomy of the Reichsbank.

As regards a program for reparations payments in 1922, the Chancellor admits that the proposed increases in receipts and reductions in expenditures will not provide for a satisfactory financing of reparations payments during the current year. Only fiduciary money is received by the treasury, and it is impossible to affect the payments in gold marks on reparations account by means of it, given the present depreciation of the mark. This depreciation has been caused, despite the greatest efforts on the part of the German Government, by the impossibility of affecting the total reparations payments in the time given. The principal factors which make it impossible are as follows: With the exception of coal, Germany possesses few raw materials. There has been a sensible decline in general production, especially in agricultural production. Necessary imports of raw materials and of foods amount to 5,000,000,000 marks a year. The total value of German exports, which in 1913 amounted to about 10,000,000,000 gold marks, has fallen to 4,000,000,000 gold marks. Taking into account the universal rise in prices all over the world, this is equivalent to saying that German exports at present only represents a quarter of exports before the war. The unfavorable balance in German foreign trade now amounts to about 2,000,000,000 gold marks.

In these circumstances every large payment in foreign bills brings about a new depression of the mark quotation and at the same time results in a depreciation of all internal receipts, increases all expenses, adds to inflation, and weakens more and more Germany's ability to make reparations payments. Viewing the reparations problem from the economic angle one is obliged to see that Germany ought to be relieved for a relatively long period, at least for the entire year 1922, from the necessity of making any payments in cash. The German Government at the same time does not refuse to recognize that given the actual state of affairs, it is necessary, for political reasons, to ignore important considerations affecting the economic and fiscal situation in Germany.

The German Government is not unaware of the fact that on the side of the Allies the following figures were considered at Cannes for German payments for reparations purposes in the course of the year 1922: 720,000,000 gold marks to be paid in cash; 1,450,000,000 gold marks to be paid in kind. The German Government estimates that even after the reform of its internal finances it could procure funds to meet such payments only by increasing the floating debt, and it therefore is forced to request the

Allies to fix a much lower figure as regards the payments in cash required from Germany, and, if need be, in return to increase the volume of payments in kind.

In whatever way the reparations payments for the year 1922 are fixed, the German Government proposes the following program for their execution:

(a) That payments in specie as well as payments in kind already made or to be made on the installments due January 15 and February 15, 1922, should be deducted from the sums fixed. That payments in specie yet to be made should be divided evenly between the months of 1922.

(b) That expenses necessary for the armies of occupation payable in foreign money shall be deducted from the total of the payments for the year 1922. The contribution to the expenses of the army of occupation to be paid in paper marks should be sensibly reduced.

(c) That the other financial obligations covered by the peace treaty which have to be met by payments of foreign money, particularly the charges resulting from the operations of verification and clearing should be reduced by special agreements so as to be bearable.

As regards payments in kind, Germany renews the expression of her eagerness to cooperate with all her ability and to serve in every possible way the work of reconstructing the devastated regions.

The program outlined in the Chancellor's note has not yet been enacted by the Reichstag, partly because of political difficulties which arose in connection with the strike of the German railway employees. A more fundamental cause for the delay is the difficulty in deciding upon a basis on which the forced loan is to be levied. Certain parties in the Reichstag wish to use the assessments of 1919 which were made in connection with the Erzberger tax plan. Others object on the ground that the inflation which has taken place in the last two years renders these figures invalid for taxation purposes. It is generally recognized, however, that a delay long enough for a new assessment to be made would be undesirable.

THE 1922 BUDGET.

On January 30 the Finance Minister presented to the Reichstag a draft of the budget for the fiscal year 1922, an outline of which had already been sent to the Reparations Commission. The chief items in the new budget are as follows:

DRAFT OF THE GERMAN BUDGET FOR 1922.

[In marks.]

I. General expenses:		
(a) Ordinary budget—		
Receipts.....	103,208,856,000	
Expenditures—		
Ordinary expenses.....		83,657,942,000
Nonrecurring expenses.....		3,050,914,000
		86,708,856,000
	Surplus available for the carrying out of the peace treaty.....	16,500,000,000
(b) Extraordinary budget—		
Receipts—		
Sundry receipts.....		1,849,656,000
Receipts from loans.....		3,095,462,000
		4,945,118,000
Expenditures.....		4,945,118,000

II. Government monopolies:			
(a) Ordinary budget—			
(1) Federal post and telegraph service—			
Receipts.....	16,247,351,000		
Expenditures—			
Ordinary expenditures.....	15,926,532,000		
Nonrecurring expenditures.....	320,819,000		
		16,247,351,000	
(2) Federal printing office—			
Receipts.....	499,150,000		
Expenditures.....		499,150,000	
(3) Federal railways—			
Receipts.....	71,998,628,000		
Expenditures.....		71,998,628,000	
(b) Extraordinary budget—			
(1) Federal post and telegraph service—			
Receipts—			
Sundry.....	78,000,000		
Receipts from loans.....	2,456,460,000		
	2,534,460,000		
Expenditures.....		2,534,460,000	
(2) Federal railways—			
Receipts—			
Sundry.....	6,500,000		
Receipts from loans.....	6,782,759,000		
	6,789,259,000		
Expenditures.....		6,789,259,000	
III. Execution of the peace treaty:			
Receipts—			
Surplus from general budget....	16,500,000,000		
Receipts from loans.....	171,031,696,000		
	187,531,696,000		
Expenditures—			
Ordinary budget.....	147,687,168,000		
Extraordinary budget.....	39,844,528,000		
	187,531,696,000		

It will be noted that according to this draft of German Government finance for 1922 the finance minister expects to raise more than 183 billion paper marks by loans during the year, 3 billions on account of general administrative expenses, 2½ billions for the post and telegraph service, almost 7 billions for the railways, and 171 billions for the execution of the Peace Treaty.

Of this amount approximately 40,000,000,000 marks will be provided by the forced loan, but it is evident that unless some way can be found to decrease the remaining 140,000,000,000 marks, or to raise that sum without discounting treasury bills, and issuing notes through the Reichsbank, this budget will soon be out of date. It is also pointed out by the German press that recent increases in telegraph, postal, and railway rates, and the removal of the cost of living subsidies will so increase costs that a revision of the budget within a few months will be necessary on that account.

THE SITUATION OF THE REICHSBANK.

Of the reforms proposed in the January note not the least important is that of the Reichsbank. In the week of January 23 to January 29 the Government announced that it would pay 780 paper marks for a 20-mark gold piece. The official price of gold in Germany has fluctuated during the last two months above 35 paper marks for 1 gold mark. The following

table from the Frankfurter Zeitung gives the fluctuations of Government prices for gold since June, 1921:

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PRICE FOR GOLD.

(Paper marks paid through the Reichsbank for a 20-mark gold piece.)

1921:		1921:	
June 1-11.....	260	Oct. 17-23.....	540
June 12-25.....	280	Oct. 24-Nov. 6....	600
June 26-July 3....	300	Nov. 7-13.....	720
July 4-10.....	310	Nov. 14-Dec. 4....	850
July 11-31.....	320	Dec. 5-31.....	720
Aug. 1-Sept. 11....	340	1922:	
Sept. 12-18.....	390	Jan. 1-22.....	720
Sept. 19-Oct. 2....	450	Jan. 23-29.....	780
Oct. 3-16.....	480		

It is obvious that a more fundamental reform than the mere separation of the Reichsbank from the interference of the Government is now necessary before German currency can be stabilized. At the end of 1921 Reichsbank notes to the amount of 113,639,000,000 paper marks were in circulation, and the Reichsbank was holding 132,331,000,000 paper marks of the 246,921,000,000 paper marks of outstanding treasury bills. During January the note circulation had declined somewhat, but rose again at the end of the month, standing at 115,376,000,000 paper marks on January 31, while the treasury bills in the possession of the Reichsbank amounted to 126,160,000,000 paper marks on that date.

GERMAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Reports from Germany seem to indicate that industrial activity there is continuing on the basis of orders placed during the decline of the mark last fall. The latest figures available on unemployment (those for December 1, 1921,) state that 81,228 trade union members out of 5,912,750 were unemployed on that date and that the Government was paying unemployment doles to 147,806. These figures may be compared with those for February and March, 1921, when the greatest unemployment for the year was reported. In February 266,069 trade-union members were unemployed and in March 426,852 persons were receiving unemployment aid from the Government.

The general course of prices in Germany still seems to be upward, although declines have been noted in some branches of the textile industry. The Eisenwirtschaftsbund announced an increase in iron and steel prices as of February 1. The increase was caused partly by increase in coal prices and in railway rates and partly by the continued export demand. The wholesale price index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung for March 4 shows

an increase of almost 24 per cent. This index now stands at 4,713, as compared with 100 in the middle of 1914.

The question of wages has been very much agitated in Germany during the last month. The cost of living has been increased through the withdrawal of various Government subsidies, and since it seems that wages in most industries had not kept pace with the increase in living costs, even before the subsidies were removed, it is natural that wage increases should be demanded within the next few months.

ARGENTINE FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

A comprehensive article dealing with banking and financial conditions in Argentina appeared in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for June, 1920. This issue contains a statistical summary designed to reflect the present financial situation in the Argentine Republic. Accordingly, the following brief résumé of the more important financial institutions of the country is published in order that these figures and similar material which will appear regularly in the BULLETIN each month may be fully understood.

The monetary system of the Argentine Republic is theoretically on a monometallic basis, the unit being the gold peso or gold dollar, weighing 1.6129 grams, with a standard of 0.9 of fine gold. The gold peso is divided into 100 centavos. Transactions with foreign countries are generally conducted on the basis either of the gold peso or of foreign currency. The only circulating medium within the country at present, however, is the paper peso, known as "moneda nacional" (m/n), issued in the form of State notes, this paper money being employed exclusively in all domestic transactions and constituting unlimited legal tender. The legal value of the paper peso is 44 centavos gold, and conversely the value of the gold peso is 2.27 paper pesos, this fixed ratio having been in force since 1899. Prior to that date the paper currency was not convertible into gold and the ratio of paper to gold suffered frequently from wide fluctuations.

The official institution known as the "Caja de Conversión," under the control of the Ministry of Finance, deals with the issue, exchange, and conversion of the paper currency of the country and holds a supply of gold as guaranty for the convertible value of the paper which it issues. This gold conversion fund is built up from certain specified resources, provided for by law. At the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, when the

embargo on gold became widespread, the Caja de Conversión was authorized to deliver paper money in exchange for gold deposited in foreign countries to the order of the respective Argentine legations. It was thus possible for Argentine exporters to obtain paper currency from the Conversion Office in Buenos Aires, issued against gold which had been placed by foreign importers to the account of Argentine legations abroad. At the same time the exportation of gold from Argentina was prohibited, except for limited amounts belonging to travelers leaving the country and amounts needed for payment of maritime freights and passages. In September, 1914, an emergency measure was passed suspending delivery of gold by the Caja de Conversión in exchange for paper money. These decrees still remain in force. There is considerable agitation in favor of the resumption of gold exports, especially on the part of importers, because of the greatly increased cost to them of merchandise shipped from the United States at the present exchange level. The Government, however, has been consistently opposed to the shipment of gold in the belief that it was more desirable to keep the metal in the country, in view of present financial conditions in Europe. The authorities argue that inasmuch as most of the countries to which Argentine goods are exported are not on a gold basis at present, the settlement of the existing unfavorable balance of trade with the United States would entirely deplete the gold reserve and result in an even greater depreciation of the currency.

During the latter half of 1920 the trade balance, which had been running heavily in Argentina's favor, gradually turned against the country, but exchange with the United States was temporarily stabilized by means of a series of operations which had the effect of gold movements from Buenos Aires to New York without actually releasing any gold. The Argentine Government had on deposit in the United States a credit of about 79,000,000 gold pesos which had been built up during the war when the balance of trade had strongly favored Argentina and when shipments of gold from the United States were prohibited under the war-time embargo. The gold in this fund was gradually released and paid over to American exporters, while at the same time Argentine importers settled their obligations, through the medium of their local banks, by depositing equivalent amounts of gold in the Caja de Conversión. In this way the stock of gold held by the Buenos Aires banks was reduced from \$114,014,000 on May 31, 1920, to \$46,179,000 on October 31, 1920, and at the

same time the gold holdings of the Caja de Conversión increased correspondingly from \$399,421,000 to \$466,477,000. Gold transfers by this method could continue, however, only so long as the Caja de Conversión had gold available in the United States. By the autumn of 1920 this fund was exhausted, the trade balance was moving more and more adversely against Argentina, and the prohibition of gold exports continued. The peso suffered severe depreciation as a consequence. Another contributory cause for this depreciation, in addition to unfavorable trade conditions, is found in the necessity for remitting large sums abroad for the service of the public debt and for interest on the great amount of foreign capital invested in Argentine undertakings. Further investment of foreign capital is needed but under present world conditions is hard to obtain. Since the middle of 1920 the fiduciary circulation of the country has remained practically stationary at 1,362,564,000 paper pesos, and there has been no change in the gold reserve held in guaranty of this paper. The continued suspension of gold delivery by the Caja de Conversión has not affected the fixed ratio of gold to paper. Stocks of gold held in the banks show a steady diminution.

There has been a great deal of agitation in Argentine financial circles in favor of the establishment of a central banking system, similar to the Federal Reserve System, with a strong central bank of issue and rediscount. At present the official Government bank, the Banco de la Nación, operates largely as a commercial bank and is regarded by other commercial banks as a competitor rather than as a central institution. Although it has authority to rediscount bills for these banks, this power is not exercised to any great degree. The National Government appoints the directors and is directly responsible for the operations and for the deposits of the Banco de la Nación. The bank can not make loans to any Government or municipality except the National Government, and such loans may not exceed 20 per cent of its capital, though this restriction is withdrawn in case of necessity. The bank is allowed to employ up to 20 per cent of its funds in bonds of the national public debt acquired in the open market. As an emergency measure, the Caja de Conversión was empowered to issue and deliver to the Banco de la Nación, at its request, legal tender notes in exchange for commercial bills of the bank's own portfolio, or those which it might have rediscounted for other banks in Argentina, always provided that the gold guaranty of the

fiduciary circulation did not fall below 40 per cent. The Banco de la Nación is to-day the most important banking institution in the country and has figured prominently during recent years as the intermediary of the National Government in its various credit operations with foreign Governments. At the end of 1919 it had 156 branches and 25 agencies throughout the Republic. Many of the commercial banks in Argentina are organized with foreign capital and are largely interested in financing foreign trade.

The "Banco Hipotecario Nacional," or National Mortgage Bank, which was founded in 1886, grants loans on real estate throughout the Republic by means of the issue of "cédulas," or mortgage certificates, bearing interest of 6 to 7 per cent, to persons mortgaging their properties to the bank. The bank is authorized by law to maintain a total circulation of 1,000,000,000 paper pesos, and thus far 10 series of these bonds have been issued. The latest, amounting to 50,000,000 paper pesos, was placed on the market in the autumn of 1921, bringing the total amount of cédulas outstanding up to 688,000,000 paper pesos. Transactions in cédulas constitute an important element in the business of the Buenos Aires stock exchange. These bonds are also listed on the stock exchanges of Paris, Antwerp, and Madrid.

Administrative expenditures in the Argentine Republic have increased less during the past ten years than has been the case in most other countries, but there was a serious falling off in fiscal revenues during the war years, due largely to the decline in imports. Important sources of revenue in addition to customs receipts are the land tax, tobacco, and alcohol taxes, licenses and stamps. There is as yet no income tax in Argentina, although proposals for such taxation have been under discussion. The floating debt, resulting chiefly from budgetary deficits, amounted on July 31, 1921, to \$640,000,000 (paper), consisting entirely of internal obligations, most of them in the form of Treasury bills. On December 31, 1921, the floating debt was estimated to be \$636,817,477 (paper) which included the 2-year \$50,000,000 loan contracted in New York last September. Many schemes have been proposed for the consolidation of this floating debt, among others a national lottery loan of \$600,000,000, and a foreign loan, but thus far no definite action has been taken by the Government. The consolidated debt, consisting of both external and internal obligations, amounted on September 30, 1920, to \$553,270,910 gold.

ARGENTINE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts expressed in thousands.]

Date.	Private banks. ¹				Banco de la Nación.				Clearings ² (paper).	Caja de Conversión.			Public debt.				Bank-ruptcies during month ³ (paper).	Exchange, average monthly rate of New York on Buenos Aires (par: \$86.48=100 gold pesos).	
	Deposits (paper).	Discounts and advances (paper).	Cash.		Deposits (paper).	Discounts and advances (paper).	Cash.			Note circulation (paper).	Gold guarantee of note circulation held in—		Consolidated.			Floating (paper).			
			Gold.	Paper.			Gold.	Paper.			Caja de Conversión. ³	Argentine legations.	External (gold).	Gold.	Paper.				
End of—																			
1913.....	1,463,514	1,540,817	61,737	435,343	541,385	477,696	32,000	180,000	1,471,073	823,263	263,198		308,855	157,770	177,493		14,413	.....
1914.....	1,242,043	1,195,552	50,264	404,175	605,411	496,660	28,000	194,000	1,023,234	803,280	231,710	2,695	312,424	155,990	174,113	140,611	35,895	.....
1915.....	1,469,121	1,241,992	26,922	598,126	692,365	444,579	10,000	362,000	1,125,203	987,646	247,292	68,344	309,302	153,845	169,173	276,736	14,376	.....
1916.....	1,657,058	1,317,035	33,344	624,310	755,655	441,682	14,000	366,000	1,315,315	1,013,099	270,321	56,514	301,278	151,271	214,179	377,893	8,506	.....
1917.....	2,013,781	1,553,540	57,057	656,765	871,056	533,452	36,000	295,000	1,586,941	1,013,137	271,598	55,254	294,625	202,536	223,296	587,800	6,656	.....
1918.....	2,843,606	1,884,802	54,146	830,400	1,195,044	532,069	36,000	315,000	2,244,627	1,154,456	289,465	99,567	282,828	199,011	219,059	515,692	3,229	.....
1919.....	3,009,794	2,113,333	65,908	770,620	1,249,730	676,028	38,959	267,963	2,805,335	1,177,174	320,032	78,997	275,028	196,215	214,240	650,938	2,508	99.0180	
1920.....	3,529,841	2,505,215	45,863	1,081,134	1,412,351	803,846	24,726	405,731	3,611,547	1,362,564	476,478	4,123				513,798	4,817	90.7040	
End of—																			
July.....	3,494,194	2,356,009	70,084	996,011	1,390,669	730,521	48,222	327,052	4,124,264	1,362,561	452,865	27,734					3,744	92.2660	
Aug.....	3,556,180	2,401,751	64,905	1,031,718					3,494,088	1,362,563	458,048	22,552					3,021	87.1000	
Sept.....	3,508,980	2,433,500	53,040	1,029,933	1,387,431	727,098	31,900	440,416	3,517,365	1,362,563	469,460	11,140				545,988	4,283	84.5740	
Oct.....	3,463,507	2,465,490	46,179	1,038,244	1,374,133	748,872	24,791	438,194	3,379,833	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					5,023	81.3710	
Nov.....	3,518,366	2,508,708	45,649	1,068,351	1,412,955	779,258	24,651	442,553	3,329,885	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					11,490	76.8740	
Dec.....	3,529,841	2,505,215	45,863	1,081,134	1,412,351	803,846	24,726	405,731	3,319,678	1,362,564	476,477	4,123				515,798	12,199	78.7340	
1921.																			
End of—																			
Jan.....	3,489,487	2,532,177	45,582	1,071,579	1,373,967	803,425	24,660	400,754	3,308,094	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					11,722	79.382	
Feb.....	3,401,920	2,546,055	44,022	1,023,630	1,341,822	814,328	23,990	401,458	2,816,960	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					10,065	80.39	
Mar.....	3,437,544	2,558,296	42,771	1,059,237	1,352,611	840,025	23,766	398,509	3,131,733	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					10,092	78.202	
Apr.....	3,459,472	2,529,260	41,484	1,082,060	1,356,370	817,706	23,671	423,191	3,372,840	1,362,564	476,477	4,123				600,000	14,406	73.958	
May.....	3,461,139	2,545,837	40,872	1,098,761	1,360,732	830,015	23,767	419,093	3,103,766	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					7,969	71.848	
June.....	3,455,410	2,538,109	39,457	1,090,002	1,351,870	844,367	23,760	386,430	3,052,043	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					16,658	69.857	
July.....	3,454,432	2,544,285	38,316	1,072,425	1,349,529	846,006	23,321	386,821	3,065,151	1,362,564	476,477	4,123				640,000	12,132	65.799	
Aug.....	3,444,350	2,518,570	37,688	1,092,727	1,349,138	827,588	23,566	402,731	3,093,090	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					11,778	66.555	
Sept.....	3,446,703	2,492,297	36,391	1,151,904	1,350,486	816,265	23,176	431,076	3,076,066	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					7,837	69.63	
Oct.....	3,390,975	2,467,292	36,066	1,171,500	1,311,197	802,617	23,197	448,063	2,909,200	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					16,050	73.078	
Nov.....	3,358,766	2,501,150	35,956	1,150,213	1,293,389	840,438	23,155	463,245	2,133,300	1,362,564	476,477	4,123					13,109	73.4739	
Dec.....	3,375,086	2,543,410	35,782	1,087,131	1,310,050	866,186	23,174	410,160	3,482,259	1,362,564	476,477	4,123				636,817	12,845	74.8042	

¹ Includes figures of Banco de la Nación.

² 1913-1919 figures are monthly averages.

³ Includes amount held in conversion fund of Banco de la Nación. Prior to outbreak of war the Banco de la Nación held \$30,000,000 as its portion of the gold guarantee. In August, 1914, \$20,000,000 of this amount was mobilized, leaving \$10,000,000 in the bank's conversion fund since that date.

State Banks and Trust Companies.

ADMISSIONS.

The following list shows the State banks and trust companies which were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the month ending February 28, 1922, on which date 1,632 State institutions were members of the system.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 2.</i>			
Overpeck Trust Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J.	\$100,000	\$25,000	\$125,000
Globe Exchange Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	200,000	40,000	2,026,284
Midwood Trust Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	500,000	250,000	2,097,207
<i>District No. 3.</i>			
Peoples Savings & Dime Bank, Scranton, Pa.	700,000	450,000	10,813,148
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Polk County Trust Co., Lakeland, Fla.	300,000		438,119
<i>District No. 8.</i>			
Montgomery County Loan & Trust Co., Hillsboro, Ill.	100,000	50,000	650,215
Southern Commercial & Savings Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	200,000	50,000	2,745,536
<i>District No. 9.</i>			
Daly Bank & Trust Co., Anaconda, Mont.	100,000	100,000	2,731,029
<i>District No. 11.</i>			
First State Bank, Bedias, Tex.	25,000	5,000	103,417
Iola State Bank, Iola, Tex.	25,000	5,000	104,626

Withdrawal.—Hillsboro State Bank, Hillsboro, Ind.
Converted into national banks.—City Trust & Savings Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; First State Bank, Locust Grove, Okla.; State Bank of Enumclaw, Enumclaw, Wash.; Mercantile Trust Co., New York, N. Y.
Insolvent bank.—Woodville State Bank, Woodville, Tex.
Voluntary liquidation.—Rideout Bank, Marysville, Calif.
Merger.—Long Beach Trust & Savings Bank, Long Beach, Calif., and Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., with Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., a member bank.

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 February 28, 1922:

DISTRICT No. 2.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.
 National Exchange Bank, Carthage, N. Y.
 Mercantile National Bank, New York, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver and committee of estates of lunatics:
 First National Bank, Holly Hill, S. C.
 Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 First National Bank, St. Marys, W. Va.

DISTRICT No. 6.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 American National Bank, West Palm Beach, Fla.
 First National Bank, Barnesville, Ga.
 First National Bank, Gulfport, Miss.

DISTRICT No. 7.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 Galesburg National Bank, Galesburg, Ill.
 First National Bank, Elwood, Ind.
 American National Bank, Racine, Wis.
 Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 First National Bank, Colfax, Iowa.

DISTRICT No. 8.

Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 National Bank of Benld, Benld, Ill.
 Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 American National Bank, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
 First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

Commercial Failures Reported.

Current statistics disclose a continued increase in number of failures in the United States over those of a year ago, the 1,820 defaults reported to R. G. Dun & Co. for three weeks of February comparing with 1,186 in the corresponding period of 1921. The returns for January, the latest month for which complete figures are available, show 2,723 commercial insolvencies for \$73,795,780, as against 1,895 failures, with liabilities of \$52,136,631, in January, 1921. In point of number, the defaults of January, this year, are the largest of any month since January, 1915, but the indebtedness, although much above the monthly average, reveals a considerable reduction from the high-record total of \$87,500,000 in December, 1921.

Separated according to Federal Reserve districts, the January statistics disclose more defaults in every instance than in that month of 1921, while only in the first and fourth districts are the liabilities less than those of the earlier period.

FAILURES DURING JANUARY.

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
First.....	209	183	\$2,600,442	\$3,841,114
Second.....	429	390	22,385,754	9,808,622
Third.....	136	96	2,561,559	2,133,908
Fourth.....	242	133	6,238,303	6,661,913
Fifth.....	233	142	4,096,036	3,887,908
Sixth.....	283	195	5,012,931	4,064,436
Seventh.....	362	222	10,314,358	9,182,523
Eighth.....	177	126	4,013,092	2,370,168
Ninth.....	109	48	2,597,637	583,858
Tenth.....	112	82	3,400,430	1,767,286
Eleventh.....	207	155	4,326,594	3,359,871
Twelfth.....	224	123	5,148,644	4,435,023
Total.....	2,723	1,895	73,795,780	52,136,631

New National Bank Charters.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the following increases and reductions in the number and capital of national banks during the period from January 28, 1922, to February 24, 1922, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	19	\$1,245,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	0
Increases of capital approved ¹	27	7,960,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	46	9,205,000
Liquidations.....	18	1,575,000
Reducing capital.....	3	90,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	21	1,665,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	1	750,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		9,205,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		1,665,000
Net increase.....		7,540,000

¹ Includes one increase in capital of \$50,000, incident to a consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

There is published below the text of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, expressing the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board in favor of the bill recently recommended to Congress by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry.

JANUARY 26, 1922.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 23, 1922, inclosing a copy of Senate bill 3051 and requesting the views of the Federal Reserve Board with regard to it. This is the bill the enactment of which is recommended in the recently published report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. The same bill has also been introduced in the House of Representatives as H. R. 10058.

While the proposed bill deals mainly with the Federal farm loan system, the administration of which does not, of course, come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board, the Board is glad of the opportunity to say that the bill has its cordial approval and support. The Board believes the bill to be sound and constructive legislation that is well designed to afford much needed relief to agricultural and live-stock interests by adding to their available credit facilities, which at the present time are not adequate for their requirements.

The bill proposes to add to the Federal farm loan act a new title, Title II, consisting of sections 201 to 209. Subdivision (a) of section 201 provides that each Federal land bank, subject to regulation by the Federal Farm Loan Board, may discount for any bank or live stock loan company, with the indorsement of such bank or company, any note or other such obligation the proceeds of which have been used for an agricultural purpose or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock, and may make loans to any cooperative association of producers of staple agricultural products upon the security of warehouse receipts covering such products. Subdivision (b) of section 201 provides for the issuance by Federal land banks of debentures or other such obligations with maturities not in excess of three years, secured by discounts or loans made under subdivision (a). Section 204 provides that any Federal Reserve Bank may discount for a Federal land bank, upon the latter's indorsement, discounts or loans made under section 201 which have a maturity at the time of discount by the Federal Reserve Bank not in excess of six months, and section 206 provides that any Federal Reserve Bank may buy and sell the debentures and other obligations of a Federal land bank issued under section 201 to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as those upon which they may buy and sell Federal farm loan bonds. The other sections of the new title provides for the creation of a "farm credits department" in each Federal land bank for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by the title, and provide that the capital of each such department shall be \$1,000,000, to be subscribed by the United States, and contain certain other necessary administrative provisions which are not important for the purposes of this general discussion.

At the present time the Federal farm loan act provides the means for supplying the farmers long-time credits

upon the security of first mortgages upon agricultural lands; and under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act agricultural paper with a maturity not in excess of six months is eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks after it has been discounted and indorsed by a member bank of the Federal Reserve System. As pointed out, however, in the Report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, there is need for agricultural credits of an intermediate type, running from six months to three years, for production and marketing purposes. The farmers' turnover in the production of crops, including the planting, harvesting, and gradual marketing through orderly processes designed to avoid flooding the market at any one time, normally requires approximately twelve months; and in the live-stock industry the turnover may require as long as three years. Consequently, in order to make it possible for the farmer and live-stock man to liquidate, out of the ultimate proceeds of his agricultural transactions, his indebtedness incurred for production and marketing purposes, it is necessary that such indebtedness be permitted to run for periods ranging from six months to three years, depending upon the particular commodities being produced and marketed.

Loans with such maturities can not be granted, in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of agriculture, by ordinary banking institutions the liabilities of which are for the most part payable on demand, unless the banks can rely on being able to rediscount the loans in emergencies. The main purpose of the bill under consideration, as the Federal Reserve Board understands it, is to provide proper and adequate facilities for such rediscounts.

Bills have been introduced in Congress within the past year proposing to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to make eligible for discount by Federal Reserve Banks agricultural paper with maturities up to twelve months, instead of six months, as the law now provides. The Board has expressed its disapproval of these and similar bills, because the enactment of any such bill would materially lessen both the liquidity of the paper held by the Federal Reserve Banks and the elasticity of the Federal Reserve note currency which is based upon and secured by the paper so held. The bill recommended by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry avoids this danger, and at the same time offers far more adequate relief to the agricultural interests of the country than could be obtained through the enactment of such an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act.

The Federal Reserve Board has carefully examined the bill introduced in the Senate as S. 3051, and in the House of Representatives as H. R. 10058, and approves not only the purpose and substance of the bill, but also the form and language that have been adopted in drafting it. The Board is of the opinion that the bill is admirably designed to accomplish the purposes which its framers have in mind and that its various provisions are so coordinated as to provide the most efficient machinery for the performance of the new functions of the Federal land banks without in any way interfering with their present activities.

Very truly, yours,

W. P. G. HARDING,
Governor.

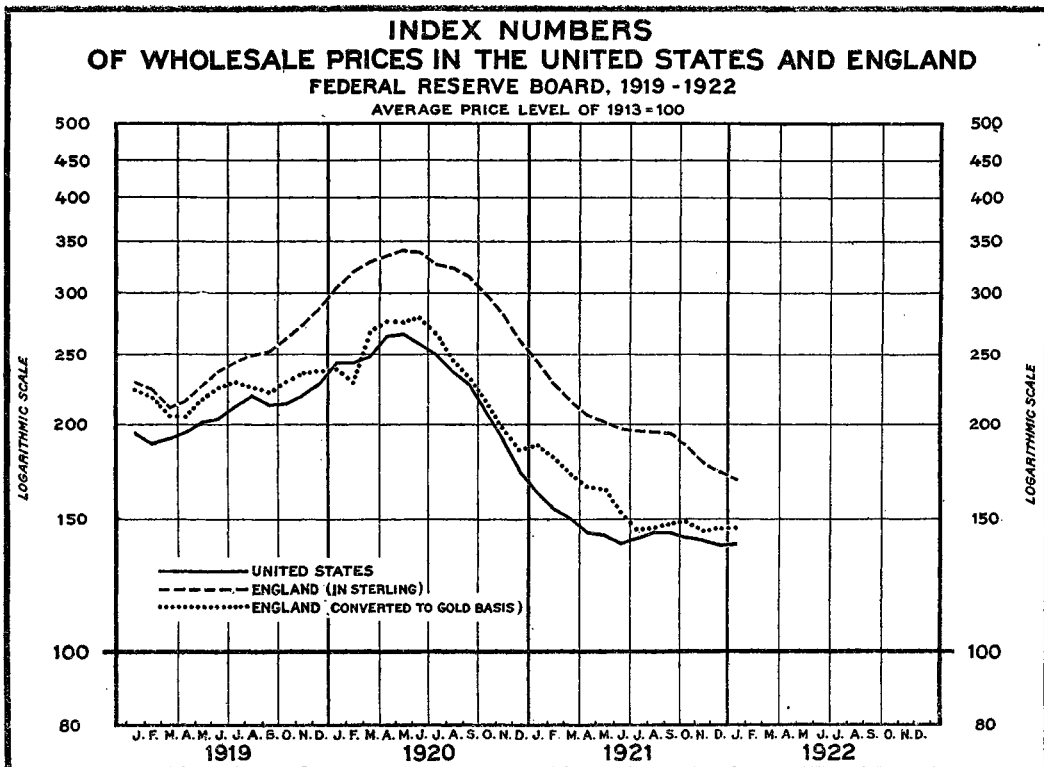
Hon. GEORGE P. McLEAN,
Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency,
United States Senate.

PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES—UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

In the chart below a comparison is made between wholesale prices in England and the United States. The upper line shows English prices in terms of sterling, the dotted line English prices in gold, and the solid line the American price level. All are expressed in their ratio to the prewar level which is taken as 100. The American dollar and British sterling prices were obtained by the construction of similar index numbers of wholesale prices of commodities in the United States and England. Gold prices for England were obtained by multiplying the British index number by a ratio showing the depreciation of sterling in terms of dollars; the quotient was then divided by 100. On pages 320 and 321 the index numbers upon which the charts are based are published in detail; there is also a description of how they are constructed.

The general similarity in the trend of British and American prices is apparent from this chart. In both countries there was a brief post armistice decline in prices, followed by a more or less steady advance to May, 1920. From that time until the spring of 1921 there was a rapid decline in both countries, but it was more rapid in the United States than in England. Since last spring American prices have not shifted greatly, but, following a brief period of stability during the summer, British prices have continued to decline. The dotted line shows that since control of exchange rates ceased the difference in the level of prices in the two countries has been to a large extent compensated for by the exchanges. In other words, British prices in terms of gold have approximated American prices since Government control of the exchanges was lifted. Exception must be made to this statement for the period from January to June, 1921, when American prices were appreciably lower than British, even when the latter were converted to the gold or dollar basis.



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

[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
1921, average.....	147	108	131	141	142	149	145
1921.							
January.....	166	114	142	164	166	159	163
July.....	144	103	122	134	136	153	142
August.....	145	104	123	133	133	157	142
September.....	145	106	144	138	133	152	143
October.....	143	107	141	140	132	145	141
November.....	142	108	138	141	128	143	140
December.....	139	111	136	140	127	140	138
1922.							
January.....	140	110	135	141	126	139	138

¹ The index number of the Federal Reserve Board has been constructed primarily with a view to international comparisons of wholesale prices. The number has been published monthly since May, 1920, but is computed for the years 1913, 1919, and the first of 1920 as well.

For detailed information regarding the makeup of the number, reference may be made to the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for May, 1920, pages 499-503. The commodities included in the different groups are listed there with exact specifications and markets indicated. The "weights" assigned to the different commodities in constructing the index numbers are also given in detail. Revisions in prices or weights appear in BULLETINS for June, 1920, and June, 1921.

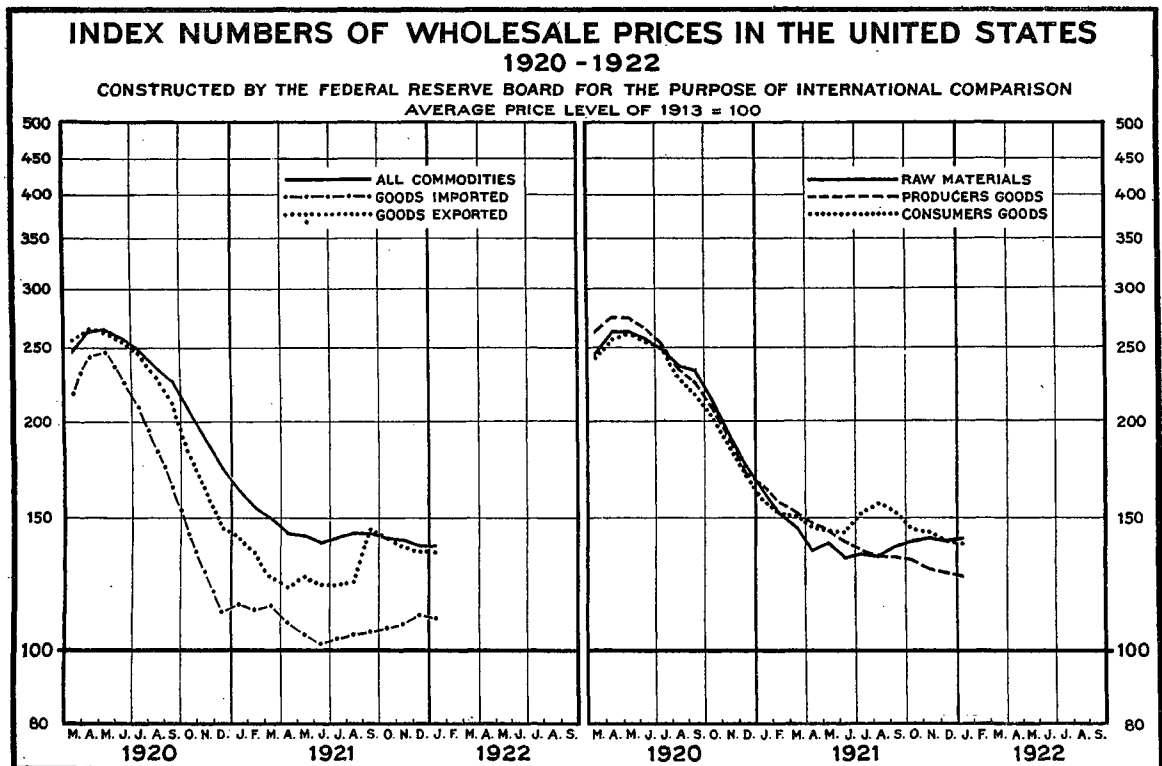
The index of "goods produced" consists of 74 quotations (30 raw materials, 24 producers' and 20 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (such as grains, live stock, and textiles), minerals, and lumber, among the raw materials; yarns, leather, semifinished steel products, refined oils,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

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

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

The index numbers of "raw materials," producers' goods,¹ 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 include 39 quotations, the producers' goods 29, and the consumers' goods 22.

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 GREAT BRITAIN—CONSTRUCTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.¹

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.	Converted to gold basis.
1919, average.....	238	247	275	226	261	241	241	221
1920, average.....	315	294	438	291	355	292	314	242
1921, average.....	207	171	183	197	178	219	201	159
1921.								
January.....	252	207	246	233	231	261	244	188
July.....	204	164	174	192	165	222	196	146
August.....	202	165	168	193	161	223	195	146
September.....	199	170	171	195	165	212	194	148
October.....	192	163	175	187	166	200	187	149
November.....	182	154	164	177	153	191	177	144
December.....	176	152	158	173	147	186	172	147
1922.								
January.....	174	149	158	171	147	181	170	148

¹ The British index number is the second of the series of wholesale price indexes to be completed by the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of international comparisons. It was published for the first time in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for February, 1922, but is also computed for the years 1913, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Detailed information regarding the make-up of the number may be found in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for February, 1922, pages 147-153. The entire list of commodities included in the different groups is furnished there with exact specifications and markets indicated. The "weights" assigned to the different commodities in constructing the index numbers are also given in detail.

The commodities which form the basis for the index number are for the most part the same as those used in the Federal Reserve Board index of American prices.

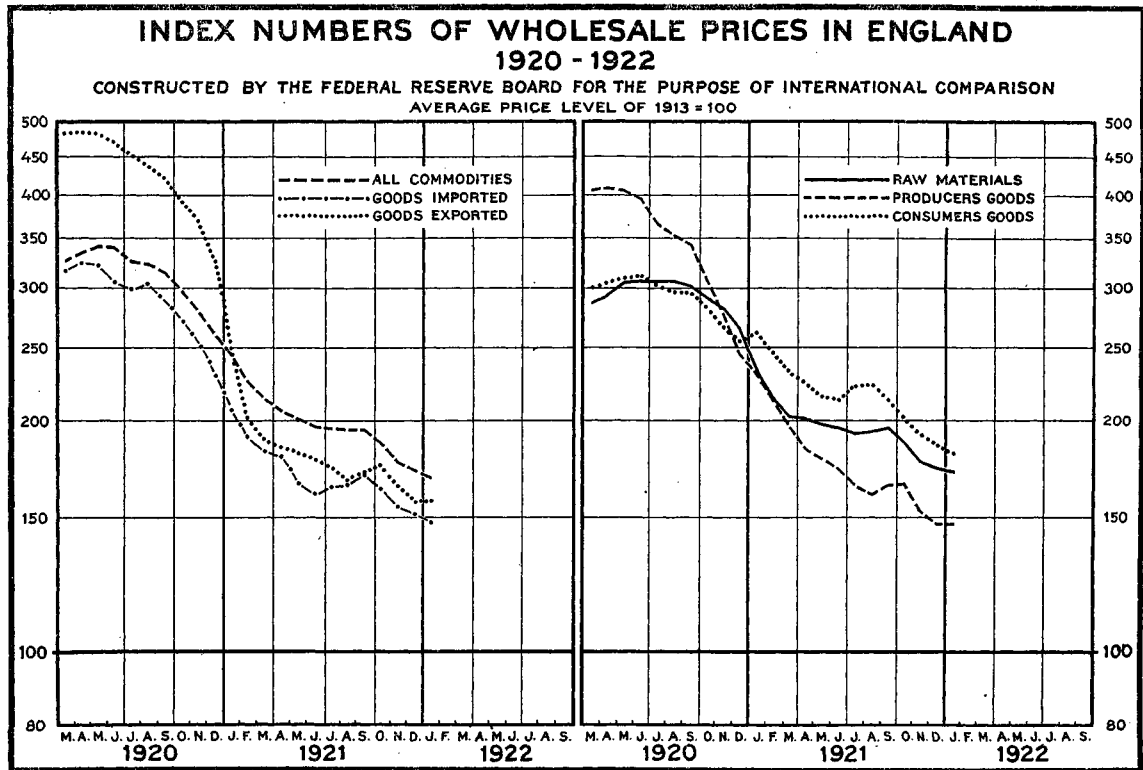
The index of "goods produced" consists of 55 quotations (16 raw materials, 26 producers' and 13 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (grains, live stock, wool, and hides), pig iron, coal and coke among the raw materials; cotton yarns, woolen yarns and wool tops, semi-finished iron and steel products, building materials, chemicals, leather, etc., among the producers' goods; cotton cloth, boots and shoes, food products, and tobacco among the consumers' goods.

The index of "goods imported" consists of 43 quotations (23 raw materials, 9 producers' and 11 consumers' goods). These include American and Australian wheat, American tobacco, American and Egyptian cotton, Australian wool, Straits tin, American copper, Swedish lumber, etc., among raw materials; West Indian sugar, India jute, Para and plantation rubber, American petroleum products, etc., among the producers' goods and Argentine beef, American pork products, coffee, tea, kerosene, etc., among the consumers' goods.

The index of "goods exported or reexported" includes cotton, wool, coal, pig iron, etc., among raw materials; cotton and woolen yarns, iron and steel products, rubber, etc., among the producers' goods; and cotton cloth, boots and shoes, coffee, tea, and tobacco among 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 35, and the consumers' goods 24.

The "all commodities" index is obtained by combining the group indexes of domestic and foreign goods. It consists of 98 different quotations. As a general rule quotations have been obtained from trade journals which have well organized price collecting services, or from individual firms. The American consul in London supervises the collection of the prices each month and cables them to the United States about the 7th of the following month. The index number is constructed here and is ordinarily ready for publication by the 10th to 15th of each month.



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

[Average prices in 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
	Agricultural products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
1920, average ³	256	183	333	235	240	235	252	243
1921, average ³	133	108	208	187	151	140	161	153
1921.								
January	155	119	245	220	175	169	182	177
July	122	109	203	177	145	134	153	148
August	123	112	200	175	145	132	162	152
September	142	104	194	172	146	133	160	152
October	134	105	193	176	145	133	158	150
November	129	103	200	178	145	130	157	149
December	129	102	208	178	146	130	155	149
1922.								
January	129	107	207	176	147	127	151	148

² As the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (which is based upon 315 quotations) has been reclassified by the Federal Reserve Board, the raw materials group consists of approximately 76 quotations, the producers' goods of about 80, and the consumers' goods of 158. Raw materials have been subclassified into agricultural products (mainly grains, cotton, and tobacco), based upon 19 quotations, animal products based upon the same number, forest products based upon 11 quotations, and mineral products based upon 27 quotations. The FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for October, 1918, contains a list of the commodities in each group. The weights are the same as those used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ These reclassified averages, with the exception of those for the "all commodities," are based on the 12 monthly, not the weekly, figures for the year, as are the original averages compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In order to give a more concrete illustration of actual price movements in the United States, 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	2.5600	294	2.5370	239	17.4957	206	.3931	214
1920	1.3968	227	.3301	260	2.5581	293	2.5225	256	14.4856	170	.3122	170
1921	.5648	92	.1414	111	1.4660	168	1.4353	146	8.7803	103	.1390	76
1921.												
January	.6553	106	.1450	114	1.7884	205	1.9613	199	9.8400	116	.1675	91
July	.6019	98	.1147	90	1.4384	165	1.2291	125	8.4063	99	.1388	75
August	.5578	91	.1290	102	1.3953	160	1.2373	125	8.7750	103	.1405	76
September	.5344	87	.1963	155	1.4825	170	1.2769	129	8.3750	98	.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
December	.4669	76	.1713	135	1.2594	144	1.1767	119	8.2188	97	.1650	90
1922.												
January	.4738	77	.1650	130	1.2995	149	1.1960	121	8.1500	96	.1650	90

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

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.....	14.7106	174	.9712	203	56.6667	234	143.4167	326	6.0433	458	3.8891	375
1921.....	8.8913	105	.5076	108	40.8960	169	93.7083	210	2.2030	167	3.1804	202
1921.												
January.....	9.6700	114	.5455	116	48.0000	198	110.0000	247	2.5300	192	4.2500	271
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	186
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
December.....	7.0250	83	.5273	112	37.2500	154	93.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1950	140
1922.												
January.....	8.1600	97	.5818	124	37.2500	154	93.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1500	137

Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connells-ville, at furnace.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, at furnace.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$5.0613	100	\$2.4396	100	\$0.1573	100	\$0.0440	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
1921.....	10.5544	209	3.6361	149	.1282	80	.0457	104	3.3144	135	21.6683	147
1921.												
January.....	10.6373	210	5.5213	227	.1288	82	.0497	113	5.7750	236	30.0000	204
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
December.....	10.7063	212	2.7500	113	.1356	86	.0470	107	4.0000	163	18.6250	127
1922.												
January.....	10.6935	211	2.7500	113	.1355	86	.0470	107	3.3000	135	18.1500	123

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern combs, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pitts-burgh.		Steel rails, open-hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's 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
1921.....	.2904	131	.3583	127	34.3846	133	.0193	130	45.6538	152	1.1792	152
1921.												
January.....	.2878	130	.4000	142	43.5000	169	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
July.....	.2411	109	.3500	124	32.2500	125	.0185	125	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
August.....	.2586	117	.3400	121	29.6000	115	.0178	120	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
September.....	.3446	156	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0164	111	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
October.....	.3832	173	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0160	108	45.2500	151	1.1500	148
November.....	.3655	165	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0152	103	40.0000	133	1.1500	148
December.....	.3391	153	.3400	121	29.0000	112	.0150	101	40.0000	133	1.2500	161
1922.												
January.....	.3259	147	.3400	121	28.0000	109	.0150	101	40.0000	133	1.2774	164

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

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

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	.0891	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
1921.....	.1627	126	.0719	65	8.3264	182	.2678	161	.2432	197	.0616	144
1921.												
January.....	.1738	134	.0669	60	9.6250	210	.2488	150	.2900	235	.0757	177
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
December.....	.1640	127	.0931	84	6.8813	150	.2150	129	.2400	195	.0500	117
1922.												
January.....	.1538	119	.0963	87	7.0000	153	.2210	133	.2175	176	.0480	112

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published here-with are constructed by various foreign sta-tistical offices, and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable.^a

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES).

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (90 quotations). ²	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (315 quotations). ³	Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations). ⁵	United Kingdom; Board of Trade (150 commodities).	United Kingdom; Federal Reserve Board (98 quotations). ³	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). ³	Italy; ¹ Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 thereafter). ³	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). ⁴	Germany; Statistisches Reichsamt (38 commodities). ³	Sweden; Svensk Handels-tidning (47 quotations). ⁵	Christi-ania, Norway; Økono-misk Revue (93 commodities). ⁵	Den-mark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). ⁷	Belgium; Department of Statistics (130 commodities). ¹²
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	⁸ 100	¹⁰ 115	¹¹ 100	¹³ 100
1914.....	206	212	217	314	314	357	95	⁹ 100	330	330	322	294	382
1919.....	233	243	246	202	201	510	624	1,509	1,479	347	377	382	294
1920.....	145	153	182	202	201	345	578	1,797	1,915	211	269	250	368
1921.....	163	177	208	251	244	407	642	1,549	1,436	267	344	341	368
January...	154	167	199	230	226	377	613	1,484	1,372	250	319	290	368
February...	142	148	176	198	196	330	520	1,473	1,425	211	300	253	368
July.....	142	152	174	194	195	331	542	1,723	1,909	198	297	256	347
August....	143	152	172	191	194	344	580	1,820	2,067	182	287	224	364
September..	141	150	169	184	187	331	599	1,993	2,460	175	286	202	368
October....	140	149	168	176	177	332	595	2,698	3,416	174	276	186	368
November...	138	149	170	171	172	326	595	3,283	3,569	172	269	188	368
December..	138	148	168	167	169	314	562	3,467	3,814	170	260	178	368
1922.....	138	148	168	167	169	314	562	3,467	3,814	170	260	178	368
January...	171	169	169	167	169	306	306	4,713	4,713	166	253	177	177
February...													182
March.....													

	Switzer-land; Dr. Lorenz (71 com-modities). ¹⁵	Holland; Central Bureau of Statistics (53 com-modities). ¹⁶	Bul-garia; Direc-tion Générale de la Sta-tistique.	Cairo; Department of Statistics (23 com-modities).	South Africa; Office of Census and Statistics (187 com-modities).	Aus-tralian Com-mon-wealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 com-modities). ³	New Zealand; Department of Statis-tics.	Dutch East Indies; Statis-tical Bureau. ⁶	Cal-cutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 com-modities). ²	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 com-modities). ³	Shang-hai; Department of Statis-tics.	Peru; Department of Statistics (58 com-modities). ²¹
1913.....		100	100	(¹⁷)		¹⁸ 100				100		100
1914.....	100	105	103	100	¹⁹ 100	¹² 100	104	¹⁴ 100	¹³ 100	96		104
1919.....		297	1,166	225	181	180	178	281	236	236	²⁰ 100	220
1920.....		282	1,940	299	245	218	212	226	204	259	106	238
1921.....	195	181	2,006	180		167		166	181	200	109	205
1921.....												
January...	238	213	2,392	214	260	196	216	214	206	201	104	221
February...	230	197	2,135	196		192	210	197	195	195	107	215
July.....	179	176	1,721	164	155	159	200	183	183	196	109	201
August....	177	180	1,730	166		160	197	184	184	199	112	205
September..	181	180	1,758	176		160	197	188	187	207	111	205
October....	184	169	2,052	186		156	195	175	184	219	110	203
November...	182	165	2,061	181		151		170	180	214	109	195
December..	178	165	2,155	170		148		166	180	209	110	190
1922.....												
January...	176	161	2,095	168		146			178	205		190
February...	171											

¹ 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.

² Average for the month.

³ End of month.

⁴ Beginning of month, but not always the first.

⁵ Middle of month.

⁶ End of year and end of month.

⁷ First of month.

⁸ July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.

⁹ Middle of 1914=100.

¹⁰ Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.

¹¹ July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914=100.

¹² July, 1914=100.

¹³ End of July, 1914=100.

¹⁴ As of Jan. 1.

¹⁵ Prices as of first of the month. 1914=100.

¹⁶ Based upon prices of 52 commodities during 1920; 53 during 1921. 1913=100.

¹⁷ Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914=100.

¹⁸ Average annual expenditure, 1913=100.

¹⁹ 1914=100.

²⁰ September, 1919=100.

²¹ Average for month until September, 1921; thereafter prices as of 15th of month.

²² Average of last half of month.

²³ April, 1914=100.

^a See following page for issues of BULLETIN containing descriptions of the methods used in constructing these indexes.

The index number for the Dutch East Indies, which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN for the first time, is compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce in Buitenzorg, and is cabled each month by the American consul at Batavia, Java. The index is constructed on the basis of average prices for the five-year period 1901-1905, but as published in the BULLETIN it has been recomputed on the basis of prices of January 1, 1914, for purposes of comparison. The commodities used are classified under five headings—I, Grains and Meats; II, Other Foodstuffs; III, Textiles; IV, Minerals; V, Miscellaneous (oil, wood, rubber, etc.). The "all commodities" index number, which is the only figure published in the BULLETIN, is a weighted arithmetic average of these group indexes.

The statistical section of the Belgian Ministry of Labor has constructed a monthly index of wholesale prices in Belgium beginning with August, 1921. The index numbers are calculated according to the "chain system," i. e., the base is shifted each month so that prices of any one month are expressed in terms of the preceding month. For purposes of comparison, however, the index numbers published in the BULLETIN have been recomputed on a permanent basis of prices in April, 1914, as 100. The index consists of 130 commodities of both domestic and foreign origin, represented by more than 200 price quotations. The commodities are divided into 16 groups and weighted according to the number of articles included under each head. Where several quotations are given for a certain commodity, a simple arithmetic average of these quotations is taken. Both the group indexes and the general index are geometric averages. The prices are furnished by well-known industrial and commercial organizations and apply to the last half of each month only.

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, the new Italian index number was discussed in the April, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN, and the method used by the Frankfurter Zeitung in the case of the German index number was described in the BULLETINS 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.

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
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	239	302	238	186	308	210	366	236	243
1921.....	120	143	183	190	131	196	168	238	158	153
1921.										
January.....	136	162	208	228	152	239	182	283	190	177
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152
September.....	122	146	187	178	120	193	162	223	146	152
October.....	119	142	190	182	121	192	162	218	145	150
November.....	114	142	186	186	119	197	162	218	145	149
December.....	113	139	185	187	119	203	161	218	148	149
1922.										
January.....	116	134	183	183	117	202	159	214	146	148

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
1921 average.....	195	222	214	210	243	180	193	174	197	198	202
1921.											
January.....	245	285	245	257	359	213	224	220	221	248	251
July.....	202	214	215	210	229	185	180	161	194	192	198
August.....	204	217	219	210	220	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
December.....	153	181	187	173	172	152	188	167	177	170	171
1922.											
January.....	147	176	182	168	166	149	181	170	174	167	167

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.
1919 average.....	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373	357	1921									
1920 average.....	503	427	422	459	419	737	524	550	510	October.....	345	305	305	323	262	391	365	338	331
1921 average.....	350	330	343	355	275	355	374	338	345	November.....	331	306	324	321	277	388	362	341	332
1921.										December.....	324	303	300	313	269	375	364	337	326
February.....	452	317	338	378	300	398	422	378	377	1922.									
July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330	January.....	309	289	306	302	258	363	350	324	314
August.....	371	337	352	355	215	321	356	312	331	February.....	303	288	318	301	242	345	341	311	306
September.....	373	311	389	352	253	388	370	338	344										

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.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.
1921 average.....	107	116	77	65	67	101	110	96	93	1921.									
1921.										October.....	116	129	75	76	64	91	114	94	96
January.....	107	121	98	77	88	113	123	107	103	November.....	114	128	76	75	65	90	114	94	95
July.....	100	109	65	54	60	95	92	87	83	December.....	115	121	74	79	66	89	114	94	95
August.....	107	113	68	62	60	92	96	87	87	1922.									
September.....	114	125	71	75	59	91	102	93	93	January.....	109	112	73	68	62	.....	111	92	90

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.¹

[Middle of 1914=100.]

	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.		Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1920 average.....						1921.					
1921 average.....	1,230	3,160	1,747	1,432	1,509	Beginning of—					
1921.						November.....	2,783	7,757	2,937	2,002	2,695
Beginning of—						December.....	3,222	507	3,580	2,458	3,283
March.....	1,204	2,343	1,552	1,517	1,419	1922.					
July.....	1,271	2,153	1,594	1,592	1,473	Beginning of—					
August.....	1,784	2,289	1,636	1,550	1,723	January.....	3,295	6,567	3,636	3,033	3,467
September.....	1,851	2,616	1,748	1,608	1,820	February.....	3,576	6,975	4,084	3,450	3,814
October.....	1,995	3,270	2,112	2,567	1,993	March.....	4,745	7,357	5,105	4,083	4,713

¹ Latest revised figures.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913 prices=100.]

	Goods produced (16 com- modities).	Goods imported (22 com- modities).	All com- modities (38 com- modities).		Goods produced (16 com- modities).	Goods imported (22 com- modities).	All com- modities (38 com- modities).
1920 average.....	1,253	2,609	1,479	August.....	1,913	1,888	1,909
1921 average.....			1,915	September.....	1,952	2,643	2,067
December, 1920.....	1,323	2,005	1,437	October.....	2,235	3,585	2,400
				November.....	2,907	5,662	3,416
July.....	1,369	1,798	1,425	December.....			3,569

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
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211			330
1920.....	262	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
1921.....	210	220	227	285	159	243	310	107	144	228	211
1921.											
February.....	231	241	248	362	204	319	511	108	147	318	250
July.....	236	227	216	315	149	199	197	112	133	191	211
August.....	217	230	214	250	130	198	183	107	132	191	198
September.....	183	208	207	223	130	191	178	108	166	191	182
October.....	167	198	200	202	130	211	169	119	161	187	175
November.....	161	196	197	194	133	239	181	108	149	179	174
December.....	156	186	202	197	134	243	189	110	146	179	172
1922											
January.....	168	173	202	179	131	228	180	104	144	179	170
February.....	170	159	170	186	130	226	178	97	138	179	166

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY—OKONOMISK 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
1919.....	329	281	277	767	162	442	187	358	356	284	277	322	322
1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
1921.....	263	279	233	289	276	278	183	291	320	219	183	333	269
1921.													
February.....	294	324	292	358	364	340	167	362	352	212	289	472	319
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	303	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
1922.													
January.....	244	256	226	279	276	268	183	279	316	219	183	332	260
February.....	236	250	224	279	256	263	165	274	310	219	183	327	253

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
1919.....	193	217	186	187	147	145	261	282	180
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	295	277	218
1921.....	198	125	165	166	192	133	249	225	167
1921.									
January.....	215	145	197	208	197	191	279	241	195
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
November.....	190	138	155	123	188	87	198	208	151
December.....	183	134	149	122	187	93	192	205	148
1922.									
January.....	185	133	140	118	188	92	196	209	146

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CANADA—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.¹

[1913=100.]

Date.	Grains and fodder.	Animals and meats.	Dairy products.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other foods.	Textiles.	Hides, leather, etc.	Metals.	Implements.	Building materials, lumber.	Fuel and lighting.	Drugs and chemicals.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919.....	227	199	192	206	222	285	213	173	228	171	201	205	217
1920.....	263	198	204	261	258	303	192	203	245	268	255	204	246
1921.....	150	149	157	172	181	189	110	150	240	211	218	177	182
1921.													
February.....	171	171	185	163	205	204	126	167	257	239	234	188	199
July.....	146	143	133	157	174	179	106	147	236	217	207	175	176
August.....	152	143	142	182	173	181	101	145	237	192	206	176	174
September.....	144	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	163
December.....	131	122	170	188	159	176	100	141	232	180	211	166	170
1922.													
January.....	133	129	149	186	155	176	99	142	231	180	206	163	168
February.....	145	140	141	204	155	174	97	141	216	179	204	164	169

¹ 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
1920 average.....	138	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	128	104	173	78	407	166	154	184	204
1921 average.....	146	242	237	108	306	143	105	142	108	83	135	100	270	160	145	157	181
1921.																	
January.....	158	238	247	81	324	107	104	149	116	85	139	77	314	135	139	139	178
July.....	149	237	245	116	316	136	102	147	115	80	157	92	247	173	151	162	183
August.....	143	242	241	121	301	150	107	135	116	85	150	107	236	182	153	170	184
September.....	143	247	214	120	302	217	127	147	115	102	145	116	219	182	157	172	187
October.....	141	251	214	122	310	193	112	148	106	88	122	124	205	184	154	166	184
November.....	141	246	213	116	299	166	108	150	104	77	123	151	203	178	143	164	180
December.....	137	235	219	128	289	176	111	150	103	86	124	152	194	180	147	169	180
1922.																	
January.....	132	236	220	126	275	165	110	156	105	85	132	161	225	177	139	150	173

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:¹

¹ 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 has 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-Schöneberg. Dr. Kuczynski bases his calculations upon the cost of living per week of a family of four in Greater Berlin. The Italian retail price index

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

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. ¹	United Kingdom, cost of living. ²	Paris, retail prices. ¹	Sweden, retail prices.	Berlin, cost of living. ³	Italy, retail prices. ⁴
1919.....	182	216	260	321	.....	.....
1920.....	199	249	371	298	1,080	454
1921.....	150	226	337	237	1,236	.....
1921.						
January....	169	265	410	283	1,111	542
February....	155	251	382	262	1,087	540
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,125	501
August.....	152	222	317	234	1,177	534
September....	150	220	329	228	1,212	542
October.....	150	210	331	218	1,340	.....
November....	149	203	326	211	1,767	.....
December....	147	199	323	202	1,934	.....
1922.						
January....	139	192	319	190	.....	.....
February....	189	188	307	.....	.....	.....

¹ Average for the month.

² Beginning of month.

³ August 1913-July, 1914=100.

⁴ 1913=100.

for the most important cities, computed by the Italian Ministry of Labor, consists of retail prices of 21 commodities. Twenty of the commodities included are foods and the 21st. is charcoal.

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 of important European countries and Japan.¹

¹ 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.	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.....	63,817	59,196	37,787	254	161,387	3,795	4,245	12,126	93,312	1,523	111,206	3,292	18,563	139
1921.....	47,271	22,598	20,421	268	90,557	3,263	3,122	5,297	49,055	1,126	58,600	2,748	8,921	118
1921.														
January....	49,149	37,005	30,467	420	117,041	3,333	3,852	7,668	79,746	1,491	92,756	2,558	9,955	87
July.....	42,090	20,232	18,005	431	80,757	4,050	2,702	2,775	36,705	990	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....	39,063	27,792	18,291	165	85,312	3,088	3,187	7,446	47,364	1,378	59,375	5,238	9,204	107
1922.														
January....	33,972	24,565	17,710	241	75,488	.....	2,861	7,032	51,824	1,429	63,147	.....	8,459	.....
February....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,335	.....	10,174	.....

¹ Includes reexports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.¹

	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 ²	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	3,685	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351	1,840
1919 ³	892,040	1,229,435	831,797	2,953,272	3,204	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	889,966	464
1920 ³	718,179	1,400,046	832,187	2,950,413	4,211	184,277	397,677	1,187,742	99,867	1,869,533	1,071
1921 ³	517,158	1,033,170	412,045	1,962,373	3,165	161,031	463,219	1,067,413	104,430	1,796,092	1,333
1921. ³											
January.....	346,703	1,101,207	534,498	1,982,468	3,702	188,546	436,069	1,142,398	115,605	1,882,618	1,117
July.....	434,001	704,069	331,047	1,469,117	2,164	123,393	439,531	925,868	74,350	1,563,055	1,194
August.....	555,345	855,697	320,052	1,731,294	2,593	112,634	445,312	1,084,193	82,933	1,725,092	1,035
September.....	691,972	1,204,213	329,494	2,225,679	3,993	146,467	444,891	1,087,444	95,852	1,774,633	1,172
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	1,748,654	1,515
December.....	734,671	1,856,148	543,445	3,134,264	5,197	259,605	549,495	1,193,161	180,059	2,182,320	2,507
1922.											
January.....											

¹ Not including gold, silver, or the reexport trade. Latest figures subject to revision.

² Calculated in 1913 value units.

³ 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.

⁴ Calculated in 1920 value units.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND JAPAN.¹

	Italy. (In millions of lire.) ²		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Norway. (In millions of kronor.)		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.....	1,385	506	211	131	215	65	181	175
1920.....	² 1,322	² 650	281	191	253	104	195	162
1921.....			106	91	128	63	135	104
1921.								
January.....			122	91	124	68	105	75
February.....			116	89	131	56	119	77
July.....	³ 557	³ 441	98	94	134	61	110	99
August.....	³ 981	³ 587	103	113	148	72	132	106
September.....	³ 962	³ 659	126	105	176	82	129	96
October.....	³ 1,101	³ 683	101	99	153	82	130	112
November.....	³ 1,125	³ 718	95	103	146	65	154	121
December.....			112	108	129	82	160	145
1922.								
January.....			77	61			176	87
February.....							196	101

¹ Latest figures subject to revision.

² Based on 1919 values.

³ Based on actual current prices.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.

	Imports. ¹			Exports. ²		
	Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.		Gold and silver (in thousands of marks).	Merchandise.	
		In millions of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.		In millions of marks.	In thousands of metric tons.
Monthly average:						
1913.....		927	6,068	8,450	841	6,146
1920.....			1,570	17,773	5,776	1,657
1921 ³	17,756	9,910	2,232	34,901	8,295	1,715
1921.						
July.....	8,376	7,572	1,925	37,567	6,175	1,558
August.....	35,765	9,382	2,411	15,514	6,670	1,828
September.....	26,674	10,642	2,533	26,832	7,492	1,871
October.....	60,693	13,814	3,005	30,013	9,681	1,973
November.....	5,312	12,273	2,535	44,073	11,887	1,908
December.....	4,922	13,702	2,086	86,227	14,468	1,930
1922.						
January ⁴		12,800	2,310		14,500	2,030

¹ Not including philanthropic gifts.² Not including deliveries on reparations account.³ Average for 8 months. Figures covering first 4 months of 1921 are not available.⁴ Subject to revision.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

ENGLAND.

	Production (long tons, 000 omitted).				Raw cotton visible supply (thousands of bales). ⁴	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).	
1913, average.....	23,953	855	639			2,002,699		414	⁶ 596	6,117	
1920, average.....	19,108	670	756	646	1,397	3,603,131	1,546	271	374	2,078	
1921, average.....	13,696	218	302	238	1,234	3,312,983		142		2,055	
1921.											
January.....	² 21,805	642	493	373	1,268		1,440	232		1,700	
July.....	² 15,214	10	117	137	1,310		1,088	64	179	816	14.8
August.....	16,589	94	434	321	1,194		1,311	77	214	3,103	13.2
September.....	16,517	153	429	322	1,060	³ 3,283,000	1,297	133	268	3,407	12.2
October.....	² 21,090	236	405	304	1,123		1,325	156	345	3,406	12.8
November.....	17,875	272	444	330	1,216		1,368	194	366	3,594	15.7
December.....	² 22,594	275	381	292	1,271	³ 2,640,000		205		4,309	16.2
1922.											
January.....	17,693	288	328		1,298			253		4,021	16.2

¹ Average of 4 quarterly estimates.² Five weeks.³ Work suspended on all but 2,004,000 tons.⁴ End of month.⁵ Work suspended on all but 1,918,319 tons.⁶ Yards.

FRANCE.

	Pig iron production.	Crude steel production.	Coal.			Raw cotton imported for consumption.	Cotton stocks at Havre. ¹	Raw silk imported for consumption.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Number of unemployed receiving municipal aid in Paris. ²
			Produced.	Stocks at mines. ¹	Imported for consumption.						
1913, average.....	3 434	3 391	3,338		1,558	27,428	274	629	3,685	1,840	
1920, average.....	286	254	2,025	279	2,005	19,577	225	390	4,211	1,071	3,022
1921, average.....	280	255			1,472	16,660	169	206	3,165	1,333	20,671
1921.											
January.....	293	268	2,352	879	1,738	26,393	183	161	3,702	1,117	34,758
July.....	267	223	2,280	1,256	660	6,539	131	51	2,164	1,194	10,616
August.....	255	232	2,403	1,353	1,065	10,700	132	202	2,593	1,035	9,706
September.....	244	236	2,432	1,476	1,874	11,769	131	261	3,993	1,172	7,486
October.....	256	260	2,524	1,560	1,301	25,757	181	385	2,809	1,251	5,348
November.....	295	277			3,291	29,059	192	277	5,161	1,515	3,730
December.....	301	302			2,895	30,835	208	382	5,197	2,507	4,175
1922.											
January.....							188				4,658

¹ End of month.

² End of month. These figures have been substituted as an index to unemployment conditions in France because the basis on which the figures previously published were calculated seemed to be changed from time to time.

³ Does not include Lorraine.

GERMANY.¹

	Production (in 000s of metric tons).			Imports (in metric tons). ²			Exports (in metric tons). ²			Ship arrivals in Hamburg.		Unemployment.	
	Coal.	Coke.	Lignite.	Wheat.	Iron ore. ³	Cotton. ⁴	Iron and iron manufactures. ⁵	Dyes and dye-stuffs.	Coal.	Number of ships.	Tonnage (net registered tons; 000s omitted).	Per cent of trade-union unemployment.	Number of unemployed persons receiving State aid (000s omitted).
1913, average.....	14,425	2,721	7,269	212,163	1,224,951	43,424	541,439	21,812	2,881,126	1,256	1,182	2.9	.....
1920, average.....	10,945	2,098	9,323	49,290	537,535	12,490	145,883	8,462	608,749	407	378	3.8	366
1921, average.....	11,351	2,327	10,251	200,264	619,194	30,894	203,993	8,530	518,937				
1921.													
January.....	12,009	2,350	10,071							525	655	4.5	410
July.....	10,731	2,218	10,065	155,200	493,434	35,176	177,773	7,353	453,173	809	888	2.5	314
August.....	11,727	2,247	10,606	278,661	356,397	52,433	240,071	9,618	613,739	942	955	2.2	267
September.....	11,607	2,278	10,359	262,915	564,827	28,766	225,331	10,156	649,158	957	1,018	1.4	232
October.....	11,977	2,396	10,567	273,496	919,822	29,739	246,115	10,255	576,048	915	1,047	1.2	185
November.....	11,708	2,344	10,479	191,932	937,268	27,242	234,249	9,953	569,657	838	881	1.4	152
December.....	11,923	2,420	11,029	97,499	790,811	28,313	216,264	9,212	640,877				
1922.													
January.....													

¹ Latest figures subject to revision.

² Import and export figures for the first four months of 1921 are not available. 1921 averages are based on eight months.

³ Includes manganese ore.

⁴ Includes linters.

⁵ Not including machinery.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There are presented below the usual indexes designed to reflect the 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.¹

The export index for January increased slightly, due to substantial gains in the volume of exports of producers' goods and consumers' goods. In the group of producers' commodities, exports of gasoline and copper wire increased considerably, while most of the other commodities showed some reduction in shipments. The increase in volume of consumers'

¹ The list includes 27 of the most important imports the value of which in 1913 formed 49.3 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The classification of the original list of commodities used was given in the July, 1920, BULLETIN. The classification of 11 additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BULLETIN, and 2 additional commodities in the November, 1921, BULLETIN.

goods was caused by pronounced increases in exports of sugar, illuminating oil, flour, and pork products. The outstanding movement among the raw materials was the decline in exports of cotton, which were smaller than in any month since April, 1921. Exports of corn increased 149 per cent during January and were larger than in any month since the war.

The volume of imports of the 27 selected commodities showed a moderate decline, in spite of an increase in imports of producers' goods. This increase in importation of producers' goods was due primarily to the imports of sugar, which were larger than in any month since April, 1921. In the raw material group, imports of raw silk, lumber, cotton, and refined copper declined materially, which was partly counterbalanced by substantial increases in imports of wool and tobacco. The decline in the volume of consumers' goods imported was due to a curtailment in the imports of coffee, tea, bananas, and olive oil. Imports of bananas were smaller than in any month since February, 1921.

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—Year.....	103.1	95.8	126.1	107.9	113.6	162.8	141.4	135.6
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	198.7	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
December.....	93.8	74.1	106.5	95.0	133.0	218.9	164.8	168.7
1922.								
January.....	86.7	96.0	126.2	97.0	118.4	228.8	135.2	160.0

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

The volume of domestic business showed very little change during January. Agricultural movements, coal mining, copper mining, and textile manufacturing showed somewhat increased activity, while production of lumber, cement, and leather fell off rather sharply.

Receipts of live stock at 59 markets registered their customary seasonal increase. Grain receipts at 17 interior centers were also larger than in December, due to substantial increases in receipts of corn and oats. Stocks of grain, however, continued to shrink at both interior and seaboard centers. Production of flour increased materially and was considerably larger than in January, 1921. Receipts of both cotton and cotton seed continued to decline during January, whereas tobacco sales increased due to an increased volume of marketing of the Kentucky crops. Shipments of citrus fruit from California were considerably larger than in December or January, 1921.

The January lumber cut was smaller than that of December for all reporting associations, except the Northern Pine Association, while there was no material change in size of mill shipments. Receipts of lumber at Chicago and St. Louis also declined in January, but increased in volume during February in spite of the fewer working days. Production of wood pulp showed some curtailment in January, but paper output was about equal in volume to that of December. Receipts of rosin and turpentine fell to a very low level, but this is a customary occurrence in midwinter.

Output of both bituminous and anthracite coal mines increased substantially during January, while there was little change in the amount of coal coked by beehive and by-product ovens. The production of crude oil in January was the largest ever recorded in a single month, yet the number of producing oil wells completed showed a further increase. Pig iron production declined slightly in both January and February, whereas steel ingot production registered large gains in both those months. There was a moderate increase in zinc refining during January and a rather impressive increase in the output of copper. Production of automobiles and vessels increased in volume, while there was a moderate reduction in the number of locomotives completed.

Factory consumption of cotton resumed its upward trend in January, and silk deliveries were larger than in either of the two previous months. The quantity of wool consumed, on the other hand, was slightly smaller than in December. Both production and ship-

ments of cement were further reduced in volume due to the seasonal curtailment of the building industry. Production of both sole and upper leather also declined. Railroad car loadings showed a slight gain, as a result of increased loadings of coal, live stock, and grain.

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]		
				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.						
<i>Grain and flour.</i>						
Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bushels)...	20,341	24,572	32,229	74.5	83.8	118.0
Corn (bushels).....	55,069	41,731	42,037	174.0	147.1	132.9
Oats (bushels).....	18,323	14,661	18,509	88.1	100.0	89.0
Rye (bushels).....	1,267	2,346	2,203	31.2	80.8	54.2
Barley (bushels)....	2,265	1,704	3,754	42.5	48.5	70.5
Total grain (bushels).....	97,265	85,013	98,732	109.1	107.9	110.8
Flour (barrels).....	1,768	1,890	1,431	103.5	97.2	83.7
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	105,222	93,516	105,171	108.7	106.9	108.6
Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bushels)...	12,212	14,051	20,187	76.9	78.5	127.1
Corn (bushels).....	29,167	17,310	17,289	202.3	141.4	119.9
Oats (bushels).....	12,148	10,883	11,524	77.4	98.1	73.4
Rye (bushels).....	360	1,996	2,381	15.7	80.7	104.1
Barley (bushels)....	1,435	1,335	2,874	44.9	56.9	90.0
Total grain (bushels).....	55,322	45,576	54,255	107.5	99.0	105.4
Flour (barrels).....	2,896	3,272	2,678	90.4	90.2	83.6
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	68,353	60,298	66,307	103.7	96.7	100.6
Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bushels).....	26,671	29,869	14,414	54.9	93.9	29.6
Corn (bushels).....	16,836	15,597	11,597	246.2	203.5	183.3
Oats (bushels).....	52,900	53,918	29,435	307.1	176.7	170.9
Rye (bushels).....	3,855	3,182	478	43.4	51.9	5.4
Barley (bushels)....	1,620	1,831	2,057	40.8	92.8	51.8
Total grain (bushels).....	101,822	104,396	57,981	119.8	133.7	68.2
Total visible supply (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bushels)...	120,804	135,823	74,036	126.6	127.4	77.6
Corn (bushels).....	30,383	27,109	15,977	396.7	240.2	298.6
Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bushels)...	18,037	27,304	12,717	191.9	130.8	135.3
Corn (bushels).....	17,532	11,341	6,228	576.0	261.5	204.6
Oats (bushels).....	2,306	1,941	1,542	51.3	85.1	34.3
Rye (bushels).....	1,104	2,095	2,749	55.6	95.7	138.4
Barley (bushels)....	648	1,116	1,971	38.8	58.6	118.1
Total grain (bushels).....	39,627	43,797	25,207	192.4	137.6	122.4
Flour (barrels).....	1,601	1,746	1,175	100.9	63.4	74.0
Total grain and flour (bushels).....	46,833	51,653	30,494	168.9	116.6	100.9
Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bushels)...	13,157	15,176	15,060	101.4	77.4	116.1
Corn (bushels).....	3,959	2,557	2,525	306.0	229.2	195.1
Oats (bushels).....	1,751	1,447	1,980	53.2	71.3	60.2
Rye (bushels).....	2,609	2,510	1,602	131.0	139.1	80.5
Barley (bushels)....	2,230	2,543	2,106	86.4	86.0	81.6
Total grain (bushels).....	23,706	24,233	23,273	107.1	88.1	105.2
Wheat flour production (barrels).....	9,496	8,856	8,924	88.8	86.9	83.4

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]		
				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE—continued.						
<i>Live stock.</i>						
Receipts at 59 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	1,611	1,404	1,630	86.2	85.1	87.3
Hogs.....	4,216	3,873	4,658	80.4	89.3	88.8
Sheep.....	1,798	1,622	1,769	110.1	87.5	108.3
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	45	23	35	47.9	55.4	36.7
Total.....	7,670	6,922	8,092	86.7	87.8	91.5
Shipments at 54 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	663	677	602	93.9	88.6	85.3
Hogs.....	1,746	1,745	1,641	107.5	107.5	101.0
Sheep.....	870	856	682	132.3	93.4	103.8
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	44	23	33	47.2	53.4	35.7
Total.....	3,323	3,301	2,958	107.9	98.6	96.0
Receipts at 15 western markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	1,128	975	1,192	79.8	81.2	84.3
Hogs.....	2,882	2,674	3,359	73.4	86.1	85.0
Sheep.....	1,102	974	1,112	102.1	83.4	103.4
Horses and mules.....	32	16	24	53.7	61.5	42.4
Total.....	5,144	4,639	5,667	79.4	84.4	87.5
Shipments at 15 western markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	471	488	427	90.2	88.9	81.9
Hogs.....	1,141	1,208	1,079	110.6	114.9	104.5
Sheep.....	535	503	316	147.9	95.8	87.4
Horses and mules.....	31	16	24	53.8	59.1	42.5
Total.....	2,178	2,215	1,846	110.4	102.9	93.6
Shipments of stockers and feeders from 34 markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	231	242	263	76.1	74.1	66.8
Hogs.....	25	34	42	44.7	72.7	74.5
Sheep.....	183	205	88	88.6	51.8	42.7
Total.....	439	481	333	77.6	62.5	58.8
Slaughter at principal centers under Federal inspection (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle.....	641	586	690	72.8	79.4	78.3
Calves.....	288	259	282	98.0	95.3	95.9
Hogs.....	3,985	3,807	4,347	78.3	90.8	85.4
Sheep.....	954	890	1,068	94.6	87.3	105.9
Total.....	5,868	5,542	6,387	80.7	89.1	87.8
Meats, cold-storage holdings (pounds, 000 omitted):						
Beef.....	84,548	80,007	142,813	32.7	54.7	55.2
Pork products.....	457,177	396,397	593,299	65.9	96.7	85.6
Lamb and mutton.....	6,401	7,508	68,113	21.1	30.6	224.1
<i>Dairy products.</i>						
Receipts at 5 principal markets (000 omitted):						
Butter (pounds).....	41,697	37,172	30,939	129.6	124.5	96.1
Cheese (pounds).....	10,684	11,237	11,387	96.6	95.7	102.9
Eggs (cases).....	805	538	648	147.4	130.0	118.7
Cold-storage holdings (000 omitted):						
Creamery butter (pounds).....	48,391	65,138	58,682	92.9	89.4	112.6
American cheese (pounds).....	27,642	34,062	34,115	77.4	74.9	95.6
Eggs (cases).....	886	2,402	408	98.8	95.2	45.5

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]		
				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE—continued.						
<i>Other agricultural products.</i>						
Cotton seed (tons):						
Received at mills.....	130,373	273,306	418,846	30.2	61.9	96.9
Crushed.....	329,961	416,021	527,521	53.4	77.9	85.3
On hand at mills at close of month.....	418,349	618,173	484,832	69.4	100.2	80.4
Cottonseed oil (pounds, 000 omitted):						
Production.....	100,706	131,961	171,887	25.7	38.8	43.9
Stocks.....	98,295	100,167	166,710	66.1	79.7	112.1
Oleomargarine consumption (pounds, 000 omitted):						
.....	16,887	19,411	22,688	53.2	70.4	71.5
Tobacco sales at loose-leaf warehouses (pounds, 000 omitted):						
Virginia dark.....	6,277	7,083	7,862	94.4	103.7	118.3
Bright belt—						
Virginia.....	10,460	11,572	18,060	102.2	87.6	176.4
North Carolina.....	16,718	28,947	49,315	66.0	75.6	194.7
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,178	40,519	67,375	53.3	78.6	209.0
Burley.....						
.....	31,782	11,070	49,149	56.3	52.9	87.0
Western dark.....	20,992	21,680	9,011	102.9	111.9	44.2
Grand total.....	76,228	80,352	133,397	65.8	81.5	115.2
Sale of revenue stamps for manufactures of tobacco (excluding Porto Rico and Philippine Islands (pounds, 000 omitted):						
Cigars (large).....	443,261	463,664	462,798	80.8	85.2	84.4
Cigars (small).....	61,495	44,289	64,662	94.1	96.9	99.0
Cigarettes (small).....	3,705,516	2,995,935	3,901,560	96.6	86.5	101.7
Manufactured tobacco.....	30,938	22,057	24,750	105.9	98.9	84.7
Fruit shipments (citrus and deciduous) from California (carloads):						
Oranges.....	3,546	3,097	3,429	118.1	88.8	114.2
Lemons.....	575	487	627	96.5	129.9	105.2
Deciduous.....	118	142	98	107.3	60.2	89.1
Apples, cold-storage holdings (bbls.).....						
.....	4,304	5,429	5,105	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, 7 ports (long tons):						
Receipts.....	320,773	222,773	132,613	.....	.....	.....
Meltings.....	290,791	264,941	128,502	.....	.....	.....
Raw stocks at close of month.....	85,602	62,419	103,783	.....	.....	.....
FOREST PRODUCTS.						
<i>Lumber:</i>						
Number of mills—						
Southern pine.....	174	182	193	.....	.....	.....
Western pine.....	14	56	54	.....	.....	.....
Douglas fir.....	119	108	116	.....	.....	.....
Eastern white pine.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina pine.....	5	8	16	.....	.....	.....
Production (M feet)—						
Southern pine.....	373,231	377,332	289,824	111.3	113.7	86.4
Western pine.....	35,385	38,901	24,698	78.7	77.6	54.9
Douglas fir.....	326,588	238,036	153,157	138.7	109.1	65.0
Eastern white pine.....	22,530	19,265	24,319	96.7	134.1	104.4
North Carolina pine.....	5,397	12,095	7,123	.....	.....	.....
Shipments (M feet)—						
Southern pine.....	320,152	348,178	311,977	92.2	105.2	89.8
Western pine.....	82,874	83,350	42,793	97.2	112.2	50.2
Douglas fir.....	308,817	207,162	170,821	124.8	108.7	69.0
Eastern white pine.....	25,029	23,574	10,602	84.0	136.0	35.6
North Carolina pine.....	3,632	12,535	7,880	.....	.....	.....

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]			Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]		
				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
FOREST PRODUCTS—continued.												
Lumber:—Continued.												
Stocks at end of month (M feet)—												
Southern pine.	1,124,613	1,071,534	1,309,480	104.6	95.5	121.9						
North Carolina pine.	18,844	51,880	67,178	.....	.....	.....			
Receipts at Chicago and St. Louis (M feet).....	328,249	403,875	263,001	104.9	100.9	84.1						
Shipments at Chicago and St. Louis (M feet)....	190,897	258,355	165,308	109.8	111.4	95.1						
Oak flooring—												
Number of mills	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....			
Production (M feet).....	19,262	17,510	4,269	.....	.....	.....			
Shipments (M feet).....	14,970	18,065	4,182	.....	.....	.....			
Stocks (M feet).....	27,467	21,763	39,949	.....	.....	.....			
Unfiled orders (M feet)....	21,230	20,888	3,620	.....	.....	.....			
Naval stores at 3 southeastern ports:												
Spirits of turpentine (casks)—												
Receipts.....	7,119	23,136	8,919	85.4	113.1	107.0						
Stocks at close of month....	53,423	66,965	51,563	79.3	132.8	76.6						
Rosin (barrels)—												
Receipts.....	62,185	115,181	36,333	155.7	128.6	91.0						
Stocks at close of month....	327,932	336,680	310,905	129.0	120.6	122.3						
FUEL AND POWER.												
Coal and coke (short tons, 000 omitted):												
Bituminous coal production (est.)..	37,600	30,975	40,270	86.5	77.6	92.6						
Anthracite coal—												
Production (est.).....	6,258	5,984	7,410	82.3	79.7	97.5						
Shipments.....	4,848	4,636	5,741	83.6	80.8	89.0						
Coke—												
Beehive, production (est.).....	496	514	1,137	27.0	41.5	62.0						
By-product, production (est.).....	1,903	1,860	2,278	.....	.....	.....			
Crude petroleum:												
Production (bbls., 000 omitted).....	43,326	41,957	37,959	127.5	111.0	111.7						
Stocks at close of month (bbls., 000 omitted)....	193,705	182,482	130,321	150.8	121.9	101.5						
Producing oil wells completed.....	1,151	1,108	1,825	75.4	72.1	119.6						
Oil refineries: ¹												
Total production (000 omitted)—												
Crude oil run (barrels).....	39,223	37,212	40,485	105.0	102.5	108.4						
Gasoline (gallons).....	439,031	431,887	464,393	106.3	105.9	112.4						
Kerosene (gallons).....	170,315	175,241	210,668	83.7	86.9	103.5						
Gas and fuel (gallons).....	865,769	799,257	859,131	107.8	104.9	106.9						
Lubricating (gallons).....	82,573	77,005	90,895	100.9	94.6	111.1						
Stocks at close of month (000 omitted)—												
Crude oil run (barrels).....	26,562	21,856	21,261	130.7	114.6	104.6						
Gasoline (gallons).....	586,087	495,590	462,382	117.6	121.0	92.8						
Kerosene (gallons).....	341,009	340,026	393,071	95.3	93.9	109.9						
Gas and fuel (gallons).....	1,331,265	1,279,451	837,404	138.5	133.3	87.1						
Lubricating (gallons).....	216,766	228,038	160,523	126.4	131.7	93.6						
FUEL AND POWER—continued.												
Fuel and power—continued.												
Electric power produced by public utility power plants (kw. hours):												
Produced by water power.....	1,276,299	1,312,502	1,342,689	.....	.....	.....			
Produced by fuels.....	2,514,018	2,497,352	2,198,804	.....	.....	.....			
Total.....	3,790,317	3,809,854	3,541,493	.....	.....	.....			
METALS.												
Iron and steel (long tons, 000 omitted): ¹												
Pig-iron production.....	1,630	1,639	1,937	62.2	56.3	74.0						
Steel ingot production.....	1,742	1,593	1,799	71.4	57.7	71.7						
Unfiled orders, U. S. Steel Corp.	4,141	4,242	6,934	55.3	54.1	92.7						
Structural steel (long tons):												
Fabricated structural steel, contracted for, tonnage.....	72,100	71,500	32,000	114.7	79.0	50.9						
Structural steel orders, tonnage.....		28,910	12,194	.....	88.2	42.4					
Shipments.....		29,056	32,964	.....	77.2	84.1					
Copper production (pounds, 000 omitted).....	25,848	18,595	85,929	.....	.....	.....			
Zinc (short tons, 000 omitted):												
Production.....	24	22	26	.....	.....	.....			
Stocks at close of month.....	66	67	76	.....	.....	.....			
Tin (pounds, 000 omitted):												
Imports.....	9,103	8,880	2,584	137.8	96.1	39.1						
Deliveries to factories.....	9,576	8,310	3,483	175.3	84.6	63.8						
Stocks at close of month.....	2,981	3,799	5,703	.....	.....	.....			
TEXTILES.												
Cotton (bales, 000 omitted):												
Sight receipts.....	865	1,484	1,154	62.4	84.3	83.2						
Port receipts.....	421	590	636	54.3	72.0	82.1						
Overland movement.....	133	175	157	77.0	95.1	90.7						
American spinners' takings.....	623	954	527	92.3	100.7	78.0						
Stocks at ports and interior points.....	2,388	2,588	2,863	89.7	95.0	107.8						
Stocks at mills.....	1,675	1,738	1,273	102.6	107.9	78.0						
Stocks at warehouses.....	4,618	5,177	5,645	99.0	103.8	121.0						
Visible supply.....	4,262	4,544	4,822	94.8	97.7	108.9						
Consumption by mills.....	527	512	366	104.2	116.4	72.6						
Spindles active during month.....	34,458	34,489	31,539	103.2	104.5	94.5						
Wool:												
Consumption by mills (pounds, 000 omitted)....	61,192	61,283	29,807	130.4	123.0	63.5						
Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported—												
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....	34.3	30.3	53.9	86.8	81.2	136.5						
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	27.2	21.2	48.7	75.8	63.5	135.7						
Sets of cards.....	26.0	25.9	56.5	75.0	78.5	164.7						
Combs.....	18.3	18.5	43.8	60.6	61.1	145.0						
Spinning spindles, woolen.....	27.0	25.1	58.9	75.6	71.7	165.0						
Spinning spindles, worsted.....	14.3	13.0	43.0	43.1	39.6	129.5						

¹ Figures for December, 1921, November, 1921, and December, 1920.

¹ Figures for February, 1922, January, 1921, and February, 1921.

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]			Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]		
				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
TEXTILES—continued.												
Wool—Continued.												
Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported—												
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space...	35.2	32.9	60.0									
Looms 50-inch reed space or less	32.0	27.8	66.7									
Sets of cards	24.6	27.1	64.3									
Combs	3.7	1.4	51.0									
Spinning spindles, woolen	25.4	25.6	64.5									
Spinning spindles, worsted	13.9	13.8	55.3									
Raw silk:												
Imports (pounds, 000 omitted)	3,881	5,824	709	165.7	168.4	30.3						
Consumption (bales)	33,842	20,930	22,176									
Stocks at close of month	31,139	24,804	31,859									
HIDES AND LEATHER.												
Stocks of raw hides and skins at close of month (number, 000 omitted):												
Cattle hides	6,053	5,819	7,899	88.2	83.3	115.1						
Calfskins	2,897	2,965	3,087	137.9	106.5	146.9						
Kip skins	1,046	1,025	1,382	107.0	89.1	141.3						
Goat and kid	8,998	10,380	10,870	90.7	80.2	109.6						
Cabretta	500	547	2,155	32.3	30.8	130.0						
Sheep and lamb	12,281	12,661	13,184	127.3	106.3	136.7						
Production of leather:												
Sole leather (sides)	1,654,744	1,745,625	1,190,950									
Skivers (dozens)	17,950	20,149	14,234									
Oak and Union harness (sides stuffed)	59,815	62,551	42,236									
Stocks of leather:												
Sole and belting (pounds, 000 omitted)		195,897	186,531									
Upper (square feet, 000 omitted)		415,790	425,942									
Leather products:												
Belting, sales (pounds, 000 omitted)			309,474									
Boots and shoes, output (pairs, 000 omitted):												
Men's	7,771	7,455	7,350									
Women's	7,976	7,748	7,727									
Other	9,427	9,039	9,020									
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.												
Woodpulp (short tons):												
Production	266,921	272,835	275,353	93.0	92.8	95.9						
Consumption	220,064	213,571	215,087	100.8	94.7	98.5						
Shipments	40,667	47,896	32,098	63.0	82.7	49.7						
Stocks, end of month	176,113	169,923	200,817	99.5	96.8	113.5						
Paper (short tons):												
Newsprint:												
Production	105,808	107,877	123,830	85.9	91.0	100.5						
Shipments	103,192	107,070	116,176	86.3	91.7	97.2						
Stocks, end of month	26,550	23,934	32,417	112.9	112.1	137.8						
Book production	73,446	70,798	64,382	95.3	90.1	83.5						
Paper board—												
Production	145,198	149,047	105,806	95.0	104.2	69.2						
Shipments	145,485	145,809	100,431									
Stocks at end of month	62,731	63,018	58,479									
Wrapping paper production	65,791	64,850	44,620	119.5	107.2	81.0						
Fine paper production	27,405	25,843	22,756	98.7	92.2	81.9						
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—contd.												
Building materials (000 omitted):												
Silica brick—												
Production	6,581	4,754	11,659									
Shipments	8,246	7,321	8,656									
Stocks, close of month	36,344	38,812	39,730									
Face brick—												
Production	25,331	38,444	17,833	87.0	111.5	61.2						
Shipments	14,902	23,151	8,704									
Stocks in sheds and kilns	154,285	160,961	154,092	143.1	124.8	142.9						
Unfilled orders at close of month												
Cement (barrels)—	31,799	34,755	28,392	47.4	55.5	42.3						
Production	4,052	6,559	4,098									
Shipments	2,829	3,697	2,539									
Stocks at close of month	13,148	11,988	10,300									
Rubber (pounds, 000 omitted):												
Imports of crude rubber	54,011	58,645	26,912	139.2	127.2	69.4						
Consumption by tire manufacturers												
Pneumatic tires: ¹		18,049	6,625									
Production	1,840	1,757	506									
Stocks	3,697	3,908	5,508									
Shipments, domestic	1,980	1,343	1,327									
Inner tubes: ¹												
Production	2,070	2,126	508									
Stocks	4,731	5,204	5,787									
Shipments, domestic	2,523	1,540	1,481									
Solid tires: ¹												
Production	40	44	16									
Stocks	169	173	303									
Shipments, domestic	40	35	41									
Automobiles:												
Production (number)—												
Passenger cars	81,423	70,435										
Trucks	9,127	8,183										
Locomotives (number):												
Domestic shipped	11	30	154	6.8	27.3	95.7						
Foreign completed	63	59	71	106.8	90.8	120.4						
Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation:												
Number	71	45	94	62.3	47.9	82.5						
Gross tonnage	52,764	46,108	216,280	21.6	26.8	88.4						
TRANSPORTATION.												
Railroad operating statistics: ¹												
Net ton-miles, revenue and non-revenue (000 omitted)												
	25,707	29,139	34,670	82.1	88.1	110.7						
Net tons per train	609	633	657	94.7	94.8	102.2						
Net tons per loaded car	26.8	27.1	31.1	94.1	97.1	109.1						
Revenue-freight loaded and received from connections, classified according to nature of product (short tons):												
Grain and grain products												
Live stock	210,244	186,545	182,220	120.2	109.9	104.2						
Coal	135,707	129,522	147,029	84.8	92.7	91.8						
Coke	703,001	582,839	850,938	83.8	77.0	101.5						
Forest products	31,650	30,519	43,423	76.7	68.8	105.2						
Ore	203,997	199,560	201,711	91.0	93.9	89.9						
Merchandise, l. c. i.	18,836	24,693	37,590	38.5	50.3	76.7						
Miscellaneous	875,296	941,824	766,574	138.9	115.0	121.7						
Total	881,887	945,115	898,056	74.9	82.2	76.3						
Total	3,060,167	3,040,617	3,023,677	93.8	91.1	92.7						

¹ Figures are for December, 1921, and November, 1921, and December, 1920.

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.	Index. [January average 1919-21=100.]		
				Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
TRANSPORTATION—CON.						
Revenue-freight loaded, classified according to geographical divisions:						
Eastern.....	741,698	752,730	670,445	97.2	91.6	87.8
Allegheny.....	607,982	626,004	613,158	88.9	88.2	89.7
Peachontas.....	130,402	104,628	123,469	97.9	80.2	92.7
Southern.....	468,543	473,145	460,037	95.4	92.2	93.7
Northwestern.....	411,721	379,228	401,721	91.9	92.1	89.7
Central western.....	468,712	458,531	467,948	94.8	93.3	96.7
Southwestern.....	230,636	245,958	246,535	94.4	95.4	100.9
Total.....	3,060,167	3,040,617	3,023,677	93.8	91.1	92.7
Freight car surplus (number):						
Total.....	330,681	470,516	324,186	104.9	193.9	161.7
Box.....	132,174	191,707	179,219	128.6	168.6	173.6
Coal.....	145,913	221,614	90,685	144.9	354.1	233.1
Freight car shortage:						
Total.....	642	110	810	2.1	.7	2.6
Box.....	546	24	306	2.9	.2	1.6
Coal.....	36	37	108	.5	.7	1.4
Bad-order cars, total.....	313,190	320,292	191,234	194.1	147.3	118.5
Vessels cleared in foreign trade (net tons):						
American.....	2,050,856	2,431,309	2,191,201	116.3	106.5	124.2
Foreign.....	1,935,475	2,586,301	2,451,617	92.2	106.7	116.9
Total.....	3,986,331	5,020,610	4,642,818	103.2	103.6	120.2
Percentage of American to total.....		48.5	47.2			
Panama Canal traffic (tons, 000 omitted): ¹						
Total cargo traffic.....	953	855	1,077	138.7	106.2	156.7
American vessels.....	349	356	473			
British vessels.....	343	237	335			

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.

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.
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	33.3	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
1922.						
January.....	31.7	22.7	23.3	23.4	32.2	27.1
February.....	34.7	25.7	25.2	23.3	31.8	29.1

¹ Figures are for December, 1921, November, 1921, and December, 1920.

For the first time since May, 1921, the general European index shows an increase last month, thus marking the end, temporarily at least, of the severe decline in ocean freight rates which has continued for so many months. Higher quotations on grain and flour have had the most influence in raising the level of the February index numbers, the increase being greatest in the French Atlantic and United Kingdom trades. Charter rates were likewise higher, and particularly for steamers "in prompt position" charterers found difficulty in filling their immediate requirements except on owners' terms.

REPORT OF KNIT-GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

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

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
August.....	48	412,627	71.1
September.....	55	572,833	84.4
October.....	56	675,205	87.3
November.....	57	692,452	86.5
December.....	49	518,376	77.0
1922.			
January.....	55	640,489	79.1
Winter underwear (January).....	36	292,512	65.8
Summer underwear (January).....	37	347,977	95.3

Order and production report for month ended January 31, 1922, follows. The number of mills reporting was 40.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,295,379	
New orders received during month.....	782,616	114.2
Total (A).....	2,077,995	
Shipments during month.....	539,526	78.7
Cancellations during month.....	7,264	1.1
Total (B).....	546,790	
Balance orders on hand Feb. 1 (A minus B).....	1,531,205	
Production.....	505,242	73.7

Thirty-four representative mills which reported for December, 1921 and January, 1922, furnish the data for the following table:

	[In dozens.]			
	December (34 mills).	January (34 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,228,611	1,175,377		53,234
New orders.....	271,764	481,270	209,506	
Shipments.....	320,126	524,007	203,881	
Cancellations.....	10,850	6,940		3,910
Production.....	398,338	417,051	18,713	

RETAIL TRADE.

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 387 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 most of 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 January are based on reports from 26 stores in district No. 1 (Boston), 64 stores in district No. 2 (New York), 54 stores in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), 29 stores in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 22 stores in district No. 5 (Richmond), 34 stores in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 60 stores in district No. 7 (Chicago), 19 stores in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 13 stores in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 11 stores in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 22 stores in district No. 11 (Dallas),

and 33 stores in district No. 12 (San Francisco). Bridgeport, in district No. 2 (New York), and Milwaukee, in district No. 7 (Chicago), are shown separately for the first time this month. Figures for Denver, which are shown separately for December, are included in "outside" stores in district No. 10 (Kansas City) for January.

A comparison of monthly changes in activity of different types of retail business since January, 1921, is shown in the second of the following tables. The 158 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 shows some variation.

It may be noted that all reporting types of business show decided decreases in volume of trade for January as compared with December, this being most emphasized in the case of department stores and 5 and 10 cent stores. The 5 and 10 cent chains and grocery chains, however, had larger sales in January than in January, 1921. Department stores, mail order houses, and cigar chains had smaller sales than in January, 1921.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of change in net sales compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of change in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of month to average monthly sales for same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year.	
	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.	Jan. 1 to 31, 1922.	Same month previous year.		Previous month.		July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.	Jan. 1 to 31, 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.
					Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.				
District No. 1:												
Boston.....	5.9	- 8.7	- 1.9	- 8.7	- 5.5	0.9	-13.7	- 8.7	290.0	298.4	4.3	6.6
Outside.....	5.5	- 6.3	- 4.9	- 6.3	- 7.6	1.4	-18.1	- 3.4	395.0	428.3	3.6	5.1
District.....	5.8	- 8.1	- 2.7	- 8.1	- 6.2	1.0	-15.0	- 7.1	316.0	329.2	4.2	6.4
District No. 2:												
New York City and Brooklyn.....	3.6	- 7.3	- 3.1	- 7.3	- 3.0	5.5	-14.9	- 3.6	314.2	350.8	5.2	5.8
Buffalo.....	- 6.8	-16.2	- 5.6	-16.2	- 0.1	- 5.6	-22.6	1.7	372.9	454.8	6.0	7.6
Newark.....	3.5	- 0.8	- 2.3	- 0.8	-10.9	.3	-18.6	- 0.4	315.8	332.5	3.6	5.7
Rochester.....	- 4.5	-11.3	- 3.8	-11.3	-22.0	-21.0	-12.4	- 9.9	350.5	379.6	2.3	3.7
Syracuse.....	- 8.2	- 6.9	- 7.2	- 6.9	-25.1	- 3.8	-12.6	1.5	356.2	426.2	2.2	.....
Bridgeport.....	-14.4	-14.4	-14.4	-14.4	5.7	5.7	-11.9	.....	305.9	305.9	.....	6.7
Outside.....	- 5.2	- 2.4	- 8.5	- 2.4	- 4.0	13.3	-14.1	- 8.3	473.0	568.8	5.0	4.8
District.....	1.6	- 7.8	- 3.9	- 7.8	- 5.5	3.7	-16.3	- 3.7	323.1	347.1	5.1	6.4
District No. 3:												
Philadelphia.....	3.0	-10.9	- 6.4	-10.9	-10.4	- 8.4	-12.0	- 0.3	321.7	345.3	6.8	8.8
Outside.....	- 3.6	-15.6	- 7.5	-15.6	- 1.2	.6	-19.7	2.8	426.6	536.3	2.9	6.8
District.....	1.2	-12.2	- 6.7	-12.2	- 8.2	- 6.1	-13.9	.4	347.9	394.0	5.9	8.3
District No. 4:												
Cleveland.....	-10.0	-19.6	-18.9	-19.6	-11.2	5.0	-15.3	-15.3	379.1	348.4	5.7	7.7
Pittsburgh.....	-15.2	-28.9	-21.6	-28.9	-13.3	- 4.7	-16.1	- 6.5	363.6	369.3	5.2	10.4
Cincinnati.....	- 3.2	- 8.6	- 7.3	- 8.6	-14.2	- 9.9	-19.0	- 6.5	407.7	439.7	7.1	11.1
Toledo.....	- 4.7	-14.4	- 9.5	-14.4	-23.4	- 7.8	-28.0	- 4.8	388.2	359.3	4.6	6.2
Outside.....	- 7.4	-23.3	-17.5	-23.3	- 2.0	- 1.9	-18.4	- 3.2	443.1	476.4	7.5	16.5
District.....	-10.7	-21.9	-17.3	-21.9	-13.2	- 2.7	-17.6	- 8.7	381.0	376.5	5.6	9.3

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

District and city.	Percentage of change in net sales compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of change in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of month to average monthly sales for same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year.	
	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.	Jan. 1 to 31, 1922.	Same month previous year.		Previous month.		July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.	Jan. 1 to 31, 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.
					Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1922.				
District No. 5:												
Baltimore.....	- 7.4	-19.5	-12.5	-19.5	- 4.3	3.3	-21.9	- 2.0	350.1	406.3	5.1	8.1
Richmond.....	- 0.7	-14.0	- 6.7	-14.0	1.6	9.4	-20.4	- 8.7	346.5	449.2	5.7	7.0
Washington.....	. 7	-12.1	- 3.8	-12.1	- 7.0	3.6	-20.7	- 9.7	354.5	414.3	2.8	3.7
Outside.....	-12.4	-21.3	-15.0	-21.8	-11.8	16.8	-25.2	- 1.9	475.6	595.1	5.3	3.9
District.....	- 4.5	-17.0	- 9.5	-17.0	- 5.9	5.4	-21.8	- 5.1	369.3	414.3	4.4	5.9
District No. 6:												
Atlanta.....	-17.2	-24.9	-24.7	-24.9	- 7.8	12.9	-25.0	- 0.1	470.6	726.4	3.0	6.4
Birmingham.....	-30.1	-37.9	-32.2	-37.9	8.8	- 7.4	-10.8	1.3	490.0	957.0	3.3	7.5
Nashville.....	- 3.7	-10.7	-12.8	-10.7	- 9.8	- 6.3	-15.8	- 8.1	441.3	502.2	4.3	8.2
New Orleans.....	-13.4	-15.2	-15.4	-15.2	- 8.1	- 2.0	-22.0	. 4	394.3	449.4	8.0	9.0
Savannah.....	-24.7	-33.0	-26.1	-33.0	11.7	- 8.0	- 9.0	- 1.1	568.7	957.4	2.2	2.6
Outside.....	-17.3	-12.2	-21.8	-12.2	- 6.3	- 3.4	-14.6	3.4	443.9	661.4	2.1	6.5
District.....	-16.8	-19.4	-20.5	-19.4	- 4.5	- 2.5	-17.9	- 0.2	436.3	593.2	5.0	7.7
District No. 7:												
Chicago.....	- 7.6	- 9.9	-11.4	- 9.9	- 7.0	1.4	-20.9	- 5.7	345.6	338.1	3.5	7.1
Detroit.....	- 5.6	1.8	-14.7	1.8	-20.9	-16.1	-18.7	- 6.7	349.0	330.6	5.8	8.6
Milwaukee.....	- 9.2	- 9.2	- 9.2	- 9.2	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 1.7	. 1	505.1	505.1	5.4	5.4
Outside.....	- 8.5	-14.4	-13.1	-14.4	- 6.8	- 2.0	-14.5	- 5.2	473.4	469.5	4.4	7.1
District.....	- 7.1	- 6.6	-13.5	- 6.6	-12.3	- 7.6	-16.7	- 5.0	407.4	410.2	4.9	7.6
District No. 8:												
St. Louis.....	- 8.2	-16.2	-10.9	-16.2	- 2.6	- 8.8	-15.9	-14.6	360.6	394.9	3.7	8.7
Louisville.....	- 8.8	4.0	-13.5	4.0	-11.9	- 1.5	-25.0	- 4.4	580.4	561.2	3.6	5.3
Memphis.....	- 8.3	-13.1	-14.7	-13.1	- 5.2	- 0.6	-15.3	- 2.8	485.7	557.3	6.0	8.1
Little Rock.....	-10.6	-24.5	-10.8	-24.5	1.5	19.2	-19.7	6.4	441.3	424.7	6.8	9.3
Outside.....	-11.9	-15.2	-15.0	-15.2	- 3.0	3.5	-17.1	-14.0	507.5	357.0	6.6	4.1
District.....	- 8.6	-15.1	-11.9	-15.1	- 3.9	- 4.0	-17.3	- 9.8	401.4	442.1	4.5	8.3
District No. 9:												
Chicago.....	-18.3	-15.6	-17.3	-15.6	- 8.1	- 3.7	-12.9	- 3.6	321.3	582.9	2.8	6.1
District No. 10:												
Kansas City.....	- 3.9	-11.2	- 8.0	-11.2	1.0	7.6	24.1	11.0	436.2	505.1	1.0	8.0
Denver.....	. 7	- 8.1	- 8.1	- 8.1	8.6	-19.1	-19.1	-19.1	552.8	552.8	2.1	2.1
Outside.....	- 6.5	-14.5	- 9.9	-14.5	-11.3	18.9	-15.4	- 4.5	393.3	475.5	5.0	12.5
District.....	- 4.3	-12.9	- 7.6	-12.9	- 1.8	13.4	-20.3	3.1	443.7	490.0	2.2	10.2
District No. 11:												
Chicago.....	-16.7	-19.0	-21.3	-19.0	-11.6	- 2.0	-22.5	-0.4	443.2	474.6	7.5	9.8
District No. 12:												
Los Angeles.....	1.8	- 2.5	1.1	- 2.5	14.4	22.7	-17.2	10.6	416.5	467.3	9.9	7.9
San Francisco.....	1.6	- 4.9	- 6.6	- 4.9	- 6.2	5.3	-14.4	- 0.6	382.3	343.4	6.8	10.9
Oakland.....	- 9.1	-15.3	- 9.4	-15.3	- 2.6	15.0	-12.1	- 3.9	434.4	581.8	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	-15.3	- 4.6	-13.8	- 4.6	- 2.5	1.1	-21.0	- 3.8	409.7	483.2	.....	.....
Seattle.....	- 5.0	-11.8	-10.6	-11.8	-17.4	-16.8	-19.7	-10.8	343.9	437.9	4.0	6.2
Spokane.....	-14.5	-14.7	-11.0	-14.7	- 4.9	- 1.6	-18.0	8.7	469.2	748.3	.....	9.0
Salt Lake City.....	-16.0	-19.9	-16.5	-19.9	- 6.4	- 4.6	-11.8	- 5.7	439.2	523.5	.....	10.0
District.....	- 3.0	- 6.3	- 7.7	- 6.3	-13.6	3.4	-15.4	- 5.5	411.7	489.6	6.8	8.9
United States.....	- 5.5	-12.4	-10.8	-12.4	- 8.0	- 0.3	-17.2	- 4.1	378.5	425.8	5.0	7.7

VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE.
[Average monthly value, 1919=100.]

Date.	Department stores (156 stores).	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.				Date.	Department stores (158 stores).	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.			
			Grocery (13 chains).	Five and ten cent (4 chains).	Drug (6 chains).	Cigars (3 chains).				Grocery (13 chains).	Five and ten cent (4 chains).	Drug (6 chains).	Cigars (3 chains).
1921.						1921.							
January.....	103.8	60.1	115.5	86.1	115.3	119.9	September.....	95.0	72.7	110.4	113.4	116.7	128.0
February.....	88.5	64.8	109.1	92.9	108.6	116.5	October.....	130.6	88.6	126.2	141.9	121.7	138.0
March.....	116.9	95.1	119.2	121.1	120.8	131.8	November.....	123.4	83.3	125.7	134.1	112.5	124.8
April.....	112.5	77.5	112.1	111.9	119.2	134.7	December.....	182.8	80.3	134.9	241.6	141.6	172.7
May.....	112.6	60.2	111.3	112.2	117.2	129.5							
June.....	111.1	62.1	108.7	109.7	118.2	127.8	1922.						
July.....	79.7	49.3	106.8	108.0	118.9	128.5	January.....	91.2	65.4	128.0	94.6	114.2	111.0
August.....	82.7	56.4	114.3	116.0	116.4	127.6							

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN JANUARY, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (DECEMBER, 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.....	-11.8	41	-14.3	3	-22.4	11	-16.4	8			+19.6	6			-3.7	6				
No. 3.....	-7.0	48			-21.8	25														
No. 4.....	-5.7	22	+3.5	11	-7.9	10					+0.5	11								
No. 5.....	-5.6	46	+54.9	14	+7.1	19	-3.8	20	-13.3	8										
No. 6.....	-10.2	32	+26.2	21	-4.4	22	-2.7	9	-38.3	13	+0.3	4			+3.3	4	-32.4	6		
No. 7.....	-6.2	31	+19.2	11	-15.7	17	-15.2	16			+5.2	12	-2.8	8					-1.1	3
No. 9.....	+3.5	12	+29.6	4	-9.1	10	+73.6	3											-13.8	8
No. 10.....	-5.2	10	+95.3	5	-20.5	8			-5.6	5	-8.9	6	-13.5	4					+273.0	4
No. 11.....	-2.4	12	+37.3	12	-22.0	11			-28.1	3	+4.9	8							+43.0	4
No. 12.....	+15.5	31	+15.6	12	-2.5	21	-14.2	21	-21.7	13	-9.4	9	+0.3	21	-20.7	26	-12.5	23	-36.2	15

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN JANUARY, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 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.....	-10.3	41	+40.3	3	-28.5	11	+6.4	8			+10.0	6			-24.7	6				
No. 3.....	-15.2	48			-20.2	25														
No. 4.....	-14.5	22	+6.4	11	-28.6	10					-7.0	11								
No. 5.....	-14.9	46	+2.5	14	-13.5	19	+36.5	20	+206.7	8										
No. 6.....	-18.8	32	-1.5	21	-8.8	22	-8.3	9	+17.8	13	-3.0	4			-10.8	4	-17.2	6		
No. 7.....	-6.1	31	+42.4	11	-14.1	17	-3.1	16			+0.2	12	+14.9	8					-24.7	3
No. 9.....	-9.9	12	+50.1	4	-12.4	10	+47.1	3											-22.9	8
No. 10.....	-5.1	10	+62.1	5	-12.6	8			+57.6	5	-15.1	6	-6.3	4					-73.7	4
No. 11.....	-17.6	12	+8.0	12	-26.6	11			-5.9	3	-16.2	8							-29.0	4
No. 12.....	-1.9	31	+12.7	12	-0.7	21	+26.2	21	+43.9	13	-0.8	9	-5.9	21	-11.7	26	-45.1	23	-11.6	15

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF THE 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 January, 1922.

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING JANUARY, 1922.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities purchased.		Municipal warrants purchased.	Total.	
			Bonds and notes.	Certificate of indebtedness.		January, 1922.	January, 1921.
Boston.....	\$148,728,662	\$14,526,904	\$2,140,000	\$26,318,500		\$191,714,066	\$521,894,102
New York.....	945,228,302	49,226,015	30,697,550	77,845,500		1,102,997,367	5,789,802,707
Philadelphia.....	246,117,377	8,923,046	10,043,200	500	\$51,000	265,135,123	383,218,493
Cleveland.....	184,602,099	3,307,588	1,162,350	6,880,000		195,952,637	412,390,636
Richmond.....	204,741,710	1,098,000				205,839,710	247,729,048
Atlanta.....	80,778,934	2,395,176				83,174,110	185,274,510
Chicago.....	186,179,652	19,409,308	9,287,650	29,125,500		244,002,110	474,435,863
St. Louis.....	74,527,672	880,054	339,800	203,000		75,950,526	146,570,654
Minneapolis.....	25,324,136		24,600	721,500	9,029	26,079,265	81,980,175
Kansas City.....	46,220,158	20,000	10,000	4,000		46,254,158	100,742,070
Dallas.....	39,195,873					39,195,873	92,743,276
San Francisco.....	164,122,291	3,721,841	8,452,350	2,000		176,298,482	217,052,899
Total: January, 1922.....	2,345,767,466	103,507,932	62,157,500	141,100,500	60,029	2,652,593,427	8,654,134,433
January, 1921.....	8,257,762,245	122,268,488	11,700	274,092,000			

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING JANUARY, 1922, 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.....	\$3,905,042	\$46,084,900	.....	\$98,248,591	\$342,239	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	860,058	748,840,062	.....	193,812,364	832,709	\$11,637	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	5,715,470	187,305,807	.....	52,532,863	444,948	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	1,910,487	134,713,633	\$159,000	45,152,639	205,181	.....	.....	\$500,000	.....
Richmond.....	1,010,735	178,642,883	1,389,900	17,882,895	5,019,594	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	1,718,095	36,235,510	579,000	35,863,279	5,250,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	2,201,630	126,263,396	1,476,953	46,047,758	9,781,919	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	757,582	51,878,803	99,000	17,157,115	3,417,884	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	126,755	12,647,176	3,081,740	4,487,055	3,465,314	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	783,289	30,494,194	.....	8,988,522	2,161,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	228,185	18,253,733	2,893,733	7,870,527	5,381,415	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	721,700	86,867,154	24,995,792	46,349,902	2,664,181	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total: January, 1922.....	19,939,028	1,658,227,251	34,675,118	574,393,510	38,967,290	12,520,504	.....	.....	.....
December, 1921.....	34,447,381	2,643,303,761	38,970,549	1,369,899,777	62,648,490	17,040,568	\$2,061,000	1,275,061	\$40,000
January, 1921.....	148,545,029	3,992,943,600	29,724,638	3,986,445,075	51,176,925	20,328,421	.....	8,429,562	.....
December, 1920.....	143,335,882	4,886,257,779	38,638,721	.....	4,367,464,512	.....	.....	9,643,021	.....

Federal Reserve Bank.	Trade acceptances.		Total, all classes.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ¹		Member banks.		
	Foreign.	Domestic.		Amount.	Per cent of total.	Number in district Jan. 31.	Accommodated.	
							Number.	Per cent.
Boston.....	\$147,890	\$148,728,662	\$119,314,720	5.1	436	231	53.0
New York.....	871,472	945,228,302	413,090,262	17.6	798	356	44.6
Philadelphia.....	118,289	246,117,377	188,271,828	8.0	709	402	56.7
Cleveland.....	1,866,305	184,602,699	200,356,428	8.5	883	376	42.6
Richmond.....	778,291	204,741,710	181,033,113	7.7	626	395	63.1
Atlanta.....	742,341	80,778,934	216,824,167	9.2	520	364	70.0
Chicago.....	223,890	186,179,652	375,427,816	16.0	1,445	937	64.8
St. Louis.....	416,632	74,527,672	131,410,645	5.6	589	320	54.3
Minneapolis.....	22,098	25,324,136	83,722,540	3.6	1,024	500	48.8
Kansas City.....	60,361	46,220,158	120,787,307	5.2	1,112	563	50.6
Dallas.....	62,821	39,195,873	130,493,085	5.6	856	536	62.6
San Francisco.....	459,314	164,122,291	185,035,555	7.9	852	366	43.0
Total: January, 1922.....	5,769,704	2,345,767,466	2,345,767,466	100.0	9,850	5,346	54.3
December, 1921.....	10,016,944	4,168,565,865	.....	.....	9,855	5,676	57.6
January, 1921.....	\$20,170,995	8,257,762,245	.....	.....	9,659	5,291	54.8
December, 1920.....	16,317,764	9,461,657,679	.....	.....	9,628	5,551	57.7

¹ Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (13.75) for system.

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING JANUARY, 1922, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$148,728,662	.....	.....	.....	\$148,728,662	Per cent. 4.50	Days. 11.03
New York.....	945,228,302	.....	.....	.....	945,228,302	4.50	6.00
Philadelphia.....	246,117,377	.....	.....	.....	246,117,377	4.50	10.52
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	\$184,602,699	.....	184,602,699	5.00	14.92
Richmond.....	.....	.....	204,741,710	.....	204,741,710	5.00	12.16
Atlanta.....	.....	.....	80,778,934	.....	80,778,934	5.00	36.91
Chicago.....	.....	.....	186,179,652	.....	186,179,652	5.00	27.73
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	74,527,672	.....	74,527,672	5.00	24.25
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	17,475,180	\$7,848,956	25,324,136	5.18	45.46
Kansas City.....	.....	.....	46,220,158	.....	46,220,158	5.00	35.94
Dallas.....	.....	\$402,564	25,833,960	12,959,349	39,195,873	5.19	45.78
San Francisco.....	71,069,964	.....	93,052,327	.....	164,122,291	4.73	15.50
Total: January, 1922.....	1,411,144,305	402,564	913,412,292	20,808,305	2,345,767,466	4.84	13.75
December, 1921.....	2,898,201,271	.....	1,072,731,549	107,633,045	4,168,565,865	4.91	11.67

VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING JANUARY, 1922, BY CLASSES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. ¹	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston.....	\$7,724,615	\$6,542,289	\$260,000	\$14,526,904				\$14,526,904	\$7,900,340	7.64
New York.....	35,112,897	10,394,668	3,718,450	49,226,015				49,226,015	26,230,138	25.34
Philadelphia.....	5,574,860	2,500,039	804,000	8,878,899		\$44,147	\$44,147	8,923,046	11,721,351	11.33
Cleveland.....	1,813,438	1,449,150	45,000	3,307,588				3,307,588	2,663,859	2.57
Richmond.....	170,000	928,000		1,098,000				1,098,000	1,477,812	1.43
Atlanta.....	1,387,940	1,007,236		2,395,176				2,395,176	4,614,887	4.49
Chicago.....	13,572,413	5,353,207	483,688	19,409,308				19,409,308	44,050,647	42.56
St. Louis.....	273,503	601,551		880,054				880,054	1,731,585	1.67
Minneapolis.....									20,000	
Kansas City.....		20,000		20,000					23,457	.02
Dallas.....										
San Francisco.....	2,795,308	739,386	115,360	3,650,054	\$71,787		71,787	3,721,841	3,051,856	2.95
Total: January, 1922.....	68,420,974	29,535,526	5,426,498	103,301,998	71,787	44,147	115,934	103,507,932	103,507,932	100.00
December, 1921.....	153,482,374	53,331,146	21,079,169	229,892,689	208,664		208,664	230,101,353		
January, 1921.....	77,992,228	32,275,174	10,858,001	121,125,403	1,073,284	69,801	1,143,085	122,268,488		
December, 1920.....	177,656,948	63,555,187	11,239,789	252,451,904	1,120,968	255,000	1,375,968	253,827,872		

¹ Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (31.61) for system.

VOLUME OF ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING JANUARY, 1922, BY RATES OF DISCOUNT CHARGED; ALSO AVERAGE RATES AND MATURITIES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	3½ per cent.	3¾ per cent.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.
Boston.....		\$2,005,975	\$2,654,555			\$5,640,154	\$3,339,046	\$486,487	\$289,306
New York.....			51,340			7,512,810	2,061,832	318,955	39,257,126
Philadelphia.....		25,000	6,345,460			1,916,015	296,371	290,200	50,000
Cleveland.....			43,620	\$29,140		1,978,389	616,242	505,387	20,432
Richmond.....									
Atlanta.....							65,881		
Chicago.....			10,700,996			6,595,883	1,611,651	500,778	
St. Louis.....	\$337,392	97,881	15,737				377,294	51,750	
Minneapolis.....									
Kansas City.....									
Dallas.....									
San Francisco.....			120,000	356,249		1,209,130	1,283,076	526,599	
Total: January, 1922.....	337,392	2,248,856	20,167,957	29,140		24,852,331	9,651,393	2,680,156	39,616,864
December, 1921.....						54,068,217	32,252,548	12,634,039	120,421,785

Federal Reserve Bank.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	5 per cent.	5¾ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
							Per cent.	Days.
Boston.....	\$32,200	\$79,181				\$14,526,904	4.20	17.54
New York.....	23,952					49,226,015	4.47	16.85
Philadelphia.....						8,923,046	4.10	31.53
Cleveland.....						3,307,588	4.10	41.53
Richmond.....	49,378	5,000	\$25,000	\$35,000		1,098,000	4.27	25.46
Atlanta.....				1,098,000		1,098,000	5.07	42.55
Chicago.....				2,329,295		2,395,176	5.07	61.31
St. Louis.....						19,409,308	4.13	71.75
Minneapolis.....						880,054	3.90	62.21
Kansas City.....				20,000		20,000	5.07	37.08
Dallas.....								
San Francisco.....			105,000	68,536	\$53,251	3,721,841	4.32	25.95
Total: January, 1922.....	105,530	84,181	130,000	3,550,831	53,251	103,507,932	4.28	31.61
December, 1921.....	3,051,852	1,220,983	409,016	4,029,033	186,500	1,230,101,353	4.41	23.39

¹ Includes \$60,500 and \$1,766,880 of acceptances purchased at 5½ and 5¾ per cent, respectively.

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 January, 1922:

AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS DURING JANUARY, 1922.

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.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	All classes of earning assets.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.
									<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Boston.....	\$83,164,494	\$42,229,543	\$10,566,848	\$30,368,103	\$307,005	\$162,120	\$37,728	\$107,157	4.35	4.52	4.20	4.15
New York.....	270,457,485	160,815,091	36,559,362	73,083,032	961,186	625,204	142,725	193,257	4.18	4.58	4.60	3.11
Philadelphia.....	106,852,081	75,906,729	14,108,097	16,654,481	382,910	290,327	50,911	40,795	4.21	4.50	4.24	2.88
Cleveland.....	114,923,243	95,404,389	4,775,428	14,743,426	462,488	406,001	17,407	39,080	4.74	5.01	4.29	3.12
Richmond.....	95,440,744	87,255,559	3,191,785	4,993,400	404,520	381,432	14,459	8,629	4.99	5.15	5.33	2.03
Atlanta.....	99,867,047	79,655,201	3,749,935	16,461,911	414,273	352,272	16,649	45,352	4.88	5.21	5.23	3.24
Chicago.....	204,026,172	156,875,243	12,893,373	34,257,556	828,626	680,386	44,958	103,282	4.78	5.11	4.11	3.55
St. Louis.....	59,289,406	51,059,716	305,635	7,924,055	233,831	217,842	1,054	14,935	4.64	5.02	4.06	2.22
Minneapolis.....	49,586,000	45,078,000	.....	4,465,000	220,650	212,720	.....	7,739	5.24	5.56	.....	2.04
Kansas City.....	76,201,668	61,269,376	616,178	14,238,695	300,550	270,826	2,933	26,463	4.64	5.20	5.60	2.19
Dallas.....	52,631,555	48,072,539	29,516	4,529,500	238,405	229,448	138	8,819	5.33	5.62	5.49	2.29
San Francisco.....	91,694,175	65,349,786	11,944,808	14,399,581	360,307	277,897	43,796	38,614	4.63	5.01	4.32	3.16
Total: Jan., 1922.....	1,304,134,070	968,971,172	98,740,965	236,118,740	5,114,751	4,106,475	372,758	634,127	4.62	4.99	4.44	3.16
Dec., 1921.....	1,517,194,027	1,185,431,602	105,499,127	226,005,008	6,109,243	5,144,494	402,917	560,640	4.74	5.10	4.50	2.92
Jan., 1921.....	3,034,655,353	2,536,104,523	200,913,063	297,637,767	15,154,349	13,568,152	1,048,344	537,853	5.88	6.30	6.14	2.13
Dec., 1920.....	3,313,502,262	2,730,360,460	244,001,410	339,140,392	16,792,813	14,844,052	1,250,273	698,488	5.98	6.42	6.05	2.43

NOTE.—The figures for Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Kansas City banks include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, earnings and annual rates of earnings thereon as follows: Philadelphia, \$182,774, \$877, and 5.65 per cent; Minneapolis, \$43,000, \$191, and 5.13 per cent; Kansas City, \$77,419, \$328, and 5 per cent; total, \$303,193, \$1,396, and 5.42 per cent.

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Custom-ers' paper secured by Govern-ment obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commer-cial paper, n. e. s.	Agri-cultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' ac-ceptances.		Trade accept-ances.	
			Secured by Govern-ment obligations.	Other-wise secured.				For-eign.	Do-mestic.	For-eign.	Do-mestic.
Boston.....	39,018	2,252	13,411	.....	22,439	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
New York.....	123,636	957	94,206	.....	26,855	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	722
Philadelphia.....	79,019	6,985	51,524	.....	19,588	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
Cleveland.....	74,733	2,268	30,195	89	38,216	929	547	.....	500	.....	1,989
Richmond.....	81,966	1,874	34,771	985	33,222	9,277	18	.....	.....	.....	1,819
Atlanta.....	71,139	2,360	16,487	214	38,417	11,559	978	.....	.....	.....	1,124
Chicago.....	122,861	2,289	41,996	597	37,650	39,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
St. Louis.....	41,173	1,438	13,364	69	17,224	7,491	669	.....	431	.....	487
Minneapolis.....	40,997	221	6,020	1,510	6,034	20,913	6,098	.....	.....	.....	201
Kansas City.....	53,998	1,193	11,783	.....	14,446	7,781	18,753	.....	.....	.....	42
Dallas.....	45,494	313	7,532	1,642	8,293	15,121	11,621	249	.....	.....	723
San Francisco.....	64,851	1,016	19,802	11,731	18,332	6,377	7,235	.....	.....	.....	358
Total: Jan. 31, 1922.....	838,885	23,166	341,091	16,837	280,716	121,702	45,919	249	981	.....	8,274
Dec. 31, 1921.....	1,144,347	41,611	443,723	17,785	452,199	129,036	40,670	50	288	5	9,980
Jan. 30, 1920.....	2,174,357	317,688	1,140,204	6,427	608,283	23,212	33,693	.....	19,964	.....	24,886
Dec. 30, 1920.....	2,719,134	271,526	869,510	17,907	1,274,606	143,145	103,795	.....	17,218	.....	21,427

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

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	All classes.			Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.		
	Total.	Purchased in open market.	Discounted for member banks.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	8,369	8,204	165	8,204	4,247	3,263	694	165		165
New York.....	23,654	22,932	722	22,904	15,509	5,355	2,040	750	28	722
Philadelphia.....	14,205	14,061	144	14,061	8,854	3,298	1,909	144		144
Cleveland.....	5,867	3,378	2,489	3,878	2,392	1,441	45	1,989		1,989
Richmond.....	4,324	2,505	1,819	2,505	659	1,846		1,819		1,819
Atlanta.....	4,103	2,979	1,124	2,979	1,465	1,514		1,124		1,124
Chicago.....	15,840	15,340	500	15,340	11,749	2,658	933	500		500
St. Louis.....	987	69	918	500	25	475		487		487
Minneapolis.....	201		201					201		201
Kansas City.....	103	61	42	61		61		42		42
Dallas.....	987	15	972	264	249	15		723		723
San Francisco.....	5,749	5,391	358	5,317	4,321	632	364	432	71	361
Total: Jan. 31, 1922.....	84,389			76,013	49,470	20,558	5,985	8,376	99	8,277
Dec. 31, 1921.....	155,586			145,383	99,969	34,250	11,164	10,203	223	9,980
Purchased in open market:										
Jan. 31, 1922.....		74,935		74,833	49,221	19,627	5,985	102	99	3
Dec. 31, 1921.....		145,263		145,045	99,919	33,962	11,164	218	218	
Discounted for member banks:										
Jan. 31, 1922.....			9,454	1,180	249	931		8,274		8,274
Dec. 31, 1921.....			10,323	338	50	288		9,985	5	9,980

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

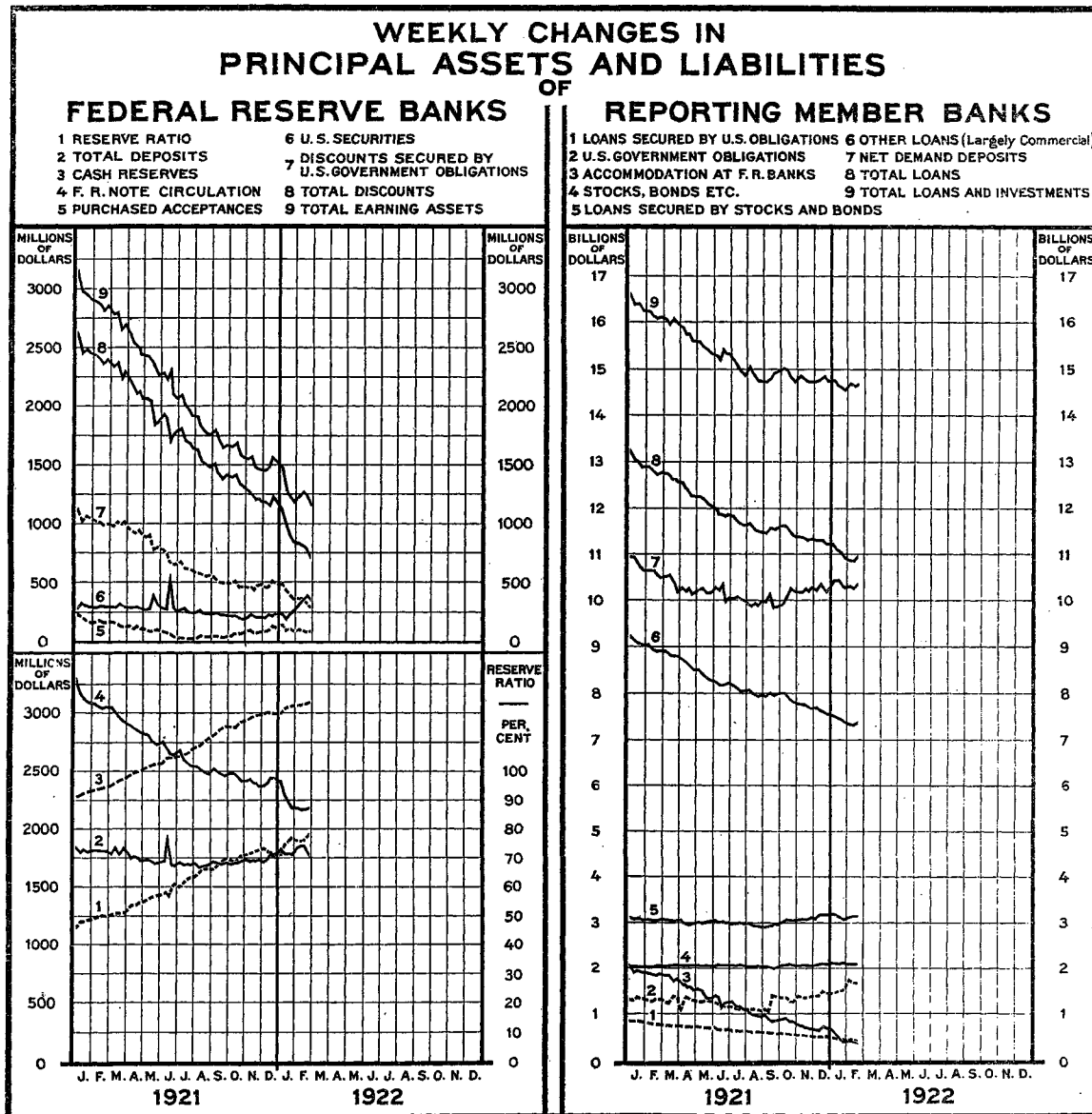
[End of January figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks and banking corporations.	Private banks.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Non-national.			
Boston.....	8,204	5,693	2,225	37	249	
New York.....	22,904	7,924	8,297	2,333	970	3,880
Philadelphia.....	14,061	5,733	4,652	1,722	855	1,099
Cleveland.....	3,878	687	1,772	362	105	952
Richmond.....	2,505	2,500	5			
Atlanta.....	2,979	745	2,234			
Chicago.....	15,340	7,301	6,907	958	121	53
St. Louis.....	500	226	274			
Minneapolis.....						
Kansas City.....	61	61				
Dallas.....	264	15		249		
San Francisco.....	5,317	2,429	1,627	452	286	523
Total: Jan. 31, 1922.....	76,013	33,314	27,993	6,113	2,586	6,007
Dec. 31, 1921.....	145,383	60,210	50,342	13,706	12,319	8,806
Purchased in open market:						
Jan. 31, 1922.....	74,833	33,101	27,275	5,864	2,586	6,007
Dec. 31, 1921.....	145,045	60,173	50,091	13,656	12,319	8,806
Discounted for member banks:						
Jan. 31, 1922.....	1,180	213	718	249		
Dec. 31, 1921.....	338	37	251	50		

BANKING CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1922.

Continuous loan liquidation by reporting member banks, as well as Federal Reserve Banks, offset in part by increases in their investments in Government securities, mainly Treasury notes, and a substantial increase of Government balances held by the member banks

operations in connection with the allotment on February 1 of \$601,600,000 of Treasury notes. On February 16 about \$256,000,000 of loan certificates fell due, but apparently the larger part of these certificates had been received before maturity in payment for the newly



are the leading features of development in the banking field during the four-week period ending February 15 and 21, respectively. Some of the changes, notably those in member bank investments in Government securities and in Government deposits, are traceable to fiscal

issued Treasury notes, so that the effect of these operations is reflected but little in changes of condition of either the member banks or the Federal Reserve Banks. The return movement of currency, mainly Federal Reserve notes, characteristic of the early part of the year, has

practically ceased, and both reserve note and deposit liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks show only moderate decreases for the period under review. An increase for the period in the reserve ratio from 77.2 to 78.1 per cent is due largely to the gain in gold by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Loans secured by Government obligations (so-called Government paper) show a continuous reduction, totaling \$28,000,000 for the period. Loans secured by corporate obligations fluctuated between a low of \$3,074,000,000 on January 25 and a high of \$3,129,000,000 on February 8, the February 15 total of \$3,126,000,000 being \$19,000,000 in excess of the January 18 total. All other loans and discounts, comprising largely commercial and industrial loans followed a downward course during the first three weeks of the period under review, but increased by about \$62,000,000 during the week ending February 15. Loans and discounts of reporting member banks on the latter date aggregated \$10,930,000,000, marking a decrease of \$85,000,000 for the four weeks under review.

United States bond holdings of the reporting institutions show an increase for the four weeks of \$10,000,000, while Victory note holdings of these banks show a decline of \$48,000,000 on February 1 and of an additional \$7,000,000 on the following Wednesday, these decreases apparently representing largely the amounts of notes tendered to the Government in payment for Treasury notes of the February 1 series. Investments in these notes show an increase of \$247,000,000 in the February 1 member bank statement. During the following two weeks the banks distributed substantial amounts of the newly acquired notes among their customers, reducing their maximum holdings by \$52,000,000. Treasury certificate holdings show an increase of \$4,000,000 for the period, while investments in corporate and other securities totaled \$4,000,000 less at the close of the period than at its beginning. In consequence of the changes noted, loans and investments of the reporting member banks on February 15 aggregated \$14,684,000,000, an increase of \$73,000,000 for the period. This increase is accompanied by increases of \$237,000,000 in Government deposits and of \$44,000,000 in time deposits, as against a decline of \$11,000,000 in other demand deposits.

Borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal Reserve Banks show a further decrease during the four weeks from \$468,000,000 to \$378,000,000, or from 3.2 to 2.6 per cent of the banks' aggregate loans and investments. But little change is seen in the borrowings of member banks in New York City from the local reserve bank.

Of the total discounts of all Federal Reserve Banks the amount held for reporting banks, i. e. member banks located in the larger cities, constituted 48.1 per cent on February 15, compared with 51.2 per cent four weeks earlier and 78.1 per cent about a year ago. Notwithstanding the decrease in borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks and in their net demand deposits, reserve balances of the reporting members show a practically continuous increase for the period of \$66,000,000. Cash in vault shows a further decline of \$18,000,000, the February 15 total of \$270,000,000 being 2.6 per cent of the net demand deposits of all reporting institutions, as compared with slightly over 3 per cent on the corresponding date of last year.

In the following table are shown the principal changes in the condition of reporting member banks during the four weeks ending February 15. Corresponding changes since the beginning of 1921 are traced on the chart on page 347.

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.
Number of reporting banks.....	806	804	806	807	807
Loans and discounts:					
Secured by U. S. Government obligations ¹	470	451	450	444	442
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations).....	3,107	3,074	3,113	3,129	3,126
All other ¹	7,438	7,394	7,315	7,300	7,362
Total loans and discounts ¹	11,015	10,919	10,878	10,873	10,930
U. S. bonds.....	988	997	999	995	998
U. S. Victory notes.....	189	188	141	134	142
U. S. Treasury notes.....	120	120	367	322	315
U. S. certificates of indebtedness.....	204	198	230	224	208
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	2,095	2,112	2,093	2,091	2,091
Total investments.....	3,596	3,615	3,830	3,766	3,754
Total loans and discounts and investments ¹	14,611	14,534	14,708	14,639	14,684
Reserve with F. R. Banks.....	1,267	1,250	1,285	1,308	1,333
Cash in vault.....	288	278	266	279	270
Net demand deposits.....	10,332	10,271	10,298	10,236	10,321
Time deposits.....	3,018	3,021	2,979	3,004	3,062
Government deposits.....	186	168	350	450	423
Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. Banks, total.....	468	409	400	395	378
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	216	187	194	202	172
All other.....	252	222	206	193	206
Ratio of accommodation at F. R. Banks to total loans and investments.....	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6

¹ Including bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks.

Figures for the Federal Reserve Banks which cover the four-week period between January 25 and February 21 show further liquidation of \$128,900,000 of discounted

bills, the greater part, viz, \$75,900,000, representing bills secured by Government obligations. Over 80 per cent of the Government paper held by the reserve banks on February 21 was paper secured by United States bonds, mainly Liberty bonds, about 9 per cent paper secured by Victory notes, less than 3 per cent paper secured by Treasury notes, and a little over 8 per cent paper secured by Treasury certificates.

Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market fluctuated between \$94,300,000 on February 8 and \$82,600,000 on February 21, the latter amount differing but little from the amount reported four weeks earlier. United States bonds and notes showed an increase during the first three weeks of \$59,900,000, most of the Federal Reserve Banks, notably those of New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and Kansas City, reporting substantial increases under this head through purchases of Victory notes and newly issued Treasury notes. Pittman certificates on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation show a further reduction of \$16,000,000 while other Treasury certificates, largely held by the Boston, New York, Cleveland, and Chicago Federal Reserve Banks, show an increase of \$62,500,000 for the period. Total earning assets on February 21 stood at \$1,159,000,000, marking a decline of \$24,100,000 for the four weeks and of \$1,695,100,000 since February 25 of last year.

In the subjoined table are given the weekly changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks for the four weeks under review. Similar changes since the beginning of 1921 are presented on the chart on page 347.

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

[In millions of dollars.]

	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.
Reserves:					
Total.....	3,058.9	3,061.5	3,062.6	3,075.9	3,080.8
Gold.....	2,904.2	2,911.5	2,921.4	2,936.1	2,946.8
Bills discounted:					
Total.....	850.2	837.8	823.5	785.6	721.3
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	357.9	361.1	361.9	327.6	282.0
All other.....	492.3	476.7	461.6	458.0	439.3
Bills bought in open market.....	82.7	90.0	94.3	78.3	82.6
Certificate of indebtedness.....	184.3	214.7	232.2	259.0	230.7
Total earning assets.....	1,183.1	1,233.5	1,260.0	1,248.7	1,159.0
Government deposits.....	95.9	114.7	112.7	79.3	63.9
Members' reserve deposits.....	1,652.3	1,689.4	1,714.7	1,744.4	1,677.0
Total deposits.....	1,748.2	1,804.1	1,827.4	1,823.7	1,740.9
F. R. notes in circulation.....	2,184.0	2,178.1	2,166.2	2,170.0	2,173.5
F. R. Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....	84.9	83.9	83.5	83.0	81.2
Reserve percentage.....	77.2	76.2	76.1	76.4	78.1

Reserve deposits show a gradual rise from \$1,652,300,000 on January 25 to \$1,744,400,000 on February 15, followed by a decline to \$1,677,000,000 on the following Tuesday. Government deposits reached a high total of \$114,700,000 on February 1, the date of issue of the most recent series of Treasury notes. Since then a gradual decline to \$63,900,000 is noted. Federal Reserve note circulation on February 21 aggregated \$2,173,500,000, a decrease of \$10,500,000 for the four weeks, compared with a decrease of \$39,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1921. On the other hand, the Federal Reserve Banks report a decrease of \$20,600,000 in reserve cash other than gold, the amount representing largely greenbacks and silver certificates issued by reserve banks to meet the increased demand for currency of the smaller denominations.

Gold holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks show a further gain for the four weeks of \$42,600,000 and at the close of the period reached a record total of \$2,946,800,000. Besides the actual gain in gold there may be noted considerable shifting of gold holdings through the gold settlement fund among the Federal Reserve Banks, six of the banks reporting increases and six decreases in their gold reserves for the four weeks under review. Chicago shows the largest increase, viz, of \$38,200,000, Atlanta being next with an increase of \$32,000,000, while smaller increases aggregating \$29,900,000 are reported by the Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, and Richmond banks. Boston reports the largest decrease in gold holdings for the four weeks, viz. \$28,000,000, followed by New York with a decrease of \$22,100,000, while smaller decreases aggregating \$7,400,000 are shown for Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cleveland, and St. Louis.

Since February 25 of last year gold holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks have increased by \$806,500,000, the largest accretion for the period, viz, \$689,300,000, being shown for the New York bank. Chicago shows an addition to its gold holdings of \$100,400,000, San Francisco an addition of \$95,400,000, while smaller additions aggregating \$65,500,000 are shown for the Atlanta, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and St. Louis Federal Reserve Banks. Cleveland reports a decrease in gold holdings for the period of \$65,000,000, Boston a decrease of \$57,300,000, Richmond a decrease of \$21,400,000, and Dallas a nominal decrease of about \$400,000. Decreases in the gold reserves of the Cleveland and Boston banks are due in part to the return of their reserve notes for redemption by other Federal Reserve Banks.

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 January and February, 1922, as compared with data for the same months in 1919, 1920, and 1921.

CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR FEBRUARY AND JANUARY, 1922.

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.
Boston.....	211,545	237,351	123,427	119,837	160,707	183,233	74.5	78.3
New York.....	1,130,814	1,158,375	709,388	727,201	622,185	626,865	84.9	85.5
Philadelphia.....	208,920	216,613	105,399	105,342	185,356	187,815	71.9	73.9
Cleveland.....	259,900	249,372	139,062	134,367	193,661	202,570	78.1	74.0
Richmond.....	78,788	71,541	57,421	57,048	95,670	100,973	51.5	45.3
Atlanta.....	101,590	78,046	50,632	48,849	109,650	115,521	63.4	47.5
Chicago.....	472,027	456,292	250,486	244,386	364,244	383,910	76.8	72.6
St. Louis.....	119,690	114,035	70,179	68,422	84,909	89,889	77.1	72.0
Minneapolis.....	68,088	62,792	46,614	44,479	52,252	54,712	68.9	63.3
Kansas City.....	88,072	79,881	75,512	74,101	61,871	65,804	64.1	57.1
Dallas.....	43,370	35,902	49,004	45,776	30,148	33,188	54.8	45.5
San Francisco.....	287,241	283,784	137,322	131,181	215,786	227,577	81.4	79.1
Total, 1922.....	3,070,045	3,043,984	1,814,446	1,800,989	2,176,529	2,272,057	76.9	74.7
1921.....	2,343,537	2,287,274	1,804,476	1,822,600	3,068,578	3,177,656	149.6	147.5
1920.....	2,053,422	2,098,498	2,002,503	2,027,861	2,946,863	2,887,846	143.3	144.9
1919.....	2,183,641	2,164,167	1,855,124	1,825,147	2,462,941	2,540,642	152.5	152.0

¹ Calculated on basis of net deposits and Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

CONDITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, FEB. 1, 8, 15, AND ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1922.

RESOURCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phla- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Gold and gold certi- ficates:													
Feb. 1.....	385,044	7,672	289,068	2,037	13,266	2,823	5,136	22,281	3,511	9,241	2,551	8,259	19,199
Feb. 8.....	382,418	7,773	286,890	2,085	12,332	2,846	5,188	22,513	3,536	9,258	2,587	8,475	18,935
Feb. 15.....	382,260	7,855	286,214	2,082	12,361	2,862	5,111	22,630	3,569	9,276	2,575	8,635	19,060
Feb. 21.....	381,673	7,945	285,045	2,117	12,414	2,877	5,151	22,808	3,584	9,304	2,585	8,699	19,144
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board:													
Feb. 1.....	509,193	42,410	78,412	48,987	44,877	27,157	21,423	88,557	29,634	28,249	42,911	11,185	45,391
Feb. 8.....	514,110	35,687	54,376	51,783	46,229	33,173	26,559	98,265	34,406	34,457	41,812	17,673	39,690
Feb. 15.....	531,354	25,518	53,005	51,022	57,316	31,728	32,056	109,400	34,053	31,968	45,702	15,813	43,773
Feb. 21.....	520,681	24,247	71,979	51,475	46,104	29,439	31,425	100,308	22,426	34,126	52,917	18,140	38,095
Gold with F. R. agents:													
Feb. 1.....	1,928,419	137,929	711,967	138,823	186,306	31,877	52,314	312,011	72,967	24,021	32,159	10,822	217,223
Feb. 8.....	1,942,725	135,448	711,797	135,412	189,036	29,969	53,545	321,840	71,927	23,898	32,266	11,475	223,112
Feb. 15.....	1,940,665	132,880	711,647	136,508	185,099	27,942	59,917	327,115	75,213	23,136	31,336	10,925	218,947
Feb. 21.....	1,977,602	131,412	741,396	134,896	186,938	26,386	68,561	332,778	75,666	22,746	30,415	10,296	216,112
Gold redemption fund:													
Feb. 1.....	88,872	14,509	10,000	8,307	5,684	6,677	4,087	25,839	1,743	2,141	2,736	2,084	5,065
Feb. 8.....	82,099	16,957	10,000	11,414	2,890	8,246	3,504	12,887	2,591	2,056	2,232	1,336	7,986
Feb. 15.....	81,775	19,493	10,000	6,919	6,750	9,943	3,868	10,517	2,143	2,606	2,779	1,821	4,936
Feb. 21.....	66,847	10,913	10,000	8,192	4,815	11,128	2,979	4,727	1,551	2,991	3,401	2,392	3,758
Total gold reserves:													
Feb. 1.....	2,911,528	202,520	1,089,447	198,154	250,133	68,534	82,960	418,688	107,855	63,652	80,357	32,550	286,878
Feb. 8.....	2,921,352	195,865	1,063,063	200,694	250,487	74,234	88,796	458,505	112,460	69,669	78,897	38,959	289,723
Feb. 15.....	2,936,054	185,746	1,060,896	196,531	261,526	72,475	100,952	469,662	114,978	66,986	82,392	37,194	286,716
Feb. 21.....	2,946,803	174,517	1,108,420	196,680	250,271	69,830	108,116	460,621	103,227	69,167	89,318	39,527	277,109
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.:													
Feb. 1.....	149,990	23,564	48,613	9,865	8,497	7,260	4,338	15,979	13,720	654	6,943	5,947	4,610
Feb. 8.....	141,277	24,950	43,059	9,176	8,256	6,650	4,358	14,812	12,761	850	6,151	5,742	4,512
Feb. 15.....	139,886	24,785	40,366	9,089	8,330	6,778	4,166	14,056	14,247	800	6,781	5,900	4,588
Feb. 21.....	134,006	24,378	36,271	8,697	7,961	6,565	4,092	13,635	15,040	723	6,282	5,803	4,559
Total reserves:													
Feb. 1.....	3,061,518	226,084	1,138,060	208,019	258,630	75,794	87,298	464,667	121,575	64,306	87,300	38,297	291,488
Feb. 8.....	3,062,629	220,815	1,106,122	209,870	258,743	80,884	93,154	473,317	123,221	70,519	85,048	44,701	294,235
Feb. 15.....	3,075,940	210,531	1,101,262	205,620	269,856	79,528	105,118	483,718	129,225	67,786	89,173	43,094	291,304
Feb. 21.....	3,080,809	198,895	1,144,691	205,377	258,232	76,395	112,208	474,256	118,267	69,890	95,600	45,330	281,668
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government ob- ligations—													
Feb. 1.....	361,092	15,850	92,442	58,934	31,504	36,444	18,468	43,237	15,232	6,073	14,139	7,675	21,094
Feb. 8.....	361,906	14,511	111,432	56,629	30,492	34,339	18,560	39,391	13,468	5,799	13,754	6,733	16,798
Feb. 15.....	327,641	12,997	86,258	59,502	29,411	34,999	16,106	35,238	13,572	5,486	10,301	6,471	17,300
Feb. 21.....	281,994	12,262	54,168	55,182	25,834	34,717	14,374	34,620	11,175	5,170	8,885	6,189	19,468
All other—													
Feb. 1.....	476,726	26,810	26,770	19,073	44,365	45,500	51,138	81,207	26,179	34,387	40,250	37,346	43,611
Feb. 8.....	461,553	27,378	41,345	13,131	46,623	43,636	49,661	69,451	23,640	33,413	36,929	35,626	40,710
Feb. 15.....	457,979	26,683	54,531	20,472	43,969	41,823	43,448	64,491	24,364	32,395	33,730	33,777	38,276
Feb. 21.....	439,289	33,053	46,805	18,793	39,040	42,442	38,861	63,207	24,075	32,003	31,572	33,665	35,773
Bills bought in open market:													
Feb. 1.....	90,027	8,424	36,560	15,857	3,275	2,504	2,819	15,247	303	.....	61	15	4,962
Feb. 8.....	94,255	7,817	40,402	17,539	2,415	2,459	2,945	15,689	999	.....	58	15	3,917
Feb. 15.....	78,287	11,784	19,277	17,229	2,310	2,364	2,390	16,161	1,469	.....	45	15	5,243
Feb. 21.....	82,564	12,611	23,007	16,971	2,535	2,135	2,271	16,813	1,269	.....	46	15	4,891
U. S. bonds and notes:													
Feb. 1.....	90,709	3,449	24,714	11,765	6,534	1,233	2,829	15,166	1,714	220	9,038	2,630	11,417
Feb. 8.....	109,919	3,469	29,452	14,044	11,556	1,233	916	16,674	2,853	181	13,885	2,630	13,026
Feb. 15.....	125,633	3,569	37,017	14,475	11,561	1,233	116	21,124	4,133	240	17,381	2,630	12,154
Feb. 21.....	124,289	3,476	30,622	14,654	14,861	1,233	164	22,583	4,340	180	17,438	2,630	12,118
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
One year certi- ficates (Pittman Act)—													
Feb. 1.....	113,000	8,450	35,400	10,000	8,040	3,760	8,564	12,667	6,569	4,450	5,320	1,900	7,880
Feb. 8.....	98,466	8,450	33,900	8,000	6,000	3,560	7,866	8,667	4,071	4,350	5,320	1,900	6,382
Feb. 15.....	98,466	8,450	33,900	8,000	6,000	3,560	7,866	8,667	4,071	4,350	5,320	1,900	6,382
Feb. 21.....	96,966	8,450	32,400	8,000	6,000	3,560	7,866	8,667	4,071	4,350	5,320	1,900	6,382
All other—													
Feb. 1.....	101,702	25,581	47,695	27	8,870	.....	1	18,806	300	380	42	.....	.....
Feb. 8.....	135,723	26,706	69,215	27	10,345	.....	1	25,025	1,468	406	520	.....	10
Feb. 15.....	160,499	26,816	92,397	27	10,355	.....	1	24,793	4,747	833	520	.....	10
Feb. 21.....	133,743	26,334	61,857	27	11,581	.....	1	27,482	5,544	862	45	.....	10
Municipal warrants:													
Feb. 1.....	206	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 8.....	193	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 15.....	193	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 21.....	191	.....	.....	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, FEB. 1, 8, 15, AND ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1922—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Franci- sco.
Total earning assets:													
Feb. 1.....	1,233,462	88,564	263,581	115,847	102,588	89,531	83,819	186,330	50,297	45,525	68,850	49,566	88,964
Feb. 8.....	1,260,015	88,331	325,746	109,561	107,431	85,227	79,949	174,897	46,499	44,151	70,476	46,904	80,843
Feb. 15.....	1,248,698	90,299	323,380	119,896	103,606	83,979	69,927	170,474	52,356	43,306	67,317	44,793	79,365
Feb. 21.....	1,159,046	96,186	248,859	113,818	99,851	81,087	63,537	173,372	50,474	42,565	63,256	44,399	78,612
Bank premises:													
Feb. 1.....	36,407	4,858	6,967	600	4,140	2,568	1,055	7,081	643	828	4,740	2,090	831
Feb. 8.....	36,496	4,870	6,967	600	4,194	2,568	1,076	7,085	643	828	4,740	2,061	831
Feb. 15.....	36,908	4,896	7,269	600	4,220	2,568	1,082	7,129	643	828	4,740	2,099	834
Feb. 21.....	37,032	4,906	7,271	600	4,276	2,569	1,089	7,129	643	871	4,740	2,101	834
Five per cent red- emption fund against F. R. Bank notes:													
Feb. 1.....	7,855	422	1,651	700	539	188	502	1,661	523	220	916	136	394
Feb. 8.....	8,029	422	1,611	700	539	188	638	1,665	523	297	916	136	394
Feb. 15.....	7,930	422	1,576	700	539	188	506	1,665	523	365	916	136	394
Feb. 21.....	9,339	422	1,506	700	539	188	551	1,665	2,023	296	916	136	394
Uncollected items:													
Feb. 1.....	498,220	44,668	115,237	42,610	46,041	39,174	21,194	63,867	26,980	13,239	32,452	22,033	30,725
Feb. 8.....	450,811	42,202	92,199	38,129	42,863	37,809	21,119	52,958	25,449	10,975	32,266	22,019	32,853
Feb. 15.....	556,004	50,885	122,214	52,754	55,322	39,828	23,191	70,739	28,268	12,638	34,326	26,473	39,366
Feb. 21.....	488,050	44,819	100,785	40,314	46,375	38,940	22,550	61,485	29,068	11,552	33,716	24,143	34,303
All other resources:													
Feb. 1.....	14,460	422	2,469	608	223	274	151	516	194	974	294	2,349	5,986
Feb. 8.....	14,769	465	2,502	199	613	107	95	520	223	1,033	318	2,560	6,074
Feb. 15.....	15,583	477	3,219	183	343	98	114	715	278	1,045	362	2,675	6,074
Feb. 21.....	14,711	500	2,696	230	467	137	83	810	296	1,000	355	2,044	6,081
Total resources:													
Feb. 1.....	4,851,922	365,018	1,527,965	368,384	412,161	207,529	194,019	724,128	200,212	125,042	194,552	114,471	418,391
Feb. 8.....	4,832,779	357,105	1,535,147	359,059	414,413	206,783	196,031	710,442	188,558	127,803	183,764	118,441	415,233
Feb. 15.....	4,941,063	357,510	1,558,920	379,753	433,886	205,914	199,938	734,440	211,293	125,968	196,831	119,270	417,327
Feb. 21.....	4,788,987	343,728	1,505,808	361,039	409,740	202,316	200,021	718,717	200,771	126,183	188,583	118,156	401,935

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
Feb. 1.....	103,200	7,966	26,958	8,748	11,134	5,458	4,201	14,439	4,606	3,552	4,577	4,191	7,370
Feb. 8.....	103,233	7,969	26,958	8,748	11,134	5,460	4,215	14,451	4,604	3,556	4,578	4,189	7,371
Feb. 15.....	103,325	7,969	27,029	8,748	11,133	5,463	4,215	14,458	4,604	3,555	4,580	4,194	7,377
Feb. 21.....	103,685	7,969	27,049	8,817	11,343	5,463	4,215	14,480	4,622	3,556	4,600	4,195	7,376
Surplus:													
Feb. 1.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Feb. 8.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Feb. 15.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Feb. 21.....	215,398	16,483	60,197	17,945	22,509	11,030	9,114	29,025	9,388	7,468	9,646	7,394	15,199
Reserved for Govern- ment franchise tax:													
Feb. 1.....	1,250	7	170	122	142	162	242	114	72	140	70		9
Feb. 8.....	1,548	47	204	153	191	216	274	114	64	154	122		9
Feb. 15.....	1,504	38	249	189	180	218	298		62	163	98		9
Feb. 21.....	1,317	77	226	100		252	339		43	185	86		9
Deposits:													
Government—													
Feb. 1.....	114,744	11,745	50,255	504	5,455	5,425	3,872	10,744	4,946	4,603	5,504	2,148	9,453
Feb. 8.....	112,717	16,237	41,397	4,636	6,713	3,397	5,255	8,810	2,554	4,238	4,680	5,058	9,742
Feb. 15.....	79,316	13,587	20,542	6,380	6,821	3,870	2,635	3,145	6,165	2,708	2,315	3,413	7,740
Feb. 21.....	63,910	5,362	25,335	4,592	1,469	3,330	5,834	2,909	2,892	3,201	1,533	3,278	4,155
Member bank— reserve account—													
Feb. 1.....	1,689,422	116,250	662,370	103,999	134,800	53,348	42,317	239,541	63,708	41,000	69,015	42,929	120,145
Feb. 8.....	1,714,668	110,590	686,330	99,687	136,131	53,939	44,707	237,754	66,093	43,934	70,258	44,960	119,885
Feb. 15.....	1,744,430	111,308	689,778	97,062	144,554	53,486	49,648	245,843	71,363	42,533	73,326	42,708	122,789
Feb. 21.....	1,677,011	110,791	650,459	93,754	130,632	52,943	46,638	240,594	67,645	44,228	76,034	45,757	117,586
All other—													
Feb. 1.....	36,304	1,076	15,203	1,066	760	444	452	5,218	822	509	693	608	9,453
Feb. 8.....	31,111	758	11,408	1,016	765	442	415	2,324	710	477	580	747	11,469
Feb. 15.....	33,728	1,080	11,849	1,378	870	503	503	3,692	805	502	769	785	10,992
Feb. 21.....	31,260	873	11,734	1,033	773	443	345	2,729	752	503	900	813	10,362
Total deposits:													
Feb. 1.....	1,840,470	129,071	727,828	105,569	141,015	59,217	46,641	255,503	69,476	46,112	75,302	45,685	139,051
Feb. 8.....	1,858,496	127,585	739,135	105,639	143,609	57,778	50,377	248,888	69,357	48,649	75,518	50,765	141,196
Feb. 15.....	1,857,474	125,975	722,169	104,850	152,245	57,859	52,786	252,680	78,335	45,738	76,410	46,906	141,521
Feb. 21.....	1,772,181	117,026	687,508	99,379	132,874	56,716	52,817	246,202	71,289	47,932	78,487	49,848	132,103
F. R. notes in actual circulation:													
Feb. 1.....	2,178,053	166,679	614,031	181,448	192,826	96,944	110,835	362,961	86,089	52,639	62,676	31,247	219,678
Feb. 8.....	2,166,179	163,136	615,027	182,439	192,920	96,379	109,438	360,925	84,323	52,526	62,223	30,507	216,336
Feb. 15.....	2,169,953	159,685	621,792	185,907	192,625	94,431	108,943	364,388	85,017	52,162	61,355	29,895	213,753
Feb. 21.....	2,173,514	158,721	626,544	185,669	193,598	94,505	109,259	365,719	84,023	52,027	61,493	29,657	212,299

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, FEB. 1, 8, 15, AND ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1922—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
F. R. Bank notes in circulation—net liability:													
Feb. 1.....	83,888	7,984	20,518	6,883	5,761	3,127	6,777	7,843	4,003	3,829	9,607	2,667	4,889
Feb. 8.....	83,507	8,017	20,272	7,343	5,764	3,058	6,564	7,933	3,827	3,837	9,550	2,582	4,760
Feb. 15.....	82,988	8,221	19,592	7,863	5,788	3,263	6,190	7,987	3,679	3,715	9,662	2,540	4,688
Feb. 21.....	81,165	8,180	17,877	7,863	5,778	3,009	6,214	8,062	3,577	3,686	9,623	2,488	4,808
Deferred availability items:													
Feb. 1.....	414,475	36,018	75,374	47,231	38,068	31,019	15,507	50,320	26,013	10,328	31,882	21,696	31,019
Feb. 8.....	388,650	33,027	70,084	36,317	37,560	32,274	15,322	45,161	26,388	10,598	31,365	21,395	29,159
Feb. 15.....	494,582	38,279	104,365	53,763	48,650	33,249	17,690	61,999	29,611	12,173	34,358	26,824	33,021
Feb. 21.....	425,437	36,391	83,012	40,617	42,656	30,746	17,397	51,225	27,175	10,343	33,904	23,044	28,927
All other liabilities:													
Feb. 1.....	15,188	810	2,889	438	706	572	702	3,923	565	1,024	792	1,591	1,176
Feb. 8.....	15,768	841	3,270	475	726	588	727	3,945	607	1,015	762	1,609	1,203
Feb. 15.....	15,839	860	3,527	488	756	601	702	3,903	597	994	725	1,517	1,169
Feb. 21.....	16,290	881	3,395	649	982	595	666	4,004	654	986	744	1,530	1,204
Total liabilities:													
Feb. 1.....	4,851,922	365,018	1,527,965	368,384	412,161	207,529	194,019	724,128	200,212	125,092	194,552	114,471	418,391
Feb. 8.....	4,832,779	357,105	1,535,147	359,059	414,413	206,783	196,031	710,442	198,558	127,803	193,764	118,441	415,233
Feb. 15.....	4,941,063	357,510	1,558,920	379,753	433,886	205,914	199,938	734,440	211,293	125,968	196,834	119,270	417,337
Feb. 21.....	4,788,987	345,728	1,505,808	361,039	409,740	202,316	200,021	718,717	200,771	126,183	198,583	118,156	401,925
MEMORANDA.													
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined—per cent:													
Feb. 1.....	76.2	76.4	84.8	72.5	77.5	48.5	55.4	75.1	78.2	65.1	63.3	49.8	81.3
Feb. 8.....	76.1	76.0	81.7	72.9	76.9	52.5	58.3	77.6	81.5	69.7	61.7	55.0	82.3
Feb. 15.....	76.4	73.7	81.9	70.7	78.2	52.0	65.0	78.4	79.1	69.2	64.7	56.1	82.0
Feb. 21.....	78.1	72.1	87.1	72.0	79.1	50.5	69.2	77.5	76.1	69.9	68.3	57.1	81.8
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
Feb. 1.....	32,263	2,336	12,007	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Feb. 8.....	32,240	2,336	11,984	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Feb. 15.....	32,256	2,336	12,000	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472
Feb. 21.....	32,260	2,336	12,004	2,560	2,624	1,568	1,152	3,808	1,504	864	1,536	832	1,472

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.
Bills discounted:						
Feb. 1.....	837,817	492,041	87,361	119,719	91,344	47,352
Feb. 8.....	823,459	500,208	81,307	113,179	82,558	46,207
Feb. 15.....	785,615	485,495	75,271	104,904	77,396	42,549
Feb. 21.....	721,283	428,670	74,039	109,593	67,044	41,337
Bills bought in open market:						
Feb. 1.....	90,027	51,708	13,089	14,677	10,187	366
Feb. 8.....	94,255	49,096	16,768	16,743	11,431	217
Feb. 15.....	78,287	28,065	19,161	15,137	15,011	313
Feb. 21.....	82,564	29,473	22,050	15,289	15,633	119
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
Feb. 1.....	214,702	26,527	2,009	34,773	3,200	148,193
Feb. 8.....	232,189	35,019	2,000	9,294	38,165	147,711
Feb. 15.....	258,965	23,768	35,999	9,671	2,700	186,827
Feb. 21.....	230,708	1,884	39,302	15,449	2,700	171,373
Municipal warrants:						
Feb. 1.....	206	15	140	.....	51	.....
Feb. 8.....	193	2	140	.....	51	.....
Feb. 15.....	193	142	.....	.....	51	.....
Feb. 21.....	191	140	.....	.....	51	.....

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, FEB. 1, 8, 15, AND ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1922.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
Feb. 1.....	3,515,117	303,316	1,162,805	252,690	256,643	131,596	192,234	561,347	132,011	64,532	83,295	56,141	318,507
Feb. 8.....	3,496,610	300,835	1,174,441	249,280	251,873	129,688	189,964	554,175	130,371	64,089	81,403	55,295	315,196
Feb. 15.....	3,497,738	298,267	1,172,400	245,375	249,336	128,160	188,336	546,450	129,058	62,827	80,473	54,744	312,312
Feb. 21.....	3,458,017	296,799	1,171,091	243,764	247,076	128,564	189,480	542,113	127,511	63,797	80,152	54,115	313,555
F. R. notes on hand:													
Feb. 1.....	955,461	129,240	360,710	49,760	39,000	28,575	75,581	155,280	25,460	8,875	13,440	21,240	48,300
Feb. 8.....	971,601	129,600	378,510	48,360	38,300	27,155	75,386	156,280	25,460	9,180	13,440	21,630	48,300
Feb. 15.....	960,766	130,200	378,510	42,880	37,300	27,655	74,296	150,280	25,260	8,855	11,990	21,500	52,010
Feb. 21.....	947,441	130,650	376,010	41,260	35,800	27,805	74,811	143,080	25,060	9,055	11,490	21,610	50,810
F. R. notes outstanding:													
Feb. 1.....	2,559,656	174,076	802,095	202,930	217,643	103,021	116,653	406,067	106,551	55,657	69,855	34,901	270,207
Feb. 8.....	2,525,009	171,235	795,931	200,920	213,573	102,533	114,578	397,895	104,911	54,909	67,963	33,665	266,896
Feb. 15.....	2,506,972	168,067	793,890	202,495	212,036	100,505	114,040	396,170	103,798	53,972	68,483	33,214	260,302
Feb. 21.....	2,510,576	166,149	795,081	202,504	211,276	100,759	114,669	399,033	102,431	54,742	68,662	32,505	262,745
Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
Feb. 1.....	344,013	5,600	296,925	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Feb. 8.....	344,013	5,600	296,924	.....	13,376	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Feb. 15.....	344,012	5,600	296,924	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Feb. 21.....	344,012	5,600	296,924	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	6,701	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
Feb. 1.....	122,166	12,329	34,042	13,434	12,931	3,582	4,914	15,367	4,307	1,769	1,799	2,637	15,055
Feb. 8.....	134,397	19,848	33,873	10,023	15,660	4,674	5,645	14,196	4,667	1,646	1,906	3,290	18,969
Feb. 15.....	123,374	17,280	33,723	11,119	11,724	2,647	4,017	15,471	2,953	1,884	2,976	2,740	16,840
Feb. 21.....	123,729	15,812	33,472	14,507	13,563	4,091	3,161	15,134	3,406	1,494	2,055	2,111	14,923
Gold fund—F. R. Board—													
Feb. 1.....	1,462,240	120,000	381,000	125,389	160,000	28,295	45,000	296,644	62,700	9,200	30,360	1,484	202,168
Feb. 8.....	1,464,315	110,000	381,000	125,389	160,000	25,295	45,500	310,644	61,300	9,200	30,360	1,484	204,143
Feb. 15.....	1,473,279	110,000	381,000	125,389	160,000	25,295	53,500	311,644	66,300	8,200	28,360	1,484	202,107
Feb. 21.....	1,509,861	110,000	411,000	120,389	160,000	22,295	63,000	317,644	66,300	8,200	28,360	1,484	201,189
Eligible paper—													
Amount required—													
Feb. 1.....	631,237	36,147	90,128	64,107	31,337	71,144	64,339	94,056	33,584	31,636	37,696	24,079	52,984
Feb. 8.....	582,284	35,787	84,134	65,508	24,537	72,564	61,033	73,055	32,984	31,011	35,697	22,190	43,784
Feb. 15.....	506,307	35,187	82,243	65,987	26,937	72,563	54,123	69,055	28,585	30,836	37,147	22,289	41,355
Feb. 21.....	532,974	34,737	53,685	67,608	24,338	74,373	46,108	66,255	26,785	31,996	38,247	22,209	46,633
Excess amount held—													
Feb. 1.....	260,411	14,937	48,860	15,182	47,807	10,654	7,749	45,635	8,124	7,520	16,676	20,751	16,507
Feb. 8.....	304,523	13,919	93,099	9,887	54,709	7,101	9,803	51,458	5,112	6,773	15,054	20,150	17,458
Feb. 15.....	261,247	16,277	61,077	17,298	48,653	2,821	7,503	46,836	10,820	6,002	6,937	17,861	19,162
Feb. 21.....	234,354	23,189	52,609	9,164	43,071	1,801	9,064	48,287	9,699	4,315	2,185	17,660	13,310

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM JAN. 25 TO FEB. 15, 1922.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Table with 14 columns: Total, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco. Rows include various financial metrics like Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts, U.S. bonds, U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. certificates of indebtedness, Other bonds, stocks, and securities, Reserve with F.R. Banks, Cash in vault, and Net demand deposits.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM JUNE 25, TO FEB. 15, 1922—Continued.

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

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Time deposits:													
Jan. 25.....	3,021,337	183,565	480,013	47,308	425,539	130,973	143,321	648,472	155,196	76,203	105,020	61,486	564,239
Feb. 1.....	2,979,403	185,941	486,463	47,234	425,923	130,413	141,428	647,536	156,495	76,276	105,341	59,596	516,757
Feb. 8.....	3,003,848	186,824	491,607	47,562	430,105	130,516	145,395	653,582	156,448	75,613	105,731	62,513	517,952
Feb. 15.....	3,061,970	187,742	509,919	47,966	465,269	130,164	143,239	656,401	155,996	76,609	105,256	62,870	520,539
Government deposits:													
Jan. 25.....	168,462	12,753	66,005	17,701	18,286	4,897	4,251	20,713	4,177	4,760	3,969	3,684	7,266
Feb. 1.....	350,490	33,709	163,647	37,615	18,286	5,053	7,665	21,108	6,086	13,709	15,147	3,730	24,735
Feb. 8.....	450,272	34,611	165,726	37,595	47,325	12,919	12,775	59,704	13,641	13,700	15,147	11,429	25,700
Feb. 15.....	422,896	34,559	165,476	21,645	46,257	12,841	12,775	58,203	13,742	13,165	15,147	11,429	17,657
Bills payable with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Gov- ernment obligations—													
Jan. 25.....	170,651	4,689	62,784	19,892	14,259	20,105	5,467	20,697	5,894	1,037	3,719	2,218	9,890
Feb. 1.....	181,217	4,170	71,977	21,395	14,885	18,192	6,185	17,371	4,042	953	6,603	2,409	13,035
Feb. 8.....	186,628	3,050	92,145	19,878	14,474	16,400	5,675	13,294	3,200	993	6,526	1,848	9,145
Feb. 15.....	157,014	2,380	66,279	23,137	14,264	17,515	4,130	9,450	3,734	996	3,596	1,765	9,768
All other—													
Jan. 25.....	837				27			52		84		325	349
Feb. 1.....	1,136				27	200		145				410	354
Feb. 8.....	1,266				27			145		185		610	299
Feb. 15.....	800									155		360	285
Bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Gov- ernment obligations—													
Jan. 25.....	16,215	1,018	187	5,331	2,077	1,210	2,104	1,898	1,161	50	745	52	382
Feb. 1.....	13,277	386	479	6,378	1,194	688	1,493	353	1,001	87	706	52	460
Feb. 8.....	15,567	598	772	5,819	1,651	947	1,390	587	682	77	608	52	3,384
Feb. 15.....	14,609	1,628	1,222	6,255	587	794	1,078	1,288	812	73	520	52	300
All other—													
Jan. 25.....	221,590	14,024	26,020	8,982	39,199	23,305	17,822	34,157	16,173	5,008	19,307	5,145	12,448
Feb. 1.....	204,415	19,191	17,459	12,265	34,876	21,929	16,039	28,772	13,425	3,811	17,566	5,263	13,819
Jan. 8.....	191,615	20,376	32,487	6,810	37,946	20,917	13,398	18,833	11,128	3,144	14,449	4,434	8,243
Feb. 15.....	205,804	20,697	46,643	14,360	35,742	19,433	12,854	16,099	11,859	2,703	12,032	3,866	9,516

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

Number of reporting banks:													
Jan. 25.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Feb. 1.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Feb. 8.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Feb. 15.....	275	26	67	44	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Gov- ernment obligations—													
Jan. 25.....	313,997	22,500	145,505	44,496	12,646	3,996	1,942	52,156	10,607	6,301	5,164	1,497	7,187
Feb. 1.....	315,581	26,103	140,455	43,768	12,653	3,893	1,976	55,187	12,424	6,088	5,102	1,543	6,389
Feb. 8.....	308,943	24,628	137,958	42,916	12,541	3,785	1,909	52,824	10,790	6,057	4,785	1,538	9,212
Feb. 15.....	310,545	22,985	143,626	41,222	12,209	3,738	1,905	55,809	10,811	5,974	4,659	1,513	6,094
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obliga- tions)—													
Jan. 25.....	2,196,540	176,696	1,159,696	184,960	126,308	15,409	9,766	319,626	92,219	13,882	20,613	10,113	67,252
Feb. 1.....	2,229,023	168,406	1,214,161	176,434	124,773	15,427	9,759	319,188	92,739	14,843	20,685	10,391	62,217
Feb. 8.....	2,245,269	178,036	1,191,874	193,994	126,146	15,460	9,551	328,640	92,894	14,976	20,830	10,478	62,390
Feb. 15.....	2,237,740	171,694	1,196,813	185,958	126,244	15,414	9,619	328,800	92,883	14,822	20,400	10,750	64,343
All other—													
Jan. 25.....	4,717,963	416,692	2,183,609	286,899	263,572	60,628	49,806	674,400	174,570	94,263	123,747	46,884	342,893
Feb. 1.....	4,625,828	420,946	2,173,327	289,115	258,441	61,086	50,053	667,150	174,509	91,890	122,478	46,480	270,353
Feb. 8.....	4,616,382	414,403	2,175,657	288,253	259,940	63,095	50,212	660,017	177,741	92,458	121,732	45,429	267,445
Feb. 15.....	4,671,887	426,141	2,178,407	294,612	267,724	62,009	50,617	662,729	178,628	92,673	122,220	45,318	270,899
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Jan. 25.....	7,228,500	615,888	3,488,810	516,355	402,526	80,033	61,514	1,046,182	277,396	114,446	149,524	58,494	417,332
Feb. 1.....	7,170,432	615,453	3,527,943	509,317	395,867	80,406	61,788	1,041,525	279,672	112,821	148,265	58,414	338,959
Feb. 8.....	7,170,594	617,067	3,505,489	525,163	398,627	82,340	61,672	1,041,481	281,425	113,491	147,347	57,445	339,047
Feb. 15.....	7,220,172	620,820	3,518,846	521,792	426,177	81,161	62,141	1,047,358	282,322	113,469	147,279	57,581	341,246
U. S. bonds:													
Jan. 25.....	547,357	15,953	347,044	34,037	12,749	6,851	4,311	23,120	11,627	4,473	12,839	7,885	66,468
Feb. 1.....	539,330	15,583	353,828	34,249	12,728	6,854	4,311	24,273	11,330	4,690	11,089	7,894	52,511
Feb. 8.....	537,939	16,077	350,527	34,427	12,873	6,849	4,318	23,773	10,149	4,872	12,385	7,896	53,793
Feb. 15.....	540,504	15,533	349,998	34,026	13,787	6,938	4,327	25,135	11,095	4,677	12,665	7,915	54,408
U. S. Victory notes:													
Jan. 25.....	128,767	1,587	96,207	13,049	266	6	5	7,787	2,053	137	679	121	6,870
Feb. 1.....	89,841	1,248	61,734	10,833	253	6	5	6,140	2,520	137	1,194	199	5,572
Feb. 8.....	84,767	951	64,128	5,880	251	6	3	5,565	2,999	137	859	125	3,863
Feb. 15.....	91,463	998	66,730	6,588	356	6	3	8,750	3,103	388	580	129	3,832

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM JUNE 25, TO FEB. 15, 1922—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Clevo- land.	Rich- mond.	At- lanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Jan. 25.....	90,003	2,116	77,930	4,568	570	1		3,076	29			27	1,686
Feb. 1.....	285,173	10,186	156,802	23,536	3,892	730	126	69,678	3,763		10,296	1,009	5,155
Feb. 8.....	240,918	11,611	164,595	21,190	2,841	874		24,527	2,026		7,373	2,365	3,516
Feb. 15.....	236,755	11,746	159,218	17,940	2,756	447	276	24,361	1,775	1	7,021	2,363	8,851
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Jan. 25.....	153,888	3,058	123,980	6,198	873	441	741	6,144	4,241	95	426	1,496	6,195
Feb. 1.....	172,390	4,411	131,416	8,089	1,211	349	362	5,845	5,512	3,808	2,911	1,613	6,873
Feb. 8.....	159,932	3,381	116,354	7,335	797	841	1,971	6,440	5,458	3,119	573	3,687	10,026
Feb. 15.....	150,100	3,067	112,334	7,340	781	561	1,999	5,679	5,121	2,852	590	2,301	7,475
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Jan. 25.....	1,171,897	68,453	570,093	132,527	58,315	3,569	3,216	173,519	45,030	8,465	10,747	1,420	96,543
Feb. 1.....	1,150,215	63,148	567,214	129,718	59,308	3,599	3,216	174,736	44,200	8,451	11,053	1,356	84,216
Feb. 8.....	1,141,522	65,868	558,443	129,512	60,861	3,637	3,216	173,553	44,269	8,493	10,296	1,249	82,325
Feb. 15.....	1,140,295	65,477	557,402	130,343	63,733	3,588	3,206	173,856	45,086	8,503	10,179	1,251	77,671
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Jan. 25.....	9,320,412	707,055	4,704,064	706,734	475,299	90,901	69,787	1,250,828	340,376	127,616	174,215	69,443	595,094
Feb. 1.....	9,407,381	710,031	4,798,937	715,742	473,259	91,944	69,808	1,322,187	346,997	129,907	184,808	70,475	493,286
Feb. 8.....	9,335,722	714,955	4,759,536	723,507	476,250	94,547	71,180	1,275,139	346,326	130,112	178,833	72,767	492,570
Feb. 15.....	9,379,289	717,641	4,764,528	718,029	507,590	92,701	71,952	1,285,119	348,502	129,890	178,314	71,540	493,483
Reserve with F. R. Banks:													
Jan. 25.....	944,617	62,110	553,129	55,851	24,210	6,550	4,051	113,791	31,487	9,333	14,369	4,979	34,757
Feb. 1.....	949,917	67,167	562,281	61,665	28,914	5,811	4,349	130,456	30,624	8,523	15,124	4,923	30,080
Feb. 8.....	959,650	60,760	585,364	57,327	27,382	5,063	4,415	126,244	32,733	10,535	14,245	5,993	29,989
Feb. 15.....	980,141	61,450	586,994	53,632	33,664	5,798	4,493	134,186	37,453	9,607	15,047	5,001	32,816
Cash in vault:													
Jan. 25.....	156,537	10,640	78,179	11,919	6,293	1,033	1,763	29,456	3,087	2,118	2,586	1,475	7,988
Feb. 1.....	145,482	9,852	73,635	10,693	5,834	897	1,740	28,453	3,058	1,851	2,352	1,424	5,693
Feb. 8.....	153,194	9,470	78,987	12,167	6,050	954	1,718	28,754	3,137	2,144	2,596	1,504	5,713
Feb. 15.....	149,785	8,883	75,919	11,787	6,792	838	1,444	29,170	3,046	2,055	2,252	1,568	6,031
Net demand deposits:													
Jan. 25.....	7,258,008	594,300	4,212,339	542,408	193,934	48,567	35,894	870,020	216,516	81,464	136,554	50,184	275,828
Feb. 1.....	7,268,784	598,200	4,247,320	534,505	196,208	46,994	35,142	889,442	215,032	81,524	135,491	49,743	239,183
Feb. 8.....	7,189,163	578,368	4,169,276	544,796	204,054	46,682	34,267	888,079	217,407	82,391	135,808	50,335	237,700
Feb. 15.....	7,245,311	582,290	4,200,699	534,388	196,811	47,790	36,409	909,833	225,152	81,890	137,613	53,206	239,230
Time deposits:													
Jan. 25.....	1,408,461	73,891	302,355	31,458	231,373	23,450	21,645	312,419	90,148	26,872	13,875	7,471	273,504
Feb. 1.....	1,343,208	75,336	304,272	31,712	232,398	22,973	21,656	311,230	90,496	26,890	13,855	7,497	204,893
Feb. 8.....	1,349,208	75,904	305,541	31,988	232,577	22,995	21,791	314,746	90,355	26,940	13,823	7,601	204,947
Feb. 15.....	1,402,633	76,381	321,253	32,327	267,246	23,122	21,761	314,376	90,202	27,134	13,790	7,628	207,413
Government deposits:													
Jan. 25.....	127,698	10,477	61,714	16,988	3,412	1,856	1,131	15,431	3,280	2,381	3,577	2,975	4,476
Feb. 1.....	278,416	27,976	151,494	35,112	3,412	1,856	1,148	15,751	4,569	6,506	11,910	3,005	15,677
Feb. 8.....	331,490	28,298	153,524	35,092	7,587	4,594	3,850	44,721	10,804	6,497	11,910	7,934	16,679
Feb. 15.....	309,208	28,298	153,274	19,786	7,587	4,594	3,850	43,220	10,805	6,420	11,910	7,934	11,530
Bills payable with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 25.....	85,067	2,515	49,005	16,846	2,593	2,958	250	1,380	872	85	1,123		7,440
Feb. 1.....	95,219	2,150	54,100	18,195	2,054	1,940	250	805	1,556		4,160		10,000
Feb. 8.....	111,305	1,130	75,373	16,808	3,035	3,095	250	275	931		2,958		7,450
Feb. 15.....	85,218	590	49,575	19,731	3,484	1,988	250	1,461			671		7,468
All other—													
Jan. 25.....	52							52					
Feb. 1.....	145							145					
Feb. 8.....	145							145					
Feb. 15.....													
Bills rediscounted with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Jan. 25.....	9,359	793		5,231	1,527		72	1,329	50	8	322	2	25
Feb. 1.....	8,471	201	429	6,378	812		85	30	50	83	230	2	171
Feb. 8.....	11,113	396	681	5,819	475		22	300	40	73	161	2	3,144
Feb. 15.....	9,671	1,426	1,131	6,005	425		22	350	35	73	132	2	70
All other—													
Jan. 25.....	103,755	13,517	12,846	8,860	29,569	2,176	2,075	13,056	1,102	2,655	9,564	852	7,482
Feb. 1.....	97,346	18,363	4,679	12,039	25,444	2,080	2,121	11,230	896	1,889	8,096	778	9,731
Feb. 8.....	94,729	19,214	20,024	6,581	27,325	2,382	1,587	4,918	387	1,305	6,252	224	4,530
Feb. 15.....	115,255	19,351	32,811	14,095	28,259	2,319	1,395	4,249	492	1,103	5,077	135	5,969

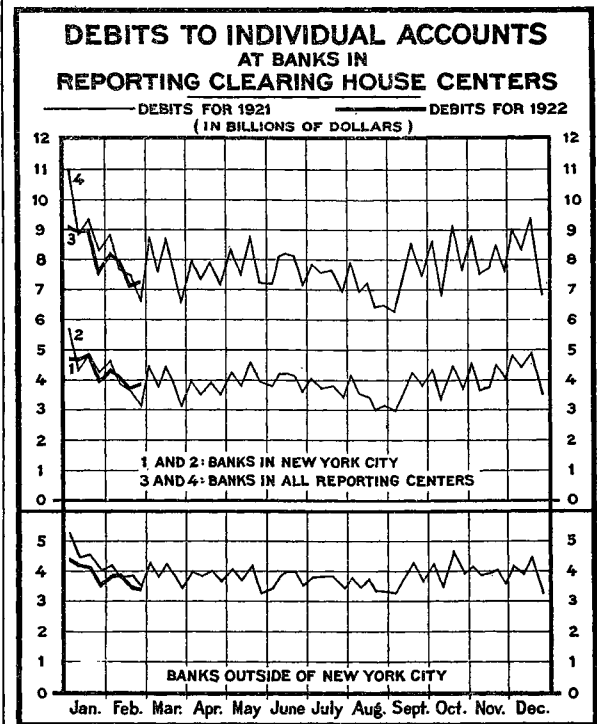
BANK DEBITS.

Beginning with the statement for the week ending February 4 the Board's figures of debits to individual accounts cover all the centers of the United States where clearing-house associations have been established, provided reports reach the Board in time for inclusion in its weekly statement. The number of centers reporting at present is about 230, of which, however, only 166 are included in the summary by Federal Reserve districts, for the reason that these are the centers for which comparable figures for 1921 are available.

Volume of business showed a downward tendency for the four weeks under review, but this decline is largely accounted for by the two legal holidays in the latter part of the month—Lincoln's Birthday on February 12 (observed on February 13) and Washington's Birthday on February 22. On the basis of average daily volume the figures for the most recent four weeks are only about 7 per cent below those for the preceding weeks. Volume of business in February has been lower than in January for every year for which statistics are available, since the week at the opening of the year is one during which large amounts of annual payments are made.

While the decline in volume of business during the corresponding four weeks in 1921 was

much more pronounced than during the period under review, the average daily volume for the two years was approximately the same.



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

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of centers included.	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
		Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.
Boston.....	14	463,844	452,505	402,734	396,861	497,831	429,114	442,736	364,747
New York.....	7	4,460,342	4,214,255	3,802,553	3,974,091	4,771,038	3,958,564	3,766,451	3,235,403
Philadelphia.....	13	396,128	389,297	339,572	353,193	402,831	347,983	361,659	326,224
Cleveland.....	13	409,226	438,571	389,881	360,711	518,559	440,956	457,631	484,299
Richmond.....	11	182,894	191,279	182,820	154,184	226,353	199,985	204,178	171,795
Atlanta.....	15	179,283	176,223	162,653	151,045	201,272	178,390	184,036	169,661
Chicago.....	24	923,317	904,882	822,892	807,860	966,859	880,538	802,021	774,541
St. Louis.....	8	200,763	196,454	194,855	177,388	221,093	207,848	220,245	211,023
Minneapolis.....	12	112,926	118,922	119,020	109,103	129,220	121,960	129,591	102,096
Kansas City.....	16	216,427	225,269	218,521	199,328	253,586	235,122	228,254	232,471
Dallas.....	13	139,197	142,468	129,452	125,335	157,370	152,882	140,567	133,928
San Francisco.....	20	427,174	439,376	406,513	424,938	469,798	451,886	457,150	391,533
Total.....	166	8,111,521	7,889,501	7,162,466	7,234,037	8,815,840	7,635,228	7,484,519	6,597,721

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.
District No. 1—Boston:								
Bangor.....	2,995	3,098	2,770	2,797	3,615	3,567	3,563	2,836
Boston.....	333,230	319,174	274,966	279,434	352,702	296,986	307,145	248,934
Fall River.....	7,180	6,546	5,771	4,732	6,547	6,628	5,752	5,282
Hartford.....	19,284	22,254	17,300	17,766	21,108	20,602	21,560	16,082
Holyoke.....	2,885	2,840	2,560	2,573	3,305	2,714	2,793	2,574
Lowell.....	4,166	4,473	3,897	3,887	5,274	4,156	3,886	3,669
Manchester.....	3,995	4,167	4,013	3,246	4,192	4,206	4,103	3,482
New Bedford.....	5,823	5,692	6,721	6,069	5,893	5,358	6,258	5,104
New Haven.....	15,799	15,924	14,265	13,878	18,356	16,559	15,366	13,732
Portland.....	6,860	6,670	6,044	5,866	10,370	8,271	7,514	7,366
Providence.....	30,994	29,628	32,337	26,372	31,766	28,773	29,379	27,053
Springfield.....	12,323	12,808	11,583	11,287	13,788	11,733	15,186	11,992
Waterbury.....	5,183	5,667	8,354	7,387	5,428	5,473	5,299	4,540
Worcester.....	13,127	13,564	12,153	11,567	15,487	14,088	14,932	12,101
District No. 2—New York:								
Albany.....	24,355	22,310	18,444	17,751	24,091	26,043	21,615	18,712
Binghamton.....	3,961	4,235	3,708	3,255	4,304	3,292	3,550	3,244
Buffalo.....	57,473	47,820	47,178	48,329	59,607	56,686	53,217	51,819
Elmira.....	2,629	2,837	3,326	2,305				
Jamestown.....	3,105	2,957	2,787	2,857				
Montclair.....	2,438	3,419	1,779	2,327				
New York.....	4,330,748	4,096,131	3,694,540	3,866,176	4,632,279	3,856,031	3,642,864	3,122,242
Northern New Jersey Clearing House Association.....	49,248	44,875	39,367	38,926				
Passaic.....	4,780	4,580	4,361	4,297	3,996	4,434	4,473	3,745
Rochester.....	27,263	26,525	23,802	23,429	33,077	27,667	27,990	23,797
Stamford.....	2,492	2,161	1,939	1,721				
Syracuse.....	11,753	12,654	10,520	10,854	13,684	14,411	12,742	11,846
District No. 3—Philadelphia:								
Allentown.....	5,384	5,032	4,667	4,613				
Altoona.....	2,798	2,675	2,396	2,081	3,025	2,917	2,930	2,499
Camden.....	9,808	8,920	8,420	7,643				
Chester.....	3,523	3,799	3,403	3,432	4,599	4,355	5,430	4,277
Harrisburg.....	7,300	6,587	5,604	5,970	7,000	6,400	5,900	4,529
Hazleton.....	2,352	2,035	2,063	1,620				
Johnstown.....	4,422	4,122	3,475	3,393	5,081	4,610	4,227	4,305
Lancaster.....	3,963	4,250	4,604	3,988	4,984	4,781	4,790	4,276
Lebanon.....	995	1,004	1,028	885				
Norristown.....	617	774	550	492				
Philadelphia.....	320,460	316,292	267,429	284,598	322,762	270,488	282,597	247,378
Reading.....	6,561	6,760	6,397	6,351	6,818	6,158	6,228	5,721
Scranton.....	14,014	13,330	12,867	12,460	13,800	15,777	15,151	13,743
Trenton.....	10,875	10,573	12,081	9,791	10,168	9,850	11,387	9,024
Wilkes-Barre.....	8,859	7,532	8,095	7,126	8,735	7,201	8,256	8,161
Williamsport.....	3,291	3,628	3,765	4,262	3,979	3,929	3,699	3,549
Wilmington.....	6,445	6,233	6,257	6,446	8,081	8,032	7,627	15,527
York.....	3,617	3,516	3,199	3,295	3,799	3,485	3,437	3,235
District No. 4—Cleveland:								
Akron.....	11,034	12,834	11,446	9,152	12,356	12,532	12,552	10,940
Butler.....		1,576	2,051	1,556				
Canton.....		5,874	5,787	5,437				
Cincinnati.....	59,355	61,230	53,962	52,376	60,404	54,795	57,310	51,491
Cleveland.....	113,585	115,053	114,280	98,964	146,316	117,251	121,954	97,524
Columbus.....	23,947	41,420	45,690	25,878	29,126	26,202	26,937	21,728
Connellsville.....		956	774	774				
Dayton.....	11,216	12,328	11,445	10,452	11,498	11,695	11,837	11,145
Erie.....	5,134	5,066	5,133	4,595	6,204	6,018	6,895	5,118
Greensburg.....	9,964	2,645	3,464	2,321	5,127	3,863	3,557	2,892
Homestead.....		707	479	534				
Lexington.....	3,760	5,530	5,989	5,309	5,717	5,567	5,402	4,825
Lima.....		2,775	3,301	2,659				
Lorain.....		869	827	827				
New Brighton.....		1,611	1,585	1,310				
Oil City.....	2,540	2,375	2,001	2,211	2,955	3,206	2,492	2,613
Pittsburgh.....	150,003	161,855	118,335	133,028	212,551	177,648	185,096	256,926
Springfield, Ohio.....	3,156	3,246	3,285	3,015	3,852	3,419	3,805	3,443
Toledo.....	37,118	39,948	29,933	26,234				
Warren, Ohio.....		1,955	2,664	1,927				
Wheeling.....	8,084	6,840	5,959	6,495	9,731	7,601	7,847	6,669
Youngstown.....	7,448	8,449	8,892	6,915	12,722	11,159	11,947	8,985
Zanesville.....		1,654	2,010	1,622				
District No. 5—Richmond:								
Baltimore.....	78,876	74,225	73,942	62,306	104,723	83,830	93,833	73,854
Charleston, S. C.....	6,001	6,895	5,674	6,010	6,400	5,600	6,410	5,211
Charleston, W. Va.....	6,100	6,674	6,891	6,213				
Charlotte.....	5,572	6,330	6,382	4,792	4,588	5,523	4,641	4,783
Columbia.....	4,591	5,220	4,990	3,963	4,550	4,666	4,799	3,778
Cumberland.....	1,554	1,671	1,822	1,357				
Danville.....	1,905	2,173	2,059	1,474				
Greensboro.....	3,558	3,397	3,384	2,762				
Greenville.....	2,882	3,422	2,865	2,452	3,505	3,345	3,132	2,708
Hagerstown.....	1,443	1,726	1,510	1,385				
Huntington.....	3,979	3,921	3,990	3,632	5,957	5,648	5,478	5,217
Lynchburg.....	4,384	4,391	4,409	3,595				
Newport News.....	1,392	1,562	1,588	943				
Norfolk.....	13,528	13,902	13,500	10,500	15,046	13,816	13,182	11,349
Raleigh.....	3,750	4,380	3,900	3,065	3,890	4,300	4,100	4,050
Richmond.....	25,067	26,521	23,456	21,254	33,867	29,686	29,145	26,782

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week Ending—				1921 Week Ending—			
	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.
Roanoke.....	4,306	4,702	3,732	3,892				
Spartanburg.....	2,054	1,933	1,786	1,565				
Washington.....	34,628	42,144	40,158	32,375	36,414	33,054	33,958	29,862
Wilmington, N. C.....	4,030	4,319	4,413	3,835	7,443	5,517	5,500	4,201
Winston-Salem.....	4,823	4,811	4,648	3,798				
District No. 6—Atlanta:								
Albany.....	961	1,114	1,082	732				
Atlanta.....	25,275	21,960	20,600	19,712	27,620	23,892	24,973	22,163
Augusta.....	5,521	5,196	4,725	4,212	6,039	6,087	5,263	4,937
Birmingham.....	11,645	15,940	15,512	13,585	17,238	15,563	15,862	16,026
Brunswick.....	443	819	506	449				
Chatanooga.....	6,595	6,603	6,944	5,995	9,194	8,245	8,970	7,545
Columbus.....	1,846	2,067	2,128	2,055				
Cordele.....			213	214				
Dothan.....	426	530	424	368				
Elberton.....	141	200	184	114				
Jackson.....			3,455	2,695				
Jacksonville.....	9,131	10,075	10,117	9,182	12,702	12,170	10,953	10,342
Knoxville.....	5,375	6,450	5,699	5,684	6,027	5,560	6,137	5,128
Macon.....	3,081	3,265	3,240	3,144	3,765	3,937	3,813	3,315
Meridian.....				2,040				
Mobile.....	5,695	7,127	5,824	5,043	6,461	5,840	5,682	5,504
Montgomery.....	3,223	3,525	3,113	2,756	4,015	3,181	3,079	2,930
Nashville.....	15,286	14,809	13,842	12,505	19,070	21,252	18,908	19,595
Newnan.....		267	277	323				
New Orleans.....	69,230	61,057	55,503	53,930	69,157	53,319	60,941	53,553
Pensacola.....	1,094	1,308	2,144	917	1,941	1,395	1,604	1,295
Savannah.....	8,418	8,704	8,160	7,622	10,677	10,810	9,661	9,263
Tampa.....	8,023	8,498	5,584	5,311	5,622	5,297	6,438	6,733
Valdosta.....	729	1,127	974	799				
Vicksburg.....	1,691	1,706	1,646	1,447	1,744	1,842	1,752	1,332
District No. 7—Chicago:								
Adrian.....	580	703	539	500				
Aurora.....	1,766	2,765	2,090	1,983				
Bay City.....	1,987	2,235	1,843	2,244	2,597	2,472	2,593	2,356
Bloomington.....	2,098	1,935	2,037	2,012	2,239	2,112	2,463	2,195
Cedar Rapids.....	7,600	8,300	6,220	6,629	8,880	9,306	8,663	8,009
Chicago.....	639,468	608,715	540,204	531,061	652,027	579,381	586,511	508,701
Danville.....	2,500	2,400	2,400	1,800				
Davenport.....	5,906	8,398	5,580	6,323	6,150	6,220	7,007	5,883
Decatur.....	2,647	2,842	2,793	2,332	2,896	2,684	2,660	2,776
Des Moines.....	12,272	14,680	13,619	13,227	16,252	16,486	15,386	14,707
Detroit.....	97,689	92,139	97,945	100,990	109,992	95,455	93,922	84,584
Dubuque.....	2,538	2,706	2,756	2,475	2,856	3,067	2,838	2,426
Flint.....	4,100	4,970	3,250	4,350	3,697	3,643	3,142	3,722
Fort Wayne.....	5,782	6,409	5,567	6,049	6,028	6,512	6,017	5,681
Gary.....	2,237	1,761	2,487	1,627				
Grand Rapids.....	13,281	12,686	12,712	10,805	16,764	18,215	18,960	17,778
Indianapolis.....	26,718	27,752	28,684	26,812	28,375	27,216	31,915	27,597
Jackson.....	3,158	3,074	2,445	2,589	3,373	2,940	3,774	2,086
Kalamazoo.....	4,072	3,428	3,588	3,277	3,898	4,023	3,643	3,290
Lansing.....	3,815	4,186	3,601	4,154	4,562	4,886	4,278	3,630
Mason City.....	1,831	1,786	1,546	1,562				
Milwaukee.....	53,691	62,288	52,721	46,642	58,063	59,578	59,297	46,589
Moline.....	1,337	1,641	1,435	1,532	1,650	1,707	2,244	2,426
Muscatine.....	878	1,141	977	936				
Oshkosh.....	1,951	1,022	1,700	1,800				
Peoria.....	6,922	7,567	7,422	6,693	8,395	8,051	7,939	7,070
Rockford.....	3,985	4,498	4,052	3,618	4,382	4,420	5,352	4,356
St. Louis.....	11,432	10,804	11,510	10,933	12,629	11,560	11,851	10,849
South Bend.....	4,839	5,341	4,819	6,175	3,017	3,091	3,270	4,294
Springfield, Ill.....	5,309	5,319	5,172	4,321	5,222	4,809	5,269	4,265
Waterloo.....	2,671	3,179	2,908	2,570	2,815	2,704	3,027	2,461
District No. 8—St. Louis:								
East St. Louis and National Stock Yards..	8,467	8,293	8,952	6,800	9,470	9,723	8,305	7,356
Evansville.....	4,943	4,764	5,214	4,757	4,415	4,324	4,539	4,382
Greenville.....	1,111	890	891	880				
Helena, Ark.....	915	899	905	776				
Little Rock.....	9,508	11,888	9,561	8,043	9,616	11,133	9,742	7,731
Louisville.....	28,884	28,481	33,985	27,302	34,814	30,895	31,215	59,065
Memphis.....	22,698	21,372	19,745	19,219	24,265	23,014	21,872	18,006
Owensboro.....	1,656	1,741	1,394	1,378				
Quincy.....	1,806	1,957	1,789	1,639	2,140	2,518	2,226	2,047
St. Louis.....	121,408	116,520	112,924	107,358	133,496	123,647	139,895	109,839
Springfield, Mo.....	3,049	3,179	2,665	2,270	2,877	2,594	2,481	2,547
District No. 9—Minneapolis:								
Aberdeen.....	981	1,055	936	902	1,362	1,332	1,163	988
Billings.....	1,593	1,562	1,416	1,155	1,446	1,626	1,550	1,400
Dickinson.....	223		217	217				
Duluth.....	10,665	11,640	10,534	9,983	14,358	14,159	15,902	10,953
Fargo.....	2,020		1,838	1,434	2,050	2,171	2,234	2,211
Grand Forks.....	1,132	1,263	1,088	902	1,030	1,224	994	821
Great Falls.....	1,299	1,393	1,124	1,112	1,747	1,645	1,357	1,126
Helena.....	2,321	2,388	2,256	1,661	2,075	2,313	1,774	1,822
Jamestown.....	294	446	333	298				
Lewistown.....	776	701	686	802				
Minneapolis.....	57,402	65,687	61,342	59,090	70,212	63,187	69,766	53,490

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week Ending—				1921 Week Ending—			
	Feb. 1.	Feb. 8	Feb. 15.	Feb. 21.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.	Feb. 23.
District No. 9—Minneapolis—Continued.								
Minot.....	600	643	499	618				
Redwing.....	449	421	348	455				
St. Paul.....	1 30,622	1 26,504	1 24,575	1 27,641	28,024	26,445	27,877	22,753
Do.....	35,992	31,048	27,196	32,088				
Sioux Falls.....	2,728	2,809	2,664	3,043	4,100	5,000	3,800	3,600
Superior.....	1,389	1,529	1,423	1,386	1,960	1,968	2,104	2,012
Winona.....	774	860	824	794	856	890	1,070	920
District No. 10—Kansas City:								
Atchison.....	981	1,101	1,108	1,185	1,044	1,100	1,069	986
Bartlesville.....	2,028	1,783	1,996	1,599	3,488	2,209	2,767	3,024
Casper.....	2,453	3,091	1,919	2,388				
Chycenne.....	2,460	2,922	3,351	1,744	2,771	1,965	1,348	2,478
Colorado Springs.....	2,394	2,432	2,221	2,144	2,427	2,318	2,652	1,932
Denver.....	34,637	30,666	29,104	31,211	37,040	31,116	28,976	26,987
Grand Island.....	1,042	1,103	1,092	1,077				
Grand Junction.....	515	500	555	459				
Guthrie.....	733	577	557	485				
Hutchinson.....	2,986	3,787	3,500	2,700				
Joplin.....	1,918	1,940	2,397	1,778	1,957	2,185	2,299	1,727
Kansas City, Kans.....	3,160	3,262	3,009	2,771	4,027	3,845	3,902	3,101
Kansas City, Mo.....	49,368	65,008	61,428	58,942	72,295	68,315	65,481	60,649
Lawrence.....	828	883	806	710				
McAlester.....	1,082	822	965	786				
Muskogee.....	5,187	5,516	5,415	4,898	5,091	5,503	5,386	4,191
Oklahoma City.....	16,693	18,145	16,717	15,157	22,000	22,433	20,275	18,321
Okmulgee.....		1,911	2,532	1,592				
Omaha.....	38,193	39,900	37,433	38,607	43,327	41,631	40,663	37,382
Parsons.....	648	939	634	747				
Pittsburg, Kans.....		936	1,407	1,031				
Pueblo.....	3,601	4,307	3,220	2,416	2,919	2,917	3,811	3,044
St. Joseph.....	15,594	10,941	13,240	11,240	15,846	16,620	14,405	15,390
Topeka.....	2,825	4,236	3,608	2,605	3,393	4,754	2,629	3,168
Tulsa.....	28,544	24,339	24,431	13,832	26,164	18,975	23,428	40,368
Wichita.....	8,844	8,771	9,843	9,199	9,788	9,236	9,163	9,723
District No. 11—Dallas:								
Albuquerque.....	1,583	1,931	1,550	1,611	1,673	2,084	1,682	1,535
Amarillo.....				1,552				
Austin.....	2,552	3,443	2,429	2,126	3,275	2,863	3,311	3,082
Beaumont.....	3,481	3,712	3,860	3,548	3,641	4,486	4,449	3,583
Corsicana.....		1,356	1,178	1,492				
Dallas.....	33,457	34,801	29,866	31,890	37,765	32,182	34,468	31,181
El Paso.....	7,885	7,463	6,838	5,731	8,469	7,825	7,331	7,706
Fort Worth.....	32,599	31,947	30,427	32,146	23,660	24,180	23,470	24,100
Galveston.....	15,954	15,831	11,983	11,812	21,349	23,928	16,290	18,194
Houston.....	23,871	22,695	22,540	20,397	34,814	31,457	27,298	27,135
Roswell.....		595	713	526				
San Antonio.....	5,359	6,329	5,552	5,192	7,515	7,079	6,891	5,248
Shreveport.....	6,370	6,911	8,201	5,410	8,190	9,349	7,747	6,405
Texarkana, Tex.....	1,172	1,756	1,436	1,572	1,623	1,661	1,456	1,214
Tucson.....	1,359	2,357	1,470	1,400	1,264	1,825	1,673	1,380
Waco.....	3,555	3,292	3,300	2,500	4,132	3,963	4,501	3,165
District No. 12—San Francisco:								
Bellingham.....	1,115	1,180	1,206	1,278				
Berkeley.....	2,829	4,214	2,715	5,204	2,569	3,092	2,558	2,568
Boise.....	3,267	2,573	2,385	2,035	2,619	2,403	2,851	1,763
Eugene.....	1,196	1,471	1,846	1,241				
Fresno.....	8,654	9,201	8,745	7,887	10,855	17,684	14,852	8,489
Long Beach.....	6,341	6,666	5,630	6,099	5,165	5,004	5,041	4,660
Los Angeles.....	118,452	112,873	102,257	97,950	96,424	93,795	95,703	84,350
Oakland.....	16,416	21,403	16,400	16,928	19,115	18,221	18,192	17,819
Ogden.....	4,522	4,796	3,595	3,581	3,651	3,067	3,069	3,007
Pasadena.....	5,301	5,886	4,739	5,106	5,670	5,470	5,301	4,901
Phoenix.....	3,666	4,424	3,595	3,119				
Portland.....	29,235	30,656	26,318	24,167	34,902	32,506	38,248	32,624
Reno.....	1,930	2,302	1,861	1,791	2,207	2,243	2,305	1,802
Ritzville.....	144	144	121	111				
Sacramento.....	10,171	12,152	10,159	11,790	10,991	13,896	12,533	9,486
Salt Lake City.....	11,465	12,582	9,577	9,391	14,305	13,137	12,907	13,012
San Bernardino.....	1,560	1,419	1,279	1,244				
San Diego.....	7,597	8,116	7,766	7,692	7,292	7,832	8,843	7,999
San Francisco.....	148,534	144,134	144,782	172,435	190,932	174,592	175,218	150,639
San Jose.....	4,201	4,730	4,129	3,958	5,955	4,486	4,066	3,522
Seattle.....	26,193	30,485	33,140	29,349	31,842	29,373	31,327	24,109
Spokane.....	8,532	11,275	7,374	7,728	10,208	10,821	9,732	8,684
Stockton.....	4,140	4,857	4,752	3,533	4,618	4,634	4,939	3,800
Tacoma.....	7,108	7,691	7,811	6,187	7,768	7,339	7,461	6,419
Yakima.....	2,286	2,734	2,378	2,127	2,680	2,291	2,004	1,880

Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1921.

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS FROM JAN. 16 TO FEB. 15, 1922.

[All figures shown in thousands.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of U. S.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplications.		Items forwarded to other F. R. Banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.	
	In F. R. Bank or branch city.		Outside F. R. Bank or branch city.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.										
Boston.....	630	557,061	3,450	360,242	102	22,072	4,182	939,375	193	47,691			4,375	987,066
New York.....	1,889	3,576,027	4,342	550,633	968	110,166	7,199	4,236,876	1,012	115,105	18	5,531	8,229	4,357,512
Buffalo.....	219	76,317	406	40,868	8	1,986	633	119,171	122	18,145	40	22,854	160	170
Philadelphia.....	1,738	691,321	2,032	229,192	140	28,897	3,910	949,410	669	114,142			4,379	1,063,552
Cleveland.....	398	187,984	1,211	132,004	50	6,329	1,639	326,317	49	5,433	26	6,129	1,734	337,579
Cincinnati.....	186	107,220	807	68,769	48	6,368	11,049	183,712	12	7,698	13	3,299	1,074	194,709
Pittsburgh.....	455	196,021	820	80,485	29	3,991	1,304	280,497	91	36,664	28	7,322	1,423	324,483
Richmond.....	111	113,297	1,828	231,027	44	8,970	1,933	353,294	174	54,421	35	8,682	2,192	416,397
Baltimore.....	254	127,706	651	56,974	49	6,992	954	191,672	58	25,758	70	6,107	1,082	223,537
Atlanta.....	112	50,487	332	40,041	35	14,153	479	104,681	32	10,188	22	3,639	533	118,508
Birmingham.....	227	31,867	133	7,304	10	948	370	40,119	18	8,250	26	17,604	414	65,973
Jacksonville.....	63	21,375	169	17,263	8	1,029	240	39,667	36	7,534	6	1,250	282	48,451
Nashville.....	59	26,684	199	18,620	13	1,347	271	46,651	17	2,675	5	1,026	293	50,352
New Orleans.....	66	43,652	111	12,709	40	8,977	217	65,338	48	13,031	6	668	271	79,037
Chicago.....	1,011	530,037	3,483	269,077	244	44,550	4,738	843,664	287	29,707	7	2,615	5,032	875,986
Detroit.....	265	126,496	454	43,604	26	2,976	745	173,076	9	2,409	3	612	757	176,097
St. Louis.....	338	188,837	1,292	73,795	111	12,393	1,741	275,025	34	4,502	10	973	1,785	280,500
Little Rock.....	44	20,794	290	16,651	7	1,045	341	38,490	9	1,044	26	1,962	376	41,496
Louisville.....	92	53,529	418	23,294	31	3,645	541	80,468	9	706	3	169	533	81,343
Memphis.....	82	28,549	153	9,224	11	997	246	38,770	1	228	2	86	240	39,084
Minneapolis.....	217	94,155	1,275	61,436	23	11,488	1,517	167,954	78	13,304	5	320	1,900	183,578
Helena.....	22	7,177	184	10,347	7	3,369	213	20,893	7	2,528	2	783	222	24,201
Kansas City.....	282	212,577	1,279	85,150	59	13,364	1,620	316,091	229	33,084	69	9,958	1,918	359,133
Denver.....	131	39,813	311	18,931	23	3,445	465	62,189	68	18,545	37	9,398	570	88,132
Oklahoma City.....	71	44,378	896	61,310	10	1,409	977	107,097	45	7,082	16	6,365	1,038	120,544
Omaha.....	178	43,321	476	26,363	18	2,390	1,673	172,326	41	5,071	19	4,553	733	81,950
Dallas.....	164	57,435	1,258	170,837	28	9,189	1,450	237,461	83	10,887	35	4,438	1,562	252,786
El Paso.....	42	8,908	132	9,528	16	1,616	190	20,052	11	1,628	5	544	206	22,224
Houston.....	61	38,507	321	29,756	38	1,878	420	70,141	19	2,808	5	1,207	444	74,156
San Francisco.....	196	102,617	495	37,521	60	68,952	751	209,090	26	2,772	35	5,005	812	216,367
Los Angeles.....	364	107,785	1,203	81,733	36	8,657	1,603	198,175	116	16,160	69	9,025	1,788	223,960
Portland.....	61	27,748	199	10,305	15	4,625	275	42,678	5	1,550	35	3,598	315	47,826
Salt Lake City.....	47	21,414	369	24,796	12	2,663	428	48,873	14	3,019	10	2,280	452	54,172
Seattle.....	109	31,659	216	13,613	25	5,942	350	51,214	11	6,206	40	4,518	401	61,938
Spokane.....	37	15,951	168	10,055	8	873	213	26,879	12	2,052	16	4,414	241	33,345
Total:														
Jan. 16 to Feb. 15, 1922.....	10,221	7,008,706	31,363	2,933,507	2,352	432,661	43,947	10,977,386	3,645	631,727	744	157,534	48,336	11,766,647
Dec. 16 to Jan. 15, 1922.....	9,939	6,590,445	32,157	3,175,862	2,965	434,981	45,072	10,203,575	3,778	666,810	780	162,925	49,630	11,033,310
Jan. 16 to Feb. 15, 1921.....	7,715	5,923,213	29,068	3,529,757	2,205	444,749	38,995	9,899,312	3,491	1,141,443	794	220,583	43,280	11,261,341

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

NOTE.—Number of business days in period was 26 in all Federal Reserve bank and branch cities except as follows: Birmingham and Memphis, 25 days; Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Richmond, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Oklahoma City, 27 days.

NUMBER OF MEMBER AND NONMEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT, FEB. 15, 1922 AND 1921.

Federal reserve district.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.				Federal reserve district.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.			
	1922	1921	On par list.		Not on par list. ¹			1922	1921	On par list.		Not on par list. ¹	
			1922	1921	1922	1921				1922	1921	1922	1921
Boston.....	436	439	257	254			St. Louis.....	590	572	2,489	2,513	165	174
New York.....	796	787	333	327			Minneapolis.....	1,023	1,005	2,627	2,867	186	
Philadelphia.....	709	698	470	443			Kansas City.....	1,115	1,094	3,092	3,392	220	
Cleveland.....	883	873	1,084	1,082	1		Dallas.....	856	854	1,121	1,259	33	
Richmond.....	627	613	987	1,201	586	406	San Francisco.....	852	838	968	1,017		
Atlanta.....	522	472	390	407	1,136	1,164	Total.....	9,853	9,668	18,053	19,023	2,327	1,744
Chicago.....	1,444	1,423	4,235	4,261									

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM JAN. 20 TO FEB. 23, 1922, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Transfers.		Daily settlements.		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.		Balance in fund at end of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	40,000		471,221	477,408	33,813		26,253
New York.....	35,000	55,000	1,749,293	1,727,871	1,422		77,409
Philadelphia.....	11,000	15,000	590,071	583,890	2,181		56,891
Cleveland.....	7,000	5,000	452,494	461,576		7,082	39,438
Richmond.....	6,000	8,000	506,634	508,389		3,755	31,820
Atlanta.....		2,000	189,287	221,624		34,337	28,049
Chicago.....	2,000	7,000	862,902	893,289		35,387	101,557
St. Louis.....	4,000	6,000	434,678	420,280	12,398		20,728
Minneapolis.....		3,000	113,666	110,753		87	32,360
Kansas City.....	2,000	8,000	351,068	335,469	9,599		47,510
Dallas.....		3,000	188,142	189,695		4,553	18,549
San Francisco.....	5,000		239,390	218,602	25,788		37,588
Total, 5 weeks ending—							
Feb. 23, 1922.....	112,000	112,000	6,148,846	6,148,846	85,201	85,201	518,152
Jan. 19, 1922.....	165,475	165,475	6,428,702	6,428,702			468,174
Feb. 24, 1921.....	267,055	267,055	6,203,222	6,203,222			521,727
Jan. 20, 1921.....	561,698	561,698	7,038,789	7,038,789			397,858

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Countries.	Gold.				Silver.			
	January.		Seven months ending January.		January.		Seven months ending January.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
IMPORTS.								
France.....	\$4,095,491	\$1,874,799	\$35,194,047	\$119,202,809	\$41,626	\$19,057	\$94,174	\$114,097
Germany.....	61		7,764	19,919,482	7,237	553,118	10,972	5,624,379
Greece.....	442,554		866,254	5,003	187,655		229,895	
Netherlands.....	394,287	9,896	1,332,215	4,186,976			24,041	1,669
Spain.....	39,280	10,900	529,823	306,124	552	24,838	95,079	25,281
Sweden.....		4,275,999	2,036,064	28,011,345			31,395	1,354
United Kingdom—England.....	17,764,747	10,467,791	238,218,844	110,308,645	5,497	23,210	144,450	80,325
Canada.....	188,123	2,381,294	6,962,650	14,149,796	242,264	805,911	1,962,230	2,369,061
Central American States.....	417,134	537,567	3,375,102	4,004,774	136,332	55,565	1,709,081	1,023,570
Mexico.....	505,832	469,303	3,198,875	3,261,271	3,390,654	3,781,575	21,817,716	27,219,435
West Indies.....	493,830	312,685	1,708,681	2,608,540		211,418	70,804	440,014
Argentina.....	9,050		1,670,123	254,154	856		18,530	6,801
Chile.....	14,321	21,358	123,545	373,931	136,355	395,470	1,903,288	1,139,625
Colombia.....	975,325	1,365,937	9,049,026	6,873,387	19,163	31,600	638,325	124,566
Peru.....	118,924	111,123	987,646	1,107,793	520,754	450,319	5,034,485	3,302,855
Uruguay.....		15,058		3,862,964				25,347
Venezuela.....	112,235	36,749	436,460	511,977	132	642	969	1,441
China.....	1,311,561	168,108	1,311,561	3,894,520	100	91	1,283,444	1,582
British India.....	1,014,025		1,014,025	14,863,765				11,718
Dutch East Indies.....	75,449	181,718	643,183	1,124,624	83,461	45,238	872,267	296,997
Hongkong.....	1,042,000		7,618,087	534,429				204
Philippine Islands.....	89,988	69,744	669,767	891,360	1,303	1,209	10,982	12,680
British Oceania.....	1,459,950	2,106,707	4,669,122	11,658,304		70	1,029	1,263
All other.....	2,469,790	2,154,635	4,568,169	19,960,976	51,934	96,427	862,206	463,802
Total.....	33,633,967	26,571,371	326,251,053	371,876,949	4,834,875	6,495,758	36,815,362	42,288,066
EXPORTS.								
United Kingdom—England.....			85,565		1,370,145	131,870	4,202,372	5,947,813
Canada.....	180,177	101,512	2,994,819	1,874,330	259,991	186,215	1,741,876	3,478,826
Central American States.....					1,000		93,705	6,543
Mexico.....	2,191,203	339,071	5,203,556	3,411,915	449,798	106,950	1,351,450	1,051,450
West Indies.....	50,000		593,000	350	369,696		862,774	19,535
Colombia.....					142,500		142,500	
Peru.....			3,653,376					
China.....			12,000,000		896,263	1,600,562	13,393,679	11,528,775
British India.....			1,414,461	1,179,000	667,813		1,087,010	1,557,099
Dutch East Indies.....	60,000		600,000					
French East Indies.....			2,290,000			897,600		2,745,600
Hongkong.....	219,300	136,400	8,026,490	8,561,125	2,298,062	1,053,578	10,370,366	6,326,771
Japan.....			92,537,289		235,480		4,909,224	1,562,967
All other.....	24,300	286,000	173,762	3,037,076		343	30,368	285,543
Total.....	2,724,980	862,933	129,572,318	18,063,796	6,690,748	3,977,118	38,185,324	34,510,922

MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, FEBRUARY 1, 1922.

	General stock.	Held in the U. S. Treasury as assets of the Government. ¹	Held by or for F. R. Banks and agents. ²	Held outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. system.	Amount per capita outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. system.
Gold coin and bullion.....	\$3,680,882,401	\$367,064,680	\$2,166,703,166	\$444,482,278	.....
Gold certificates.....	.....	.....	529,876,156	172,756,123	.....
Standard silver dollars.....	357,481,851	12,858,238	8,637,252	58,225,364	.....
Silver certificates.....	.....	.....	43,908,192	232,309,781	.....
Subsidiary silver.....	272,541,512	14,950,395	27,906,903	229,684,214	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	.....	.....	1,020	1,542,004	.....
United States notes.....	346,681,016	3,967,098	73,960,042	268,753,876	.....
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,560,887,510	3,158,867	354,834,075	2,202,894,568	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	111,140,400	1,719,532	18,374,798	91,046,070	.....
National bank notes.....	749,611,367	20,072,624	19,068,741	710,470,002	.....
Total: Feb. 1, 1922.....	8,079,226,057	423,701,434	3,243,270,345	4,412,164,278	\$40.46
Jan. 1, 1922.....	8,282,433,487	427,628,569	3,147,357,764	4,707,447,154	43.22
Dec. 1, 1921 ³	8,156,446,983	450,610,144	3,082,379,182	4,623,457,637	42.50
Nov. 1, 1921 ³	8,117,812,092	457,988,002	2,982,192,010	4,677,631,480	43.06
Oct. 1, 1921 ³	8,150,752,689	430,580,014	2,980,284,106	4,739,888,569	43.68
Sept. 1, 1921 ³	8,082,456,974	431,623,906	2,907,188,113	4,743,644,953	43.77
Aug. 1, 1921 ³	8,059,108,827	432,471,109	2,818,800,024	4,807,832,194	44.42
July 1, 1921 ³	8,096,093,684	460,595,721	2,697,553,897	4,937,884,066	45.68
June 1, 1921 ³	8,144,987,895	499,236,987	2,562,692,917	5,083,057,991	47.09
May 1, 1921 ³	8,128,219,183	508,849,193	2,512,465,834	5,107,404,156	47.38
Apr. 1, 1921 ³	8,181,529,274	490,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,149,839,462	47.83
Mar. 1, 1921 ³	8,176,356,209	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,297,278,511	49.26
Feb. 1, 1921 ³	8,286,390,557	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,348,228,326	49.80
Jan. 1, 1921 ³	8,516,984,381	494,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,644,715,630	52.63

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

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

³ Revised figures.

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT MAR. 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.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
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.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kansas City.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dallas.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
San Francisco.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

In the following table are presented actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending February 15, 1922, in the various cities in which the several Federal Reserve Banks and their branches are located. A complete description of the several types of paper for which quotations are given will be found in the September, 1918, and October, 1918, FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETINS. Quotations for new types of paper will be added from time to time as deemed of interest.

A comparison between interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending February 15 and the 30-day period ending January 15 indicates that there has been a noticeable trend toward stabilization, although rates for prime commercial paper purchased in the open market continued to decline. Rates for all classes of paper were lower than in the corresponding period of 1921, the declines being most general in the case of indorsed bankers' acceptances.

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATE PREVALING IN VARIOUS CENTERS DURING 30-DAY PERIOD ENDING FEB. 15, 1922.

District.	City.	Prime commercial paper.				Interbank loans.	Bankers' acceptances, 60 to 90 days.		Collateral loans—stock exchange.			Cattle loans.	Secured by warehouse receipts.	Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds.
		Customers'.		Open market.			Indorsed.	Unindorsed.	Demand.	3 months.	3 to 6 months.			
		30 to 60 days.	4 to 6 months.	30 to 60 days.	4 to 6 months.									
No. 1.....	Boston.....	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.	H. L. C.
No. 2.....	New York ¹	6 5 5½	6¼ 5½ 5¾	5 4½ 5	5¼ 4½ 5	5½ 5 5½	4 3¾ 4	4½ 4 4½	5 5 5	6 5½ 6	6¼ 5½ 6	6 5 5½-6	6 5 5½-6	6 4½ 5-5½
	Buffalo.....	7 5 5½	7 5 5½	5 4½ 5	5 4½ 5	8 6	7 5 5½	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6 6
No. 3.....	Philadelphia.....	6 5 6	6 5 6	5½ 4½ 5	5½ 4½ 5	6 5½ 6	4½ 4	4½ 4	6 5 5	6 5 5½	6 5 6	6 5 6	6 5 5½	6 5 5½
No. 4.....	Cleveland.....	7 5½ 6-7	7 5½ 6-7	5 5 5	5 5 5	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	7 6 6-7	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6
	Pittsburgh.....	6 5 6	6 5 6	5 5 5	5 5 5	6 6 6	4½ 3¾ 4	4½ 4½ 4½	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Cincinnati.....	6½ 6 6	6½ 6 6	6½ 6 6	6½ 6 6	6½ 6 6	4½ 4½ 4½	5 4½ 4½-4½	6½ 6 6	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½	6½ 6½ 6½
No. 5.....	Richmond.....	6 5½ 6	6 5½ 6	5½ 5 5½	5½ 5 5½	6 5 5	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Baltimore.....	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
No. 6.....	Atlanta.....	8 5 7	8 5 7	8 5 7	8 5 7	8 5 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Birmingham.....	7¼ 6½ 6¾	7¼ 6½ 6¾	6½ 5½ 6	6½ 5½ 6	7 6 6½	5½ 5½ 5½	7 6 6	7 6 6	7½ 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	7¼ 6½ 7	8 6 6½
	Jacksonville.....													
	New Orleans.....	8 6 6½-7½	8 6 7	7 6 6½	8 6 6½-7	8 6 6½-7		7 5 6	8 6 7-8	8 6½ 7-7½	8 6½ 7-8	8 6½ 7-8	8 6½ 7-8	8 5½ 6½-7
	Nashville.....	8 6 7	8 6 7		8 6 6	8 6 6			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	7 6 6
No. 7.....	Chicago.....	6½ 5 5½-6	6 5 5½-6	5 5 5	5 5 5	8 5½ 6-6½			7 5½ 5½-6½	7 5½ 5½-6½	7 5½ 5½-6½	6½ 5½ 6	6½ 5½ 6	6 5 5½-6
	Detroit.....	7 6 6½	7 6 6½	5½ 4 4½	5 5 5	6½ 6 6	4½ 4 4	4½ 4 4½	7 6 6½	7 6 6½	7 6 6½	7 6 6½	7 6 6½	7 6 6½
No. 8.....	St. Louis.....	6½ 5 5½	6½ 5 5½	5½ 5 5	5½ 5 5	6½ 5 6	4 4 4	4 4 4	7 5½ 6	7 5½ 6	7 5½ 6	8 7 7	6½ 5½ 6	7 6 6
	Louisville.....	7 6 6	7 6 6	6 5 6	6 5 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
	Memphis.....	8 6 6½	8 6 6		7 6 6	7 6 6			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	7 6 6	7 6 6
	Little Rock.....	8 7 7	8 7 7-8		7 6 7	7 6 7			8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 8	8 7 7
No. 9.....	Minneapolis.....	6½ 5½ 6	7 6 6	4½ 4½ 4½	5½ 5 5½	7 6½ 7	4½ 4½ 4½	5½ 4½ 5	7½ 6½ 7	7½ 6½ 7	7½ 6½ 7	8 7 8	7 6 6½	6 5½ 6
	Helena.....	8 7 7½	8 7 7	8 7 7½	8 7 8	8 7 7½			8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	7½ 7 7½	8 8 8
No. 10.....	Kansas City.....	8 6 6½	7 6 6½	6 5 5-5½	6 5 5-5½	8 6 6½			7 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6
	Omaha.....	7½ 6 7	7½ 6 7		8 6 7	8 6 7			7½ 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	7½ 6 7	8 6 7
	Denver.....	8 6 7	8 6 7	5½ 4½ 5	5½ 4½ 5	8 6 7			8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 6 6½	8 5½ 7
	Oklahoma City.....	10 6 8	10 5 8	7½ 5 6½	7½ 5 6½	8 6 7			10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 7 8	10 7 8	10 6 8
No. 11.....	Dallas.....	7 5½ 6¼	7 6 6¼	7 5½ 6¼	7 5½ 6¼	7 6 6¼	8 8 8		8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6½ 7½	8 6½ 7½
	El Paso.....	10 6 8	10 8 8	10 8 8	10 8 8	9 6 8			10 6 8	10 6 8	10 6 8	10 7 8	10 6 8	10 6 8
	Houston.....	7 6 6	7 6 6		5½ 5½ 5½	5½ 5½ 5½			7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6	7 6 6
No. 12.....	San Francisco.....	6½ 5½ 6	6½ 6 6	5½ 4½ 5	5½ 4½ 5	7 5 6	5 4½ 4½-5		7 5 6	7 5 6	7 5 6	7 5½ 6	7 5½ 6	7 5½ 6
	Portland.....	8 6 7	8 6 7		7 6 7	7 6 7			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Seattle.....													
	Spokane.....	8 6½ 7	8 6½ 7	5½ 4½ 5	5½ 4½ 5	8 6 7			8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7	8 6 7
	Salt Lake City.....	8 7 8	8 7 8		8 7 7	8 7 7			7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7	7 6 7	8 8 8	8 7 8
	Los Angeles.....	7 4½ 6½	7 4½ 6½	7 4½ 5	5½ 4½ 5	8 5 7			7 5 7	7 6 7	7 6 7	8 7 7	8 8 8	8 6 7

¹ Rates for demand paper secured by prime bankers' acceptances; high, 5½; low, 4; customary 4½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Continued advances in sterling and in most of the other European and South American exchanges are reported for the months of February. The German mark, however, and the currencies of central and eastern Europe show further declines. A downward tendency is noted also in the rates on the Orient. The rise in sterling was consistently maintained throughout the month. The rate on February 1 was about \$4.23 and on February 28 \$4.43, or only about 9 per cent below par, as compared with 20 per cent below par a year ago and 31

per cent two years ago, the February, 1920, average of \$3.23 per pound being the lowest on record.

In the computation of the general index for the month changes in the rates on the different currencies approximately offset each other. The final result of these changes, together with certain shifts in the weights assigned to the different countries, is a slight decline of the index from 59 in January to 58 in February.

The rates used in the compilation of the table are noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York, as published by the Treasury in accordance with the act of May 27, 1921.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.¹

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.

Countries.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ²		Weight.	
			February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	7.9500	7.5900	8.7300	8.0000	8.3195	7.8144	43.11	40.49	28	20
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	20.1900	19.7900	21.0700	20.1900	20.6414	19.9744	77.02	74.53	11	11
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	8.3300	7.9600	9.2000	8.3500	8.7305	8.1636	45.24	42.30	76	74
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	.4339	.4697	.5207	.5876	.4811	.5204	2.02	2.18	80	68
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	4.6400	4.2600	5.3300	4.5900	4.9095	4.3744	25.44	22.67	35	47
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	36.9900	36.3000	38.4700	36.9400	37.6082	36.6772	93.56	91.24	29	29
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	15.8700	15.4700	17.2700	15.8700	16.6641	15.6636	62.18	58.45	8	9
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	15.2000	14.8500	16.0300	15.1800	15.6927	14.9768	81.81	77.60	21	19
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	25.4400	24.6500	26.6600	25.4200	26.1495	24.0488	97.57	93.09	23	17
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	19.4400	19.3000	19.6000	19.5200	19.5227	19.4156	101.15	100.60	10	10
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	486.65	428.7800	418.6500	443.2200	427.6700	436.2000	422.4780	89.63	86.81	244	247
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	95.5547	93.5469	97.9844	95.6641	96.3114	94.8222	96.31	94.82	155	150
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	80.6400	75.3000	83.8300	83.0800	82.5764	77.1892	85.59	80.01	29	26
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	32.44	12.6100	12.4200	13.6500	12.6800	13.2459	12.5752	40.83	38.76	29	37
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	19.53	9.8750	9.3750	11.0000	10.7500	10.3958	10.1302	53.23	51.87	7	7
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	66.85	68.6400	72.4500	74.2400	75.1100	72.1532	74.1456	107.94	110.91	51	40
India.....	Rupee.....	48.66	27.7400	27.5800	28.4400	27.9700	28.1427	27.8104	57.84	57.15	23	26
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	47.2600	47.4300	47.4900	47.9200	47.3727	47.6244	95.03	95.54	141	163

¹ Noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York as published by Treasury in accordance with act of May 27, 1921.

² Based on average.

³ 1913 average.

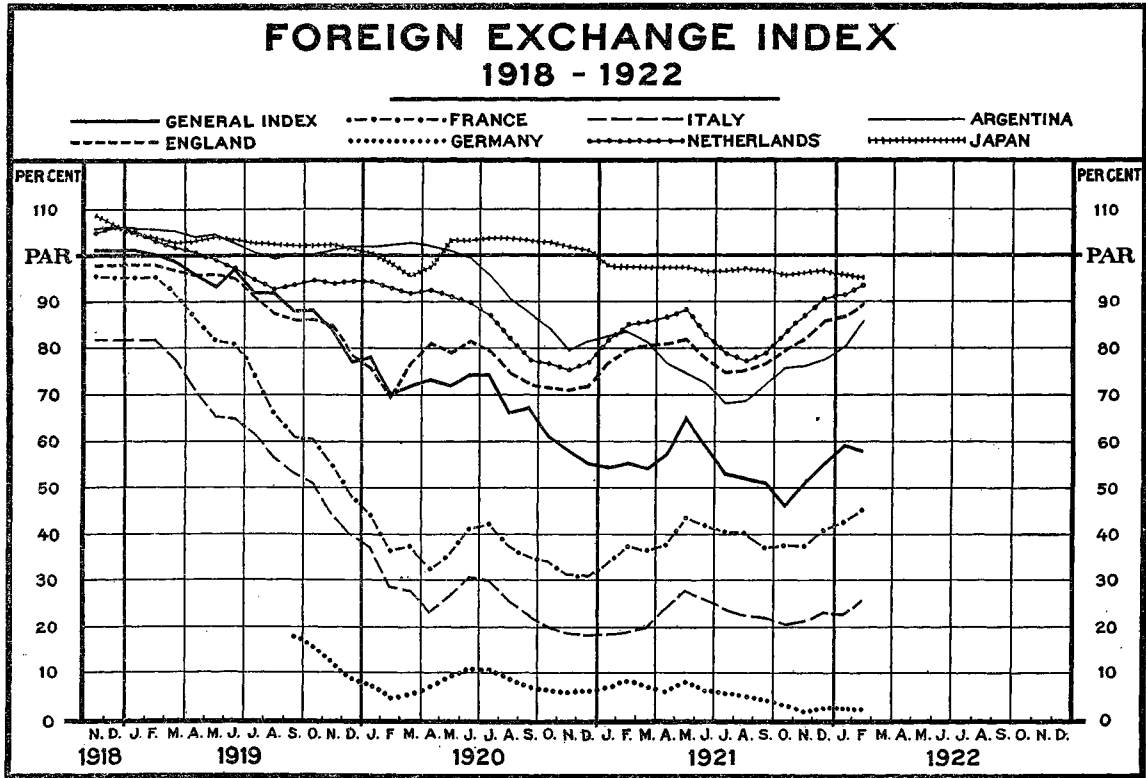
OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹	
			February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.	February.	January.
Austria.....	Krone.....	20.26	0.0199	0.0267	0.0339	0.0389	0.0281	0.0325	0.14	0.16
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.6817	.6933	.7033	.7438	.6930	.7104	3.59	3.68
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	20.26	1.6894	1.5481	1.9316	1.9713	1.8550	1.7319	9.16	8.55
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	1.9857	1.8400	2.0214	2.0136	2.0029	1.8871	10.38	9.78
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	4.4200	4.2200	4.6000	4.4400	4.5082	4.3644	23.36	22.61
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.1425	.1244	.1563	.1722	.1497	.1525	.74	.75
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	23.82	.0237	.0288	.0310	.0356	.0286	.0327	.12	.14
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	7.2400	7.2100	8.0200	7.8200	7.4895	7.6644	6.93	7.09
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.7442	.7375	.8233	.8340	.7953	.7783	4.12	4.03
Yugoslavia.....	(Krone.....)	20.26	.3055	.3275	.3316	.3766	.3235	.3490	1.60	1.69
	(Serbian dinar.....)	19.30	1.2267	1.314	1.3300	1.509	1.2975	1.3814	6.72	7.16
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.7501	99.6462	99.9375	99.8542	99.8542	99.7256	99.85	99.73
Mexico.....	do.....	49.85	48.6250	48.3000	49.0250	48.9825	48.8076	48.6898	97.91	97.67
Uruguay.....	do.....	103.42	75.6100	70.9200	82.3700	76.4200	79.2391	72.6472	76.62	70.24
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	48.11	50.4200	52.9600	54.2500	54.7800	52.7445	54.1040	109.63	112.46
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	47.77	52.3400	54.5100	55.2900	55.6900	53.9795	54.9864	113.00	115.11
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	47.8300	47.0000	50.2500	48.2900	49.2959	47.9296	86.82	84.41

¹ Based on average.

² 1912 average.

Average price of silver per fine ounce: In London (converted at average rate of exchange), \$0.66589; in New York, \$0.66596.



CONDITION OF PRINCIPAL BANKS OF ISSUE, 1913-1921.

BANK OF JAPAN.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Japan.]

[In thousands of yen.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 26, 1914.	Dec. 25, 1915.	Dec. 30, 1916.	Dec. 29, 1917.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Dec. 27, 1919.	Dec. 25, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold and silver, coin and bullion held at home and abroad.....	225,568	218,834	249,269	413,702	655,931	725,621	968,533	1,234,894	1,247,031
Loans, discounts and advances.....	78,772	25,448	27,524	74,242	60,659	99,195	289,510	109,233	296,313
Advances to the Government (Laws of 1888 and 1890).....	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Other advances.....	32,872	39,109	43,861	60,108	48,995	48,537	55,864	65,743	40,811
Foreign bills discounted.....	44,835	39,467	13,366	122,066	209,007	420,847	340,525	73,478	76,215
Due from agents and offices.....	181,749	162,214	333,308	340,167	477,908	833,293	1,005,796	820,318	742,668
Due from banks and correspondents.....	1,054	351	168	97	89	26	143	36	157
Due from branches.....	6,326	5,527	10,127	5,676	7,315	5,322	18,522	45,100	36,334
Government securities.....	55,530	55,922	43,951	36,724	34,774	32,043	77,453	190,568	191,915
Government securities held as cover for fractional currency.....					19,825	91,210	145,300	200,000	216,500
Real estate, including bank premises.....	2,622	2,623	2,588	2,504	2,485	2,291	2,268	2,392	2,367
Total.....	651,328	571,495	748,162	1,077,286	1,538,988	2,280,385	2,925,914	2,763,762	2,872,311
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500
Surplus and undivided profits.....	33,318	34,140	35,062	39,075	41,811	50,212	60,799	62,436	52,965
Notes in circulation.....	426,389	360,441	396,384	610,539	824,105	1,090,910	1,460,327	1,311,234	1,546,546
Government deposits.....	85,739	78,194	185,820	331,426	550,566	921,395	1,117,279	940,956	886,659
Other deposits.....	4,959	14,610	23,564	29,210	33,869	53,624	43,078	98,581	40,509
Funds for amortization of and interest on national debt.....	32,233	46,540	67,807	29,522	31,239	35,425	61,139	97,763	88,394
Due to the Government on account of loans issued.....	296				1		1	15,262	3,222
Due to banks and correspondents.....	30,894	70	25	14	72	109	491	30	16
Due to branches.....									
Government securities held as cover for fractional currency.....					19,825	91,210	145,300	200,000	216,500
Total.....	651,328	571,495	748,162	1,077,286	1,538,988	2,280,385	2,925,914	2,763,762	2,872,311
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	43.63	48.29	41.01	42.60	46.54	35.12	36.97	52.55	50.41

BANK OF ITALY.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Italy.]
[In thousands of lire.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold.....	1,107,633	1,118,188	1,077,364	899,686	835,852	817,759	804,824	819,316	850,006
Silver.....	94,607	107,890	104,808	72,655	87,410	77,148	75,096	74,985	74,351
Total metallic vault reserve.....	1,202,240	1,226,078	1,182,167	972,341	923,262	894,907	879,920	894,301	924,357
Notes of Italian Government and of other, including foreign, banks of issue.....	4,517	57,774	104,204	142,509	179,229	338,457	475,611	381,456	466,156
Other cash and cash equivalents.....	6,652	17,032	14,112	25,756	31,985	42,494	62,853	62,920	64,874
Bills payable in Italy.....	505,968	705,839	473,728	539,828	757,137	886,834	1,355,917	3,158,819	3,895,824
Bills payable in foreign countries, including foreign treasury bills.....	72,736	87,068	20,901	20,810	22,125	315,391	21,568	20,685	9,435
Bills payable, received for collection.....	35,287	24,083	25,354	20,448	3,524	10,914	8,964	11,864	14,882
Advances, ordinary.....	126,063	151,195	192,582	307,013	436,380	762,704	1,365,320	2,294,159	4,176,175
Advances to the Government or for account of the Government.....		518,812	1,608,534	1,830,749	4,327,128	5,244,870	7,771,975	8,036,723	6,407,527
Securities.....	218,650	204,591	204,916	219,760	223,121	204,884	212,668	214,176	533,685
Debtors in current account:									
In Italy.....	35,508	40,025	10,975	11,082	12,454	381,772	369,534	1,130,388	640,459
In foreign countries.....	46,524	42,460	148,458	386,488	467,924	775,363	771,955	777,438	702,084
Bank premises.....	26,757	27,794	28,498	29,259	28,302	29,239	29,817	35,024	46,892
In fiscal account with the Government and provincial administration.....	11,740	5,122	8,822	7,250	95,252	252,358	519,125	348,531	375,544
Sundry assets.....	190,610	175,496	427,183	733,995	4,011,591	2,344,626	2,656,223	1,682,119	1,399,085
Total.....	2,483,252	3,283,369	4,450,434	5,247,288	11,519,414	12,484,813	16,501,450	19,048,603	19,656,979
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Surplus.....	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Extraordinary and special reserves.....	13,025	22,025	22,025	17,525	28,946	46,623	68,615	79,528	100,676
Circulation:									
For account of commerce.....	1,764,433	1,643,637	1,431,642	2,045,993	2,212,067	3,978,488	4,919,805	7,400,199	8,439,883
For account of the Government.....		518,812	1,608,534	1,830,749	4,327,128	5,244,870	7,771,975	8,036,723	6,407,527
Demand and time deposits.....	207,885	549,923	745,888	865,993	1,449,077	1,596,656	2,084,850	2,081,569	2,440,511
In fiscal account with the Government and provincial administration.....	158,831	208,912	112,226	86,258	290,327	265,954	44,823	354,839	1,140,411
Sundry liabilities.....	111,078	112,060	302,119	172,830	2,983,869	1,124,222	1,383,382	867,745	899,971
Total.....	2,483,252	3,283,369	4,450,434	5,247,288	11,519,414	12,484,813	16,501,450	19,048,603	19,656,979
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	60.95	45.20	31.22	20.50	11.56	8.27	5.95	5.10	5.35

NATIONAL BANK OF SWITZERLAND.

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Switzerland.]
[In thousands of francs.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold in vault.....	169,956	237,936	250,132	344,998	357,644	414,719	453,114	477,743	1,549,521
Silver.....	20,836	24,913	51,238	52,454	51,830	58,412	73,649	121,571	108,240
Total metallic vault reserve.....	190,792	262,849	301,370	397,452	409,474	473,131	526,763	599,314	1,657,761
Gold held abroad.....							63,878	65,160	
Notes of other banks of issue.....		29,345	17,103	2,484	12,674	9,765	12,040	13,261	18,317
Loans and discounts.....	146,541	196,271	190,007	222,319	360,312	588,818	511,603	474,883	378,123
Foreign demand credits.....						50,069	70,285	3,456	15,300
Advances on securities.....	28,385	19,552	20,954	22,140	45,201	40,899	32,669	36,630	75,696
Public securities.....	6,377	9,329	8,099	6,802	7,295	8,553	6,633	5,864	5,407
Due from correspondents.....	21,240	33,826	30,984	42,944	32,921	28,073	36,149	34,975	
Bank premises.....	6,480	6,250	6,150	6,644	6,008	6,600	5,425	5,427	53,662
Sundry assets.....	5,043	6,828	9,014	9,284	9,781	8,048	7,721	9,123	
Total.....	404,858	564,250	583,681	710,069	883,666	1,213,956	1,273,171	1,248,093	1,204,266
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Surplus.....	1,147	1,495	1,995	2,441	2,941	7,441	12,941	14,441	4,941
Notes in circulation.....	313,821	455,889	465,609	536,518	702,303	975,706	1,036,123	1,023,712	1,009,264
Deposits.....	59,012	70,842	82,710	129,747	138,709	187,641	180,856	163,334	128,765
Sundry liabilities.....	5,878	11,024	8,367	16,363	14,713	18,168	18,251	21,606	36,296
Total.....	404,858	564,250	583,681	710,069	883,666	1,213,956	1,273,171	1,248,093	1,204,266
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	51.19	49.90	54.96	59.66	48.69	40.67	43.28	50.49	.....

¹ Includes gold held abroad.

BANK OF SWEDEN

[From annual reports and weekly statements of the Bank of Sweden.]

[In thousands of kronor.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold coin and bullion.....	102,133	108,537	124,572	183,520	244,457	285,566	281,158	281,777	274,743
Silver and other metallic reserve.....	5,203	1,888	2,134	2,339	1,600	365	1,015	2,733	11,317
Total metallic reserve.....	107,336	110,425	126,706	185,859	246,057	285,931	282,173	284,510	286,060
Checks and sight drafts, including foreign.....	11,043	13,328	18,030	17,170	25,210	35,464	37,859	48,653	48,319
Current account deposits held abroad.....	30,458	16,751	51,084	39,070	19,150	45,667	48,750	73,561	55,351
Government securities.....	27,490	24,574	52,156	62,910	59,856	54,618	48,359	12,696	15,497
Securities of domestic corporations.....	3,411	3,002	5,334	5,602	5,539	5,046	5,046	4,488	5,183
Bills payable in Sweden.....	157,268	174,938	113,620	121,623	186,345	280,306	453,369	541,188	528,060
Bills payable abroad.....	69,804	43,400	91,141	122,413	110,129	70,494	66,976	31,332	72,395
Advances in current account.....	3,303	2,505	2,289	2,493	1,396	1,202	1,377	1,126	3,394
Other advances.....	19,376	42,694	24,880	52,898	121,296	180,544	101,391	15,895	39,448
Sundry assets.....	608	71,973	63,964	66,390	85,030	92,310	23,959	4,070	3,573
Total.....	430,297	503,590	549,204	676,523	860,008	1,051,582	1,075,259	1,017,519	1,054,280
LIABILITIES.									
Capital.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Surplus.....	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Notes in circulation.....	234,472	304,058	327,886	417,517	572,722	813,534	747,562	759,877	627,699
Deposits.....	109,361	108,144	129,069	173,130	197,448	141,424	221,469	176,773	336,105
Due to foreign banks.....	5,918	9,019	9,955	4,810	1,934	318	5,016	4,899	3,924
Bank orders.....	1,972	2,049	2,608	3,598	8,821	11,477	10,351	5,361	4,469
Dividends due and payable to the Government.....	7,058	8,800	8,760	8,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Sundry liabilities.....	9,016	9,020	8,426	6,848	16,583	22,329	23,361	8,109	16,083
Total.....	430,297	503,590	549,204	676,523	860,008	1,051,582	1,075,259	1,017,519	1,054,280
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	31.22	26.79	27.73	31.47	31.95	29.94	29.12	30.38	29.68

BANK OF NORWAY.

[From annual report and monthly statements of the Bank of Norway.]

[In thousands of kroner.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold in vault.....	.....	38,394	51,630	123,236	116,393	121,980	147,724	147,284	147,293
Total metallic vault reserve.....	47,933	38,394	51,630	123,236	116,393	121,980	147,724	147,284	147,293
Held with Scandinavian banks of issue.....	.....	3,327	15,633	3,089	3,365	3,230	4,775	.....	.....
Held with other foreign agencies.....	26,269	27,884	63,240	79,206	76,921	69,786	71,419	58,294	39,064
Loans and discounts, domestic.....	71,382	119,650	86,343	159,711	409,783	433,841	410,604	504,660	476,236
Foreign bills.....	3,458	804	310	551	665	241	114	40	.....
Real estate loans.....	1,623	1,512	1,355	1,256	1,102	998	910	815	.....
Securities.....	8,825	8,963	13,394	13,440	13,091	13,221	10,563	9,077	8,792
Sundry assets.....	6,370	6,540	2,428	7,486	840	1,073	1,257	7,250	.....
Total.....	165,858	207,074	234,368	387,975	622,160	644,370	647,366	727,420	.....
LIABILITIES.									
Capital.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Surplus.....	13,609	13,362	11,944	11,453	17,366	17,048	15,374	14,000	14,033
Notes in circulation.....	107,612	134,182	162,211	257,854	326,319	436,212	454,281	482,611	409,781
Deposits.....	12,582	21,140	27,274	83,307	226,451	127,530	109,742	133,288	140,838
Sundry liabilities.....	7,055	13,990	7,939	10,361	17,024	28,580	32,969	62,521	.....
Total.....	165,858	207,074	234,368	387,975	622,160	644,370	647,366	727,420	.....
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....	39.88	24.72	27.25	36.12	21.06	21.64	26.19	23.91	.....

NATIONAL BANK OF COPENHAGEN (DENMARK).
[From monthly statements of the National Bank of Copenhagen.]
[In thousands of kroner.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold coin and bullion.....				159,877	173,922	194,624	226,892	227,582	228,330
Silver and other metallic reserve.....				1,669	2,462	2,438	3,308	2,603	3,542
Total metallic vault reserve.....	79,434	95,184	111,312	161,546	176,384	197,062	230,200	230,185	231,872
Foreign credits.....	12,240	37,170	38,736	41,959	44,918	89,563	29,522	9,405	22,684
Danish Government securities.....				31,686	26,882	16,652	42,232	36,389	24,877
Other Danish securities.....	10,296	12,042	36,900	6,123	6,417	9,708	11,546	10,716	10,520
Foreign Government securities.....				9,138	8,624	3,996	4,259	4,087	4,000
Notes of and credits with other banks of issue.....		162		48	31	20,603	25,518	32,119	16,623
Domestic bills.....				57,220	33,580	56,020	176,905	187,749	136,714
Foreign bills.....	197,452	119,718	102,132	10,411	9,907	9,395	15,232	3,624	3,447
Loans and discounts.....				23,204	21,882	24,498	53,554	52,816	79,231
Real estate.....				2,480	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,089	4,173
Other assets.....				77,890	153,428	175,433	163,362	232,012	183,928
Total.....				421,805	485,110	614,887	755,367	802,191	718,069
LIABILITIES.									
Capital.....	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000
Surplus and special reserves.....				10,193	14,931	19,749	27,243	31,995	38,957
Notes in circulation.....	151,560	206,622	220,446	284,864	337,864	450,035	489,347	556,706	470,964
Government deposits.....				3,426	3,317	3,204	3,087	2,966	2,840
Current account deposits.....	6,894	11,934	15,570	60,871	54,977	99,323	71,920	65,210	128,458
Other deposits.....				28,570	43,548	14,658	135,371	117,359	48,811
Due to foreign central banks of issue.....				5,718	2,877				
Profit and loss.....				500	500	500	500	500	500
Other liabilities.....				663	96	418	899	455	539
Total.....				421,805	485,110	614,887	755,367	802,191	718,069
Ratio of metallic reserve to deposit and note liabilities combined—per cent.....				42.77	40.11	34.74	32.90	31.01	35.61

¹ Includes also some "other assets."

CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA.

[From official monthly returns of the chartered banks, supplement to the Canada Gazette.]
[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.
ASSETS.									
Gold and silver in vault.....	25,945	38,746	42,583	44,506	55,349	60,928	62,553	62,582	59,651
Gold held abroad.....	19,478	23,824	25,413	26,666	20,684	18,888	17,535	20,106	19,200
Dominion notes.....	104,778	138,056	145,548	124,750	167,509	175,745	172,964	177,459	195,731
Deposited with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	6,651	6,733	6,775	7,861	5,770	5,558	5,947	6,302	6,529
Deposit in central gold reserve.....	7,597	9,700	17,360	43,700	97,270	130,900	125,800	113,353	68,453
Notes of other banks.....	14,777	13,063	15,103	19,702	24,079	31,379	36,138	35,502	50,880
Cheques on other banks.....	60,809	49,991	63,809	76,836	95,599	116,359	145,524	149,970	109,315
Loans and discounts.....	988,032	955,449	968,081	1,009,341	1,088,020	1,323,018	1,559,777	1,669,562	1,504,999
Due from banks and bankers in Canada and in the United Kingdom.....	14,127	17,901	43,792	32,063	20,367	19,705	24,787	30,771	19,027
Due from banks and bankers elsewhere.....	25,601	35,427	74,144	50,440	51,356	43,221	60,794	82,327	62,324
Government, municipal, and other public securities.....	33,290	33,605	55,727	198,671	412,797	460,453	405,020	311,662	323,642
Railway and other stocks and bonds.....	74,108	72,056	66,769	64,108	55,609	53,138	54,958	46,495	44,021
Call and short loans outside of Canada.....	115,985	85,013	137,158	173,878	134,483	150,248	172,232	211,443	169,859
Overdue debts.....	4,538	6,188	6,632	5,761	4,859	4,543	4,528	6,636	8,444
Bank premises, other real estate, and mortgages.....	45,475	51,893	54,459	57,018	58,860	60,238	64,046	67,364	77,348
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit.....	8,556	12,248	9,126	9,131	21,981	33,670	51,188	43,751	22,986
Sundry assets.....	4,426	6,667	5,517	4,604	2,571	2,042	3,583	3,664	4,324
Total.....	1,554,263	1,555,560	1,737,996	1,948,045	2,323,163	2,689,833	2,967,374	3,056,979	2,746,733
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	114,809	113,917	113,988	113,346	111,674	109,492	119,199	128,067	120,317
Reserve.....	112,118	113,071	112,457	113,383	114,101	116,016	124,713	133,049	128,073
Notes in circulation.....	108,646	105,970	122,200	148,785	192,924	224,501	232,487	228,759	184,603
Due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	32,300	41,554	47,117	43,009	82,781	269,684	243,960	137,989	150,161
Other deposits.....	1,109,971	1,111,641	1,279,330	1,467,076	1,740,199	1,876,653	2,116,822	2,307,275	2,052,471
Due to banks and bankers in Canada and in the United Kingdom.....	20,603	24,628	22,364	12,729	13,667	14,502	18,956	17,471	18,407
Due to banks and bankers elsewhere.....	8,267	7,916	10,800	17,595	19,842	23,794	33,913	29,218	30,236
Bills payable.....	16,537	7,961	3,850	5,242	3,480	917	6,381	10,415	11,167
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	8,556	12,248	9,071	8,131	21,981	33,670	51,188	43,751	22,986
Sundry liabilities.....	3,866	2,729	4,551	4,381	6,861	4,830	3,099	3,431	2,319
Total ¹	1,308,755	1,314,647	1,499,283	1,706,948	2,081,735	2,448,251	2,706,716	2,778,309	2,472,350

¹ Exclusive of capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (40 banks).	District No. 2 (133 banks).	District No. 3 (51 banks).	District No. 4 (115 banks).	District No. 5 (66 banks).	District No. 6 (127 banks).	District No. 7 (377 banks).	District No. 8 (105 banks).	District No. 9 (135 banks).	District No. 10 (44 banks).	District No. 11 (202 banks).	District No. 12 (219 banks).	Total United States (1,614 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts.....	451,875	1,974,510	182,378	609,443	103,260	205,638	1,078,782	256,989	88,504	77,409	85,828	577,613	5,692,229
Overdrafts.....	268	428	85	222	127	821	480	641	143	389	482	548	4,634
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	9,281	99,661	306	4,096	379	7,450	16,231	1,703	6	1,181	269	2,333	142,896
U. S. Government securities.....	35,871	332,626	32,300	49,337	5,215	8,920	100,640	15,035	4,042	12,987	4,405	72,973	674,353
Stock of F. R. Bank.....	2,261	11,258	2,272	4,333	764	1,368	5,571	1,590	435	412	684	2,564	33,512
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	105,058	509,917	101,427	175,901	13,836	25,831	264,576	46,322	10,335	13,058	2,363	129,918	1,398,542
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	12,863	65,630	10,196	25,592	4,527	13,776	31,484	12,263	2,596	2,872	3,469	27,403	212,671
Other real estate.....	1,593	4,500	2,703	9,995	918	2,230	2,556	1,737	906	269	2,022	3,315	32,804
Gold and gold certificates.....	1,449	2,969	367	312	92	277	1,638	257	165	190	103	908	8,727
All other cash in vault.....	12,736	36,881	4,496	13,797	2,612	4,976	28,438	5,283	2,037	1,490	2,571	13,219	128,536
Reserve with F. R. Bank.....	41,088	307,720	21,661	48,009	6,182	13,493	91,886	23,784	4,594	9,304	5,476	41,785	615,082
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection.....	11,072	45,177	5,139	16,263	2,501	7,370	14,678	10,117	1,184	4,682	1,611	7,337	127,131
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	19,856	79,072	13,509	27,879	10,144	27,548	73,615	23,870	10,030	15,288	10,397	47,835	359,043
Exchanges for clearing house; also checks on other banks in same place.....	9,319	174,104	3,070	14,475	1,105	7,823	32,479	7,115	866	2,524	1,436	16,297	270,613
Outside checks and other cash items.....	2,026	11,400	378	2,708	959	1,738	12,882	1,359	617	374	489	9,203	44,133
United States securities borrowed.....	40	5,374	7,081	10,319	271	488	3,065	7,686	191	29	855	311	35,710
Other securities borrowed.....	40	40	215	215	256	4,080	11,451	71	245	8,725	2,169	5,493	123,863
Other assets.....	7,267	73,700	2,092	6,248	256	4,080	11,451	2,137	245	8,725	2,169	5,493	123,863
Total.....	724,523	3,734,967	389,520	1,019,144	153,148	333,829	1,769,952	417,959	126,896	151,183	124,654	959,085	9,904,860
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.....	36,411	186,867	26,770	65,189	15,623	27,942	100,299	30,517	10,452	9,960	15,355	60,704	586,089
Surplus fund.....	38,939	178,510	49,647	81,623	9,966	17,700	86,884	22,594	3,946	3,744	6,356	24,665	524,574
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	15,788	68,737	13,261	16,032	3,357	3,703	27,652	6,263	1,619	2,168	1,207	10,328	170,115
Amount reserved for interest and taxes accrued.....	3,127	13,187	1,287	2,526	367	740	8,961	1,180	216	145	276	935	32,947
Due to F. R. Bank.....	478	2,964	1,001	588	442	154	59	14	7	759	83	6,639	6,639
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	29,466	294,809	10,605	44,421	8,161	32,503	65,528	30,969	7,785	26,675	6,016	30,937	587,875
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	5,079	91,391	2,497	17,757	1,925	6,669	14,550	7,198	1,398	5,564	1,975	17,484	173,487
Demand deposits.....	408,820	2,224,301	191,342	343,348	55,987	130,325	614,933	160,616	39,175	63,554	66,135	273,964	4,572,500
Time deposits.....	158,992	441,251	56,846	392,894	47,967	87,584	763,432	126,450	54,167	27,901	19,002	520,624	2,702,110
United States deposits.....	8,411	47,733	17,260	14,053	2,473	3,623	17,491	2,886	765	2,691	584	2,338	120,308
Bills payable with F. R. Bank.....	4,834	30,745	8,391	16,655	3,975	3,248	26,198	8,008	1,819	4,529	1,912	6,505	116,819
Bills payable with War Finance Corporation.....	248	.....	.....	.....	452	1,130	1,146	.....	1,104	207	735	143	5,165
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank and War Finance Corporation.....	720	465	439	3,631	1,626	8,388	5,492	3,261	4,005	2,754	2,930	3,286	36,997
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	2	10,771	111	1,293	.....	16	126	31	5	40	2	94	12,491
Acceptances executed for customers.....	9,422	99,531	306	4,096	379	8,125	17,044	1,703	4	1,131	125	2,311	144,177
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	604	4,866	.....	.....	.....	19	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5,687
United States securities borrowed.....	40	5,374	7,081	10,319	311	488	3,067	7,686	191	29	855	311	35,752
Other securities borrowed.....	40	40	215	215	256	4,080	11,451	71	245	8,725	2,169	5,493	123,863
Other assets.....	3,142	33,425	2,586	4,504	137	1,472	11,917	8,512	238	91	405	4,318	70,747
Total.....	724,523	3,734,967	389,520	1,019,144	153,148	333,829	1,769,952	417,959	126,896	151,183	124,654	959,085	9,904,860
Liability for rediscounts with F. R. Bank.....	20,889	19,682	3,382	41,128	7,971	31,271	37,168	19,800	4,836	5,325	7,176	7,883	206,511
Liability for rediscounts other than with F. R. Bank.....	47	86	1,043	281	1,106	2,671	18,120	1,534	572	616	515	931	27,522

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 31, 1921, BY CLASSES OF BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.				Other reserve city banks (192 banks).	Country banks (1,368 banks).	Total United States.	
	New York (30 banks).	Chicago (14 banks).	St. Louis (10 banks).	Total (54 banks).			Dec. 31, 1921 (1,614 banks).	June 30, 1921 (1,595 banks).
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts.....	1,478,461	437,141	122,438	2,038,040	2,185,076	1,469,113	5,692,229	5,772,959
Overdrafts.....	322	55	30	407	2,122	2,105	4,634	4,619
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	98,661	15,803	793	115,257	25,623	2,016	142,896	174,284
U. S. Government securities.....	256,108	25,950	4,740	286,798	233,922	153,693	674,353	644,043
Stock of F. R. Bank.....	8,565	2,317	841	11,723	13,374	8,415	33,512	33,196
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	293,705	102,172	28,567	424,444	591,521	382,577	1,398,542	1,405,300
Bankinghouse, furniture and fixtures.....	45,772	2,894	5,673	54,339	96,695	61,637	212,671	198,518
Other real estate.....	2,008	66	428	2,502	29,154	10,148	32,804	29,060
Gold and gold certificates.....	2,380	731	49	3,160	2,410	3,157	8,727	13,125
All other cash in vault.....	23,557	9,884	1,658	35,099	50,494	42,943	128,536	143,063
Reserve with F. R. Bank.....	260,906	48,879	12,958	322,743	195,376	96,963	615,032	584,457
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection.....	30,109	8,974	6,562	45,645	64,488	16,998	127,131	120,763
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	52,920	29,883	6,587	89,390	161,833	107,820	359,043	338,151
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	164,974	19,240	4,750	188,964	66,255	15,394	270,613	368,894
Outside checks and other cash items.....	8,869	7,696	591	17,156	20,167	6,810	44,133	39,377
U. S. securities borrowed.....	276		4,502	4,778	20,194	10,738	35,710	
Other securities borrowed.....	40		61	101		280	381	
Other assets.....	68,269	8,954	690	77,913	33,841	12,109	123,863	139,326
Total.....	2,795,902	720,639	201,918	3,718,459	3,783,545	2,402,856	9,904,860	10,009,135
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	132,400	35,150	13,325	180,875	224,952	180,262	586,089	585,530
Surplus fund.....	141,661	42,090	14,815	198,566	223,586	102,422	524,574	531,918
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	51,655	14,585	2,931	69,171	57,012	43,932	170,115	170,389
Amount reserved for interest and taxes accrued.....	11,137	7,193	656	18,986	8,130	5,831	32,947	49,750
Due to F. R. Bank.....	203			203	1,678	4,758	6,639	5,915
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	267,687	42,094	11,806	321,587	217,986	48,302	587,875	556,184
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	85,538	7,498	5,531	98,567	59,743	15,177	173,487	226,934
Demand deposits.....	1,754,882	319,428	78,719	2,153,029	1,459,957	959,514	4,572,500	4,585,885
Time deposits.....	157,659	214,164	60,140	431,963	1,332,167	937,980	2,702,110	2,671,593
U. S. deposits.....	40,525	12,788	2,312	55,625	51,841	12,842	120,308	142,457
Bills payable with F. R. Bank.....	7,500	68	3,409	10,977	59,442	46,400	116,819	164,189
Bills payable with War Finance Corporation.....					1,408	3,757	5,165	
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank and War Finance Corporation.....			286	286	13,545	23,166	36,997	55,489
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	10,699	65	10	10,774	1,692	25	12,491	18,998
Acceptances executed for customers.....	98,531	16,629	793	115,953	26,324	1,900	144,177	178,483
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	4,866	173		5,039	648		5,687	2,479
U. S. securities borrowed.....	276		4,502	4,778	20,194	10,780	35,752	
Other securities borrowed.....	40		61	101		280	381	
Other liabilities.....	30,643	8,714	2,622	41,979	23,240	5,528	70,747	62,942
Total.....	2,795,902	720,639	201,918	3,718,459	3,783,545	2,402,856	9,904,860	10,009,135
Liability for rediscounts with F. R. Bank.....	5,555	12,004	4,803	22,362	117,507	66,642	206,511	344,571
Liability for rediscounts other than with F. R. Bank.....		15,654		15,654	5,219	6,640	27,522	20,849
Ratio of reserve with F. R. Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.5	10.2	7.1	10.8	10.4

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON DEC. 31, 1921
(INCLUDING 8,165 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,614 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (436 banks).	District No. 2 (795 banks).	District No. 3 (704 banks).	District No. 4 (883 banks).	District No. 5 (625 banks).	District No. 6 (512 banks).	District No. 7 (1,442 banks).	District No. 8 (585 banks).	District No. 9 (1,017 banks).	District No. 10 (1,092 banks).	District No. 11 (851 banks).	District No. 12 (837 banks).	Total United States (9,779 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts	1,251,439	4,788,231	1,002,587	1,526,900	805,127	606,916	2,559,283	716,828	666,770	795,697	549,227	1,402,273	16,071,278
Overdrafts	519	1,242	317	782	901	1,380	1,965	1,200	817	1,826	1,825	1,808	14,582
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	44,239	200,804	10,554	7,038	10,136	9,757	35,472	3,127	2,864	2,725	3,501	12,742	343,559
U. S. Government securities	161,649	821,531	230,079	271,586	150,261	100,213	303,732	102,937	75,249	107,839	89,174	233,543	2,647,793
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	276,623	1,108,086	441,042	465,753	104,485	66,053	471,001	122,399	75,899	87,832	30,218	263,497	3,512,891
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	41,119	127,669	44,039	76,388	38,552	34,950	92,507	29,867	25,458	33,726	30,933	67,295	642,503
Other real estate	7,449	9,451	6,166	15,063	4,412	4,735	7,910	4,330	6,069	4,801	8,345	8,418	87,152
Cash in vault	38,463	109,541	34,615	50,412	24,289	19,612	80,389	17,887	17,166	25,035	19,039	41,908	478,416
Reserve with F. R. Bank	110,440	724,373	104,413	132,128	58,021	44,357	235,593	65,171	43,537	72,322	45,305	122,678	1,758,341
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection	40,717	120,976	44,054	43,987	31,598	17,343	57,649	33,098	8,308	30,681	21,784	26,847	477,042
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	90,049	153,590	91,794	120,055	71,059	84,367	247,069	77,350	87,079	156,266	84,728	186,231	1,449,637
Exchanges for clearing house; also checks on other banks in same place	30,139	462,376	40,980	32,853	17,130	15,967	79,619	20,314	8,745	17,405	11,029	40,852	777,439
Outside checks and other cash items	7,568	25,801	5,397	5,913	5,539	4,078	19,007	3,073	5,267	4,143	4,585	15,962	106,333
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,535	4,511	2,919	4,917	3,259	2,163	4,354	2,173	1,724	2,326	2,538	3,253	36,672
U. S. securities borrowed	40	5,374	7,081	10,319	271	488	3,065	7,686	191	29	855	311	35,710
Other securities borrowed		40		215				71			25	30	381
Other assets	19,549	175,182	7,498	9,877	1,631	4,933	18,309	3,424	2,836	10,083	4,687	18,740	276,749
Total	2,122,537	8,838,778	2,073,565	2,774,786	1,326,674	1,017,342	4,216,957	1,210,935	1,027,979	1,352,739	907,798	2,446,388	29,316,478
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in	139,913	434,145	115,654	187,783	105,219	83,595	276,252	97,764	76,760	97,027	88,495	165,214	1,867,821
Surplus fund	124,756	455,285	176,681	186,936	76,492	55,698	202,932	55,974	41,550	52,237	49,107	79,832	1,557,475
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	64,190	212,484	55,487	68,821	27,879	18,344	95,333	24,379	22,650	21,653	17,535	38,956	667,711
Due to F. R. Bank	3,177	6,535	2,988	1,980	6,056	607	741	192	29	209	2,479	528	25,521
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	136,226	1,104,935	166,234	167,183	96,766	81,814	411,911	127,335	86,841	190,880	75,377	189,143	2,834,645
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding	14,193	206,729	11,530	29,992	9,115	11,875	31,325	10,667	10,949	29,397	20,129	52,435	438,336
Demand deposits	1,079,212	4,688,513	890,639	1,078,636	490,636	404,588	1,617,085	505,192	347,491	620,218	456,524	967,403	13,176,122
Time deposits	408,778	1,047,905	466,531	829,679	362,861	246,313	1,285,597	284,143	563,010	242,616	104,835	808,361	6,450,629
U. S. deposits	25,445	108,464	29,405	31,965	13,235	9,445	37,466	8,106	10,321	8,834	8,325	15,092	306,103
Bills payable with F. R. Bank	18,463	169,450	66,391	43,146	39,796	28,420	55,177	19,719	8,866	15,806	10,701	22,773	498,708
Bills payable with War Finance Corporation	248	67			3,788	1,612	2,960	580	4,305	1,222	1,018	790	16,540
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank and War Finance Corporation	3,654	2,729	3,875	11,556	11,934	15,251	18,341	8,093	16,062	17,253	15,680	15,628	140,056
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	130	12,857	166	1,453	24	16	1,028	18	25	117	43	560	16,437
Acceptances executed for customers	44,062	204,033	9,805	7,658	10,209	10,346	35,963	3,129	2,206	2,675	3,416	13,053	346,555
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks	3,522	14,093	1,211		23	357	1,508		661		23	847	22,245
National bank notes outstanding	49,727	88,674	57,408	95,156	61,695	42,852	85,989	42,259	33,751	46,467	48,613	64,377	716,968
U. S. Government securities borrowed	2,043	15,342	13,466	25,074	8,630	3,768	9,364	13,013	1,269	4,449	2,362	3,895	102,675
Other bonds and securities borrowed	184	3,053		817	66	356	102	215	3	538	264	523	6,121
Other liabilities	4,614	63,485	6,103	6,957	2,300	2,090	17,883	10,157	1,230	1,141	2,872	6,978	125,810
Total	2,122,537	8,838,778	2,073,565	2,774,786	1,326,674	1,017,342	4,216,957	1,210,935	1,027,979	1,352,739	907,798	2,446,388	29,316,478
Liability for rediscounts, including those with F. R. Bank	52,317	71,428	26,088	73,874	59,725	76,500	153,176	46,237	44,784	60,738	42,633	50,139	757,639

¹ By State and bank trust company members.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 31, 1921, BY CLASSES OF BANKS (INCLUDING 8,165 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,614 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.				Other reserve city banks (568 banks).	Country banks (9,108 banks).	Total United States.	
	New York (30 banks).	Chicago (28 banks).	St. Louis (17 banks).	Total (103 banks).			Dec. 31, 1921 (9,779 banks).	June 30, 1921 (9,745 banks).
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts.....	3,609,659	962,496	280,763	4,852,918	5,309,004	6,509,356	16,671,278	16,894,785
Overdrafts.....	838	367	54	1,259	4,063	9,260	14,582	14,588
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	197,829	33,378	1,715	232,922	98,770	11,867	343,559	412,571
U. S. Government securities.....	577,780	42,374	19,081	639,235	711,887	1,296,671	2,647,793	2,661,078
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	567,705	143,060	47,130	757,895	1,027,070	1,727,926	3,512,891	3,443,577
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	78,907	16,862	11,705	107,474	223,389	311,640	642,503	608,812
Other real estate.....	4,038	178	1,818	6,034	34,681	46,437	87,152	80,786
Cash in vault.....	70,849	26,393	3,480	100,722	133,926	243,768	478,416	529,764
Reserve with F. R. Bank.....	612,859	121,463	31,377	765,699	514,898	477,744	1,758,341	1,624,662
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection.....	87,538	29,901	21,630	139,069	275,265	62,708	477,042	448,765
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	72,123	97,153	22,072	191,353	577,878	680,406	1,449,637	1,353,614
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	445,270	49,871	13,994	509,135	205,419	62,885	777,439	1,085,375
Outside checks and other cash items.....	19,419	9,160	1,104	29,683	45,999	30,651	106,333	100,607
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	1,955	30	487	2,472	8,964	25,236	36,672	36,264
United States securities borrowed ¹	276	-----	4,502	4,778	20,194	10,738	35,710	-----
Other securities borrowed ¹	40	-----	61	101	-----	280	381	-----
Other assets.....	167,069	12,039	1,273	180,381	69,000	27,368	276,749	344,011
Total.....	6,514,154	1,544,730	462,246	8,521,130	9,260,407	11,534,941	29,316,478	29,639,259
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	301,500	90,600	39,275	431,375	571,350	865,087	1,867,821	1,858,710
Surplus fund.....	356,706	85,385	24,065	466,156	511,188	580,131	1,557,475	1,557,719
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	161,765	44,349	9,866	215,980	196,880	254,851	667,711	716,076
Due to F. R. Banks.....	338	-----	-----	338	6,418	18,765	25,521	24,593
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	1,036,068	278,054	64,617	1,378,739	1,156,643	299,263	2,834,645	2,688,096
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	193,880	16,034	7,269	217,183	146,548	74,605	438,336	563,443
Demand deposits.....	3,617,581	724,800	195,536	4,537,917	3,954,354	4,683,851	13,176,122	13,292,177
Time deposits.....	295,094	232,979	89,859	617,932	2,018,842	3,813,855	6,450,629	6,366,632
United States deposits.....	92,375	24,657	5,594	122,626	136,068	47,409	306,103	389,010
Bills payable with F. R. Bank.....	122,120	241	4,337	126,698	152,847	219,163	498,708	616,657
Bills payable with War Finance Corporation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,408	15,132	16,540	-----
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank and War Finance Corporation.....	110	-----	336	946	38,084	101,026	140,056	195,684
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	12,779	871	17	13,667	2,509	261	16,437	25,185
Acceptances executed for customers.....	201,105	33,913	1,715	236,733	98,058	11,764	346,555	418,165
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	14,016	1,471	-----	15,487	6,513	245	22,245	13,722
National bank notes outstanding.....	38,297	599	9,399	48,295	173,191	495,482	716,968	703,654
U. S. Government securities borrowed.....	8,468	27	6,256	14,751	52,178	35,746	102,675	100,324
Other bonds and securities borrowed.....	2,941	-----	61	3,002	1,161	1,958	6,121	2,330
Other liabilities.....	59,011	10,750	3,544	73,305	36,158	16,347	125,810	105,782
Total.....	6,514,154	1,544,730	462,246	8,521,130	9,260,407	11,534,941	29,316,478	29,639,259
Liability for rediscounts, including those with F. R. Bank.....	39,785	51,200	10,664	101,649	317,444	338,546	757,639	1,243,764
Ratio of reserve with F. R. Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.0	10.4	7.5	10.5	9.8

¹ By State bank and trust company members.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON DEC. 31, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (40 banks).	District No. 2 (133 banks).	District No. 3 (51 banks).	District No. 4 (115 banks).	District No. 5 (66 banks).	District No. 6 (127 banks).	District No. 7 (377 banks).	District No. 8 (105 banks).	District No. 9 (135 banks).	District No. 10 (44 banks).	District No. 11 (202 banks).	District No. 12 (219 banks).	Total United States (1,614 banks).
On demand:													
Not secured by collateral....	33,706	71,906	8,730	29,488	2,186	6,834	36,008	13,545	3,493	1,912	3,428	19,905	231,141
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	2,482	29,392	4,658	7,051	902	465	6,994	1,839	204	4	162	1,824	55,977
Secured by other collateral....	75,712	644,368	92,379	120,152	11,567	35,723	136,053	43,699	6,333	5,520	7,064	27,648	1,206,226
On time:													
Not secured by collateral....	209,639	709,974	40,410	227,454	55,705	93,455	439,409	104,104	32,011	32,808	27,731	161,911	2,194,611
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	12,651	67,162	8,951	19,426	4,741	10,402	22,445	5,259	1,637	2,721	848	7,317	163,560
Secured by other collateral....	67,500	316,176	17,211	91,024	28,123	72,113	234,732	67,058	29,429	30,982	41,122	78,028	1,073,498
Secured by real estate deeds of trust or other real estate liens.....	69,229	78,273	13,360	153,026	9,088	17,976	255,211	38,825	20,298	9,359	10,045	279,641	955,231
Acceptances of other banks discounted.....	1,928	29,371	991	268	.....	211	5,755	2,806	226	7	79	10,749	52,391
Acceptances of this bank purchase or discounted.....	1,302	20,119	.....	743	18	2,549	526	655	281	.....	616	306	27,115
Customers liabilities on account of drafts paid under letters of credit.....	.....	266	113	1,270	.....	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1,743
Loans and discounts not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	50	7	370	969	699	.....	31	2,424	238	4,788
Total loans and discounts.....	474,149	2,027,007	186,808	650,852	112,337	240,101	1,138,140	278,489	93,912	83,350	93,519	587,622	5,966,281

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.]

Average of end of month figures:	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and Treasury.				Government floating debt.			Nine London clearing banks. ²				Capital issues of United Kingdom. ⁴	Discount rates.			Statist index number of foreign exchange value of £.	Net profits industrial companies. ⁵	
	Bank notes. ¹	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. ³	Treasury bills.	Temporary advances.	Total floating debt.	Money at call and short notice.	Discounts and advances.	Investments.	Deposits.		Three months' Treasury bills.	Three months' bank bills.	Six months' trade bills.			
1913.....	29	57	38	15
1920.....	103	348	147	146	1,078	219	1,297	.....	.....	.....	32	6½	4½	7½	101.6	11.7	15.2
1921.....	108	327	136	157	1,139	182	1,322	97	1,176	309	1,768	18	4½	5½	6½	120.1	10.3	
1921, end of—																		
February.....	108	336	127	157	1,110	189	1,299	88	1,172	306	1,754	10	6½	6½	7½	120.9	.....
July.....	109	325	122	157	1,202	150	1,355	104	1,191	306	1,785	7	4½	4½	5½	112.9	8.4	
August.....	107	319	137	157	1,166	180	1,347	100	1,179	302	1,764	3	4½	4½	6	113.0	.....
September.....	106	314	118	157	1,159	161	1,321	99	1,186	302	1,771	10	4½	4½	5½	114.6	.....
October.....	104	312	175	157	1,124	214	1,358	102	1,196	306	1,802	33	5½	5½	6½	121.7	6.5	
November.....	106	313	144	157	1,108	193	1,300	96	1,205	311	1,793	19	5½	5½	6½	128.1	.....
December.....	107	326	123	157	1,060	200	1,260	103	1,191	315	1,818	19	5½	5½	6½	127.3	.....
1922, end of—																		
January.....	103	305	135	157	1,039	116	1,154	114	1,192	333	1,826	42	3½	3½	5½	132.6	.....
February.....	102	298	138	157	.....	.....	.....	111	1,152	337	1,802	26	2½	3½	4½	.....	.....

¹ Less notes in currency notes account.

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

³ Average weekly figures.

⁴ Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank, British Government loans for national purposes excluded. Revised figures.

⁵ Compilation of London Economist. Ratio of net profits to ordinary and preferred capital of industrial companies, exclusive of railways, 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. ¹					Situation of the Government.				Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the French market. ⁷	Savings banks, excess of deposits(+) or withdrawals (-).	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.
	Gold reserves.	Silver reserves.	Deposits. ²	Circulation.	Advances to the Government for purposes of the war. ³	Government revenue. ⁴	Internal debt.	External debt. ⁵	Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente. ⁶			
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565	.....	320	35,000	.....	86.77	.....	- 65	59
1920, average.....	* 3,586	253	3,527	38,066	26,042	1,005	.....	.....	57.34	4,654	+ 48	¹⁰ 554
1921, average.....	* 3,568	274	2,927	37,404	25,300	1,103	.....	.....	56.56	1,098	+ 67	550
1921—												
February.....	* 3,555	264	3,293	37,808	25,600	921	.....	.....	58.15	1,861	+ 181	591
July.....	* 3,573	275	3,252	36,941	25,100	1,242	229,055	35,286	56.35	2,345	+ 52	438
August.....	* 3,574	277	2,749	36,783	24,900	1,016	.....	.....	56.50	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	.....	.....	54.30	3,355	+ 33	463
November.....	* 3,576	279	2,563	36,336	24,500	1,051	.....	.....	54.90	434	- 0.5	505
December.....	* 3,576	280	2,743	36,487	24,600	1,228	.....	.....	54.75	853	+ 38	527
1922.												
January.....	* 3,576	280	2,392	36,433	23,000	1,323	.....	.....	56.55	.....	+ 41	489
February.....	* 3,577	281	2,429	36,151	22,500	.....	.....	.....	59.55	.....	.....	.....

¹ End of month figures.² Includes Treasury and individual deposits.³ Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.⁴ From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.⁵ Foreign debt converted to francs at par.⁶ Last Wednesday in the month.⁷ Figures of the "Association Nationale des Porteurs Français de Valeurs Mobilières." Bonds issued by the Government and the railroad

companies not included.

⁸ Not including 1,978,000,000 francs held abroad from January through August and 1,948,000,000 francs from September through December.⁹ Not including about 1,948,000,000 francs held abroad.¹⁰ Average for 11 months.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. ¹			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. ²
1913, end of December..	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284	.....	490	117	.....	.....	.....
1920, end of December..	1,297	.....	.....	.....	1,058	2,077	.....	8,988	10,743	.....	.....	13,200	.....	.....
1921, Average.....	.....	.....	.....	7,509	1,074	2,020	2,352	9,304	9,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029
1921, end of—														
July.....	1,140	16,851	16,704	7,156	1,076	1,990	2,290	9,433	8,507	2,546	348	20,276	.....	691
August.....	1,131	17,024	16,672	7,315	1,079	1,964	2,143	9,491	8,352	.....	.....	21,173	108,729	1,381
September.....	1,052	17,223	16,825	7,327	1,073	1,968	2,124	9,785	8,395	.....	.....	21,612	.....	564
October.....	1,364	15,413	17,022	7,816	1,086	1,990	2,243	9,746	8,554	2,546	.....	22,997	110,754	1,404
November.....	* 1,174	* 12,844	* 12,778	7,810	1,089	1,948	2,151	9,435	8,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	648
December.....	.....	.....	.....	10,020	1,092	1,999	2,913	10,304	8,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,458

¹ Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.² 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.³ Excluding Banca Italiana di Sconto.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.						Situation of the Government.				Index numbers of securities prices. ¹		
	Gold reserve. ¹	Discounts. ¹		Note circulation. ¹	Deposits. ¹	Clearings.	Darlehenskassenscheine in circulation. ¹	Receipts from taxes.	Revenue of State railways.	Treasury bills outstanding. ¹	Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market.	25 stocks.	15 bonds.
1913, average.....	1,068			1,958	668	6,136		207	13	* 220			
1920, average.....	1,092	47,980		53,964	17,702	57,898	13,145						
1921, average.....	1,056	83,133		80,952	20,213	89,297	8,861	6,285	2,358	192,832	2,655		
1921.													
February.....	1,092	56,451		67,427	17,357	70,499	10,755	7,766	1,590	161,750	2,397		
July.....	1,092	79,982	1,136	77,391	15,824	78,337	8,358	5,566	2,269	190,770	1,507		
August.....	1,024	84,044	1,002	80,073	13,650	79,172	7,837	5,145	2,416	202,872	1,228		
September.....	1,024	98,422	1,142	86,384	19,980	98,004	7,610	4,968	2,599	210,504	1,534		
October.....	994	98,705	881	91,528	18,303	119,496	7,316	6,185	2,825	218,000	2,889		
November.....	994	114,023	1,446	100,944	25,313	140,493	7,330	7,044	3,397	226,676	7,135	5269	5181
December.....	995	132,331	1,062	113,639	32,906	120,835	8,325	8,016	4,329	246,921	5,965	6206	6147
1922.													
January.....	996	126,160	1,592	115,376	23,412	116,680	8,046			255,678	4,831	7223	7152
February ²	996	134,252	1,857	120,026	26,526		7,977			277,320		8222	8154

¹ End of month.
² Calculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung with prices of 25 stocks, 10 domestic and 5 foreign bonds (prices as of Jan. 1, 1921=100). These figures, recently revised, now include subscription privileges which were heretofore omitted.
³ End of March, 1913.
⁴ Combined figure for all discounts.
⁵ As of Nov. 10, 1921.
⁶ As of Dec. 30, 1921.
⁷ As of Jan. 5, 1922.
⁸ As of Feb. 3, 1922.
⁹ Latest figures subject to revision.

SWEDISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Values in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.			Situation of the Government.			Joint-stock banks.		Protested bills during month. ¹		Business failures during month. ¹	Foreign exchange index. ¹	Index number of stock prices—A list. ¹	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.....	269.2	733.0	225.8	1,280.8	248.1	476.3	6,008.3	3,586	6.4	196	112.9	176	60.6	
1921, average.....	279.7	660.6	273.7			388.6	5,948.2	6,907	15.2	432	121.8	121		
1921, end of—														
February.....	281.8	687.6	228.4			451.3	6,110.2	6,411	14.1	381	116.4	138	71.2	
July.....	280.3	629.4	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	1,408.2	76.8	354.4	5,735.1	6,089	13.1	491	124.0	104		
December.....	274.7	627.7	331.4			461.3	5,655.8	6,298	10.1	528	126.3	107		
1922, end of—														
January.....	274.5	563.0	337.2			420.8	5,654.2				126.6			
February.....	274.4	579.0					5,571.8							

¹ Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden.

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of kroner.]

	Norges Bank.					Foreign exchange index ¹ (Farmand)	Bankruptcies.
	Gold holdings.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Clearings at Christiania.		
						<i>Per cent.</i>	
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
1921, average.....	147.3	416.9	111.4	443.0	537		86
1921, end of—							
January.....	147.3	423.3	133.7	457.1	588	99.4	71
July.....	147.3	428.4	100.0	452.0	541	82.4	96
August.....	147.3	421.0	110.2	454.8	580	81.9	101
September.....	147.3	415.9	81.6	426.0	637	85.9	102
October.....	147.3	411.4	112.9	452.5	580	86.2	78
November.....	147.3	395.4	121.3	438.6	538	95.4	89
December.....	147.3	409.8	140.8	476.2	551		81
1922, end of—							
January.....	147.3	378.1	130.8	433.2	524		

¹ Average value of krone in terms of foreign currencies.² Includes balances abroad.JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.¹

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.					Tokyo banks.			
	Note circulation.	Specie reserve for notes. ²	Ordinary loans and discounts.	Advances on foreign bills.	Current Government deposits in Japan.	Private deposits in Japan.	Total loans Tokyo associated bank.	Tokyo bank clearings, total in the month.	Average discount rate (Tokyo market).
1913, average.....	363	216	47	33		7		364	8.38
1921, average.....	1,226	1,200	107	39	297	50	1,932	2,572	9.00
1921, End of—									
February.....	1,141	1,141	62	46	222	136	1,874	2,143	9.71
July.....	1,172	1,172	43	23	330	76	1,987	2,341	8.36
August.....	1,192	1,192	107	31	345	35	1,951	2,816	8.43
September.....	1,232	1,232	101	32	293	30	1,955	2,627	8.28
October.....	1,255	1,255	157	30	309	34	1,993	2,679	8.50
November.....	1,283	1,264	197	30	325	37	1,989	2,788	8.79
December.....	1,516	1,246	298	26	208	35	2,000	3,340	9.20
1922, End of—									
January.....	1,377	1,241	224	56	277	35	1,984	2,246	9.02
February.....	1,246	1,223	172	26	328	27	1,951	2,438	

¹ Figures apply to last day of month in case of Bank of Japan, to last Saturday of the month in the case of the other items.² This includes the specie segregated against notes only. It includes gold credits abroad as well as bullion and coin at home.

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FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

