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No. 6

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

After a session lasting from April 10 to May 19 the Genoa Conference adjourned on the latter date to be succeeded by what will be in effect a continuation of the sessions on June 15 at The Hague. These renewed sessions are to be devoted primarily to a discussion of the Russian situation and other issues of fundamental political significance. Meantime the economic side of the Genoa Conference has proven a matter of large interest and has at least furnished a basis for some progress. As definite results of the Genoa discussions, may be specifically mentioned the decision to hold a meeting of bankers whose object, it shall be to advise the Reparations Commission as to possible methods of improving financial relations with Germany, and the announcement of tentative plans for an international conference of banks of issue to discuss ways and means of effecting a return to the gold standard or to some basis of stabilized exchange. Probably the recommendations of the committee of bankers which is advising the Reparations Commission in Paris must be concluded before very much progress can be made in discussing the exchange and gold standard situations. But at all events, provision has been made for marking out the path toward better conditions. Thus, although the Genoa Conference has come to an end without fulfilling the expectations of some of its advocates, it is nevertheless an advance along a road that may lead ultimately to the solution of the most pressing international financial problems. Accordingly, a judgment of the significance and value of the Genoa Conference must be deferred until the findings of the committee of experts who are to meet at The Hague and the proposals of the inter-

national conference of banks of issue which is probably to assemble in London have been formulated and made public. Meantime, however, the immediate results of the Genoa Conference have been the adoption of various sets of resolutions, notably those presented by its financial commission.

In order to form a sound judgment of the results to be achieved at the various meetings mentioned above, it is necessary to view the recommendations made by the financial commission at Genoa in the light of past discussions. Such discussions were first seriously undertaken in the financial conference at Brussels which met in the autumn of 1920 and were then fully reviewed in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN. The findings of the experts who constituted the financial commission of the conference first of all afford opportunity for some interesting comparisons with the resolutions adopted at Brussels. Such a comparison affords a decisive commentary upon the continued failure to reach any practical solution of the innumerable problems relating to domestic currencies, international exchange, and international credits that engaged the attention of the earlier conference. The lack of accomplishment during the interval which has elapsed since the Brussels conference was held is evidenced by the fact that the experts at Genoa felt impelled to restate various elementary principles of finance which have continued meanwhile to be disregarded in spite of a growing recognition of their practical as well as their theoretical validity. The recommendations agreed upon at Genoa are therefore in substantial accord with the proposals made at Brussels, and both sets of recommendations are enunciations of general principles rather than in any sense programs of action. The events of recent months, how-

ever, have not been without effect in bringing about modifications of expert opinion, for the Genoa resolutions have not only gained in specific content as compared with those of Brussels but they have lost some of the positiveness of the earlier proposals. In short, it is now recognized that those general propositions to which adherence is sought can not in all cases be made immediate guides to conduct.

The greater precision of the Genoa proposals appears most decidedly in the sections relating

The gold standard.

to the restoration of the gold standard. It is stated that "gold is the only common standard which all European countries could at present agree to adopt," and that "it is in the general interest that European governments should declare now that the establishment of a gold standard is their ultimate object, and should agree on the program by way of which they intend to achieve it." Then follows the usual insistence upon the evils of currency instability, the pressing need for balanced budgets, and for cessation from further inflation. The financial commission then proceeds to suggest the means by which reforms shall be instituted. The earlier meeting at Brussels had reached the conclusion that although it was desirable that countries which had lapsed from a gold standard should return to it, it would be useless to fix the ratio of existing fiduciary currencies to their normal gold values, and no recommendation was therefore made looking to the stabilization of gold values. The Genoa resolutions are likewise indeterminate to the extent that they state that the fixation of the gold value of the monetary unit should be brought about "when the economic circumstances permit;" but at the same time certain definite indications are given of the lines along which restoration of gold payments might be made practicable. It is proposed, for example, that an international convention be entered into for the purpose of devising means of centralizing and coordinating the demand for gold and for suggesting measures designed to aid in economizing the use of gold by the maintenance of a reserve in the form of foreign trade balances—a proposal which looks to

some form of a gold exchange standard or an international clearing system. It is also urged that a meeting of the representatives of central banks of issue be called to consider the best means to give effect to the measures designed to promote currency reform and credit control. At the same time it is stated that no scheme for stabilizing the purchasing power of the monetary unit could be "fully effective" without a coordination of policy between Europe and the United States. It was therefore proposed that the United States be invited to participate in any joint action that might be undertaken. Recommendations looking to the introduction of a form of gold exchange standard were submitted by the financial commission in the hope that they would form the basis for discussion at a subsequent meeting of representatives of central banks. It was suggested to those countries willing to participate in a convention designed to facilitate the return to the gold standard, and eventually to reestablish a free market in gold, that, in addition to any gold reserves which might be maintained at home, approved assets might be kept in the form of bank balances in other participating countries, or in bills, short-term securities, or other resources. The participating countries would arrange to buy or sell exchange on one another within definitely fixed limits, receiving in payment their own currencies. But in each country discretion as to the means to be employed in maintaining the fixed value of the several currencies for purposes of international exchange would be left to the central bank.

The desirability of effecting a "devaluation" of existing currencies was felt to be a matter for the individual countries to decide—that is, internal conditions would naturally determine whether it were either possible or desirable to return to the pre-war gold parity or whether a new parity approximating existing values should be agreed upon. At any rate, the proposal to recognize existing depreciation as in all cases definitive may be said to have been regarded unfavorably, although the experts appointed by the special subcommittees on currency and exchange indicated that in the case of some countries an attempt to return to

Exchange stabilization.

the pre-war gold parity could not but involve social and economic dislocation and add to the burden of the public debt. Artificial control of exchange operations was condemned, "whether by requiring a license for transactions in exchange, or by limiting the rates at which transactions may be effected, or by discriminating between the different purposes for which the exchange may be required, or by preventing free dealings in forward exchange." Such control was termed "futile and mischievous," and it was urged that it be abolished at the earliest possible date.

The financial commission did not, however, attempt to dictate the precise means to be employed to achieve stability of currency systems, but left such decisions to the central banks of the several countries concerned. This omission is the occasion for holding an international banking conference as proposed in the resolutions. The proposals of the commission have left untouched the really difficult problem—that is, how to maintain stability once international agreement has been reached. The fact that a discussion of reparations claims was excluded from the agenda of the conference naturally absolved the commission from making any attempt to answer this question, but the difficulties of trying to stabilize the currencies of those countries which have been suffering from inflation and which are at the same time under necessity of making heavy outside payments is referred to in the section in which it is stated that in some countries external loans will be necessary because of the adverse balance of external payments. "Without such a loan that comparative stability in the currency upon which the balancing of the budget * * * largely depends may be unattainable." This statement is also a recognition of the fact that simple admonitions to balance budgets and cease inflation are impossible counsels of perfection in the case of those countries whose obligations are in excess of their ability to pay.

Coincident with the discussions which have been going on at Genoa on financial questions, important conferences have been held at Paris and elsewhere on the subject of German reparations payments. It will be remembered that at the conference at Cannes in January, a

Reparations payments.

tentative agreement was reached between the Allies and Germany providing for a reduction in reparations payments of 30 to 40 per cent as compared with the demands made upon Germany in the London agreement of May a year ago. This tentative arrangement was later approved by the Reparations Commission and formally presented to Germany on March 22. The reduction in cash payments was accompanied by certain rather stringent provisos in regard to the internal fiscal situation of Germany. Many of these demands, including the cash payments thus far required, have been met by the German Government, but the supervision of German Government finances by the Allies has been accepted only on the condition that it in no way affects the sovereignty of the German Government nor violates the secrecy of the private affairs of taxpayers; and the promise to keep the floating debt to the level of March 31, 1922, was made conditional upon the receipt of a foreign loan to equal the amount of reparations payments subsequent to April, 1922.

During the past month there seems to have developed a wider recognition of the desirability of allowing Germany a period for the reorganization of her finances during which cash payments to the allied powers would be reduced to the minimum. This point of view has come about as a result of the further depreciation in the value of German currency, which has occurred even since the reduction in the burden of reparations payments. It has been strengthened by the realization that, in view of the lien upon German assets established by the treaty of Versailles, the flotation of any large international loan is impractical until some of these assets have been released and steps have been taken to reorganize the German fiscal situation. One of the important questions which must be decided is how large an annual cash payment is possible in the next few years if German Government finances are to be reestablished upon a sound basis.

The American viewpoint with reference to the pending financial difficulties and pending financial discussion in Europe was developed by Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a recent address (May 16) before the Chamber

The American viewpoint.

of Commerce of the United States at its annual convention. The following summary extract from this address sets forth the essentials of economic reform from the American viewpoint as defined by Mr. Hoover:

First, such political relations between the States in Europe themselves as will produce an atmosphere of peace and destroy the atmosphere of war.

Second, the reduction of armament not only to lessen Government expenditure but to give confidence of peace.

Third, the intergovernmental debts, including German reparations, to be fixed upon such a definite basis of payment of interest and principal as will create reasonable confidence that payments will be met.

Fourth, the balancing of budgets more through the reduction of expenditure than the increase in taxation, and a cessation of the consequent inflation in currency and short-time bills.

Fifth, the ultimate establishment of the gold standard with the assistance of either credits or gold loans, and where necessary, the acceptance of diminished gold content to many old units of currency.

There are many less important steps but they become easy and certain when these major issues are accomplished. If these measures could be accomplished tomorrow the stream of commerce and industry would rush economic recovery at a pace which would amaze the world.

With reference to the broader questions raised at the Genoa Conference and especially the question of aid to Russia, the American position is set forth in the note of Secretary Hughes of May 15:

This Government is most desirous to aid in every practicable way the consideration of the economic exigencies in Russia and wishes again to extend the deep friendship felt by the people of the United States for the people of Russia and their keen interest in all proceedings looking to the recovery of their economic life and the return of the prosperity to which their capacities and resources entitle them.

The American people have given the most tangible evidence of their unselfish interest in the economic recuperation of Russia, and this Government would be most reluctant to abstain from any opportunity of helpfulness.

This Government, however, is unable to conclude that it can helpfully participate in the meeting at The Hague, as this would appear to be a continuance, under a different nomenclature, of the Genoa Conference and destined to encounter the same difficulties if the attitude disclosed in the Russian memorandum of May 11 remains unchanged.

The inescapable and ultimate question would appear to be the restoration of productivity in Russia, the essential conditions of which are still to be secured and must in the nature of things be provided within Russia herself.

While this Government has believed that these conditions are reasonably clear, it has always been ready to join

with the Governments extending the present invitation in arranging for an inquiry by experts into the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies. Such an inquiry would appropriately deal with the economic prerequisites of that restoration of production in Russia without which they would appear to be lacking any sound basis for credits.

It should be added that this Government is most willing to give serious attention to any proposals issuing from the Genoa Conference or any later conference, but it regards the present suggestions, in apparent response to the Russian memorandum of May 11, as lacking, in view of the terms of that memorandum, in the definiteness which would make possible the concurrence of this Government in the proposed plan.

Russia and Germany are, however, far from being the only countries which to-day present serious international financial problems. While these countries naturally assume a conspicuous position in current discussion because of the fact that their difficulties are entangled with political problems of a serious kind, there are various other European nations whose purely financial questions are also of immediate significance.

The solution of certain of these problems is generally held to require advances on a larger scale than would customarily be required. Most nations require only limited accommodation, and are able to arrange for it without difficulty through ordinary banking channels. In several cases, however, this is not possible, and recourse to other methods is necessary. Thus far only the Austrian credits provided by several nations, such as Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, have actually been arranged. In order to facilitate the process by permitting the pledge of specific property or resources, formal or informal assurance has been received from most nations that they will postpone payment of debts due them by Austria. Germany is the other conspicuous case for which a large-scale international loan has been projected. The Allied Reparations Commission has, as already seen, created a subfinance commission to discuss the feasibility of raising an international loan for her. Many technical financial problems are necessarily involved, notably the terms of the issue, the amount which may be raised in the immediate future, the available security, and the manner in

which revenues could be controlled and administered as security. In this question the United States is naturally greatly interested, providing, as it does, the largest capital market in the world to-day. The individual investor, whether American or foreign, must be assured with respect to these matters. As has been pointed out on former occasions, the question how far the American or any other market can be expected to adopt a receptive attitude toward obligations for international accommodation necessarily involves serious considerations of a fiscal nature. There has undoubtedly been some improvement in foreign fiscal conditions during the past few months, but the budgets of most foreign countries are as yet far from being brought to that condition of stability referred to by the Secretary of Commerce and others. Great Britain continues to be, as in months past, considerably ahead of other European countries in the strength of its position.

The present fiscal situation in Great Britain, as revealed in the budget submitted to the House of Commons on **British finance.** May 1 by Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presents some interesting aspects. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, both actual receipts and expenditures fell somewhat short of original estimates, so that the actual surplus available for purposes of debt reduction was reduced to £45,693,000. On the basis of existing taxation, receipts for 1922-23 were estimated at £956,600,000, with expenditures of £910,000,000. It was deemed desirable, however, to make several reductions in rates, most important being a decrease in the standard rate of income tax from 6s. to 5s. in the pound sterling. This change, together with lower postal rates and telephone charges, and a reduction in import duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, and chicory, will wipe out any surplus of revenue over expenditure in 1922-23, and, it is estimated, will provide for an approximate balance between governmental income and outgo. To accomplish this end, the allowance for contingencies has been reduced to £25,000,000, while miscellaneous revenues are placed at £90,000,000. Furthermore, payments to reduce the British

debt have been suspended during the coming year and no provision is made for them in the budget. At the same time, however, a new item of £25,000,000 is allowed for payment of interest on the British debt to the United States.

As a result of the adoption of this budget, the total British debt will remain at about £7,700,000,000, as compared with a maximum of £8,079,000,000 at the end of 1919. Of this amount slightly less than £1,000,000,000 at the current rate of exchange is owed to the United States. On the other hand, there is owing to Great Britain from other countries, mostly as a result of war loans, a total of something like £2,000,000,000. Included in this sum is £655,000,000 due from Russia. Faced with the choice of two alternatives, the British Government has accordingly preferred to forego, temporarily at least, the policy of debt reduction, in spite of the burden entailed by interest charges on the debt. Instead, it has made concession to the popular demand for reduced taxes, both from those who desire to lighten the burden placed upon industry and from those who wish to cheapen the cost of living. To what extent the reductions made will achieve these results is uncertain, but in any event they are made with such an object in mind. This merely serves to postpone the entire question of the debt until a later date, for ultimately definite choice must be made between a policy of debt reduction or a policy of continued maintenance of the annual charges.

Difficult as it has been in the last two or three years for Great Britain to achieve a balance between governmental income and expenditure and to provide for a reduction in her debt, the fiscal situation in the rest of Europe is very much more serious. France has indeed been able to effect a theoretical balancing of her budget through the simple expedient of putting in the ordinary budget only such expenses as could actually be met, the remainder constituting an extraordinary budget against which have been set certain anticipated reparation payments from Germany. In Belgium the Government has been running be-

A m o u n t o f
d e b t.

Fiscal conditions
on the continent.

hind, with little prospect of a balanced budget for some time to come. Conditions have improved somewhat in Italy, and the deficits of the past two years are considerably reduced in the estimates for the year 1922-23, but revenues are nevertheless expected to fall below expenditures by approximately 3,000,000,000 lire. The German Government, as is well known, has been meeting deficits through new note issues, largely in consequence of which the value of the mark has fallen to a point only slightly above 1 per cent of the pre-war par of exchange. The financial situation in Austria is such that during the past year the Government's deficit amounted to approximately 60 per cent of total expenditures, but the estimates for the coming year anticipate a deficit of only about 25 per cent. In Russia the Soviet Government has recently put forward its first formal budget, covering the first nine months of 1922, according to which an estimated deficit of 230,000,000 gold rubles will have to be met, probably by new note issues. Poland's finances, although somewhat improved, are in similar condition. Of the nations comprising the so-called "Little Entente," Czechoslovakia has a budget almost evenly balanced for 1922, with only a slight estimated deficit, but Rumania and Yugoslavia both have large deficits. In contrast to most of the countries of Europe, the Scandinavian group are in comparatively sound financial condition. Sweden has been able to balance her budget during the last two years through loans; Norway's increased budget allowances during and since the war have been met principally through higher taxes, while in Denmark the budget deficits have not been large enough to cause serious concern. Business conditions in Switzerland have been far from satisfactory the past year or two, and the Government has been running up deficits of 133,000,000 francs in 1921 and 100,000,000 francs (estimated) in 1922. As for Spain, although the budget for 1921-22 shows a nominal surplus, there was in reality a very considerable deficit, which was met by treasury loans.

Many of the Governments of Europe, therefore, are not in a satisfactory financial condi-

tion—a state of affairs which is fundamental and which must radically be altered before trade and industry can be on a sound and firm basis. Temporary makeshifts may alleviate the difficulties somewhat—notably, e. g., the use of Government credit for developmental purposes with direct application of the funds in such directions, instead of for the general purposes of the State—but no widespread advance is possible until the underlying situation is remedied. In almost all these cases, no attempt whatsoever has been made to grapple with the problem of the public debt. Its permanency and the annual burden of charges therefor alike remain unsettled.

Discussion of the question of placing foreign loans in the United States has received a great impetus during the past few weeks. This is partly the result of the discussion at Genoa, partly the result of the proposal to place a large loan in behalf of Germany in the United States in order to facilitate the reparations program, and partly the result of the fact that decided success has been obtained in the floating of foreign bond issues in this market since the first of the year. Judging from experience during the first few months of the year the United States is now lending funds to foreigners in large amounts. Indeed, for the first few months of this calendar year the movement has proceeded so rapidly as to create an adverse international balance. In view of this situation, coupled with the relative decline in export trade, the question has been raised by not a few bankers and business men whether the advances made by the United States at present and in the immediate future should be accompanied by restrictive clauses requiring that such funds be spent in the American market. Such restrictive requirements were familiar during the war not only in the United States but in foreign countries and have been frequent features of foreign lending in time of peace. This view of international lending has within the past few months been opposed by American bankers. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, for example, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., states his view of the case as follows:

Foreign loans
in the United
States.

A second fallacy that I find prevalent to-day is the idea that unless a foreign borrower himself utilizes his American credits for direct American purchases, then the American commercial community is deprived of benefit from the proceeds of such credits. Many business men have gone so far as to say that no American banking house should father a loan to a foreign obligor unless the borrower agreed to earmark and spend here the very dollars that he borrowed. This theory, this fallacy, entirely ignores the fact that with America the heavy creditor nation that she is to-day, any credits obtained here by foreign borrowers must necessarily be utilized here, either by the borrower direct or by those to whom he assigns the credit. * * *

This process that I have just described is elementary. From the workings of it the fact must be obvious that all such foreign credits established in this country must necessarily be utilized here (i. e., the money must be spent here), unless we ship gold in lieu of giving a book credit in dollars. This process that I have described should disprove the theory that American trade is not getting the benefit of these foreign loans.

As against this attitude on the part of bankers, there has been some disposition among the manufacturing community to take the position that the proceeds of such advances should be expended in the United States. This attitude of mind was well illustrated by discussion at the recent foreign trade convention held at Philadelphia on May 15 and the following days. The point at issue is of very considerable importance, because of the fact that a decision in the matter will greatly influence the character of the advances made by the United States to other countries. They will also inevitably alter, at least for the time being, the extent of our export trade. Advances made in considerable amount without the so-called restrictive clauses requiring expenditure in this country may easily result in the development of a balance against us in favor of such countries as receive cash payment in return for goods.

On April 18 the World War Foreign Debt Funding Commission held its first meeting.

Debt funding commission. This commission, authorized under the act approved February 9, is composed of five members—the Secretary of the Treasury (chairman), the Secretaries of State and Commerce. Senator Smoot, and Representative Burton, Subject to the approval of the President, the commission is authorized to refund or convert

into other obligations the obligations of foreign Governments arising out of the World War, now held or hereafter received by the United States. The scope of its activities is indicated by the following figures, showing the amount due the United States by the several foreign Governments on May 15. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to and including the last interest period, as well as the principal amount of obligations.

Armenia.....	\$13, 137, 466
Austria.....	26, 220, 723
Belgium.....	428, 956, 287
Cuba.....	8, 147, 000
Czechoslovakia.....	103, 106, 426
Estonia.....	15, 694, 148
Finland.....	9, 005, 082
France.....	3, 770, 906, 656
Great Britain ¹	4, 685, 862, 560
Greece.....	15, 375, 000
Hungary.....	1, 837, 561
Italy.....	1, 891, 514, 634
Latvia.....	5, 582, 296
Liberia.....	28, 869
Lithuania.....	5, 479, 791
Nicaragua.....	170, 585
Poland.....	148, 594, 423
Rumania.....	41, 089, 387
Russia.....	227, 801, 969
Serbia.....	57, 872, 196
Total.....	11, 456, 383, 059

In undertaking its duties, the commission requested the Secretary of State to inform the various Governments indebted to the United States that it had effected an organization and desired to receive any proposals or representations which the Governments might wish to make in regard to the settlement or refunding of their obligations. Active negotiations, however, have not yet commenced with any of the Governments concerned.

Meantime the active participation of the United States in general economic improvement from a world standpoint depends upon maintaining strong economic conditions at home. These are now favorable. Agricultural prospects in the United States are bright, the live-stock industry is in good condition, and

¹ Does not include \$61,000,000 of British obligations which were given for Pittman silver advances and for which an agreement for payment has been made.

trade has been well maintained. Crop movements are naturally highly seasonal, and therefore the decrease is not of major significance. Coal production, it is true, shows the effects of strike disturbances, and petroleum production is also less. On the other hand, lumber shipments show further increase, as does iron and steel output. The basic industries, therefore, are making relatively better progress than are those producing goods for consumption.

[000 omitted.]

	April, 1921.		April, 1922.		March, 1922.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 45 western markets (head).....	4,367	100	3,538	87.9	4,566	104.6
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels).....	51,900	100	55,322	106.6	74,057	142.7
Sight receipts of cotton (bales).....	565	100	434	76.8	486	86.0
Shipments of lumber reported by 3 associations (million feet).....	713	100	874	122.6	795	111.5
Bituminous coal production (short tons).....	27,553	100	15,780	57.3	50,193	182.2
Anthracite coal production (tons).....	7,703	100	25	0.1	8,757	113.7
Crude petroleum production (barrels).....	40,040	100	44,657	111.5	46,634	117.2
Pig-iron production (long tons).....	1,193	100	2,072	173.7	2,036	170.6
Steel-ingot production (long tons).....	1,214	100	2,439	200.9	2,371	195.3
Cotton consumption (bales).....	409	100	447	109.3	518	126.7
Wool consumption (pounds).....	53,071	100	51,888	97.8	70,424	132.7

On May 2-5 a conference of the governors of the Federal reserve banks was held in Washington. Discussion was had of various problems relating to the operations of the individual Federal reserve banks and of the Federal reserve system.

Net gold imports for the month of April totaled \$10,665,000, the lowest amount shown since the present inward movement began in September, 1920.

Gold and silver movement. Imports of more than \$1,000,000 are reported for Canada, England, France, Norway, Sweden, and China, the total for these countries being \$9,579,000, or 78 per cent of the total gross imports of \$12,244,000. Gold exports for the month totaled \$1,579,000, most of which was consigned to British India, Mexico, and Hongkong.

Net imports of gold since August, 1914, totaled \$1,637,975,000, as may be seen from the following statement:

[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	388,185	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 Apr. 30, 1922.....	101,604	5,137	95,867
Total.....	3,062,489	1,424,514	1,637,975

¹ Excess of exports.

Silver imports for the month were valued at \$4,800,000 and silver exports at \$5,109,000, the net amount exported being \$309,000. Most of the silver imported came from Mexico, Peru, and Canada, while most of the exports were consigned to Hongkong, England, British India, and China. These exports reflect the increased demand for silver in the Far East, where hoarding by the population and large purchases by speculators have been caused by political unrest and civil war.

Net exports of silver since August, 1914, totaled \$440,706,000, as shown in the statement below:

[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 Apr. 30, 1922.....	23,035	20,480	2,555
Total.....	467,339	908,045	440,706

¹ Excess of imports.

Developments in the banking field during the four weeks ending May 17, as reflected in the weekly reports of about 800 reporting member banks in the larger cities, showed the same essential features as during the previous month. Loan operations, except those based upon corporate securities, show a practically continuous decline, the substantial growth of the reporting banks' earning assets shown for the period reflecting in the first place investments in corporate securities, and also purchases of Liberty bonds and United States notes. A similar development is indicated for the Federal reserve banks, which report almost continuous declines in discounts and fairly steady increases in Government security holdings, the latter constituting at present about one-half of the reserve banks' earning assets.

The banking situation.

During the four weeks between April 19 and May 17 the reporting member banks increased their investments in corporate securities by \$82,000,000 and their loans based upon such securities by \$196,000,000. They also added \$125,000,000 to their investments in United States bonds and notes, but show a net reduction of \$47,000,000 in their holdings of Treasury certificates. Their loans secured by Government obligations declined by \$30,000,000, while other loans and discounts, largely of a commercial character, show a continuous decrease, aggregating \$95,000,000 for the period under review.

The chart on page 648 shows member bank and Federal reserve bank developments since the beginning of 1921.

Total borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal reserve banks show a further decline from \$210,000,000 to \$151,000,000, or from 1.4 to 1 per cent of the banks' aggregate loans and investments. Of the total discounts held by the Federal reserve banks, these borrowings constituted 32 per cent on May 17, compared with about 38 per cent four weeks earlier and over 70 per cent on the corresponding date in 1921.

Principal changes in the condition of the reporting member banks during the four weeks under review are shown in the following exhibit:

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts. ¹	Investments.	Rediscounts and bills payable with Federal reserve banks.	Ratio of accommodation (4+2+3).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Apr. 19.....	801	10,846	3,858	210	1.4	10,629
Apr. 26.....	801	10,846	3,865	159	1.1	10,676
May 3.....	800	10,867	3,928	180	1.2	10,708
May 10.....	799	10,876	3,986	150	1.0	10,829
May 17.....	799	10,916	4,018	151	1.0	10,908

¹ Including rediscounts with Federal reserve banks.

Federal reserve bank figures, which cover the four-week period between April 26 and May 24, indicate further liquidation of \$12,900,000 of discounted paper, as against increases of \$22,900,000 of purchased acceptances and of \$29,000,000 of Government securities, an increase of \$44,300,000 in loan and tax certificates being offset in part by reductions in United States bonds, notes, and Pittman certificates. Total earning assets of the reserve banks at the close of the period stood at \$1,188,800,000—an increase of \$38,900,000 for the four weeks. Of this total, Government securities constituted slightly over 50 per cent as compared with 49 per cent four weeks before and 15 per cent at the beginning of the year.

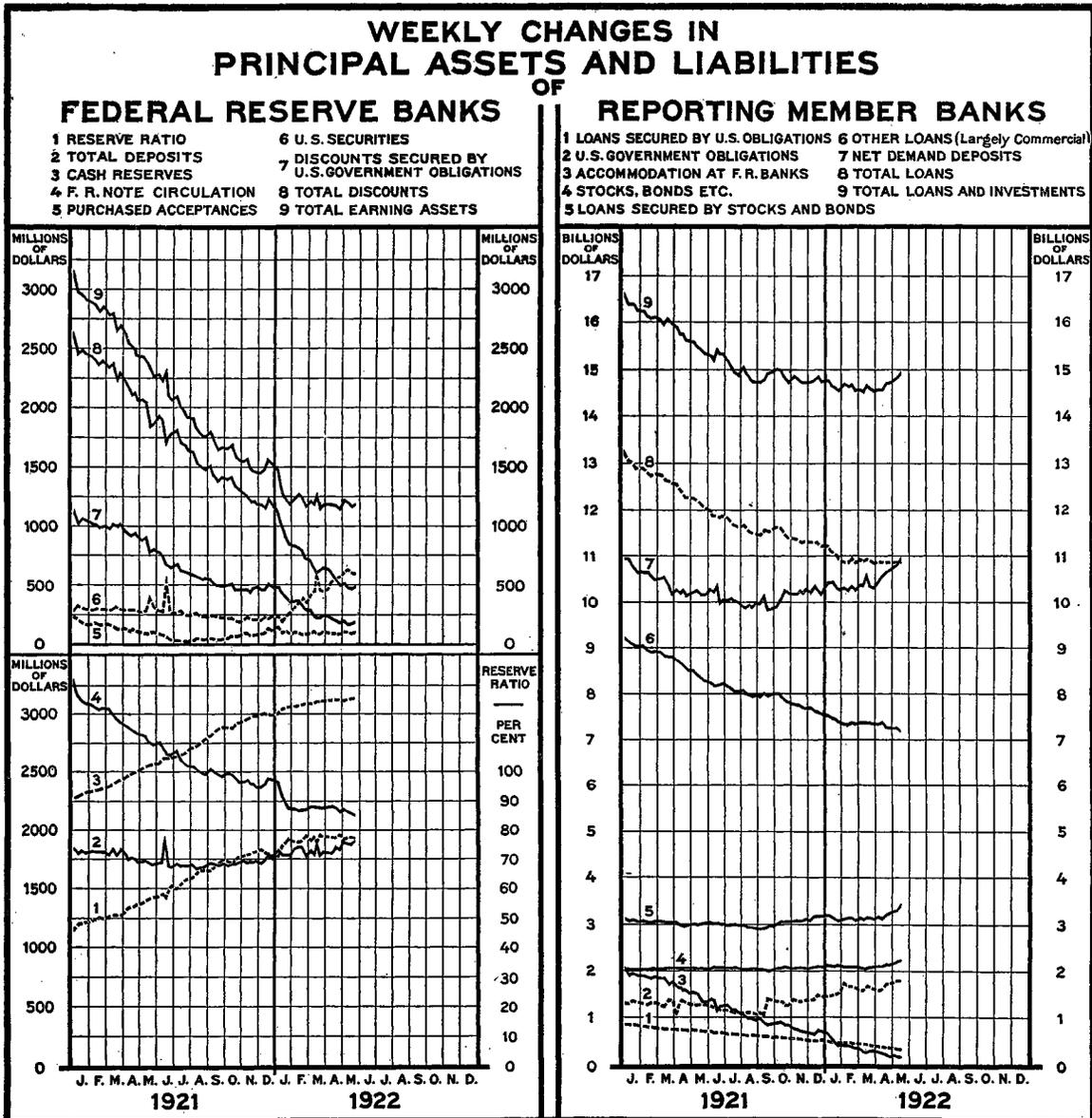
Gold holdings of the reserve banks show a further gain for the period of \$12,500,000, while other cash reserves, composed of silver and legals, declined by \$2,100,000. On May 10 the gold holdings of the reserve system for the first time were in excess of \$3,000,000,000. Since January 1 of the present year gold holdings of the system have increased by \$132,700,000. New York and Atlanta show the largest increases of gold reserves for the present year, while Boston and San Francisco show the largest decreases for the period.

Members' reserve deposits, in keeping with the increase in member banks' deposit liabilities, show a continuous rise from \$1,748,800,000 to \$1,822,700,000. Government deposits fluctuated between a high of \$72,400,000 on May 3 and a low of \$39,300,000 on May 17, while other deposits, composed largely of cashier's checks and nonmembers' clearing accounts, show a decline from \$39,300,000 to \$34,000,000 for the four weeks. Federal reserve note circulation, after an increase of \$15,800,000 during the first week of the period, resumed its downward trend and on May 24 totaled \$2,128,200,000, a decrease of \$29,300,000 for the period under review, of \$281,200,000

since the beginning of the present year, and a low record since August 30, 1918. Owing to the increase in deposit liabilities of the reserve banks, the reserve ratio shows a decline for the period from 78.3 to 77.5 per cent.

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

Date.	Cash reserves.	Bills dis-counted, total.	Government securi-ties.	Total de-posits.	F. R. notes in actual cir-culation.	Reserve ratio.
April 26.....	3,124.8	500.1	567.1	1,833.2	2,157.6	78.3
May 3.....	3,118.3	509.4	609.2	1,892.3	2,173.4	76.7
May 10.....	3,129.8	474.6	617.5	1,889.2	2,159.2	77.3
May 17.....	3,131.1	468.7	595.0	1,886.0	2,146.7	77.6
May 24.....	3,135.3	487.2	596.2	1,917.2	2,128.2	77.5



BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, MAY, 1922.

Steady improvement in the indicated yield of the principal agricultural products has been an outstanding feature in the developments of the past month. Improvement in the prices of cotton, grains, and other products is also a noteworthy feature of the month. Business, in so far as dependent upon current agricultural prospects, shows steady improvement, notwithstanding diminished export shipments of agricultural products, particularly grains, as disclosed by the 10 months' figures since the beginning of the fiscal year, and notwithstanding further a slackening of the demand for agricultural products for domestic use. Good demand for labor has manifested itself in practically all parts of the country, with corresponding reduction of unemployment, especially in outdoor occupations.

In appraising the manufacturing situation a distinction must be drawn between basic commodities and those of a more highly finished sort. The marked improvement in the case of iron and steel noted in business surveys of previous months has continued during May, unfilled orders increasing materially and ingot production being the greatest in any one month since November, 1920. The demand for iron and steel products continues particularly strong in the case of automobiles and railway supplies. Much the same may be said with respect to copper and the other nonferrous metals. The situation in other important lines of manufacture is less easy to characterize. Due to the continuation of the textile strikes, the output of cotton goods has been materially lessened, although in the southern cotton-mill districts plants are reported as operating near to full capacity. There was a recession of activity in woolen manufacturing during April, especially in the worsted branch of the industry, while the silk industry is suffering from a condition of continued depression and inactivity. A mixed situation confronts manufacturers of boots and shoes.

Prices have continued to show stability. The general index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board shows an advance of two points as compared with the preceding month, making it 149 (which closely approximates the index number 146 of the corresponding month a year ago). This advance is due to advances in the prices of agricultural products and in materials used in certain basic industries. On the whole, adjustment of prices among commodities and industries is approaching a more normal relationship.

Reflecting the improved condition in agriculture and the larger disbursement in wages in many basic industries, retail trade exhibits an enhancement of buying power, returns being more favorable than those of recent months. In wholesale trade, however, the situation is spotty, some lines, such as hardware, being favorably influenced by the great activity in building. In other wholesale lines the improvement of retail trade is not reflected in a corresponding advance in wholesale demand.

On the whole there appears to have been a decrease in unemployment, which has been brought about through the increased seasonal demand for outdoor labor, the enlarged opportunities for employment in the mines, and in other directions. Factory demand has not kept pace with the growth in other branches, but, in general, has receded, especially if voluntary unemployment due to strikes in certain sections of the country be considered. In the building trades the notable revival which started at about the close of winter has continued and has led to unusual demand for labor.

Financially the month of May has also been a period of comparative stability. No changes in discount rates have taken place at the Federal reserve banks and rates in the open market have continued distinctly below those prevailing at the local Federal reserve institutions. Call-money figures have been exceptionally low during most of the month. The prospect of better adjustment of foreign economic conditions has tended to stabilize rates of exchange.

Foreign trade has shown a distinct tendency to improve. Among domestic developments the striking event of the month has been the announcement of a cut of 10 per cent in railroad rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

AGRICULTURE.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 83.5, as compared with a condition of 78.4 on April 1, 1922, and a condition of 88.8 on May 1, 1921. The estimated production amounts to 584,793,000 bushels, or 0.4 per cent less than the 1921 crop. In district No. 7 (Chicago) the winter wheat crop promises to be considerably larger than in 1921 and has enjoyed favorable weather conditions during the early part of May, except for fields in river bottoms. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that weather conditions in May have been very encouraging and indicate a continuance of the remarkable improvement in the condition of wheat which commenced in April. Winter wheat is also in good condition in district No. 8 (St. Louis), although a considerable acreage in southern Indiana and Illinois was flooded and has been abandoned. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the wheat crop was helped by improved weather conditions in the first half of May, although the temperature has been rather too low for rapid growth, and certain fields in northern California are in need of rain. The average condition of rye throughout the United States on May 1 was 91.7, which forecasts a production of 79,152,000 bushels, as compared with a crop of 57,918,000 bushels in 1921.

The leading agricultural districts all report a marked reduction in the planting of oats, due to the late spring and heavy rains and floods. Reports from district No. 10 (Kansas City) indicate that the corn acreage will be substantially larger than in 1921, due to the large wheat acreage which was abandoned and the small acreage seeded to oats; but comparatively little of the corn acreage of Nebraska and Kansas has yet been planted and much replanting has been necessitated in Oklahoma on account of unfavorable soil conditions. In district No. 7 (Chicago) the planting of corn is from one to three weeks late, but soil conditions are now reported to be propitious. Corn planting has also been delayed in district No. 8 (St. Louis), but is now making rapid progress. The acreage will be larger than last year in Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Reports in regard to the white potato crop indicate a rather general increase in acreage. The bulk of the Florida crop has already been harvested and early planted potatoes in Oklahoma and southern Missouri are growing rapidly. Louisiana sugar cane has been greatly retarded by cool weather, while the crops on many large plantations have been destroyed by floods. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that acreage planted to sugar beets is

about 15 per cent less than in 1921 in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas.

COTTON.

Cotton prices have risen rapidly during May in all sections of the South, due to the large domestic factory consumption, the continued heavy exports, and doubt concerning the size of the new crop on account of the delayed planting and the fear of boll weevil ravages. The price of middling upland cotton at New Orleans on May 17 was 19.9 cents, as compared with 17 cents on April 19. Cotton stored in mills and in public warehouses on April 30 amounted to 4,672,605 bales, about 36 per cent less than on April 30, 1921.

Heavy rains and floods delayed the planting of cotton in almost all sections. The cotton crop in district No. 11 (Dallas) is from two to four weeks late, but there is a considerable increase in acreage. Low temperatures and excessive rains necessitated considerable replanting of cotton in the southern parts of district No. 10 (Kansas City) and district No. 8 (St. Louis), and farmers in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky are also planting all spare acreage to cotton. Planting was practically completed during April in central and southern Georgia, whereas less than half the cotton was planted in the northern section of the State. About 20 per cent of the fields in Georgia were planted without the use of fertilizer.

TOBACCO.

In district No. 5 (Richmond) tobacco has been transplanted in South Carolina and the plants are doing well, while Virginia beds are good and land has been prepared for resetting. North Carolina reports indicate increased acreage in tobacco and greater use of fertilizer than last year. Tobacco beds are growing fast in district No. 8 (St. Louis), but there are some complaints of damage from worms. The co-operative marketing association in district No. 5 (Richmond) appears to be making steady headway among the growers, and announces that it has leased 150 warehouses. Leaf dealers in that district report that the past month or two have witnessed distinct improvement in the leaf business. Orders from abroad have increased with the rise of foreign exchange, and there is a fair volume of domestic business. Dealers report their stocks are not heavy and believe this year's crop will be largely taken up by foreign and domestic manufacturers within the next 90 days. Domestic cigar leaf in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) has, however,

shown little activity. Prices on the whole still tend downward, and the supply is plentiful. A slight increase in cigar sales in May is reported over April, but the larger manufacturers seem to have received relatively more orders than the smaller ones.

FRUIT.

Prospects for large deciduous fruit yields are excellent in most sections, although considerable frost damage was suffered in districts No. 3 (Philadelphia), No. 5 (Richmond), and No. 11 (Dallas). Reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) indicate that frost damage was severe in the valleys, but comparatively light on the hillsides. The greatest injury was done to peaches and early cherries, while the destruction of apples and plums was less general. In district No. 5 (Richmond) the apple crop was considerably damaged by frosts in the latter part of April, but the strawberry crop is of record size. The Louisiana strawberry crop this year amounted to about 1,700 carloads and was shipped to 85 different markets in 32 States, although average prices were lower than for several years. It is estimated that the commercial watermelon crop of Florida will amount to 12,744 carloads, over 50 per cent greater than the 1921 crop. The outlook for orchard fruit in district No. 8 (St. Louis) is better than in any year since 1914, and the Arkansas strawberry crop is the largest on record. Orchards have been much improved by scientific pruning and spraying. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) all fruit trees have a heavy crop, with the possible exception of apple trees. The condition of peach orchards forecasts a record crop in California, and yields of cherries and pears also promise to be unusually heavy.

Prices of citrus fruits continue favorable, although some reduction has resulted from imports of Spanish and Italian oranges. Florida suffered from a prolonged spell of dry weather during April, which caused some shedding and lowered the condition of each of the citrus fruit crops.

GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Grain receipts at 17 interior centers registered another marked decline during April and were 56 per cent less than the high total received in February. The volume of marketing was smaller for all kinds of grain in April, the decreases being most marked for rye and corn. The most important cause of this curtailment in marketing is a reduction in the volume of grain exports. Wheat receipts at the reporting interior centers amounted to 16,892,879 bushels

in April, a decline of 17.2 per cent as compared with March. The decrease was most pronounced in districts No. 8 (St. Louis) and No. 9 (Minneapolis), while there was an actual increase in district No. 7 (Chicago). Receipts of corn totaled 15,356,744 bushels in April, a decline of 50 per cent from the March figures. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that millers continue to buy choice white and yellow corn and that prices are strong. The volume of grain stored at interior and seaboard centers was somewhat diminished during April, but was much larger than stocks on April 30, 1921, due to the larger accumulations at primary markets.

FLOUR.

Flour production during April was less than during March in all districts, although greater than during April, 1921, in certain districts. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the April, 1922, figures reported was 1,777,499 barrels, which was 13 per cent less than in March and 7 per cent less than a year ago. The April output in district No. 10 (Kansas City) was 1,487,380 barrels, a decrease of 17 per cent from March, but an increase of 20 per cent over the April, 1921, figure. Forty-six millers in district No. 7 (Chicago) produced 315,358 barrels in April, which was 27 per cent less than in March, but 33 per cent more than a year ago; while 11 leading mills in district No. 8 (St. Louis) showed April production of 252,868 barrels, as against 329,428 barrels in March. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the output of 61 mills decreased from 707,202 barrels in March to 494,946 barrels in April. Throughout April the demand for flour was slow and unsatisfactory in district No. 8 (St. Louis), especially on high grades and patents. Purchasing was principally on a hand-to-mouth basis, but prices were relatively well sustained, due chiefly to scarcity of prime milling wheat and scarcity of clears and low-grade flours. Old export orders in district No. 12 (San Francisco) have been delivered, and little new export business has been booked.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of each of the three principal classes of live stock during April were less than during the preceding month and also a year ago. April receipts of cattle and calves were 985,243 head, a decrease of 14.9 per cent from the March figure, and 1 per cent from the April, 1921, figure. Receipts of hogs in April amounted to 2,094,354 head, which was 12.2 per cent less than in March and 8.1 per cent less than a year ago. Receipts of sheep decreased 25.6 per cent from March to April, amounting to 741,401

head for the latter month, and were 31.2 per cent less than in April, 1921. The decrease in receipts of fat cattle and all classes of hogs and sheep is attributed by live-stock men in district No. 10 (Kansas City) to the liquidation that followed unsatisfactory markets and stringency a year ago. Satisfactory spring grazing and improved market prices for fat cattle are given as the chief incentive for holding large numbers of thin cattle on farms and ranges. Live-stock conditions in the district are generally good, although late storms and cold weather in mountain sections have resulted in considerable loss of old stock, both cattle and sheep. Abnormally heavy rains in Texas during the past 30 days have aided in producing a situation that is now reported to be almost ideal for the rapid growth and fattening of cattle, except in the vicinity of El Paso and parts of eastern New Mexico. Losses of live stock in district No. 12 (San Francisco) from exposure and lack of feed have been greater than usual during the past winter, which was unusually long and severe. The condition of feed on most pastures and ranges is reported much below the average for this period of the year, although improving with the advent of warmer weather. Lambing was accompanied by heavier losses than usual. Substantial progress is being made in building up the dairy industry in district No. 10 (Kansas City).

Thirty-one packers report April dollar sales 2.9 per cent less than in March, and 8.2 per cent less than in April, 1921. Stocks of cured meats and lard at western packing points at the close of April were greater than on March 31, but considerably below those of a year ago. Packers in district No. 10 (Kansas City) report that, while the demand for pork has not broadened, buying has been free, although purchases are for immediate needs only. The beef trade has shown considerable improvement. Five large exporters in district No. 7 (Chicago) reported April shipments larger than in March, but two reported decreases. A nominal increase in consignment stocks abroad was indicated on May 1.

COAL.

April production of bituminous coal was estimated at 15,780,000 tons, compared with 50,193,000 tons last month and 27,553,000 tons in April last year. This month's production was well below that of any April in recent years, and 3,000,000 tons less than the output of November, 1919, when, as now, a general strike of bituminous miners was in

progress. Production has increased, however, from 3,835,000 tons during the first week of the strike to 4,500,000 tons during the sixth week, and further increase is possible, depending on demand, which is beginning to pick up, accompanied by firmer prices. During the early weeks of the strike demand was very sluggish, as consumers preferred using their reserves to buying, so that probably an average of 4,000,000 tons weekly has been drawn from the 63,000,000 tons stocked in the country on April 1.

Production of anthracite coal for the month was practically negligible. Output was 8,757,000 tons in March and 7,703,000 tons in April last year. Average weekly production during the strike has been about 6,000 tons. The industry has been virtually unaffected by the bituminous strike, and demand remains very quiet. There has been little price cutting to stimulate householders' buying, and where tried it has proved ineffectual. Output of beehive coke dropped from 732,000 tons in March to 528,000 tons in April and was 328,000 tons in April, 1921, while by-product coke production increased from 2,137,000 tons last month to 2,227,000 tons in April.

PETROLEUM.

Production of crude petroleum during April decreased considerably for the country as a whole. This was especially noticeable in district No. 11 (Dallas). In this district crude petroleum production, which reached a peak during March, declined sharply and only 13,750,590 barrels were produced, a decrease of 2,496,090 barrels. This large reduction was due partly to the unfavorable weather conditions and partly to the low production of new wells completed. Both the Louisiana and Texas fields shared in this reduction, the April daily average yield for all Texas fields being 349,713 barrels as against a daily average flow of 389,944 barrels during March. District No. 12 (San Francisco) again reports increased production and a decrease in consumption, resulting in the largest stored stocks of crude petroleum since April, 1917. Average daily production in California during April was 341,077 barrels, as compared with 333,737 barrels in March and 338,981 barrels in April, 1921. Forty producing wells were completed during the month. Stored stocks of gasoline held in California decreased 12,693,835 gallons during March and stood at 63,718,701 gallons on April 1, as compared with 51,573,945 gallons on April 1, 1921. An estimate of the crude-oil produc-

tion in district No. 10 (Kansas City) indicates a decrease when compared with March, but an increase when compared with April last year. In that district there was an increase in the number of wells completed, while the daily new production was 7,107 barrels less than in March, but more than double the daily new production during the corresponding period a year ago.

No radical price changes have been noted in any of these districts for crude oil. Refiners report a general improvement in the situation, and, with the increasing demand for gasoline as the season advanced, increases of from 2 cents to 2½ cents per gallon have been made.

IRON AND STEEL.

Further marked improvement is reported in the iron and steel industry. Pig-iron production during April was 2,072,114 tons, an increase of 1.8 per cent over the March figure. On May 1, 162 furnaces were in blast, as compared with 155 on April 1, and with 69 on August 1, 1921, the low figure last year. About a dozen additional furnaces have resumed during May. Steel-ingot production also increased 2.9 per cent to 2,439,246 tons in April, and the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation 13.4 per cent to 5,096,413 tons on April 30. Firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) still lag behind the general average. Demand for nearly all products has been accentuated by fear of possible restriction of output. The coal strike has seriously affected prices, increasing production costs for many manufacturers who have been compelled to purchase Kentucky and West Virginia coal since the partial shutdown in the Connellsville region. A seller's market, it is stated, can now be said to exist in nearly all products, but manufacturers hesitate to promise future deliveries and are more concerned over increasing production than in booking new business. Railroads and automobile manufacturers are buying actively, but structural steel orders, while still large, have decreased somewhat lately. Tin plate is in active demand, and wire products are moving in large quantities. The pig-iron market in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) has been fairly active during May, although rather less so than in April. Improvement in export demand during the first weeks of May is reported in district No. 7 (Chicago), but the bulk of this business has been going to eastern markets.

AUTOMOBILES.

Both production and shipments of automobiles showed further increase during April,

although not at as rapid a rate as in March. Manufacturers who produced 152,625 passenger cars during March, built 196,788 during April, an increase of 28.9 per cent, while companies building 19,369 trucks during March, showed an April output of 21,865 trucks, an increase of 12.9 per cent. Carload shipments were about 30,200 in April, as compared with 27,380 in March. Exports have shown a considerable increase. A few popular medium and low-priced makes have been selling in larger quantities than ever before, while many dealers are several weeks behind in their deliveries. Used cars are being accepted on a more equitable basis than heretofore, when concessions were made in order to stimulate business, and a larger percentage of sales now involves no trades. Nearly all customers, both for new and used cars, are stated by district No. 3 (Philadelphia), however, to require credit for longer periods of time than heretofore, and cash sales are few.

NONFERROUS METALS.

According to reports from the various mining districts, operations continue on an increased scale. The average price of electrolytic copper for early delivery in New York was 13 cents per pound on May 15, as compared with 12.625 cents per pound a month ago, but demand is well maintained. Production of copper for the country as a whole showed a decided increase in April over March production. The April production of refined zinc throughout the country amounted to 25,506 tons, a slight increase over the previous month. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) a noticeable change occurred in the lead and zinc ore markets of the Joplin field. Prices continued to rise, the average price for all grades of zinc blende ores in April being \$28.71 per ton, as compared with \$26.33 per ton for the previous month. The month of April registered the heaviest shipments of zinc ore for several months past. The total shipments were 45,185 tons, as against 31,601 tons during March. Stocks of zinc ore declined considerably during the month. Lead ores continued to advance in price and sold as high as \$70 per ton. The increase in shipments of lead ores for the first four months of the year amounted to 10,401 tons, with an increased value of \$1,036,729. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that the gold and silver mining industry is in a more favorable condition than at any time during the past 18 months.

COTTON TEXTILES.

In New England cotton consumption is at a minimum as a result of the strike conditions still

prevailing, but elsewhere the rise in the price of raw cotton has resulted in the placement of larger orders, especially in the market for yarns. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the demand for yarns is reported to have shown a notable increase since the first of May, although the average output is only between 60 and 70 per cent of normal for the mills in that district. In the case of the cloth mills, however, there was no evidence of accelerated activity, but operations were averaging around 75 per cent of capacity. District No. 5 (Richmond) reports both jobbers and mill owners reluctant to negotiate forward orders on any considerable scale in the face of advancing prices of raw material. The mills in the district are generally running full time and receiving a substantial amount of orders for immediate shipment. Productive operations of reporting mills in district No. 6 (Atlanta) during April showed a loss in the case of cloth mills as compared with the preceding month, but both yarn and cloth mills had larger orders outstanding than at the end of March. For the 40 cloth mills, production dropped 7.6 per cent in April as compared with March, but orders were 15 per cent greater than at the end of March. As compared with April, 1921, the corresponding percentages are 46.4 and 139.5. For the 39 reporting yarn mills, production increased 0.6 per cent as compared with March and was 59.5 per cent in excess of April, 1921. Orders on hand at the end of April were 21.7 per cent greater than at the end of March and 28.3 per cent greater than in April, 1921. The consumption of raw cotton during the month of April declined decidedly, as the total fell from 518,450 bales to 446,843 bales.

WOOLEN TEXTILES.

Decided advances have occurred in the prices of raw wool, which are not to be explained on the basis of speculative demands alone but are caused by purchases to cover mill needs. Stocks of wool in the East are low and price advances have been particularly pronounced in the case of the finer grades of wool. For example, in district No. 12 (San Francisco) approximately 35 per cent of the total 1922 clip was reported to have been "contracted for by March 1 at prices ranging from 25 to 30 cents per pound for 'average' and 'top' grades of wool, respectively. The larger Jericho wool pool in Utah sold at 40 cents per pound, establishing a new top price for the season to growers for high-grade wool." The report from district No. 12 (San Francisco) further states that "wool is now reported to be selling rapidly at prices ranging from 20 cents per

pound for the poorest grades to 40 cents per pound for the best grades, or from 25 to 35 cents per pound for medium grades. Last year these grades sold at 10 to 15 cents per pound on a reluctant market." Discrimination in favor of woollen cloths as against worsteds continues to be reflected in the greater activity of woollen spindles as compared with worsted. For example, the percentage of idle worsted spindles as reported to the Bureau of the Census advanced from 25.3 on April 1 to 38.4 on May 1, while the percentage of idle woollen spindles dropped slightly; from 17.5 on April 1 to 17.3 on May 1. This drop of 0.2 per cent for idle woollen spindles, however, was not reflected in the percentage of idle hours to total reported, which rose from 14.1 on April 1 for woollen spindles to 15.2 on May 1. The percentage of idle hours for worsted spindles advanced from 29.2 to 37.9. In the case of looms wider than 50-inch reed space and 50-inch reed space or less, increasing idleness was recorded both in terms of idle machinery and in terms of idle hours. The percentage of idle machinery for looms wider than 50-inch reed space rose from 34.9 on April 1 to 39.7 on May 1, while the corresponding percentages for looms 50-inch reed space or less were 27.8 on April 1 and 36 on May 1. The percentage of idle hours rose in the one case from 36.9 to 41.6, and in the other case from 36.5 to 46.6.

District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that many mills have converted their looms from the manufacture of worsteds to woolens, and operations are averaging about 80 per cent in the woollen mills at the present time, whereas the worsted mills are running at only 50 per cent of capacity. Demand for yarns is most active for use in the manufacture of men's wear and dress goods. Yarn prices are much firmer with the advance in raw wool prices. The consumption of raw wool during the month of April amounted to 51,888,000 pounds, as compared with 70,424,000 pounds in March.

CLOTHING.

According to reports from 17 firms located in district No. 2 (New York), sales in April were 2.1 per cent in excess of those for the preceding month and 34.6 per cent greater than a year ago. District No. 8 (St. Louis) stated that sales during April showed considerable irregularity and that there had been some losses due to unseasonable weather and flood conditions. In district No. 7 (Chicago) the returns from wholesale clothing manufacturers are not presented, because orders for fall merchandise are not yet being placed in sufficient volume to show the trend for the new season.

Reports from 12 tailors to the trade, however, showed an increase in the number of suits made of 2.7 per cent as compared with the preceding month, but orders were 5.4 per cent less than in March. On the other hand, as compared with a year ago, there is considerable improvement, as production was 26.7 per cent greater and shipments were 24 per cent larger.

SILK.

There are no indications of improvement in the silk industry and the outlook does not appear so favorable as it seemed a month ago. The statistics received from North Hudson and from Paterson show further declines in manufacturing activity in the latter city and negligible advances in the former. In the case of Paterson, 2,710 looms were active on May 8 out of a total of 15,000 reporting, and the percentage of active hours to total available was 16.08, as compared with 17.02 on April 8. In the case of North Hudson the percentage of active hours rose to 46.91 on May 8 as compared with 42.71 on April 8. The average production of the silk mills in district No 3 (Philadelphia) was about 50 per cent, and it was stated that the majority of those mills which reported a higher percentage of operations were placing their goods in stock. In spite of the low degree of activity the raw silk market registered sharp price advances about the first of the month, but since that time there have been no particular changes.

HOSIERY.

The reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia from 29 hosiery manufacturers selling to the wholesale trade showed a slight recession in output during April of 9.4 per cent, but orders booked increased 213.7 per cent. This large accession to orders probably represents seasonal bookings for next autumn. In the case of 10 firms selling to the retail trade the product manufactured during April was 19.4 per cent less than the March output, while orders booked increased 2.5 per cent. Three manufacturers of cotton hosiery located in district No. 6 (Atlanta) showed a production 4 per cent less than in the preceding month, but orders booked increased 20.7 per cent. Correspondents in that district stated that "while the current demand for hosiery had increased during April, there was no extensive buying for future delivery." In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the market for cotton hosiery was reported to be extremely dull.

UNDERWEAR.

In April, 1922, reports were received from 53 mills producing underwear, as compared with 54 in March and 61 in April, 1921. Actual production during the month showed a decided falling off, the amount produced by these 53 mills being only 521,885 dozens, or 82.7 per cent of normal. During the preceding month 54 mills reported production amounting to 756,248 dozens, or 92.9 per cent of normal. The production of 61 mills a year ago, however, was only 401,938 dozens, or 49.6 per cent of normal. The figures for summer underwear production were more nearly normal than those for winter underwear, the former amounting to 246,124 dozens, or 92.6 per cent of normal, while the latter stood at 275,761 dozens, or 75.4 per cent of normal.

Comparative reports received from 35 mills also show a loss in production since last month, decreasing from 602,116 dozens in March to 483,963 dozens in April. There was a similar falling off in both unfilled orders and new orders during the month, the former declining from 1,304,203 dozens in March to 1,142,481 dozens in April, a loss of 12.4 per cent, and the latter from 373,047 dozens in March to 270,153 dozens in April, a decrease of 27.6 per cent. Shipments amounted to 350,990 dozens as compared with 497,826 dozens in March, a falling off of 29.5 per cent. Cancellations rose from 8,685 dozens in March to 15,029 dozens in April, an increase of 73 per cent.

SHOES AND LEATHER.

The market for packer hides broadened considerably during the first three weeks of May. Sales at Chicago were heavier than in any preceding month of 1922, and prices registered an average increase of about 10 per cent. Offerings of country hides were of poor quality and sales were small. Demand for calfskins has increased in both Philadelphia and Chicago, but demand for goatskins continues to be very light, and prices are at about the same level as in 1914. There has been a distinct slackening of activity among tanners, both in the East and in the Middle West. Sales of belting leather and harness leather were well maintained during April and the first half of May, but business in shoe leathers and glove leathers is very dull. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that such demand as exists for shoe leathers is for patent, glazed, black, and sport kinds for women's wear, and side leather, work-shoe leather, and calfskins for men's shoes. In dis-

trict No. 3 (Philadelphia) business in sole leather has been of only moderate size, and some price cutting has developed, but an increase in exports has afforded some relief. Among the upper leathers there is still an exceptionally large demand for patent, some improvement in sales of calf, but very poor demand for kid. Leather stocks continued to increase during April.

Shoe factories in district No. 8 (St. Louis) continue to operate at close to capacity, but production was curtailed during April in districts No. 1 (Boston), No. 3 (Philadelphia), and No. 7 (Chicago). Eleven important interests in district No. 8 (St. Louis) are operating factories at from 86 to 100 per cent of capacity and have handled 32 per cent more business in the first four months of 1922 than in the corresponding period of 1921. Orders since May 1 in that district have been very satisfactory, and the proportion of forward orders has been increasing from week to week. The demand has been principally for staple goods, but sales of novelties are increasing and retail merchants are purchasing broader assortments. In district No. 7 (Chicago) production of 30 firms declined 5.4 per cent in April as compared with March, and shipments declined 17.5 per cent, while unfilled orders increased 10.4 per cent and stocks increased 6.7 per cent. Eight large manufacturers in district No. 1 (Boston) reported a decline of 14 per cent in production during April. Shipments of five of these firms decreased 24 per cent as compared with March, and their net new orders were 6 per cent smaller. Orders of New England factories, however, showed considerable improvement in May, particularly in the case of women's shoes. Production and shipments of 45 firms in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) declined 14 per cent and 13.5 per cent, respectively, during April as compared with March, and new orders are only being obtained at reduced prices.

LUMBER.

The lumber industry continues to show an improvement, due to the increased building operations and the regular spring demand which has been delayed this year. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that April production reached 95 per cent of estimated normal capacity, and there has been a slight increase so far in May. Production of 172 mills was 389,020,000 feet, compared with 381,572,000 feet in March and 253,506,000 feet in April, 1921, increases of 1.9 per cent and 53.4 per cent, respectively. Orders were received for 494,687,000 feet of lumber, an increase of 5.8 per cent over March and of 67.9

per cent over April a year ago. Shipments during April totaled 424,725,000 feet, compared with 420,108,000 feet in March and 266,361,000 feet in April, 1921. Unfilled orders at the close of April amounted to 426,940,000 feet, compared with 378,346,000 feet on March 31 and 249,529,000 feet on April 30, 1921. Logging operations are now proceeding at full capacity, and demand for logs is reported greater than at any time during the past 12 months. The shingle branch of the lumber industry has been improving steadily, and the increased demand has advanced the price. Orders and shipments for 118 mills in district No. 6 (Atlanta) have increased from 247,852,100 feet and 238,332,788 feet in March to 371-, 414,028 feet and 322,668,386 feet, respectively, in April. Of 72 reporting mills, 58 were operating full time and 6 were operating 4 days a week, 1 mill 3 days, 1 mill 2 days, and 1 mill 1 day. Production decreased from 296,272,361 feet in March to 282,528,795 feet in April. Production in district No. 11 (Dallas), which had shown a marked improvement in March, declined somewhat in April. Output is still below shipments, and is only 70.4 per cent of orders, while unfilled orders increased from 59,156,346 feet on March 31 to 70,787,500 feet at the end of April. Retail lumber sales in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) were 50 per cent larger in April than in March, and showed a slight increase over April last year. The increased demand has advanced the wholesale price, and retail prices are firmer on all grades.

BUILDING.

Building activity continued to increase during April, and the value of contracts awarded in seven Federal reserve districts (compiled from statistics gathered by the F. W. Dodge Co.) amounted to \$322,630,241, as compared with \$264,651,165 in March. Increases were recorded in six of these seven districts, varying from 1 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) to 61 per cent in district No. 1 (Boston). There was a decline of 17 per cent in the value of contracts awarded in district No. 9 (Minneapolis). The value of residential building contracts increased in each of these seven districts and amounted to \$125,873,456 in April, as compared with \$112,577,397 in March. Statistics of number and value of building permits issued in the 12 Federal reserve districts are published on page 727.

District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that building of residences still predominates in Philadelphia, although a number of contracts

have been made for construction of large hotels and office buildings. The building activity in that district has resulted in a marked improvement in the brick industry. In district No. 5 (Richmond) residential building has resulted in a rather general decline of rents. Reports indicate that a considerable volume of industrial building has commenced in district No. 8 (St. Louis), and some shortage of skilled labor in the building trades has developed. In district No. 11 (Dallas) construction for both residential and business purposes is proceeding on a large scale.

EMPLOYMENT.

In New England the textile strike accounts for 40,000 unemployed, while the coal strike is directly or indirectly responsible for the idleness of many thousands of workers in various parts of the country. Involuntary unemployment is, however, steadily diminishing, and that fact is emphasized in all the reports that have been received. Although the figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show a fractional percentage loss, the failure to reflect any general improvement can no doubt be explained by the fact that the statistics are based upon returns from large employers of labor located in industrial centers. Naturally, at this season of the year much of the gain is due to increased opportunities for outdoor employment. The great gain in building activity has afforded especial opportunities not only to workers in the building trades but in allied industries.

The New York State Department of Labor reports a slight loss in numbers employed in factories during the month of April as compared with March. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) there has been a decided improvement in the employment situation, according to the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor. On May 15 there were 139,280 unemployed in the six cities of Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Scranton, and Williamsport, a decrease of 10.1 per cent as compared with two weeks ago and of 23.2 per cent as compared with April 15. The reports from district No. 5 (Richmond) are particularly encouraging, and it is stated that actual shortages of labor are apparent in certain localities. The Public Employment Bureau of Richmond reported that during April more positions were open in the men's division than during any month since October, 1920. The special inquiry into employment conditions conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago covered establishments employing 124,295 workers at the end of April, a total which was 1 per cent in

excess of the figure for the preceding month. The decreases were confined mainly to foodstuffs, knit goods, wearing apparel, and the leather industries, while metals, machinery and construction industries improved. In districts No. 9 (Minneapolis), No. 10 (Kansas City), and No. 12 (San Francisco), the resumption of mining operations in copper, zinc, and lead areas has given employment to considerable numbers of miners, while farm labor and construction work have likewise created an active demand. For example, in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, as stated in the report from district No. 12 (San Francisco), employment is greater than at any time during the past year. This improvement is "largely due to renewed activity in the mining sections of those States and to an increased demand for seasonal agricultural labor. Four of the largest mining companies in the Globe-Miami copper mining district of Arizona reported an increase of 44 per cent in the number of employees on their pay roll on May 1 as compared with April 1."

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN APRIL, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (MARCH, 1922).

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2.....	-16.6	42	-24.3	6	-0.1	11	-26.2	9
No. 3.....	-14.2	48	-20.9	15	7.3	26	.....	.....
No. 4.....	-12.7	24	-14.7	13	0.9	12	.....	.....
No. 5.....	-10.0	45	-16.1	15	6.7	18	-3.4	18
No. 6.....	-13.8	31	-13.2	20	-8.6	20	-4.5	9
No. 7.....	-13.2	39	-17.1	11	7.8	20	5.8	9
No. 9.....	-12.1	51	-20.1	6	9.0	16	-3.5	5
No. 10.....	-10.2	9	-8.8	7	-3.6	8	.....	.....
No. 11.....	-9.3	12	-8.0	11	1.7	12	.....	.....
No. 12.....	-11.7	31	-9.6	14	2.9	21	-9.6	16

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN APRIL, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1921.

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.	
	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.	Per cent.	Number of firms.
No. 2.....	-5.7	42	-29.5	6	-6.8	11	-17.2	9
No. 3.....	-16.9	48	-26.0	15	-8.8	26	.....	.....
No. 4.....	-17.8	24	-19.7	13	-13.0	12	.....	.....
No. 5.....	-9.2	45	-17.7	15	-9.2	18	-9.2	18
No. 6.....	-15.9	31	-3.3	20	-6.0	20	23.8	9
No. 7.....	-13.2	39	-13.0	11	1.0	20	-5.4	9
No. 9.....	-6.0	51	-28.1	6	-15.4	16	-13.3	5
No. 10.....	-14.2	9	-4.1	7	-2.8	8	.....	.....
No. 11.....	-8.3	12	-10.7	11	-4.4	12	.....	.....
No. 12.....	-6.5	31	-11.2	14	1.1	21	-18.5	16

With the exception of hardware, the increases in sales shown during the month of March by reporting wholesale firms have been followed by fairly heavy decreases. In some districts the coal strike has had an unfavorable effect upon sales, but it is not possible to say how great a factor the strike has been, since sales would naturally recede at this season of the year. In the case of hardware lines, purchases of agricultural implements, fencing, and builders' hardware probably explain those increases that have occurred. Reports from the southern and western sections of the country indicate that impassible roads and flood conditions in certain areas have been unfavorable factors which have helped to bring about a somewhat more than seasonal recession in sales.

RETAIL TRADE.

Generally throughout the country retail establishments report decided improvement in business during the month of April. This is reflected by substantial increases in many cases in the ratio of April sales to those a year ago, and in other cases by smaller decreases than occurred for previous months. Most of the unfavorable reports come from coal-mining fields and cotton centers, where strikes are in progress, or from sections affected by high water. The lateness of Easter and the bad March weather postponed a large part of the spring buying until April. After the middle of the month the volume of sales tended to diminish, but further reductions of prices and introductory sales of summer goods prevented any very marked decrease. As compared with this time last year, prices in the first four months of 1922 show a much greater decrease in most districts than do sales.

Reports from 461 department stores in the United States showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent in sales for the month as compared with April, 1921. Reference to the table on page 729 shows that the figures for district No. 3 (Philadelphia) were most favorable, increasing 5 per cent, while trade in district No. 11 (Dallas) suffered the greatest decrease, namely, 11.1 per cent. The majority of districts had larger stocks on hand at the close of April than they had either a year ago or a month ago, but in all cases the net change was small. Due to the increased sales, the rate of stock turnover naturally shows an increase. The policy of hand-to-mouth buying apparently continues, for the percent-

age of outstanding orders at the close of the month to purchases for the year 1921 has been gradually decreasing since the opening of the present year.

PRICES.

Not only did the price index of the Federal Reserve Board gain two points in April, reaching 148, but there appear to have been further general price advances in May. Corn, oats, and wheat have risen decidedly, while slight increases have occurred in the case of cattle, hogs, and sheep. There has been a recent marked advance in the price of mutton. There were also increases in raw cotton and in cotton yarn and cloth. In the case of the two latter commodities, decreased output due to strikes would partly explain the upward movement. Wool yarns are reported firm, while prices of raw wool have been moving steadily upward. A sharp increase in coal prices has already occurred as the result of the strike, and pig iron is also much higher. As regards the nonferrous metals, lead and copper prices have risen, while zinc remains substantially unchanged.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports from the United States in April declined slightly in value as compared with March, while imports showed a more decided falling off. The figures are \$321,000,000 for exports and \$217,000,000 for imports, the excess of exports over imports therefore being \$104,000,000, which is larger than the excess reported for any month since last October. The movement of specie during April was on a much reduced scale, net imports of gold being only \$10,700,000 in contrast with \$32,500,000 in March and \$80,300,000 in April, 1921. So far as quantities of commodities are concerned, the Federal Reserve Board's foreign trade index shows practically no change in the average quantities of goods exported during April compared with the previous month, but the index for imports dropped from 206.5 in March to 169.1 in April, a decline of 18 per cent.

St. Louis Reclassified as a Reserve City.

On May 31 the Federal Reserve Board granted the application for the reclassification of St. Louis as a reserve city instead of a central reserve city, effective July 1, 1922.

THE GOLD AND SILVER SITUATION.

GOLD.

In the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for June, 1921, there appeared a survey of the world gold situation. The gold movement to the United States, which was well under way at that time, has continued uninterruptedly up to the present and has been of sufficient magnitude to change materially the distribution of gold reserves, so that a brief survey of the year's developments and the status at the end of April, 1922, seems appropriate.

GOLD RESERVES.

Below is printed a table showing the gold reserves of the principal countries of the world before the outbreak of the war, soon after the armistice, at the beginning of the present gold movement to the United States in September, 1920, and on the latest available date—about April, 1922. The chart on page 660 shows the distribution for three dates: End of 1913, end of 1918, and at the present time.

Gold reserves held by the central institutions of the principal countries increased from \$3,391,000,000 at the end of 1913 to \$6,320,000,000 at the end of 1918. This increase was due mainly to additions to the gold reserves from circulation. A further increase to \$6,629,000,000 is noted on August 31, 1920, due both to production of new gold and to further accretions to reserves from private hoards and circulation. On the latest avail-

able date the reserves amounted to \$7,851,000,000, the latest additions coming chiefly from the absorption of the Russian central gold reserve, which amounted to \$787,000,000 in 1913, but is not included in the totals because it is not known how much of it remains in Russia.¹ There is no question, however, that the major part of the Russian gold has found its way into the reserves of other countries and most of it ultimately into the Federal reserve. The gold was shipped to Sweden, France, and other continental countries and thence the same gold restamped, or equivalent amounts of other gold, were sent to the United States. Twelve million dollars were sent direct to the United States for the purchase of food, in accordance with an agreement made with the American Relief Administration.

¹ According to a recent estimate made by a United States Government official in Europe, the present gold reserve in Russia does not exceed 100,000,000 gold rubles. The estimate is arrived at in the following manner:

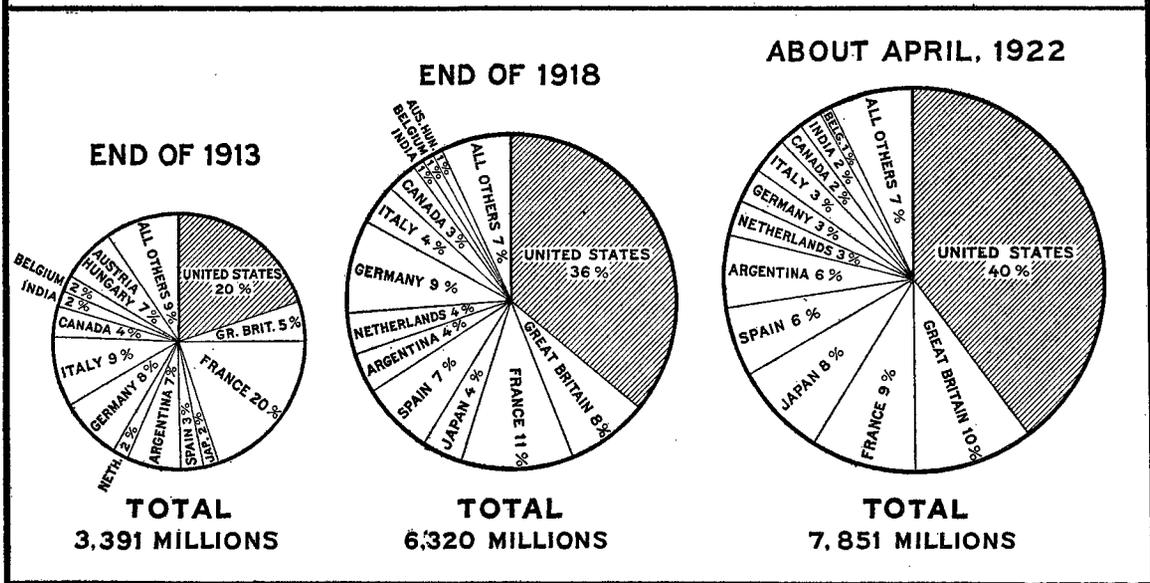
	Millions of rubles.
Balance of State Bank, Oct. 25, 1917.....	1,292
Gold handed to Germans in accordance with Brest-Litovsk treaty.....	320
Gold captured from the Bolsheviks in Kazan by Kolchak.....	664
	984
Recovered by Bolsheviks.....	308
	420
Rumanian gold.....	728
Gold production.....	125
Other sources (from individuals and churches).....	47
	50
Total.....	950
Paid to Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Polish Governments.....	32
Shipped through Reval.....	538
Other expenditures and shipments.....	280
	100

GOLD RESERVES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.¹

	Gold holdings (in thousands of dollars).				Percentage distribution.			
	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Latest available date, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Latest available date, 1922.
United States.....	691,514	2,245,720	2,129,941	3,170,007	20.4	35.5	32.1	40.3
Great Britain.....	170,245	523,632	737,416	763,873	5.0	8.3	11.1	9.8
France.....	678,856	664,017	697,108	690,600	20.0	10.5	10.5	8.8
Japan.....	64,963	225,821	411,263	608,170	1.9	3.6	6.2	7.8
Spain.....	92,490	430,072	473,309	486,742	2.7	6.8	7.1	6.2
Argentina.....	224,989	269,628	450,057	450,057	6.6	4.3	6.8	5.7
Netherlands.....	60,898	277,155	255,808	243,533	1.8	4.4	3.9	3.1
Germany.....	278,687	538,861	260,035	238,407	8.2	8.5	3.9	3.0
Italy.....	288,163	243,566	208,834	212,604	8.5	3.9	3.1	2.7
Canada.....	142,517	190,688	172,002	153,971	4.2	3.0	2.6	2.0
India.....	72,780	63,842	126,905	113,341	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.5
Australia.....	21,899	104,143	112,966	113,376	.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
Switzerland.....	32,801	80,041	104,213	105,149	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3
Sweden.....	27,372	76,532	70,041	73,526	.8	1.2	1.1	.9
Denmark.....	19,666	52,159	60,991	61,191	.6	.8	.9	.8
Java.....	10,027	51,600	60,500	59,750	.3	.8	.9	.8
South Africa.....	39,905	33,379	54,991	58,885	1.2	.5	.8	.7
Belgium.....	59,131	51,145	51,433	51,452	1.7	.8	.8	.7
Norway.....	12,846	32,691	39,488	39,474	.4	.6	.6	.5
New Zealand.....	25,306	39,419	37,472	37,472	.7	.6	.6	.5
Brazil.....	53,202	15,371	19,404	25,628	1.6	.3	.3	.3
Egypt.....	10,381	16,312	16,614	16,807	.3	.3	.3	.2
Yugoslavia.....				13,584				.2
Czechoslovakia.....			569	12,738				.2
Greece.....	5,211	10,422	11,001	10,808	.2	.2	.2	.1
Portugal.....	8,760	9,263	9,266	9,267	.3	.2	.1	.1
Finland.....	6,948	8,299	8,299	8,299	.2	.1	.1	.1
Bulgaria.....	10,615	12,352	7,141	7,334	.3	.2	.1	.1
Poland.....			1,657	6,940				.1
Rumania.....	29,242	2	329	329	.9			
Austria-Hungary.....	251,421	53,074	45,113	9	7.4	.8	.6	
Total.....	3,390,775	6,319,606	6,629,226	7,850,885	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Not including Russia.

CENTRAL GOLD RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION)



It is notable that of the increase in total central reserves during the period from August, 1920, to April, 1922, which amounted to about \$1,222,000,000, the addition to the reserves of the United States alone was about \$1,040,000,000. The United States, which had about one-fifth of the reported gold reserves in 1913, had over one-third at the end of the war and two-fifths on the most recent date. Other countries which show larger proportions of the total now than before the war are: Great Britain (5 per cent in 1913 and 9.8 per cent in 1922), Netherlands, Spain, Australia, and particularly Japan, whose reserves increased nearly tenfold, or from less than 2 per cent of the total in 1913 to over 8 per cent in 1922.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold production in 1921 is shown in the table below. It is estimated that the output for 1921 was about \$321,000,000, or \$14,000,000 less than in 1920. Smaller figures are shown for nearly all the producing countries, except South Africa. The strike in South African mines, however, which occurred early in 1922, greatly curtailed the gold output in recent months. Gold production in the United States, which reached its maximum of over \$101,000,000 in 1915, has declined continuously since that time and was only \$47,500,000 in 1921. This decrease is due in part to the rise in the price level, with the consequent increase in the cost of producing gold, while the monetary value of gold remains fixed at \$20.67 per ounce.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
United States.....	96,269	96,890	93,451	88,884	94,532	101,036
Canada.....	10,206	9,762	12,649	16,599	15,983	18,937
Russia.....	35,580	32,152	22,199	26,508	28,586	28,586
South Africa:						
Transvaal.....	175,190	191,539	188,293	181,885	173,500	188,033
Rhodesia.....			14,227	14,275	17,604	18,915
Australasia:						
Western Australia.....	65,471	60,184	26,515	27,166	25,488	25,015
Other Australia.....			27,994	25,947	22,081	24,383
British India.....	10,718	11,054	11,056	12,178	11,378	11,523
All other.....	61,826	60,359	69,752	66,499	49,806	54,038
Total.....	455,260	461,940	466,136	459,941	439,078	470,466

Country.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921 ¹
United States.....	92,590	83,751	68,647	60,333	51,187	47,570
Canada.....	19,235	15,200	14,688	15,859	15,853	14,271
Russia.....	22,500	18,000	12,000	12,000	1,447	.....
South Africa:						
Transvaal.....	192,183	186,503	174,023	172,231	168,648	168,124
Rhodesia.....	19,232	17,245	13,051	12,267	11,433	12,110
Australasia:						
Western Australia.....	21,941	20,131	18,119	14,967	12,772	11,452
Other Australia.....	18,535	15,814	11,150	11,145	10,877	4,209
British India.....	11,209	10,737	10,028	10,486	9,028	7,446
All other.....	56,752	56,189	59,219	55,878	53,743	55,457
Total.....	454,177	423,590	380,925	365,166	334,988	320,639

¹ Estimates for 1921 from the Statist, Mar. 18, 1922, p. 402.

GOLD MOVEMENT.

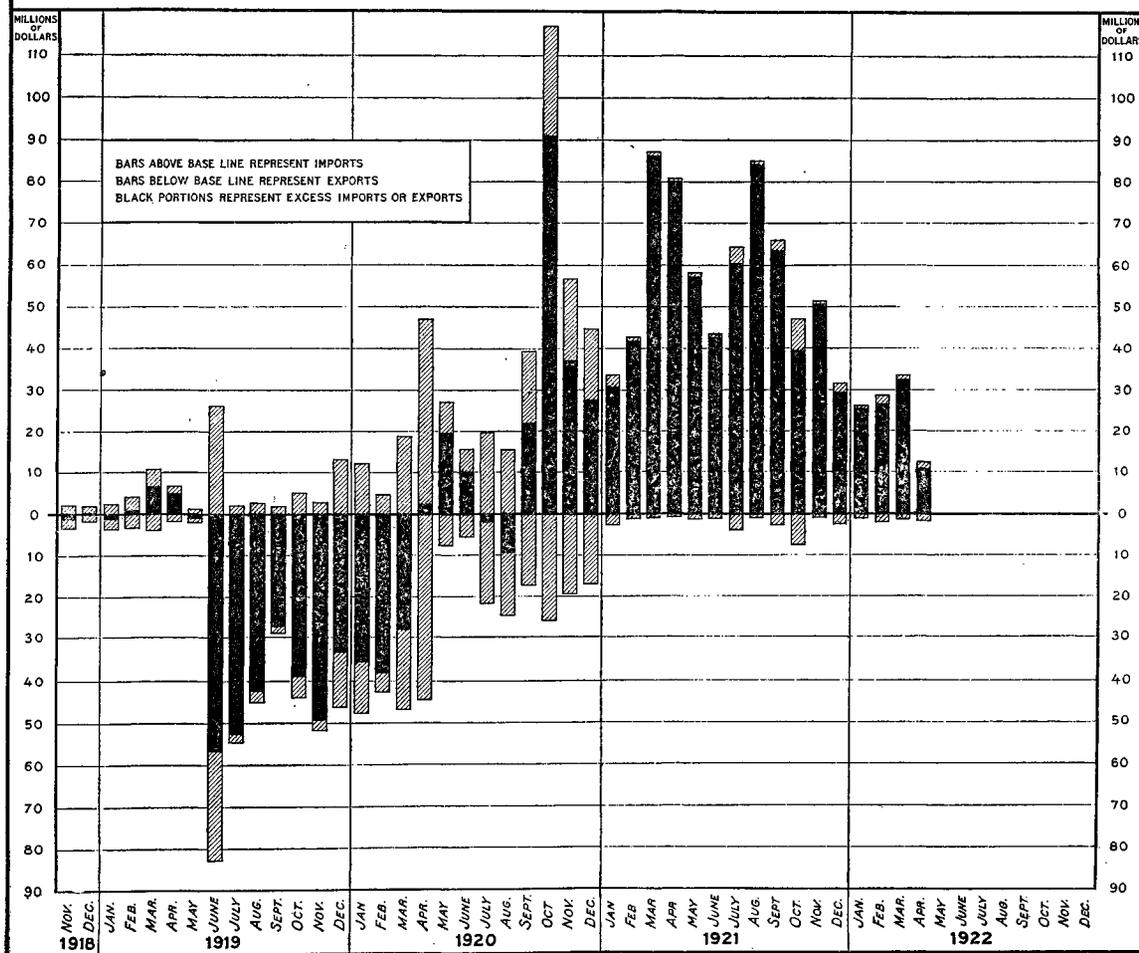
The table presented below shows the imports and exports of gold since the end of November, 1918, in two periods: First, from that date to the end of August, 1920, when the net movement was out of the United States, and, secondly, from September, 1920, to April, 1922, when the movement was into the United States. A total for the period from November, 1918, to date is also shown:

GOLD IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total, Nov. 1, 1918-Apr. 30, 1922.				Nov. 1, 1918-Aug. 31, 1920.				Sept. 1, 1920-Apr. 30, 1922.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
France.....	232,993	4,153	228,840	.....	1,744	4,153	.....	2,409	231,249	.....	231,249	.....
Netherlands.....	22,002	15	21,987	.....	1,162	15	1,147	.....	20,840	.....	20,840	.....
Spain.....	3,840	29,803	.....	25,963	.....	29,778	.....	29,778	3,840	25	3,815	.....
Sweden.....	98,015	2,644	95,371	.....	.....	1	.....	1	98,015	2,643	95,372	.....
England.....	507,654	2,191	505,463	.....	84,630	2,105	82,525	.....	423,024	86	422,938	.....
Canada.....	124,046	14,670	109,376	.....	76,158	9,483	66,675	.....	47,888	5,187	42,701	.....
Nicaragua.....	3,575	17	3,558	.....	2,260	17	2,243	.....	1,315	.....	1,315	.....
Salvador.....	3,382	3,144	238	.....	1,495	3,144	.....	1,649	1,887	.....	1,887	.....
Mexico.....	17,539	38,617	.....	21,078	8,328	28,127	.....	19,799	9,211	10,490	.....	1,279
Argentina.....	2,888	146,555	.....	143,667	180	146,555	.....	146,375	2,708	.....	2,708	.....
Colombia.....	25,065	5,969	19,096	.....	3,623	5,969	.....	2,346	21,442	.....	21,442	.....
Uruguay.....	7,080	22,055	.....	14,975	.....	22,055	.....	22,055	7,080	.....	7,080	.....
Venezuela.....	2,683	12,350	.....	9,667	718	12,350	.....	11,632	1,965	.....	1,965	.....
China.....	19,499	67,396	.....	47,897	1	59,396	.....	59,395	19,498	8,000	11,498	.....
British India.....	32,010	43,833	.....	11,823	.....	40,804	.....	40,804	32,010	3,029	28,981	.....
Straits Settlements.....	.....	10,963	.....	10,963	.....	10,893	.....	10,893	.....	70	.....	70
Dutch East Indies.....	3,803	19,670	.....	10,867	6,440	19,430	.....	12,990	2,363	240	2,123	.....
Hongkong.....	45,871	81,788	.....	35,917	40,210	67,030	.....	26,820	5,661	14,758	.....	9,097
Japan.....	2,208	195,413	.....	193,205	.....	132,856	.....	132,856	2,208	62,557	.....	60,349
New Zealand.....	6,502	.....	6,502	.....	2,751	.....	2,751	.....	3,751	.....	3,751	.....
All other countries.....	123,904	22,686	101,218	.....	10,167	20,755	.....	10,588	113,737	1,931	111,806	.....
Total.....	1,289,559	723,932	1,091,649	526,022	239,867	614,916	155,341	530,390	1,049,692	109,016	1,011,471	70,795
Excess imports.....	.....	.....	565,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940,676	.....
Excess exports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,049	.....	.....	.....	.....

UNITED STATES GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
1918 - 1922



For the entire period the imports totaled \$1,290,000,000, received chiefly from England, France, Canada, and Sweden, while total exports were \$724,000,000, sent chiefly to Japan, Argentina, China, Hongkong, and British India. As mentioned before, the losses occurred mainly prior to September, 1920, the exports of gold from the United States during the period from the armistice to September, 1920, being about \$615,000,000, while from that time to the present total exports amounted to only \$109,000,000. On the other hand, the imports aggregated \$240,000,000 during the first period and \$1,050,000,000 during the second period. Immediately after the armistice the United States paid out a great deal of gold to South American and oriental countries which had accumulated balances during the war. Since that time the balance of trade and of payments has been continuously and overwhelmingly in favor of the United States and has brought an uninterrupted stream of gold to this country, as shown on the chart on page 661. It will be seen on the chart that the largest net imports (\$91,000,000) were reported for October, 1920, that in 1921 a high level was maintained, but that in 1922 the amounts received were much less, the total for the four months, January to April, being \$101,000,000, or at the rate of about \$300,000,000 a year, compared with \$691,000,000 in 1921. Net imports of gold for April, 1922, were only \$11,000,000, the smallest monthly figure reported since September, 1920.

The movement of gold to the United States from existing stocks has apparently run its course, and at the present time this country receives no more than the equivalent of new gold produced, though most of the gold received from France and Sweden, amounting to \$41,100,000 for the four months, is presumably of Russian origin. Imports from Great Britain, which consist chiefly of the output of South African mines, dwindled to nothing in March as the result of the strike in the Rand mines, but in April the movement was resumed, though still on a small scale, total imports for the month being \$2,000,000.

SILVER.

As stated in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for August, 1921, the price of silver depends primarily on four factors: (1) Production, (2) European and American demand, (3) oriental demand, and (4) general price level.

SILVER PRODUCTION.

The production of silver from 1910 to 1921 for the principal countries is shown in the

table below, the 1921 figures being only rough estimates:

SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

[In fine ounces.]

	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States.....	57,137,900	60,399,400	63,766,800	66,801,500
Canada.....	32,869,264	32,740,748	31,625,451	31,524,708
Mexico.....	71,372,194	79,032,440	74,640,300	70,703,828
South America.....	17,416,314	14,433,915	13,980,888	13,126,490
Europe.....	14,152,061	15,693,366	15,992,082	15,248,216
British India.....	44,772	104,323	93,649	
Australia.....	21,545,828	16,578,421	14,737,944	18,128,577
Japan.....	4,645,160	4,459,087	4,932,852	4,649,910
All other.....	3,694,869	2,751,223	4,540,888	3,724,614
Total.....	222,879,362	226,192,923	224,310,654	223,907,843
	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	72,455,100	74,961,075	74,414,802	71,740,400
Canada.....	27,300,667	26,625,960	25,459,741	22,221,300
Mexico.....	70,703,828	39,570,151	22,838,385	15,000,000
South America.....	12,938,439	13,987,464	11,839,822	35,451,300
Europe.....	15,317,155	10,107,556	8,591,029	6,511,900
British India.....	236,440	284,875	628,656	2,068,700
Australia.....	3,520,274	4,295,755	3,863,418	10,000,000
Japan.....	4,649,910	5,120,293	5,120,293	7,111,700
All other.....	3,981,564	4,197,371	3,870,375	4,082,500
Total.....	211,103,377	178,850,500	156,626,521	174,187,800
	1918	1919	1920	1921
United States.....	67,810,100	56,682,445	55,361,573	50,000,000
Canada.....	21,284,600	15,675,134	12,793,541	10,000,000
Mexico.....	62,517,000	62,681,987	66,662,253	70,000,000
South America.....	15,561,000	14,713,165	13,763,282	
Europe.....	6,871,700	4,899,618	4,989,147	
British India.....	2,240,500	2,165,606	2,870,595	
Australia.....	10,000,000	7,430,770	7,468,676	35,000,000
Japan.....	6,600,400	4,800,000	5,212,366	
All other.....	4,509,600	5,468,689	5,091,253	
Total.....	197,394,900	174,517,414	174,212,686	163,000,000

Silver production in 1921 was less than in 1920 by nearly \$10,000,000, most of the decline being reported for the United States and Canada, while Mexico's output shows a further increase, the 1921 output, valued at \$70,000,000, being at about the pre-war level. In the United States silver is produced chiefly as a by-product of copper, lead, and zinc mining, and it is to the poor market for these metals that the lessened production of silver in recent years is attributable. For silver produced in the United States there is an assured market at \$1 per ounce under the provisions of the Pittman Act (see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, May 1918, p. 395) so long as the total of 208,000,000 ounces melted down during the war has not been replaced. Up to March 25 of the current year the amount of silver repurchased by the United States Government was 110,000,000 ounces, so that at the average rate of purchases heretofore maintained Treasury purchases of silver may continue for about two more years.

DEMAND IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-one and the early part of 1922 was a period of relatively low business activity in the western world and of only moderate demand for silver in the arts. On the other hand, the low values of the currencies of many countries in terms of gold has resulted in the withdrawal of silver from circulation. The table below and the chart opposite show the price of silver at which different foreign currencies reach the melting point, i. e., the point at which the silver content of the coins becomes more valuable than their face value.

MELTING POINTS OF SILVER CURRENCIES.

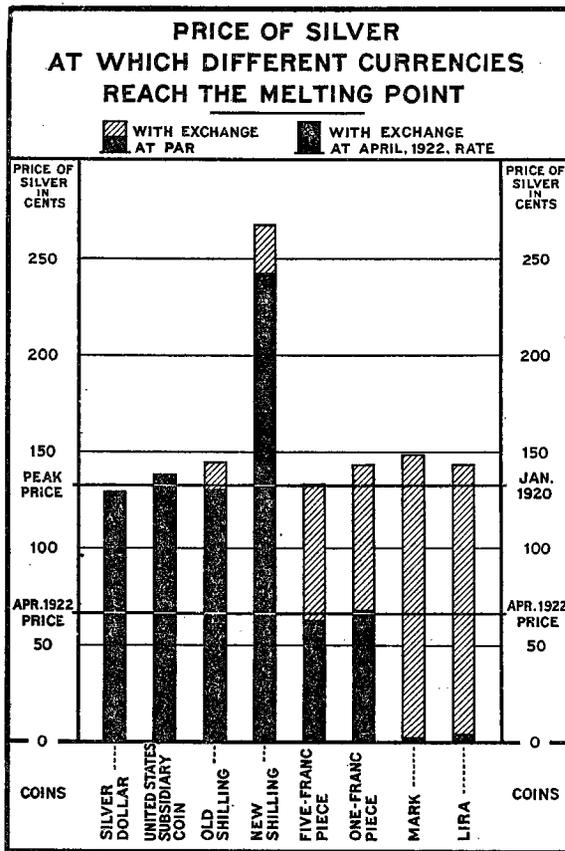
Coin.	Fine silver content (grains).	Melting point (price of silver per ounce).		
		In local currency.	In U. S. money.	
			At par of exchange	At April, 1922, rate of exchange.
Dollar.....	371.25	1.2929 dollars..		
Subsidiary silver (dime).	34.722	1.3824 dollars..		
Shilling:				
Old.....	80.7263	5.946 shillings..	\$1.447	\$1.312
New.....	43.6364	11 shillings....	2.677	2.427
5-franc piece.....	347.22	6.9125 francs...	1.334	.638
1-franc piece.....	64.4286	7.45 francs....	1.438	.688
Mark.....	77.16	6.221 marks....	1.482	.0215
Lira.....	64.4286	7.45 lire.....	1.438	.398

At the average price of silver in April, 1922, the silver currencies of the United States and of England were far above the melting point, but French, Italian, and German silver coins were melted and sold in large amounts as bullion. The supply of silver from this source, which reached its peak in 1920, continued in 1921. In England, at the time that silver was at its highest price and the shilling reached the melting point, the legal content of the shilling was reduced from 916/1000 to 500/1000. This reduction in the silver content of the shilling, if all the silver minted since the commencement of the reign of Edward VII in 1901 were to be melted, would release in England alone 57,000,000 ounces of silver, but not all or even the greater part of it is likely to find its way to the melting pot. The effect on the price of silver of the constant offerings of coins as bullion has been lessened by an arrangement by which silver derived from the recoinage of shillings was dispatched to the Anglo-Eastern banks to be absorbed in the Far East.

DEMAND IN THE FAR EAST.

European demand can not, therefore, account for a rise in the price of silver. Nevertheless, silver showed an advance from 60 cents in July, 1921, to 71 cents in October of that year, followed by a recession to something under 65

cents in March, 1922, and a recent rise to about 74 cents at the end of May of the current year. This rise in the price of silver occurred at a time when the general price level remained fairly stationary at around 150. The explanation of the rise must be sought in the Far East. Even there, however, developments are not so clearly defined as in 1919 and 1920. In India, 1921 was not a prosperous year; merchandise imports exceeded exports by 530,000,000 rupees for the calendar year, but during the early months of 1922 imports showed a material de-



cline, and in February there is shown an export balance of about 23,000,000 rupees in favor of India. Silver was imported into India partly in exchange for gold, but partly also as a consequence of the prevailing unrest which increased the desire of the Indian masses to bury silver in the ground where it is safe from seizure. Recent imports of silver into India were occasioned also by the fact that the Government had under consideration a plan to reimpose import duties on the metal. Exports of silver from the United States to India, which amounted to \$109,000,000 in 1919, practically ceased in 1920, and totaled only about \$3,000,000 in 1921. From January to April, 1922, a

total of \$3,600,000 of silver was exported to India.

The principal factor in the silver situation in 1921 and in recent months, however, has been China, where trade during the year has been on an unprecedentedly large scale, and where the civil war caused withdrawal of silver from the stocks on the coast to hoards scattered over the country. This demand for the white metal in the interior of China resulted in a large volume of forward purchases by speculators whose activities have been reflected in a rapid rise in the price of silver in recent weeks. In 1921 net silver exports from the United States to China amounted to \$13,000,000, compared with net exports of \$60,000,000 in 1920 and of \$78,000,000 in 1919. For the four months of 1922 net exports of silver to China were over \$5,000,000, and an additional \$3,000,000 was sent to Hongkong.

The course of silver prices, as compared with the general wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is shown in the table below and in the chart on page 665:

PRICE OF SILVER AND WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

	Average New York price of silver per fine ounce.	Per cent of 1913 average of \$0.61241.	Wholesale price index.
1918.			
November.....	\$1. 01500	166	206
December.....	1. 01587	166	206
1919.			
January.....	1. 01558	166	208
February.....	1. 01500	166	197
March.....	1. 01495	166	201
April.....	1. 01500	166	203
May.....	1. 08020	176	207
June.....	1. 11402	182	207
July.....	1. 07322	175	213
August.....	1. 12326	184	225
September.....	1. 15336	189	229
October.....	1. 20692	197	223
November.....	1. 30446	213	230
December.....	1. 33072	217	238
1920.			
January.....	1. 33899	219	248
February.....	1. 32365	217	249
March.....	1. 27287	208	253
April.....	1. 20576	197	265
May.....	1. 03495	169	272
June.....	.92789	152	269
July.....	.92985	152	262
August.....	.96948	158	250
September.....	.94510	154	242
October.....	.84187	137	225
November.....	.78490	128	207
December.....	.65503	107	189
1921.			
January.....	.66388	108	178
February.....	.59813	98	167
March.....	.56736	93	162
April.....	.59830	98	154
May.....	.60310	98	151
June.....	.59125	97	145
July.....	.60798	99	145
August.....	.62070	101	132
September.....	.66235	108	152
October.....	.71373	117	150
November.....	.68470	112	149
December.....	.66250	108	149
1922.			
January.....	.65353	108	148
February.....	.65696	107	151
March.....	.64838	106	152
April.....	.67055	109	152

SILVER RESERVES.

Following is a table showing the silver reserves of selected countries reporting considerable amounts of silver held by central banks or by the Government.

The dates for which figures are shown are the end of 1913, before the war; the end of 1918, immediately after the cessation of hostilities; the end of 1920, when the peak of silver prices was reached; and the latest available date in 1922. Since the significance of the figures is primarily in relation to local currencies the amounts are expressed in the monetary units of the different countries and, consequently, no total is given.

The largest silver reserves are held in India against rupee notes. The story of these reserves has been told in connection with studies of developments in India previously published in the BULLETIN. Among the European central banks, the Bank of Spain has the largest silver reserves, owing to the fact that Spain is technically on a silver basis. The decline in silver holdings of the Bank of Spain prior to 1920 may be due to the high price of silver, which encouraged its hoarding by the population, while the increase since that time apparently reflects the drop of silver prices accompanied by a general decline in the price level which caused currency to be withdrawn from circulation and to accumulate in the central bank. The increase in the silver holdings in Sweden is due to the fact that Norwegian and Danish coins, having the same face value as Swedish coins, have a greater purchasing power in Sweden than at home because of the higher exchange value of the Swedish krona, and, therefore, tend to migrate to Sweden. The increase in the silver holdings of the Swiss National Bank between 1918 and 1920 is due to a similar cause, the coins of Italy and France emigrating to Switzerland where their purchasing power was greater. The reduction in silver holdings during the last year is more apparent than real, being due to the fact that since April 1, 1921, French 5-franc pieces held by the Swiss National Bank are figured at the value of their silver content rather than at their face value. In Germany, as the mark has become increasingly depreciated, the value of the silver content of coins has exceeded their face value, silver has been demonetized and is no longer carried as part of the metallic reserve by the Reichsbank, but is included in its "other assets." The amount of silver in the Reichsbank is not published, but a year ago it was estimated at about 30,000,000 ounces. During 1921 and the first four months of 1922

about \$6,000,000 worth of silver was imported to the United States from Germany. This amount represents about 9,000,000 ounces of silver, which presumably was taken from the Reichsbank's stock and exchanged for goods or credit in the United States.

SILVER RESERVES OF SELECTED COUNTRIES.

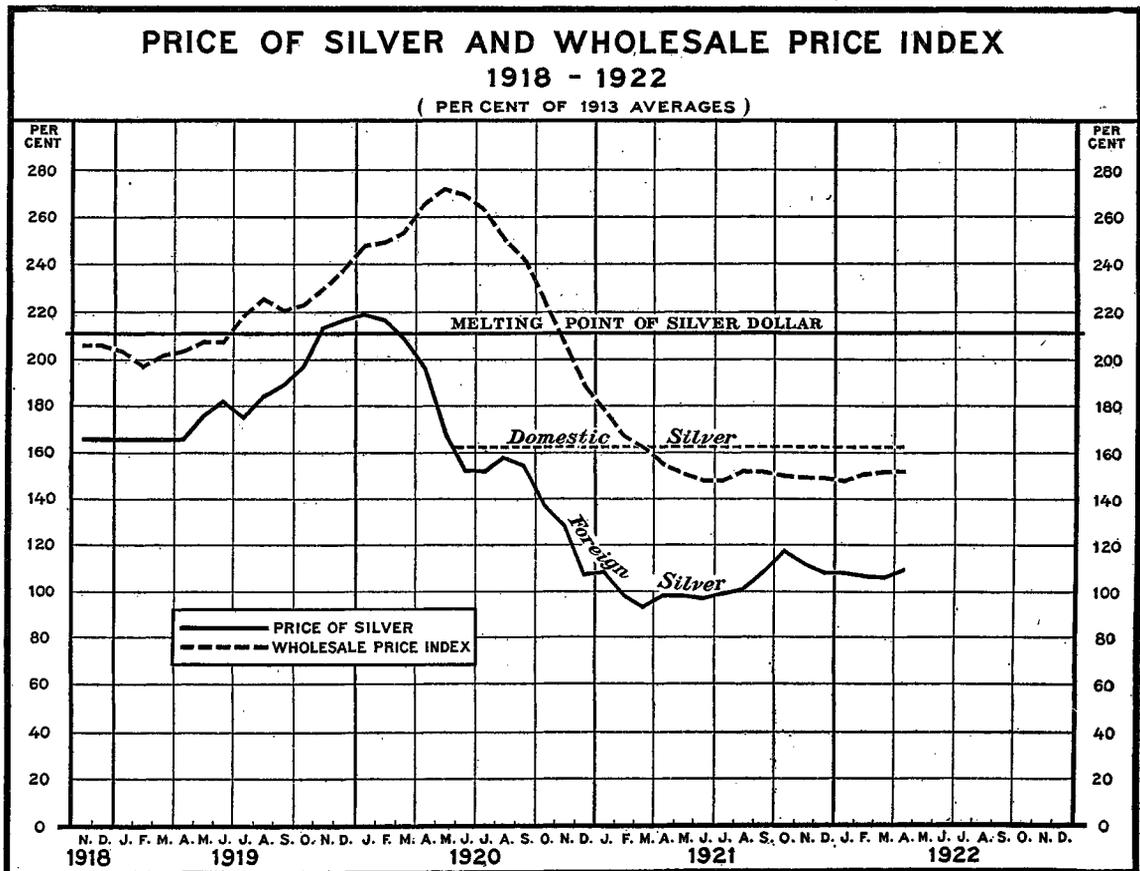
[In thousands of local currency.]

	Unit of currency.	Par value.	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Latest available date, 1922.
		<i>Cents.</i>				
India.....	Rupee.....	48.66	¹ 164,527	321,300	610,900	766,700
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	716,488	642,157	573,567	634,666
United States.....	Dollar.....	100.00	168,589	67,892	94,417	101,228
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	640,063	318,348	266,333	282,983
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	115,797	116,865	114,676	115,716
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	20,836	58,412	121,571	107,520
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	9,012	16,873	17,644	17,596
Java.....	Florin.....	40.20	¹ 29,025	14,376	9,314	40,061
Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	56,367	25,000	27,920	40,945
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	5,203	365	2,733	15,210
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	9,016	8,545	21,190	5,521
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	.....	2,438	2,603	4,115
Austria-Hungary.....	do.....	20.26	261,545	56,881	200	² 619
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	276,882	19,948	5,773	(³)

¹ Mar. 31, 1914.

² Held by Austrian Banking Office, 20,000 kronen; by Hungarian Banking Office, 599,000 kronen.

³ Silver no longer counted as reserve, but carried among "All other assets."



CHANGES IN GOLD RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913-1922.

[In thousands of dollars; converted at par of exchange.]

	Austro-Hungarian Bank.	National Bank of Belgium.	National Bank of Bulgaria.	Czecho-slovakia, Banking office of the Ministry of Finance.	National Bank of Denmark.	Bank of Finland.	Bank of France.	German Reichsbank.	Great Britain, Bank of England and currency note reserves.	National Bank of Greece.	Banks of Italy, Naples and Sicily, and National Treasury.	Bank of Netherlands.
Dec. 31—												
1913.....	251,421	59,131	10,615	.....	19,666	6,948	678,856	278,687	170,245	5,211	288,103	60,898
1914.....	213,757	56,619	10,615	.....	24,506	8,299	802,591	498,508	428,221	7,527	299,759	83,663
1915.....	138,758	50,759	11,773	.....	29,833	8,299	967,950	581,954	389,205	11,194	293,453	172,530
1916.....	58,759	50,759	13,124	.....	42,847	8,299	652,885	599,873	402,970	11,580	255,772	236,217
1917.....	53,717	50,759	12,159	.....	46,611	8,299	639,682	572,768	422,594	12,159	238,931	280,689
1918.....	53,074	51,145	12,352	.....	52,159	8,299	664,017	538,861	523,632	10,422	243,566	277,155
1919.....	45,111	51,417	7,141	.....	60,807	8,299	694,847	259,519	583,211	11,001	203,441	256,204
1920.....	² 11	51,438	7,141	4,053	60,992	8,299	685,517	260,028	762,912	11,001	204,362	255,729
1921.....	² 16	51,451	7,334	.....	61,192	8,299	690,141	237,102	763,719	10,808	210,739	243,600
1922 ¹	² 9	51,452	7,334	12,738	61,191	8,299	690,600	³ 238,407	763,875	10,808	212,604	243,593

	Bank of Norway.	National Bank of Poland.	Bank of Portugal.	National Bank of Rumania.	Russian State Bank.	Bank of Spain.	Swedish Riksbank.	National Bank of Switzerland.	Yugoslavia—National Bank.	Canada—Minister of Finance and chartered banks.	United States Treasury, national banks, and Federal reserve banks.
Dec. 31—											
1913.....	12,846	.....	8,760	29,242	786,800	92,490	27,372	32,801	.....	142,517	691,514
1914.....	11,181	.....	9,261	29,714	803,400	110,444	29,088	45,922	.....	137,872	827,703
1915.....	18,028	.....	9,261	36,264	831,200	166,414	33,385	48,275	.....	169,128	1,312,329
1916.....	33,027	.....	9,261	22	758,396	241,424	49,183	66,585	.....	176,064	1,442,229
1917.....	31,214	.....	9,261	.....	667,041	379,597	65,513	69,025	.....	195,172	1,739,750
1918.....	32,691	.....	9,263	2	.....	430,072	76,532	80,041	.....	190,688	2,245,720
1919.....	39,590	1,667	9,266	200	.....	472,041	75,350	99,779	.....	192,265	2,097,713
1920.....	39,472	2,858	9,266	329	.....	474,228	75,516	104,730	12,352	175,187	2,222,857
1921.....	39,475	5,955	9,267	329	.....	484,984	73,631	108,058	14,282	154,723	3,041,512
1922 ¹	39,474	6,940	9,267	329	.....	486,742	73,526	105,149	13,584	153,971	3,171,007

	Argentine Government—Conversion fund.	Brazil—Guarantee of currency fund.	Uruguay.	Australia—Note reserves.	New Zealand—Reserve banks.	India Government—Rupee reserve held in India.	Domestic holdings of the Bank of Japan and of the Government.	Bank of Java.	National Bank of Egypt.	South Africa—Joint stock banks and Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.
Dec. 31—											
1913.....	224,989	⁷ 53,202	10,826	21,899	25,366	⁵ 72,780	64,963	10,027	10,381	⁶ 39,905	4,188,401
1914.....	213,006	⁷ 26,601	13,483	38,932	27,739	30,202	64,062	12,418	21,750	⁶ 43,799	4,931,542
1915.....	228,939	⁷ 14,598	22,530	73,484	33,092	41,361	68,187	18,804	35,096	⁶ 44,772	5,860,855
1916.....	251,158	⁷ 14,598	33,251	78,351	36,012	38,636	113,411	28,984	29,164	⁶ 34,066	5,766,907
1917.....	252,390	⁷ 14,598	42,003	85,650	39,419	36,712	229,981	37,051	19,278	30,172	6,332,195
1918.....	269,628	15,571	46,718	104,143	39,419	63,842	225,821	51,000	16,312	33,579	6,366,324
1919.....	299,119	15,571	56,756	116,796	38,932	96,205	349,947	69,817	16,312	35,525	6,263,849
1920.....	450,057	19,464	57,307	115,336	37,472	116,249	551,840	88,214	16,807	50,612	6,931,686
1921.....	450,057	25,303	59,494	113,389	37,472	118,341	610,663	58,728	16,807	57,911	7,775,327
1922 ¹	450,057	25,628	59,494	113,876	37,472	118,341	608,170	59,750	16,807	58,885	7,911,379

¹ Latest available date.² Austrian account only.³ April 29. On this date \$11,245,000 of the total gold reserve was held on deposit in the Bank of England.⁴ Oct. 16-29.⁵ Mar. 31, 1914.⁶ Includes a small amount of gold held abroad.⁷ Conversion fund.

CREDIT INSURANCE.

The following study endeavors to present the facts relating to the use of credit insurance in the United States and the methods by which it is written. It is based principally upon data kindly furnished by the three leading companies, who do practically the entire business of this kind.¹

The amount of annual losses by bad debts is a heavy charge upon the financial and commercial interests of this country. These bad-debt losses are greater than the losses through fires, as will be seen from the following table:

FAILURE AND FIRE LOSSES FOR 10 YEARS.

	Failure loss.	Fire loss.
1921.....	\$750,200,000	\$332,654,950
1920.....	426,300,000	330,853,925
1919.....	115,500,000	269,000,775
1918.....	137,900,000	290,959,885
1917.....	166,600,000	250,752,640
1916.....	175,200,000	214,530,995
1915.....	284,100,000	172,033,200
1914.....	357,100,000	221,439,350
1913.....	292,300,000	203,763,550
1912.....	198,900,000	206,438,900
Total.....	2,904,100,000	2,492,428,170

For the 10 years ending with the year 1921 the insolvency loss of wholesale merchants, on goods sold, was \$411,671,830 more than the fire loss during the same period of all merchants, railroads, owners of timber lands, and householders combined. Thus the losses through failures for the 10 years were, on the average, greater each year by \$41,167,183 than the losses through fires. These figures serve to indicate the importance of the question.

I. GENERAL PLAN.²

Credit insurance is a guaranty that a manufacturer or jobber (policies are not issued to retailers) shall not suffer from those losses occurring because of the insolvency of debtors coming within the coverage of the policy, which are in excess of the normal loss incident to his particular business. The insuring company guarantees to pay the policyholder the net excess over this normal loss. The contract between the company and the insured is variously called a credit insurance policy, a bond of indemnity, and a contract of guarantee on insolvent debtors' accounts.

¹ Acknowledgment is due Mr. C. M. Berger, London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Ltd.); Mr. John E. Gregory, Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp. (Ltd.); Mr. I. H. Lionberger, American Credit-Indemnity Co. of New York; and Mr. E. M. Treat, American Credit-Indemnity Co. of New York, for their cooperation in this study.

² The underwriting formulae; the relation of face of insurance to premium charged, and premium to normal loss; and the individual limits controlling the limited and unlimited policies are the bases showing principles followed and governing present underwriting practices. They are, therefore, only illustrative of present proportions. As business conditions change, the proportions may be changed and made more liberal if warranted, or more restricted if deemed necessary.

In addition to covering only abnormal or excess losses, every credit insurance policy contains several other fundamental features. These may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The maximum amount covered on any single account which the insured sells is specified, according to the rating of the debtor.
- (2) Coinsurance in general is required.
- (3) Further coinsurance is required on sales by the insured to inferior rated risks, and an additional premium is charged for covering such risks.

The policy also may or may not contain either of two other features:

- (1) A maximum amount to the total liability of the company under the policy, which is called a limited policy; or no limit to the amount of the liability of the company on the aggregate of accounts covered, which is called an unlimited policy.
- (2) A provision for collection of past due accounts by the company.

The normal loss.—A merchant's outstanding accounts vary according to his terms of sale, but are said usually to range from 15 to 25 per cent of his annual sales, averaging about 20 per cent. With annual sales of \$1,000,000, about \$200,000 will generally be outstanding in receivables. Of this \$200,000, from 10 to 20 per cent will usually be past due. The policy of a merchant toward his past-due accounts largely determines his loss ratio.

Instead of exacting a cash premium to cover the losses normally incident to the business insured, plus the loading for the excess, it is believed to be more practical, more satisfactory, and to remove any speculative feature, simply to exact a smaller cash premium and to provide that the policyholder shall bear the loss normal to his business (which he may not lose during some years), and receive reimbursement from the insurance company for the losses in excess of the normal. The normal loss is calculable, and may be considered in the same manner as other items of manufacturing and selling cost in order to arrive at the selling price of merchandise. Moreover, having the policyholder bear the normal loss reduces, as stated, his cash premium by a considerable amount, so that it is much less than that charged for any other form of insurance. If the average fire loss is one-half of 1 per cent of the values insured, the policyholder must pay, in money, not less than one-half of 1 per cent for fire insurance, plus overhead expense and profit; whereas if the average credit loss on goods sold is one-half of 1 per cent, and the merchant loses less than one-half of 1 per cent, he retains the difference between his actual loss and this average loss, for he does not pay the company any part of his normal loss.

Coverage.—All policies of credit insurance also definitely limit the amount which the in-

sured may recover for losses on any one account to which he sells. This amount is definitely specified in dollars in the policy itself for the capital rating which each account may have. The amount designated for any one rating applies to each and every customer of that rating whom the policyholder sells. The amounts stated are determined by the individual requirements of the policyholder. The mercantile agency whose ratings shall govern is specified in the policy, according to the arrangement made between the insured and the company when the policy is written. The policy regularly applies only to customers with preferred ratings, but for an extra premium charge partial protection is given on inferior ratings also. Further details with respect to coverage are given below in considering the actuarial basis.

Coinsurance.—Coinsurance, or bearing part of the risk by the insured, is required on all risks. For example, on the best risks, the company is liable only to the extent of \$900 on an actual loss of \$1,000, which otherwise comes within the terms of the policy. This serves to have the company guarantee only for an amount approximating the replacement value of the goods, on the average. "It is claimed by the companies that some coinsurance is always necessary in order to reduce the moral hazard of taking unreasonable risks in the extension of credits."³

Inferior rated risks are usually covered only to two-thirds the amount involved. The ideal way, observes one company, would be to make everyone lose his profit on the transaction before paying any losses, but this is too complicated in most cases, as costs have not been standardized. A further reference to coinsurance appears later.

Period of policy.—Policies are generally written for a period of one year, although some are written for a longer period in order to expire on December 31. More policies expire on that date, observes one company, as many policyholders desire their insurance to expire with their fiscal year, which for most firms is the same as the calendar year.

The policy is renewable annually, if conditions are satisfactory to the company. Each renewal policy may be so arranged as to provide not only for losses occurring during its term on sales of goods made thereunder, but also for losses occurring during such renewal arising from shipments made during the term of the preceding policy. The amount and condition of outstanding accounts at the date of the beginning of the renewal policy have a

material bearing upon the terms to be named for the renewal policy.

Warranted declarations of the insured as to condition of outstandings are made in the following manner, revealing information of a vitally important nature, viz:

Conditions of outstandings is as follows (not including claims already reported to the company):

- (1) Our outstandings amount to..... \$.....
- (2) Amount of outstandings past due (of which \$..... is more than 60 days past due).....
- (3) Amount of outstandings under general extension.....
- (4) Amount of outstandings on debtors seeking extension.....
- (5) Amount of outstandings in hands of attorneys or collection agencies.....
- (6) Have you any debtors whom you have reason to believe are now in a failing condition? If so, how much do they owe you?.....
- (7) Has a notification of claim been furnished the company on all losses now known to you?.....
- (8) Amount of gross sales under expiring policy.....

If an abnormal condition is indicated in respect to any outstanding accounts, a detailed list of debtors so involved is required by the insurance company, before it acts upon the renewal policy.

II. FORM OF POLICY.

While all forms of credit insurance policy contain the three points just discussed; that is, a maximum limit to individual accounts, coinsurance of 10 per cent on the best accounts sold and 33½ per cent on the inferior rated accounts by the policyholder, the two features of the size of policy and the collection service cause changes in the policy form. Both limited and unlimited policies may be issued either as a collection form, where the company handles the collection of accounts and thereby proves claims, or as a noncollection form, where the policyholder handles his own accounts and assumes the burden of proving his claims under the policy.

Limited and unlimited policies.—Under the "limited policy" the aggregate amount of losses to be proved is limited to the face of the policy, which is limited to an amount commensurate with the premium charged. It may, however, be increased by any sum up to \$200,000 by payment of an additional rate per \$1,000 for the additions to the face amount. The limited policy thus has a face amount which represents the maximum liability of the company on the total of losses covered.

³ Riegel and Loman, Insurance Principles and Practice, p. 333.

The unlimited policy has no face amount, and therefore no limit to the amount of insurance that may be so collected under the policy on the aggregate of the losses covered. As long as the individual losses come within the amounts specified in the table of ratings contained in the policy, they will be paid, regardless of their total amount. The unlimited policy is issued, however, only where the largest amount on any one individual debtor (highest single account coverage) is limited to an amount not regarded as excessive for this form of policy. An extra premium charge over and above the limited policy is made for an unlimited policy. The latter affords full protection on all outstanding accounts, and is valuable as collateral with a bank, for the obvious reason that the face of a limited policy is seldom, if ever, as much as the amount of the unpaid outstanding accounts of the policyholder at any one time. For example, a limited policy of \$10,000 or \$25,000 would not be sufficient as collateral to a bank lending a merchant \$50,000 or more, where the unpaid outstanding accounts of the merchant are, say, \$100,000 or \$200,000 and perhaps more, for the outstandings, as heretofore stated, range from 15 to 25 per cent of the annual sales.

The unlimited policy was first introduced in 1916 and is now used by two of the three companies.

Collection and noncollection policies.—All three companies now write a collection form of policy. The noncollection form is the same as the collection form, except for the omission therefrom of those clauses appertaining to collection of accounts, and a clause in the section defining as insolvency the past due accounts placed with the company for collection.

The collection policy is in two forms, one known as the "optional collection policy" and the other as the "compulsory collection policy."

The optional collection policy permits the insured to elect whether he shall file an account due and payable, but not over 60 days past due, with the company for collection and have it admitted, for the purposes of the policy, as insolvent. Where a past-due account is not filed for collection, but the debtor becomes insolvent during the policy period, the account must then be filed with the company for collection. This optional policy is at a fixed premium, and limits the liability of the company to past-due accounts filed and accounts becoming insolvent during its term of one year. The renewal privilege, referred to herein, applies to this optional form.

The compulsory collection policy provides that no loss shall be covered on any account unless placed with the company for collection before it is 75 days past due. If an account is more than 75 days past due, it is not covered under the policy, whether or not the debtor becomes insolvent. This policy is framed particularly for those houses who are willing to pursue in their business the rule of prompt collecting.

This compulsory form protects against covered losses, whenever they occur, on all sales made during the policy period, and therefore needs no renewal privilege. The advance premium is the minimum, and if the sales during the year exceed the sales estimated at time of the issuance of the policy, an additional premium on sales in excess of the policy minimum is collected in the same proportion. This is necessary because covered losses occurring after the policy expires, on all sales made under it, are provable.

Under both forms of the collection policy the company proceeds to collect the account as soon as it is filed, and remits promptly to the policyholder the amount it collects, less, of course, the agreed collection charges. The uncollected part of the account is proved as a claim for loss under the policy and the policyholder is relieved of the burden of otherwise proving his claim.

The service is not with a view to yielding a profit to the company, and does not do so. It is a service feature, said to save policyholders numerous losses. In cases where the debtor is insolvent, the company prevents much waste where creditors themselves, either through ignorance of the law or by carelessness, do not preserve their rights.

The New York Insurance Department, in a report March 6, 1922, on an examination it made, comments on the collection service of credit insurance as follows:

Undoubtedly the activities of the service and collection department have lowered loss ratios, afforded efficient service at a minimum cost, rendered collections more certain, and assured prompt recovery to the policyholder, any such collections being immediately remitted to assured without waiting for adjustment at end of policy period. Furthermore, notices filed under the collection provision of the bond are accepted as proved claims and save the assured the necessity of substantiating his claim at maturity of bond.

The insured, when filing an account for collection, accompanies the notification of claim with an itemized statement of the account, together with any notes, guaranties, securities, or other documents. Where an account is disputed, or where the company deems it necessary to enforce collection or to enable the insured to participate in any pro-

ceeding involving the estate of the debtor, the insured shall authorize the necessary legal proceedings and pay the necessary costs and expenses. The charges are those established by the Commercial Law League.

Where the company effects collection without the services of an attorney, the fee is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the first \$300 or less; 4 per cent of the next \$700; 2 per cent on the excess over \$1,000; minimum fee of \$2.50.

Where the company deems it necessary to secure the services of an attorney, these amounts are doubled, and there is also a minimum suit fee of \$7.50, in addition to the other fees, the whole not to exceed 50 per cent of the claim. In places where collection fees are established, either by law or bar rules, the law or bar rules govern, while where litigation or insolvency proceedings are authorized by the insured, a reasonable attorney's fee is further charged. The fees apply even if the insured subsequently receives payment direct or withdraws the account.

Insolvency and losses.—At this point the entire question of the definition of insolvency and the procedure followed in establishing and paying losses may be discussed. In addition to covering a case where the account is filed with the company for collection, the term "insolvency" includes certain items covering roughly (1) actual insolvency, and (2) impairment of assets. The exact wording differs somewhat in the several policy forms, but the items are substantially as follows:

1. (a) Assets held in any judicial proceeding to be insufficient to pay debts in full.
- (b) Petition in bankruptcy filed by or against a debtor. Appointment of a receiver.
- (c) Debtor offers general compromise for less than amount of his indebtedness.
- (d) Debtor makes assignment or deed of trust for benefit of creditors.
Debtor's business assigned to, or taken over by, committee appointed by majority in number and amount of creditors.
- (e) Sole debtor dies or becomes insane.
Debtor absconds.
2. (a) Recording, or taking possession under chattel mortgage given on stock in trade.
Attachment or execution levied on stock in trade.
Sale of stock in trade under writ of attachment or execution.
- (b) Writ of execution is returned unsatisfied.
Debtor makes confession of judgment.
- (c) Debtor transfer or sells out his stock in trade.
3. (In collection form of policy only.)
Insured, during term of policy, files with company for collection, account due and payable at time of filing, but not over 60 days past due under original terms of sale.

In the case of a collection policy, the company requires that the insured shall file a notification of claim on an insolvent account and place it with the company for collection at the head office within 15 days after acquiring

knowledge of insolvency. In the case of a non-collection policy, notice must be filed in 20 days, and all policies require that final proof of statement of claim be filed not later than 30 days after expiration of policy. Where the collection form of policy is used, notification of claim is filed when placing the account with the company for collection. The noncollection form requires notice to be filed with the company, and the policyholder handles the accounts.

The companies regularly make adjustments of the excess loss after the expiration of the policy. All the companies make interim adjustments for a very nominal extra charge in premium. Final adjustment under all forms of policy is made within 60 days after receipt of final statement.

The usual adjustment procedure stated in the policy forms, in cases where no mutually satisfactory agreement is reached as to amounts thereafter obtainable on any loss, is that the company shall allow the unpaid part of the loss as far as covered. The policyholder assigns to the company all accounts admitted in adjustment, except those on which there is mutual agreement as to the amount thereafter obtainable. The assigned accounts are then handled by the company for the joint account of policyholder and company, as their interests may appear. It is further provided that if the indebtedness of the debtor to the policyholder at the time of insolvency is not fully covered, the deduction is made pro rata, i. e., in the ratio that the amount covered bears to the whole indebtedness. For example, take an account of \$10,000, covered for \$7,500. Assume the debtor's estate pays 10 per cent. The 10 per cent of \$10,000 is not deducted from the amount covered, but 10 per cent of \$7,500, or \$750, is deducted. It is also provided that if the amounts realized by the company on claims assigned to it exceed the sum paid to the policyholder, the company shall refund the excess.

Where interim adjustments are made, further settlement is necessary at the expiration of the policy, as the exact amount can not be accurately ascertained because the total sales and shipments can not be determined until that time. The insured therefore agrees to refund to the company any amount deductible, but which was not deducted in any prior adjustment, but this shall not exceed the amount paid by the company under all adjustments. Where coinsurance is figured in a special manner, as indicated later, the company agrees to refund the insured 25 per cent of the total received by it on the covered amount of all accounts assigned to it, but this refund shall not exceed the amount of coinsurance deducted.

Adjustments are said to involve little difficulty, and litigation is very rare. Fraud is seldom encountered; confirmation of the warranties in an application for the policy is made at the time of adjustment, and extremely few false warranties are found.

Contents of the policy.—The policy in general contains the following sections or parts:

I. Insuring agreement.

II. Conditions and stipulations.

1. Coverage on single accounts; specifying agency and amounts covered on different ratings.
2. Definition of insolvency (in summary form), including—
 - (a) Actual insolvency.
 - (b) Past-due accounts.
 - (c) Impairment of assets.
3. Notification of claim.
4. Collection of accounts and schedule of fees (in collection form only).
5. Final statement of claim.
6. Method of adjustment, including—
 - (a) Discounts debtor would have been entitled to had debt been paid at the date of insolvency.
 - (b) All amounts collected thereon and other amounts collected from other sources.
 - (c) Goods returned and replevined, in undisputed possession of insured.
 - (d) All amounts mutually agreed upon as thereafter obtainable.
 - (e) Percentage of coinsurance as agreed upon.
 - (f) Deduction of the agreed normal loss.
7. Collateral benefit, which provides that a rider may be attached calling for payment of the excess loss to a specified bank.
 - (a) Other riders often found, calling for interim adjustment of claims and for coverage of inferior ratings.
8. General provisions covering methods of payment, acknowledgment of receipts and claims, and lines of authority and conditions under which suit can be brought.
9. On the reverse side of the policy is the application for insurance, giving data indicated below as to certain features of the applicant's business.
 - (a) The mercantile agency whose ratings are used as a basis for the extension of credit.
 - (b) Agreement of conditions and stipulations of policy.
 - (c) Remittance for premium.
 - (d) The line and nature of business and how long in it.
 - (e) Territory covered.
 - (f) Usual and longest terms of sale, including discounts allowed.
 - (g) Contemplated changes in method of doing business.
 - (h) Credit information possessed on any doubtful accounts sold or to be sold.
 - (i) The gross sales and losses over the last five or six years.

The insuring agreement, or caption, is in effect an outline of what the policy does, subject to its conditions and stipulations. The agreement sets out:

(a) That the company guarantees against loss, due to insolvency of debtors "as herein

defined." Insolvency is defined in condition 2 of the policy.

(b) The loss shall occur during the term of the policy. That term is specified in the "insuring agreement" and is for one year.

(c) The loss shall result from shipments of merchandise made during the term of the policy.

(d) The loss must be covered; that is, must result from insolvency of debtors (condition 2) owing for shipments of merchandise made during the term of the policy, and be covered under condition 1 of the policy (the "coverage" condition), or be covered under the "inferior ratings," if the policy is made by rider to include the latter class.

(e) The loss must be proved; that is, there must be sent to the company a notification of a past due account (subdivision 1, condition 2), and also of an insolvent account (subdivisions 2 to 14 of condition 2), as required by condition 3 of the policy, viz, "Notification of claim" condition.

The above conditions, viz, 1, 2, and 3 of the policy, operate during its term. For example, when the insured ships his goods, during the policy period, he knows from condition 1 the coverage (that is, the limit of insurance) on the customer by the rating. If the debtor does not pay within 60 days after the account is due, under the optional collection form, the insured may elect to have the debtor deemed "insolvent" for the purposes of the policy, by sending the account to the company for collection under subdivision 1 of condition 2 of the policy, and as set out in the fore part of the notification condition 3. If, however, any customer becomes insolvent under any of the subdivisions 2 to 14, inclusive, of condition 2 of the policy, then the insured must file notification of claim and forthwith place the account with the company for collection, as required by the second part of condition 3 of the policy.

The chief operative conditions after the expiration of a policy are 5 and 6.

Where a claim is made for payment of losses in excess of the normal loss to be borne by the insured, condition 5 provides that a final statement of such claim shall be filed by the insured with the company within 30 days after the expiration of the policy. In such cases the company sends an adjuster to the office of the insured to make the adjustment. Condition 6, "method of adjustment," prescribes definitely the procedure whereby such losses are allowed under the policy, and the amount to be paid immediately to the insured is ascertained.

If "interim adjustments," that is, loss payments to the insured during the term of the policy, are to be made, then an interim state-

ment may be filed by the insured with the company at any time during the policy period, and the company will adjust and pay such losses in the manner described in condition 6. The policy, however, remains in force until its expiration, when a final adjustment is made, including any additional losses thereunder.

Thus, therefore, there are five conditions that govern generally, viz: 1, 2, and 3, during the currency of the policy, and 5 and 6 after its expiration.

III. ACTUARIAL BASES.

This year the three companies completed the preparation of a manual, or mortality table, for underwriting against losses. It is the culmination of a long succession of mathematical calculations based on experience, which developed, step by step, the facts that yielded the charges necessary to furnish the protection. The records of the companies, covering a period of many years, reveal the private, precise, and full experience of thousands of wholesale merchants in every line of trade, including their sales to variously rated concerns and the losses thereon. From this information the Manual of Credit Insurance Rates was compiled.

There are three basic and interdependent factors in credit insurance underwriting, viz, (1) the premium; (2) the normal loss; and (3) the coverage, or insurance afforded on specified ratings. The premium and normal loss can not be determined until there is first ascertained the coverage of the policy on each of the ratings specified in the "table of ratings" given in the "coverage" clause of the policy. When these coverages are agreed upon, the premium and the normal loss are quickly and accurately determined.

The premium.—The coverages and the amount of a merchant's annual sales fundamentally determine the premium. A charge is made, first, for the average of the various coverages on ratings; second, for the sales volume.

As the premium is calculated primarily on coverages and sales, it is uniform for all lines of business. The reason is that a mercantile agency rating represents a definite financial worth and paying ability. The rating of "A" or "G," of \$1,000,000 or over, given to a paper manufacturer, who sells on short terms, or to a clothing house that sells on long terms, nevertheless indicates a financial worth of \$1,000,000. The fact that the assets of the clothing house are subject to a greater average loss exposure than those of the paper manufacturer, while it does not alter the principle of the rating and the premium basis, does deter-

mine the normal loss to be borne by the clothing and paper houses, respectively.

Where the premium as thus calculated, in any case, is more than 50 per cent of the normal loss, which unusual coverages may sometimes compel, then the amount of the premium and the amount of the normal loss may be combined, and one-third of such total may be paid as premium, in cash, and the remaining two-thirds become the normal loss. For example, take a case where the premium would be \$1,200 and the normal loss \$1,500. The total is \$2,700, one-third of which, or \$900, becomes the cash premium and the remaining two-thirds, or \$1,800, becomes the normal loss first to be borne by the insured. The relation of the premium to the combined premium and normal loss, on the whole, averages only about 23 per cent.

Another division of the combined amount of the premium and normal loss has just been evolved. This new division is to take, as a premium, 25 per cent of the combined total and 75 per cent of it as the normal loss, and the normal loss thus ascertained is increased 10 per cent. For example, take a case where the premium would be \$1,200 and the normal loss \$1,500; the total is \$2,700, 25 per cent of which is \$675, which becomes the cash premium. The remaining 75 per cent of \$2,700 is \$2,025, which, plus 10 per cent thereof, or \$202.50, makes the normal loss \$2,227.50. Thus, therefore, the cash premium becomes \$675 instead of \$1,200, a reduction of \$525, and for this consideration the normal loss of \$1,500 is increased by only \$727.50, making the normal loss \$2,227.50.

The premium usually ranges from one-tenth to one-fourth of 1 per cent of the sales volume where the latter is small, and from one-twentieth to one-tenth of 1 per cent where it is large. The premium, on the whole, averages about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the annual sales.

The normal loss.—The manual prescribes the basic normal loss for all houses in each line of business on the volume of annual sales. There are five classes or groups, and a basic normal loss for each of the first four. The groups indicate to the companies relative credit risks. The normal loss rates for lines of business classed in group 1 are lower than for group 2 lines, group 2 lower than for group 3, etc. No rates have been compiled for group 5, which includes diamonds, furs, etc., lines for which credit insurance is usually not written. The lines of trade, showing their relation to losses therein, are shown in the last part of this article.

The classification of lines of business has no bearing upon the moral standing or business

capacity of the concerns engaged in the various lines of trade. It means that the losses, inherent and constantly occurring in varying magnitude, differ according to the line of business. Several factors may cause variation in losses. These include, whether sales are made in part or exclusively to manufacturers, jobbers, or retailers; whether the demand for goods dealt in is seasonal or relatively continuous; whether goods are standard or changing in style; whether terms of sale are 10 or 30 days, or 3 or 6 months, or longer; the profit loading; the territory sold, etc.

The points just mentioned are covered in the application for a policy. The blank used by all the companies for all policies calls for figures covering 5 years plus the fractional year to date, asking for data on sales, losses, and collections from credit insurance companies, and amounts of accounts owing by debtors under general extension. Sometimes the experience of the merchant for a longer period than 5 years is required. The application blank in either case also gives data as to the applicant's line, length of time in business, character of business (jobber or manufacturer), territory covered, terms of sale and proportion of sales made to manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers. The application for a renewal policy merely indicates any differences on these points from the previous application, and gives details concerning the outstandings, in particular those about which there may be some doubt, as stated in the forepart of this article.

The classification of lines is for the purpose of adjusting rates to the normal for each house in each line of business, so that all lines shall thereby be made equally desirable for credit underwriting at the rates required.

As economic conditions do not affect adversely all lines of business at the same time, but do at some time affect special lines, the loss ratio varies in each line underwritten. For example, during 1921 failures were heavy in some manufacturing lines, but much lighter in others. Group 1 lines may thus suffer greatly in a year when group 4 lines are less disturbed, etc. Of course, the human element of fallibility is always present in all lines, regardless of economic conditions, as shown by the large number of failures in all years.

The normal loss is subject to certain refinements in underwriting. If the coverage is unusual, the rate is so adjusted that the merchant's participation in a risk shall always be fairly and scientifically correspondent therewith. The normal loss on a limit of \$50,000, e. g., is, of course, greater than on a limit of \$5,000. Again, where a house has an average loss experience for the last 10 years amounting

to not more than 50 per cent of the manual normal loss rate, what is termed a "merit" rate is applied. The latter is, of course, regulated, as all rates are, in proportion to the limit of coverage on the various ratings. Where the loss experience of the applicant has been so great as not to permit the use of the manual normal loss rate, a special rate is applied to his business. This special individual normal rate is readily ascertained, mainly by averaging his own loss experience.

The normal loss rates for different lines of trade ordinarily vary from one-tenth of 1 per cent to 1½ per cent of the annual sales, according to the volume. The normal loss, as a whole, is about three-tenths of 1 per cent of a year's sales. It is estimated that the average loss through insolvency for all merchants in the United States is about one-half of 1 per cent.

It is said that in no adjustment has objection been raised by the merchant to the rate of normal loss, because he realizes that it is more than covered in the "stand cost" of his goods, and that he does not pay it in cash to the company, but retains it as reserve (so to speak) that costs him nothing, and that the premium is lessened thereby.

Coverage.—The application names a mercantile agency whose capital and credit ratings exclusively govern shipments made under the policy. The insured is allowed much freedom of choice. Dun and Bradstreet are the regular agencies used, but the ratings of any well-known agency operating in a special field are acceptable, such as the Shoe and Leather Agency, Lyon Furniture Mercantile Agency, Lumbermen's Credit Association, National Lumber Manufacturers Credit Corporation (Red Book), National Jewelers Board of Trade, Iron and Steel Board of Trade, etc.

The ratings are divided by the company into two classes, namely, preferred and inferior. These ratings for Dun and Bradstreet are as follows:

R. G. DUN & CO.

Estimated pecuniary strength.	General credit.			
	High	Good	Fair	Limited.
AA..... Over \$1,000,000.....	A1	1	1½	2
A +..... \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.....	A1	1	1½	2
A..... 500,000 to 750,000.....	A1	1	1½	2
B +..... 300,000 to 500,000.....	1	1½	2	2½
B..... 200,000 to 300,000.....	1	1½	2	2½
C +..... 125,000 to 200,000.....	1	1½	2	2½
C..... 75,000 to 125,000.....	1½	2	2½	3
D +..... 50,000 to 75,000.....	1½	2	2½	3
D..... 35,000 to 50,000.....	1½	2	2½	3
E..... 20,000 to 35,000.....	2	2½	3	3½
F..... 10,000 to 20,000.....	2½	3	3½	4
G..... 5,000 to 10,000.....	3	3½	4	4
H..... 3,000 to 5,000.....	3	3½	4	4
J..... 2,000 to 3,000.....	3	3½	4	4
K..... 1,000 to 2,000.....	3	3½	4	4
L..... 500 to 1,000.....	3	3½	4	4
M..... Less than 500.....			3½	4

BRADSTREET.

Estimated wealth.		Grades of credit.		
G.....	\$1,000,000 and above.....	AA	A	B
H.....	\$500,000 to \$1,000,000.....			
J.....	400,000 to 500,000.....			
K.....	300,000 to 400,000.....	A	B	C
L.....	250,000 to 300,000.....			
M.....	200,000 to 250,000.....			
N.....	150,000 to 200,000.....			
O.....	100,000 to 150,000.....			
P.....	75,000 to 100,000.....	B	C	D
Q.....	50,000 to 75,000.....			
R.....	35,000 to 50,000.....			
S.....	20,000 to 35,000.....			
T.....	10,000 to 20,000.....	C	D	E
U.....	5,000 to 10,000.....			
V.....	3,000 to 5,000.....			
W.....	2,000 to 3,000.....	D	E	F
X.....	1,000 to 2,000.....			
Y.....	500 to 1,000.....			
Z.....	0 to 500.....	E	F	

The table of ratings in the policy specifies in dollars the exact amount of insurance allowed for each designated rating. No loss is covered under a policy unless the debtor to whom the goods were shipped and delivered shall have in the latest published book of the agency selected, at the date of the shipment, a capital and credit rating as given in the table of ratings contained in the policy. If the name of the debtor does not appear in the latest published book, then the latest report of the agency shall govern, if that report has been made within a specified time of the shipment, usually three or four months.

The coverages on the ratings run from \$400 upward to \$100,000. The general run of policies have coverages averaging around \$5,000 for the higher ratings, and from there graduated down to \$400. The limits of coverage are graduated on a descending scale in accordance with the ratings. In no case must the coverage allowed a rating be higher than the limit allowed to any higher rating. That is, if the limit for the rating of A is \$10,000, the limit for B can be no higher than \$10,000.

The companies also have a set of maximum limits for each rating beyond which they will not cover a risk. These are calculated at a conservative percentage of the debtor's lowest capital rating. On capital ratings of \$75,000 and under, the figure is usually 25 per cent on first grades of credit, and 20 per cent on second grades. These percentages, however, are graduated, decreasing as the capital ratings increase, so that for capital ratings of \$1,000,000 or over the figure is \$50,000 on first grade of credit and \$35,000 on second grade, for the company's loss would be greater if a purchaser of large unit sales went into bankruptcy.

Occasionally policies are written with what are called maximum abnormal limits, and in such cases the percentage of first grades of credit is increased to as much as, but never more than, 40 per cent of the capital rating.

An excess premium is charged for such increased coverage. No abnormal limits are ever issued on second grades of credit. Since the amount of coverage on the ratings is an important factor in the calculation of the premium, the applicant naturally does not ask for coverage beyond his requirements, so that he usually restricts them to amounts much below the maximum normal limits.

The maximum limits are as follows for the Dun ratings:

	First credit rating.			
	Maximum normal.	Maximum abnormal.		
AA-A1.....	\$50,000	\$100,000	AA1.....	\$35,000
A+A1.....	40,000	75,000	A+1.....	30,000
A A1.....	40,000	60,000	A 1.....	25,000
B+1.....	35,000	50,000	B+1½.....	20,000
B 1.....	30,000	40,000	B 1½.....	20,000
C+1.....	25,000	30,000	C+1½.....	15,000
C 1½.....	18,750	25,000	C 2.....	12,500
D+1½.....	12,500	20,000	D+2.....	10,000
D 1½.....	8,750	15,000	D 2.....	7,000
E 2.....	5,000	8,000	E 2½.....	4,000
F 2½.....	2,500	4,000	F 3.....	2,000
G 3.....	1,250	2,000	G 3½.....	1,000
H 3.....	750	1,250	H 3½.....	600
J 3.....	500	800	J 3½.....	400
K 3.....	250	400		

Blank 1—not in excess of 70 per cent of highest first single limit used, but not over \$25,000.

Blank 2—not in excess of 70 per cent of highest second single limit used, but not over \$10,000.

Coinsurance.—The provision of coinsurance is sound in principle and practice; it is now standard in insurance. Coinsurance is universally understood by insurers as an equitable method by which each policyholder shares a small part of a loss, as an offset generally to the difference between the selling price of goods and the cost price thereof, thus bringing the insurance coverage, on the average, to practically the replacement value of the goods. Coinsurance acts also as an important and wholesome factor in inducing conservatism by the policyholder; its benefits are likewise reflected in the reduced premium charges which could not prevail without it.

All three companies provide for coinsurance of 10 per cent, as a general rule. The new forms of credit policies now being issued make the coinsurance applicable to the net loss, so that 90 per cent of the net loss on the "preferred" rating class is admitted under a policy at the time the company adjusts, thus paying what is, in fact, the actual net loss.

One of the companies has a form of policy by which it figures coinsurance in a somewhat different manner, and outlines that method to the following effect, viz, it provides for deduction of an amount determined by deducting the premium paid from one-fourth the net amount of insolvent accounts ascertained in

the adjustment. This deduction, of course, does not become effective until the net amount of such accounts exceeds the normal loss which the insured agrees to bear, for only then does the insured have a claim against the company. It applies moreover only on the actual net amount insured after dividends on the accounts are received, whether these dividends are received before or after the adjustment is made, and not on the amount insured before dividends are received. This deduction is explained as aimed to protect the company in the event that abnormal insolvencies occur. Moreover, the deduction will increase or decrease as losses decrease or increase beyond an amount equal to four times the premium paid, on which amount there is no deduction for so-called coinsurance. It will tend to discourage, as does the standard coinsurance, credits to debtors to whom the seller would not extend credit if he were not insured. At the same time, it is said not to be so stringent as to prevent the seller giving the buyer the benefit of a reasonable doubt when one exists. This company therefore figures coinsurance on the actual loss.

Coinsurance, usually of 33½ per cent, is required on sales to inferior rated risks. The figure was formerly 25 per cent.

Adjustment of loss.—The actual adjustment of losses is best understood by illustration. Assume X is a manufacturer with gross sales of \$1,000,000 a year, and ships \$50,000 worth of merchandise to Y on terms of 2 per cent 30 days. The buyer, Y, is rated AAA1 by Dun, and the policy specifies a maximum single account coverage of \$50,000 for such a rating. Three weeks later a receiver is appointed for Y, which constitutes insolvency as defined in the policy. The 10 per cent coinsurance is figured on the net loss, the net loss payable being ascertained as follows:

Gross loss covered and proven.....	\$50,000
Less:	
(1) All discounts to which the debtor would have been entitled had the debt been paid at the date of insolvency.....	\$1,000
(2) All amounts collected thereon and all amounts which may have been obtained from any other source.....	5,000
(3) The amount of goods returned or replenished, when such goods are in the undisputed possession of the indemnified.....	2,000
(4) All amounts mutually agreed upon as thereafter obtainable.....	1,000
	9,000
	41,000
10 per cent coinsurance.....	4,100
Normal loss.....	5,000
	9,100
Amount payable under policy.....	31,900

The above illustration is where only one loss occurs, and the merchant has received from the debtor \$5,000 in cash, returned goods of \$2,000, and there is a value of \$1,000, the total being \$8,000, which he has not lost, but which, if he had lost, would have increased the payment to him by the insuring company by \$8,000. If the policyholder had several more losses under the same policy, he would have been paid additionally the net amounts covered, less 10 per cent coinsurance.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF CREDIT INSURANCE.

There are three companies writing credit insurance. The American Credit-Indemnity Co. of New York confines its business exclusively to credit insurance; it was incorporated in New York in 1893. The other two companies are the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation (Ltd.) and the London Guarantee & Accident Co. (Ltd.), both of which write multiple lines, such as casualty insurance, etc. They first operated credit insurance departments in the United States in 1895 and 1905, respectively.

Prior to 1898 the business was experimental, restricted insurance being written at low premium rates. In that year the national bankruptcy act was passed, and policies were broadened greatly so as to cover all forms of insolvency. From time to time they have been further liberalized, as has already been indicated. "Unlimited" policies were introduced in 1916, and a collection service, whereby accounts are placed with the company for collection, has also been inaugurated.

The most outstanding recent development has been the adoption by the three companies of the manual referred to above. When credit insurance was first written no statistics of a serviceable nature were available. The companies necessarily had to acquire their own experience in order to perfect the insurance, which has taken many years to do. For several years policies were therefore crude and restricted. As experience broadened, statistical compilations of actual happenings began to reveal the averages necessary to afford a sound basis for broad, protective, and highly useful insurance, with premiums closely adjusted to the risk involved.

Prior to the perfection of the manual the underwriting was difficult and was largely a matter of judgment for the individual underwriter. Its adoption has rendered possible the training and development of agents on a large scale, and there has been a gradual increase in the agency force. Corresponding increase in the use of credit insurance is looked for.

The present-day policy of credit insurance plainly sets forth its provisions, so that it

may readily be understood by every merchant and every banker. For the insured, the chief operative features are but three in number, viz, (1) The "coverage" clause, prescribing the limit of insurance in dollars on each rating; (2) notice to the company of a past due or insolvent account; (3) the method of adjustment. These indicate to the policyholder his method of procedure in all cases.

Present use.—Credit insurance policies are used by manufacturers and jobbers of all sizes, from those doing a business of \$50,000 a year to those doing upward of \$75,000,000. In number, the medium-sized houses, who do a business of from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000 yearly, constitute the majority of the policyholders. Those known as the "millionaire" sales houses, however, form a large and growing part of the business of the companies.

Credit insurance is used in almost all lines of trade. It is perhaps most frequent for lumber, iron and steel, coal, hardware, textiles, paper, advertising agencies, printing and stationery, shoe and clothing manufactures, etc. A few lines are considered extra hazardous and are not solicited. This is due to the profits, nature of the merchandise, and type of individuals sometimes found in them. These lines include diamonds and jewelry, furs, scrap iron, patent medicines, and jobbers of woollens. The retail jeweler, e. g., receives the stock of diamonds which he needs to display, on terms averaging about eight months, and if he has not sold them by that time, receives additional time, so that he may even be carried for several years. What insurance is written in such lines is confined to the best firms, and is not written on the regular basis. The amount of such business written has been so small that it affords no reliable actuarial basis upon which to write these lines.

Premiums and losses.—The general growth of credit insurance during the past 10 years may be observed in the following figures, showing net premiums received annually. The table also gives net annual data for losses paid and expenses incurred in adjustment. Returns for the three companies are consolidated.

COMBINED EXPERIENCE OF THE THREE COMPANIES FOR PREMIUMS AND LOSSES FOR TEN YEARS.

Year.	Premiums.	Losses.	Per cent.
1912.....	\$1,611,352	\$1,195,840	74
1913.....	1,506,827	923,293	61
1914.....	1,487,506	732,139	49
1915.....	1,395,713	939,765	67
1916.....	1,413,566	293,423	21
1917.....	1,665,915	97,076	6
1918.....	1,856,703	194,182	10
1919.....	2,219,679	72,552	3
1920.....	3,695,954	637,318	17
1921.....	3,498,161	3,100,782	89

It will be noted that losses differ greatly from year to year. They roughly parallel the changes in general business conditions, being at a peak for some years after a crisis. During the years 1912 and 1913 and for 1915 and 1921, the losses were large, but during the years 1916-1920, inclusive, the reverse was true. In 1921, the year following the crisis, they reached a peak, being greater than in any previous year. The losses are expected gradually to decrease as business revives, but it is believed that it will probably be a year or two before they are back to what is regarded as normal.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS LINES.

Group.	Line.
1	Advertising, books, printing, stationery, and lithographers.
1	Agricultural implements.
3	Ammunition, hardware, and cutlery.
4	Automobiles, automobile accessories, bicycles, and bicycle parts.
1	Awnings and tents.
1	Bagging and bags.
4	Bags and trunks.
2	Bakers, confectionery, and candy.
1	Barrels and cooperage stock.
2	Bedding and upholstery.
2	Belting (leather), machinery, and machine supplies.
4	Bicycles, bicycle parts, automobile accessories, and automobiles.
2	Blankets.
2	Bands, planing mills, sash, and doors.
2	Boilers, stoves, heating appliances, and furnaces.
1	Books, printing, stationery, lithographers, and advertising.
4	Boots and shoes (jobbers).
3	Boots and shoes (manufacturers).
2	Bottles.
1	Boxes and crates.
4	Boys' and men's clothing.
2	Brass, copper, and metals.
2	Brick, cement, lime, plaster, terra cotta, building and roofing materials, and sand.
3	Bronze powder, wall paper, and window shades.
2	Brushes, celluloid goods, and combs.
2	Building and roofing materials, sand, brick, cement, lime, plaster, and terra cotta.
2	Butter, eggs, and cheese.
2	Buttons.
1	Candles, grease, and soap.
2	Candy, confectionery, and bakers.
4	Canes and umbrellas.
1	Canned goods, grocers' sundries, and fancy groceries.
4	Caps, straw goods, and hats.
1	Carpets and floor coverings (manufacturers).
3	Carpets and floor coverings (jobbers).
2	Carriages and wagons.
2	Car wheels, foundry, iron, steel, and heavy hardware.
2	Celluloid goods, combs, and brushes.
2	Cement, lime, plaster, terra cotta, building roofing materials, sand, and brick.
1	Chains (iron), manufacturers.
2	Cheese, butter, and eggs.
1	Chemicals.
3	Children's and ladies' clothing.
3	China, crockery, and glassware (jobbers).
2	China, crockery, and glassware (manufacturers).
3	Cigars and tobacco (jobbers and manufacturing).
3	Cloaks and suits.
3	Clothing (ladies' and children's).
4	Clothing (men's and boys').
1	Coal, fuel, and ice.
2	Coffee, spices, and teas.
1	Coffins and undertakers' supplies.
4	Collars, shirts, and cuffs.
2	Combs, brushes, and celluloid goods.
4	Commission dry goods.
4	Commission woollens.
2	Commission, provisions, fruits, and produce.
2	Confectionery, candy, and bakers.
2	Converters (cotton), selling jobbers and retailers exclusively.
4	Converters (cotton) selling in whole or part to manufacturers.
1	Cooperage stock and barrels.
2	Copper, metals, and brass.
1	Cordage and twine.
3	Corsets.
2	Cotton converters, selling jobbers and retailers exclusively.
4	Cotton converters, selling in whole or part to manufacturers.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS LINES—Continued.

Group.	Line.
2	Cotton goods (commission).
4	Cotton goods (jobbers and importers).
2	Cotton goods (manufacturers—from raw material).
2	Cotton warp.
1	Crates and boxes.
1	Creamery.
3	Crockery, glassware, and china (jobbers).
2	Crockery, glassware, and china (manufacturers).
1	Crude rubber.
4	Cuffs, shirts, and collars.
2	Curled hair, glue, and gelatine.
3	Cutlery, ammunition, and hardware.
5	Diamonds.
2	Doors, blinds, planing mills, and sash.
3	Draperies.
4	Dresses and skirts.
1	Drugs and medicinal oils.
4	Dry goods.
4	Dry goods (commission).
2	Dyeing (yarns and furs).
2	Eggs, butter, and cheese.
3	Electric and gas fixtures.
1	Electrical and telephone supplies.
2	Embroideries and laces.
2	Enamel ware and tinware.
1	Fancy groceries, canned goods, and grocers' sundries.
5	Feathers and flowers.
2	Feed, hay, grain, and flour (jobbers).
2	Fertilizers.
2	Fish and meats.
2	Fishing tackle, sporting goods, guns, and hammocks.
1	Floor coverings and carpets (manufacturers).
3	Floor coverings and carpets (jobbers).
2	Florists and nurserymen.
2	Flour, feed, hay, and grain (jobbers).
1	Flour and grist mills.
5	Flowers and feathers.
2	Foundry, iron, steel, heavy hardware, and car wheels.
2	Fruits, produce, commission, and provisions.
2	Furnaces, boilers, stoves, and heating appliances.
3	Furniture.
5	Furs.
1	Fuel, coal, and ice.
3	Gas and electric fixtures.
2	Gelatine, glue, and curled hair.
4	General merchandise.
1	Glass (manufacturers).
3	Glassware, china, and crockery (jobbers).
2	Glassware, china, and crockery (manufacturers).
3	Gloves and pocketbooks (jobbers).
3	Gloves and pocketbooks (manufacturers).
2	Glue, gelatine, and curled hair.
2	Grain, flour, feed, and hay (jobbers).
2	Grates and mantels.
1	Groase, soap, and candles.
1	Grist and flour mills.
2	Groceries.
1	Grocers' sundries, fancy groceries, and canned goods.
2	Guns, hammocks, fishing tackle, and sporting goods.
2	Hammocks, fishing tackle, sporting goods, and guns.
3	Hardware, cutlery, and ammunition.
2	Hardware (heavy), car wheels, foundry, iron, and steel.
2	Harness and saddlery.
4	Hats, caps, and straw goods.
2	Hay, grain, flour, and feed (jobbers).
2	Heating appliances, furnaces, boilers, and stoves.
2	Heavy hardware, car wheels, foundry, iron, and steel.
2	Hides and skins.
1	Hops.
4	Hosiery, knit goods, and underwear (jobbers).
1	Hosiery, knit goods, and underwear, manufacturers (selling to jobbers only).
3	Hosiery, knit goods, and underwear, manufacturers (selling to jobbers and dealers).
1	Ice, fuel, and coal.
1	Ink, manufacturers.
2	Iron, steel, heavy hardware, car wheels, and foundry.
3	Jewelry and mounted goods.
5	Junk and scrap iron.
4	Knit goods, underwear, and hosiery (jobbers).
1	Knit goods, underwear, and hosiery, manufacturers (selling to jobbers only).
3	Knit goods, underwear, and hosiery, manufacturers (selling to jobbers and dealers).
2	Laces and embroideries.
3	Ladies' and children's clothing.
4	Leaf tobacco.
2	Leather.
2	Leather belting, machinery, and machine supplies.
2	Leather novelties.
2	Lime, plaster, terra cotta, building and roofing materials, sand, brick, and cement.
2	Linens and linen importers.
1	Linoleum (manufacturers).

CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS LINES—Continued.

Group.	Line.
3	Linoleum (jobbers).
1	Lithographers, advertising, books, printing, and stationery.
2	Lumber and shingle mills.
2	Lumber and shingles (wholesalers).
2	Machine supplies, leather belting, and machinery.
2	Machinery, machine supplies, and leather belting.
1	Malting and malsters.
2	Mantels and grates.
2	Meats and fish.
1	Medicinal oils and drugs.
5	Medicine, patent.
4	Men's and boys' clothing.
4	Men's furnishings.
2	Metals, copper and brass.
4	Millinery.
2	Mineral waters and soft drinks (manufacturers).
4	Mineral waters and soft drinks (jobbers).
1	Mirrors.
1	Molasses, sugar, and rice.
1	Molding and picture frames.
3	Mounted goods and jewelry.
2	Musical instruments, organs, and pianos.
4	Neckwear.
4	Notions.
2	Novelties (leather).
3	Novelties and toys.
2	Nurserymen and florists.
1	Oils (mineral and refined).
1	Optical goods and surgical instruments.
2	Organs, pianos, and musical instruments.
4	Overalls.
2	Packing-house products.
2	Paints, varnish, and vegetable oils.
4	Pants.
1	Paper.
1	Paper bags.
5	Patent medicines.
1	Peanuts.
2	Pianos, musical instruments, and organs.
2	Pickles.
1	Picture frames and moldings.
2	Planing mills, sash, doors, and blinds.
2	Plants and seeds.
2	Plaster, terra cotta, building and roofing materials, sand, brick, cement, and lime.
1	Plumbers' supplies and plumbing.
4	Plush goods, velvets, and silks.
3	Pocketbooks and gloves (jobbers).
2	Pocketbooks and gloves (manufacturers).
1	Printing, stationery, lithographers, advertising, and books.
2	Produce, commission, provisions, and fruits.
2	Provisions, produce, commission, and fruits.
1	Railroad supplies.
2	Refrigerators.
3	Ribbons.
1	Rice, molasses, and sugar.
2	Roofing and building materials, sand, brick, cement, lime, plaster, and terra cotta.
1	Rubber (crude).
2	Rubber goods.
4	Rubber tires.
2	Saddlery and harness.
2	Sand, brick, cement, lime, plaster, terra cotta, building and roofing materials.
2	Sash, doors, blinds, and planing mills.
5	Scrap iron and junk.
2	Seeds and plants.
2	Shingle and lumber mills.
2	Shingles and lumber (wholesalers).
4	Shirts, collars, and cuffs.
4	Shoes and boots (jobbers).
3	Shoes and boots (manufacturers).
4	Silk (raw).
4	Silks, velvets, and plush goods.
2	Skins and hides.
4	Skirts and dresses.
1	Soap, candles, and grease.
2	Soft drinks and mineral waters (manufacturers).
4	Soft drinks and mineral waters (jobbers).
2	Spices, teas, and coffee.
2	Sporting goods, guns, hammocks, and fishing tackle.
1	Stationery, lithographers, advertising, books, and printing.
2	Steel, heavy hardware, car wheels, foundry, and iron.
3	Store fixtures.
2	Stoves, heating appliances, furnaces, and boilers.
4	Straw goods, hats, and caps.
1	Sugar, rice, and molasses.
3	Suits and cloaks.
1	Surgical instruments and optical goods.
4	Suspenders and webbing.
4	Tailors' trimmings.
2	Tanners.
2	Teas, coffee, and spices.
1	Telephone and electrical supplies.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS LINES--Continued.

Group.	Line.
1	Tents and awnings.
2	Terra cotta, building and roofing materials, sand, brick, cement, lime, and plaster.
4	Thread.
2	Tin ware and enamel ware.
4	Tires (rubber).
4	Tobacco (leaf).
3	Tobacco and cigars (jobbers and manufacturers).
1	Tool manufacturers.
3	Toys and novelties.
4	Trunks and bags.
1	Twine and cordage.
4	Umbrellas and canes.
1	Undertakers' supplies and coffins.
4	Underwear, knit goods, and hosiery (jobbers).
1	Underwear, knit goods, and hosiery, manufacturers (selling to jobbers only).
3	Underwear, knit goods, and hosiery, manufacturers (selling to jobbers and dealers).
2	Upholstery and bedding.
2	Varnish, vegetable oils, and paints.
2	Vegetable oils, paints, and varnish.
4	Velvets, plush goods, and silks.
3	Veneer.
5	Vinegar.
2	Wagons and carriages.
3	Waists.
3	Wall paper, window shades, and bronze powder.
2	Warp (cotton).
3	Waste and wool.
4	Webbing and suspenders.
1	Willowware and woodenware.
3	Window shades, bronze powder, and wall paper.
2	Wire and woven wire specialties.
1	Woodenware and willowware.
3	Wool and waste.
4	Woolens (commission).
5	Woolens (jobbers and importers).
4	Woolens (manufacturers).
2	Woolens, manufacturers (for men's wear exclusively).
2	Woven wire specialties and wire.
2	Yarns, cotton, or worsted (manufacturers).
4	Yarns, woolen (manufacturers).
4	Yarns (jobbers).

GENOA FINANCIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

The following is the complete text of the report of the Financial Commission of the Genoa Conference, of which Sir Robert Horne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was chairman:

A. Resolution adopted by the Financial Commission on April 20, 1922:

That this commission having received the reports of the subcommissions on currency and on exchange, transmits them to the conference and recommends to the conference the following resolutions for adoption:

I. CURRENCY.

Resolution 1. The essential requisite for the economic reconstruction of Europe is the achievement by each country of stability in the value of its currency.

Resolution 2. Banks, and especially banks of issue, should be free from political pressure, and should be conducted solely on lines of prudent finance. In countries where there is no central bank of issue one should be established.

Resolution 3. Measures of currency reform will be facilitated if the practice of continuous cooperation among central banks of issue or banks regulating credit policy in the several countries can be developed. Such cooperation of central banks, not necessarily confined to Europe, would provide opportunities of coordinating their policy without hampering the freedom of several banks. It is suggested that an early meeting of representatives of central banks should be held with a view to considering how best to give effect to this recommendation.

Resolution 4. It is desirable that all European currencies should be based upon a common standard.

Resolution 5. Gold is the only common standard which all European countries could at present agree to adopt.

Resolution 6. It is in the general interest that European Governments should declare now that the establishment of a gold standard is their ultimate object, and should agree on the program by way of which they intend to achieve it.

Resolution 7. So long as there is a deficiency in the annual budget of the State which is met by the creation of fiduciary money or bank credits, no currency reform is possible and no approach to the establishment of the gold standard can be made. The most important reform of all must therefore be the balancing of the annual expenditure of the State without the creation of fresh credits unrepresented by new assets. The balancing of the budget requires adequate taxation, but if government expenditure is so high as to drive taxation to a point beyond what can be paid out of the income of the country, the taxation itself may still lead to inflation. The reduction of government expenditure is the true remedy. The balancing of the budget will go far to remedy an adverse balance of external payment by reducing internal consumption. But it is recognized that in the cases of some countries the adverse balance is such as to render the attainment of equilibrium in the budget difficult without the assistance in addition of an external loan. Without such a loan that comparative stability in the currency upon which the balancing of the budget by the means indicated above largely depends may be unattainable.

Resolution 8. The next step will be to determine and fix the gold value of the monetary unit. This step can only be taken in each country when the economic circumstances permit; for the country will then have to decide the question whether to adopt the old gold parity or a new parity approximating to the exchange value of the monetary unit at the time.

Resolution 9. These steps might by themselves suffice to establish a gold standard, but its successful maintenance would be materially promoted, not only by the proposed collaboration of central banks, but by an international convention to be adopted at a suitable time. The purpose of the convention would be to centralize and coordinate the demand for gold, and so to avoid those wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold which might otherwise result from the simultaneous and competitive efforts of a number of countries to secure metallic reserves. The convention should embody some means of economizing the use of gold by maintaining reserves in the form of foreign balances, such, for example, as the gold-exchange standard or an international clearing system.

Resolution 10. It is not essential that the membership of the international convention contemplated in the preceding resolution should be universal even in Europe; but the wider it is the greater will be the prospect of success.

Nevertheless, if the participating countries and the United States are to use the same monetary standard, no scheme for stabilizing the purchasing power of the monetary unit can be fully effective without coordination of policy between Europe and the United States, whose cooperation, therefore, should be invited.

Resolution 11. It is desirable that the following proposals, to form the basis of the international convention contemplated in Resolution 9, be submitted for the consideration of the meeting of central banks suggested in Resolution 3:

1. The Governments of the participating countries declare that the restoration of a gold standard is their ultimate object, and they agree to carry out, as rapidly as may be in their power, the following program:

(a) In order to gain effective control of its own currency each Government must meet its annual expenditure without resorting to the creation of fiduciary money or bank credits for the purpose.

(b) The next step will be, as soon as the economic circumstances permit, to determine and fix the gold value of the monetary unit. This will not necessarily be at the former gold power.

(c) The gold value so fixed must then be made effective in a free exchange market.

(d) The maintenance of the currency at its gold value must be assured by the provision of an adequate reserve of approved assets, not necessarily gold.

2. When progress permits, certain of the participating countries will establish a free market in gold and thus become gold centers.

3. A participating country, in addition to any gold reserve held at home, may maintain in any other participating country reserves of approved assets in the form of bank balances, bills, short-term securities, or other suitable liquid resources.

4. The ordinary practice of a participating country will be to buy and sell exchange on other participating countries within a prescribed fraction of parity of exchange for its own currency on demand.

5. The convention will thus be based on a gold exchange standard. The condition of continuing membership will be the maintenance of the national currency unit at the prescribed value. Failure in this respect will entail suspension of the right to hold the reserve balances of other participating countries.

6. Each country will be responsible for the necessary legislative and other measures required to maintain the international value of its currency at par, and will be left entirely free to devise and apply the means, whether through regulation of credit by central banks or otherwise.

7. Credit will be regulated not only with a view to maintaining the currencies at par with one another, but also with a view to preventing undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold. It is not contemplated, however, that the discretion of the central banks should be fettered by any definite rules framed for this purpose, but that their collaboration will have been assured in matters outside the province of the participating countries.

Resolution 12. With a view to the development of the practice of continuous cooperation among central banks and banks regulating credit policy in the several countries, as recommended in Resolution 3, this conference recommends that the Bank of England be requested to call a meeting of such banks as soon as possible to consider the proposals adopted by the conference and to make recommendations to their respective Governments for the adoption of an international monetary convention.

II. THE FLIGHT OF CAPITAL.

Resolution. We have considered what action, if any, could be taken to prevent the flight of capital in order to avoid taxation and we are of the opinion that any proposals to interfere with the freedom of the market for exchange or to violate the secrecy of bankers' relations with their customers are to be condemned. Subject to this proviso, we are of the opinion that the question of measures for international cooperation to prevent tax evasion might be usefully studied in connection with the problem of double taxation, which is now being studied by a committee of experts on behalf of the League of Nations. We therefore suggest that the league should be invited to consider it.

III. EXCHANGE.

Resolution 1. All artificial control of operations in exchange, whether by requiring a license for transactions in exchange, or by limiting the rates at which transactions may be effected, or by discriminating between the different purposes for which the exchange may be required, or by preventing free dealings in forward exchange, is futile and mischievous, and should be abolished at the earliest possible date.

Resolution 2. It is desirable that where no adequately organized market in forward exchange exists such a mar-

ket should be established. It has been suggested that in any country where private enterprise is found to be unable to organize such a market the central bank without itself incurring any uncovered exchange risk should provide facilities. It might, for example, give facilities to approved banks and financial houses to convert spot transactions in foreign exchange into transactions for forward delivery by a system of "contango" or "reports" of foreign exchange, their quotations being for the double transaction of a spot deal one way and a simultaneous deal the other.

The central banks concerned would agree to provide facilities for holding foreign balances (and securities) on deposit on account of other central banks under special guarantee from each bank and from its Government as to the absolute liquidity and freedom of movement of such balances under all conditions and their absolute exemption from taxation, forced loans, and moratorium.

It is recommended that this subject should be considered by the conference of central banks referred to in a previous resolution.

B. Reports of the committee of experts appointed by the currency and exchange subcommittees of the Financial Commission.

I. CURRENCY.

We have carefully examined the documents referred to us by the currency subcommittee, and in doing so we have surveyed the existing currency situation throughout Europe. Our conclusions follow to a considerable extent those of the experts assembled in London. The interesting suggestions made by the various delegations have also been fully weighed, and we believe that the main points raised by them are covered by our report.

In presenting our report we desire to make the following general observations:

I. We recognize that we have to deal with two different classes of countries:

Class 1. Countries where inflation has taken place, but has already been stopped, and where a certain amount of deflation has already been effected.

Class 2. Countries where inflation is still going on.

In countries of class 2 it is essential, in order to establish a sound currency, that inflation should be stopped, and that they should thus pass over into class 1. The program specified in resolutions 6 to 8 describes the steps by which this transition should be effected. In some cases it can not be effected without assistance from abroad, including the provision of foreign assistance in the organization of a central bank of issue in certain cases.

II. The question of devaluation is one which must be decided upon by each country according to its view of its own special requirements. We think it important, however, to draw attention to some of the considerations which will necessarily weigh with any country in coming to a decision on this question. There is a prevalent belief that a return to pre-war gold parity is necessary or desirable for its own sake. There are undoubted advantages to be obtained by such a return, but we desire to point out that for countries where currency has fallen very far below the pre-war parity, a return to it must involve the social and economic dislocation attendant upon continuing readjustments of money—wages and prices and a continual increase in the burden of internal debt. Regard being had to the very large debts which have been incurred since the armistice by many of the countries concerned, we are inclined to think that a return to the old gold parity involves too heavy a strain upon production.

We repeat that the decision must be left in each case to the country concerned, but we venture to suggest that a considerable service will be rendered both to its own internal economy and to the cause of European recovery by that country which, after reaching comparative stability in its currency at a point so far below the old parity as to make return to it a long and painful process, first decides boldly to set the example of securing immediate stability in terms

of gold by fixing a new gold par at or near the figures at which comparative stability has been attained.

III. Finally, we can not in fairness to the currency subcommittee present a series of recommendations designed to secure practical results as if they were immediately attainable without reference to certain other features of the existing economic and financial position of Europe. The industry of Europe can not hope for a permanent return to prosperity so long as it has to bear either directly in the form of taxation or indirectly in the form of inflation of currencies, the most insidious and objectionable of all forms of taxation, a burden of government expenditure which is beyond its capacity. In this connection we can not do better than refer to the memorial on international finance and currency submitted to the governments of certain countries dated January 16, 1920, which was among the documents laid before the International Financial Conference at Brussels in September, 1920.

The whole of this memorial, though now more than two years old, is as apposite to-day as when it was written, and until the subjects to which it refers, and in particular the problem of intergovernmental indebtedness, have been resolutely tackled there can be no hope of final success in restoring the currencies or the economic welfare of Europe.

Foreign obligations by one country must be balanced by a capacity in other countries to absorb the surplus production with which alone those obligations can be met. If the burden of any country's external obligations is beyond its capacity to pay, and it can not be assisted by foreign loans, the effort to meet those obligations must accordingly result, on the one hand, in dislocation of markets in other countries, and, on the other hand, in a continuous depreciation of the currency of the debtor country, which will entirely prevent it from making any start whatever in the direction of stabilization.

IV. With these preliminary observations, we present the following resolutions, which we suggest as suitable to be recommended by the currency subcommission for adoption by the Governments represented at this conference. It will be observed that the recommendations include a plan for an international monetary convention.

(The resolutions here submitted were those which, with modifications, have been adopted above by the Financial Commission.)

II. EXCHANGE.

We present the following resolutions as suitable to be recommended by the exchange subcommission for adoption by the Governments represented at this conference. Our main recommendation is that there should be complete freedom for exchange dealings. We have not attempted to set out the deep-seated causes of the existing dislocation of the European exchanges. Some of these causes are referred to in the introduction of our report to the currency subcommission. Any attempt at a complete survey would carry us far beyond the proper limits of the present report. As with currency, so with exchange, complete restoration depends on the settlement of questions which are not now within our purview.

We considered carefully the amendment proposed by the German delegation with regard to measures for preventing the flight of capital for the purpose of evading taxation. We came to the conclusion that this question could be regarded as falling within the province of the currency subcommission. We have, therefore, reported to the currency subcommission as follows:

Any proposals to interfere with the freedom of the market for exchange or to violate the secrecy of bankers' relations with their customers are, in our opinion, absolutely to be condemned. Subject to this proviso, we are of opinion that the question of measures for international cooperation to prevent tax evasion might be usefully studied in connection with the problems of double taxation which is now being studied by a commission of experts on behalf of the League of Nations. We therefore suggest that the League should be invited to consider it.

(The resolutions here submitted were those which, with modifications, have been adopted above by the Financial Commission.)

Dollar Exchange.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, which provides that member banks, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, may accept drafts for the purpose of furnishing dollar exchange, drawn upon them by banks or bankers located in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States in which it is determined that the usages of trade require such acceptance facilities, the board has designated as such the following countries and insular possessions: Argentina; Australia, New Zealand, and other Australasian dependencies; Bolivia; Brazil; British Guiana; British Honduras; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dutch East Indies; Dutch Guiana; Ecuador; French Guiana; French West Indies; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Porto Rico; San Salvador; Santo Domingo; Trinidad; Uruguay; and Venezuela.

Permission granted to a member bank to accept such drafts when drawn by banks or bankers located in any of the foregoing countries entitles it to exercise similar accepting powers with respect to such drafts drawn by banks or bankers located in all countries that have been or may hereafter be designated by the board as countries whose usages of trade require the furnishing of dollar exchange.

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

The Russian reply to the note of May 2, whose terms were briefly outlined in the last BULLETIN, was delivered on May 11. That document and the report of the financial commission represent the significant contributions of the Genoa Conference and will of necessity become the basis for subsequent discussions. Matters of fundamental social and economic importance are brought into the field of controversy by the Russian reply and will have to be considered at the meeting to be held at The Hague during the coming month. The recommendations of the financial commission will likewise afford a basis for later consideration of the strictly financial topics which will come within the purview of the central banks of issue whose representatives it is proposed to bring together for an international conference.

The position taken by the Russian representatives in their answer to the memorandum of May 2, may be briefly summarized as follows: It is contended that governments which have emerged from a revolution are not bound to respect the obligations of governments which have lapsed. To support this contention reference is made to the examples of repudiation which are afforded by the history of the United States and of France. Consonant with this argument there follows a refusal to recognize responsibility for the annulment of public debts or for losses growing out of confiscation of private property. The statement, however, goes on to say that, excepting war debts, Russia is prepared to assume liability for the payment of public debts on the condition that the losses caused to Russia by intervention and blockade are similarly recognized by the Allies. The intervention and blockade instituted by the Allies are regarded as official acts of war and the document avers that the powers not only took a direct part in the Russian civil war but were its authors. The Russian representatives stated that their Government had been prepared to renounce its counterclaims, however, in return for certain concessions, especially "real" credits to be placed at the disposal of the Government, the precise amount to be determined in advance. However, the complaint is made that the memorandum of May 2 contained nothing definite in this respect, since even the credits to be granted to the citizens of the signatory nations prepared to trade with Russia were given a discretionary character. The question of war debts, whose cancellation was conditional upon Russia's resigning her counterclaims, was also left open in the memorandum of May 2,

instead of being fixed in the agreement itself. In consequence of this lack of definite promises, the Russian delegation held that they were released from any tentative concessions that their Government had been prepared to make. A particular objection was raised to clause 7 suggesting the appointment of a mixed tribunal to adjust disputed claims for indemnities growing out of destruction or confiscation of property rights of foreigners in Russia. It was held that the establishment of this mixed tribunal would lead inevitably to the intervention of foreigners in the internal affairs of Russia and would be equivalent to suppressing in practice the inviolability of the existing system of property in Russia. Following upon this statement of objections, however, a spirit of conciliation is shown toward the end of the document. It is urged that a mixed committee of experts be appointed to make a "more profound study" of the credits available for Russia and that this committee be nominated by the conference with the date and place to be determined by common agreement.

Pursuant to this proposal contained in the Russian memorandum, and despite certain objections by the Russians to the conditions laid down, representatives of the participating powers other than Germany have agreed to meet at The Hague June 15 and to choose a committee of experts who will attempt to draft a memorandum stating what is to be the attitude taken toward Russia. If this memorandum is approved, a Russian committee of experts will then meet the committee representing the other powers and will proceed to negotiate with them on such topics as Russian credits, debts, and the property of foreigners in Russia. Meantime the powers are to pledge themselves to make no separate treaties with Russia before October 26 and not to support their citizens in an effort to obtain property rights not belonging to them prior to the establishment of the Soviet régime. An invitation was extended to the Government of the United States to participate in the meeting to be held at The Hague on June 15, but the Government has declined this invitation on the grounds that it appears "to be a continuance, under a different nomenclature, of the Genoa Conference and destined to encounter the same difficulties if the attitude disclosed in the Russian memorandum of May 11 remains unchanged."

Elsewhere in the BULLETIN the proposals of the financial commission to the Genoa Conference have been discussed in some detail and need not be repeated here in so far as they

relate to the question of the reestablishment of a gold standard and the means of bringing that about. Mention, however, may be made of the resolutions in regard to the flight of capital and the question of exchange control. In both cases it was held that any artificial means of control would fail to accomplish their purpose and at the same time be deleterious. In regard to the disposition to transfer capital sums to other countries for the purpose of avoiding taxation, it was held that any attempts to prevent this practice which would interfere with the freedom of the market for exchange or violate the secrecy of bankers' relations with their customers were to be condemned. International cooperation to prevent taxation might better be referred to the experts of the League of Nations for later consideration. It was also strongly urged, as at Brussels, that artificial control of exchange should be abolished and that where no adequately organized markets in forward exchange existed they should be established as soon as possible. As at Brussels, it is again stated at Genoa that loans should be made from government to government only in exceptional cases and that in general such financing should be effected through the medium of private capital.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW BUDGET.

Interest in British financial circles was chiefly focused last month on the details of the budget submitted May 1 to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne. The principal features of the budget bill as introduced were summarized in these columns a month ago, and need not be repeated here. It seems proper at this time, however, to appraise the financial situation in England as it appears from the Chancellor's estimate for the coming year.

Probably the feature in the new budget that has given rise to the most adverse comment is the decision to defer debt reduction during the coming year, the Government's sinking fund obligations being provided for through borrowings. The question also has been raised in some quarters as to whether all the estimated income is likely to be realized in practice. For instance, £90,000,000 is set down as the expected amount of miscellaneous revenue, but the public has no means of knowing the sources from which this item is to be derived. A further criticism which has been heard is to the effect that the item under expenditures for contingencies has been put at a very much lower figure than for last year, namely, £25,000,000 as against the allowance

of approximately £100,000,000 which was provided for supplementary estimates in the year just closed. Many observers have felt that to present an almost exactly balanced budget with so small a figure for contingencies is a somewhat hazardous method of governmental finance, to say the least. There is without doubt need for further reduction in public expenditures, more particularly in view of the likelihood of the decline of revenue from the income tax and several other sources.

On the other hand, satisfaction is generally expressed in the reduction of the income tax and the lowering of duties on tea, coffee, and a number of other commodities. It must be remembered that there has been a very insistent popular demand in England for a reduction in taxation, which has been found to be unduly burdensome, so that the present reduction, though not large, is nevertheless welcomed as a step in the direction of relieving industry and trade of one of the obstacles to full recovery. Compared to the countries on the Continent, Great Britain is, without question, in a relatively strong condition. It should be remembered, too, that England has reduced her foreign debt by £274,000,000 in the past three years. Taking everything into account, therefore, while there may be much to criticize in the new budget, there is also ground for viewing the financial situation with some degree of cheerfulness, because it has been found possible to balance the budget and at the same time reduce taxation. The general view of the British banking community in regard to the budget has been summarized by a writer in the *Financial News* (London), as follows:

Comparing our finances with those of other European countries, many bankers are disposed to regard the budget statement with a moderate amount of satisfaction. They clearly recognize the necessity of further economies in public expenditure, especially in view of the possibility of declining revenues under certain heads, and though a trade improvement may offset this decline to some extent it will also have an adverse effect upon the cost of Government borrowing. There are undoubtedly certain taxes which bankers would be glad to see withdrawn, among which may be mentioned the corporation profits tax, but there is a tendency to share Mr. Asquith's view that the only ground for the remission of taxation—however oppressive and burdensome—is a corresponding excess of estimated revenue over estimated expenditure. Bankers are also relieved to find that the Government has not attempted to effect a specious reduction in taxation by capitalizing war pensions, as there is much objection to obtaining relief by relegating burdens to the future; in fact, their chief criticism is probably directed against the suspension of the sinking funds. The temptation to postpone burdens is natural enough, in existing circumstances, but there are many who believe that in the long run the country's best interests are served by redeeming obligations as quickly as possible.

Nevertheless, on broad grounds, the budget may legitimately be regarded with equanimity. The direct relief to industry by the reduced income-tax and cheaper postal

rates, and, indirectly, by lower duties on tea, coffee, etc., should serve to encourage and give additional impetus to the slight improvements recently noticeable in trading conditions. It has long been realized that progress can only be effected by applying corrective measures at a number of points, and much has already been done in the form of reduced labor charges, cheaper materials, and lower monetary rates. The lower taxation should prove a further useful contributor, for taxation is a factor in production costs, while its remission will also increase the spending power in the hands of the community, and should also help to restore confidence.

PRICES AND TRADE.

In England, as in the United States and most other countries, prices have changed but little in recent months. The comparatively small fluctuations that have been recorded of late are evidence that deflation has about run its course and that a more stable condition has been reached between prices of the several groups of commodities, especially between raw materials on the one hand, and manufactures on the other. The Federal Reserve Board's wholesale price index for the United Kingdom registered a decline of only 0.5 point in April as compared with March. The Board of Trade figure remained practically unchanged, with a rise of 0.5 per cent in April, and Sauerbeck's index, published in the *Statist*, also rose slightly. The *Economist* index, however, declined 0.3 per cent. All of these different measures of wholesale prices in England, although they disagree with one another to some extent, nevertheless serve to emphasize the narrow range within which prices have recently been fluctuating and the relative insignificance of the changes which are taking place at the present time.

Some improvement in business seems to have occurred in England in spite of the lower foreign trade returns for April, and the more or less unchanged position revealed by recent banking figures. The Easter holidays and the engineering dispute undoubtedly account to some extent for the reduced foreign trade figures, but even after these allowances have been made, the result is somewhat disappointing. Some ground for encouragement is afforded by the April statements of the London clearing banks, which show a slackening in the continued reduction which took place in their current, deposit, and other accounts during the first three months of the year. Mention may also be made of the statements that have been made recently by a number of prominent bankers and British Government officials as to the better outlook for trade recovery, but it is clear that the figures so far available do not indicate on their face that a definite turning point has been reached.

FRANCE.

FRENCH CLAIMS ON RUSSIA.

At the Genoa Conference interest centered very largely in the repudiation of foreign debts of the former Russian Government by the Soviet Government. France pressed her financial claims as recognized by the Cannes agreement, and, especially toward the end of the conference, was actively supported by Belgium. Both countries had large investments in private and government undertakings in Russia before the war and they contend that no new credits can be granted the present Russian Government until obligations now outstanding are recognized. In the following section a résumé is given of the recent history of Russian foreign debts.

On December 31, 1917, the Soviet Government repudiated the foreign-held public debt of the former Russian Government, while by the nationalization of industries it attempted to cancel all other obligations toward foreigners. This position was modified by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, in which the Soviet Government recognized the Russian public debt held in Germany and Austria as well as the duty of indemnifying Germans and Austrians for expropriated property. As a matter of fact, very few Russians bonds were held in either of these countries—probably between 1,000,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 marks in Germany and a few million crowns in Austria. The greater proportion of Russian obligations was held in allied countries, especially France, Belgium, and England.

Debts of Russia in France arising out of the war consist of advances by the French Government and contractual obligations with private persons. No accurate figures seem to be available for the latter item. In the *Journal Officiel* for January 31, 1918, the total debt of the Russian Government to the French Government is given as 4,287,565,717 francs. Of this sum 3,250,000,000 francs were treasury bills (*bons du Trésor*) discounted by the Bank of France. These moneys had been expended for such purposes as the payment of Russian troops, of which there were considerable numbers in France, and for other objects arising from the war. A considerable part had been spent in meeting coupons and amortizements of Russian bonds held in France. Up to January 31, 1918, this item had amounted to about 1,500,000,000 francs, while about 500,000,000 francs represented advances by the Bank of France to the Russian State Bank in France. The coupons on the Russian Government bonds were paid by the French Govern-

ment through February, 1918; they were later received in payment of subscriptions for French Government loans and treasury bills (bons), through the issue of national defense bills in October, 1919. This increases the amount due the French Government over the figures given above, so that the total claim as of March 31, 1922, against the Imperial Russian Government is 5,459,000,000 francs and against "various" succeeding governments is 480,000,000 francs additional.

The claims of French citizens are of many kinds. They include contractual claims arising out of the war, indemnification for property in Russia owned by individuals or by corporations with French security holders who have been expropriated by the Soviet Government, and obligations of the Russian Government (or guaranteed by it), and of secondary governmental subdivisions, such as municipalities.

It is difficult to discover the value of these claims, or even the exact amount of Russian Government bonds held in France. *L'Economiste Européen* of August 13, 1920, estimates that of the entire Russian public debt at the outbreak of the war, 48.3 per cent was held outside of Russia and 35.3 per cent was held in France, as against 13 per cent held elsewhere. This would make the total of the Russian Government bonds held in France 8,000,000,000 francs. This figure is smaller, however, than some other estimates, also of high authority. The secretariat of the League of Nations estimated it at 12,000,000,000 francs. In the course of the French Senate's session of March 26, 1920, the following figures were given as having been verified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

	Francs.
Loans to the Russian Government.	13,897,000,000
Loans guaranteed by the Russian Government.	2,037,000,000
Loans to Russian municipalities.	374,000,000

To these were added industrial and commercial securities estimated to amount to 1,700,000,000 francs and general claims for goods, business properties, and industrial undertakings computed at 7,000,000,000 francs. Approaching the subject from another angle, Edmond Théry, editor of *L'Economiste Européen*, quoted above, gives the total of the 47 French issues of Russian Government bonds and railway securities guaranteed by the Russian Government (which owned about two-thirds of the Russian railways) as 15,450,000,000 francs, with between 1,500,000,000 and 1,600,000,000 francs invested in the securities of banks, industries, mines, etc. However, as not all the securities listed on the Paris exchange were

actually held in France, he comes to a conclusion that 12,000,000,000 francs would be a fair estimate of all securities owned by French citizens. This corresponds fairly closely with the estimate of Francois-Marsal, formerly Minister of Finance, who gave the French Senate, on February 10, 1920, an estimate of 12,500,000,000 (gold) francs for loans either made directly to the Russian Government or guaranteed by it. These guaranteed obligations, frequently mentioned, are the securities of railroads acquired from other owners by the Russian Government and included in the Russian state railway system. It may be mentioned in passing that perhaps three-fourths of the entire Russian foreign debt represented expenditures by the Imperial Government in constructing, purchasing, or improving its railways.

At the outbreak of hostilities the Russian Government had considerable deposits in France, out of which it paid the coupons on its bonds until February, 1915. After this, the Russian Government concluded an agreement with the Bank of France providing for meeting its coupons to October 4, 1915. An agreement between the French and Russian Governments on this date was signed, under which the French Government undertook to advance the sums necessary for meeting coupons and amortizements for the ensuing 12 months. The agreement was not renewed or extended, but the French Government continued interest payments until February, 1918. As already stated, the Russian Government announced its repudiation of the foreign debt under the date of December 31, 1917, and made the peace of Brest-Litovsk in February, 1918. Therefore the French Government suspended payment, although the British Government continued payments on Russian coupons through March 31, 1918, one month longer.

This suspension gave rise to protests from the very numerous French holders of Russian bonds. The tense European situation which developed through the years immediately preceding the war had caused many French investors to place their money in Russian issues, in part at least, from patriotic reasons. It was doubtless recognition of this fact that caused the French Government to promise that although payment on the Russian coupons had ceased, their holders were entitled to special consideration.

When, therefore, the French Liberty loan was floated in September, 1918, it carried a provision that coupons due or to become due in that year would be accepted up to 50 per cent of the individual subscription. The provision met general approval, elaborate measures being taken to prevent speculation as a result

of this advantage. Coupons to the value of 263,700,000 francs were received in subscriptions to this issue. After this the coupons were regularly accepted by the French Government on subscription, down through the issue of national defense bonds of October, 1919.

When the 1920 loan was brought out, it contained no provision for accepting the Russian coupons—a fact that caused lively protests in the French Senate, showing that a considerable proportion of the French public had come to believe that the French Government had definite responsibilities toward these bonds. Beyond general assurances, however, the Government was not prepared to go.

The attitude of the Russian Government is, and has been, very indefinite. On December 31, 1917, the entire foreign debt was canceled; two months later it was recognized as regards German and Austrian holders. These totals, as stated above, were very small. It is true that in accepting the invitation to the Genoa Conference the Russian Government "recognized" its pre-war debts, but its definite action in regard to them is as yet unsettled. By the recently concluded treaty of Rapallo, Germany provisionally relinquished her claims. The latest Russian communications seem to draw a distinction between claims arising out of possession of bonds of the Imperial Russian Government and those arising from title or securities representing title to commercial and industrial properties in Russia, looking with somewhat more favor on the former. A recent statement from M. Tchitcherine, the Russian foreign minister, also emphasizes the fact that the Russian Government wishes especially to compensate small shareholders of the Russian debt. It is reported that at Genoa French claims for property alone amounted to about \$3,000,000,000.

The interests of Belgium in Russia seem to be largely industrial and commercial, and as France and Belgium have made a common case at Genoa, it is appropriate to make a brief mention of them. In a cable dispatch of May 9, M. Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying, "Belgium invested 2,500,000,000 francs, gold, in Russian industry and possessed 361 factories, including blast furnaces, glass factories, electric street railways, cloth mills, waterworks, and electric-light plants. We used to produce in Russia before the war 42 per cent of the foundry output of the entire country, 48 per cent of the steel rails, 75 per cent of the chemical products, 50 per cent of the glass tableware, and 30 per cent of the window glass."

THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The fiscal situation of the French Government has not improved in recent months. The floating debt was increased in March by the sale of national defense bills to the amount of 746,706,000 francs, as compared with 305,000,000 francs sold in February, and Government borrowings from the Bank of France have increased by 1,250,000,000 francs since March 17. Advances from the bank to the Government amounted to 21,200,000,000 francs on that date, while on May 26 they had risen to 22,450,000,000 francs. It is interesting to note in this connection that the item in the statement of the Bank of France which reads "Bonds of the French treasurer discounted for the purpose of advances of the State to foreign Governments" has been increasing rather more rapidly in the last few months than it had in the last months of 1921. This item first appeared in the French bank statement at the beginning of the war, when the French Government made advances to the Allies for the purposes of the war. At the end of 1918 it amounted to 3,526,000,000 francs. By the end of 1921 it had increased to 4,142,000,000 francs, and in the first five months of 1922 it had increased by 82,000,000 francs, so that it now stands at 4,224,000,000 francs. Along with the increase in the advances of the Bank of France to the State there has gone a similar but smaller increase in the note circulation of the bank. The low point in the volume of bank notes outstanding was reached on March 24, when the issue stood at 35,282,000,000 francs, while on May 26 it had risen again to 35,674,179,970 francs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.

There has been relatively little change in French wholesale prices in the last two months, except in the case of a few articles of food. The all-commodities index of the French General Statistical Office showed an increase of 7 points, or about 2 per cent, during April, but this rise was brought about almost entirely by higher food prices, and some prices, particularly in the mineral and metal industries, actually declined during April.

Cabled reports from Paris have indicated that considerable popular feeling has been aroused over recent advances in food prices. A dispatch to the New York Times, under date of May 20, 1922, stated that when the bakers of Paris decided to advance the price of bread, due to the advance in wheat and flour, the prefect intervened. The bakers then threat-

ened to strike, whereupon the authorities announced that if the strike occurred they would requisition the bakeries. Feeling over the advances in certain meat prices is accentuated by the popular impression that this advance has been made possible by the exclusion of foreign meat under quarantine regulations alleged to have been arbitrarily invoked.

The accompanying table, compiled from a variety of sources, does not show extraordinary recent advances. The prices given are wholesale, except bread. However, their significance is borne out by the fact that in spite of recent fluctuations the official index figure of retail food prices for Paris is still lower than it was six months or a year ago.

FOOD PRICES IN FRANCE.

	Wheat.	Flour.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.
1922.	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
January.....	69.75	97.00	2.10	9.75	154.50
February.....	67.53	94.66	2.20	9.43	154.25
March.....	69.25	94.00	2.00	9.16	157.92
April.....	71.83	96.66	2.00	9.08	170.87
May ¹	76.25	101.00	2.00	8.25	166.75
1921.					
October (6 months ago).....	75.50	97.50	2.20	11.00	153.50
May (1 year ago).....	² 100.00	175.00	2.60	9.80	100.50
	Sugar.	Beef.	Mutton.	Potatoes.	Index of retail food prices in Paris. ³
1922.	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
January.....	156.02	5.13	7.83	51.25	319
February.....	155.11	4.91	7.41	51.00	307
March.....	167.52	5.41	9.00	54.50	294
April.....	163.69	6.16	8.83	.....	304
May ¹	159.00	6.75	7.30	.....	.....
1921.					
October (6 months ago).....	154.50	3.92	6.37	40.00	331
May (1 year ago).....	193.33	6.00	6.58	84.38	317

¹ For first week of May, 1922, only. ² Official price. ³ July, 1914=100.

ITALY.

LIQUIDATION OF BANCA DI SCONTO.

The settlement plan which the receivers of the Banca di Sconto drafted early in March has now been approved by the Rome court in its essential parts and has become effective. The plan provides for the liquidation of the Banca di Sconto and for the creation of a new credit institution in its place, under the name of the Banca Nazionale di Credito. The latter organization is to be capitalized at 250,000,000 lire, divided in shares of 500 lire each, all of which are to be remitted to creditors of the Banca di Sconto in partial settlement of their claims. The capital may be further increased in the course of the year 1922 by an additional

150,000,000 lire, if the board of directors of the new bank decides that this is desirable. In that case, option for the corresponding shares will be given to shareholders of the Banca Nazionale di Credito (former creditors of the Banca di Sconto) and to former shareholders of the Banca di Sconto. The option will not apply to the portion of the 150,000,000 lire which may be subscribed in foreign countries; such portion, however, is not to exceed 50,000,000 lire. Under all circumstances a majority of three-fifths of the membership of the new bank is assured to creditors of the Banca di Sconto until the time when the liquidation of the bank is completed.

Creditors of the Banca di Sconto whose claims amount to less than 5,000 lire are to receive in cash in the course of this year 67 per cent of their credits, payable in two installments. Those having credits of 5,000 lire or more are to receive 55 per cent in cash, payable in several installments until March 31, 1924, and an additional 7 per cent in shares of the new Banca Nazionale di Credito. The balance of the debts of the bank are to be covered by special "recovery bonds," which entitle bearers to a share in the assets of the Banca di Sconto as they are realized. However, in the case of creditors whose claims amount to 5,000 lire or more 2 per cent of their total claims will be deducted from the payments effected in redemption of the "recovery bonds," and this will constitute the reserve of the new bank.

These provisions do not apply to creditors of branches of the Banca di Sconto in foreign countries, whose claims are to be adjusted "in accordance with the respective foreign laws, wherever this may be required to assure a continuation of the operations of such branches."

While the document contains no explicit statement as to guaranties of cash payments to creditors by the banks of issue or by any other institutions, and, in general, does not specify in what manner the payment of installments on the fixed dates is assured, there is mention of "institutions which will advance the required amounts," and which are to have the first claim to all assets of the Banca di Sconto. This, it is generally understood, refers to the so-called Consortium for Subventions on Industrial and Commercial Securities. This consortium was formed in 1915 by representatives of the three banks of issue and a few other credit institutions and was given the privilege of rediscounting commercial paper at the banks of issue at a rate 1.5 per cent below the official discount rate; the bank-note circulation corresponding to such rediscounts was exempted from the tax applying to general commercial circulation above the legal limit. During the first years of its existence the operations of the

consortium were confined within very narrow limits. They greatly expanded, however, in 1920 and 1921, when the business crisis brought about an increased demand for credit accommodations. The consortium has played an especially conspicuous part as the medium through which advances of the banks of issue have been made available for industries endangered by the collapse of the Banca di Sconto. In anticipation of its functioning in the same capacity in connection with the advance of funds required for cash payments to creditors of the Banca di Sconto and for the constitution of the capital stock of the new bank, a decree was published almost simultaneously with the publication of the Banca di Sconto settlement plan providing for an extension of the activities of the consortium for two years (i. e., until the end of 1925) and for an increase in the scope of its operations.

In view of the fact that the consortium will play an important part in the settlement of the obligations of the Banca di Sconto, the banks of issue are given a large measure of control over the operations connected with the liquidation of that bank. Although the Banca Nazionale di Credito is named as the agency which is to be in charge of the liquidation and is given vast powers in that connection, it is provided at the same time that a special committee of shareholders, appointed by the directors of the three banks of issue, shall function as the representative body of all Banca di Sconto creditors, now become shareholders of the new bank, until the time when the cash payments to creditors are completed and the debts arising on that account shall have been paid off; it is this committee that will presumably have charge of working out the by-laws of the new bank and of appointing its first board of directors.

In the final report of the receivers of the Banca di Sconto the assets of the bank are estimated at 4,929,000,000 lire (1,209,000,000 lire being allowed for losses and depreciation), and its liabilities at 5,917,000,000 lire, with a deficit of about 1,000,000,000 lire. Of the assets, over 3,000,000,000 lire are industrial investments, whose eventual realization depends upon general business conditions.

INVESTMENT SITUATION.

The downward movement of stock prices which started in the autumn of 1921 has continued in the first months of this year, as may be seen from Prof. Bachi's index numbers of monthly settlement quotations of shares of 132 joint-stock companies with an aggregate capital of 6,905,000,000 lire at the end of 1921. The index number for January was 96.61, for

February 94.10, for March 88.12, and for April 88.43, quotations on December 31, 1921, being taken as a basis of 100. The collapse of the Banca di Sconto and the restriction of stock exchange transactions to cash operations when added to the general industrial depression resulted in almost completely paralyzing speculative activities in dividend-bearing securities. On the other hand, there has been an increasing demand for Government securities of all descriptions, although the movement of quotations has been subject to considerable fluctuations as far as funded debt obligations are concerned. This has been due to the succession of contradictory reports with reference to the Government's intentions in regard to the enforcement of compulsory registration or special taxation of bearer bonds, but has not affected short-term treasury bills or treasury bonds of short maturities, since these are explicitly exempted from compulsory registration. Short-term bills, running for one year or less, have maintained their position as the most favored form of investment.

The market situation has thus been favorable for a reduction of the interest rates on these obligations. The rates, which ranged from 5 to 6 per cent in February, have been gradually reduced and ranged in April from 4.50 to 5.25 per cent. During the same time the price of issue of 3-year treasury bonds has been gradually advanced from 97.75 to 99.25, and that of 5-year bonds from 95.50 to 98.75.

Measures have likewise been taken to put a check to the expansion of the circulation of short-term treasury bills, of which nearly 25,000,000,000 lire were outstanding at the end of 1921. The maximum amount to be issued in any one month was limited to 350,000,000 lire, beginning with March.

By these provisions the ground has been prepared for the conversion of a portion of the floating debt into obligations of longer maturities, presumably into 7-year bonds. A second issue of 7-year 5 per cent treasury bonds was offered for subscription last April at the price of 95.75, plus the accrued interest from February 15 to the date of sale. (The first issue was floated a year ago at 91.50, plus accrued interest.) The premium feature of last year's issue has been maintained this year, a total of 2,545,000 lire being paid annually in 1,200 premiums, ranging from 1,000 to 1,000,000 lire, by lottery drawings which will take place twice a year. The flotation of the new bonds appears to have been effected with great success, and a third issue is now under consideration, which will be designed, in particular, for the conversion of short-term treasury bills and 3 and 5 year treasury bonds. A bill authorizing

such conversions has been introduced by the Government.

GERMANY.

THE REPARATIONS SITUATION.

On May 15 Germany met the cash payment of 50,000,000 gold marks required of her under the terms of the memorandum delivered to the German Government by the Reparations Commission on March 22, and on May 30 she yielded to the general demands of the Reparations Commission as to the reform of her finances, on the condition that she receive an international loan to the amount of cash reparations payments.

It will be remembered that the note sent by the Reparations Commission to Germany in March made the following demands: That Government subsidies should be abolished in Germany; that inflation should cease; that taxation should be increased by 60,000,000,000 paper marks a year; that the deficit in the current budget should be met by long-term loans; that the practice of discounting treasury bills with the Reichsbank be discontinued; that the autonomy of the Reichsbank be established, and that plans should be submitted for the supervision of German Government finances by a subcommittee of the Reparations Commission. The German Chancellor replied to this note, stating that most of its conditions could be met, but that actual supervision of German finances by the Allies was impossible, and that a further increase in taxation could not be effected before May 31 (as the March 21 note required). He stated, however, that before that date Germany would submit to the commission a plan for covering governmental expenditures without further inflation.

On May 15 the German Finance Minister took proposals of his Government for fiscal and currency reform to Paris, where he held unofficial conferences with the members of the Reparations Commission. The members of the commission took the position that the plan proposed was unsatisfactory in that it did not provide for sufficient increases in taxation or for the supervision of finances which the commission considered essential. The proposals were then sent back to Berlin for revision.

Meanwhile the financial subcommittee appointed by the Reparations Commission for the purpose of considering an international loan for Germany met in Paris on May 24. This committee is made up of financial experts from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Holland, Germany, and the United States, under the chairmanship of M. Delacroix, president of the Belgian State Bank. As the issuing of an international loan for Ger-

many would involve the release by the Reparations Commission of certain assets upon which it now holds a lien under the Versailles Treaty, as well as the stabilizing of German internal finances, the financial committee was obliged to review the whole reparations problem. On May 26 the committee came to the decision that further consideration of a loan to Germany was impossible until Germany accepted in full the demands of Reparations Commission. The necessity for the cessation of inflation in Germany was particularly emphasized. The German note of May 30 seems to meet those demands in that it promises to stabilize the Government's floating debt at its March 31, 1922, figure, provided that an international loan is floated before the next reparations payment is due. It also promises to provide facilities for the supervision of German finances by the Reparations Commission, provided that neither the sovereignty of the German State nor the private affairs of German taxpayers are interfered with. No decision has as yet been reached by the financial subcommittee as to the international loan for Germany.

THE AUTONOMY OF THE REICHSBANK.

In connection with the fulfillment of the demands presented to the German Government by the Reparations Commission on March 22, a bill was introduced in the Reichstag on April 5 inaugurating certain reforms in the regulations which govern that institution. The bill passed its third reading on May 20 and was then made law. This new statute changes certain paragraphs in the bank act of March 14, 1875, which relate to the administration of the Reichsbank and its right of note issue. Important changes were made in paragraph 27 of the act and it now reads "the president of the bank and the members of the directorium are appointed by the President of the Empire for life. * * * The president is appointed from a list of three names which is made up by a committee consisting of nine members, three of whom are elected by the Federal Council (Reichsrat), three by the Federal Economic Ministry (Reichswirtschaftsrat), and three by the central committee of the bank." Paragraph 25, which deals with the election of the curatorium, has been changed so as to read:

The right to supervise the Reichsbank, formerly exercised by the Government, is now exercised by the curatorium which consists of the Chancellor as chairman, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Economics (Reichswirtschafts Minister) as vice chairmen, and of six other members. Three of these members are appointed by the President of the Empire after consulting with the Federal Economic Ministry, and the rest are appointed by the Federal Council. The curatorium shall meet at least four times a year and may be convoked at any time by the

Chancellor. The Chancellor is bound to convoke the curatorium at the request of one of the vice chairmen or of three other members of the curatorium.

The president and the members of the Reichsbank directorium are bound to appear at the meetings of the curatorium if they are so requested and to report on the condition of the bank. The directorium is responsible to the curatorium for all bank operations.

Paragraph 31 provides for the election of the central committee of the Reichsbank. This committee represents the interests of the shareholders and the Government in the administration of the bank. It consists of 20 members and an equal number of alternates. Ten members and alternates are elected from those shareholders who own at least 9,000 marks' worth of stock; the rest include at least four representatives of the employees of banks, industry, and commerce, and at least one representative of savings banks, cooperatives, and trade.

The most important change which has been made in the Reichsbank law occurs in paragraph 26 which deals with the right of note issue and which now reads: "The principles regarding the right of note issue are established by the Reichsbank directorium after consultation with the Federal Economic Ministry." This law makes the Reichsbank in large measure independent of the supervision of the Government and places the power of note issue entirely in the hands of the bank directorium. What practical consequences it will have at the present time will depend largely upon the appointments to the newly established boards.

INFLATION AND WHOLESALE PRICES.

While this law in regard to the control of the Reichsbank has been proceeding through its three readings in the Reichstag, the amount of treasury bills held by the bank and the volume of its notes in circulation has greatly increased. The greatest inflation took place in the weeks ending April 29 and May 31, when about 8,000,000 marks worth of new notes were issued. It should be observed, however, that in the week ending April 22 both the amount of the discounted treasury bills held by the Reichsbank and the amount of the Reichsbank notes in circulation had declined. The following table sets forth the status of the Reichsbank treasury bill holdings and note circulation in April and May.

CONDITION OF THE REICHSBANK.

	Bank-note circulation.	Increase or decrease over previous week.	Discounted treasury bills.	Decrease or increase over previous week.
1922.				
Apr. 8.....	131,837	1,166	142,747	--3,784
Apr. 15.....	134,064	2,227	149,183	6,436
Apr. 22.....	132,628	-1,436	147,083	-2,100
Apr. 29.....	140,420	7,792	155,618	8,535
May 6.....	142,464	2,044	155,077	-541
May 15.....	142,904	440	164,204	9,127
May 22.....	144,138	1,234	156,470	-7,734
May 31.....	151,949	7,811	167,793	11,323

Since the beginning of 1922 various factors have operated to increase prices in Germany. The excited buying of both Germans and foreigners in the last weeks of November and early December, 1921, largely depleted stocks, and the continued issue of paper money by the Reichsbank increased prices, not only because it depreciated the value of the paper currency by increasing its volume, but because it stimulated the demand for goods. People in Germany have come to feel that it is much better to possess goods than paper money and their purchases have increased accordingly. Although the percentage increase that has taken place in German prices in the first months of 1922 has been excessive, it has not been sufficient to bring the general level of German prices up to the level of prices in the United States.

The following table sets forth the group index numbers of the Frankfurter Zeitung for foods, textiles, and metals and metal products in terms of marks and as reduced to a gold basis by multiplying them by the percentage of par of mark quotations in New York. Similar group index numbers for the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been included for purposes of comparison. This table shows that German metal prices are nearer the world level than those for any other group of commodities, and that textile prices, although further from the world level than the metal group, are still much nearer it than are food prices. In the latter case there is a difference of almost 40 per cent between Germany's external or gold prices and United States prices. In general the Frankfurter Zeitung index shows that German prices in terms of gold are still well below prices in the United States, as the April, 1922, index in terms of gold registers 95 as compared with 100 in 1913, while the American index is 152 on the same basis.

PRICES IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

	Foods.			Textiles, etc.		
	German internal prices.	German prices in terms of gold.	United States internal prices.	German internal prices.	German prices in terms of gold.	United States internal prices.
January, 1920.....	1,038	89	253	4,080	351	379
April, 1921.....	1,161	77	141	2,080	137	183
November, 1921.....	3,159	52	142	6,427	106	185
January, 1922.....	3,551	77	134	6,827	149	183
February, 1922.....	4,712	95	138	7,200	145	183
March, 1922.....	5,794	87	138	9,147	137	182
April, 1922.....	5,829	85	137	10,053	145	181

	Metals and metal products.			All commodities.		
	German internal prices.	German prices in terms of gold.	United States internal prices.	German internal prices. ¹	German prices in terms of gold.	United States internal prices. ²
January, 1920.....	2,245	193	177	1,472	127	248
April, 1921.....	1,734	114	138	1,483	98	154
November, 1921.....	5,635	93	119	3,348	55	149
January, 1922.....	4,520	99	117	3,955	83	148
February, 1922.....	5,650	114	115	4,876	98	151
March, 1922.....	7,028	105	114	6,101	92	152
April, 1922.....	7,709	112	117	6,573	95	152

¹ Index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). The index for the first of the month is here applied to the month just preceding.

² Index number of the Bureau of Labor (325 commodities).

The Frankfurter Zeitung has added a new group to its wholesale price index number, thus making the total number of commodities included 98. It still continues, however, to publish the 77-commodity index, as the larger index is available for relatively few dates. The added group represents finished industrial products (Industrielle Endprodukte), and the May 1 index is 4,054, as compared with 100 in 1914. In other words, it falls below the groups of the original indexes. Therefore, when this fifth index is combined with the four groups of the original index, a slightly lower all-commodities figure is reached. The 77-commodity index registers 6,572 on May 1, while the 98-commodity index stands at 6,201 on that date. In order to show more clearly the course of the wholesale prices in Germany in the last few months, the following table has been compiled showing prices in marks of various important commodities in German markets.

GERMAN COMMODITY PRICES.

[In marks.]

Commodity.	Unit.	Pre-war.	Jan. 2, 1920.	Jan. 2, 1921.	Jan. 2, 1922.	May 1, 1922.
Pig iron.....	Ton.....	75.50	1,324.50	1,660.00	3,326.00	58.70
Rolled blocks (steel).	do.....	87.50	1,465.00	1,895.00	4,130.00	60.00
Copper.....	1 kilo.....	1.34	24.75	21.00	51.75	81.76
Tin.....	do.....	3.03	64.00	60.00	136.50	191.00
Zinc.....	do.....	.46	8.70	6.35	21.00	31.25
Lead.....	do.....	.40	8.95	5.75	20.12	29.25
Wheat.....	100 kilos.....	21.50	64.00	178.00	758.00	707.00
Rye.....	do.....	18.20	91.50	150.00	603.00	527.50
Rice.....	1 kilo.....	.28	13.80	6.25	11.50	18.00
Raw cotton.....	do.....	.67	68.75	29.00	85.40	127.40
Cotton yarn, 36's.....	do.....	2.02	94.00	69.00	160.00	255.00
Silk yarn, 20/22.....	do.....	46.00	1,500.00	1,050.00	6,000.00	6,900.00
Rubber.....	do.....	3.40	59.80	25.85	88.00	114.00
Leather, sole.....	do.....	2.80	82.50	70.00	120.00	165.00
Wool, south German.....	do.....			92.50	225.00	350.00

FOREIGN TRADE.

In March German foreign trade began to show the effects of the recent increases in prices, and although the value of exports was much greater in that month than in the month previous, it fell below the value of imports by 1,600,000,000 paper marks. This is the first time that German foreign trade has shown an import surplus since November, 1921, when the mark reached its present low level. The following table summarizes the movement of German trade since May, 1921:

[000 Omitted.]

Date.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
1921.				
December.....	13,701,651	14,467,844		766,193
Average, 8 months.....	9,909,994	8,294,744	1,615,250	
1922.				
January.....	12,640,671	14,393,573		1,752,902
February.....	12,000,902	14,482,168		2,481,266
March.....	22,919,000	21,285,000	1,634,000	

SWEDEN.

OPERATIONS OF THE RIKSBANK.

Throughout the greater part of 1921 the monthly balance sheet totals of the Riksbank of Sweden showed steady recessions from the high-water mark reached in the middle of 1920. At the end of the year the downward trend was reversed, and the improvement

reflected in the bank statements has been fairly well sustained during the first quarter of the present year.

By far the largest liability of the Riksbank is the note circulation, and the contraction in this item is an important element affecting the balance-sheet position. The highest point in note expansion was reached on December 21, 1918, when the volume of notes stood at 821,600,000 kronor, an increase of 244 per cent as compared with the notes outstanding in the middle of 1914. At the end of December, 1921, the note circulation had declined to 628,000,000 kronor, or about 163 per cent of the June, 1914, figure. Although 1918 witnessed the peak of note circulation, the average for that year was more than 50,000,000 kronor lower than in the two following years.

The ratio of gold reserves to bank note circulation showed a significant increase in 1921, although, as a subsequent table will indicate, it did not attain the pre-war level. The annual increment in the metallic reserves, excluding silver, amounted before the war to about 6 per cent, but as a result of the heavy payments made by belligerents to Sweden for commodities during the war the gold holdings were very largely expanded. In 1916 the gold stocks increased no less than 47 per cent as compared with the preceding year, producing an unprecedented situation in Swedish finance which was met by parliamentary action suspending the gold-purchasing obligation of the Riksbank. At the same time, however, the extraordinary growth in the note circulation necessitated a still greater enlargement of the gold stocks to keep the reserve against notes unimpaired, so that the gold holdings continued to increase, reaching 301,000,000 kronor on August 2, 1919, the highest figure in the history of the Riksbank. At the beginning of 1920 a decline set in, bringing the the gold stocks down to the low level of 261,000,000 kronor, a figure which was maintained throughout the spring and summer. This was followed by a moderate increase in gold holdings in the latter part of 1920, the amount then remaining practically constant at 281,000,000 kronor during the first half of 1921. The decline in the note circulation and the comparatively high and unchanged position of gold holdings during a large part of 1921 brought the reserve ratio to its highest point since 1917. This is apparent in the table below:

AVERAGE ANNUAL GOLD HOLDINGS AND NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE RIKSBANK, 1913-1921.

[In thousands of kronor.]

	Gold coin and bullion.	Note circulation.	Ratio of gold holdings to notes.
1913.....	102,404	209,924	48.8
1914.....	104,158	243,299	42.8
1915.....	113,197	281,787	40.2
1916.....	165,479	333,862	49.6
1917.....	205,305	450,952	45.5
1918.....	259,783	651,220	39.9
1919.....	291,109	708,206	41.1
1920.....	288,925	710,710	37.8
1921.....	280,209	640,615	43.7

Corresponding to the deposit accounts in the balance sheets of American banking institutions is the item called "giro" accounts in the statement of the Riksbank. These differ from ordinary deposit accounts in that they are not derived from the public but represent the accounts of Government departments and the balances maintained by commercial banks for the purposes of clearing. The latter element averages annually less than 10 per cent of the total giro accounts, thus showing the preponderance of State funds in the deposit category. The relatively small volume of funds of private banking enterprise is attributable to the nonpayment of interest on such accounts. A considerable expansion has occurred in recent years in the giro deposits. The average yearly deposits in 1913 amounted only to 59,000,000 kronor, as compared with an average of 226,000,000 kronor in 1920 and 193,000,000 kronor in the past year. An interesting fact to observe in connection with the deposits of the Riksbank is the very rapid rate of turnover. In 1921, checks drawn represented 13,311,000,000 kronor. Comparing this with the volume of demand deposits, namely, 193,000,000 kronor, it is evident that the deposits of the Riksbank were checked out no less than sixty-nine times during the year. This rate of turnover is almost eight times more rapid than in the case of the deposits of the private banks.

Turning to the other side of the balance sheet and examining the distribution of the assets, it is seen that the earning item of greatest importance is domestic bills of exchange. These, at the close of the year 1921, amounted to nearly 50 per cent of the total assets of the Riksbank, while less than 20 per cent of the assets of the private banks were invested in this type of paper. Lombard loans, that is to

say, loans against securities of various kinds, were only about 4 per cent of the assets of the Riksbank. On the other hand, the commercial banks held 40 per cent of their assets in this form. Advances on current account and overdrafts at the Riksbank are relatively insignificant as compared with the total assets, amounting to less than 1 per cent. This element, however, in the case of the private banks is of considerable importance and at the end of 1921 formed one-fifth of their total resources. It is thus evident that the investments of the Riksbank are of a more liquid character than those of private banking institutions and that its available funds are obtained from widely different sources.

Not only did borrowing from the central bank show increased activity in 1920 and 1921 as compared to previous years, but the relationship between the Riksbank's aggregate loans and the outstanding note circulation also greatly improved. This would appear to indicate that loans are fast assuming their pre-war importance in its operations. With the exception of the years 1911 and 1912, when loans reached a very low level, reflecting the abundance of funds in the capital market, the average annual aggregate loans of the Riksbank during the 10-year pre-war period either exceeded or approximated very closely the note circulation. During the first years of the war, however, conditions were reversed and the shrinkage in loans, coincident with the rise in note circulation, seriously reduced the ratio between these two elements. From a reference to the table below it will be seen that the loans of the Riksbank dwindled in 1916 to the low level of 74,000,000 kronor, an occurrence which nearly put the central bank out of touch with the money market. In the two following years loans increased considerably in absolute figures, but in relation to the rise in prices and the note circulation the level reached was still strikingly low. In 1920 and 1921, however, the wide divergence previously existing between the notes outstanding and the total volume of loans was very much lessened, as is indicated in the subjoined exhibit.

AVERAGE ANNUAL AGGREGATE LOANS OF THE RIKSBANK COMPARED WITH THE NOTE CIRCULATION, 1904-1921.

Year.	Amount of loans.	Ratio of loans to notes outstanding.	Year.	Amount of loans.	Ratio of loans to notes outstanding.
	<i>Kronor.</i>			<i>Kronor.</i>	
1904.....	158,467,800	104.2	1913.....	139,396,400	66.4
1905.....	155,285,800	98.8	1914.....	138,518,400	56.9
1906.....	163,452,300	95.5	1915.....	124,352,700	44.1
1907.....	188,604,400	103.4	1916.....	74,804,600	22.4
1908.....	214,820,900	120.1	1917.....	158,209,800	35.1
1909.....	164,900,700	92.0	1918.....	280,158,700	43.0
1910.....	150,285,400	82.0	1919.....	383,499,200	54.2
1911.....	119,136,900	61.9	1920.....	604,350,200	85.0
1912.....	117,932,900	58.3	1921.....	481,443,400	75.2

By far the greater part of the loans of the Riksbank are extended to the commercial banks in the form of rediscounts of inland bills of exchange and, to a smaller extent, advances against bond securities. The bank transacts loans directly with the public in a limited way, but this phase of its business has declined more than one-half within the last three years, and in 1921 averaged only about 13 per cent of the total aggregate advances.

The second important function of the Riksbank is the purchase and sale of foreign exchange, and in this field of finance its activities declined in 1921 to the lowest level since 1914, accounted for largely by the collapse of Sweden's export markets. The average annual foreign exchange holdings of the Riksbank in the pre-war period 1905-1909 were maintained at a fairly uniform level of about 40,000,000 kronor. In 1911 and 1912, when domestic loans were at their low ebb, a decided impetus was given to the foreign exchange operations of the bank, a situation brought about by the change in the status of the balance of trade. The favorable conditions in foreign commerce for Sweden continued to increase as the war progressed, with the result that exchange holdings in 1916 reached their crest of 208,000,000 kronor. This lively activity in foreign exchange contrasts strikingly with the extremely depressed state into which the Riksbank's domestic loan business had slumped during the same year. The table below gives the average annual holdings of foreign exchange of the Riksbank, including Government securities, bills of exchange, and balances on current account.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS OF THE RIKSBANK—AVERAGE PER YEAR.

Year.	Amount (000 kronor).	Ratio to note circulation.	Year.	Amount (000 kronor).	Ratio to note circulation.
1904.....	30,027	19.8	1913.....	98,846	47.1
1905.....	41,257	26.3	1914.....	109,816	45.1
1906.....	43,458	25.4	1915.....	129,156	45.8
1907.....	31,706	17.4	1916.....	208,352	62.4
1908.....	33,125	19.7	1917.....	189,701	42.1
1909.....	45,546	25.4	1918.....	184,427	28.3
1910.....	55,818	30.5	1919.....	184,085	26.0
1911.....	90,390	47.0	1920.....	137,554	19.4
1912.....	119,260	58.9	1921.....	124,696	19.5

The annual fluctuations in the bank's holdings of foreign bills of exchange and in balances on current account are given below.

AVERAGE ANNUAL VOLUME OF FOREIGN BILL HOLDINGS AND BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT. [In millions of kronor.]

Year.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Balances on current account.	Year.	Foreign bills of exchange.	Balances on current account.
1916.....	112.7	36.8	1919.....	81.0	53.5
1917.....	113.7	22.1	1920.....	54.1	42.0
1918.....	100.0	32.4	1921.....	70.7	41.0

Foreign exchange transactions, including bills and balances on current account but excluding trading in foreign Government securities, have been as follows:

[In millions of kronor.]

Year.	Debits.	Credits.	Total.	Year.	Debits.	Credits.	Total.
1909.....	348.4	336.0	684.3	1916.....	751.1	726.7	1,477.9
1910.....	469.5	447.5	911.0	1917.....	666.2	695.6	1,361.8
1911.....	569.5	540.7	1,110.2	1918.....	735.7	747.2	1,483.0
1912.....	959.3	969.1	1,928.3	1919.....	829.4	834.6	1,664.0
1913.....	927.1	912.7	1,839.8	1920.....	860.7	871.4	1,732.0
1914.....	897.4	940.6	1,838.0	1921.....	963.5	939.7	1,903.2
1915.....	822.8	741.7	1,564.4				

The foreign exchange business of the Riksbank in the past four years has resulted in losses aggregating about 76,000,000 kronor. The largest loss in any one year occurred in 1920, when heavy depreciation in exchange necessitated drastic writing down of values and brought the total expenses of foreign operations to the high sum of 45,000,000 kronor, or about 70 per cent of the total expenses for the year. A comparison of the profit and loss on foreign exchange over a period of years is given in the following tabulation:

RESULTS OF FOREIGN OPERATIONS.

[In thousands of kronor.]

Year.	In- come.	Ex- penses and depre- ciation.	Profit or loss.	Year.	In- come.	Ex- penses and depre- ciation.	Profit or loss.
1909.....	831	173	658	1916.....	2,297	1,032	1,265
1910.....	1,319	111	1,208	1917.....	1,326	1,298	28
1911.....	2,480	75	2,412	1918.....	2,052	13,308	-11,256
1912.....	3,938	54	3,884	1919.....	3,409	15,783	-12,374
1913.....	3,536	108	3,428	1920.....	3,207	45,429	-42,222
1914.....	3,030	209	2,821	1921.....	2,817	12,930	-10,113
1915.....	1,282	697	585				

For the bank's business as a whole the year 1921 witnessed a considerable improvement as compared with 1920. Although the income of the bank, as indicated in the table below, was smaller in 1921 than in 1920, the disbursements also were much below those of the preceding year, when the prevailing abnormal conditions not only produced heavy losses on foreign exchange transactions but also neces-

sitated the writing down of security values on a large scale. As a matter of fact, the operations of the Riksbank in 1920 actually resulted in a deficit of over 18,000,000 kronor, but this was covered by applying about 25,000,000 kronor from the fund of undivided profits. In striking contrast to the poor showing of 1920, the business of 1921 yielded net profits to the Riksbank of over 15,000,000 kronor, an amount almost twice as great as the annual profits in the pre-war period.

EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND NET PROFIT OF RIKSBANK, 1913-1921.

[In thousands of kronor.]

Year.	Earnings.	Ex- penses.	Net profits.			Total net profits.
			From banking opera- tions.	Ratio to capital, surplus, and re- serves.	From install- ment re- demption loan fund.	
1913.....	12,553	4,323	8,230	13.2	571	8,801
1914.....	12,403	4,236	8,167	13.1	595	8,762
1915.....	11,825	4,318	7,507	12.0	612	8,119
1916.....	10,729	4,845	5,885	9.4	603	6,488
1917.....	14,883	5,797	9,086	13.2	594	9,680
1918.....	27,517	19,985	7,532	9.9	655	8,186
1919.....	30,805	22,619	8,186	10.0	784	8,970
1920.....	45,146	63,488	18,342	7.4	1,022	7,320
1921.....	37,802	23,653	14,150	22.6	1,254	15,404

¹ Deficit covered by application of 24,827,000 kronor from undivided profits.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE RIKSBANK.

[In thousands of kronor.]

Year.	Earnings.				Expenses.				
	Grand total.	From dis- counts.	Inter- est on loans.	Inter- est on securi- ties.	In- come from fore- ign opera- tions.	Grand total.	Depre- ciation of se- curities.	Depre- change and ex- penses of fore- ign opera- tions.	Ad- minis- trative ex- penses.
1913..	12,553	6,256	862	899	3,536	4,323	151	108	2,359
1914..	12,403	5,816	873	1,722	3,030	4,236	885	209	2,315
1915..	11,825	4,861	1,501	3,188	1,282	4,318	277	697	2,536
1916..	10,729	2,775	965	3,665	2,297	4,845	363	1,032	2,404
1917..	14,883	6,189	2,117	4,027	1,326	5,797	318	1,298	2,706
1918..	27,517	11,839	7,067	5,326	2,052	19,985	857	13,308	4,060
1919..	30,805	14,580	9,317	2,330	3,409	22,619	40	15,783	4,894
1920..	45,146	35,704	4,440	756	3,207	63,488	10,494	45,429	5,891
1921..	37,802	31,685	1,808	899	2,817	23,653	2,750	12,930	5,682

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE RIKSBANK.^a

[In thousands of kronor.]

	Dec. 31, 1913.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1919.	June 30, 1920.	Sept. 30, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1920.	Mar. 31, 1921.	June 30, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1922.
ASSETS.											
Gold coin and bullion.....	102,133	285,566	281,159	261,070	279,813	281,777	281,711	281,424	275,948	274,743	274,355
Subsidiary coin.....	5,203	365	1,015	2,665	2,341	2,732	5,290	7,665	9,774	11,317	15,210
Checks and sight drafts, including foreign.....	11,043	35,464	37,859	39,989	36,291	48,653	45,600	39,709	30,909	48,319	36,176
Deposits held abroad.....	30,458	45,667	48,750	38,834	44,443	73,561	46,393	50,764	38,214	55,351	37,018
Government securities, Swedish and foreign.....	27,490	54,618	48,359	45,599	45,351	12,696	12,696	16,011	20,661	16,498	63,376
Securities of domestic cor- porations.....	3,411	5,046	5,046	5,046	5,053	4,488	4,488	4,477	4,477	5,183	5,183
Bills payable:											
In Sweden.....	157,268	280,306	453,369	596,672	610,579	541,188	513,060	424,003	385,239	525,060	510,481
Abroad.....	69,804	70,494	66,976	58,124	50,142	31,332	65,489	75,286	75,949	72,395	53,852
Advances (Lombard).....	19,577	180,544	101,391	71,639	42,276	15,895	65,689	27,909	32,954	39,448	29,455
Advances on current ac- count and overdrafts.....	3,303	1,202	1,377	1,409	1,810	1,125	1,654	2,432	3,202	3,394	3,702
Sundry assets.....	608	92,311	29,959	20,545	12,481	4,070	10,832	54,069	4,714	3,573	3,201
Total assets.....	430,297	1,051,582	1,075,259	1,141,591	1,130,579	1,017,519	1,052,902	983,813	882,041	1,054,280	1,032,009
LIABILITIES.											
Capital.....	50,000	50,000	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	12,500	12,500
Deposits (giro).....	107,900	134,193	213,725	280,365	208,299	171,518	246,770	156,593	113,443	331,359	311,463
Sundry deposit accounts..	1,461	7,231	7,744	6,150	14,659	5,256	1,432	54,089	2,008	4,746	1,394
Due to foreign banks.....	5,917	318	5,016	5,138	4,756	4,898	4,167	4,225	3,822	3,924	4,555
Notes in circulation.....	234,472	813,534	747,562	736,458	779,767	759,877	716,876	678,810	672,396	627,699	626,073
Bank post bills.....	1,972	11,477	10,350	5,980	6,302	5,361	4,257	4,154	3,338	4,469	2,281
Dividends payable to the Government.....	7,058							3,500	3,500	4,500	2,625
Undivided profits of pre- vious year.....	1	13,671	18,857	24,827	24,827	(³)	3,508	8	8	8	20,430
Net profits of current year.	8,801	8,186	8,970	19,620	28,904	7,508	12,781	19,314	20,395	-15,404	688
Pension fund.....	214	472	534	554	564	601	611	621	631	671	
Total liabilities.....	430,297	1,051,582	1,075,259	1,141,591	1,130,579	1,017,519	1,052,902	983,813	882,041	1,054,280	1,032,009

^a See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for January, 1920, p. 45, for statements as of Dec. 31, 1914-1917.¹ During 1918, 2,500,000 kronor allocated to installment redemption loan fund.² During 1919, 3,000,000 kronor allocated to installment redemption loan fund.³ During 1920, 3,000,000 kronor allocated to installment redemption loan fund and balance for writing down of ledger assets.⁴ During 1921, 4,000,000 kronor transferred to installment redemption loan fund.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN BRAZIL.

A survey of general economic and financial conditions in Brazil was published in the issue of the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for August, 1920, giving a synopsis of Brazilian conditions at the close of 1919. Since then, Brazil has shared with the rest of the world the difficult situation arising from a period of liquidation and readjustment which followed the fictitious prosperity during the war and the sudden halt of business in the middle of 1920.

The difficulties of the past two years have been perhaps more accentuated in Brazil than in any of the other South American countries, due to the instability of her currency and her imperfect monetary system. Brazil has but a very small gold reserve, and her principal staple product, coffee, has been much depreciated in value, with supply still in excess of demand.

The finances of Brazil before the outbreak of the war, as in most of the Latin American countries, were regulated more or less exten-

sively by the marketability and price of her national products. Until 10 years ago the production of coffee and rubber was about the only source of wealth of Brazil. The bulk of her exports went to England and continental Europe, where Germany, by reason of Hamburg's position prior to the outbreak of the war as the coffee distributing center of northern Europe, occupied first rank. War conditions compelled the Scandinavian countries to do their own importing. The considerable reduction in the consumption of coffee by European markets, due to the allied blockade of Central Europe and reduced demand by the other belligerent powers, marked the beginning of an era of financial difficulties for Brazil.

Government intervention in the interest of the coffee grower already occurred in 1907. In that year overproduction of coffee in Brazil was clearly manifest. The government of the State of São Paulo adopted a valorization plan, under which the government proceeded

to buy coffee and withhold it from sale in an endeavor to maintain a stable price at as high a level as possible. The government of São Paulo, however, was not able to transact this operation without foreign help, and the purchases were financed by foreign loans, the coffee being stored in the United States and Europe and released in accordance with current demands. The plan did not prove successful, and the government of São Paulo found itself in a position where it had 7,000,000 bags of coffee unsold. The Federal Government then decided to assist that of São Paulo by financing further loans, with the result that in 1911 the price of coffee showed considerable advance, reaching the point of 9½ cents in 1913. The severe frost of 1918, which coincided with heavy European demands to replenish their exhausted reserves, caused Rio coffee to reach a high point in June, 1919, when it was quoted at 25 cents. This was reflected in general economic conditions in Brazil by creating a fictitious prosperity and causing consequent overtrading. By the end of 1920 the price of coffee started to decline rapidly, the situation becoming more and more acute until the beginning of 1921, when the spot price of Rio No. 7 coffee reached its lowest point in the New York market of 5½ cents. Valorization had to be resorted to again by the Government, which is now holding some 5,000,000 bags of the 1920-21 crop.

The question whether the valorization scheme is of real benefit to the country has been the subject of wide discussion. It has been contended that at the present low level of Brazilian exchange the price obtained for coffee in foreign markets would be ample to offset production expenses and leave a reasonable profit. At the same time this plan is helping foreign competition to a considerable extent. On the other hand, others contend that the present valorization system has rendered great assistance in keeping Brazilian exchange on a more stable level.

At the outbreak of the war, when the coffee outlook appeared rather bad, capital was forced to seek new fields of investment, which were developed in accordance with the new demands of the world, created by the existing conditions of war. Cattle raising was given a great impetus, and cotton, sugar, and rice planting took the place of coffee growing to a large extent. The meat industry, almost unknown in Brazil in 1910, has attained great proportions, the exports of chilled and frozen meat during the war period reaching from 50,000 to 60,000 tons a year. This industry, however, is almost at a standstill now, due to reduced demand for these articles abroad.

A considerable portion of Brazilian land has been used for growing sugar cane. The sugar industry became prosperous and profitable during the war, but the world-wide drop in the price of this commodity at the beginning of 1920 made its consequences felt in Brazil as well. With the object of avoiding a panic and affording a means of proper liquidation on the part of sugar growers and traders, the Government decided to organize the Caixa Nacional de Exportação do Assucar. This institution was authorized to purchase in the market the quantities of sugar necessary to maintain a stable price, which was fixed at first at 600 reis per kilo and afterwards changed to 400 reis. Considerable assistance has been derived from this establishment, since liquidation of losses incurred has been made in a gradual and systematic way. Sugar-cane growing in Brazil has not been discouraged and will undoubtedly be given further impetus, due to the heavy local demand for alcohol to be used as fuel. Petroleum and its by-products, which are imported from the United States and Mexico, are very expensive for use as fuel in Brazil. Tractors and other classes of agricultural machinery are operated by means of alcohol.

Much attention has been given to cotton growing. It has been found that Brazilian cotton is of high quality and there is great demand for it in the English markets. The area at present under cultivation exceeds 1,092,000 acres, and the total yield for the current year is estimated at 432,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or an average of 200 pounds per acre. It has been announced that under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil, the National Agricultural Association of Rio de Janeiro will undertake the organization of an international cotton conference to be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro in October, 1922.

The production of rubber is continually decreasing. In pre-war years the amount of rubber exported from Brazil exceeded 20 per cent of her total exports, but the fall in the price of this commodity and the enormous increase in production by the plantations of the East Indies have contributed to eliminate it as a principal export article.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The sudden and violent fluctuations in the price of coffee during the last decade are responsible to a large extent for the fluctuations of the Brazilian milreis and its present unstable position. The paper milreis is worth 32.4 cents at the par of exchange. During the war its value varied from 23.5 cents to 25.3

cents, starting a declining trend in May, 1920, when it was quoted at 26.1 cents, and steadily decreasing in value until December, when it was quoted as low as 13.8 cents. During the first seven months of 1921, while no sudden reaction took place, a continued decline was

clearly marked, the lowest point being reached in July, when 100 paper milreis were quoted in New York at \$10.03. The following table shows the New York quotations for Brazilian milreis since January, 1916:

MONTHLY RANGE OF BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE RATES IN NEW YORK (DOLLARS PER 100 PAPER MILREIS).

[100 milreis equal \$32.444 at par of exchange.]

Month.	1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January.....	\$23.500	\$22.000	\$23.570	\$23.210	\$27.137	\$26.577	\$26.750	\$25.000	\$27.750	\$27.250	\$15.750	\$14.375	\$12.875	\$12.750
February.....	23.250	22.250	23.460	22.970	26.066	25.773	26.100	25.500	27.375	25.750	15.590	14.520	13.750	12.750
March.....	23.625	22.840	23.180	22.900	26.420	25.770	26.375	25.750	27.125	25.750	15.680	13.720	14.250	12.625
April.....	23.000	22.750	24.350	23.000	25.840	25.320	27.000	25.750	27.125	26.375	14.020	13.127		
May.....	24.500	23.000	26.750	24.900	25.640	25.190	28.250	27.000	26.375	26.125	14.130	13.100		
June.....	24.500	23.870	26.900	25.610	25.640	24.880	28.250	27.625	26.125	23.750	13.455	10.870		
July.....	24.760	24.400	26.800	24.680	24.940	22.990	28.800	26.500	23.750	21.400	11.460	10.030		
August.....	24.650	24.150	25.640	24.780	24.210	23.530	27.500	24.875	21.750	17.600	12.500	11.980		
September.....	24.290	23.820	25.220	24.710	24.000	23.000	25.000	24.500	19.500	16.400	13.000	12.375		
October.....	24.100	23.580	25.640	25.150	25.000	23.500	25.700	25.000	18.375	16.750	13.250	12.875		
November.....	23.960	23.020	26.250	25.220	27.000	24.750	25.250	25.000	17.500	15.375	13.000	12.750		
December.....	23.630	23.100	26.900	25.900	27.200	26.500	33.000	27.750	16.750	13.875	13.250	12.750		

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL.

The prosperity of Brazil still depends to a considerable extent upon the coffee crop, market, and prices. The payment of her foreign debt and practically the whole economic structure of the country are largely dependent on the coffee situation; not to the extent, however, that was the case in pre-war years, when coffee amounted to 63 per cent of the total exports from the country.

The following table shows the import and export movement of the country during the last four years, as compared with the pre-war year of 1913.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL.

[000 omitted.]

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Excess of exports (+) or imports (-).	
	Tons.	Pounds sterling.	Tons.	Pounds sterling.	Tons.	Pounds sterling.
1913.....	5,922	67,166	1,382	65,451	-4,540	-1,715
1918.....	1,738	52,817	1,772	61,168	+34	+8,351
1919.....	2,779	78,177	1,907	130,085	-871	+51,905
1920.....	3,276	125,005	2,111	107,521	-1,175	-17,484
1921.....	2,578	60,468	1,919	58,587	-659	-1,881

Brazil imports more in volume than she exports, in spite of the fact that her exports consist mostly of raw materials. The explanation lies in the fact that Brazil buys considerable amounts of coal and briquets for her home industries. Out of a total of 3,276,000 tons imported in 1920 about 1,121,000 tons were coal and 95,000 tons were bri-

quets. Brazil's trade in 1921 suffered a severe reduction both in value and volume. Imports fell 21 per cent in quantity and 52 per cent in value, while exports fell 9 per cent in quantity and 45 per cent in value. The fall in the prices of exported commodities was greater than for those imported. The decline in value was due almost entirely to the fall in prices. In fact, in 1920 the average price per ton for merchandise exported was £51, against £30.5 in 1921, or a decrease of 40 per cent. The total reduction in the average prices of exports from 1919 to 1921 was as great as 55 per cent, as shown in the following table:

AVERAGE PRICES PER TON OF BRAZILIAN EXPORTS.

[In pounds sterling.]

Products.	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921
Animal.....	64.0	72.9	99.9	97.8	47.2
Mineral.....	5.4	7.2	7.9	6.4	4.2
Vegetable.....	51.1	38.1	72.4	60.1	33.9
Total.....	47.3	34.5	68.1	51.1	30.5

On the other hand, in 1920 the average price per ton imported was £38.2, against £23.4 in 1921, or a decrease of 36 per cent. In 1913 Brazil imported 5,922,000 tons, for which she paid £67,166,000, but in 1921 she imported 2,578,000 tons, for which she had to pay £60,468,000. This shows that Brazil now has to produce and sell more goods in order to obtain the foreign manufactured articles she needs.

The adverse balance of trade for Brazil in 1920 was reduced in 1921 to such a great extent that there seem to be good grounds for believing that Brazil is working toward a gen-

eral betterment of her financial condition. She has been trying to discourage new purchases of foreign goods until the stocks still available from the overtrading of 1920 are disposed of, and to have the value of her exports exceed that of her imports. Taking the totals for the last four years, there is a balance of £40,884,000 in favor of Brazil, which would lead one to believe that Brazil still has considerable amounts available for investment. This favorable total balance, however, has only served to improve the rate of exchange. The following table represents the percentage of Brazil's imports and exports, by countries:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United States.....	41.5	31.7	41.8	37.0
Argentina.....	8.4	11.4	6.6	6.6
Belgium.....	1.8	4.1	2.7	2.5
France.....	5.6	6.2	12.0	9.8
Germany.....	4.7	8.0	5.8	9.5
Great Britain.....	21.8	20.4	8.1	7.0
Italy.....	2.5	3.0	7.3	6.4
Mexico.....	1.0	2.7		
Netherlands.....	.5	.3	2.8	6.9
Portugal.....	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.2
Uruguay.....	1.3	1.4	4.4	5.7
Other countries.....	8.8	8.5	6.6	6.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Following are the official figures of the Government of Brazil, representing the values of American goods imported into Brazil from the United States during the last 12 years:

[Values in pounds sterling.]

	Imports from United States.		Imports from United States.
1910.....	6,127,582	1916.....	15,840,065
1911.....	7,045,277	1917.....	21,065,302
1912.....	9,899,036	1918.....	18,984,413
1913.....	10,553,453	1919.....	37,422,752
1914.....	6,222,948	1920.....	51,939,003
1915.....	9,651,305	1921.....	19,148,045

The figure for 1920 appears to be exceptionally large. This was due to the high prices prevailing in that year and also to the increased volume of goods imported, which was a factor in the severe depression of 1921. The figures setting forth Brazil's exports to the United States are as follows:

Products.	Thousands of tons.		Thousands of pounds sterling.	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
Animal.....	15,224	13,813	3,643	1,036
Mineral.....	448,258	260,376	2,530	895
Vegetable.....	515,384	440,249	38,814	19,735
Total.....	978,866	714,443	44,987	21,665

Products.	Percentage increase or decrease in 1921.		Percentage of Brazil's exports.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	
			1920	1921	1920	1921
Animal.....	-9	-72	10	10	25	16
Mineral.....	-42	-65	98	94	86	77
Vegetable.....	-15	-49	34	29	43	39
Total.....	-27	-52	46	36	42	37

The United States, being the largest coffee-buying nation, is the best customer of Brazil. In 1920, out of 515,384,000 tons of vegetable products exported to the United States, 374,880,000 tons were coffee.

BANKING SITUATION.

The local Brazilian banking houses have been conducting their business in a conservative manner, enabling them to confront successfully the vicissitudes of the past crisis. This commendable practice has also been followed by most of the foreign banks, but certain European banks did not succeed in escaping the temptation to speculate in exchange and had to suffer in consequence. The two most important failures registered were those of La Banque Française pour le Brésil and the Banca Italiana di Sconto. The latter is particularly unfortunate, since this institution kept large amounts of savings of Italian emigrants in Brazil. The Government denied a moratorium to this bank, but the necessary steps have been taken toward the liquidation of the affairs of both institutions in the best manner.

The banking business of Brazil is almost equally divided between native and foreign banks. In 1920, out of the 24 most important banks established in Rio de Janeiro, nine were

Brazilian, four British, three German, two Portuguese, two American, one Spanish, one Dutch, one Scandinavian, and one Japanese. Statement of their assets and liabilities for 1919 and 1920 follows:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF 24 BANKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

[In thousands of paper milreis.]

	1919		1920	
	National banks.	Foreign banks.	National banks.	Foreign banks.
ASSETS.				
Uncalled capital.....	102,066	47,222	109,508	44,238
Bills discounted.....	527,060	181,252	564,925	262,611
Advances on current account.....	621,499	469,743	654,876	619,952
Bills receivable.....	351,144	490,804	470,548	840,475
Sundry guarantees.....	680,478	443,710	816,954	525,342
Values deposited.....	576,882	945,123	590,147	1,114,590
Head office and branches.....	635,790	595,748	673,505	642,423
Stocks and funds owned by the bank.....	115,076	1,619	102,884	8,864
Mortgages.....	118,361	.....	185,435	.....
Cash in hand.....	291,151	279,521	313,932	524,820
Sundries.....	246,229	389,080	280,028	445,479
Total.....	4,265,736	3,843,822	4,762,742	5,028,794
LIABILITIES.				
Capital.....	331,414	156,380	346,956	163,630
Reserve funds.....	71,160	3,015	102,445	3,711
Demand deposits.....	587,626	608,296	544,504	797,901
Time deposits.....	464,312	248,620	555,429	321,864
Values deposited account third parties.....	1,394,026	1,643,223	1,476,419	2,143,469
Head office and branches.....	515,479	545,556	523,293	859,556
Mortgage bonds.....	3,012	.....	12,442	.....
Sundries.....	898,707	628,732	1,196,254	758,663
Total.....	4,265,736	3,843,822	4,762,742	5,028,794

The semiofficial banking institution of Brazil, the Banco do Brasil, made remarkable progress during the year 1921. According to the annual report submitted on March 20, 1922, by Mr. José Maria Whitaker, president of the bank, this institution opened 1,508 new accounts in 1921, increasing its deposits from 288,698,429 milreis in December 31, 1920, to 859,584,144 milreis in December 31, 1921. The following table shows the general condition of the bank during the year 1921:

[In paper milreis.]

	Dec. 31, 1920.	June 30, 1921.	Dec. 31, 1921.
Deposits.....	288,698,429	656,636,583	859,584,145
Loans.....	277,532,320	567,939,324	728,690,141
Total assets or liabilities.....	1,461,801,268	1,820,605,902	2,286,905,369

The Banco do Brasil is not only continuously expanding its activities in the different States of Brazil, but also in foreign nations. Arrangements have been commenced looking toward the opening of branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. This policy points toward a

much larger increase in the bank's affairs and should develop better commercial relations between Brazil and her neighboring countries.

The following comparative table shows the condition of the Banco do Brasil at the close of the years 1919, 1920, and 1921:

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF BRAZIL.

[In thousands of paper milreis.]

	1919	1920	1921
ASSETS.			
Uncalled capital.....	25,000	25,000	11,852
Bills discounted.....	113,779	139,158	437,568
Advances on current account.....	123,146	138,374	291,122
Bills receivable.....	96,550	172,637	207,619
Sundry guarantees.....	196,721	216,770	225,293
Values deposited.....	97,455	138,560	181,719
Head office and branches.....	212,147	263,342	135,646
Stocks and funds owned by the bank.....	23,768	34,800	77,119
Rediscounts.....	.....	.....	356,838
Cash in hand.....	69,152	106,526	131,653
Other assets.....	187,988	225,634	230,485
Total.....	1,145,686	1,461,801	2,286,905
LIABILITIES.			
Capital.....	70,000	70,000	100,000
Reserve funds.....	8,864	10,632	25,000
Demand deposits.....	144,529	248,699	617,514
Time deposits.....	36,037	36,156	242,071
Values deposited account third parties.....	304,557	368,063	407,033
Head office and branches.....	38,420	21,114	209,191
Rediscounts.....	.....	.....	356,838
Other liabilities.....	543,279	707,137	329,288
Total.....	1,145,686	1,461,801	2,286,905

The Camara de Compensação de Cheques, or clearing house, was established in Rio de Janeiro on June 13, 1921, and institutions of the same nature were also created in São Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Recife, and Bahia. The clearing house of Rio de Janeiro is operated by the Banco do Brasil, and the results so far attained in facilitating the general banking operations in Brazil have been highly satisfactory. For the period of June 13, 1921, to December 31, 1921, the checks cleared through this establishment amounted to 2,060,555,965 milreis.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

The railroad situation in Brazil has shown remarkable activity during the past year. The necessary steps have been taken in the construction of the Petrolina and Therezina Railway, and the Government has approved a budget of 11,285,264 milreis for the construction of 164 kilometers. Another line is about to be initiated between the points of Ourinhos and Cambara, in the State of Parana, which will be called the Northwest of Parana Railroad Co. Great attention is being paid to the electrification of the Central of Brazil Railway. The recent financial crisis of Brazil has not

apparently affected the railroad enterprises. They all seem to be operated successfully. The revenues of the São Paulo Railway for the year 1921 amounted to 43,375,000 milreis, against expenditures of 31,303,000 milreis. The gross receipts of the São Paulo Railway for the period January 1 to April 2, 1922, are placed at £348,706 and those of the Leopoldina Railway during the first three months of 1922 amounted to £362,176.

Much international competition has developed lately in Brazilian markets in the sale of rolling stock and railway material. In 1913 the rolling stock purchased from the United States represented 66 per cent of the locomotives and 29 per cent of the cars in use in Brazil. In 1920 the figures became 95 per cent and 98 per cent, respectively, and about the same situation prevailed in 1921. English, French, German, and Belgian enterprises are strongly competing with American firms. The prices offered by the last three countries named are much lower than those quoted by American firms, but the material offered is of inferior quality, due to the fact that it has been manufactured from war scrap.

BRAZILIAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The international exhibition in Rio de Janeiro will be a most interesting feature of the centennial celebration of Brazil's independence. It will be opened on September 7 and will be closed on March 31, 1923. The cooperation of foreign representatives in an event of such

importance will naturally be of great value to exporters and manufacturers. It must be kept in mind that the regulations prescribe that exhibition goods arriving after June 1, 1922, may not be accepted for entrance, free of duty, and that only 15 days are allowed to remove from the country goods imported for exhibition purposes. This rule will not apply to goods held for the following local exhibitions in other cities of Brazil.

A final table is presented showing Brazil's foreign trade by countries during the years 1920 and 1921, values being stated in £1,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL.
[Values in thousands of pounds sterling.]

Country.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1920	1921	Increase or decrease.		1920	1921	Increase or decrease.	
			Value.	Per cent.			Value.	Per cent.
United States	51,939	19,148	-32,791	-63.1	44,987	21,665	-23,322	-51.8
Argentina	10,545	6,908	-3,637	-34.6	7,094	3,848	-3,246	-45.7
Belgium	2,207	2,456	+249	+11.3	2,884	1,455	-1,429	-49.6
France	6,847	3,775	-3,072	-44.9	12,850	5,798	-7,052	-54.9
Germany	5,875	4,861	-1,014	-17.2	6,181	5,569	-612	-10.0
Great Britain	27,275	12,337	-14,938	-54.8	8,759	4,074	-4,685	-53.5
Italy	3,079	1,790	-1,319	-42.8	7,827	3,810	-4,017	-51.3
Mexico	1,269	1,614	+345	+27.2				
Netherlands	640	523	-117	-18.3	3,011	4,017	+1,006	+33.4
Portugal	2,614	1,102	-1,512	-58.3	2,049	1,258	-791	-38.6
Uruguay	1,682	828	-854	-50.8	4,778	3,342	-1,436	-30.0
Other countries	11,003	5,845	-5,158	-46.9	7,098	3,751	-3,347	-47.2
Total	125,005	60,468	-64,537	-51.6	107,521	58,587	-48,934	-45.5

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 May 31, 1922, on which date 1,648 State institutions were members of the system.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 5.</i>			
Bank of Victoria (Inc.), Victoria, Va.....	\$30,000	\$9,000	\$360,928
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Farmers & Merchants Bank, Hurtsboro, Ala.....	31,400	10,000	121,708
Middle Georgia Bank, Eatonton, Ga.....	50,000	50,000	532,954
Peoples Bank, Crystal Springs, Miss.....	25,000	2,500	27,500
Bank of Hattiesburg & Trust Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.....	100,000	33,000	1,046,003
<i>District No. 7.</i>			
Iowa Loan & Trust Co., Fairfield, Iowa...	50,000	12,500	93,626
Farmers State Savings Bank, Milford, Mich.....	50,000	7,500	280,116
<i>District No. 8.</i>			
Savings Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.....	200,000	50,000	1,812,203
<i>District No. 10.</i>			
Jamestown State Bank, Jamestown, Kans.....	25,000	25,000	319,844
<i>District No. 11.</i>			
Blooming Grove State Bank, Blooming Grove, Tex.....	50,000	5,000	175,360
Farmers State Bank, Olney, Tex.....	30,000	6,000	100,631
<i>District No. 12.</i>			
Columbia Valley Bank, Wenatchee, Wash	100,000	25,000	1,853,229
Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Wenatchee Wash.....	100,000	50,000	1,592,704

Converted into national banks.—Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Beaumont, Tex.; Passaic Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Passaic, N. J.
Voluntary liquidations.—Farmers Bank Co., Pandora, Ohio; Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank, Logan, Utah; Farmers & Merchants Bank, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Union State Bank, Nezperce, Idaho.
Withdrawal.—Clay County State Bank, Louisville, Ill.

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 April 22 to May 26, 1922, inclusive:

	Number of banks.	Amount of capital.
New charters issued.....	29	\$2,990,000
Restored to solvency.....	3	325,000
Increases of capital approved.....	18	1,760,000
Aggregate of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	50	5,075,000
Liquidations.....	13	1,415,000
Reducing capital ¹	3	365,000
Total liquidations and reductions of capital.....	16	1,780,000
Consolidations of national banks under act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	3	3,150,000
Aggregate increased capital for period.....		5,075,000
Reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....		1,780,000
Net increase.....		3,295,000

¹ Includes 2 reductions in capital aggregating \$350,000 incident to consolidations under act of Nov. 7, 1918.

Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.

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

1. Trustee.
2. Executor.
3. Administrator.
4. Registrar of stocks and bonds.
5. Guardian of estates.
6. Assignee.
7. Receiver.
8. Committee of estates of lunatics.

9. In any other fiduciary capacity in which State banks, trust companies, or other corporations which come into competition with national banks are permitted to act under the laws of the State in which the national bank is located.

The numerals opposite the name of each bank indicate the power or powers it is authorized to exercise, as given below:

Place.	District No.	Name of bank.	Powers granted.
Providence, R. I.....	1	National Bank of Commerce.	1 to 9.
Belleville, N. J.....	2	Peoples National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Passaic, N. J.....	2	Passaic National Bank & Trust Co.	1 to 9.
Paterson, N. J.....	2	Totowa National Bank.....	1 to 5, 7 to 9.
Lyndhurst, N. J.....	2	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Newburgh, N. Y.....	2	National Bank of Newburgh.	1 to 9.
Port Henry, N. Y.....	2	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Potsdam, N. Y.....	2	Citizens National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Mount Holly, N. J.....	3	Mount Holly National Bank.	1 to 8.
Leighton, Pa.....	3	Citizens' National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	3	First National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Frederick, Md.....	5	Frederick County National Bank.	1 to 9.
Bluefield, W. Va.....	5	Flat Top National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 9.
Terre Haute, Ind.....	7	Terre Haute National Bank.	1 to 9.
Waterloo, Iowa.....	7	First National Bank.....	1 to 7.
Coffeyville, Kans.....	10	Condon National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 9.
Wichita, Kans.....	10	Fourth National Bank.....	1 to 9.
Sheridan, Wyo.....	10	Sheridan National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 9.
Silver City, N. Mex.....	11	American National Bank.....	2 and 3.
Clarksville, Tex.....	11	First National Bank.....	1 to 3, 5 to 8.
Houston, Tex.....	11	State National Bank.....	1 to 9.
San Francisco, Calif.....	12	American National Bank.....	1.

Commercial Failures Reported.

A further narrowing of the margin of increase in number of failures over those of last year has recently been witnessed, although the 1,358 defaults reported to R. G. Dun & Co. during three weeks in May considerably exceed the 960 insolvencies of the same period of 1921. The returns for April, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, disclose 2,167 commercial failures in the United States, with aggregate liabilities of about \$73,000,000.

FAILURES DURING APRIL.

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
First.....	165	145	\$2,403,840	\$1,746,699
Second.....	420	268	33,677,526	11,123,088
Third.....	78	65	1,468,343	1,575,775
Fourth.....	156	118	2,840,844	4,360,788
Fifth.....	148	154	3,277,906	3,334,591
Sixth.....	264	186	6,557,398	1,997,350
Seventh.....	284	178	10,909,837	3,949,115
Eighth.....	120	115	2,244,444	2,427,872
Ninth.....	116	39	2,268,658	593,718
Tenth.....	66	50	1,937,395	1,966,778
Eleventh.....	167	98	3,865,301	2,905,847
Twelfth.....	183	121	1,607,145	2,580,148
Total.....	2,167	1,487	73,058,637	38,567,769

LAW DEPARTMENT.

North Carolina act authorizing State banks to charge exchange, and to make payment by exchange drafts, when checks are presented to them by or through Federal reserve banks held unconstitutional.

The following is the opinion of Chief Justice Clarke in the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the suit brought by a number of nonmember banks in North Carolina to enjoin the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond from returning as dishonored any check, payment for which in an exchange draft has been tendered by any of the plaintiff banks under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of North Carolina, ratified February 5, 1921. The decision reverses the holding of the lower court upon the ground that the North Carolina act in question is unconstitutional, and directs that the injunction previously granted be dismissed.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT—SPRING TERM 1922—
No. 419 UNION.

Farmers and Merchants Bank et al. v. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va.

Appeal by defendants from WEBB, J. February term, 1922, of Union.

This action was brought by 13 banks and trust companies organized under the laws of this State which are not members of the Federal Reserve System, against the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., to obtain an injunction to prevent the Federal reserve bank from refusing to accept exchange drafts drawn by the plaintiffs on their reserve deposits for less than the face amount of checks presented, and from returning as dishonored checks drawn by various depositories upon the plaintiff banks which had been presented at their counters by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond but for which the plaintiffs had tendered drafts for less amounts drawn by them upon their respective reserve depositories. A temporary restraining order was awarded in accordance with the prayer of the complaint. The action having been brought by said banks for the benefit of themselves and such other like institutions who might join in the suit and the restraining order providing that all such institutions might become plaintiffs in the action and have the benefit of said restraining order, some 265 State banks and trust companies have become parties plaintiff as appears from the record.

By agreement between counsel, trial by jury was waived, and by consent the judge found the facts and upon the said finding of the facts adjudged:

(1) That the defendant, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, is hereby enjoined from refusing to accept exchange drafts when tendered by the plaintiff banks in payment of checks drawn on them under the option given said banks under provisions of chapter 20, laws North Carolina, ratified February 5, 1921;

(2) The said defendant is hereby enjoined from returning as dishonored any check, payment for which in exchange drafts by plaintiff banks, or either of them, has been tendered under the provisions of said act and the defendant refuses to accept the same;

(3) The said defendant is likewise enjoined from protesting for nonpayment any check, payment for which in exchange drafts by plaintiff banks, or either of them, has been tendered under the provisions of said act and defendant refuses to accept the same;

(4) The said defendant is likewise enjoined from publication or authorizing the publication of the name of any of the plaintiff banks, literally or by inclusion, in any list or other publication designed for circulation among banking institutions generally, regardless of the name employed to designate such list or publication unless and until the bank thus published or included shall have previously given its consent to such publication.

Appeal by the defendant.

Alex W. Smith and Stack, Parker & Craig for plaintiffs.
Connor & Hill, Henry W. Anderson, M. G. Wallace, and C. W. Tillett, jr., for defendant.

CLARK, C. J.: The defendant, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, is a banking corporation duly organized under the act of Congress and especially under a certain act known as the Federal Reserve Act. It is one of the 12 Federal reserve banks which were organized under the terms of that act and does business in accordance therewith, especially with the national banks and State member banks in the Fifth Federal Reserve District, which consists of a portion of the State of West Virginia, the whole of Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Under the terms of this act, the member banks, which are the national banks in the above, mentioned district and also certain State banks therein which have qualified for and been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System, are required to keep and maintain with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond certain balances as reserves. The member banks create these balances by sending to the Federal reserve bank for collection checks or other instruments which they have received on deposit or for collection.

Since the business of all banking institutions consists largely in the handling of checks, it is clear that if the Federal reserve bank is to discharge efficiently its function as a reserve depository of its member banks, it must be able to collect their checks and other instruments which are the ordinary means of making settlement of accounts and transmitting funds. When the Federal reserve banks were first organized they were not expressly empowered to accept for collection any check unless it was drawn upon a member bank or other Federal reserve bank. Since member banks receive checks not only upon other member banks but also upon nonmember banks, and since the member banks, which include most of the larger banks of the country, acted as agencies through which the nonmember banks collected checks which they had received, it soon became evident that if the Federal reserve banks undertook to collect checks upon their member banks but could not collect for member banks checks upon nonmember banks, a vast majority of checks upon member banks would pass through the Federal reserve banks while checks on nonmember banks would be collected through other agencies.

As the amount of the checks which any bank receives upon others and the amount of checks upon itself which it is compelled to pay will usually be about the same if a Federal reserve bank could handle all checks upon member banks but could receive from member banks only a portion of the checks which they themselves receive, in the course of time the flow of checks would be unequal and the member banks would be placed at a great disadvantage in their efforts to maintain proper reserves. As a

consequence, Congress by the act of September 7, 1916, and of June 21, 1917, amended section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act and authorized any Federal reserve bank to receive for collection from its member banks "checks and drafts payable upon presentation in its district," thus removing any limitation upon the power of the Federal reserve bank to receive checks. From the very nature of a check no person is obliged to consider the drawee or person upon whom it is drawn before receiving it either as a holder or as an agent for collection.

Under the law before the last-mentioned amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, Federal reserve banks were required to receive checks upon member banks for collection at par, and were therefore compelled to require member banks to pay them the full face amount of all checks received. It is obvious that if member banks were compelled to pay the full face amount for all checks handled through the Federal reserve banks, but such banks could not require nonmember banks to pay the full face amount on checks drawn upon them, a great inequality would result because nonmember banks would, through the agency of their member bank correspondents, collect all checks upon any member bank at par, but would not pay to member banks checks drawn upon themselves at par. With this in view, Congress expressly provided by the amendment of June 21, 1917, that "no charge for the payment of the checks and drafts and the remission therefor by exchange or otherwise shall be made against the Federal reserve bank."

In exercise of the power thus conferred, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond undertook to make arrangements with all nonmember banks in its district under which they would agree to remit at par for all checks which the Federal reserve bank received upon them. Prior to this time it had been the custom of many small banks, especially those located in remote sections and thus free from competition, to refuse to remit the full face amount for checks drawn upon them which were sent through the mails, but they insisted that inasmuch as the check called for payment in money at their counters and not for a remission by draft or otherwise, they could refuse to pay any check until it was presented at their counters, and that therefore if they undertook to remit for checks sent them by means of an exchange draft they could in consideration of their waiver of direct presentation demand a discount and remit not the full face amount of checks, but some lesser sum. This is called an exchange charge for remitting for checks. The amount of this charge or discount exacted in consideration of payment by draft rather than in cash varied, but usually ran from one-tenth to one-fourth of 1 per cent upon the amount of all checks so paid.

Many nonmember banks refused to make any agreement to pay the Federal reserve bank at par for checks sent them for collection through the mails. The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond was prohibited by the Federal Reserve Act from permitting any discount to be deducted from the face amount of checks which it held for collection. It sent representatives to the nonmember banks in North Carolina urging them to agree to remit at par, explaining that it believed that such practice would be for the mutual convenience of both parties and that an insistence by the nonmember banks on their strict legal right to have a check presented for payment at their counters and to pay the same only in legal money would be an inconvenient and expensive method of dealing, not only to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond but also to the nonmember banks. The nonmember banks were at the same time also notified that if they should insist upon their legal right to require a presentation at their counters of all checks drawn upon them when handled by a Federal reserve bank, the Federal reserve bank would be compelled to present the checks at their counters by means of duly authorized agents, but if compelled to take this course the Federal reserve bank would, after such presentation,

refuse to waive its right to insist upon payment in legal tender money.

The Federal reserve bank made arrangements with certain residents of the towns in which various nonmember banks were situated to collect checks as its agents by means of personal presentation or it sent an employee to such town to act as its agent.

On November 15, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond gave notice that it would collect checks upon all nonmember banks in North Carolina by sending them through the mail if the bank would agree to pay the full amount due upon the checks, or by personal presentation by the agent if the nonmember bank refused to pay the full face amount of the check unless presented personally at its counter.

The Legislature of North Carolina, Laws 1921, chapter 20, authorized State banks in North Carolina to charge a fee not in excess of one-eighth of 1 per cent on remittances covering checks, or a minimum fee of 10 cents, and provided that in the event a Federal reserve bank, post office, or express company should present checks at the counters of the drawee bank and demand payment in cash, such drawee bank should be permitted to pay by means of a draft drawn upon its exchange deposit, excepting, however, checks payable to the State or to the Federal Government and checks upon which the drawer had expressly designated to the contrary. The defendant bank, being advised that this statute was unconstitutional, presented the checks at the counter of the drawee bank, demanding the full amount due and returned the checks as dishonored when payment in full was refused. In returning checks which had been so presented, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond was careful to state that the check had been duly presented and that payment in money at its face amount had been demanded but had been refused, as the drawee bank claimed the right to discharge its obligation by its own draft.

The plaintiffs in this proceeding sought to restrain the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond from returning any check presented under these circumstances and to require it to accept an exchange draft from the plaintiffs when any check had been thus presented to them regardless where such exchange draft was payable or whether or not the payment of it could be indefinitely postponed, as suggested in the argument, by a succession of such exchange drafts.

The plaintiffs, however, in addition to the economic effect of the Federal statute which forbids the payment by the reserve bank of a charge for collection of checks, thus forcing, as they claim, all collection to be made through the Federal reserve banks, who can thus collect without charge, made the further allegation that the defendant was undertaking to coerce the nonmember banks to abandon their right to charge for remitting for collections of checks upon them by saving up checks over a considerable period of time until they reached a large amount and then demanding them at the counter, with the probable effect of driving the bank into liquidation.

We need not consider this allegation, which was not only denied by the defendant but which the court has found as an act to be untrue, and the plaintiffs have taken no exception to such finding. It would be unnecessary to notice this proposition but that such conduct was condemned by Mr. Justice Holmes in the case of the American Bank & Trust Co. v. Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, opinion filed May 16, 1921. That decision was rendered upon a demurrer on which, of course, the court assumed that all the allegations of the bill and all reasonable inferences from them were true. The finding of fact on the trial in the present case eliminated this question entirely from our consideration.

The record and briefs in this case are voluminous and the argument has been very elaborate and able as the importance of the case demanded.

The Federal reserve bank under the provisions of the Federal statute has the right to receive for collection a

check drawn upon a nonmember bank or upon any other person within its district under the clear unmistakable terms of the act.

The amendment made June 21, 1917, to section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act provides: "No charge for the payment of the checks and drafts and the remission therefor for exchange or otherwise shall be made against the Federal reserve banks."

The real question, therefore, presented for us is whether the Legislature of North Carolina can by the act above mentioned, chapter 20, Laws 1921, interfere with this provision or regulation of the Federal corporation by a valid act of Congress by providing that a State bank need not pay its obligations in lawful money when checks, which upon their face are unconditional orders for the payment of money, are presented by Federal reserve banks.

The question may be presented concretely by this homely illustration: Suppose a farmer or merchant or other citizen of this State should send his check for \$1,000, drawn on a bank in this State, in payment of a purchase of goods or other article, to New York. The person receiving it would place this check, in the ordinary course of business, to his credit in some bank in that city, which bank in ordinary usage would sometimes charge for collection a small sum based upon the interest for the time usually occupied in sending the check to the bank here and the return of the collection to the bank in New York. As to this charge, which is a matter between the depositor and his bank, there is no controversy here. When such check is sent to this State it has been not unusual heretofore for the bank here to make its remittance by exchange on New York and to charge a fee for the service, but since the amendment to section 13 of the Federal Reserve Bank Act of June 21, 1917, if such check from New York is remitted through the Federal reserve bank no charge can be made for exchange in remitting the proceeds and if the bank here should remit anything less than the face of the check, \$1,000, to the Federal reserve bank, the Federal reserve bank in observance of the provisions of the above amendment to section 13 will refuse to accept it as payment and notify its correspondent in New York why the check has been protested for nonpayment. The plaintiffs complain that the result is that all checks will be sent for collection through the Federal reserve banks' system, but that is an economic result with which this court has nothing to do. This may or may not have been the intention of Congress in making the amendment, but the Federal Reserve Bank Act has been held valid and the amendment of 1917 was a valid regulation over the corporation created by it which Congress had the power to make. Conceding that Congress can not require the bank here to remit without charge for its trouble, Congress by forbidding the charge prevents the reserve bank from allowing such charge (and the total of such charges if made throughout the country would amount to \$135,000,000 annually) and the reserve bank has no alternative except to demand payment of the face amount over the counter in legal tender from which no State can release the payee bank

without violation of the United States Constitution, and of its obligation to the drawer and the destruction of its business by the protests of the checks of its customers.

The statute of North Carolina, chapter 20, 1921, was intended for the benefit of the State banks in this State, by authorizing them to continue to charge exchange for remitting collection of checks presented to them for payment, by sending their own checks for less than the face amount of the check sent here for collection, but however desirable that policy may be, it is clearly in conflict with the valid constitutional provision of the Federal statute. No act of this State can authorize the drawee bank to pay less than the face amount of the check drawn upon it by its depositor or to remit its check in payment or pay it otherwise than in legal-tender money. Nor can it require that the Federal reserve bank shall pay a fee or that the bank here may remit less than the face value of the check when the Federal statute forbids such charge. It is true that the Federal reserve bank as holder of the check has no contract rights with the drawee bank until the check is presented, but as holder it can require payment of the face amount on the check in legal tender and under the act of Congress it can not pay a deduction from that face value by accepting a remittance to the reserve bank of a lesser amount. The reserve bank always incloses with the check sent to the payee bank a stamped and addressed envelope for the check to be remitted in payment, which must be for the face amount of the check sent.

The Federal statute, being a regulation of the Federal Corporation by Congress, the act of this State authorizing the payee bank here to exact exchange is in direct conflict with the duty imposed upon the Federal reserve bank by the act of Congress and the reserve bank acts within its duty to observe the provision of the Federal act by refusing to receive a check for less than the face amount of the check sent by it for collection. It is true it can not enforce payment of the face amount except by personal presentation of the check at the counter of the payee bank, but it has a right to refuse a check sent to it by the payee bank for less than the full face amount and to protest the check it has sent here for collection for nonpayment. The matter then becomes one between the drawer of the check and the payee bank who refuses to pay it.

The United States Constitution, Article VI (Sec. 2,) provides that the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof "shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In the matter before us the act of Congress which provides that no exchange shall be allowed by the reserve bank for remitting for the collection of any check by any bank is in direct conflict with the statute of this State authorizing the payee bank to remit a lesser amount than the face amount of any check paid by it if presented by the Federal reserve bank. In this conflict of authority the Federal law is supreme. The injunction, therefore, was improvidently granted and the judgment must be *reversed*.

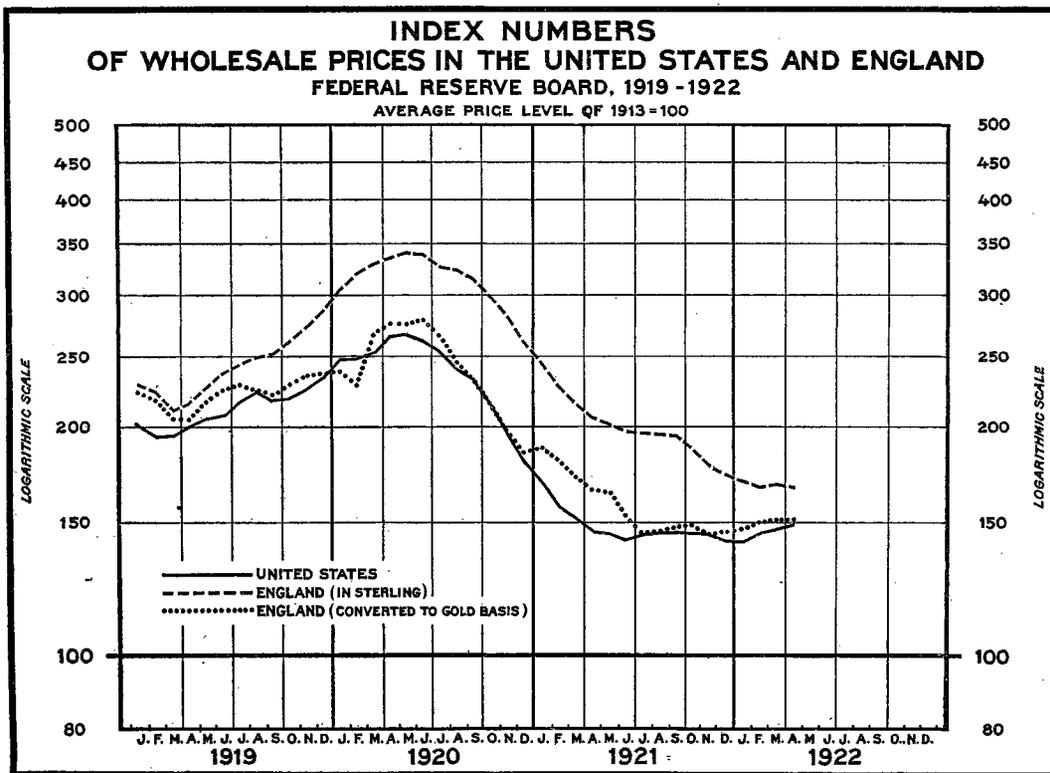
PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES—UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Prices in the United States advanced 2 points during April, according to our index number, while prices in England remained practically unchanged (our index registering a decline of 1 point for the month). The movement of the group index numbers in the two cases was also somewhat divergent, as raw materials rose in the United States and fell in England. Manufactured goods, on the other hand, showed considerable strength in both countries. If exchange rates are taken into consideration, the levels of prices in the two countries seem to be within about 2 points of one another.

In the United States price advances occurred in the leading cereals, in cotton and silk, pig iron and other metals, as well as coal and coke. In England, on the other hand, the advance in raw materials prices was confined to the nonferrous metals and live stock, while the leading cereals, cotton, coal, and lumber declined. Among producers' or semifinished goods there was greater similarity of trend in the two countries. Steel products, woolen yarns, cotton yarns, and certain important chemicals, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, advanced in price in both countries, while leather declined.

In the group of finished consumers' goods advances occurred in both countries in pork, mutton, sugar, rice, and coffee, while reductions were made in cheese, lard, shoes, and cotton cloth. Otherwise the trend of commodity prices in the two countries was in the main dissimilar.



INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.—CONSTRUCTED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.¹
 [Revised figures. Average prices in 1913=100.]

	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1919, average.....	214	174	221	209	198	221	211
1920, average.....	242	191	235	235	237	244	239
1921, average.....	148	108	136	141	142	160	148
1921.							
April.....	148	109	125	136	148	155	146
May.....	148	105	129	139	145	152	145
June.....	140	102	126	133	140	154	142
July.....	143	103	126	134	136	162	145
August.....	144	104	127	133	133	167	146
September.....	144	106	149	138	133	162	146
October.....	143	107	146	140	132	158	145
November.....	142	108	143	141	128	157	145
December.....	140	111	141	140	127	153	142
1922.							
January.....	139	110	139	141	127	150	142
February.....	143	110	142	145	127	155	146
March.....	144	111	144	147	126	157	147
April.....	146	115	144	150	129	156	149

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 make-up 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 theré 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, June, 1921, and May, 1922.

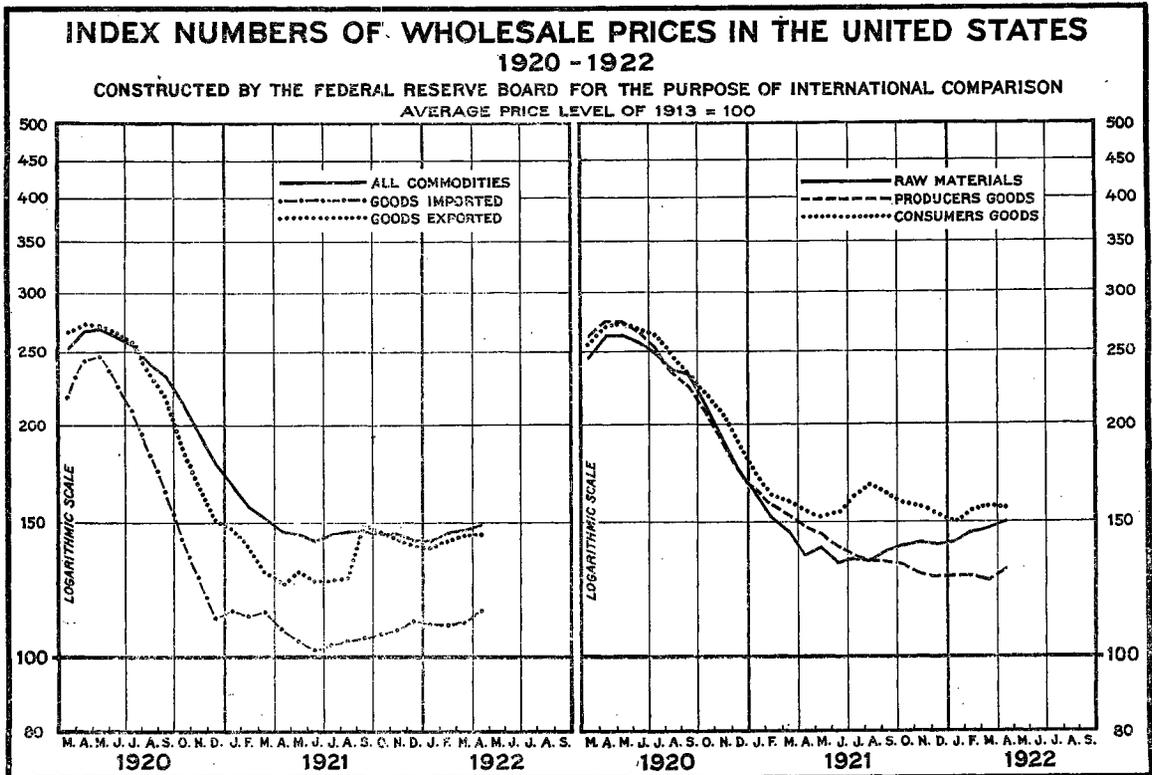
The index of "goods produced" consists of 85 quotations (30 raw materials, 24 producers' and 31 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (such as grains, live stock, and textiles), minerals, and lumber, among the raw materials; yarns, leather, semifinished steel products, refined oils, chemicals, building materials, etc., among the producers' goods; and potatoes, meats, flour, rice, eggs, dairy products, fruits, cotton and woolen cloths, underwear and hosiery, boots and shoes, and kerosene among the consumers' goods.

The index of "goods imported" consists of 19 quotations (10 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 39 quotations (17 raw materials, 11 producers' and 11 consumers' goods). Grains, tobacco, cotton, copper, coal, pig iron, petroleum, and lumber make up the list of raw materials; vegetable oils, leather, semifinished metal products, refined oils, and chemicals the producers' goods; and wheat flour, refined sugar, pork products, coffee, cotton cloth, boots and shoes, and kerosene the consumers' goods.

The index numbers of "raw materials," "producers' goods," and "consumers' goods," consist of the commodities mentioned above which fall into these classes, whether they are of domestic or foreign origin. The raw materials group include 40 quotations, the producers' goods 31, and the consumers' goods 33.

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 COMPARISONS.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.								
April.....	211	180	185	201	184	225	206	166
May.....	209	167	182	198	179	216	201	164
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
February.....	171	148	151	168	144	181	167	150
March.....	172	147	153	170	142	183	168	151
April.....	171	148	152	167	143	183	167	151
May.....	174	153	155	169	146	191	171	156

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.

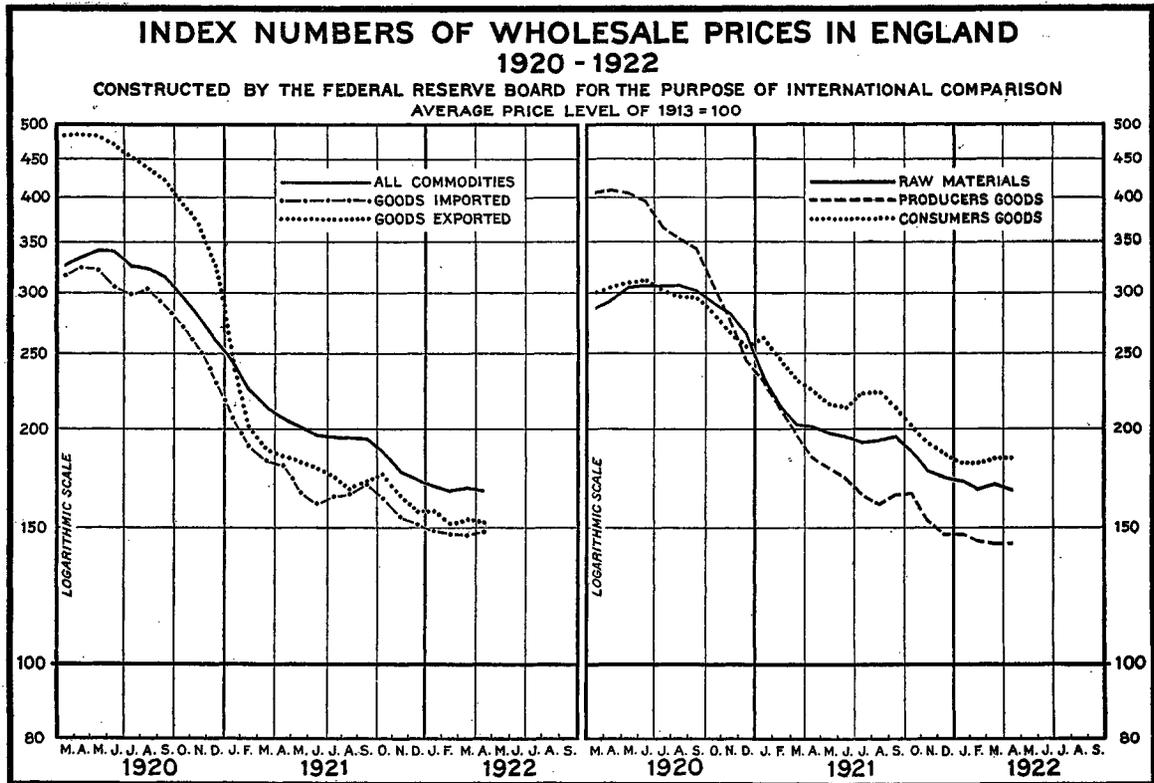
The index of "goods produced" consists of 55 quotations (16 raw materials, 26 producers' and 13 consumers' goods). These include agricultural products (grains, live stock, wool, and hides), pig iron, coal and coke among the raw materials; cotton yarns, woolen yarns and wool tops, semi-finished iron and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



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS—REGROUPED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.¹

[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 ²	256	183	333	235	240	235	252	243
1921, average ²	153	108	208	187	151	140	161	153
1921.								
April.....	126	106	205	189	149	143	159	154
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	177	147	127	151	148
February.....	139	117	207	176	153	127	153	151
March.....	141	118	207	176	153	128	153	152
April.....	143	115	206	181	154	128	151	152

¹ 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.

² 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	2.5660	294	2.5370	239	17.4957	206	.3931	210
1920.....	1.3968	227	.3301	260	2.5581	293	2.5225	256	14.4856	170	.3122	174
1921.....	.5648	92	.1414	111	1.4660	168	1.4353	146	8.7803	103	.1390	76
1921.												
April.....	.5547	90	.1116	88	1.4050	161	1.3869	141	8.7188	102	.1013	55
July.....	.6019	98	.1147	90	1.4384	166	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	.1063	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.....	.4728	77	.1650	130	1.2995	149	1.1960	121	8.1500	96	.1650	90
February.....	.5572	91	.1656	130	1.5219	174	1.3816	140	8.6375	102	.1600	87
March.....	.5606	91	.1669	131	1.5003	172	1.3567	138	8.7313	103	.1388	75
April.....	.5739	94	.1681	132	1.5628	179	1.3914	141	8.4063	99	.1388	73

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

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	145.4167	326	6.0433	458	5.8891	375
1921.....	8.8913	105	.5076	108	40.8960	169	93.7083	210	2.2030	167	3.1804	202
1921.												
April.....	8.8563	105	.5273	112	41.0000	169	91.0000	204	2.2500	170	3.3625	214
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	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1950	140
1922.												
January.....	8.1600	97	.5818	124	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.1500	137
February.....	10.2625	121	.6727	143	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.1500	163	2.0750	132
March.....	10.5875	125	.7273	154	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.0380	154	1.8250	116
April.....	10.5000	124	.7273	154	37.2500	154	95.5000	214	2.0000	152	1.9750	126
Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connellsville, at furnace.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, at furnace.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$5.0613	100	\$2.4396	100	\$0.1573	100	\$0.0440	100	\$2.4500	100	\$14.7058	100
1919.....	8.1639	161	4.7375	194	.1911	122	.0578	131	4.1346	169	27.6971	188
1920.....	9.4265	186	10.8163	443	.1797	114	.0808	184	5.9750	244	43.2892	287
1921.....	10.5544	209	3.6361	149	.1262	80	.0457	104	3.3144	135	21.6683	147
1921.												
April.....	10.1380	200	3.7188	152	.1247	79	.0428	97	3.1875	130	22.8750	155
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
February.....	10.6944	211	3.0375	125	.1288	82	.0470	107	3.2500	133	17.7500	121
March.....	10.6939	211	3.2500	133	.1272	81	.0470	107	3.2500	133	17.9375	122
April.....	10.6943	211	4.4750	183	.1263	80	.0511	116	3.2500	133	20.0000	136
Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pittsburgh.		Steel rails, open-hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's crossbred, Philadelphia.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.2213	100	\$0.2821	100	\$25.7892	100	\$0.0148	100	\$30.0000	100	\$0.7767	100
1919.....	.5340	241	.5283	187	40.5385	157	.0271	183	49.2642	164	1.6274	210
1920.....	.6245	282	.5342	189	56.2596	218	.0328	222	53.8269	179	1.8250	235
1921.....	.2904	131	.3583	127	34.3846	133	.0193	130	45.6538	152	1.1792	152
1921.												
April.....	.2388	108	.3700	131	37.5000	145	.0210	142	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
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
February.....	.3127	141	.3500	124	28.0000	109	.0139	94	40.0000	133	1.3000	167
March.....	.3136	142	.3500	124	28.0000	109	.0139	94	40.0000	133	1.2500	161
April.....	.3136	142	.3500	124	29.5000	114	.0148	100	40.0000	133	1.3000	167

¹ On Toledo market, a average for last 6 months of 1913.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granulated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.1295	100	\$0.1113	100	\$4.5837	100	\$0.1662	100	\$0.1233	100	\$0.0427	100
1919.....	.2333	180	.1785	160	11.9982	262	.3433	207	.2004	163	.0894	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
1921.....	.1627	126	.0719	65	8.3264	182	.2678	161	.2432	197	.0616	144
1921.												
April.....	.1650	127	.0600	54	7.9500	173	.2763	166	.2540	206	.0725	170
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
February.....	.1450	112	.0902	81	7.9750	174	.2672	161	.2100	170	.0492	115
March.....	.1450	112	.0959	86	7.8125	170	.3063	184	.2100	170	.0516	121
April.....	.1450	112	.1083	97	7.7500	169	.3088	186	.2050	166	.0519	122

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published here-with are constructed by various foreign statistical offices, and are sent to the Federal Reserve Board by cable.¹

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

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES).

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (104 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). ⁴	United Kingdom; Federal Reserve Board (98 quotations). ²	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). ³	Italy; Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 during 1921 and 100 thereafter). ²	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). ⁴	Germany; Statistisches Reichsamt (38 commodities). ²	Sweden; Svensk Handeltidning (47 quotations). ⁵	Christiania, Norway; Økonomisk Revue (93 commodities). ⁶	Denmark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). ⁷	Belgium; Department of Statistics (130 commodities). ²¹
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	⁸ 100	¹⁰ 115	¹¹ 100	²² 100
1914.....	100	100	101	100	100	101	95	⁹ 100	100	116	115	100	100
1919.....	211	212	217	314	241	357	364	1,580	1,436	330	322	294	294
1920.....	239	243	246	314	311	510	624	1,580	1,436	347	377	382	382
1921.....	148	153	182	202	201	345	578	1,862	1,911	211	269	250	250
1921.....													
April.....	146	154	187	209	206	347	584	1,461	1,326	229	297	270	270
May.....	145	154	183	205	201	329	547	1,483	1,308	218	294	257	257
July.....	145	148	176	198	196	330	520	1,517	1,428	211	300	253	253
August.....	146	152	174	194	195	331	542	1,798	1,917	198	297	256	347
September.....	146	152	172	191	194	344	580	1,843	2,067	182	287	224	364
October.....	145	150	169	185	187	331	599	2,067	2,460	175	286	202	368
November.....	145	149	168	176	177	332	595	2,798	3,416	174	276	186	368
December.....	142	149	170	171	172	326	595	3,348	3,437	172	269	188	368
1922.....													
January.....	142	148	168	168	170	314	577	3,562	3,665	170	260	178	361
February.....	146	151	169	165	167	306	562	3,955	4,103	166	253	177	350
March.....	147	152	166	163	168	307	533	4,876	5,433	164	240	182	347
April.....	149	166	164	167	167	314	527	6,101	6,355	165	236	178	340
May.....				171	171	317		6,573		164	231	177	
June.....								6,809				179	

	Switzerland; Dr. Lorenz (71 commodities). ¹⁵	Holland; Central Bureau of Statistics (53 commodities). ¹⁶	Bulgaria; Direction Générale de la Statistique.	Cairo; Department of Statistics (23 commodities). ¹⁷	South Africa; Office of Census and Statistics (137 commodities). ¹⁸	Australian Commonwealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 commodities). ¹⁹	New Zealand; Department of Statistics.	Dutch East Indies; Statistical Bureau. ⁶	Calcutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). ³	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities). ²	Shanghai; Bureau of Markets, Ministry of Finance (147 commodities). ²³	Peru; Department of Statistics (58 commodities). ²⁰
1913.....		100	100	(¹⁷)			¹⁸ 100			100	¹⁹ 100	100
1914.....	100	105	103	100	100	¹² 100	104	¹⁴ 100	¹⁵ 100	96	100	104
1919.....		297	²⁴ 1,166	225	181	180	178	281	198	236	²⁴ 129	220
1920.....		282	1,940	299	245	218	212	226	204	259	140	238
1921.....	195	181	2,006	180	192	167	201	166	181	200	145	205
1921.....												
April.....	208	176	2,006	181	184	171	204	188	183	190	144	205
July.....	179	176	1,721	164	169	159	200	183	183	196	145	201
August.....	177	180	1,730	166		160	197	184	184	199	149	205
September.....	181	180	1,758	176		160	197	188	187	207	148	205
October.....	184	169	2,052	186	155	156	195	175	184	219	146	203
November.....	182	165	2,061	181		151	191	170	180	214	144	195
December.....	178	165	2,155	170		148	189	166	180	209	146	190
1922.....												
January.....	176	161	2,172	168		147	186	164	178	206	149	190
February.....	171	162	2,272	169		147	181	163	179	204	150	191
March.....	171	162	2,287	153		146	180	164	182	201	152	190
April.....	163	159	2,514	148		148			182	197	150	187
May.....	161											186

¹ See following page for issues of BULLETIN containing descriptions of the methods used in constructing these indexes.

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.

¹⁷ Jan. 1, 1913-July 31, 1914=100.

¹⁸ A average annual expenditure, 1913=100.

¹⁹ Feb., 1913=100.

²⁰ Average for month until September, 1921; thereafter prices as of 15th of month.

²¹ Average of last half of month.

²² April, 1914=100.

²³ As of last Wednesday in month.

²⁴ December figure.

The BULLETIN for January, 1920, contains a description of 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 for the United States 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, BULLETIN. The December, 1921, issue contains a description of the

index published by the Federal Statistical Bureau for Germany, and the indexes for Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Bulgaria, Cairo, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and Peru. The index numbers for the Dutch East Indies and Belgium were described in the BULLETIN for March, 1922. 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 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.										
April.....	115	137	186	199	138	¹ 203	168	274	154	154
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
February.....	126	138	183	183	115	202	159	213	150	151
March.....	128	138	182	183	114	¹ 202	159	213	153	152
April.....	127	137	181	187	117	¹ 201	160	211	152	152

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—BOARD OF TRADE.
[1913=100.]

Date.	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.
1913 average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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.											
April.....	202	245	224	223	259	192	181	170	196	202	209
July.....	202	213	215	210	228	185	180	161	194	192	198
August.....	205	216	210	210	222	172	176	159	189	186	194
September.....	195	200	201	199	207	161	213	163	190	187	191
October.....	170	184	193	183	194	158	225	170	190	186	185
November.....	157	178	195	177	181	153	199	169	183	176	176
December.....	153	181	186	173	172	152	188	167	178	171	171
1922.											
January.....	149	176	182	169	166	149	180	169	174	167	168
February.....	155	178	187	174	162	145	168	164	169	161	165
March.....	159	166	187	171	159	143	172	159	167	159	163
April.....	156	171	194	174	158	143	173	160	164	159	164

¹ A revised set of figures for this group has been made to include steel and other important building materials as follows: April, 1921, 167; March, 1922, 155; April, 1922, 156.

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.
1913 average.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1920 average.....	503	427	422	459	449	737	524	550	510
1921 average.....	380	330	343	355	275	355	374	338	345
1921.									
May.....	379	346	317	356	266	282	355	309	329
July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330
August.....	371	337	352	355	245	321	356	312	331
September.....	373	311	389	352	253	388	370	338	344
October.....	345	305	305	323	202	391	365	338	331
November.....	331	306	324	321	277	388	362	341	332
December.....	324	303	300	313	269	375	364	337	326
1922.									
January.....	309	289	306	302	258	363	350	324	314
February.....	303	288	318	301	242	345	341	311	306
March.....	341	285	326	317	242	326	328	300	307
April.....	362	310	320	335	245	319	324	297	314
May.....	362	310	319	334	249	338	323	303	317

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ITALY—RICCARDO BACHI.

[1921=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.
1921.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1922.									
January.....	112	114	73	72	64	92	112	94	92
February.....	109	112	73	68	62	91	111	92	90
March.....	107	97	72	65	59	80	103	87	85
April.....	105	103	70	63	58	82	92	88	84
May.....									

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.

[Middle of 1914=100.]

Date.	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.	Date.	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	1921.					
1920 average.....	1,223	3,107	1,925	1,417	1,580	Beginning of—					
1921 average.....	1,678	2,880	2,268	1,672	1,862	December.....	3,159	6,427	5,635	2,418	3,348
1922.											
Beginning of—						Beginning of—					
June.....	1,108	1,867	1,687	1,607	1,438	January.....	3,351	6,427	4,025	2,984	3,562
July.....	1,265	2,107	1,780	1,566	1,517	February.....	3,551	6,827	4,520	3,393	3,955
August.....	1,867	2,240	1,811	1,525	1,798	March.....	4,712	7,200	5,650	4,016	4,876
September.....	1,841	2,560	1,935	1,582	1,843	April.....	5,794	9,147	7,028	4,983	6,101
October.....	1,981	3,200	2,337	1,705	2,067	May.....	5,829	10,053	7,709	5,934	6,573
November.....	2,766	4,613	3,251	2,057	2,798	June.....	6,073	10,347	7,771	6,221	6,809

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FEDERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.¹

[1913 prices=100.]

Date.	Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).	Date.	Goods produced (16 commodities).	Goods imported (22 commodities).	All commodities (38 commodities).
1913 average.....	100	100	100	1921.			
1920 average.....	1,253	2,652	1,486	November.....	2,967	5,662	3,416
1921 average.....	1,786	2,533	1,911	December.....	3,170	5,071	3,487
1922.							
May.....	1,266	1,523	1,308	January.....	3,333	5,075	3,665
July.....	1,369	1,721	1,428	February.....	3,763	5,800	4,103
August.....	1,913	1,935	1,917	March.....	5,027	7,463	5,433
September.....	1,952	2,643	2,067	April.....	5,985	8,203	6,355
October.....	2,235	3,585	2,460	May.....			

¹ Latest figures subject to revision.

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
1920.....	262	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
1921.....	210	220	227	235	159	243	310	107	144	228	211
1921.											
May.....	221	217	245	369	153	237	286	106	132	238	218
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	189	104	144	179	170
February.....	170	159	170	186	130	226	178	97	138	179	166
March.....	173	153	168	170	129	225	167	91	140	179	164
April.....	174	156	169	177	128	229	159	90	140	162	165
May.....	176	154	170	179	124	212	147	86	156	154	164

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
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	338	269
1921.													
May.....	280	303	277	317	343	295	166	324	324	190	289	413	294
July.....	301	408	254	388	303	307	190	309	319	197	276	392	300
August.....	296	360	230	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
March.....	222	245	220	279	203	232	161	262	289	190	177	309	240
April.....	213	241	217	263	203	230	159	260	286	185	177	304	236
May.....	209	237	214	250	203	233	160	180	287	245	177	293	231

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

[July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Metals and coal.	Textiles, jute, 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
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	295	277	218
1921.....	198	125	166	166	192	133	249	225	167
1921.									
April.....	202	114	164	178	196	144	284	231	171
July.....	195	111	153	166	188	119	258	220	159
August.....	194	116	160	164	190	120	231	224	160
September.....	193	145	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	139	140	118	188	92	196	200	147
February.....	184	136	143	119	187	93	195	194	147
March.....	182	137	144	121	186	91	187	190	146
April.....	181	140	144	134	185	92	190	192	148

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
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.													
May.....	150	158	126	162	189	187	114	147	236	224	216	178	183
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	163
February.....	145	140	141	204	155	174	97	141	216	179	204	164	169
March.....	149	138	122	204	158	174	96	137	213	174	206	166	166
April.....	152	143	127	203	157	174	95	135	213	174	206	165	166
May.....	153	144	116	202	154	175	95	136	213	173	221	166	167

¹ Unimportant groups omitted.

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—CALCUTTA, INDIA—DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.
[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Other raw and 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.....	135	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	123	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.																	
April.....	147	242	255	97	311	119	97	123	110	85	131	76	359	147	141	150	183
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	132	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.....	139	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	178
February.....	130	241	193	131	266	172	107	162	109	82	143	146	218	174	137	175	179
March.....	132	200	187	126	271	189	120	150	130	90	148	146	222	173	153	167	182
April.....	132	259	183	114	271	189	133	147	125	107	143	146	223	166	145	172	182

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 January, 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 kronor.

The German retail price index compiled by Dr. Moritz Elsas has been substituted for Dr. Kuczynski's index which was formerly published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. Dr. Elsas bases his calculations upon the cost of living for a family of four in Frankfurt. The Italian retail price index for the most important cities, computed by the Italian

RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, SWEDEN, AND ITALY; COST OF LIVING IN UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN.

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. ¹	United Kingdom, cost of living. ²	Paris, retail prices. ¹	Sweden, retail prices.	Frankfurt-am-Main, cost of living. ³	Italy, retail prices. ⁴
1920.....	199	249	371	298	963	454
1921.....	150	226	337	237	1,184	548
1921.						
April.....	149	233	328	248	.....	564
May.....	142	228	317	237	.....	.....
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,057	501
August.....	152	222	317	234	.....	534
September.....	150	220	329	228	1,204	542
October.....	150	210	331	218	.....	581
November.....	149	203	326	211	1,442	583
December.....	147	199	323	202	.....	585
1922.						
January.....	139	192	319	190	1,657	576
February.....	139	188	307	189	.....	659
March.....	136	186	294	185	2,336	.....
April.....	136	182	304	182	.....	.....
May.....	.....	181	317	.....	.....	.....

¹ Average for the month.

² Beginning of month.

³ January, 1914=100.

⁴ 1913=100.

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.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Imports.					In thousands of tons.	Exports.					In thousands of tons.	Reexports.		
	In thousands of pounds sterling.						In thousands of pounds sterling.						In thousands of tons.	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.				
Monthly average:															
1913.....	24,184	23,485	16,134	259	64,061	4,669	2,716	5,825	34,281	919	43,770	7,650	9,131	152	
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.															
April.....	52,908	16,547	20,374	167	89,996	2,668	3,729	2,936	52,019	1,184	59,868	1,279	8,524	126	
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	3,121	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	41,009	912	55,248	4,128	8,595	116	
October.....	44,475	21,256	18,691	320	81,742	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	4,511	9,823	139	
December.....	39,063	27,792	18,291	165	85,312	3,080	3,187	7,446	47,364	1,378	59,375	5,238	9,204	107	
1922.															
January.....	33,972	24,565	17,710	241	76,483		2,861	7,032	51,821	1,429	63,147		8,459		
February.....	32,257	20,220	16,576	322	69,375		2,754	6,869	48,000	712	58,335		10,174		
March.....	45,261	22,095	20,309	215	87,879		3,270	8,465	51,760	1,085	64,581		10,154		
April.....	40,097	21,404	18,962	199	80,661		3,011	7,376	44,336	785	55,508		9,200		
May.....															

¹ Includes reexports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.¹

	Imports.				In thousands of metric tons.	Exports.					In thousands of metric tons.
	In thousands of francs.					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
1920 ⁴	989,576	2,096,379	1,072,787	4,158,741	4,211	217,733	509,485	1,413,548	100,479	2,241,245	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.											
April ⁵	373,000	845,000	512,000	1,730,000	3,400	185,000	486,000	1,195,000	107,799	1,974,000	1,154
July ³	434,001	704,069	331,047	1,469,117	2,164	123,303	439,534	925,868	74,350	1,563,055	1,194
August ³	555,545	855,697	320,052	1,731,294	2,593	112,654	445,312	1,084,193	82,933	1,725,092	1,035
September ³	691,972	1,204,213	329,494	2,225,679	3,993	146,467	444,891	1,087,443	95,852	1,774,653	1,172
October ³	717,091	1,191,860	318,000	2,226,951	2,809	132,424	432,376	1,041,594	103,078	1,759,472	1,252
November ³	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 ³	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. ⁵											
January.....	352,572	887,253	247,827	1,487,652	3,396	121,526	458,460	994,852	63,903	1,638,741	1,554
February.....	385,021	1,137,855	324,150	1,847,026	4,126	153,892	448,455	1,106,507	144,458	1,853,312	1,520
March.....	460,765	1,005,463	465,737	1,931,965	4,434	130,595	456,930	1,189,712	99,431	1,876,668	1,570
April.....	438,000	983,000	323,000	1,744,000	3,787	136,000	461,000	1,231,000	134,000	1,962,000	1,794

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, 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.

⁵ Exports calculated in 1919 value units. Imports calculated on basis of actual declared values.

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

	Italy. (In millions of lire.)		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Norway. (In millions of kronor.) ¹		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Monthly average:								
1913.....	304	210	71	68	46	33	61	53
1920.....	2 1,322	2 650	281	191	253	104	195	162
1921.....			106	91	128	63	135	104
1921.								
April.....			106	69	96	56	139	116
July.....	2 537	2 441	98	94	134	61	110	99
August.....	2 981	2 587	103	113	148	72	132	106
September.....	2 962	2 659	126	105	176	82	129	96
October.....	2 1,101	2 683	101	99	153	82	130	112
November.....	2 1,125	2 718	95	103	146	65	132	121
December.....	2 1,521	2 856	112	108	120	82	161	146
1922.								
January.....			77	61			179	7
February.....			49	38			198	101
March.....			109	71			208	115
April.....			102	60			185	129

¹ Subject to revision.² Based on 1919 values.³ Based on actual current prices.⁴ Estimates of Farmand.FOREIGN TRADE OF GERMANY.¹

	Imports. ²				Exports. ³	
	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.....	36,553	890	6,073	8,450	841	6,141
1920.....			1,570	17,773	5,776	1,651
1921 ⁴	17,756	9,910	2,194	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	2,111	13,514	6,670	1,828
September.....	26,674	10,642	2,533	26,832	7,492	1,871
October.....	60,693	13,814	3,065	30,013	9,681	1,973
November.....	5,312	12,273	2,535	44,073	11,886	1,908
December.....	4,922	13,702	2,086	86,227	14,468	1,930
1922.						
January.....	132,336	12,641	2,309	134,054	14,394	2,027
February.....	46,409	12,001	1,475	57,425	14,482	1,747
March.....		22,919	2,645		21,285	2,153
April.....		28,261	2,889		22,955	2,760

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA.

[000's omitted.]

	Exports of principal national products (quantity).										Total value of foreign trade ¹ (gold pesos).		Argentine trade with the United States ² (United States dollars).	
	Wheat	Lin-seed.	Maize.	Wool.	Frozen beef (quarters).	Chilled beef (quarters).	Frozen mutton and lamb (carcasses).	Dry ox-hides.	Salted ox-hides.	Sheepskins.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports from United States.	Exports to United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.					
1913.....	2,812	1,017	4,807	120			21	66	19	493,227	519,156	54,980	25,576	
1919.....	3,285	855	2,485	140	5,034	75	1,044	21	80	17	653,772	1,030,965	155,899	
1920.....	5,007	1,063	4,475	95	4,522	665	1,726	9.5	42	9.0	934,968	1,044,085	213,726	
1921.....														
First quarter.....	475	311	413	45	1,295	305	874	1.5	10.3	1.1			52,840	
Second quarter.....	837	303	513	15	660	434	653						22,423	
Third quarter.....	288	434	1,404	38	484	485	599	2.9	17	4.3			17,917	
Fourth quarter.....	92	302	498	43	529	611	321	8.6	24	9.3			17,653	
Total, 1921.....	1,692	1,350	2,828	141	2,938	1,855	2,447	13.1	56	15.3	1,635,000	1,672,000	110,833	
1922.....														
First quarter.....	1,352	191	445	113	5,247	5,590	5,451	4.5	14.5	7.9			11,422	
													12,433	

¹ Figures for 1921 are official estimates and therefore subject to revision. Latest official published statistics apply to 1920.

² Figures taken from United States Department of Commerce reports.

³ Second four months of year.

⁴ Third four months of year.

⁵ First two months of year.

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 un-employed 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			12,002,699		414	6,596	6,117	
1920, average.....	19,108	670	756	646	1,397	13,603,131	1,546	271	374	2,078	
1921, average.....	13,696	218	302	238	1,234	13,312,983	1,108	142	244	2,055	
1921.											
April.....		60	71	967	1,212		597	160	189	607	16.0
July.....	² 13,214	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	158	429	322	1,060	³ 3,282,972	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	⁵ 2,640,319	1,306	205	333	4,309	16.2
1922.											
January.....	17,693	288	328	271	1,298			253	342	4,021	16.0
February.....	19,764	300	419	321	1,240			224	254	4,014	15.2
March.....	19,921	390	549		1,112	⁷ 2,235,998		295	307	5,201	14.6
April.....	² 22,875	394	404		1,181			258	305	4,097	14.4

¹ Average of 4 quarterly estimates.² Five weeks.³ Work suspended on all but 2,094,000 tons.⁴ End of month.⁵ Work suspended on all but 1,918,319 tons.⁶ Yards.⁷ Work suspended on all but 1,619,000 tons.FRANCE.⁵

	Pig iron production.	Crude steel production.	Coal imported for consumption.	Raw cotton imported for consumption.	Cotton stocks at Havre. ¹	Raw silk imported for consumption.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Receipts of the principal French railways. ³	Number of un-employed receiving municipal aid in Paris. ¹
	Thousands of metric tons.			Metric tons.	Thousands of bales of 50 kilograms.	Metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of metric tons.	Thousands of francs.	
1913, average.....	² 434	² 391	1,558	27,428	274	629	3,685	1,840	165,892	
1920, average.....	286	254	2,005	19,577	225	390	4,211	1,071	479,894	3,022
1921, average.....	280	255	1,472	16,666	169	206	3,165	1,333	516,397	20,671
1921.										
March.....	300	251	1,256	10,323	185	73	2,986	1,183	450,746	43,037
July.....	267	223	660	6,539	131	51	2,164	1,194		10,616
August.....	255	232	1,065	10,700	132	202	2,593	1,035		9,706
September.....	244	236	1,874	11,769	131	261	3,993	1,172		7,486
October.....	256	260	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	483,216	3,730
December.....	301	302	2,895	30,835	208	382	5,197	2,507	641,887	4,175
1922.										
January.....	312	315	1,676	14,870	188	502	3,396	1,554	454,323	4,658
February.....	323	317			163		4,126	1,520	468,175	4,385
March.....					127		4,434	1,570	472,779	3,546
April.....					138		3,787	1,794	608,764	2,447

¹ End of month.² Does not include Lorraine.³ Railways included are: State railways, Paris-Lyon-Mediterrané, Nord, Orleans, Est, Midi, Alsace-Lorraine and Guillaume-Luxembourg Railways.⁴ Excludes the Alsace-Lorraine and Guillaume-Luxembourg Railways.⁵ Latest figures subject to revision.

GERMANY.¹

	Production (in 000's 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; 000's omitted).	Per cent of trade-union unemployment.	Number of unemployed persons receiving State aid (000's omitted).
1913, average.....	14,425	2,721	7,260	212,163	1,224,951	43,424	541,439	21,812	2,881,126	1,256	1,182	2.9	366
1920, average.....	10,945	2,098	9,323	49,290	537,535	12,490	145,883	8,462	608,749	401	374	3.8	267
1921, average.....	11,351	2,327	10,251	200,264	619,194	30,894	203,681	8,530	518,937	700	794	2.8	310
1921.													
March.....	11,460	2,442	9,876							586	637	3.7	
July.....	10,731	2,218	10,065	155,200	493,434	35,176	177,773	7,353	453,173	809	888	2.6	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	202,915	504,827	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	186
November.....	11,708	2,344	10,479	191,932	937,268	27,242	233,204	9,953	569,637	838	881	1.4	150
December.....	11,923	2,420	11,029	97,499	790,811	28,313	214,812	9,212	640,877	503	673	1.6	149
1922.													
January.....	12,168	2,472	10,978	83,382	941,972	23,426	221,743	9,552	752,340	745	875	3.3	165
February.....	11,456	2,199	10,061	19,119	492,705	17,915	172,709	9,332	669,433	461	716	2.7	200
March.....	13,418	2,513	12,260	10,791	809,722	26,130	211,979	12,299	795,200	894	969		209

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.

SWEDEN.

	Exports.		Imports, coal (000's of metric tons).	Shipping.		Railway traffic, volume of freight carried on State railways (000's metric tons).	Production (000's of metric tons).			Blast furnaces in operation (per cent of total).	Unemployment, number of workmen per 100 vacancies.
	Unplanned boards (000's of cubic meters).	Paper pulp (000's of metric tons).		Net tonnage of loaded vessels in foreign trade (000 omitted).	Entered.		Cleared.	Pig iron.	Iron and steel ingots.			Chemical paper pulp.
1913, monthly average.....	328	71	408	1,147	1,147	830	61	49			112
1920, monthly average.....	306	73	234	677	692	991	39	37	79		107
1921, monthly average.....	162	40	122	519	482	589	26	17	48		276
1921.											
March.....	22	6	93	483	453	667	38	16	41	37.3	240
July.....	119	41	20	455	487	503	19	16	41	14.9	261
August.....	205	66	148	592	536	575	17	15	37	15.7	235
September.....	325	49	279	609	536	566	16	16	41	16.4	227
October.....	370	54	219	670	595	691	16	16	44	15.7	263
November.....	361	99	192	601	578	721	18	22	57		384
December.....	356	104	246	575	582	558	19	17	69	16.5	482
1922.											
January.....	87	28	114	142	409	485	18				482
February.....	25	11	62	285	255	652	17				479
March.....	63	36	197				22				381

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

Volume of exports in April declined slightly, due to slight decreases in exports of producers' and consumers' goods. Exports of raw materials, however, showed a very small increase, due mainly to an increase of 30 per cent in exports of cotton, by far the most important commodity in the group. There were also slight gains in exports of barley, leaf tobacco, and crude oil, but all the other items showed declines ranging from 19 per cent in corn and 37 per cent in wheat to 63 per cent in anthracite coal. The wheat exports were the lowest since February, 1920, and exports of anthracite coal the lowest on record. The slight loss in exports of producers' goods is the result of small losses in exports of each of the items with the exception of copper wire and gasoline. Exports of gasoline, the most important commodity in the group, showed an increase of 10 per cent over last month, and were greater than any month since April, 1921. Exports of cottonseed oil were less than in any month since August, 1920. The decline in volume of exports of consumers' goods is due to a substantial decrease in exports of lard, the losses in exports of wheat flour and hams and shoulders being practically offset by gains in total cotton cloths, illuminating oil and refined sugar exports. In this group exports of lard were less than in any month since August, 1920, and illuminating oil exports greater than in any month since December, 1920.

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

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

	Exports.				Imports.			
	Raw materials (12 commodities).	Producers' goods (10 commodities).	Consumers' goods (7 commodities).	Total (29 commodities).	Raw materials (10 commodities).	Producers' goods (12 commodities).	Consumers' goods (5 commodities).	Total (27 commodities).
1913, year..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919, year..	88.9	155.1	183.6	115.3	157.5	192.9	147.5	168.4
1920, year..	92.2	158.7	133.6	107.5	135.8	227.5	138.8	168.8
1921, year..	103.1	116.9	124.1	108.9	113.6	162.8	141.4	135.6
1921.								
January....	105.2	208.6	126.2	120.2	74.5	130.9	123.9	102.6
February....	91.0	162.4	119.4	104.1	118.2	143.7	135.4	130.1
March.....	78.0	135.1	120.2	92.7	160.6	177.2	178.9	169.5
April.....	76.5	132.5	116.4	90.5	153.3	177.6	185.1	167.1
May.....	97.6	96.4	110.8	100.3	95.7	150.0	162.1	127.2
June.....	107.9	94.2	132.2	111.5	94.5	152.3	130.4	120.8
July.....	111.6	78.6	133.8	112.9	99.3	126.6	121.4	112.6
August.....	142.7	99.6	160.7	142.1	116.8	165.1	129.8	136.0
September..	115.7	89.7	142.3	118.6	102.8	137.7	99.3	114.6
October....	121.7	107.0	113.2	118.4	96.1	173.5	116.5	126.9
November..	95.1	100.2	106.2	98.1	115.1	199.4	149.2	150.6
December..	93.8	96.0	107.8	96.9	133.0	219.1	164.8	168.7
1922.								
January....	82.6	104.3	129.7	94.5	118.4	228.7	135.2	160.1
February....	68.5	86.0	127.0	82.6	123.3	281.3	133.5	183.4
March.....	89.8	121.7	156.5	106.9	148.1	306.8	161.1	206.5
April.....	90.5	120.9	150.5	108.0	125.5	236.1	152.0	169.1

Volume of imports, which showed a marked increase last month showed an even greater decline this month, due to substantial declines in each of the three groups, particularly that of producers' goods. This decline was due to very substantial losses in imports of the two most important items in the group—india rubber and cane sugar—which decreased by 30 per cent and 17.3 per cent, respectively. All the other commodities in the group showed decreases with the exception of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. Imports of hides and skins and lumber showed the only substantial increases in the group. Decreases in the volume of imports of consumers' goods were due to decreases in imports of each item with the exception of coffee, which showed an increase of 4.5 per cent.

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

The indexes of business activity showed a rather general decline during April, but this was partly due to the fact that there were two less working days than in March. The decline was most precipitate in the case of mineral production, due to the effect of the coal strike. The volume of agricultural movements and of mineral extraction was less than in April, 1921, while manufacturing activity was considerably greater.

The receipts of grain and flour at 17 interior centers experienced the usual seasonal falling off during April, the sharpest decline being shown in the case of corn and rye. April wheat flour production showed a considerable decrease when compared with both last month and April, 1921. The movement of live stock to markets closely paralleled those of grain, and April receipts at 59 markets decreased somewhat as compared with March. Shipments of stockers and feeders from 34 markets showed a marked seasonal decrease. Although little change occurred in receipts of dairy products at five principal markets as compared with March, the April figures are considerably in excess of those for April, 1921.

Cottonseed received at mills continued to decrease and amounted to 21,371 tons, the lowest for any month since July, 1920. Tobacco sales at looseleaf warehouses for April were extremely small, as is usual at this time of the year. Shipments of citrus fruits from California again registered an increase. Lumber cut of reporting associations and movements of lumber at Chicago and St. Louis decreased slightly, but still exceeded the figures for the corresponding month a year ago.

On account of the coal strike the figure for anthracite production for April amounted to

only approximately 25,000 tons, as compared with 8,757,000 tons in the previous month. Bituminous coal production for April was 15,780,000 tons, or less than one-third of the amount produced during March. By-product coke production increased during April and was considerably greater than in April, 1921. Crude petroleum production decreased, while stocks showed a considerable increase over the last month. During April 1,442 new producing oil wells were completed, a gain of 119 over the number completed during March.

The iron and steel industry showed greater activity during April, and the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation amounted to 5,096,917 tons, the largest amount on order within the last 10 months. Zinc production showed a slight decline, while the production of copper continued to increase. Both production and shipments of automobiles showed large increases.

Textile production was well maintained during April, although there was some increase in the percentage of idle wool machinery. Cotton consumption showed a moderate decrease. April production of cement increased 32 per

cent over March. Car loadings declined somewhat from the high level reached in March, but were almost as large as in April, 1921.

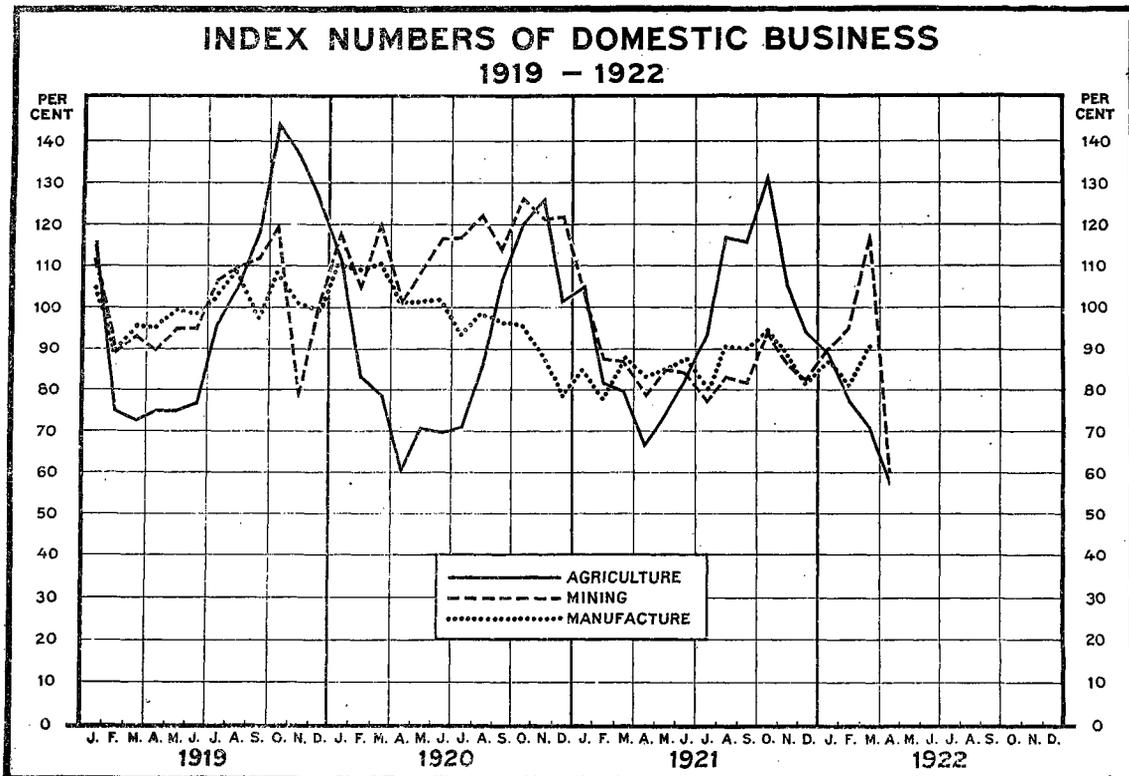
INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS.

[Monthly average of 1919=100.]

AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENTS.

Date.	Total agriculture. ¹	Total animals.	Total grains.	Cotton.	Fruit.	Leaf tobacco.
1921.						
January.....	105.0	96.5	97.9	110.8	94.6	195.7
February.....	81.1	73.9	66.7	77.1	95.5	297.4
March.....	79.4	76.4	77.5	57.8	137.4	181.1
April.....	66.3	74.2	60.5	51.3	175.1	24.1
May.....	73.6	77.3	71.7	67.4	139.0	8.9
June.....	82.2	81.9	96.0	57.8	183.3	4.1
July.....	93.4	68.1	151.9	52.7	123.8	12.1
August.....	116.7	85.4	195.5	56.0	86.4	54.7
September.....	115.3	85.9	151.6	114.7	79.9	79.3
October.....	130.9	107.0	121.3	195.3	69.9	107.6
November.....	104.6	99.2	65.3	163.2	34.7	188.5
December.....	93.9	82.0	79.0	133.4	83.6	117.0
1922.						
January.....	88.9	91.8	83.8	76.8	96.1	113.2
February.....	77.7	76.5	92.3	43.3	55.5	101.2
March.....	70.7	79.2	73.0	42.8	130.4	27.5
April.....	57.4	71.8	49.6	37.0	103.0	5.5

¹ Combination of 14 independent series.



INDEXES OF DOMESTIC BUSINESS—Continued.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Date.	Total mineral products. ¹	Bituminous coal.	Anthracite coal.	Crude petroleum.	Iron.	Copper.	Zinc.	Lead.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.			
									Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.	
1921.												
January.....	102.8	105.5	100.8	120.3	94.8	80.0	65.9	122.9				
February.....	87.5	80.8	104.8	111.2	76.0	71.2	45.2	106.2				
March.....	86.8	79.6	100.8	130.2	62.6	83.0	40.0	97.1				
April.....	78.7	72.2	104.8	127.3	46.8	47.6	42.1	87.7				
May.....	84.7	87.3	102.0	133.6	47.9	22.6	45.9	87.9				
June.....	83.9	88.7	105.9	128.4	41.8	18.1	49.5	84.0				
July.....	76.7	79.6	95.9	128.1	33.9	16.6	39.4	81.6				
August.....	82.8	90.5	97.9	130.2	37.4	19.9	37.2	96.1				
September.....	81.6	91.9	96.9	116.3	38.7	19.5	36.6	89.9				
October.....	93.9	114.6	103.1	113.2	48.9	22.9	37.0	113.1				
November.....	86.0	94.2	93.3	120.0	55.5	20.8	58.8	116.4				
December.....	82.0	81.1	81.4	133.3	64.7	17.3	56.0	116.3				
1922.												
January.....	90.0	98.5	85.1	137.1	64.3	24.1	60.3	124.8				
February.....	91.9	107.3	92.0	129.7	63.9	34.8	57.3	119.7				
March.....	117.1	131.5	119.1	149.1	79.9	57.6	67.5	118.6				
April.....	58.6	41.3	3	141.9	81.3	71.3	65.6	103.5				

¹ Combination of 7 independent series.

PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Date.	Total manufacture. ¹	Steel.	Lumber.	Paper.	Petroleum.	Textiles.	Leather.	Food.	Tobacco.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
										Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
1921.												
January.....	84.5	87.6	67.7	87.8	127.7	72.0	63.5	88.2	87.8			
February.....	77.4	69.6	75.7	79.5	106.8	73.1	62.8	77.4	94.1			
March.....	87.8	62.5	89.3	84.4	113.0	90.8	72.0	88.1	106.1			
April.....	83.1	48.3	87.5	81.7	113.8	91.5	75.8	84.0	95.5			
May.....	84.4	50.3	100.4	72.4	114.7	95.0	83.2	82.2	99.3			
June.....	87.1	39.9	89.6	70.2	110.1	101.9	81.1	85.1	106.8			
July.....	80.1	31.9	85.3	65.6	108.3	94.5	76.3	85.5	100.6			
August.....	90.7	45.3	99.7	75.6	110.6	103.4	85.7	98.5	117.2			
September.....	90.2	46.7	92.9	78.6	110.2	105.5	80.3	92.8	111.6			
October.....	94.6	64.3	103.1	90.8	119.7	104.8	86.2	99.8	115.8			
November.....	89.5	66.0	100.6	95.8	117.1	100.4	90.9	89.4	102.9			
December.....	81.3	56.8	92.2	94.7	119.6	99.7	93.0	85.2	76.8			
1922.												
January.....	87.0	63.4	100.7	95.0	119.0	112.2	88.2	91.3	90.6			
February.....	80.2	69.3	95.4	90.0	108.6	96.8	78.1	88.5	83.8			
March.....	90.9	94.3	102.5	108.4	123.9	107.6	78.5	96.5	98.4			
April.....	97.0	98.1	164.3	.....	.....	91.3	.....	84.9	89.6			

¹ Combination of 34 independent series.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
Receipts at 17 interior centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bu.).....	16,893	20,396	24,808	98.8	112.0	145.1
Corn (bu.).....	15,357	30,651	12,161	109.3	127.9	86.5
Oats (bu.).....	10,810	16,465	11,250	73.3	92.1	76.2
Rye (bu.).....	1,417	3,254	1,544	42.7	99.2	46.5
Barley (bu.).....	1,831	3,291	2,137	40.3	55.6	45.8
Total grain (bu.).....	46,358	74,056	51,900	86.0	119.0	96.3
Flour (bbls.).....	1,992	2,054	1,967	124.1	118.5	122.6
Total grain and flour (bu.).....	55,323	83,302	60,752	90.5	108.1	99.4

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—continued.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
GRAIN AND FLOUR—continued.						
Shipments at 14 interior centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bu.).....	11,837	14,719	21,482	56.1	102.0	101.8
Corn (bu.).....	15,400	22,999	13,794	108.4	175.0	150.9
Oats (bu.).....	13,351	16,826	10,287	114.4	117.7	88.1
Rye (bu.).....	1,538	882	1,518	25.3	35.5	24.7
Barley (bu.).....	1,250	1,920	2,030	36.4	61.9	59.1
Total grain (bu.).....	43,396	57,346	49,111	84.3	120.8	95.4
Flour (bbls.).....	3,032	3,878	3,178	107.3	127.1	112.5
Total grain and flour (bu.).....	57,041	74,797	63,413	88.8	121.9	98.7
Stocks at 11 interior centers at close of month (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bu.).....	23,841	26,561	6,565	93.7	68.3	25.8
Corn (bu.).....	23,911	29,833	16,498	303.2	289.7	209.2
Oats (bu.).....	50,329	54,041	27,717	346.5	332.9	190.9
Rye (bu.).....	6,296	6,665	494	98.1	72.4	7.7
Barley (bu.).....	1,476	1,318	1,334	34.1	33.3	30.8
Total grain (bu.).....	105,853	118,468	52,608	180.6	150.8	89.8
Total visible supply (000 omitted):	88,722	99,764	42,317	129.2	128.7	61.6
Corn (bu.).....	39,502	51,040	25,495	337.8	326.8	217.4
Receipts at 9 seaboard centers (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bu.).....	5,370	14,219	17,959	44.8	145.4	149.7
Corn (bu.).....	8,574	21,395	2,890	485.6	406.9	163.7
Oats (bu.).....	3,537	3,931	1,568	137.4	141.5	61.0
Rye (bu.).....	1,331	865	1,618	39.4	28.7	47.9
Barley (bu.).....	1,293	1,296	909	112.5	73.7	79.1
Total grain (bu.).....	20,104	41,706	24,944	96.4	184.6	119.6
Flour (bbls.).....	1,559	2,090	1,831	89.5	127.5	105.2
Total grain and flour (bu.).....	27,120	51,110	33,186	94.5	170.6	115.7
Stocks at 8 seaboard centers at close of month (000 omitted):						
Wheat (bu.).....	6,412	8,360	5,651	92.5	97.2	81.5
Corn (bu.).....	7,187	10,510	1,823	662.4	417.6	168.0
Oats (bu.).....	1,277	2,087	1,316	54.4	75.5	56.1
Rye (bu.).....	1,405	1,840	550	71.1	102.6	27.8
Barley (bu.).....	1,395	1,731	1,326	47.7	67.0	45.3
Total grain (bu.).....	17,676	24,523	10,666	115.8	127.2	69.9
Wheat flour production (bbls.).....	7,823	9,658	9,368	83.8	101.2	100.3
LIVE STOCK.						
Receipts at 59 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	1,457	1,607	1,478	91.6	102.7	93.0
Hogs.....	3,047	3,371	3,208	92.7	93.0	97.6
Sheep.....	1,205	1,439	1,649	80.6	102.9	110.3
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	27	45	24	66.5	70.0	58.6
Total.....	5,736	6,462	6,359	89.4	97.1	99.1
Shipments at 54 principal markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves.....	555	625	602	88.0	108.2	95.5
Hogs.....	1,057	1,159	1,122	94.6	89.0	100.4
Sheep.....	558	664	698	83.5	120.0	104.6
Horses and mules (43 markets).....	26	45	23	66.0	67.5	56.2
Total.....	2,196	2,493	2,445	89.4	99.8	99.5

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
LIVE STOCK—contd.						
Receipts at 15 western markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	985	1,157	935	89.9	101.8	90.8
Hogs.....	2,094	2,384	2,279	87.1	88.5	94.8
Sheep.....	742	997	1,078	74.7	102.8	108.7
Horses and mules..	17	28	15	64.9	65.8	59.3
Total.....	3,838	4,566	4,367	85.0	94.3	96.7
Shipments at 15 western markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	384	476	415	86.2	110.6	93.2
Hogs.....	630	741	694	87.7	83.1	96.6
Sheep.....	289	425	393	79.8	128.0	108.4
Horses and mules..	16	27	14	64.2	61.3	57.7
Total.....	1,319	1,669	1,515	85.0	98.3	97.8
Shipments of stockers and feeders from 34 markets (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle and calves...	230	278	234	80.2	111.9	81.6
Hogs.....	53	67	51	65.3	78.3	63.0
Sheep.....	76	143	106	39.5	119.6	55.1
Total.....	359	488	391	64.0	107.6	69.8
Slaughter at principal centers under Federal inspection (head, 000 omitted):						
Cattle.....	590	674	591	99.8	103.9	95.8
Calves.....	365	391	366	99.9	112.0	96.9
Hogs.....	2,946	3,340	3,003	98.1	99.0	102.4
Sheep.....	739	837	1,040	71.0	91.5	121.8
Total.....	4,640	5,242	5,000	92.8	100.7	104.6
Meats, cold-storage holdings at close of month (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Beef.....	64,421	69,341	122,100	36.1	33.4	68.4
Pork products.....	598,536	589,829	952,056	56.2	57.0	90.2
Lamb and mutton..	2,074	2,872	25,085	17.6	17.8	213.3
Exports of certain meat products (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Beef—						
Canned.....	132	280	367	8.1	18.0	22.6
Fresh.....	158	274	214	1.2	3.9	1.6
Pickled and other cured...	2,036	2,798	1,365	97.3	101.5	65.2
Hog products—						
Bacon.....	20,490	31,180	32,852	30.9	35.8	49.5
Hams and shoulders.....	22,764	23,583	24,926	45.5	52.1	49.8
Lard.....	42,459	64,377	58,275	70.5	77.5	88.5
Pork, pickled..	1,899	2,953	2,006	79.1	122.5	83.6
DAIRY PRODUCTS.						
Receipts at 5 principal markets (000 omitted):						
Butter (lbs.).....	42,694	44,919	38,841	120.2	127.7	109.4
Cheese (lbs.).....	15,757	14,586	14,145	125.1	112.8	112.3
Eggs (cases).....	2,911	1,947	2,498	126.3	120.0	108.4
Cold-storage holdings at close of month (000 omitted):						
Creamery butter (lbs.).....	3,828	9,024	7,712	46.1	69.1	92.8
American cheese (lbs.).....	10,796	10,731	13,466	88.8	72.4	110.8
Eggs (cases).....	4,633	949	4,909	134.6	120.3	142.8

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
Cotton seed (tons):						
Received at mills..	21,371	65,107	133,832	17.4	28.6	109.2
Crushed.....	82,455	214,911	242,282	34.6	54.2	101.6
On hand at mills at close of month..	45,970	107,058	191,526	29.4	39.1	122.3
Cottonseed oil (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Production.....		72,237	79,573		57.6	107.1
Stocks.....		60,089	115,831		38.0	92.2
Oleomargarine consumption (lbs., 000 omitted).....	13,686	15,263	20,814	47.3	53.0	72.0
Tobacco sales at loose-leaf warehouses (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Virginia dark.....	50	862	5,401	2.2	14.0	233.3
Bright belt—						
Virginia.....		2,712	104		55.2	28.4
North Carolina.....		4,302			56.3	
South Carolina.....						
Total.....		7,015	104		55.8	
Burley.....	2,139	4,580	7,495	55.6	12.5	194.8
Western dark.....	2,393	7,189	8,577	32.1	45.5	114.9
Grand total.....	4,582	19,646	21,577	36.6	27.6	172.5
Sale of revenue stamps for manufactures of tobacco, excluding Porto Rico and Philippine Islands (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Cigars (large).....	501,392	529,162	548,104	87.3	85.2	95.4
Cigars (small).....	49,720	59,536	56,426	89.1	85.1	90.9
Cigarettes (small).....	3,453,061	3,636,032	3,801,672	101.5	86.0	111.7
Manufactured tobacco.....	28,565	31,396	28,400	92.5	103.3	92.0
Fruit shipments from California (carloads):						
Oranges.....	3,469	4,653	6,335	67.1	94.4	122.6
Lemons.....	947	940	1,171	104.5	113.5	129.2
Deciduous.....	65	101	82	136.8	100.0	174.5
Apples, shipments (carloads).....	1,780	2,987	2,816	88.3	73.8	139.6
Apples, cold-storage holdings (bbls.).....	952	1,930	1,119			
White potatoes, shipments (carloads).....	19,203	22,104	16,087	155.4	158.3	115.2
Sugar, 7 ports (long tons):						
Receipts.....	557,186	657,700	484,017			
Meltings.....	531,962	535,357	347,499			
Raw stocks at close of month.....	316,973	273,811	245,904			
FOREST PRODUCTS.						
Lumber (M feet):						
Number of mills—						
Southern pine..	171	169	194			
Western pine..	54	54	55			
Douglas fir.....	125	129	114			
Eastern white pine.....	18	19	19			
North Carolina pine.....		9	20			
Production—						
Southern pine..	369,008	394,992	370,321	91.8	98.4	92.2
Western pine..	107,892	66,509	98,665	84.0	83.9	73.0
Douglas fir....	308,318	306,618	204,698	111.6	116.5	74.1
Eastern white pine.....	44,842	34,783	25,748	163.0	135.0	92.6
North Carolina pine.....		14,994	14,871		60.3	87.7
Shipments—						
Southern pine..	422,424	398,599	405,317	109.0	101.7	104.6
Western pine..	131,108	116,531	75,433	128.4	116.3	73.9
Douglas fir....	320,609	280,203	232,351	124.4	105.7	90.1
Eastern white pine.....	43,040	30,353	21,099	133.3	96.4	65.3
North Carolina pine.....		14,825	12,953		72.3	85.5

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
FOREST PRODUCTS—continued.						
Lumber (M feet)—Con. Stocks at end of month—						
Southern pine..	1,124,623	1,264,823	102.4	113.9		
North Carolina pine.....	55,107	84,085	55.4	105.4		
Receipts at Chicago and St. Louis	446,037	485,443	130.6	128.8	115.3	
Shipments at Chicago and St. Louis	275,969	200,300	126.6	129.9	119.2	
Oak flooring—						
Number of mills	25	25	25			
Production.....	19,892	20,367	10,222			
Shipments.....	22,227	22,690	11,981			
Stocks at end of month.....	26,615	28,090	37,213			
Unfilled orders.	33,501	24,935	6,111			
Naval stores at 3 southeastern ports:						
Spirits of turpentine (casks)—						
Receipts.....	13,139	3,301	15,857	131.7	73.9	158.9
Stocks at close of month.....	11,081	19,280	28,690	30.7	44.0	79.5
Rosin (bbls.)—						
Receipts.....	58,015	44,069	30,478	233.0	278.9	122.0
Stocks at close of month.....	255,326	282,428	304,959	121.8	130.5	145.4
FUEL AND POWER.						
Coal and coke (short tons, 000 omitted):						
Bituminous coal production (est.)..	15,780	50,193	27,553	48.5	135.7	84.7
Anthracite coal—						
Production (est.).....	25	8,757	7,703	1	128.5	111.1
Shipments.....		6,779	5,967		134.3	110.1
Coke—						
Beehive production (est.)	528	732	328	48.4	46.7	30.1
By-product, production (est.).....	2,227	2,137	1,519			
Crude petroleum:						
Production (bbls., 000 omitted).....	44,657	46,634	40,040	127.6	130.8	114.4
Stocks at close of month (000 omitted).....	235,860	215,633	147,862	175.3	163.0	109.9
Producing oil wells (number).....	1,442	1,323	1,224	84.1	74.5	
Oil refineries: ¹						
Total production (000 omitted)—						
Crude oil run (bbls.).....	39,094	34,423	35,509	120.9	116.0	109.9
Gasoline (gals.)	472,278	398,223	419,795	129.1	120.2	114.7
Kerosene (gals.)	178,785	167,220	169,248	101.1	96.1	95.7
Gas and fuel (gals.).....	849,106	761,085	758,335	132.7	121.7	118.5
Lubricating (gals.).....	73,391	69,123	73,003	99.2	99.1	98.7
Stocks at close of month (000 omitted)—						
Crude oil (bbls.).....	31,298	25,580	21,147	185.6	151.4	125.4
Gasoline (gals.)	854,232	807,379	713,043	135.9	142.3	113.5
Kerosene (gals.)	321,428	331,423	446,367	89.6	93.5	124.5
Gas and fuel (gals.).....	1,250,278	1,321,589	1,005,318	160.7	174.2	129.2
Lubricating (gals.).....	236,886	253,568	223,414	136.8	156.3	129.0
Electric power produced by public utility power plants (000 kw. hours):						
Produced by water power.....	1,465,071	1,465,092	1,308,272	97.8	95.6	87.3
Produced by fuels.....	2,144,018	2,351,872	1,931,199	120.6	124.2	108.6
Total.....	3,609,089	3,818,931	3,239,471	110.2	111.5	98.9

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

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
METALS.						
Iron and steel (long tons, 000 omitted): ²						
Pig-iron production	2,307	2,072	1,221	109.6	97.0	58.0
Steel-iron production	2,711	2,439	1,266	133.8	120.1	62.5
Unfilled orders, U. S. Steel Corp.....	5,254	5,097	5,482	76.1	72.8	79.4
Structural steel (long tons):						
Fabricated structural steel contracted for, tonnage.....	177,600	139,300	55,800	235.6	177.8	74.0
Silver production of United States (troy ozs., 000 omitted).....	4,139	4,186	4,437			
Copper production (lbs., 000 omitted).....	76,583	61,867	49,107			
Zinc (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Production.....	51,012	53,064	33,100			
Stocks at close of month.....	103,456	120,524	159,162			
Tin (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Imports.....	10,526	15,783	2,484	236.8	203.3	55.9
Deliveries to factories.....	11,189	13,507	3,562	303.8	203.6	96.7
Stocks at close of month.....	6,117	6,913	5,468			
TEXTILES.						
Cotton (bales, 000 omitted):						
Sight receipts.....	434	486	565	79.4	74.2	103.4
Port receipts.....	450	461	478	93.8	93.2	99.6
Overland movement.....	62	98	102	80.3	92.3	132.8
Americans' spinners' takings.....	212	259	211	99.8	107.2	99.4
Stocks at ports and interior points.....	1,759	2,037	2,775	71.3	80.0	112.4
Stocks at mills.....	1,458	1,554	1,316	97.1	100.2	87.6
Stocks at warehouses.....	3,214	3,766	5,027	80.5	88.1	125.9
Visible supply.....	3,399	3,593	4,434	81.8	83.8	106.7
Consumption by mills.....	447	518	409	92.3	107.5	84.6
Spindles active during month (number, 000 omitted).....	31,389	31,875	32,597	94.0	96.1	97.6
Wool:						
Consumption by mills (lbs., 000 omitted).....	51,888	70,424	53,071	81.9	141.9	96.1
Percentage of idle machinery on 1st of month to total reported—						
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....	39.7	34.9	26.2	152.7	107.4	100.8
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	36.0	27.8	28.7	119.6	92.4	107.9
Sets of cards.....	16.4	16.4	25.3	92.7	71.3	142.9
Combs.....	29.7	23.7	14.2	204.8	118.5	98.0
Spinning spindles, wooten.....	17.3	17.5	23.8	99.4	74.8	136.8
Spinning spindles, worsted.....	38.4	25.3	12.9	252.6	117.1	84.9
Percentage of idle hours on 1st of month to total reported—						
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space.....	41.6	36.9	26.6			
Looms 50-inch reed space or less.....	46.6	36.5	36.8			
Sets of cards.....	13.8	11.6	25.0			
Combs.....	27.3	17.7	5.4			
Spinning spindles, wooten.....	15.2	14.1	22.9			
Spinning spindles, worsted.....	37.9	29.2	13.5			

² Figures for May, 1922, April, 1922, and May, 1921.

³ Figures for May 1, 1922, April 1, 1922, and May 1, 1921.

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
TEXTILES—contd.						
Raw silk:						
Imports (lbs., 000 omitted).....	2,574	2,508	4,857	76.7	116.2	144.7
Consumption (bales).....	24,247	26,651	28,000			
Stocks at close of month (bales).....	19,268	22,077	20,038			
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Sales of raw hides and skins during month (number, 000 omitted):						
Cattle hides.....	663	607	823			
Calfskins.....	811	608	681			
Kip skins.....	166	137	130			
Goat and kid.....	1,401	1,230	1,014			
Chabretta.....	25	69	48			
Sheep and lamb.....	1,607	1,276	1,714			
Stocks of raw hides and skins at close of month (number, 000 omitted):						
Cattle hides.....	5,553	5,662	7,408	88.9	87.2	118.6
Calfskins.....	3,131	2,965	3,454	123.9	143.2	136.7
Kip skins.....	832	916	1,107	105.7	104.7	140.6
Goat and kid.....	9,405	8,044	7,740	79.8	72.6	65.7
Chabretta.....	705	361	1,277	44.6	25.9	80.8
Sheep and lamb.....	11,836	11,941	12,992	114.5	117.6	123.7
Production of leather:						
Sole leather (sides).....	1,472,328	1,422,727				
Skivers (dozens).....	19,451	13,484				
Oak and union harness (sides stuffed).....	78,100	69,222				
Boots and shoes, output (pairs, 000 omitted):						
Men's.....	6,802	7,732				
Women's.....	8,922	10,529				
Other.....	11,470	11,425				
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.						
Wood pulp (short tons):						
Production.....	297,467	314,591	268,803	98.7	108.7	89.2
Consumption.....	236,837	249,204	199,715	106.2	112.3	89.6
Shipments.....	44,991	47,839	37,315	84.6	98.1	71.8
Stocks, end of month.....	212,896	196,257	274,292	94.4	98.2	121.7
Paper (short tons):						
Newsprint—						
Production.....	111,861	117,507	115,408	93.2	100.7	96.2
Shipments.....	115,167	117,142	122,091	93.9	102.9	99.5
Stocks, end of month.....	24,871	28,180	35,103	80.1	83.5	113.0
Book production.....	70,507	77,889	51,380	98.7	106.5	71.9
Paper board production.....	164,327	192,308	128,186	105.7	119.3	82.5
Wrapping paper production.....	61,562	70,141	51,713	105.4	126.5	88.5
Fine paper production.....	27,420	29,346	15,631	114.9	115.5	65.5
Building materials (000 omitted):						
Fire clay brick—						
Production.....	41,446	42,626	26,527	95.1	81.2	60.8
Shipments.....	38,458	38,694	25,791	90.1	79.0	60.4
Stocks, close of month.....	150,292	149,034	135,011	107.9	107.7	96.9
New orders.....	45,851	43,098	19,199	98.4	65.3	41.9
Unfilled orders.....	39,402	31,537	35,516	34.5	39.0	31.1
Silica brick—						
Production.....	9,830	9,120	3,577			
Shipments.....	10,485	7,837	4,451			
Stocks, close of month.....	36,316	36,944	47,320			
Face brick—						
Production.....	46,767	42,133	28,603	132.5	135.9	81.1
Shipments.....	47,326	37,491	25,282			
Stocks in sheds and kilns.....	144,223	156,906	122,044	114.8	139.9	111.8
Unfilled orders at close of month.....	69,638	59,852	35,187	88.9	80.6	41.9

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.		
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES—contd.						
Building materials (000 omitted)—Contd.						
Cement (bbbls.):						
Production.....	9,243	6,685	8,651			
Shipments.....	8,592	7,002	7,919			
Stocks at close of month.....	14,498	13,818	12,600			
Rubber (lbs., 000 omitted):						
Imports of crude rubber.....	43,407	64,215	26,087	86.0	109.7	51.7
Consumption by tire manufacturers.....	24,125	26,771	17,191			
Pneumatic tires (000 omitted):						
Production.....	2,401	2,646	1,651			
Shipments, domestic.....	2,087	2,074	1,786			
Stocks.....	5,464	5,183	4,527			
Inner tubes:						
Production.....	2,651	3,018	1,762			
Shipments, domestic.....	2,329	2,091	1,984			
Stocks.....	7,230	6,991	4,917			
Solid tires:						
Production.....	47	49	20			
Shipments, domestic.....	52	48	42			
Stocks.....	174	182	270			
Automobiles:						
Production (number)—						
Passenger cars.....	196,512	152,614				
Trucks.....	21,944	19,349				
Shipments—						
Railroad (car-loads).....	30,200	27,380	20,187			
Driveways (machines).....	22,500	16,766	14,197			
Boat (machines).....	3,200	560	1,619			
Locomotives (number):						
Domestic shipped.....	13	35	138	10.5	25.4	111.3
Foreign completed.....	8	4	44	13.6	5.1	74.6
Vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation:						
Number.....	106	62	99	68.4	42.1	63.9
Gross tonnage.....	34,308	6,203	120,762	13.8	2.5	48.4
TRANSPORTATION.						
Railroad operating statistics: 1						
Net ton-miles, revenue and non-revenue (000,000 omitted).....		28,348	26,831	101.9	86.7	
Net tons per train.....		673	626	105.2		
Net tons per loaded car.....		28.2	27.2	99.3		
Revenue-freight loaded and received from connections, classified according to nature of product (short tons):						
Grain and grain products.....	136,975	185,330	144,807	96.3	118.9	101.8
Live stock.....	112,963	123,108	119,704	94.2	98.7	99.8
Coal.....	302,209	885,057	578,460	48.0	132.0	91.8
Coke.....	34,007	40,090	23,051	96.7	101.7	64.4
Forest products.....	233,559	237,322	205,579	99.6	94.2	87.6
Ore.....	40,215	23,642	25,156	61.7	43.1	38.6
Miscellaneous, i. c. e. 1.....	1,010,168	1,068,781	920,884	146.8	148.2	135.1
Miscellaneous.....	1,161,095	1,159,881	1,017,129	96.8	89.5	84.8
Total.....	3,031,191	3,723,211	3,043,770	97.3	112.3	97.7

COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.							COMMODITY MOVEMENTS—Continued.						
	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.			April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1921.	Per cent of average, same month, 1919-1921.			
				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.				Apr., 1922.	Mar., 1922.	Apr., 1921.	
TRANSPORTATION—continued.							TRANSPORTATION—continued.						
Revenue freight loaded, classified according to geographical divisions:							Panama Canal traffic (tons, 000 omitted):						
Eastern.....	711,865	938,796	752,517	96.5	118.2	102.0	Total cargo traffic..	1,046	960	908			
Allegheny.....	605,759	793,295	610,173	94.9	115.6	95.6	American vessels....	499	459	370			
Pocahontas.....	147,508	164,527	117,657	114.1	128.2	91.0	British vessels.....	297	287	310			
Southern.....	511,154	588,655	482,310	101.5	111.6	95.8	Commerce of canals at Sault Ste. Marie (000 omitted): ²						
Northwestern.....	421,240	461,098	385,520	96.9	100.3	88.7	Eastbound—						
Central western.....	408,909	513,496	448,103	94.5	110.3	103.5	Grain other than wheat (bushels).....	26,735	5,752	12,432			
Southwestern.....	224,756	263,343	247,490	94.3	103.9	103.9	Wheat (bu.)....	24,662	9,709	12,609			
Total.....	3,031,191	3,723,211	3,043,770	97.3	112.3	97.7	Flour (bbl.)....	1,155	52	890			
Freight-car surplus (number):							Iron ore (short tons).....						
Total.....	371,538	206,746	492,352	120.1	65.1	150.2	Total (short tons).....	1,380	81	2,652			
Box.....	94,653	88,491	178,037	82.8	72.2	155.8	Westbound—						
Coal.....	235,077	72,566	229,443	169.8	49.8	165.8	Hard coal (short tons).....	2	5	215			
Freight-car shortage (number):							Soft coal (short tons).....						
Total.....	842	423	276	3.2	1.4	1.1	Total (short tons).....	203	109	2,303			
Box.....	369	255	87	2.7	1.4	.6	Total freight (short tons).....						
Coal.....	374	77	108	4.5	1.1	1.3		205	142	2,747			
Bad-order cars, total.....							Total freight (short tons).....						
		320,083	309,971		165.2	151.3		371	639	6,155			
Vessels cleared in foreign trade (net tons):													
American.....	2,388,705	2,180,868	2,535,956										
Foreign.....	2,495,385	2,683,595	2,473,587										
Total.....	4,884,090	4,864,463	5,009,543										
Percentage of American to total.....	48.9	44.8	50.6										

¹ Figures for March, 1922, February, 1922, and March, 1921.² Figures for May, 1922, April, 1922, and May, 1921.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

BUILDING PERMITS IN 166 SELECTED CITIES.

[Collected by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.]

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).
1921.													
April.....	2,547	8,304	3,426	6,716	4,445	3,030	7,166	1,962	2,862	2,559	2,588	9,412	55,017
1922.													
January.....	878	4,176	1,623	1,724	2,188	2,155	3,498	1,141	523	1,336	1,653	8,298	28,884
February.....	1,024	4,210	2,081	2,619	2,305	2,596	4,815	1,434	517	1,758	2,114	7,600	33,043
March.....	2,807	13,284	3,537	4,986	4,101	3,211	8,806	2,218	1,493	2,711	2,623	11,196	60,453
April.....	3,011	9,056	4,386	6,149	4,397	3,215	11,546	2,650	3,342	3,103	2,586	10,966	64,407

VALUE OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	District No. 1 (14 cities).	District No. 2 (22 cities).	District No. 3 (14 cities).	District No. 4 (12 cities).	District No. 5 (15 cities).	District No. 6 (14 cities).	District No. 7 (19 cities).	Total (166 cities).
1921.								
April.....	4,451,365	37,953,360	6,489,214	15,972,461	14,838,770	4,194,494		28,034,632
1922.								
January.....	7,380,701	50,145,296	6,878,523	5,713,209	8,352,615	3,734,262		18,905,561
February.....	9,280,827	50,372,553	8,275,338	7,820,585	7,513,542	4,630,052		20,419,417
March.....	10,995,500	119,964,783	14,116,292	13,814,868	11,329,049	6,021,211		33,747,135
April.....	13,812,829	54,704,292	17,020,500	15,693,183	11,971,471	4,951,558		35,089,503
	District No. 8 (4 cities).	District No. 9 (9 cities).	District No. 10 (14 cities).	District No. 11 (9 cities).	District No. 12 (20 cities).	Total (166 cities).		
1921.								
April.....	2,403,559	5,591,111	5,167,969	5,633,649	19,907,621		122,603,571	
1922.								
January.....	2,579,894	2,110,424	5,023,603	4,960,078	22,872,876		138,631,902	
February.....	4,150,487	1,569,774	4,336,011	4,419,789	18,917,868		141,715,243	
March.....	5,012,607	4,526,209	7,165,925	5,630,336	27,432,286		259,754,421	
April.....	6,076,684	8,196,110	8,384,552	6,228,385	30,195,052		212,324,119	

VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[F. W. Dodge Co.]

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. ¹	District No. 7.	District No. 9. ²
1921.							
April.....	16,711,473	52,143,027	15,050,700	34,790,291	16,097,399	53,705,476	9,080,672
1922.							
January.....	15,302,453	54,962,847	12,123,900	21,066,282	14,002,399	29,182,324	3,613,148
February.....	14,799,476	60,152,424	11,823,700	20,602,823	16,518,079	32,344,424	5,192,824
March.....	26,212,330	90,088,870	24,558,100	29,661,058	24,116,011	58,081,526	11,933,270
April.....	42,196,915	117,814,585	24,795,800	38,089,754	25,618,120	64,236,566	9,878,501

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. ¹	District No. 7.	District No. 9. ²
1921.							
April.....	6,528,929	28,558,371	6,297,900	9,090,372	8,092,766	12,989,833	2,026,223
1922.							
January.....	4,767,597	35,652,203	6,280,200	6,279,459	6,597,861	10,601,761	1,049,594
February.....	4,179,944	38,637,156	5,847,700	5,545,073	7,299,608	9,388,615	962,757
March.....	11,897,086	51,116,514	9,552,500	10,641,177	9,796,405	17,225,204	2,343,511
April.....	13,524,827	53,677,473	10,408,700	16,127,627	10,297,280	17,661,586	4,175,963

¹ North and South Carolina not included prior to May, 1921.

² Montana not included.

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	38.3	31.3	34.0	37.6
July.....	42.5	33.2	37.0	29.0	34.7	36.8
August.....	42.9	33.4	36.7	28.4	34.3	36.7
September.....	41.8	32.7	35.8	28.2	33.6	36.0
October.....	37.0	28.5	30.7	26.7	33.3	32.3
November.....	33.5	25.0	25.2	24.0	32.9	28.8
December.....	32.4	22.7	22.9	23.3	32.3	27.2
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
March.....	33.1	26.5	24.9	23.4	30.1	28.3
April.....	27.3	24.8	22.7	24.0	27.1	25.4
May.....	27.9	25.5	22.8	23.4	27.4	25.8

During May ocean freight rates held firm, and even increased slightly above the low level recorded in April. As the accompanying table indicates, there were small increases in most of the European trades, but the average level of rates as reflected in the all-Europe index number was not much higher than in April. The charter market was quiet throughout May, and fundamental conditions remained about the same as a month ago. The grain market was more active than the other departments of trade, and at times owners were able to fix their steamers at higher rates than prevailed the previous month. In general, however, the present level of rates remains unremunerative for most voyages, the number of vessels available for charter being most of the time in excess of the demand. Taking into consideration also the large number of vessels still tied up, the

situation would seem to preclude the possibility of widespread improvement in rates until trade throughout the world assumes more normal proportions.

REPORT OF KNIT-GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA.

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

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
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
February.....	53	663,346	84.1
March.....	54	756,249	92.9
April.....	53	521,885	82.7
Winter underwear (April.....)	38	275,761	5.4
Summer underwear (April.....)	31	2,6,124	92.6

Order and production report for month ended April 30, 1922, follows. The number of mills producing was 39.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,170,869	
New orders received during month.....	274,612	45.7
Total (A).....	1,445,481	
Shipments during month.....	357,605	59.5
Cancellations during month.....	15,239	2.5
Total (B).....	372,844	
Balance orders on hand May 1 (A minus B).....	1,072,637	
Production.....	493,715	82.1

Thirty-five representative mills which reported for March and April, 1922, furnish the data for the following table:

[In dozens.]

	March (35 mills).	April (35 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	1,301,203	1,142,481		161,722
New orders.....	373,047	270,153		102,894
Shipments.....	497,826	350,990		146,836
Cancellations.....	8,685	15,029	6,344	
Production.....	602,116	483,963		118,153

RETAIL TRADE.

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 461 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 April are based on reports from 26 stores in district No. 1 (Boston), 64 stores in district No. 2 (New York), 95 stores in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), 33 stores in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 25 stores in district No. 5 (Richmond), 34 stores in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 74 stores in district No. 7 (Chicago),

21 stores in district No. 8 (St. Louis), 16 stores in district No. 9 (Minneapolis), 19 stores in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 22 stores in district No. 11 (Dallas), and 32 stores in district No. 12 (San Francisco). Figures for Harrisburg in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) and for Des Moines in district No. 7 (Chicago) are shown separately for the first time this month.

A comparison of monthly changes in activity of different types of retail business since January, 1919, is shown in the second of the following tables. The 159 department stores are located in districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, and 12, while the mail-order houses do business in all parts of the United States. Chain-store figures are based upon the total sales of the same reporting chains for each month, but the actual number of stores in these chains varies slightly. It is worthy of note that department store business and trade of five and ten cent stores increased during April, while mail-order business decreased. There was little change in the value of business handled by grocery stores, cigar stores, and drug stores.

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE.

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year.		
	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1922 to close of—		Same month previous year.		Previous month.		Jan. 1, 1922 to close of—		March, 1922.	April, 1922.	
			March, 1922.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.			
District No. 1:													
Boston.....	-8.3	8.7	-6.6	-2.5	4.7	3.0	7.1	1.9	317.8	302.5	5.9	5.9	
Outside.....	-10.4	-8.3	-8.6	-8.3	1.9	0.6	6.5	0.1	477.7	460.8	6.2	4.9	
District.....	-8.8	4.5	-7.0	-3.9	3.8	2.3	6.9	1.4	354.3	338.1	6.0	5.8	
District No. 2:													
New York and Brooklyn...	-7.3	4.4	-6.1	-3.4	7.3	4.4	11.6	0.9	367.0	357.1	5.1	5.1	
Buffalo.....	-14.1	-9.8	-15.7	-14.0	-9.7	0.1	8.7	-3.1	483.3	454.0	5.1	4.2	
Newark.....	3.8	-3.7	-0.6	-1.5	5.2	1.5	9.5	-1.2	358.9	351.6	3.8	3.1	
Rochester.....	-15.8	-1.9	-10.1	-7.9	-14.5	-7.3	16.1	-1.9	378.4	368.3	7.1	7.0	
Syracuse.....	-11.3	-7.1	-9.8	-9.1	-9.5	-14.0	10.7	-0.2	420.4	406.9	4.2	4.2	
Bridgeport.....	-22.5	-0.1	-16.1	-12.2	5.7	-1.4	9.4	0.9	449.2	443.3	4.4	4.2	
Outside.....	-4.3	-2.0	-2.1	-2.0	17.0	6.4	7.0	0.2	624.6	594.7	6.7	5.7	
District.....	-8.0	2.3	-6.9	-4.4	5.6	3.5	11.1	0.6	371.5	360.0	5.7	5.2	
District No. 3:													
Philadelphia.....	-10.3	5.1	-9.8	-5.8	0.1	0.9	8.9	2.4	321.6	330.5	7.5	6.7	
Trenton.....	-12.0	6.2	-9.3	-5.3	3.6	4.7	7.4	1.7	558.7	495.6	2.6	4.8	
Wilmington.....	-27.7	20.2	-20.9	-12.0	-11.6	-16.5	11.1	-1.3	775.9	730.4	4.8	3.7	
Chester.....	-48.8	9.3	-42.4	-29.5	-3.9	-5.1	7.3	-0.7	1,837.5	1,491.6	2.8	4.9	
Harrisburg.....		4.4		-0.5		8.1		0.7		408.1			
Outside.....	-21.1	1.3	-15.6	-11.1	5.3	2.2	9.7	-2.8	560.6	518.2	4.9	5.0	
District.....	-13.8	5.0	-11.8	-7.1	0.8	-1.0	9.1	1.2	404.1	396.3	6.8	6.2	
District No. 4:													
Cleveland.....	-15.0	2.5	-15.8	-10.3	8.6	9.0	10.7	0.5	403.6	378.3	7.5	5.8	
Pittsburgh.....	-24.2	-3.3	-25.6	-19.6	-4.9	-4.4	9.6	2.1	432.4	397.8	6.2	5.0	
Cincinnati.....	-13.6	-3.5	-10.6	-8.7	11.2	12.0	10.1	1.3	534.4	540.5	11.6	8.3	
Toledo.....	-12.0	4.8	-12.1	-8.1	-2.8	-0.4	4.5	0.6	398.3	484.1	4.9	4.2	
Outside.....	-13.3	1.5	-15.0	-11.8	10.4	2.4	12.3	1.3	498.8	494.5	10.2	11.0	
District.....	-17.8	-0.7	-18.3	-13.9	3.0	2.5	9.7	1.3	441.4	426.9	7.4	5.8	

CONDITION OF RETAIL TRADE—Continued.

[Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.				Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—				Percentage of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales same period.		Percentage of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year.		
	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1922, to close of—		Same month previous year.		Previous month.		Jan. 1, 1922, to close of—		March, 1922.	April, 1922.	
			March, 1922.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.	March, 1922.	April, 1922.			
District No. 5:													
Baltimore.....	-20.5	2.9	-18.1	-12.6	7.6	0.7	9.6	-2.1	433.5	405.0	5.9	4.5	
Richmond.....	-11.5	-1.7	-12.7	-9.7	6.4	1.8	4.7	-0.1	431.3	412.6	6.5	4.8	
Washington.....	-16.0	-4.2	-13.2	-10.8	11.3	8.8	8.7	-0.8	438.9	427.5	3.2	2.9	
Outside.....	-25.7	-8.0	-21.5	-18.6	9.2	2.9	7.3	-0.1	616.0	556.0	3.8	4.0	
District.....	-18.8	-1.3	-16.5	-12.6	8.9	3.6	8.6	-1.2	456.0	433.1	4.8	4.2	
District No. 6:													
Atlanta.....	-22.4	-0.9	-21.6	-16.3	13.2	16.2	0.1	2.3	656.5	604.5	4.1	3.8	
Birmingham.....	-33.2	-9.9	-34.2	-28.2	-6.8	-2.1	3.9	5.8	657.9	599.6	5.4	5.6	
Nashville.....	-17.4	-8.6	-12.2	-11.1	2.4	-4.3	3.8	.....	550.9	523.8	3.5	4.1
New Orleans.....	-24.7	3.6	-17.6	-12.3	4.5	1.6	5.4	-1.0	515.3	500.4	6.5	4.0	
Savannah.....	-27.5	-7.7	-29.3	-23.7	-7.3	-11.4	5.3	-0.9	687.9	568.5	5.1	5.8	
Outside.....	-21.1	-0.6	-16.5	-12.1	4.1	-1.7	1.7	-3.9	695.4	653.0	3.9	2.4	
District.....	-24.4	-1.6	-20.2	-15.6	2.8	0.6	3.9	0.0	581.7	549.1	5.2	4.3	
District No. 7:													
Chicago.....	-10.7	2.3	-7.4	-7.8	9.1	9.6	15.7	-0.5	319.5	343.6	4.6	.....
Detroit.....	-9.9	10.0	-8.0	-2.8	-4.8	-3.2	7.7	-0.1	376.3	342.0	8.4	8.8	
Milwaukee.....	-20.7	-5.2	-15.9	-13.0	-4.5	-7.2	5.8	0.7	664.6	632.8	6.5	4.6	
Indianapolis.....	-9.9	1.2	-8.3	-5.8	12.4	10.8	6.3	-0.1	340.1	337.1	4.9	.....
Des Moines.....	-7.7	.....	-13.8	.....	.....	10.0	.....	-0.6	.....	319.4	.....	5.3
Outside.....	-24.4	-7.9	-19.5	-16.6	0.5	-2.7	6.5	-1.5	653.1	608.9	4.8	5.2	
District.....	-15.7	-0.7	-12.2	-9.3	-0.7	-1.2	7.3	-0.6	476.4	444.5	6.6	6.5	
District No. 8:													
St. Louis.....	-18.3	-4.2	-15.6	-12.9	-0.9	-0.5	10.2	0.6	361.7	356.9	5.7	5.4	
Louisville.....	-15.2	-5.9	-11.1	-11.2	-3.6	-8.0	5.4	-10.7	591.6	602.4	2.7	2.6	
Memphis.....	-21.0	-2.2	-16.8	-13.1	9.5	1.3	10.8	0.2	591.6	574.2	7.0	6.5	
Little Rock.....	-33.6	2.7	-26.3	-19.6	20.9	10.8	7.5	2.6	524.3	470.4	3.4	4.1	
Outside.....	-21.4	-8.4	-15.2	-14.5	-1.5	-2.5	8.9	-2.7	676.8	597.0	4.1	3.8	
District.....	-19.8	-3.7	-16.1	-13.3	2.0	-0.4	9.4	-0.9	446.7	437.1	5.5	5.1	
District No. 9:													
.....	-16.9	-6.8	-13.7	-14.4	5.7	-1.1	8.1	-3.4	622.0	567.0	5.0	5.9	
District No. 10:													
Kansas City.....	-16.2	-10.0	-15.7	-14.4	7.8	5.3	6.0	-0.1	533.2	563.6	7.7	2.2	
Denver.....	-9.5	-6.5	-9.9	-9.8	12.2	7.7	7.2	1.8	682.5	646.0	9.2	7.6	
Outside.....	-12.7	-0.8	-12.8	-9.0	11.2	4.0	9.4	-0.7	636.9	610.8	6.8	6.7	
District.....	-12.9	-5.3	-12.9	-10.9	10.2	5.6	7.3	0.3	611.7	605.3	7.9	5.3	
District No. 11:													
Dallas.....	-12.5	-13.7	-16.9	-16.0	-3.9	-1.8	7.4	0.2	455.3	470.8	5.9	5.3	
Fort Worth.....	-22.2	-12.9	-25.5	-22.0	-4.0	-2.4	6.4	0.7	589.3	553.2	4.6	3.2	
Houston.....	-16.4	0.4	-12.7	-9.5	0.2	-1.3	3.9	-0.8	492.9	483.6	6.6	7.5	
Outside.....	-28.1	-13.5	-22.7	-20.2	1.4	-6.4	14.7	-5.3	483.8	468.6	3.4	3.6	
District.....	-19.5	-11.1	-19.3	-17.2	-1.7	-3.1	8.5	-1.5	487.9	484.0	5.1	5.0	
District No. 12:													
Los Angeles.....	0.9	5.8	-1.5	0.4	22.7	16.3	6.7	0.2	465.8	461.2	6.1	8.2	
San Francisco.....	-3.9	-2.7	-6.2	-5.3	10.4	10.5	5.7	3.7	489.3	493.2	10.1	7.9	
Oakland.....	-16.6	-11.5	-18.0	-16.3	15.3	10.1	2.6	-3.1	648.6	623.9	.....	.....
Seattle.....	-4.7	-2.2	-9.5	-7.5	-6.9	-10.2	17.5	-0.8	461.9	454.2	6.3	6.3	
Spokane.....	-15.4	-3.6	-15.7	-13.0	2.6	2.8	18.3	1.0	751.0	721.1	6.3	4.8	
Salt Lake City.....	-20.7	-9.0	-20.9	-17.4	4.2	2.4	11.7	1.9	575.4	566.6	.....	5.0
District.....	-6.2	-1.3	-7.4	-5.6	-2.4	-4.3	7.1	1.9	499.0	491.9	9.5	7.2	
United States.....	-14.5	-0.6	-12.8	-9.7	3.2	0.9	8.4	0.1	461.8	446.9	6.3	5.6	

AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE.

[Average month, 1919=100.]

	Department stores (159 stores.)	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.				Department stores (159 stores.)	Mail-order houses (4 houses).	Chain stores.			
			Grocery (16 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (7 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).			Grocery (16 chains).	Five and ten (4 chains).	Drug (7 chains).	Cigar (3 chains).
1919.												
January		86.1	89.4	70.2	92.7	74.8						
February		73.1	86.0	72.3	83.7	77.0						
March		82.6	95.7	90.8	96.6	93.7						
April		91.5	92.9	93.9	95.3	91.7						
May		81.3	94.3	96.4	94.4	102.1						
June		74.5	90.3	86.3	93.1	92.2						
July	76.3	76.1	101.2	87.9	100.8	98.2						
August	76.1	82.1	98.6	94.6	101.5	99.9						
September	96.8	102.1	100.2	92.5	98.5	96.2						
October	124.7	155.9	119.8	107.9	104.6	110.2						
November	122.2	148.2	111.5	112.1	103.8	114.9						
December	181.6	146.4	120.2	195.1	135.0	149.0						
1920.												
January	107.5	120.2	127.4	85.6	114.9	106.8						
February	85.9	122.2	128.1	82.6	107.5	106.1						
March	120.6	130.7	147.9	111.1	117.2	120.3						
April	117.4	107.5	153.8	110.6	110.0	123.2						
May	124.7	90.4	152.4	112.9	115.8	135.6						
June	119.8	87.3	149.8	108.9	117.0	129.6						
July	90.9	80.7	159.3	112.0	123.8	137.3						
August	88.1	80.2	143.3	111.1	119.8	129.2						
September	106.3	90.5	142.6	111.7	119.4	136.6						
1920.												
October	131.8	103.7	142.6	129.9	123.4	151.0						
November	136.6	125.5	140.0	125.7	114.2	133.9						
December	183.3	97.9	137.8	214.6	149.5	180.5						
1921.												
January	103.7	69.1	124.6	86.1	117.3	119.9						
February	88.4	64.8	118.4	92.9	110.7	116.5						
March	116.9	95.1	128.7	121.1	123.6	131.8						
April	112.5	77.5	121.7	111.9	121.8	134.7						
May	112.5	60.2	118.8	112.2	119.2	129.5						
June	110.9	62.1	116.0	109.7	120.6	127.8						
July	79.2	49.3	115.1	108.0	122.1	128.5						
August	82.0	56.4	121.4	116.0	119.8	127.6						
September	94.5	72.7	118.3	113.4	119.4	128.0						
October	130.4	88.6	135.2	141.9	124.2	138.0						
November	125.0	83.3	133.5	134.1	115.2	124.8						
December	182.4	80.3	144.5	241.6	146.1	172.7						
1922.												
January	93.9	65.3	135.8	94.6	117.0	111.0						
February	81.8	59.4	127.6	100.8	114.5	109.3						
March	105.1	83.5	149.0	118.4	123.2	124.3						
April	113.6	77.0	142.4	134.9	120.3	124.5						

¹ Partly estimated.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN APRIL, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING MONTH (MARCH, 1922).

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	-16.6	42	-24.3	6	-0.1	11	-26.2	9			-13.8	6			-13.9	6				
No. 3	-14.2	48	-20.9	15	+7.3	26					-13.5	15								
No. 4	-12.7	24	-14.7	13	+0.9	12					-17.1	13								
No. 5	-10.0	45	-16.1	15	+6.7	18	-3.4	18	+1.0	9										
No. 6	-13.8	31	-13.2	20	-8.6	20	-4.5	9	-8.2	10	-7.8	4			-5.6	3	+49.6	6		
No. 7	-13.2	39	-17.1	11	+7.8	20	+5.8	9			-12.5	15	+12.8	9						
No. 9	-12.1	51	-20.1	6	+9.0	16	-3.5	5									+42.9	5		
No. 10	-10.2	9	-8.8	7	-3.6	8			-3.0	6	-13.6	5					+18.3	7		
No. 11	-9.3	12	-8.0	11	+1.7	12			+14.2	4	-15.3	8					+71.5	4		
No. 12	-11.7	31	-9.6	14	+2.9	21	-9.6	16	-2.0	16	-19.5	9	+16.3	20	-0.9	26	+19.6	23	+4.5	15

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (OR DECREASE) IN NET SALES IN APRIL, 1922, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1921.

No. 2	-5.7	42	-29.5	6	-6.8	11	-17.2	9			+4.9	6								
No. 3	-16.9	48	-26.0	15	-8.8	26					-4.0	15								
No. 4	-17.8	24	-19.7	13	-13.0	12					-6.7	13								
No. 5	-9.2	45	-17.7	15	-9.2	18	-9.2	18	+43.4	9										
No. 6	-15.9	31	-3.3	20	-6.0	20	+23.8	9	-6.9	10	+8.7	4								
No. 7	-13.2	39	-13.0	11	+1.0	20	-5.4	9			-5.7	15	+3.6	9	-5.0	3	+79.9	6		
No. 9	-6.0	51	-28.1	6	-15.4	16	-13.3	5									-17.1	5		
No. 10	-14.2	9	-4.1	7	-2.8	8			+0.1	6	-10.0	5					+89.5	7		
No. 11	-8.3	12	-10.7	11	-4.4	12			+21.6	4	-15.3	8					+89.5	4		
No. 12	-6.5	31	-11.2	14	+1.1	21	-18.5	16	-3.1	16	-4.2	9	-9.6	20	-8.3	26	+5.0	23	-11.6	15

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Comparison of savings deposits on May 1, 1922, with deposits on April 1, 1922, and May 1, 1921, are shown for 851 banks distributed throughout all sections of the United States. The figures for districts No. 1 and No. 2 are those of large mutual savings banks, but in all other districts reports of other banks are included to make the figures thoroughly representative. In all districts where reporting commercial banks subdivide their time deposits, statistics of savings deposits subject to notice (excluding time certificates of deposit) are used. This is in accordance with the definition given in the board's Regulation D, series of 1920.

During April the volume of savings deposits increased in all Federal reserve districts except No. 2 (New York), No. 7 (Chicago) and No. 12 (San Francisco). Savings increased during

the year ending May 1 in 10 Federal reserve districts, declines being registered in districts No. 4 (Cleveland) and No. 7 (Chicago). The most important increase was one of 8.8 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), while the most pronounced decline occurred in district No. 4 (Cleveland) and amounted to 3.5 per cent.

District.	Number of banks.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1922.	May 1, 1921.
No. 1.....	64	\$1,092,416,000	\$1,085,788,000	\$1,068,590,000
No. 2.....	30	1,700,636,000	1,704,841,000	1,638,088,000
No. 3.....	79	423,692,000	426,335,000	416,359,000
No. 4.....	18	376,715,000	374,372,000	390,251,000
No. 5.....	93	262,969,000	259,576,000	243,956,000
No. 6.....	80	154,072,000	152,835,000	151,474,000
No. 7.....	190	735,153,000	737,074,000	750,947,000
No. 8.....	35	111,990,000	111,675,000	104,219,000
No. 9.....	14	72,208,000	72,069,000	70,856,000
No. 10.....	56	75,356,000	73,350,000	70,172,000
No. 11.....	117	65,994,000	65,609,000	60,654,000
No. 12.....	75	742,928,000	744,599,000	712,190,000
Total...	851	5,817,129,000	5,808,123,000	5,677,756,000

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Following is a set of tables showing the volume of bills discounted and of acceptances and Government securities purchased by the Federal reserve banks during April, 1922:

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING APRIL, 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.	Certificates of indebtedness.		April, 1922.	April, 1921.
Boston.....	\$133,787,014	\$15,627,811	\$10,000	\$17,744,500		\$167,169,325	\$384,035,806
New York.....	453,641,385	41,388,360	46,364,200	96,656,000		641,049,945	2,568,237,429
Philadelphia.....	180,663,492	7,738,583	7,163,000	2,147,000		197,712,075	379,880,041
Cleveland.....	106,732,604	1,691,896	5,511,000	9,544,500		123,480,000	261,153,899
Richmond.....	88,169,894	448,908				88,618,802	295,358,122
Atlanta.....	40,327,968	1,905,331	285,050			42,518,349	152,514,349
Chicago.....	107,929,973	18,045,127	18,739,600	22,125,500		166,840,200	337,788,875
St. Louis.....	56,597,306	150,743	3,781,500	1,131,500		61,661,049	137,867,553
Minneapolis.....	14,729,211		3,980,150	1,768,500		20,477,861	65,359,493
Kansas City.....	22,257,128	39,000	9,150	5,056,000		27,361,278	91,177,721
Dallas.....	19,129,733	50,000				19,179,733	64,554,909
San Francisco.....	84,089,770	5,639,092	20,750,800	69,500		110,549,162	296,719,831
Total: April, 1922.....	1,308,055,478	95,724,851	106,594,450	156,243,000		1,666,617,779	
April, 1921.....	4,912,651,847	123,510,771	520,000	47,965,500			5,084,648,118
4 months ending Apr. 30, 1922....	7,486,890,333	483,007,489	495,701,050	994,517,500	\$111,029	9,460,227,401	
4 months ending Apr. 30, 1921....	28,659,931,635	564,089,718	531,800	790,424,057			30,014,977,210

VOLUME OF BILLS DISCOUNTED DURING APRIL, 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.....	\$450,035	\$35,239,700		\$97,819,179	\$199,472	\$1,005			
New York.....	2,668,844	400,240,048		49,581,672	657,533	11,094			
Philadelphia.....	2,000,287	139,301,861		38,333,072	376,156				
Cleveland.....	451,936	59,431,647	\$215,300	44,715,473	296,391	228,883	8612	\$199,500	
Richmond.....	485,057	68,271,382	668,700	14,113,308	4,205,336	10,508			
Atlanta.....	403,472	17,864,650	218,000	16,742,479	3,788,725	779,249			
Chicago.....	828,103	65,256,831	255,273	32,965,112	9,111,688				
St. Louis.....	685,430	31,573,139		18,567,376	5,080,426	301,892			
Minneapolis.....	108,467	5,574,965	1,414,500	2,953,540	2,994,504	1,651,476		89,185	
Kansas City.....	274,276	10,273,335	310,000	6,338,250	1,623,094	3,433,173			
Dallas.....	7,582	5,959,731	470,000	5,703,949	4,645,488	2,334,206			
San Francisco.....	260,991	35,582,396	20,524,709	23,628,289	2,291,465	1,539,567			
Total: April, 1922.....	9,224,460	874,574,676	24,071,482	350,861,499	35,270,278	10,291,053	612	288,685	
March, 1922.....	12,148,775	1,020,251,778	29,931,867	640,977,527	35,715,167	9,599,037		124,220	
April, 1921.....	144,923,290	3,121,034,325	23,440,690	1,532,536,979	50,764,789	21,683,355		7,404,447	
March, 1921.....	120,450,762	3,429,409,782	29,770,819	3,683,583,186	55,415,411	26,257,964		11,512,349	

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 Apr. 30.	Accommodated.	
							Number.	Per cent.
Boston.....		\$77,623	\$133,787,014	\$70,453,932	5.4	434	228	52.5
New York.....	\$14,687	467,507	453,641,385	151,799,314	11.6	800	343	42.9
Philadelphia.....		52,136	180,663,492	107,538,703	8.2	710	369	52.0
Cleveland.....		1,192,862	106,732,604	129,151,355	9.9	886	343	38.7
Richmond.....		420,603	88,169,894	110,315,630	8.4	632	387	61.2
Atlanta.....		531,393	40,327,968	109,312,532	8.4	527	336	63.8
Chicago.....		112,966	107,929,973	210,402,411	16.1	1,441	774	53.7
St. Louis.....		299,867	56,597,306	99,870,513	7.6	598	278	46.5
Minneapolis.....		31,959	14,729,211	62,447,541	4.8	1,025	400	39.0
Kansas City.....		8,777	22,257,128	69,183,952	5.3	1,141	443	38.8
Dallas.....		262,353	19,129,733	77,733,305	5.9	860	512	59.5
San Francisco.....			84,089,770	109,846,290	8.4	852	325	38.1
Total: April, 1922.....	14,687	3,458,046	1,308,055,478	1,308,055,478	100.0	9,906	4,738	47.8
March, 1922.....		4,348,249	1,753,096,620			9,873	4,701	47.6
April, 1921.....	10,863,972		4,912,651,847			9,739	5,559	57.1
March, 1921.....	11,867,781		7,368,268,054			9,715	5,332	54.9

¹ Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (15.86) for system.

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

Federal reserve bank.	4½ per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
				Per cent.	Days.
Boston.....	\$133,787,014		\$133,787,014	4.50	8.36
New York.....	453,641,385		453,641,385	4.50	5.31
Philadelphia.....	180,663,492		180,663,492	4.50	9.44
Cleveland.....	106,732,604		106,732,604	4.50	19.20
Richmond.....	48,636,953	\$39,532,941	88,169,894	4.72	19.55
Atlanta.....	40,327,968		40,327,968	4.50	43.00
Chicago.....	107,929,973		107,929,973	4.50	30.93
St. Louis.....	50,965,186	5,632,120	56,597,306	4.55	27.99
Minneapolis.....		14,729,211	14,729,211	5.00	67.26
Kansas City.....		22,257,128	22,257,128	5.00	49.31
Dallas.....		19,129,733	19,129,733	5.00	64.46
San Francisco.....		84,089,770	84,089,770	4.50	20.73
Total: April, 1922.....	1,206,774,345	101,281,133	1,308,055,478	4.60	15.86
March, 1922.....	1,372,259,198	380,837,422	1,753,096,620	4.70	15.39

VOLUME OF BANKERS' AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING APRIL, 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.....	\$12,252,849	\$3,231,772	\$143,190	\$15,627,811				\$15,627,811	\$7,522,372	7.86
New York.....	35,018,089	6,725,045	2,467,953	44,211,087	\$177,273		\$177,273	44,388,360	25,774,754	26.92
Philadelphia.....	5,181,465	2,101,519	455,599	7,738,583				7,738,583	12,881,606	13.46
Cleveland.....	1,159,761	457,135	75,000	1,691,896				1,691,896	1,066,887	1.11
Richmond.....	107,058	341,850		448,908				448,908	850,159	.89
Atlanta.....	1,572,461	332,870		1,905,331				1,905,331	2,485,578	2.60
Chicago.....	9,051,847	8,862,780	130,500	18,045,127				18,045,127	40,638,860	42.45
St. Louis.....	110,743	40,000		150,743				150,743	305,397	.32
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....		39,000		39,000				39,000	33,878	.03
Dallas.....		50,000		50,000				50,000	42,603	.04
San Francisco.....	3,893,278	1,693,844	25,000	5,612,122	26,970		26,970	5,639,092	4,122,757	4.31
Total: April, 1922.....	68,347,551	23,875,815	3,297,242	95,520,608	204,243		204,243	95,724,851	95,724,851	100.00
March, 1922.....	99,634,330	36,070,374	8,229,500	143,934,704	416,940		416,940	144,351,644		
April, 1921.....	75,605,125	28,290,089	17,516,381	121,411,595	2,099,176		2,099,176	123,510,771		
March, 1921.....	100,587,340	31,372,941	16,738,187	148,698,468	556,855		556,855	149,255,323		

¹ Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (86.28) for system.

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

Federal reserve bank.	3½ per cent.	3¾ per cent.	3⅞ per cent.	3⅘ per cent.	3⅙ per cent.	3⅚ per cent.	3⅜ per cent.	3⅛ per cent.	4 per cent.
Boston.....		\$3,738,325	\$9,339,748	\$1,893,540		\$342,351	\$131,449	\$144,098	
New York.....		1,656,574	6,256,443	35,847,976		393,844	56,250		
Philadelphia.....		708,249	4,896,978	2,133,356					
Cleveland.....		517,531	123,170	473,543			65,000		\$147,271
Richmond.....									
Atlanta.....	\$361,245	31,292		426,412			394,773		
Chicago.....	2,634,698	4,559,676	4,556,555	5,726,751		402,357		21,606	83,484
St. Louis.....				40,000	\$49,173	50,570	11,000		
Minneapolis.....									
Kansas City.....									50,000
Dallas.....									82,993
San Francisco.....		548,222	1,108,731	1,224,283		634,016	269,729	784,771	
Total, April, 1922.....	2,995,943	11,759,839	26,281,625	47,765,861	49,173	1,883,138	928,201	2,532,445	363,748
March, 1922.....				48,337,202	326,672	12,404,369	13,281,664	2,532,445	39,460,907

Federal reserve bank.	4½ per cent.	4¾ per cent.	4⅞ per cent.	4⅘ per cent.	4⅙ per cent.	4⅚ per cent.	5 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$38,300							\$15,627,811	3.41	16.98
New York.....					\$177,273			44,388,360	3.51	20.49
Philadelphia.....						\$5,000		7,738,583	3.45	58.73
Cleveland.....	200,000	\$160,381						1,691,896	3.59	22.25
Richmond.....					190,000		\$258,908	448,908	4.88	66.81
Atlanta.....					691,639			1,905,331	3.90	46.02
Chicago.....								18,045,127	3.41	79.45
St. Louis.....								150,743	3.63	71.47
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....							39,000	39,000	5.07	30.65
Dallas.....								50,000	4.06	30.06
San Francisco.....	281,764	583,683	\$50,000	70,900				5,639,092	3.68	25.79
Total, April, 1922.....	520,064	744,064	50,000	1,129,812	5,000	297,908	95,724,851	95,724,851	3.48	35.28
March, 1922.....	12,675,582	1,597,927	188,910	10,583,315	417,450	1,912,201	144,351,644	144,351,644	3.92	33.91

¹ Includes \$625,000 and \$8,000 of acceptances purchased at 3½% and 4½ 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 during April, 1922:

AVERAGE DAILY HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS OF EARNING ASSETS, EARNINGS THEREON, AND ANNUAL RATES OF EARNINGS DURING APRIL, 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 ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Boston.....	\$81,906,327	\$32,909,804	\$10,765,556	\$38,230,967	\$273,450	\$121,794	\$34,100	\$117,556	4.06	4.50	3.85	3.74
New York.....	267,325,605	69,802,225	34,131,337	163,392,043	860,968	263,062	106,093	500,813	3.96	4.50	3.78	3.73
Philadelphia.....	102,241,138	55,089,840	21,646,131	25,415,067	349,495	203,602	67,795	77,723	4.16	4.50	3.81	3.72
Cleveland.....	109,956,085	56,535,280	2,616,055	50,804,750	384,437	210,425	8,095	165,917	4.25	4.53	3.76	3.97
Richmond.....	70,838,928	64,146,181	1,899,347	4,793,400	278,672	262,810	7,842	8,020	4.79	4.98	5.02	2.04
Atlanta.....	51,355,870	42,672,181	1,314,156	7,399,533	176,424	159,795	4,684	11,945	4.32	4.71	4.49	2.04
Chicago.....	192,074,804	86,523,681	13,627,286	91,923,837	681,789	340,953	41,494	239,342	4.32	4.79	3.70	3.96
St. Louis.....	50,497,151	25,754,258	935,783	23,807,110	176,961	100,013	3,036	73,912	4.26	4.72	3.95	3.78
Minneapolis.....	39,232,700	26,782,700	.....	12,450,000	148,157	114,695	.....	33,462	4.60	5.21	.....	3.27
Kansas City.....	74,861,693	32,449,675	34,000	42,378,018	261,147	133,944	143	127,060	4.24	5.02	5.14	3.65
Dallas.....	39,548,576	34,539,743	43,333	4,965,500	157,584	147,369	146	10,069	4.85	5.19	4.10	2.47
San Francisco.....	110,164,704	49,425,037	6,072,757	54,666,910	391,444	185,758	19,106	186,530	4.32	4.57	3.83	4.15
Total: April, 1922.....	1,190,003,581	576,630,605	93,085,741	520,197,135	4,149,523	2,244,220	292,534	1,612,399	4.25	4.75	3.83	3.77
March, 1922.....	1,191,013,324	640,302,001	92,966,969	457,642,354	4,394,575	2,626,282	320,829	1,446,971	4.34	4.83	4.06	3.72
April, 1921.....	2,527,253,406	1,139,981,742	110,372,481	276,899,183	12,154,787	11,124,586	541,685	488,516	5.85	6.32	5.97	2.15
March, 1921.....	2,735,784,111	1,230,628,559	138,397,250	295,758,302	13,697,628	12,428,782	706,155	562,689	5.90	6.36	6.01	2.24

NOTE.—The figures for Philadelphia in the first, fifth, and ninth columns include average daily holdings of municipal warrants, \$90,100; earnings, \$375; and rate of earnings, 5.07 per cent.

HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.

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

Federal reserve bank.	Total.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. c. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Banker's acceptances.			Trade acceptances.	
			Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Boston.....	21,233	1,185	9,492	.....	10,085	364	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
New York.....	55,520	1,592	36,223	.....	16,117	974	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	599
Philadelphia.....	52,247	493	37,234	.....	13,737	689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Cleveland.....	44,788	852	17,182	174	23,776	778	493	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533
Richmond.....	58,770	901	19,324	510	27,803	9,266	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	927
Atlanta.....	39,140	545	7,105	99	19,676	9,808	1,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	459
Chicago.....	76,324	864	24,894	108	20,917	29,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321
St. Louis.....	22,696	293	7,508	.....	7,220	6,859	469	.....	113	.....	.....	215
Minneapolis.....	27,214	14	2,803	744	3,103	14,472	5,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
Kansas City.....	29,422	418	3,753	.....	7,374	5,956	11,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	34,485	45	2,180	357	4,795	15,632	10,815	.....	5	.....	.....	656
San Francisco.....	48,275	595	10,248	11,008	13,911	6,577	5,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	322
Total: Apr. 29, 1922.....	510,104	7,797	177,946	13,000	168,523	100,595	36,680	.....	118	.....	15	5,430
Mar. 31, 1922.....	680,467	12,555	248,226	13,190	258,848	104,817	36,466	.....	177	.....	.....	6,188
Apr. 30, 1921.....	2,076,569	211,106	726,546	12,137	869,733	149,223	81,187	7,665	2,471	50	117	16,334
Mar. 31, 1921.....	2,233,104	204,707	766,392	15,789	994,964	140,987	81,693	8,787	4,183	82	256	15,264

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

[End of April 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.....	10,212	10,119	93	10,119	7,829	1,940	350	93	.....	93
New York.....	32,624	32,010	614	31,974	26,560	3,735	1,679	650	51	500
Philadelphia.....	20,438	20,344	94	20,344	15,288	4,412	644	94	.....	94
Cleveland.....	2,799	2,266	1,533	2,266	1,729	4,402	135	1,533	.....	1,533
Richmond.....	2,786	1,859	927	1,859	772	1,087	.....	927	.....	927
Atlanta.....	1,703	1,244	459	1,244	923	321	.....	459	.....	459
Chicago.....	15,774	15,453	321	15,453	9,897	5,396	160	321	.....	321
St. Louis.....	1,158	890	328	943	585	308	50	215	.....	215
Minneapolis.....	211	.....	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	211
Kansas City.....	39	39	.....	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	676	15	661	20	20	.....	.....	656	.....	656
San Francisco.....	6,820	6,498	322	6,427	4,723	1,634	70	393	71	322
Total: Apr. 29, 1922.....	96,240	.....	.....	90,688	68,306	19,294	3,088	5,552	122	5,430
Mar. 31, 1922.....	111,635	.....	.....	105,287	77,015	22,841	5,431	6,548	160	6,188
Apr. 30, 1921.....	136,402	.....	.....	119,330	84,378	21,710	13,242	17,072	738	16,334
Purchased in open market:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 29, 1922.....	.....	90,677	.....	90,570	68,306	19,176	3,088	107	107	.....
Mar. 31, 1922.....	.....	105,270	.....	105,110	77,015	22,664	5,431	160	160	.....
Apr. 30, 1921.....	.....	109,763	.....	109,142	76,712	19,238	13,192	621	621	.....
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 29, 1922.....	.....	.....	5,563	118	.....	118	.....	5,445	15	5,430
Mar. 31, 1922.....	.....	.....	6,365	177	.....	177	.....	6,188	.....	6,188
Apr. 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	26,639	10,188	7,666	2,472	50	16,451	117	16,334

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

[End of April 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.	Nonnational.			
Boston.....	10,119	6,033	3,080	848	158	.....
New York.....	31,974	7,615	9,830	6,045	6,051	2,433
Philadelphia.....	20,344	7,887	5,567	2,920	2,032	1,938
Cleveland.....	2,266	508	895	388	215	260
Richmond.....	1,859	1,859	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	1,244	398	846	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	15,453	7,474	6,853	968	70	88
St. Louis.....	943	312	420	4	203	4
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	20	15	.....	5	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	6,427	3,194	1,102	930	472	729
Total: Apr. 29, 1922.....	90,688	35,334	28,593	12,108	9,201	5,452
Mar. 31, 1922.....	105,287	42,148	33,931	12,671	9,781	6,756
Apr. 30, 1921.....	119,330	37,635	31,060	21,162	14,101	15,372
Purchased in open market:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 29, 1922.....	90,570	35,332	28,482	12,103	9,201	5,452
Mar. 31, 1922.....	105,110	42,094	33,808	12,671	9,781	6,756
Apr. 30, 1921.....	109,142	33,981	28,371	18,316	13,915	14,559
Discounted for member banks:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 29, 1922.....	118	2	111	5	.....	.....
Mar. 31, 1922.....	177	54	123	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30, 1921.....	10,188	3,654	2,689	2,846	186	813

BANKING CONDITIONS DURING APRIL AND MAY.

Developments in Federal reserve and member bank conditions for the country as a whole are discussed in the paragraphs on the banking situation in the Review of the Month, page 646. Changes in the condition of individual Federal reserve banks and of reporting member banks in each Federal reserve district are shown in the text tables here presented and in the general tables on the following pages. The chart on page 648 shows member bank and Federal reserve bank developments since the beginning of 1921.

For the system as a whole a decrease of \$12,900,000 in the holdings of discounted paper is shown for the four weeks ending May 24. The New York bank, however, shows an increase of \$16,700,000 and smaller increases are shown for the Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland banks, a nominal increase being reported also for Minneapolis. For all the banks in the South, in the Middle West, except Minneapolis, and in the far West reductions in discounted paper held are shown. This moderate liquidation of discounts is more than offset, however, by an increase of \$29,100,000 in holdings of Government securities. By far the largest increase under this head, amounting to \$20,200,000, was shown for the Cleveland bank, and smaller increases, aggregating \$13,100,000, are shown for the Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and San Francisco banks. Small decreases in Government security holdings are reported by the Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Kansas City banks, while the Richmond and Dallas banks show no change in this respect.

In keeping with the general increases in demand deposits of member banks, the Federal reserve banks show an aggregate increase of \$83,900,000 in their total deposits, \$74,000,000 of which represents the increase in members' reserve deposits. By far the largest increase in deposits, amounting to \$49,100,000, is shown for the New York bank, all of the other banks, except Atlanta, Minneapolis, Dallas, and San Francisco, showing moderate in-

creases. The decrease in Federal reserve note circulation, amounting to \$29,300,000 for the system, was distributed among all the districts, except Atlanta, for which an increase of \$6,700,000 is shown. The New York bank, however, shows only a nominal decline of \$600,000. A statement is given below showing in round millions of dollars the Federal reserve note circulation of each Federal reserve bank at the peak of circulation on December 23, 1920 and on May 24, 1922:

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Dec. 23, 1920.	May 24, 1922.	Decrease.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Boston.....	295	150	145	49
New York.....	881	615	266	30
Philadelphia.....	284	181	103	36
Cleveland.....	366	197	169	46
Richmond.....	153	86	67	44
Atlanta.....	177	116	61	34
Chicago.....	500	362	198	35
St. Louis.....	140	71	69	49
Minneapolis.....	81	50	31	38
Kansas City.....	113	58	55	49
Dallas.....	82	26	56	68
San Francisco.....	273	216	57	21
Total.....	3,405	2,128	1,277	38

Federal reserve note circulation has declined by 38 per cent from the peak, the largest percentage of decline, 68 per cent, being shown for Dallas and the smallest, 21 per cent, for San Francisco. More than average reductions are shown for the Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, St. Louis, and Kansas City banks, while the New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Chicago banks show less than average percentages of reduction in note circulation.

For the four weeks under review the reserve percentage of the Federal reserve banks shows a small decline, from 78.3 to 77.5 per cent. Among the banks showing material increases in reserve percentage are the three southern banks, while the largest decline in percentage, due chiefly to a decrease in reserves, is shown for the Cleveland bank.

CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BETWEEN APRIL 26 AND MAY 24, 1922.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Total reserves.		Discounts.		Government securities.		Total deposits.		Federal reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentage.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Apr. 26.	May 24.
Boston.....	3.5		3.8			1.2	8.0			3.8	75.9	76.0
New York.....	24.8		16.7			.2	49.1			.6	86.5	85.2
Philadelphia.....		8.7	3.7		3.3		4.8			8.3	78.8	76.8
Cleveland.....		26.2	.6		20.2		6.7			3.5	77.9	69.5
Richmond.....	10.5			7.1			5.5			3.9	63.0	69.4
Atlanta.....	10.2			5.7		.5		1.8	6.7		78.4	82.3
Chicago.....	8.3			7.5	1.2		13.3			5.8	75.6	76.0
St. Louis.....		4.3		2.7	4.3		3.5			3.8	74.8	72.0
Minneapolis.....		5.1	.1		1.3			1.5		1.3	71.3	68.0
Kansas City.....	7.2			6.7		2.3	3.9			2.3	58.1	62.7
Dallas.....		.1		3.1				1.7		.7	62.4	64.3
San Francisco.....		9.7		5.0	3.0			5.9		2.0	74.4	73.4
Total.....	10.4			12.9	29.1		83.9			29.3	78.3	77.5

Loans and discounts of all reporting member banks show an increase of \$70,000,000 for the four weeks ending May 17. Larger increases are shown for the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis districts, and chiefly for the three Federal reserve bank cities in these districts, while all the other districts report moderate declines

under this head. This development is indicative of the fact that the growth in bank credit during the four weeks under review is due mainly to the activities of the stock and bond markets in the financial centers, while outside of these centers a moderate amount of loan liquidation is shown.

CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT BETWEEN APRIL 19 AND MAY 17, 1922.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve district.	Increase or decrease in—											
	Loans and discounts.		United States Government securities.		Other bonds, stocks, and securities.		Demand deposits.		Time deposits.		Accommodation at Federal reserve bank.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Boston.....		13	12		4		11		4			3
New York.....	52		40		53		163		28			15
New York City.....	48		41		50		154		25			12
Philadelphia.....		3	2		7		13		1			4
Cleveland.....		10	2		5		16		2			12
Richmond.....		3		2	1		8		3			4
Atlanta.....		1		2	1		2		1			4
Chicago.....	51		19		7		91		6			13
City of Chicago.....	49		20		4		81		2			4
St. Louis.....	3		5		3		10		2			1
Minneapolis.....			1				2				2	
Kansas City.....		1		1	4		11		2			5
Dallas.....		3					4		1			2
San Francisco.....		2	2			3	8			10		2
Total.....	70		78		82		339		40			59

Government security holdings of the reporting member banks increased by \$78,000,000, of which \$61,000,000 represents the increases in New York City and Chicago alone. Increases in holdings of corporate securities are shown for all the Federal reserve districts, except the San Francisco district, which shows a small decrease, and the Minneapolis and Dallas dis-

tricts, which show practically no change under this head. Of the total increase of \$82,000,000 in other security holdings, reporting member banks in New York City account for \$50,000,000. Increases in demand deposits are reported for all the 12 districts, increases in the financial centers being relatively no larger than those in other cities. Time de-

posits also show advances in all the districts, except the San Francisco district, for which a decline of \$10,000,000 is reported, and the Minneapolis district, in which the total remained practically unchanged.

Accommodation of the reporting banks at Federal reserve banks was smaller on May 17 than four weeks earlier in all the Federal reserve districts, except in those of Minneapolis and San Francisco.

CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR MAY AND APRIL, 1922.

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal reserve bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.
Boston.....	207,005	208,826	121,231	118,075	150,500	155,397	76.2	76.4
New York.....	1,162,062	1,153,923	745,995	718,358	621,592	627,318	85.0	85.8
Philadelphia.....	225,673	230,898	108,681	106,601	184,110	193,442	77.1	77.0
Cleveland.....	248,566	260,721	140,541	138,593	198,100	201,564	73.4	76.7
Richmond.....	99,039	88,294	59,795	56,488	87,763	91,962	67.1	59.5
Atlanta.....	138,329	125,005	50,033	50,494	117,431	111,016	82.6	77.4
Chicago.....	474,277	468,591	262,917	250,362	304,432	373,975	75.6	75.1
St. Louis.....	103,296	110,526	71,412	70,294	72,535	77,416	71.8	74.8
Minneapolis.....	68,574	71,161	46,881	45,840	50,463	51,862	70.5	72.8
Kansas City.....	85,320	80,684	79,023	76,441	59,021	61,605	61.8	58.5
Dallas.....	48,448	46,591	47,814	47,702	26,539	27,269	65.2	62.2
San Francisco.....	266,184	269,708	142,946	143,540	220,567	217,621	73.2	74.7
Total: 1922.....	3,126,773	3,114,928	1,877,269	1,822,788	2,153,053	2,190,447	77.6	77.6
1921.....	2,541,640	2,485,079	1,717,423	1,749,568	2,787,379	2,870,645	56.4	53.8
1920.....	2,078,822	2,084,077	1,987,323	1,998,732	3,089,737	3,071,754	142.4	143.0
1919.....	2,246,087	2,224,948	1,944,547	1,878,879	2,534,112	2,547,535	51.8	52.0

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, MAY 3 TO MAY 24, 1922.

RESOURCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Gold and gold certificates:													
May 3.....	326,381	13,554	218,213	3,501	12,837	2,983	5,406	23,281	8,192	8,048	2,324	8,188	19,854
May 10.....	327,387	13,631	218,556	3,500	12,889	3,026	5,374	23,389	8,092	8,203	2,340	8,280	20,107
May 17.....	325,816	14,446	216,930	3,227	13,019	3,061	5,451	23,564	7,071	8,178	2,399	8,348	20,130
May 24.....	326,412	14,307	216,068	3,244	13,116	3,004	5,479	23,690	8,141	8,231	2,456	8,463	20,213
Gold settlement fund— F. R. Board:													
May 3.....	441,261	20,488	82,021	57,940	41,020	35,358	25,755	65,595	12,760	27,685	29,761	9,884	32,994
May 10.....	444,752	19,458	102,173	51,590	39,380	36,046	28,902	64,271	9,536	25,647	24,106	9,617	34,026
May 17.....	473,506	19,474	138,282	48,181	37,606	35,126	28,513	65,126	7,078	23,770	28,549	11,951	29,850
May 24.....	482,937	25,069	138,018	57,326	38,571	32,976	25,909	69,863	7,798	20,478	25,582	10,411	30,996
Gold with F. R. agents:													
May 3.....	2,169,736	138,901	799,531	163,461	190,741	44,029	98,046	358,346	71,550	30,700	44,966	19,911	209,554
May 10.....	2,172,052	139,338	799,306	160,464	192,947	42,090	98,324	353,612	71,544	31,914	47,295	20,222	214,996
May 17.....	2,140,192	142,120	799,111	157,944	179,758	44,390	98,022	347,658	69,119	31,349	47,562	19,713	203,896
May 24.....	2,141,120	139,617	798,903	154,830	175,700	55,727	97,366	351,597	68,562	30,760	49,552	19,184	199,322
Gold redemption fund:													
May 3.....	57,398	12,183	10,000	3,105	5,778	5,707	2,094	7,282	897	3,250	1,839	1,633	3,630
May 10.....	61,103	11,714	10,000	5,390	3,342	7,337	1,651	11,652	707	1,917	1,499	1,728	4,076
May 17.....	65,629	8,902	10,000	7,598	6,193	4,764	1,919	17,311	730	2,276	1,225	2,173	2,538
May 24.....	57,220	11,378	10,000	3,137	2,066	3,152	2,548	13,065	1,183	2,858	1,222	2,629	3,982
Total gold reserves:													
May 3.....	2,994,776	185,126	1,109,765	228,007	250,376	88,077	131,301	454,504	93,399	69,683	78,890	39,616	266,032
May 10.....	3,005,294	184,141	1,130,035	220,944	248,558	88,499	134,251	452,924	89,969	67,681	75,240	39,847	273,205
May 17.....	3,005,143	184,942	1,164,323	216,500	236,573	87,341	133,905	453,659	83,998	65,568	79,735	42,185	256,414
May 24.....	3,007,689	190,311	1,162,989	218,537	229,453	94,859	131,302	458,215	85,684	62,327	78,812	40,687	254,513
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.:													
May 3.....	124,041	20,885	26,723	6,049	6,735	7,528	4,742	14,915	16,920	832	6,313	6,070	6,329
May 10.....	124,523	21,269	26,520	6,080	6,446	7,229	4,687	15,882	17,160	670	6,287	6,072	6,221
May 17.....	125,982	20,645	25,452	7,377	6,762	8,027	4,740	15,863	17,679	729	6,556	6,076	6,076
May 24.....	127,564	20,938	25,007	7,232	7,588	7,543	4,837	16,381	18,877	771	6,189	5,829	6,372
Total reserves:													
May 3.....	3,118,817	206,011	1,136,488	234,056	257,111	95,605	136,043	469,419	110,319	70,515	85,203	45,686	272,361
May 10.....	3,129,817	205,410	1,156,555	227,024	255,004	95,728	138,938	468,806	107,129	68,351	81,527	45,919	279,426
May 17.....	3,131,125	205,587	1,189,775	223,377	243,335	95,368	138,645	469,522	101,677	68,297	86,291	48,261	282,490
May 24.....	3,135,253	211,249	1,187,996	225,769	237,041	102,402	136,139	474,596	104,561	63,098	85,001	46,516	260,885
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
May 3.....	190,474	9,843	48,055	36,595	17,558	19,216	7,058	25,766	7,855	2,743	5,755	2,183	7,847
May 10.....	166,322	9,925	30,057	36,792	24,368	18,704	6,616	19,160	7,016	2,086	3,487	1,795	6,316
May 17.....	169,714	9,923	26,101	39,568	25,456	18,795	5,640	17,819	7,540	3,693	3,357	1,655	10,137
May 24.....	181,071	10,582	37,559	38,973	28,527	17,892	5,329	19,712	7,216	2,409	3,758	1,541	7,373
All other—													
May 3.....	318,902	12,532	20,116	9,889	24,318	37,751	30,586	52,507	14,599	24,404	23,478	30,700	37,932
May 10.....	308,264	13,053	17,995	11,167	25,731	35,805	28,951	49,035	14,689	23,668	21,707	29,500	36,963
May 17.....	298,982	10,203	18,834	9,315	22,469	35,744	28,216	48,524	14,762	24,627	21,612	29,187	35,849
May 24.....	306,169	13,834	26,210	11,155	21,583	34,410	27,908	47,681	13,833	24,628	19,996	29,867	35,064
Bills bought in open market:													
May 3.....	107,278	10,505	45,671	18,275	3,324	1,741	2,268	17,431	1,171	.....	39	15	6,838
May 10.....	105,517	8,599	41,904	17,961	3,144	1,471	1,089	23,872	1,342	.....	29	15	6,091
May 17.....	97,123	8,510	24,186	19,633	8,262	1,172	875	21,990	2,100	.....	5	15	10,285
May 24.....	105,364	9,145	31,259	18,733	9,747	1,229	903	18,785	5,249	.....	5	15	10,294
U. S. bonds and notes:													
May 3.....	265,483	4,477	68,489	23,553	27,112	1,233	214	34,423	11,380	6,737	30,649	2,816	54,400
May 10.....	261,042	4,476	64,881	23,553	27,119	1,233	137	34,929	11,581	7,018	28,899	2,816	54,400
May 17.....	241,115	4,476	44,398	23,553	27,124	1,233	327	35,573	11,656	7,260	28,299	2,816	54,400
May 24.....	240,990	4,477	45,394	23,553	27,124	1,233	191	34,626	11,655	7,222	28,299	2,816	54,400
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
One year certificates (Pittman Act)—													
May 3.....	83,000	6,950	23,500	8,000	6,000	3,560	7,199	8,667	3,571	4,000	4,321	1,900	5,332
May 10.....	81,500	6,950	22,500	8,000	6,000	3,560	6,699	8,667	3,571	4,000	4,321	1,900	5,332
May 17.....	80,000	5,950	22,000	8,000	6,000	3,560	6,699	8,667	3,571	4,000	4,321	1,900	5,332
May 24.....	78,500	5,950	21,500	7,000	6,000	3,560	6,699	8,667	3,571	4,000	4,321	1,900	5,332
All other—													
May 3.....	260,736	38,357	118,669	736	28,739	.....	31	51,346	10,017	3,472	8,842	250	277
May 10.....	274,963	39,546	125,174	783	30,279	.....	31	53,815	12,499	3,466	8,843	250	277
May 17.....	273,860	38,103	121,855	783	32,334	.....	31	54,971	12,989	3,412	8,855	250	277
May 24.....	276,721	38,177	118,832	783	38,836	.....	31	55,266	13,999	3,415	8,836	250	276
Total earning assets:													
May 3.....	1,225,873	82,664	324,500	97,048	107,051	63,501	47,356	190,140	48,593	41,356	73,084	37,954	112,626
May 10.....	1,197,608	82,549	302,511	98,256	116,641	60,773	43,523	189,478	50,698	40,238	67,286	36,276	109,379
May 17.....	1,160,794	77,165	257,374	100,852	121,645	60,504	41,788	187,544	52,708	42,632	66,479	35,823	116,280
May 24.....	1,188,815	82,165	280,754	100,197	131,817	58,324	41,061	182,737	53,523	41,674	65,235	36,389	112,939
Bank premises:													
May 3.....	39,809	5,189	8,133	600	4,912	2,571	1,250	7,324	908	914	4,950	2,092	966
May 10.....	39,903	5,203	8,135	600	4,957	2,571	1,264	7,324	908	914	4,951	2,091	985
May 17.....	40,326	5,216	8,355	600	4,984	2,571	1,266	7,467	908	914	4,964	2,092	989
May 24.....	40,650	5,215	8,451	600	5,131	2,571	1,308	7,468	917	914	4,965	2,092	1,018

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, MAY 3 TO MAY 24, 1922—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila-delphia.	Cleve-land.	Rich-mond.	At-lanta.	Chi-cago.	St. Louis.	Min-neapo-lis.	Kan-sas City.	Dallas.	San Fran-cisco.
5 per cent redemption fund against F. R. bank notes:													
May 3.....	7,604	422	986	700	539	188	468	733	2,023	204	916	146	279
May 10.....	7,602	422	936	700	539	188	468	721	2,023	204	916	146	279
May 17.....	7,678	422	911	700	539	188	468	714	2,023	372	916	146	279
May 24.....	7,605	422	886	700	539	188	468	721	2,023	317	916	140	279
Uncollected items:													
May 3.....	516,586	52,233	111,145	45,765	49,707	42,233	19,628	67,089	29,195	12,385	32,097	20,844	34,065
May 10.....	499,923	46,564	99,753	46,019	45,210	43,539	22,245	62,669	30,866	13,106	33,463	22,637	33,852
May 17.....	587,772	55,643	124,626	50,694	59,500	47,001	21,903	75,066	35,556	13,778	38,563	22,400	43,042
May 24.....	501,733	48,700	102,326	43,714	49,095	42,049	21,709	64,124	28,170	13,362	34,864	20,837	32,783
All other resources:													
May 3.....	19,978	772	5,025	602	1,250	346	183	1,480	531	1,247	1,039	2,018	5,485
May 10.....	19,961	823	4,759	627	1,305	259	135	1,590	618	1,365	994	2,020	5,466
May 17.....	20,035	829	4,404	637	1,387	345	149	1,695	671	1,388	1,041	2,032	5,457
May 24.....	20,303	857	4,519	663	1,513	243	141	1,767	701	1,427	1,049	2,022	5,411
Total resources:													
May 3.....	4,928,667	347,291	1,586,277	378,771	420,570	204,444	204,928	736,185	191,569	126,821	197,289	108,740	425,782
May 10.....	4,894,814	340,971	1,572,649	373,226	423,656	203,058	206,573	730,588	192,242	124,238	189,137	109,089	429,387
May 17.....	4,947,730	344,862	1,585,445	377,360	431,390	205,977	204,219	742,008	193,543	125,381	198,254	110,754	428,537
May 24.....	4,894,359	348,608	1,584,932	371,633	425,136	205,777	200,826	731,413	191,895	120,792	192,030	108,002	413,315

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
May 3.....	104,531	7,976	27,336	8,912	11,497	5,533	4,258	14,563	4,661	3,577	4,606	4,185	7,377
May 10.....	104,608	7,982	27,395	8,914	11,541	5,539	4,264	14,565	4,667	3,568	4,607	4,187	7,379
May 17.....	104,656	7,981	27,402	8,914	11,543	5,540	4,268	14,559	4,691	3,568	4,617	4,191	7,382
May 24.....	104,695	7,981	27,392	8,942	11,546	5,545	4,269	14,559	4,694	3,568	4,618	4,192	7,389
Surplus:													
May 3.....	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
May 10.....	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
May 17.....	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
May 24.....	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 Government franchise tax:													
May 3.....	1,839	205	107	229	.....	381	402	.....	44	272	199	.....	.....
May 10.....	2,071	228	142	248	.....	394	414	.....	42	301	267	.....	35
May 17.....	2,124	213	247	277	.....	393	397	.....	8	305	239	.....	45
May 24.....	2,290	251	291	250	.....	409	413	.....	2	332	272	.....	70
Deposits:													
Government—													
May 3.....	72,422	2,160	39,809	2,794	1,911	708	2,946	5,168	2,678	3,936	4,711	1,784	3,817
May 10.....	44,366	3,715	17,758	2,126	1,891	1,461	2,123	2,420	2,144	2,740	2,253	1,862	3,873
May 17.....	39,278	1,033	15,737	888	2,136	1,614	1,386	3,235	2,000	2,222	4,163	1,733	3,131
May 24.....	60,406	3,524	16,395	6,301	5,017	6,755	2,182	7,406	3,924	2,740	2,131	1,638	2,393
Member bank—reserve account—													
May 3.....	1,774,802	119,165	704,127	108,527	135,041	55,368	48,430	253,542	67,830	43,185	76,047	44,467	119,073
May 10.....	1,806,464	116,719	734,316	105,736	140,003	54,282	49,625	256,730	69,036	42,428	70,599	45,502	121,438
May 17.....	1,810,810	117,145	734,777	107,688	141,419	54,487	47,974	256,557	65,885	43,593	74,721	43,496	123,068
May 24.....	1,822,742	123,595	750,841	105,881	138,061	54,791	46,500	252,284	69,747	39,899	74,806	44,902	121,435
All other—													
May 3.....	45,108	531	19,950	1,124	965	280	226	1,446	669	332	494	161	18,930
May 10.....	38,382	815	12,988	870	1,012	295	297	1,858	642	346	461	148	18,650
May 17.....	35,957	738	11,546	1,189	912	320	310	2,149	669	360	454	138	17,172
May 24.....	34,028	495	11,704	787	1,152	303	283	1,907	559	313	377	155	15,993
Total deposits:													
May 3.....	1,892,332	121,856	763,886	112,445	137,917	56,356	51,602	260,156	71,177	47,453	81,252	46,412	141,820
May 10.....	1,889,212	121,249	765,062	108,732	142,906	56,038	52,045	261,008	71,822	45,514	73,313	47,512	144,011
May 17.....	1,886,045	118,916	762,060	109,765	144,467	56,421	49,670	261,941	68,554	46,175	79,338	45,367	143,371
May 24.....	1,917,176	127,614	778,940	112,969	144,230	61,849	48,965	261,597	74,230	42,952	77,314	46,695	139,821
F. R. notes in actual circulation:													
May 3.....	2,173,436	152,691	623,900	185,560	199,048	89,723	118,037	366,599	74,350	51,381	60,357	27,045	224,745
May 10.....	2,159,186	150,361	619,314	183,860	199,346	88,122	117,744	363,783	72,640	50,937	59,589	26,816	226,674
May 17.....	2,146,656	149,685	617,404	183,122	195,595	87,189	117,303	362,801	72,495	50,557	59,012	26,506	224,987
May 24.....	2,128,230	150,284	614,887	180,899	196,869	85,804	116,519	362,614	70,905	49,836	58,182	25,650	215,781
F. R. bank notes in circulation—net liability:													
May 3.....	77,411	6,593	18,490	7,761	5,556	3,045	5,703	8,205	3,307	3,644	7,881	2,852	4,371
May 10.....	74,214	6,653	16,866	7,560	5,470	3,080	5,236	8,122	3,216	3,600	7,445	2,823	4,143
May 17.....	72,474	5,713	16,978	7,535	5,259	3,010	5,192	8,049	3,335	3,544	7,073	2,830	3,956
May 24.....	71,702	5,679	16,512	6,593	5,466	2,969	5,233	8,174	3,340	3,493	7,532	2,776	3,935
Deferred availability items:													
May 3.....	444,775	40,483	88,314	45,013	42,692	37,493	15,015	53,415	27,939	12,020	32,573	19,038	30,780
May 10.....	430,601	36,992	79,501	45,023	40,455	37,963	16,950	49,731	29,732	11,850	33,474	18,521	30,409
May 17.....	501,283	44,841	97,140	48,852	50,551	41,493	17,463	61,708	34,301	12,747	37,491	22,646	32,050
May 24.....	435,114	39,258	82,505	42,995	42,955	37,253	15,497	51,463	28,492	12,106	33,627	19,113	29,520
All other liabilities:													
May 3.....	18,945	1,004	3,997	906	1,351	883	797	4,222	703	1,006	772	1,814	1,490
May 10.....	19,524	1,023	4,172	944	1,429	892	806	4,354	735	1,000	796	1,836	1,537
May 17.....	19,094	1,030	4,017	950	1,466	901	812	3,925	771	1,017	838	1,820	1,547
May 24.....	19,754	1,058	4,208	1,040	1,561	918	816	3,981	844	1,037	839	1,852	1,600

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, MAY 3 TO MAY 24, 1922--Continued.

LIABILITIES--Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Total liabilities:													
May 3.....	4,928,667	347,291	1,586,277	378,771	420,570	204,444	204,928	736,185	191,569	126,821	197,289	108,740	425,782
May 10.....	4,894,814	340,971	1,572,649	373,226	423,656	203,058	206,573	730,588	192,242	124,238	189,137	109,089	429,387
May 17.....	4,947,730	344,862	1,585,445	377,360	431,390	205,977	204,219	742,008	193,543	125,381	198,254	110,754	428,537
May 24.....	4,894,359	348,608	1,584,932	371,633	425,136	205,777	200,826	731,413	191,895	120,792	192,030	108,002	413,315
MEMORANDA.													
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined--per cent:													
May 3.....	76.7	75.0	81.9	78.5	76.3	65.4	80.2	74.9	75.8	71.3	60.2	62.2	74.3
May 10.....	77.3	75.6	83.5	77.6	74.5	66.4	81.8	75.0	74.2	70.9	61.3	61.8	75.4
May 17.....	77.6	76.5	86.2	76.4	71.6	66.4	83.0	75.2	72.1	68.5	62.4	67.1	71.3
May 24.....	77.5	76.0	85.2	76.8	69.5	69.4	82.3	76.0	72.0	68.0	62.7	64.3	73.4
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
May 3.....	34,723	2,303	14,755	2,523	2,586	1,516	1,136	3,754	1,483	852	1,514	820	1,451
May 10.....	34,671	2,484	13,252	2,722	2,790	1,667	1,225	4,050	1,599	919	1,585	859	1,519
May 17.....	34,219	2,401	13,496	2,631	2,696	1,611	1,184	3,913	1,546	888	1,531	855	1,467
May 24.....	33,844	2,438	12,702	2,672	2,739	1,637	1,202	3,975	1,570	902	1,603	868	1,536

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 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:						
May 3.....	509,376	272,745	54,123	88,522	50,851	43,135
May 10.....	474,586	240,500	57,010	86,443	45,667	44,966
May 17.....	468,696	238,154	53,759	83,288	46,260	47,235
May 24.....	487,240	262,472	49,036	79,159	46,654	49,919
Bills bought in open market:						
May 3.....	107,278	45,926	20,478	22,865	17,053	956
May 10.....	105,517	45,049	19,106	22,060	18,570	732
May 17.....	97,123	32,925	20,098	22,204	18,350	3,546
May 24.....	105,364	40,518	22,130	23,100	14,762	4,854
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
May 3.....	343,736	5,155	-----	54,660	29,642	254,279
May 10.....	356,463	503	-----	73,385	30,321	251,754
May 17.....	353,860	-----	-----	74,132	34,217	242,011
May 24.....	355,221	1,463	-----	68,382	35,959	246,917

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, MAY 3 TO MAY 24, 1922.

[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.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
May 3.....	3,326,493	278,988	1,112,524	255,128	248,278	127,788	187,465	498,761	112,895	65,431	90,503	48,814	299,918
May 10.....	3,323,808	276,425	1,112,638	252,131	247,565	125,848	187,244	497,027	111,389	64,645	90,031	49,125	314,740
May 17.....	3,326,430	274,207	1,115,045	255,161	247,616	124,149	187,941	495,293	108,864	65,160	90,298	49,616	313,080
May 24.....	3,309,981	271,704	1,115,598	252,498	246,237	122,486	186,286	492,732	108,307	64,571	89,889	49,087	310,586
F. R. notes on hand:													
May 3.....	789,231	111,750	291,770	43,220	32,300	31,705	64,026	94,880	26,250	11,235	20,700	19,015	42,330
May 10.....	787,305	110,550	282,210	40,220	30,880	30,404	64,201	99,660	26,250	11,235	20,700	19,215	51,730
May 17.....	799,349	109,150	284,210	46,220	31,640	30,405	65,189	101,120	26,250	11,830	19,900	19,915	53,520
May 24.....	800,329	111,850	284,210	46,220	32,820	30,105	64,434	91,600	26,250	12,095	19,900	19,915	60,930
F. R. notes outstanding:													
May 3.....	2,537,262	167,238	820,754	211,908	215,978	96,083	123,439	403,881	86,645	54,196	69,803	29,799	257,538
May 10.....	2,541,503	165,875	830,428	211,911	216,685	95,444	123,043	397,367	85,139	53,410	69,331	29,910	262,960
May 17.....	2,527,081	165,057	830,835	208,941	215,976	93,744	122,752	394,173	82,614	53,330	70,398	29,701	259,560
May 24.....	2,509,652	159,854	831,388	206,278	213,417	92,381	121,852	401,132	82,057	52,476	69,989	29,172	249,656
Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certifi- cates—													
May 3.....	404,714	5,300	356,925	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	7,702	.....
May 10.....	404,714	5,300	356,925	.....	13,375	.....	2,400	.....	5,960	13,052	.....	7,702	.....
May 17.....	406,214	5,300	356,925	.....	13,275	.....	2,400	.....	7,560	13,052	.....	7,702	.....
May 24.....	406,213	5,300	356,924	.....	13,275	.....	2,400	.....	7,560	13,052	.....	7,702	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
May 3.....	132,924	13,601	41,606	14,072	12,366	4,234	4,646	15,702	4,790	1,648	2,606	2,209	15,444
May 10.....	125,141	11,038	41,381	11,075	14,572	2,295	3,424	14,968	3,284	2,862	3,935	2,520	13,787
May 17.....	136,736	18,820	41,186	13,105	11,483	3,595	4,622	15,014	2,759	2,297	3,202	2,011	18,642
May 24.....	130,676	16,317	40,979	10,441	12,425	1,932	4,966	15,953	4,202	1,708	4,192	1,482	16,079
Gold fund F. R. Board—													
May 3.....	1,632,098	120,000	401,000	149,389	165,000	39,795	91,000	342,644	60,800	16,000	42,360	10,000	194,110
May 10.....	1,642,197	123,000	401,000	149,389	165,000	39,795	92,500	338,644	62,300	16,000	43,360	10,000	201,209
May 17.....	1,597,242	118,000	401,000	144,389	155,000	40,795	91,000	332,644	58,800	16,000	44,360	10,000	185,254
May 24.....	1,604,231	118,000	401,000	144,389	150,000	53,795	90,000	335,644	56,800	16,000	45,360	10,000	183,243
Eligible paper—													
Amount required—													
May 3.....	367,526	28,337	21,223	48,447	25,237	52,054	25,393	45,535	15,095	23,496	24,837	9,888	47,984
May 10.....	369,451	26,537	31,122	51,447	23,738	53,354	24,719	43,755	13,595	21,496	22,036	9,688	47,964
May 17.....	386,889	22,937	31,724	51,447	36,218	49,354	24,730	46,515	13,495	21,981	22,836	9,988	55,664
May 24.....	368,532	20,237	32,485	51,448	37,717	36,654	24,486	49,535	13,495	21,716	20,437	9,988	50,334
Excess amount held—													
May 3.....	230,360	4,543	84,615	8,406	18,936	5,973	14,311	50,136	8,530	3,163	4,435	23,100	4,182
May 10.....	191,887	5,040	50,372	5,698	29,361	2,024	11,778	48,312	9,452	3,861	3,187	21,622	1,180
May 17.....	159,011	5,699	29,493	6,382	19,919	5,734	9,840	41,803	10,997	5,593	2,163	20,869	519
May 24.....	207,455	13,324	54,289	12,413	20,086	16,183	9,498	36,639	12,803	4,966	3,322	21,435	2,517

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM APRIL 26 TO MAY 17, 1922.

ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

[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.
Number of reporting banks:													
Apr. 26	801	49	107	57	85	81	42	109	37	35	79	52	68
May 3	800	49	106	57	85	81	42	109	37	35	79	52	68
May 10	799	49	106	57	84	81	42	109	37	35	79	52	68
May 17	799	49	106	57	84	81	42	109	37	35	79	52	68
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Apr. 26	353,830	20,714	127,965	32,399	35,640	13,919	9,955	58,718	12,806	8,303	11,795	4,884	16,732
May 3	345,767	20,426	120,966	32,031	34,307	13,726	10,006	59,321	13,322	8,263	11,607	4,931	16,861
May 10	331,987	18,752	113,600	30,011	34,071	13,452	9,686	58,228	13,418	8,355	10,927	4,845	16,642
May 17	329,182	17,939	113,617	28,551	33,793	13,649	9,863	56,978	13,733	8,373	11,442	4,625	16,619
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)—													
Apr. 26	3,249,810	211,701	1,499,598	210,889	326,903	112,367	55,846	426,514	124,209	31,594	65,359	43,103	141,727
May 3	3,290,546	209,011	1,522,198	214,379	326,252	111,746	54,969	444,860	124,311	29,979	65,379	43,781	143,681
May 10	3,311,351	202,111	1,541,602	212,547	328,915	110,282	55,750	449,099	126,635	30,809	65,557	44,731	143,313
May 17	3,411,304	208,041	1,631,280	208,257	326,919	106,613	54,393	405,141	127,076	30,856	65,277	43,511	143,940
All other—													
Apr. 26	7,242,469	553,020	2,379,379	316,813	632,402	311,249	285,450	1,049,422	279,747	196,053	346,741	188,146	704,047
May 3	7,230,890	558,530	2,350,388	318,038	630,290	306,641	285,908	1,066,199	276,347	196,684	348,233	189,875	703,757
May 10	7,232,583	559,496	2,347,338	321,950	628,243	310,123	285,925	1,076,661	278,356	195,515	343,508	187,321	698,147
May 17	7,175,499	558,296	2,297,019	315,620	629,885	309,609	285,553	1,099,807	279,554	196,155	348,786	188,165	697,050
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Apr. 26	10,846,109	785,435	4,006,942	560,101	994,945	437,535	351,251	1,534,654	416,762	235,950	423,895	236,133	862,506
May 3	10,867,203	787,967	3,993,552	564,448	990,849	432,113	350,883	1,570,380	413,980	234,926	425,219	238,587	864,299
May 10	10,875,921	780,359	4,002,540	564,508	991,229	433,857	351,361	1,583,988	415,409	234,679	419,992	236,897	858,102
May 17	10,915,985	784,276	4,041,916	552,428	990,597	429,871	349,809	1,591,926	420,363	235,384	425,505	236,301	857,609
U. S. bonds:													
Apr. 26	1,100,465	65,270	449,927	47,593	130,413	56,212	24,830	97,705	26,823	21,691	44,971	32,132	102,898
May 3	1,130,136	69,621	461,544	48,319	132,120	55,177	24,577	108,849	27,219	21,997	44,462	32,093	104,758
May 10	1,157,991	73,447	471,358	50,110	134,439	55,715	25,252	119,351	27,011	21,357	43,324	32,119	104,478
May 17	1,157,367	73,891	466,222	51,243	136,018	55,706	25,093	115,607	28,781	21,677	44,372	32,664	106,093
U. S. Victory notes:													
Apr. 26	82,097	2,804	41,818	8,855	6,455	1,061	547	5,564	3,221	327	1,635	933	8,877
May 3	88,754	2,745	45,636	9,370	7,316	1,083	598	6,022	3,701	414	1,654	955	9,260
May 10	94,289	2,808	51,400	8,880	7,332	1,166	414	6,517	3,403	388	1,892	941	9,148
May 17	94,504	3,287	48,534	9,425	7,580	744	704	6,279	3,494	322	2,008	906	9,226
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Apr. 26	385,779	10,824	246,388	15,643	25,221	3,649	1,626	42,286	5,477	7,363	6,123	3,629	17,550
May 3	396,809	10,696	250,029	15,306	22,650	4,618	1,694	49,100	6,267	8,163	5,359	3,651	19,246
May 10	406,007	13,122	253,105	15,412	25,678	4,468	1,718	49,496	6,212	8,433	5,393	3,156	19,814
May 17	413,021	14,682	259,491	15,468	24,775	4,212	1,626	47,774	7,978	8,433	6,180	3,073	19,329
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
Apr. 26	158,925	7,710	55,001	6,977	9,778	4,423	5,126	22,414	6,726	6,764	6,153	6,232	21,621
May 3	146,584	6,912	53,277	6,397	10,354	2,458	4,655	17,890	5,817	6,500	5,068	5,920	20,436
May 10	136,131	3,475	52,602	7,077	6,182	2,831	3,779	17,629	5,090	7,372	5,655	5,328	19,111
May 17	132,062	2,188	53,818	6,911	5,173	2,793	3,766	15,104	5,043	6,893	5,497	5,738	19,138
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Apr. 26	2,137,294	147,228	755,343	173,494	269,626	49,859	32,213	391,155	74,011	21,959	50,791	7,325	164,290
May 3	2,165,142	148,070	784,938	174,929	270,378	49,737	32,744	387,694	74,373	21,801	51,448	7,563	161,467
May 10	2,191,283	149,474	789,628	178,874	272,839	49,896	32,902	396,896	75,828	22,251	52,670	7,581	162,444
May 17	2,220,964	150,752	811,801	180,688	274,996	50,265	33,017	396,984	76,617	21,835	53,564	7,746	162,699
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Apr. 26	14,710,669	1,019,271	5,555,419	812,663	1,436,438	552,739	415,593	2,093,778	533,020	294,054	533,568	286,384	1,177,742
May 3	14,794,628	1,026,011	5,538,976	818,769	1,433,697	545,136	415,151	2,139,935	531,357	293,201	534,110	288,769	1,179,466
May 10	14,861,622	1,022,685	5,620,633	824,861	1,437,699	547,933	415,426	2,173,907	535,953	294,480	528,926	286,022	1,173,087
May 17	14,933,903	1,029,076	5,681,782	816,163	1,439,139	543,591	414,015	2,175,674	542,276	294,544	537,121	286,428	1,174,094
Reserve with F. R. banks:													
Apr. 26	1,325,346	79,261	639,354	65,753	90,789	32,885	29,114	178,394	43,668	17,699	41,765	24,431	82,233
May 3	1,353,418	83,209	644,187	68,799	92,582	33,433	30,851	188,777	43,769	19,783	46,751	22,484	78,793
May 10	1,390,211	81,761	675,535	66,446	101,393	32,650	31,546	192,718	44,837	18,742	41,427	23,269	79,947
May 17	1,393,541	80,788	677,870	69,208	98,257	33,490	29,937	191,678	42,395	19,920	45,494	21,293	83,211
Cash in vault:													
Apr. 26	277,638	17,766	89,708	15,353	26,317	13,779	9,247	50,624	6,894	6,183	12,195	9,308	20,264
May 3	277,202	16,373	88,523	14,388	28,532	13,882	8,961	52,732	6,837	5,804	11,874	9,202	20,094
May 10	280,639	17,589	89,613	15,122	27,393	14,191	9,454	52,624	7,039	6,188	12,198	9,474	19,794
May 17	271,170	15,333	86,604	14,877	26,401	14,119	8,771	51,671	6,720	6,102	11,715	8,762	20,095
Net demand deposits:													
Apr. 26	10,676,347	763,155	4,881,158	649,894	801,881	311,896	237,040	1,336,576	314,652	179,432	400,618	203,908	596,137
May 3	10,707,846	772,043	4,900,093	659,725	806,264	311,247	239,086	1,381,752	315,093	180,908	400,412	205,332	595,891
May 10	10,829,264	762,322	4,924,060	660,186	804,718	312,735	241,028	1,408,440	320,080	182,466	407,141	206,067	600,021
May 17	10,968,435	774,453	5,021,554	657,235	810,057	313,140	239,783	1,420,955	322,048	182,121	412,137	207,925	607,027

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM APRIL 26 TO MAY 17, 1922—Continued.

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

[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:													
Apr. 26.....	3,183,745	200,442	573,154	49,283	470,468	135,674	144,172	659,041	160,195	76,769	109,005	64,021	541,521
May 3.....	3,197,954	200,526	576,462	50,339	473,682	134,120	145,337	662,026	161,068	77,318	109,962	64,272	542,842
May 10.....	3,242,545	201,185	621,297	50,270	473,569	136,313	145,642	663,851	161,493	77,350	109,382	64,729	537,464
May 17.....	3,213,169	202,335	596,453	50,407	472,425	139,103	146,158	663,597	162,056	76,602	109,968	65,028	529,037
Government deposits:													
Apr. 26.....	207,665	17,346	79,176	14,492	19,757	6,316	5,077	26,963	7,366	7,366	4,153	4,183	15,470
May 3.....	189,027	16,044	71,707	13,254	18,197	5,807	4,701	24,043	6,769	6,778	3,774	3,879	14,074
May 10.....	180,434	15,239	67,969	12,630	17,171	5,561	4,512	23,724	6,454	6,383	3,589	3,726	13,476
May 17.....	145,095	12,084	53,248	10,204	13,975	4,530	3,747	19,532	5,445	5,271	2,817	3,128	11,114
Bills payable with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Apr. 26.....	57,197	1,510	13,969	9,778	5,046	9,073	907	8,767	1,563	576	1,238	350	4,420
May 3.....	76,587	2,081	33,435	9,436	3,813	7,256	862	10,118	2,759	851	2,316	295	3,365
May 10.....	55,077	1,636	15,375	9,683	10,666	6,709	745	3,988	3,353	326	423	195	1,978
May 17.....	61,030	3,321	11,320	11,885	11,627	7,490	299	3,599	2,795	1,926	488	195	6,085
All other—													
Apr. 26.....	1,002				26	500				134		100	242
May 3.....	906				26	500				141			239
May 10.....	736					400				99			237
May 17.....	490					200				54			236
Bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Apr. 26.....	3,005	26	1,104	250	164	388	116	372	62		229	10	274
May 3.....	2,818	94	1,043	250	117	340	116	365	101		169	10	213
May 10.....	2,480	123	878	250	109	353	20	347	72		105	10	213
May 17.....	2,555	114	1,029	300	93	336	11	328	72		100	10	162
All other—													
Apr. 26.....	98,249	4,934	8,392	3,867	21,773	15,093	5,384	8,852	5,747	1,797	7,675	3,625	11,110
May 3.....	100,121	8,621	11,953	5,038	16,218	15,334	4,047	12,557	3,944	2,118	6,175	3,261	10,855
May 10.....	91,948	9,317	10,594	6,081	17,896	13,648	3,379	9,336	4,244	1,447	3,571	2,466	9,969
May 17.....	86,916	7,022	11,329	4,353	15,181	13,672	2,940	9,618	4,583	2,304	4,796	2,141	8,977

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Number of reporting banks:													
Apr. 26.....	273	26	66	43	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
May 3.....	272	26	65	43	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
May 10.....	272	26	65	43	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
May 17.....	272	26	65	43	8	10	8	50	13	10	16	8	15
Loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Apr. 26.....	250,086	16,726	115,510	29,966	10,589	2,703	1,575	47,811	9,617	5,349	2,951	1,352	5,937
May 3.....	242,919	16,783	108,967	29,642	9,612	2,648	1,556	48,192	10,113	5,348	2,860	1,381	5,817
May 10.....	230,986	15,084	101,732	27,768	9,417	2,601	1,523	47,653	10,151	5,454	2,506	1,395	5,702
May 17.....	228,200	14,325	101,766	26,343	9,217	2,473	1,522	46,358	10,425	5,492	3,089	1,387	5,803
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)—													
Apr. 26.....	2,346,315	165,889	1,316,687	190,854	135,697	15,285	11,173	310,389	94,413	13,875	18,909	10,340	62,804
May 3.....	2,389,786	163,352	1,343,495	193,800	135,099	15,278	11,205	328,282	94,948	13,859	18,907	10,104	61,457
May 10.....	2,411,017	155,963	1,367,610	191,827	137,420	15,063	10,949	331,856	96,953	13,623	19,033	10,467	60,248
May 17.....	2,509,986	161,137	1,432,118	187,455	137,284	15,031	10,200	346,794	97,476	13,633	18,654	10,223	59,981
All other—													
Apr. 26.....	4,570,249	417,844	2,098,753	284,909	282,787	62,185	49,290	668,433	169,429	90,443	124,379	46,319	275,478
May 3.....	4,561,747	423,353	2,068,210	285,804	282,675	60,912	49,506	683,971	166,466	91,456	125,394	47,628	276,372
May 10.....	4,562,407	423,706	2,061,509	290,119	280,987	61,413	50,038	694,578	169,086	90,830	121,817	46,272	272,052
May 17.....	4,506,958	423,649	2,012,673	283,909	279,840	61,352	50,901	686,442	171,503	92,431	124,527	46,585	273,146
Total loans and discounts, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Apr. 26.....	7,166,650	600,459	3,530,950	505,729	429,073	80,173	62,038	1,026,633	273,459	109,667	146,239	58,011	344,219
May 3.....	7,194,452	603,483	3,520,672	509,246	427,386	78,838	62,267	1,060,445	271,527	110,663	147,161	59,113	343,646
May 10.....	7,204,410	594,758	3,530,851	509,714	427,824	79,077	62,510	1,074,087	276,190	109,907	143,356	58,134	338,002
May 17.....	7,245,144	599,111	3,566,557	497,707	426,341	78,856	62,623	1,079,594	279,404	111,556	146,270	58,195	338,930
U. S. bonds:													
Apr. 26.....	623,604	24,136	403,150	34,433	13,859	5,227	4,166	38,892	11,491	7,345	18,985	8,237	53,683
May 3.....	648,581	25,050	414,149	34,987	13,195	5,120	4,167	49,641	11,961	6,957	17,638	8,327	54,389
May 10.....	670,861	31,047	423,076	36,716	13,510	5,182	4,767	58,928	12,507	7,349	15,927	8,347	53,555
May 17.....	666,699	31,647	417,800	37,797	13,471	5,117	4,752	54,421	13,091	7,579	17,520	8,864	54,640

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM APRIL 26 TO MAY 17, 1922—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[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.
U. S. Victory notes:													
Apr. 26	57,855	849	36,416	8,520	38	6	2	4,046	3,014	49	492	256	4,112
May 3	63,998	793	41,600	9,015	33	6	2	4,227	3,095	135	569	230	4,117
May 10	69,329	791	46,831	8,523	35	6	2	4,728	3,161	116	716	249	4,193
May 17	70,165	1,304	44,653	9,051	71	6	2	6,517	3,233	132	793	250	4,153
U. S. Treasury notes:													
Apr. 26	300,496	8,676	236,320	13,767	3,021	5		22,088	3,076		4,451	2,719	6,382
May 3	308,460	8,631	238,570	13,443	2,144		81	29,222	3,090		3,581	2,713	6,985
May 10	313,053	11,075	240,761	13,543	2,144			29,181	2,625		3,574	2,715	7,435
May 17	320,046	12,634	248,306	13,599	2,162			27,467	2,456		3,557	2,499	7,366
U. S. certificate of indebtedness:													
Apr. 26	101,464	6,734	48,756	6,228	1,272	731	1,997	14,652	6,166	4,525	1,148	3,985	5,270
May 3	92,346	6,036	47,353	5,721	853	364	1,833	10,267	5,667	4,600	978	3,621	5,063
May 10	90,373	2,951	47,651	6,406	854	364	1,914	10,191	4,854	5,472	985	3,511	5,220
May 17	86,709	1,863	48,883	6,464	837	364	1,834	7,296	4,829	4,983	984	3,616	4,756
Other bonds, stocks, and securities:													
Apr. 26	1,165,538	67,230	565,106	139,610	58,932	3,895	3,067	177,728	47,049	8,765	10,247	627	83,282
May 3	1,193,845	67,345	595,654	140,680	58,939	3,971	3,253	174,047	47,823	8,870	11,156	586	81,521
May 10	1,212,031	69,755	597,068	144,486	58,946	4,062	3,216	182,631	48,605	8,996	10,767	624	82,875
May 17	1,235,901	70,532	619,225	146,196	59,531	4,109	3,216	181,444	48,905	8,572	11,246	624	82,301
Total loans and discounts and investments, including bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Apr. 26	9,415,607	708,084	4,820,698	708,287	506,245	90,037	71,270	1,284,039	344,255	130,351	181,562	73,826	496,953
May 3	9,501,682	714,343	4,857,998	713,092	502,600	88,299	71,603	1,327,849	343,163	131,225	181,083	74,640	495,787
May 10	9,560,057	710,377	4,886,238	719,388	503,363	88,641	72,409	1,359,746	347,942	131,840	175,325	73,580	491,208
May 17	9,624,664	717,091	4,945,424	710,814	502,413	88,452	72,427	1,356,739	351,918	132,822	180,370	74,048	492,146
Reserve with F. R. banks:													
Apr. 26	976,339	64,455	595,347	60,196	28,838	5,328	5,163	124,446	31,607	8,018	14,921	6,430	31,590
May 3	997,254	67,709	599,605	62,197	28,177	4,953	5,638	134,470	31,130	10,044	17,337	6,162	29,832
May 10	1,028,742	66,650	629,355	60,329	30,362	4,821	5,168	138,829	33,048	9,182	14,052	5,457	31,489
May 17	1,031,957	65,257	632,722	62,556	29,277	5,325	6,013	136,689	30,489	10,840	16,874	5,393	30,522
Cash in vault:													
Apr. 26	152,323	8,715	77,440	12,638	6,754	969	1,717	29,112	3,118	2,079	2,694	1,500	5,587
May 3	150,647	7,734	76,264	11,823	7,149	863	1,582	30,370	3,082	2,053	2,582	1,407	5,738
May 10	153,170	8,692	76,974	12,511	7,390	1,000	1,727	29,815	3,124	2,057	2,619	1,540	5,721
May 17	147,877	7,640	74,228	12,433	7,029	958	1,608	29,251	3,019	2,063	2,548	1,446	5,649
Net demand deposits:													
Apr. 26	7,494,066	599,817	4,383,286	570,164	204,063	47,234	38,723	916,070	218,945	82,767	152,137	57,939	222,921
May 3	7,588,238	606,204	4,414,521	573,928	204,157	46,066	38,766	963,485	215,919	85,835	155,066	57,854	221,437
May 10	7,631,028	598,352	4,437,636	579,843	206,307	46,743	39,878	980,980	221,011	86,120	151,117	57,172	225,869
May 17	7,736,299	606,689	4,525,246	576,654	207,754	45,658	39,683	985,877	224,039	86,911	150,868	59,297	227,626
Time deposits:													
Apr. 26	1,494,167	85,606	379,448	32,951	269,442	23,419	22,391	310,959	93,158	29,116	11,142	7,946	228,589
May 3	1,505,998	85,571	382,573	34,005	273,268	23,391	22,500	312,885	93,206	28,998	11,081	8,033	228,487
May 10	1,543,988	86,474	426,464	33,727	272,974	23,530	22,631	313,391	93,523	28,968	11,189	8,419	222,698
May 17	1,519,645	87,377	400,975	33,921	271,822	23,450	22,635	313,486	93,648	28,178	11,336	8,486	224,331
Government deposits:													
Apr. 26	151,433	14,730	74,257	13,505	3,835	1,708	564	19,415	5,805	3,678	3,508	3,328	7,100
May 3	137,809	13,696	67,312	12,350	3,471	1,544	511	17,428	5,340	3,408	3,177	3,112	6,460
May 10	131,471	13,022	63,839	11,765	3,281	1,461	484	17,191	5,090	3,171	3,017	3,003	6,147
May 17	105,343	10,390	50,163	9,501	2,601	1,141	364	14,272	4,339	2,685	2,392	2,577	4,918
Bills payable with F. R. Banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
April 26	23,584	75	4,550	8,355	2,841	1,576	175	1,325	452	138	342		3,755
May 3	43,041	760	23,890	8,083	1,238	688	325	2,618	1,459	38	1,842		2,100
May 10	18,515		5,140	8,350	779	729	250	1,373	609	38	34		1,213
May 17	28,481	2,178	4,190	10,652	1,158	1,556		1,200	400	1,538	34		5,575
All other—													
April 26													
May 3													
May 10													
May 17													
Bills rediscounted with F. R. banks:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
Apr. 26	1,784	22	1,052	250			30	300	48		82		
May 3	1,802	90	1,005	250			27	300	48		81		
May 10	1,665	119	878	250			8	300	28		82		
May 17	1,854	112	1,029	300			1	300	28		84		
All other—													
Apr. 26	41,420	4,089	2,456	3,800	15,017	2,255	816	1,835	648	142	3,099	85	7,178
May 3	45,993	7,739	3,656	4,944	10,255	2,428	536	4,130	974	608	2,751	75	7,297
May 10	46,264	8,414	3,370	6,005	11,152	1,979	418	4,040	1,119	173	2,282	75	7,237
May 17	40,783	6,222	3,026	4,289	9,397	2,894	468	4,058	1,089	963	2,295	25	6,057

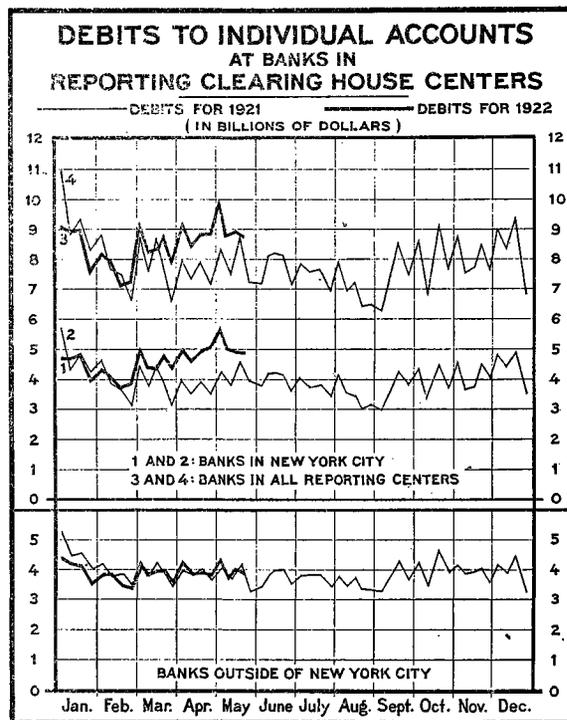
BANK DEBITS.

Volume of business for the four weeks ending May 24 was on an average about 6 per cent above the level maintained for the preceding five weeks. The largest figures were recorded for the week ending May 3, when the total nearly reached \$10,000,000,000 (\$9,995,000,000) and set a new record since the turn of of the year 1920-21. For New York City alone the volume of business for the period under review was on a level about 7 per cent above that for the preceding weeks, while for the other centers it was about 3 per cent higher.

As compared with the corresponding period last year, the average volume of business for the four weeks under discussion was larger by \$1,194,000,000, or about 15 per cent. For New York City alone the weekly average was larger by \$1,069,000,000, or about 26 per cent, while the aggregate for the other centers was only 3 per cent larger than a year ago. Thus, while it appears to be still true that the larger part of the increase in the volume of business is due mainly to the increase in the activity of the security market, the difference between percentages of increase for New York and for other centers is less pronounced than for the preceding five weeks, when it was 33 and 2 per cent, respectively.

The volume of business is measured by debits to individual accounts as reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in leading

centers. Figures are shown for a total of 245 centers, of which 165 are included in the summary by Federal reserve districts, because for these centers comparable figures for the four weeks and for the corresponding period in 1921 are available.



DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of centers included.	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
		May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
Boston.....	14	482,548	426,238	451,372	443,250	454,666	442,598	496,886	414,052
New York.....	7	5,830,383	5,186,030	5,069,253	5,012,899	4,383,619	3,951,005	4,769,214	3,728,729
Philadelphia.....	13	420,407	371,294	403,374	403,445	385,874	345,818	405,120	377,771
Cleveland.....	13	473,516	404,046	422,263	424,638	458,684	431,816	487,344	413,781
Richmond.....	11	230,978	193,369	213,945	210,312	213,889	192,062	204,155	190,062
Atlanta.....	15	191,460	168,525	176,662	166,084	197,860	171,501	176,474	152,659
Chicago.....	24	1,124,701	962,332	949,177	943,606	1,008,083	838,983	971,728	848,182
St. Louis.....	8	222,733	208,050	227,018	218,399	209,625	200,226	230,207	194,244
Minneapolis.....	12	143,130	120,490	129,821	119,542	132,247	126,236	134,627	115,594
Kansas City.....	16	243,449	237,163	243,723	225,600	246,061	229,508	238,574	213,035
Dallas.....	12	129,256	124,344	131,552	132,864	126,952	131,268	133,133	123,915
San Francisco.....	20	500,264	452,324	499,907	464,416	475,472	438,364	477,283	419,245
Total.....	165	9,994,915	8,796,005	8,928,167	8,765,555	8,292,834	7,490,385	8,724,795	7,191,299

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
District No. 1—Boston:								
Bangor, Me.....	3,299	3,127	3,300	3,077	4,113	3,668	3,415	3,221
Boston, Mass.....	333,375	290,984	307,272	309,048	314,500	309,765	350,881	285,907
Brookton, Mass.....	4,635	4,059	4,958	4,141				
Fall River, Mass.....	6,504	6,350	6,778	6,692	5,582	5,464	5,411	5,367
Hartford, Conn.....	23,904	20,629	22,337	20,311	22,128	19,289	22,818	18,820
Holyoke, Mass.....	3,289	3,015	3,064	2,812	2,897	2,847	2,803	2,780
Lowell, Mass.....	4,629	4,574	5,000	4,748	4,278	4,336	5,380	4,227
Lynn, Mass.....	5,752	5,219	7,055	5,800				
Manchester, N. H.....	4,225	3,988	3,800	3,526	3,978	4,465	4,842	3,918
New Bedford, Mass.....	6,195	5,693	6,951	6,395	5,395	5,327	6,686	5,179
New Haven, Conn.....	17,741	16,859	17,650	15,131	18,411	16,544	17,532	15,547
Portland, Me.....	8,302	7,868	8,075	7,366	7,824	7,140	7,726	6,297
Providence, R. I.....	33,608	29,649	30,001	29,394	31,937	31,181	34,486	29,040
Springfield, Mass.....	13,154	13,938	16,364	14,142	12,835	12,769	13,656	11,949
Waterbury, Conn.....	7,281	5,930	5,623	7,161	6,447	5,430	5,550	5,858
Worcester, Mass.....	15,042	13,634	15,157	13,447	14,341	14,373	15,700	15,942
District No. 2—New York:								
Albany, N. Y.....	38,632	20,349	28,513	31,207	38,997	30,081	48,339	33,116
Binghamton, N. Y.....	4,257	4,482	4,245	4,139	3,871	3,691	4,292	3,723
Buffalo, N. Y.....	61,107	57,935	60,813	60,614	60,007	53,446	61,621	54,741
Elmira, N. Y.....	3,243	3,097	3,048	3,203				
Jamestown, N. Y.....	3,649	3,738	3,814	3,540				
Montclair, N. J.....	2,875	2,668	2,826	2,497				
Newark, N. J.....	66,878	49,192	55,030	49,201				
New York, N. Y.....	5,673,806	5,056,477	4,925,389	4,870,188	4,230,772	3,819,830	4,605,558	3,591,329
Northern New Jersey Clearing House Association.....	36,483	30,428	33,546	27,688				
Passaic, N. J.....	5,810	5,710	5,095	4,995	5,009	5,023	5,479	4,619
Rochester, N. Y.....	32,398	29,086	31,328	28,731	30,146	25,025	29,392	27,138
Stamford, Conn.....	2,730	2,537	2,524	2,496				
Syracuse, N. Y.....	14,373	12,891	13,870	13,025	14,817	13,909	14,533	14,063
District No. 3—Philadelphia:								
Allentown, Pa.....	6,701	5,801	5,890	5,897				
Altoona, Pa.....	3,165	2,990	3,024	2,948	3,325	2,896	3,524	3,100
Camden, N. J.....	10,535	11,235	11,034	9,357				
Chester, Pa.....	7,750	3,901	4,445	4,609	4,734	4,398	4,792	3,812
Harrisburg, Pa.....	7,604	7,427	7,778	6,742	6,763	5,817	6,545	6,174
Hazleton, Pa.....	2,480	1,966	2,164	1,727				
Johnstown, Pa.....	5,200	4,441	4,594	4,676	5,781	5,160	4,649	4,811
Lancaster, Pa.....	4,624	5,142	4,825	4,290	5,314	4,579	5,071	4,233
Lebanon, Pa.....	1,376	1,271	1,251	1,152				
Norristown, Pa.....	815	739	729	744				
Philadelphia, Pa.....	331,495	291,927	322,072	328,873	304,528	263,674	320,858	297,731
Reading, Pa.....	7,868	7,525	8,412	7,145	6,101	8,920	8,089	9,214
Scranton, Pa.....	13,588	12,326	11,710	11,159	12,592	17,267	13,613	17,134
Trenton, N. J.....	11,943	12,280	13,407	11,050	11,500	10,234	11,500	9,531
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	8,585	7,567	7,655	8,235	9,322	8,001	9,352	7,830
Williamsport, Pa.....	4,595	4,391	4,464	3,988	4,130	4,053	4,148	3,988
Wilmington, Del.....	9,618	7,612	6,751	6,520	7,512	7,264	8,378	6,314
York, Pa.....	4,372	3,765	4,337	3,210	4,072	3,555	4,601	3,899
District No. 4—Cleveland:								
Akron, Ohio.....	13,898	11,282	14,025	12,287	16,879	16,534	16,389	13,140
Butler, Pa.....	2,641	2,490	2,231	2,018				
Canton, Ohio.....	8,675	7,352	7,823	7,371				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	66,933	62,827	67,477	63,124	56,600	56,392	66,560	54,937
Cleveland, Ohio.....	123,967	104,465	120,731	110,165	133,788	125,837	137,134	108,757
Columbus, Ohio.....	30,042	29,309	27,430	29,853	27,315	25,469	27,806	26,264
Connellsville, Pa.....	1,115	1,037	1,061	1,073				
Dayton, Ohio.....	13,148	9,846	13,891	12,867	12,837	11,955	11,979	11,524
Erie, Pa.....	6,356	5,999	6,513	5,638	6,429	6,035	6,459	6,207
Greensburg, Pa.....	5,092	3,921	4,662	4,783	4,085	3,316	4,407	3,732
Homestead, Pa.....	979	886	878	619				
Lexington, Ky.....	4,548	4,211	4,410	5,300	4,228	3,884	3,768	3,093
Lima, Ohio.....	3,133	2,966	3,125	2,395				
Lorain, Ohio.....	957	996	1,137	1,012				
New Brighton, Pa.....	2,115	2,064	1,935	1,837				
Oil City, Pa.....	3,700	3,331	3,080	3,203	2,544	2,328	2,597	2,208
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	179,322	144,944	147,210	155,482	170,456	158,775	186,620	163,916
Springfield, Ohio.....	3,884	3,724	3,476	3,992	3,832	3,939	3,566	4,051
Toledo, Ohio.....	32,813	33,518	38,570	33,499				
Warren, Ohio.....	2,591	1,896	2,557	2,162				
Wheeling, W. Va.....	9,210	8,858	8,347	8,359	8,015	6,957	8,567	6,963
Youngstown, Ohio.....	13,446	12,169	11,011	9,585	9,676	10,395	11,492	8,989
Zanesville, Ohio.....	2,473	2,233	2,566	2,132				
District No. 5—Richmond:								
Asheville, N. C.....	4,293	4,393	4,367	3,361				
Baltimore, Md.....	97,343	79,517	88,110	91,204	99,716	86,387	95,458	90,333
Charleston, S. C.....	6,599	6,200	6,111	5,520	7,120	5,468	5,151	5,243
Charleston, W. Va.....	6,411	6,040	6,508	6,502				
Charlotte, N. C.....	8,349	5,620	8,544	6,729	6,664	5,067	5,851	5,227
Columbia, S. C.....	5,492	4,513	7,605	6,100	5,551	4,979	5,361	4,893
Cumberland, Md.....	2,137	2,019	1,792	1,714				
Danville, Va.....	1,831	1,903	1,660	1,490				
Greensboro, N. C.....	3,964	2,691	3,868	3,457				
Greenville, S. C.....	3,379	2,860	4,070	3,500	3,171	3,049	3,363	2,881
Hagerstown, Md.....	1,983	2,244	1,978	1,739				
Huntington, W. Va.....	4,287	4,214	4,682	4,511	5,234	5,315	5,042	4,750

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
District No. 5—Richmond—Continued.								
Lynchburg, Va.	3,856	4,510	3,868	4,021				
Newport News, Va.	1,651	1,549	1,547	1,404				
Norfolk, Va.	17,840	15,324	15,488	15,822	13,199	12,190	13,148	12,723
Raleigh, N. C.	4,500	3,900	4,300	3,940	4,300	4,400	4,250	3,950
Richmond, Va.	27,169	23,620	25,622	23,603	26,312	23,571	24,181	21,416
Roanoke, Va.	5,067	4,802	4,723	6,126				
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,932	1,822	1,701	1,785				
Washington, D. C.	50,737	43,546	44,350	44,928	37,918	36,781	37,704	34,492
Wilmington, N. C.	5,283	4,205	5,063	4,455	6,704	4,855	4,646	4,184
Winston-Salem, N. C.	11,664	4,206	6,573	5,771				
District No. 6—Atlanta:								
Albany, Ga.	960	780	897	813				
Atlanta, Ga.	28,917	23,683	27,740	27,034	25,531	22,864	26,069	21,246
Augusta, Ga.	6,010	5,401	5,930	5,734	6,188	4,045	4,961	4,457
Birmingham, Ala.	17,777	15,850	14,966	16,596	15,858	12,771	15,313	12,135
Brunswick, Ga.	510	631	581	468				
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6,507	6,112	7,656	6,552	8,791	7,717	8,390	6,906
Columbus, Ga.	2,432	2,200	2,501	2,173				
Cordele, Ga.	251	222	234	260				
Dothan, Ala.	518	490	445	405				
Elberton, Ga.	237	279	216	257				
Jackson, Miss.	1,825	2,328	2,423	2,132				
Jacksonville, Fla.	15,750	12,373	10,956	9,934	11,722	10,942	11,230	8,886
Knoxville, Tenn.	6,075	5,307	6,006	5,126	6,595	6,276	5,729	4,614
Macon, Ga.	4,017	3,418	3,868	3,625	4,419	3,902	3,776	3,569
Meridian, Miss.	2,077	1,836	3,027	1,638				
Mobile, Ala.	6,804	5,256	5,906	5,054	6,706	5,972	5,785	5,388
Montgomery, Ala.	3,951	3,274	3,946	3,198	3,706	5,442	3,464	2,952
Nashville, Tenn.	15,159	14,570	15,322	12,802	20,306	20,552	19,335	18,558
Newnan, Ga.	306	337	259	281				
New Orleans, La.	59,704	55,354	56,603	52,251	67,436	51,531	53,637	48,608
Pensacola, Fla.	1,791	1,354	1,597	1,168	1,540	1,446	1,976	1,331
Savannah, Ga.	10,144	9,200	8,914	8,868	11,334	10,005	9,851	8,538
Tampa, Fla.	7,574	6,124	6,838	6,958	6,346	6,676	5,736	4,474
Valdosta, Ga.	892	899	836	750				
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,280	1,249	1,414	1,184	1,384	1,360	1,222	997
District No. 7—Chicago:								
Adrian, Mich.	802	723	724	673				
Aurora, Ill.	2,671	2,875	2,517	2,596				
Bay City, Mich.	2,340	2,437	2,295	2,394	2,600	2,216	2,475	2,139
Bloomington, Ill.	2,402	1,949	2,231	1,750	2,529	2,031	2,002	1,913
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5,032	5,198	4,923	4,672	10,248	9,532	10,396	7,797
Chicago, Ill.	774,930	579,331	600,648	606,556	676,265	549,396	593,368	547,973
Danville, Ill.	2,500	2,700	2,900	1,900				
Davenport, Iowa	8,169	7,821	8,553	7,851	7,634	7,286	5,903	6,551
Decatur, Ill.	3,490	2,955	3,154	2,844	3,382	2,970	2,983	3,009
Des Moines, Iowa	16,320	16,552	15,890	15,608	16,613	18,773	16,727	14,018
Detroit, Mich.	122,996	107,645	127,937	129,891	115,769	82,556	163,448	108,291
Dubuque, Iowa	2,890	3,105	3,110	2,889	3,027	2,915	2,825	4,299
Flint, Mich.	6,905	6,060	6,011	7,181	5,425	4,359	5,170	5,326
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7,543	6,807	7,106	6,593	6,874	6,657	7,154	6,494
Gary, Ind.	3,720	2,129	3,092	2,368				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	14,577	14,273	15,091	14,529	18,655	16,672	18,653	19,068
Indianapolis, Ind.	29,792	34,147	34,176	29,678	31,545	33,483	32,488	28,970
Jackson, Mich.	4,279	3,620	3,968	4,231	3,892	3,064	3,347	3,943
Kalamazoo, Mich.	4,588	3,991	3,885	3,565	4,333	3,801	4,482	4,054
Lansing, Mich.	7,023	6,001	5,824	5,978	5,213	5,018	4,876	4,540
Mason City, Iowa	2,719	2,414	2,407	2,112				
Milwaukee, Wis.	58,306	52,350	57,476	53,612	53,122	49,517	56,304	46,294
Moline, Ill.	3,301	2,138	2,263	1,738	2,303	2,052	2,278	1,803
Muscatine, Iowa	1,150	1,492	1,135	1,120				
Oshkosh, Wis.	2,400	2,011	2,200	2,200				
Peoria, Ill.	9,999	9,431	8,396	7,734	9,790	8,488	8,515	7,094
Rockford, Ill.	5,741	4,671	4,469	4,011	5,113	5,587	4,946	4,385
St. Louis, Mo.	18,729	14,888	16,082	15,592	9,161	8,234	7,943	7,635
South Bend, Ind.	5,379	8,637	6,648	6,450	5,946	6,676	7,287	5,451
Springfield, Ill.	6,414	5,068	5,665	4,763	5,805	5,249	5,367	5,311
Waterloo, Iowa	3,536	3,257	3,376	3,496	2,841	2,451	2,791	1,834
District No. 8—St. Louis:								
East St. Louis and National Stock								
Yards, Ill.	8,913	10,276	10,923	9,908	9,060	8,740	9,425	7,462
Evansville, Ind.	6,157	7,015	7,565	6,109	4,550	4,764	5,525	4,854
Greenville, Miss.	858	969	795	715				
Helena, Ark.	890	947	1,064	1,279				
Little Rock, Ark.	8,934	9,400	9,016	8,371	8,688	9,554	8,970	7,863
Louisville, Ky.	34,448	30,233	31,778	38,479	28,582	29,752	33,646	29,200
Memphis, Tenn.	22,801	27,552	25,908	22,922	22,168	21,497	21,964	17,535
Owensboro, Ky.	1,105	1,151	1,179	1,022				
Quincy, Ill.	2,640	2,093	2,171	2,105	2,627	2,523	2,153	2,065
St. Louis, Mo.	135,969	118,527	138,704	128,077	131,280	120,871	145,768	122,726
Springfield, Mo.	2,931	2,954	1,853	2,928	2,670	2,525	2,756	2,539
District No. 9—Minneapolis:								
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1,242	1,245	1,452	1,236	1,312	1,376	1,454	1,327
Billings, Mont.	1,646	1,477	1,555	1,345	1,823	1,788	1,793	1,722
Dickinson, N. Dak.	271	222	212	252				
Duluth, Minn.	19,361	17,745	15,228	13,307	16,439	14,574	15,754	14,466
Fargo, N. Dak.	3,030	2,596	2,543	2,395	2,606	2,837	2,824	2,267

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1922 Week ending—				1921 Week ending—			
	May 3.	May 10.	May 17.	May 24.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.
District No. 9—Minneapolis—Continued.								
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1,560	1,461	1,408	1,317	1,286	1,146	1,055	979
Great Falls, Mont.	1,322	1,298	1,349	1,324	1,613	1,646	1,753	1,545
Helena, Mont.	2,335	2,468	1,957	1,691	2,072	2,051	2,018	1,558
Jamestown, N. Dak.	408	505	440	340				
Lewistown, Mont.	751	721	643	564				
Minneapolis, Minn.	70,996	61,160	70,594	65,585	68,130	63,700	71,831	60,568
Minot, N. Dak.	771	730	854	721				
Redwing, Minn.	465	436	426	406				
St. Paul, Minn.	135,406	124,691	127,862	125,887	29,448	30,054	29,113	24,408
Do.	41,734	30,239	33,393	31,369				
Stout Falls, S. Dak.	3,646	3,475	3,267	3,260	4,615	3,900	4,200	3,745
Superior, Wis.	1,666	1,851	1,534	1,328	1,829	2,130	2,056	1,837
Winona, Minn.	920	1,024	972	867	1,033	1,034	776	1,172
District No. 10—Kansas City:								
Atchison, Kans.	1,240	1,317	1,204	1,121	1,093	1,177	1,133	1,060
Bartlesville, Okla.	3,059	2,579	2,385	1,710	2,384	2,060	2,467	1,963
Casper, Wyo.	3,901	3,129	2,386	2,763				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,993	1,480	1,716	1,443	2,048	2,004	1,634	1,397
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2,695	2,689	2,579	2,496	2,695	2,447	2,274	2,513
Denver, Colo.	33,758	32,159	33,398	32,984	36,375	29,942	31,700	31,602
Fremont, Nebr.	860	817	821	712				
Grand Island, Nebr.	1,185	1,267	1,200	1,149				
Grand Junction, Colo.	583	715	549	683				
Guthrie, Okla.	585	546	532	475				
Hutchinson, Kans.	2,809	2,464	2,638	2,562				
Independence, Kans.	2,403	1,756	2,458	1,661				
Joplin, Mo.	2,365	2,368	2,859	2,233	1,962	1,999	2,083	1,964
Kansas City, Kans.	3,527	3,186	3,412	2,982	3,417	3,387	3,433	3,230
Kansas City, Mo.	65,246	65,154	69,230	66,141	74,953	66,827	73,636	66,345
Lawrence, Kans.	1,129	950	908	913				
McAlester, Okla.	733	924	902	763				
Muskogee, Okla.	5,243	5,237	5,674	5,777	3,671	4,109	4,501	3,836
Oklahoma City, Okla.	29,374	21,401	19,603	17,248	19,393	21,156	19,107	17,228
Okmulgee, Okla.	1,627	1,738	2,049	1,585				
Omaha, Nebr.	45,313	46,985	45,599	45,708	39,866	42,221	42,814	37,333
Parsons, Kans.	835	786	827	893				
Pittsburg, Kans.	1,022	1,060	1,049	1,076				
Pueblo, Colo.	3,021	4,150	3,517	3,354	4,105	4,239	3,969	2,712
St. Joseph, Mo.	15,650	14,414	14,724	12,952	18,389	14,650	14,976	13,263
Topeka, Kans.	3,050	3,801	3,474	2,830	3,887	3,802	3,794	2,613
Tulsa, Okla.	28,929	18,552	24,769	17,805	20,925	20,549	22,172	16,473
Wichita, Kans.	9,784	11,691	9,579	8,811	10,358	8,959	9,791	9,503
District No. 11—Dallas:								
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2,500	2,012	2,254	1,624			1,619	1,505
Austin, Tex.	2,920	3,748	3,195	2,592	2,742	3,491	2,759	2,969
Beaumont, Tex.	3,218	3,094	3,354	3,603	2,781	3,415	3,125	2,841
Corsicana, Tex.	801	995	975	917				
Dallas, Tex.	33,138	30,257	33,092	32,396	33,243	32,027	35,394	29,726
El Paso, Tex.	6,949	7,208	7,517	9,550	8,175	7,622	7,926	8,644
Fort Worth, Tex.	24,914	23,918	22,791	23,412	19,220	17,650	18,410	18,910
Galveston, Tex.	12,011	12,459	14,796	13,752	16,853	22,757	18,732	17,776
Houston, Tex.	25,959	23,500	25,334	23,626	23,305	23,931	24,795	23,248
Roswell, N. Mex.	546	514	493	487				
San Antonio, Tex.	5,751	6,559	5,878	5,878	6,088	6,583	7,031	6,516
Shreveport, La.	7,785	7,630	6,768	11,793	7,062	7,146	7,827	6,875
Texarkana, Tex.	1,618	1,172	1,297	1,727	1,366	1,501	2,063	1,281
Tucson, Ariz.	2,275	1,741	1,523	1,615	1,246	1,935	1,907	1,916
Waco, Tex.	3,225	3,068	3,305	2,920	2,868	3,207	3,274	3,183
District No. 12—San Francisco:								
Bakersfield, Calif.	3,342	2,622	2,491	1,939				
Bellingham, Wash.	1,495	1,424	1,676	1,519				
Berkeley, Calif.	3,881	6,430	3,868	5,921	3,529	3,707	3,177	2,519
Boise, Idaho.	2,382	2,638	3,779	2,428	2,493	2,638	2,410	1,970
Eugene, Oreg.	1,637	1,743	2,268	1,619				
Fresno, Calif.	9,369	9,382	10,382	8,818	8,070	9,851	9,791	8,749
Long Beach, Calif.	7,298	7,177	7,066	6,772	5,767	5,267	5,640	4,631
Los Angeles, Calif.	124,836	109,547	139,078	126,250	101,590	95,721	99,070	90,619
Oakland, Calif.	22,574	22,118	19,649	18,734	18,651	22,171	19,766	18,108
Ogden, Utah	4,437	5,136	4,193	5,959	3,580	2,854	2,810	3,076
Pasadena, Calif.	6,426	6,302	6,257	6,011	5,405	5,524	5,510	4,713
Phoenix, Ariz.	4,035	5,007	4,613	4,343				
Portland, Oreg.	30,371	28,279	30,660	27,172	35,392	32,739	34,783	30,819
Reno, Nev.	2,214	2,186	2,448	2,582	2,323	2,528	2,694	2,507
Ritzville, Wash.	161	170	227	141				
Sacramento, Calif.	14,200	17,729	12,685	11,185	18,952	12,621	10,950	10,245
Salt Lake City, Utah	13,129	13,193	12,965	12,540	13,828	12,876	12,813	9,573
San Bernardino, Calif.	1,600	1,400	2,072	1,632				
San Diego, Calif.	9,485	9,488	9,385	8,275	7,818	8,207	8,639	6,641
San Francisco, Calif.	185,187	152,021	169,434	159,351	186,017	161,859	195,622	167,834
San Jose, Calif.	4,725	4,603	4,161	3,963	4,700	4,178	4,352	3,905
Seattle, Wash.	32,640	30,527	35,712	33,043	31,910	30,775	32,447	28,777
Spokane, Wash.	10,255	9,458	11,315	11,220	9,816	9,669	11,181	9,973
Stockton, Calif.	4,179	5,674	5,098	4,572	4,601	4,635	4,478	4,153
Tacoma, Wash.	9,721	7,785	9,196	7,441	8,133	8,502	8,902	8,541
Yakima, Wash.	2,351	2,351	2,516	2,175	2,267	2,042	2,218	1,880

1 Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1921.

GOLD-SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTER-BANK TRANSACTIONS FROM APRIL 28 TO MAY 25, 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 close of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	5,000		425,960	433,018		2,058	23,587
New York.....	17,500	3,000	1,640,350	1,701,201		46,351	140,346
Philadelphia.....		2,000	521,701	512,456	7,245		56,393
Cleveland.....	3,000	1,000	440,540	422,511	20,029		40,975
Richmond.....		1,000	375,458	377,543		3,085	30,076
Atlanta.....		2,000	173,876	183,520		11,644	26,007
Chicago.....		2,000	884,152	885,312		3,160	73,512
St. Louis.....	1,000	4,000	417,939	396,119	18,820		5,041
Minneapolis.....	1,000		117,059	113,459	4,600		20,547
Kansas City.....		11,500	320,179	310,573		1,894	25,376
Dallas.....		1,000	164,394	166,534		3,140	12,627
San Francisco.....			231,589	210,951	20,638		33,527
Total, four weeks ending—							
May 25, 1922.....	27,500	27,500	5,713,197	5,713,197	71,332	71,332	488,014
Apr. 27, 1922.....	58,000	58,000	5,384,384	5,384,384			437,998
May 26, 1921.....	175,638	175,638	4,939,248	4,939,248			489,866
Apr. 28, 1921.....	133,587	133,587	4,997,324	4,997,324			488,137

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Countries.	Gold.				Silver.			
	April.		Ten months ending April—		April.		Ten months ending April—	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
IMPORTS.								
Denmark.....	\$1,182,261		\$1,472,434	\$12,579,266				\$844
France.....	10,893,170	\$1,161,039	86,628,921	128,439,700	82,537	88,467	\$129,347	207,248
Germany.....			11,296	19,924,809	41,485	4,117	84,292	5,713,615
Greece.....	9,534		1,139,445	5,003			252,039	
Netherlands.....	11,052,004		13,547,061	4,186,976			24,846	1,669
Spain.....	2,552,880	8,978	3,357,515	325,367		18,709	109,797	68,364
Sweden.....	24,800,664	1,587,799	30,512,983	53,358,594		610	31,395	1,964
United Kingdom—England.....	13,770,895	1,854,797	285,388,301	120,494,485	2,283	3,400	165,626	162,987
Canada.....	158,353	1,954,644	27,485,215	19,017,137	261,562	507,825	3,286,024	3,383,250
Central American States.....	520,930	646,641	4,855,513	5,481,746	270,776	79,794	2,230,962	1,335,355
Mexico.....	354,932	318,018	4,492,211	4,600,048	2,023,747	3,033,177	29,454,154	39,404,866
West Indies.....	721,559	252,644	3,944,212	3,104,798	2,232	84,435	81,071	542,406
Argentina.....	387,056	3,932	2,277,656	265,191	955	236	25,000	12,628
Chile.....	14,731	30,853	176,790	423,354	145,252	53,781	2,657,577	1,325,172
Colombia.....	750,843	609,776	12,624,296	8,432,258	9,742	11,384	682,435	204,835
Peru.....	128,611	108,594	1,263,935	1,469,806	451,304	736,338	6,293,019	5,239,358
Uruguay.....	1,505,845	666	2,745,009	4,112,636				25,347
Venezuela.....	17,068	53,043	640,795	828,658	66	59	1,249	1,572
China.....	2,380,941	1,075,138	12,041,660	5,312,137	720	545	1,287,752	2,247
British India.....	3,214,415		11,294,548	14,863,765	40		40	11,718
Dutch East Indies.....	46,758	280,399	771,797	1,622,670	68,836	155,696	1,001,094	484,175
Hongkong.....	1,600,851		11,022,483	534,429			192	204
Philippine Islands.....	132,791	64,161	972,586	1,061,377	3,378	1,336	17,508	15,726
British Oceania.....	237,900		7,855,639	12,740,382	33		3,053	1,550
All other.....	4,225,209	2,232,433	10,289,639	23,183,088	12,933	99,964	1,030,029	679,911
Total.....	80,662,202	12,243,555	536,811,943	446,347,680	3,297,971	4,799,873	48,848,501	58,827,001
EXPORTS.								
United Kingdom—England.....			85,565		1,008,788	1,029,569	7,583,043	10,461,556
Canada.....	177,595	132,169	3,627,585	2,176,996	266,193	134,298	2,466,931	4,121,725
Central American States.....				12,127			370,005	6,543
Mexico.....	87,852	321,260	6,198,190	4,535,730	361,880	327,322	2,010,940	1,843,556
West Indies.....	50,000		793,000	350	10,224	6,369	390,523	34,469
Colombia.....						123,600	239,500	450,703
Peru.....			3,653,376					
China.....			12,000,000		63,376	642,753	14,912,635	14,946,609
British India.....		776,748	1,414,461	2,779,805	100,000	993,463	2,035,182	5,309,646
Dutch East Indies.....			600,000	160,000				
French East Indies.....			2,290,000					3,168,000
Hongkong.....	68,340	143,690	8,328,250	9,008,175	424,253	1,803,768	11,910,527	8,409,094
Japan.....			92,537,289		83,909	47,237	6,309,248	1,610,204
All other.....		85,000	174,062	3,664,687	200	353	31,018	651,396
Total.....	383,787	1,578,867	131,701,778	22,337,870	2,318,823	5,108,732	48,759,552	51,013,501

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS DURING APRIL, 1922.

[Number and amount of items handled shown in thousands of dollars.]

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.				Number of member banks.		Number of nonmember banks.			
	In F. R. bank or branch city.		Outside F. R. bank or branch city.										Number.		Amount.				Apr. 30, 1922.		Apr. 15, 1921.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	1922	1921 ²	1922	1921 ²	Apr. 30, 1922.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 30, 1922.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 30, 1922.	Apr. 15, 1921.
Boston.....	575	459,165	3,429	365,017	151	19,879	4,156	844,061	186	43,051			4,342	4,356	887,112	1,002,119	434	430	259	256		
New York.....	1,984	3,975,001	4,554	589,802	1,085	99,035	7,623	4,663,838	1,048	120,374	17	3,928	8,688	8,300	4,788,140	3,074,797	717	705	255	251		
Buffalo.....	209	82,999	411	47,668	16	2,239	636	132,906	117	18,332	43	17,428	796	836	168,606	193,121	83	83	77	76		
Philadelphia.....	1,694	687,102	2,142	240,247	161	28,478	3,997	955,827	670	116,389			4,667	4,928	1,072,216	1,241,043	710	700	473	447		
Cleveland.....	562	213,183	1,305	141,882	66	6,008	1,933	361,071	43	5,130	29	5,347	2,005	1,819	371,548	430,120	319	315	510	526		
Cincinnati.....	202	112,072	808	71,746	70	5,550	1,088	190,712	14	6,459	12	3,854	1,114	1,110	201,025	254,727	222	221	319	323	1	
Pittsburgh.....	456	212,043	856	87,385	64	5,745	1,376	305,173	76	37,163	25	6,044	1,477	1,560	348,380	452,273	343	341	250	233		
Richmond.....	111	110,120	1,828	233,636	56	8,546	1,995	352,302	161	55,776	40	7,692	2,196	2,301	415,770	458,013	469	456	718	782	577	542
Baltimore.....	255	129,328	697	62,230	60	6,061	1,012	197,619	114	36,057	75	6,778	1,201	1,139	240,454	290,533	163	159	263	275		
Atlanta.....	676	131,706	350	37,118	39	5,188	1,065	174,012	28	8,831	27	4,599	1,120	578	187,442	128,672	228	211	93	108	490	529
Birmingham.....	237	33,085	158	11,158	13	1,075	408	45,318	15	10,543	27	19,328	450	346	75,189	78,191	81	71	33	34	119	122
Jacksonville.....	59	19,672	163	17,762	9	879	231	38,313	37	7,572	7	1,732	275	271	47,617	56,511	76	68	63	72	144	139
Nashville.....	59	28,790	210	18,361	14	1,094	283	48,245	16	4,248	5	4,248	304	322	53,225	63,690	87	85	145	147	161	156
New Orleans.....	63	36,113	110	12,444	36	7,103	209	55,662	54	8,769	5	497	248	270	64,928	82,071	55	55	51	50	225	221
Chicago.....	992	545,934	3,638	291,136	487	59,965	5,117	897,035	292	27,875	8	1,958	5,417	5,601	926,868	1,097,024	1,317	1,310	3,970	4,002		
Detroit.....	267	145,543	489	49,324	39	2,881	795	197,748	13	2,995	4	992	812	758	201,739	207,539	124	120	264	259		
St. Louis.....	306	207,141	1,267	73,254	166	9,270	1,739	289,665	35	4,522	8	730	1,782	1,859	294,917	338,641	379	363	1,718	1,752		
Little Rock.....	42	19,140	291	15,351	8	651	341	35,142	6	949	22	2,099	369	376	38,190	40,971	70	68	230	233		
Louisville.....	95	53,254	429	23,026	37	3,822	561	80,102	8	597	2	138	571	578	80,837	91,112	93	96	342	342		
Memphis.....	75	26,348	162	8,924	11	840	248	36,112	7	206	2	192	251	252	36,510	38,383	56	50	185	188	162	170
Minneapolis.....	223	98,286	1,401	69,237	40	8,820	1,666	177,495	77	15,306	5	228	1,748	1,842	193,029	239,246	827	811	2,421	2,578	173	53
Helena.....	14	6,994	203	11,024	6	1,278	223	19,296	6	2,439	1	872	230	241	22,607	25,495	198	201	209	219	2	
Kansas City.....	310	188,591	1,285	79,379	110	10,346	1,705	278,310	223	27,357	71	9,374	1,999	3,198	315,047	448,218	331	333	1,441	1,450		
Denver.....	120	39,754	312	19,398	25	2,963	463	62,115	65	15,751	39	9,875	567	565	87,741	99,453	161	160	270	286		
Oklahoma City.....	71	41,121	846	55,416	9	913	926	97,450	43	7,184	14	5,226	983	1,081	109,860	150,693	398	339	444	549	9	
Omaha.....	95	47,646	532	33,110	48	2,965	3,676	84,015	37	5,630	18	4,777	731	823	94,422	115,119	251	261	901	1,108	183	
Dallas.....	133	54,398	1,230	148,158	29	5,362	1,392	207,918	71	8,840	31	3,518	1,494	1,889	220,276	286,069	637	632	760	896	40	
El Paso.....	40	8,430	129	9,319	16	1,639	185	19,388	12	1,612	5	567	202	216	21,567	30,938	68	72	63	75		
Houston.....	63	35,564	303	25,353	51	2,556	417	63,473	15	2,163	33	1,018	437	482	66,654	82,994	135	132	258	276		
San Francisco.....	232	102,772	455	36,169	65	51,054	752	189,995	26	2,921	33	4,853	811	870	197,769	251,424	210	212	273	278		
Los Angeles.....	324	112,981	1,247	87,202	44	10,773	1,615	210,850	111	15,791	57	7,882	1,783	1,457	234,129	237,730	167	177	172	163		
Portland.....	56	28,839	212	11,573	18	3,495	286	41,907	4	1,432	40	4,013	330	355	59,966	132	122	155	175	7		
Salt Lake City.....	47	20,814	354	21,918	13	2,995	414	45,727	13	2,437	9	2,414	436	448	50,578	73,114	172	182	105	118		
Seattle.....	106	32,963	219	15,365	38	6,738	363	55,066	20	4,892	38	4,344	421	397	64,302	74,922	65	63	93	101		
Spokane.....	39	16,180	181	10,099	10	1,115	230	27,394	12	3,010	14	2,627	256	249	33,031	36,750	106	100	158	164		
Total: April.....	10,799	8,061,074	32,206	3,030,191	3,110	387,319	46,126	11,481,374	3,649	632,607	738	145,156	50,513	51,743	12,259,137	11,837,622	9,904	9,726	17,943	18,792	2,293	1,932
March.....	11,611	8,561,088	34,366	3,243,326	2,929	539,079	48,917	12,346,733	3,946	670,862	867	179,145	53,730	43,838	13,195,960	10,414,658	9,873	9,696	17,976	18,804	2,301	1,936

¹ Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

² Mar. 16 to Apr. 15.

³ Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee banks, as follows: Cincinnati, 8,000 items, \$1,344,000; Minneapolis, 2,000 items, \$1,152,000; Omaha, 1,000 items, \$294,000; total, 11,000 items, \$2,790,000.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period for Birmingham and Jacksonville was 23; for Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Detroit, Memphis, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Omaha, Dallas, El Paso, and Houston, 24; and for other Federal reserve bank and branch cities, 25 days.

MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, MAY 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.....	\$3,766,765,584	\$358,676,102	\$2,283,517,699	\$427,131,359	
Gold certificates.....			526,968,213	170,472,211	
Standard silver dollars.....	372,256,851	7,874,095	9,523,722	58,788,477	
Silver certificates.....			41,713,247	232,827,747	
Subsidiary silver.....	272,017,534	17,934,198	26,830,656	227,252,680	
Treasury notes of 1890.....			1,209	1,528,354	
United States notes.....	346,681,016	4,099,669	54,141,283	288,440,064	
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,543,299,460	2,155,891	354,165,651	2,186,977,918	
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	91,363,400	987,795	7,966,538	82,409,067	
National-bank notes.....	754,622,549	19,139,460	12,842,034	722,641,055	
Total, May 1, 1922.....	8,147,006,394	410,867,210	3,317,670,252	4,418,468,932	\$40.36
Apr. 1, 1922.....	8,108,976,196	433,301,664	3,227,103,307	4,448,571,225	40.69
May 1, 1921.....	8,128,219,183	508,349,193	2,512,465,834	5,107,404,156	47.38
Apr. 1, 1921.....	8,181,529,274	496,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,149,839,462	47.83

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.

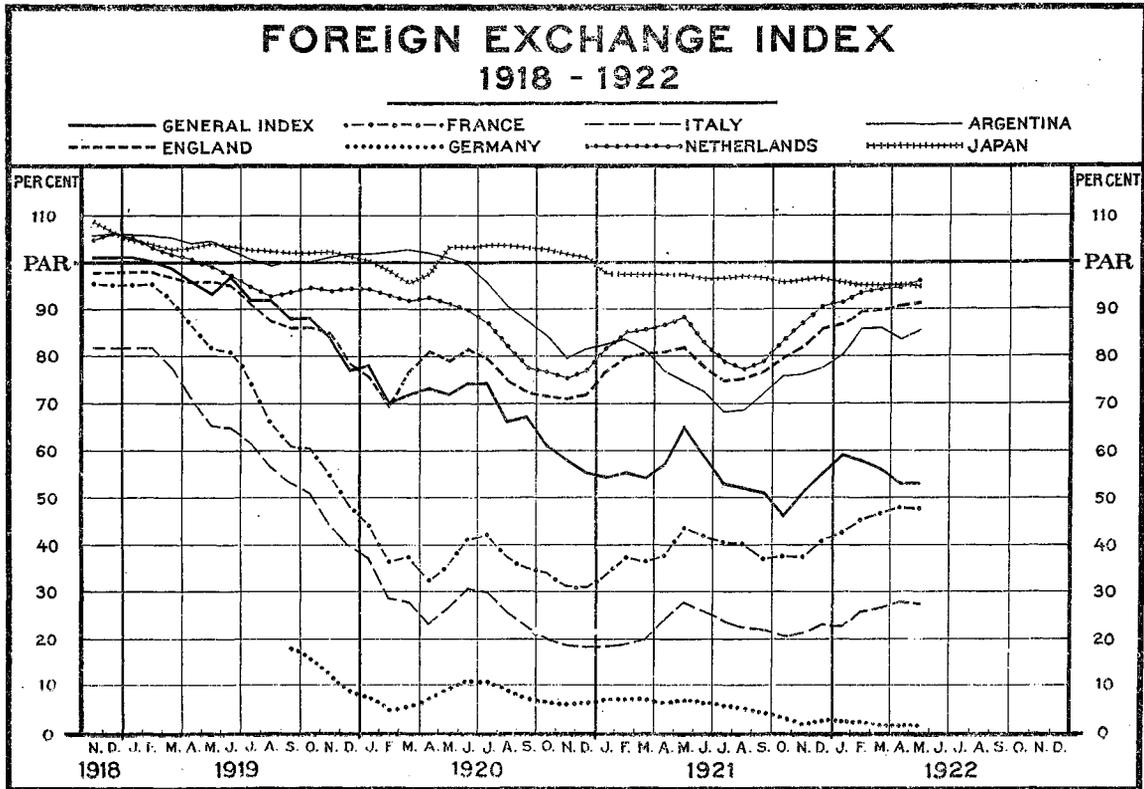
DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1922.

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	4½
New York.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Richmond.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Chicago.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

No material changes in foreign exchange rates are reported for May, the index for the month remaining unchanged at 53, the April figure, as compared with 65 in May, 1921. A

improvement. The most decided advance, however, is reported for the Shanghai tael, which rose from an average of 73.9 cents in April to 78.9 cents in May, commensurately with the advance in the price of silver. The Indian rupee also advanced, but not to the



further advance in sterling from an average of \$4.413 to \$4.446 brought it up to over 91 per cent of parity. Slight advances are also shown for Danish and Dutch exchange rates, all the other European countries showing small recessions. Canadian exchange rose to 98.8 cents and South American exchanges also show

same extent. The Japanese yen remained steady at about 47.4 cents, or 95 per cent of its parity.

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

[General index for May, 1922, 58; for April, 1922, 53; for May, 1921, 65. Rates in cents per unit of foreign currency.]

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹		Weight.	
			May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.
			Belgium.....	Franc.....	19.30	8.2700	8.4000	8.4600	8.6200	8.3580	8.5192	43.32	44.14	27	29
Denmark.....	Krone.....	26.80	21.1900	21.0700	21.9200	21.3000	21.3969	21.2204	79.85	79.18	7	19
France.....	Franc.....	19.30	8.9700	9.0200	9.2200	9.3500	9.1196	9.2288	47.25	47.82	85	87
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	23.82	.3165	.3110	.3639	.4163	.3440	.3459	1.44	1.45	99	101
Italy.....	Lira.....	19.30	5.0800	5.1700	5.3600	5.4900	5.2558	5.3668	27.25	27.81	37	27
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	40.20	38.2200	37.7300	39.0400	38.1600	38.6500	37.9332	96.14	94.36	29	39
Norway.....	Krone.....	26.80	17.9900	17.7400	18.7800	19.0900	18.4738	18.6116	68.93	69.45	11	7
Spain.....	Peseta.....	19.30	15.5300	15.2700	16.0000	15.5800	15.6819	15.5128	81.25	80.38	24	17
Sweden.....	Krona.....	26.80	25.6000	25.9400	25.9500	26.1800	25.7746	26.0480	96.17	97.19	16	40
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	19.30	19.0600	19.4200	19.3900	19.4600	19.2062	19.4480	99.51	100.77	9	11
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....	486.65	442.9100	437.6500	445.1000	443.0000	444.6119	441.3368	91.36	90.69	244	240
Canada.....	Dollar.....	100.00	98.3299	96.8917	99.1181	98.6688	98.7880	97.7580	98.79	97.76	169	161
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	96.48	81.5300	78.3400	83.8800	81.5000	82.4088	80.7480	85.42	83.69	32	26
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	² 32.44	13.5500	13.4700	13.9400	13.6900	13.7365	13.5696	42.34	41.83	32	25
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	19.53	11.3125	11.0625	12.6250	11.6250	11.8667	11.2775	60.76	57.74	12	10
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	² 66.85	76.1400	72.4200	81.9600	75.6000	78.9400	73.9396	118.09	110.61	54	41
India.....	Rupce.....	48.66	27.8900	27.6800	29.1600	27.9600	28.7508	27.8096	59.09	57.15	30	26
Japan.....	Yen.....	49.85	47.2500	47.3100	47.5300	47.4500	47.3554	47.3628	95.00	95.01	83	94

OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Index (per cent of par). ¹	
			May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.	May.	April.
			Austria.....	Krone.....	20.26	0.0095	0.0127	0.0125	0.0137	0.0112	0.0134	0.06	0.07
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	19.30	.6767	.6850	.7267	.6983	.6930	.6898	3.59	3.57
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	20.26	1.8908	1.8569	1.9486	2.0392	1.9207	1.9602	9.48	9.68
Finland.....	Markka.....	19.30	2.0475	1.8638	2.1038	2.0538	2.0821	1.9268	10.79	9.98
Greece.....	Drachma.....	19.30	4.1600	4.3700	4.4900	4.5200	4.2685	4.4668	22.12	23.14
Hungary.....	Krone.....	20.26	.1188	.1154	.1299	.1351	.1261	.1258	.62	.62
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	23.82	.0244	.0241	.0259	.0271	.0249	.0262	.10	.11
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	108.05	7.6800	7.7500	8.0600	8.1800	7.8285	7.9800	7.25	7.39
Rumania.....	Leu.....	19.30	.6872	.7075	.7069	.7591	.6967	.7332	3.61	3.80
Rumania.....	Krone.....	20.26	.3392	.3011	.3697	.4031	.3622	.3325	1.79	1.64
Yugoslavia.....	Serbian dinar.....	19.30	1.3529	1.2050	1.4771	1.6243	1.4502	1.3302	7.51	6.89
Cuba.....	Peso.....	100.00	99.7750	99.7689	99.9001	99.8625	99.8517	99.8145	99.85	99.81
Mexico.....	do.....	49.85	48.7350	49.0375	49.3650	49.5775	49.0768	49.3574	98.45	99.01
Uruguay.....	do.....	103.42	78.7600	76.8900	80.4000	79.0100	79.7627	78.1116	77.13	75.53
China.....	Mexican dollar.....	² 48.11	55.1600	52.8500	59.0500	55.2800	57.3781	53.9196	119.26	112.08
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	² 47.77	55.8800	53.6800	59.5700	55.9300	57.7796	54.7284	120.95	114.57
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	56.78	50.0800	49.5800	51.1700	50.5800	50.7592	49.9928	89.40	88.05

¹ Based on average.² 1913 average.

Average price of silver per fine ounce: In London (converted at average rate of exchange), \$0.72144; in New York, \$0.71623.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS.

ABSTRACT OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1921, ARRANGED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[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 (136 banks).	District No. 10 (44 banks).	District No. 11 (202 banks).	District No. 12 (219 banks).	Total United States (1,615 banks).
Capital stock paid in..	36,411	186,867	26,770	65,189	15,623	27,942	100,301	30,517	10,952	9,960	15,355	60,704	586,591
Surplus.....	39,939	178,510	49,647	81,623	9,969	17,700	86,902	22,603	4,045	3,744	6,395	24,679	525,756
Total capital and surplus...	76,350	365,377	76,417	146,812	25,592	45,642	187,203	53,120	14,997	13,704	21,750	85,383	1,112,347
Gross earnings:													
Interest and discount.....	18,719	82,582	9,524	26,998	4,189	9,930	47,475	11,295	4,508	3,676	4,355	25,248	248,499
Exchange and collection charges.....	39	460	84	150	60	564	550	418	95	46	155	296	2,917
Commissions.....	448	2,087	76	178	59	353	1,366	393	106	551	19	245	5,861
Other earnings.....	1,997	20,028	2,740	6,801	640	980	8,420	1,843	159	618	237	3,271	47,740
Total gross earnings.....	21,203	105,157	12,424	34,127	4,948	11,807	57,817	13,949	4,868	4,891	4,766	29,060	305,017
Expenses:													
Salaries and wages.....	3,608	18,238	2,117	5,788	932	2,286	10,116	2,718	1,012	1,038	1,245	6,049	55,147
Interest and discount on borrowed money.....	609	3,094	448	1,958	608	1,857	2,176	1,543	624	399	616	1,091	15,023
Interest on deposits.....	7,392	32,326	3,014	11,180	1,302	2,362	16,939	3,179	1,420	1,234	704	10,118	91,170
Taxes.....	1,368	5,388	677	2,313	372	1,082	5,794	1,230	288	444	367	1,579	20,902
Other expenses.....	2,174	11,655	1,367	3,548	559	1,606	6,076	1,604	553	1,086	755	3,584	34,567
Total expenses.....	15,151	70,701	7,623	24,787	3,773	9,193	41,101	10,274	3,897	4,201	3,687	22,421	216,809
Net earnings since last report.....	6,052	34,456	4,801	9,340	1,175	2,614	16,716	3,675	971	600	1,079	6,639	88,208
Recoveries on charged-off assets.....	132	1,756	152	1,148	198	169	962	335	42	100	153	856	6,003
Total net earnings and recoveries.....	6,184	36,212	4,953	10,488	1,373	2,783	17,678	4,010	1,013	700	1,232	7,495	94,211
Losses charged off:													
On loans and discounts.....	3,730	15,285	145	1,014	394	1,381	5,504	1,523	548	584	1,465	1,787	33,360
On bonds, securities, etc.....	956	9,677	599	1,347	226	406	926	314	61	40	39	404	14,995
Other losses.....	289	1,222	71	854	38	121	699	179	42	19	323	929	4,786
Total losses charged off.....	4,975	26,184	815	3,215	658	1,908	7,129	2,016	651	643	1,827	3,120	53,141
Net addition to profits.....	1,209	10,028	4,138	7,273	715	875	10,549	1,994	362	147	1,595	4,375	41,070
Dividends declared.....	2,341	15,727	2,551	4,538	889	1,496	6,511	1,924	281	535	451	2,930	40,174
Ratio of dividends declared to capital stock (annual basis)—per cent.....	12.86	16.83	19.06	13.92	11.38	10.71	12.98	12.61	5.13	10.74	5.87	9.65	13.70
Ratio of dividends declared to capital and surplus (annual basis)—per cent.....	6.13	8.61	6.68	6.18	6.95	6.56	6.96	7.24	3.75	7.81	4.15	6.86	7.22
Ratio of net profits to capital and surplus (annual basis)—per cent.....	3.17	5.49	10.83	9.91	5.59	3.83	11.27	7.51	4.83	2.15	.....	10.25	7.38

¹ Deficit.

CENTRAL RESERVES AND CENTRAL BANK LIABILITIES OF SELECTED COUNTRIES.

There is presented herewith a table showing for all the countries for which information is available the total metallic reserves, gold reserves, note and deposit liabilities, and the percentage of reserves to these liabilities combined prior to the war, about the time of the armistice, and for the latest available date in 1922. The conversion into dollars has been uniformly made at par. This is the only fair method for the calculation of the reserve percentage, but it should be borne in mind that, except for gold reserves, the amounts

themselves as represented by the dollar equivalents for post-war years are misleading, especially for countries having very low rates of exchange. For example, Poland had in 1922, 256,000,000,000 marks in circulation. This amounts at par of exchange to \$61,000,000,000, but at the average rate of exchange of the Polish mark for April it amounts to only \$67,000,000. The equivalents of any amounts in local currencies can be easily obtained by dividing the figures in the table by the par value of each currency.

METALLIC RESERVES, TOTAL NOTE CIRCULATION, AND CENTRAL BANK DEPOSITS BEFORE THE WAR, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE, AND AT LATEST AVAILABLE DATE.

[In thousands of dollars; converted at par.]

	Metallic reserves.	Gold.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits.	Total note and deposit liabilities.	Per cent of metallic reserves to total note and deposit liabilities.
<i>End of 1913.</i>						
Austria-Hungary.....	304,410	251,421	505,212	34,119	539,331	56.4
Belgium.....	58,941	48,062	206,010	24,450	230,460	25.6
Denmark.....	21,287	19,666	40,666	1,842	42,458	50.1
Finland.....	7,391	6,973	21,810	5,094	26,904	27.5
France.....	502,388	678,856	1,102,715	188,886	1,291,601	62.1
Germany.....	344,339	278,433	617,240	188,763	806,003	42.7
Great Britain.....	170,245	170,45	144,083	347,193	491,279	34.7
Greece.....	3,746	5,211	54,266	49,006	103,262	5.6
Italy:						
Banks of issue.....	287,91	265,455	440,717	63,513	504,230	57.1
Treasury.....	22,627	22,627	96,321	.....	96,321	23.5
Total.....	310,538	288,082	537,038	63,513	600,551	51.7
Netherlands.....	64,723	60,899	125,703	1,742	127,445	50.6
Norway.....	12,846	12,846	28,840	3,372	32,212	39.9
Portugal.....	17,692	8,760	112,372	11,667	124,039	14.3
Rumania.....	29,493	29,242	110,239	5,793	116,032	25.4
Russia.....	812,788	780,902	859,293	390,761	1,160,054	70.1
Spain.....	230,772	92,489	371,385	122,081	493,466	46.8
Sweden.....	28,767	27,372	62,838	29,309	92,147	31.2
Switzerland.....	36,823	32,802	60,588	11,389	71,977	51.2
Total, Europe.....	3,258,871	2,792,281	4,960,221	1,388,980	6,349,201	51.3
Canada:						
Chartered banks.....	27,142	27,142	108,646	1,170,651	1,279,297	2.1
Treasury.....	115,375	115,375	118,461	.....	118,461	97.4
Total.....	142,517	142,517	227,107	1,170,651	1,397,758	10.2
United States: Federal Reserve Banks.....	211,408	204,949	1,220	227,880	229,100	105.4
Total, North America.....	353,925	347,466	228,327	1,398,531	1,626,858	23.6
Argentina.....	313,497	313,497	319,485	.....	349,485	89.7
Brazil.....	89,577	89,577	290,933	.....	290,933	30.8
Uruguay.....	12,499	10,826	22,275	9,187	31,462	39.7
Total, South America.....	415,573	413,900	662,693	9,187	671,880	61.9
Australia.....	21,899	21,899	48,212	.....	48,212	45.1
New Zealand.....	25,325	25,325	8,147	125,230	133,377	19.0
Total, Australasia.....	47,224	47,224	56,359	125,230	181,589	26.0
India.....	209,093	109,170	321,728	.....	321,728	65.0
Japan:						
Bank of Japan.....	111,846	.....	212,555	61,397	273,952	40.8
Government.....	24,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	136,273	.....	212,555	61,397	273,952	49.7
Java.....	21,587	10,027	45,010	3,901	48,911	44.1
Total, Asia.....	366,953	119,197	579,293	65,298	644,591	58.9
South Africa.....	236,828	36,581	10,619	198,947	209,566	113.0
Grand total.....	4,709,374	3,756,649	6,497,512	3,186,173	9,683,685	48.6

1 Date of first statement of Federal Reserve Banks, Nov. 20, 1914.

METALLIC RESERVES, TOTAL NOTE CIRCULATION, AND CENTRAL BANK DEPOSITS BEFORE THE WAR, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE, AND AT LATEST AVAILABLE DATE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars; converted at par.]

	Metallic reserves.	Gold.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits.	Total note and deposit liabilities.	Per cent of metallic reserves to total note and deposit liabilities.
<i>End of 1918.</i>						
Austria-Hungary.....	64,598	53,074	8,713,207	1,446,806	10,160,013	0.6
Belgium.....	55,916	51,145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	52,813	52,159	120,609	26,619	147,228	35.9
Finland.....	8,340	8,234	223,146	32,629	255,775	3.3
France.....	725,550	664,009	5,838,175	478,698	6,316,873	11.5
Germany:						
Reichsbank.....	543,612	538,848	5,285,137	3,163,391	8,448,528	6.4
Darlehenskassenscheine.....	.....	.....	2,439,699	.....	2,439,699	.....
Total.....	543,612	538,848	7,724,836	3,163,391	10,888,227	5.0
Great Britain:						
Bank of England.....	384,994	384,994	312,149	840,347	1,182,496	32.6
Exchequer.....	138,695	138,695	1,573,052	.....	1,573,052	8.8
Total.....	523,689	523,689	1,915,201	840,347	2,755,548	19.0
Greece.....	10,422	10,422	242,760	116,351	359,111	2.9
Italy:						
Banks of issue.....	224,953	202,403	2,267,801	392,498	2,660,299	8.5
Treasury.....	31,834	31,834	451,041	.....	451,041	.....
Total.....	256,787	234,237	2,718,842	392,498	3,111,340	8.3
Netherlands.....	280,583	277,155	429,717	35,568	465,285	60.3
Norway.....	32,691	32,691	116,905	34,178	151,083	21.6
Portugal.....	27,493	9,263	295,877	18,788	314,665	8.7
Rumania.....	34,636	34,577	472,121	40,571	512,692	6.8
Russia.....	758,798	667,041	9,456,516	1,728,563	11,185,079	6.8
Spain.....	534,008	430,072	640,030	236,965	870,965	63.2
Sweden.....	76,630	76,532	218,027	37,902	255,929	29.9
Switzerland.....	91,314	80,041	188,311	36,215	224,526	40.7
Total Europe.....	4,097,880	3,743,189	39,314,280	8,666,089	47,980,369	8.5
Canada:						
Chartered banks.....	69,427	69,427	224,501	2,184,333	2,408,834	2.9
Treasury.....	121,261	121,261	299,815	.....	299,815	40.5
Total.....	190,688	190,688	524,316	2,184,333	2,708,649	7.0
United States: Federal Reserve Banks.....	2,151,489	2,092,062	2,778,114	1,553,036	4,331,150	49.7
Total North America.....	2,342,177	2,282,750	3,302,430	3,737,369	7,039,799	33.3
Argentina.....	269,628	269,628	490,634	.....	490,634	55.0
Brazil.....	26,218	26,218	551,480	.....	551,480	4.8
Uruguay.....	49,733	46,718	57,553	10,415	67,968	73.2
Total South America.....	345,579	342,564	1,099,667	10,415	1,110,082	31.1
Australia.....	104,143	104,143	286,637	.....	286,637	36.3
New Zealand.....	39,351	39,351	30,499	221,732	252,231	15.6
Total Australasia.....	143,494	143,494	317,136	221,732	538,868	26.6
India.....	209,579	95,763	715,740	.....	715,740	29.3
Japan:						
Bank of Japan.....	361,722	.....	570,653	494,281	1,064,934	34.0
Government.....	426,218	.....	45,468	.....	45,468	.....
Total.....	787,940	.....	616,121	494,281	1,110,402	71.0
Java.....	49,202	43,423	79,449	39,893	119,342	41.2
Total Asia.....	1,046,721	139,186	1,411,310	534,174	1,945,484	53.8
South Africa.....	33,579	33,579	30,508	308,458	338,966	9.9
Grand total.....	8,009,430	6,684,762	45,475,331	13,478,237	59,953,568	13.6

METALLIC RESERVES, TOTAL NOTE CIRCULATION, AND CENTRAL BANK DEPOSITS BEFORE THE WAR, ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE, AND AT LATEST AVAILABLE DATE—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars; converted at par.]

	Date.	Metallic reserves.	Gold.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits.	Total note and deposit liabilities.	Per cent of metallic reserves to total note and deposit liabilities.
1922.							
Austria.....	May 7	13	9	69,870,747	4,993,752	74,864,499	.....
Belgium.....	May 11	59,361	51,452	1,216,589	137,031	1,353,620	4.4
Czechoslovakia.....	May 7	128,156	12,738	1,982,273	94,008	2,076,281	6.2
Denmark.....	Apr. 29	62,294	61,191	121,080	34,451	155,531	40.1
Finland.....	Apr. 29	8,332	8,227	273,181	19,727	292,908	2.8
France.....	May 18	745,463	690,768	6,918,524	471,813	7,990,337	10.1
Germany:							
Reichsbank.....	May 6	242,995	238,597	33,934,834	6,760,008	40,694,342	.....
Darlehenskassenscheine.....	May 6			2,178,506		2,178,506	.....
Total.....		242,995	238,597	36,113,340	6,760,008	42,873,348	.....
Great Britain:							
Bank of England.....	May 10	627,233	627,233	591,723	693,175	1,284,898	48.8
Exchequer.....	May 11	163,028	138,695	1,464,038		1,464,038	11.1
Total.....		790,261	765,928	2,055,761	693,175	2,748,936	28.8
Greece.....	Mar. 28	10,887	9,168	598,327	142,648	740,975	1.5
Hungary.....	May 7	121		6,223,297	615,331	6,838,628	.....
Italy:							
Banks of issue.....	Mar. 31	234,930	212,599	3,505,281	550,540	4,055,821	5.8
Treasury.....	Feb. 28			437,531		437,531	.....
Total.....		234,930	212,599	3,942,812	550,540	4,493,352	5.2
Netherlands.....	May 15	245,936	243,567	410,641	17,575	428,216	57.4
Norway.....	May 8	39,474	39,474	100,815	39,773	140,588	28.1
Poland.....	Apr. 20	17,375	6,970	60,870,362	13,664,453	74,534,815	.....
Portugal.....	Mar. 22	28,280	9,267	808,194	60,269	869,463	3.3
Rumania.....	Apr. 22	417	329	2,687,070	292,772	2,979,842	.....
Spain.....	May 13	609,457	486,800	812,335	218,287	1,030,622	59.1
Sweden.....	Mar. 31	77,603	73,527	167,788	83,472	251,260	30.9
Switzerland.....	May 15	128,325	104,573	146,255	51,581	197,536	63.4
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 30	16,812	13,583	929,389	109,495	1,038,884	1.6
Total Europe.....		3,443,492	3,028,767	196,249,780	29,050,161	225,299,941	1.5
Canada:							
Chartered banks.....	Mar. 31	69,753	69,753	162,651	2,159,912	2,322,563	3.0
Treasury.....	Mar. 31	80,884	80,884	241,461		241,461	33.5
Total.....		150,637	150,637	404,112	2,159,912	2,564,024	5.9
United States: Federal Reserve Banks.....	May 31	3,130,497	3,007,621	2,211,737	1,870,153	4,081,890	76.7
Total North America.....		3,281,134	3,158,258	2,615,849	4,030,065	6,645,914	49.4
Argentina.....	Mar. 18	450,057	450,057	579,090		579,090	77.7
Brazil.....	Mar. 31	43,514	43,514	583,920		583,920	7.5
Uruguay (1921).....	Dec. 31	59,494	56,805	68,608	59,123	127,731	46.6
Total South America.....		553,065	550,376	1,231,618	59,123	1,290,741	42.8
Australia.....	Feb. 27	113,891	113,891	269,784		269,784	42.2
New Zealand (1921).....	Dec. 31	37,394	37,394	36,294	210,880	247,174	15.1
Total Australasia.....		151,285	151,285	306,078	210,880	516,958	29.3
India.....	Apr. 30	490,639	118,341	835,784		835,784	58.7
Japan:							
Bank of Japan.....	May 6	634,160		557,156	421,969	979,125	64.8
Government.....	Mar. 31	332,998		101,284		101,284	.....
Total.....		967,158		658,440	421,969	1,080,409	89.6
Java.....	Apr. 8	76,030	57,796	106,924	40,023	146,947	51.7
Total Asia.....		1,533,827	176,137	1,601,148	461,992	2,063,140	74.3
South Africa.....	Mar. 11	49,215	49,215	49,215	36,051	85,266	57.7
Grand total.....		9,012,018	7,114,038	202,053,688	33,848,272	235,901,960	3.8

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

A summary of banking and financial conditions abroad is presented statistically in the accompanying tables.

BRITISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and Treasury.				Government floating debt.		Nine London clearing banks. ³				London bankers' clearing house return.	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. ¹	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.
Average of end of month figures:											Total clearings.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1913.....	29		57	38	15						1,370	32	44	44		11.7	
1920.....	103	348	147	146	1,078	219	1,297				3,252	18	64	67	104.6	15.2	
1921.....	108	327	136	157	1,139	182	1,322	97	1,176	309	1,768	18	43	53	120.1	10.3	
1921, end of—																	
May.....	108	333	128	157	1,152	163	1,315	96	1,144	307	1,729	17	53	54	7	119.0	
July.....	109	325	122	157	1,202	150	1,355	104	1,191	306	1,785	7	44	44	54	112.9	
August.....	107	319	137	157	1,166	180	1,347	100	1,179	302	1,764	3	43	42	6	113.0	
September.....	106	314	118	157	1,159	161	1,321	99	1,186	302	1,771	10	44	44	54	114.6	
October.....	104	312	175	157	1,124	214	1,338	102	1,196	306	1,802	33	33	33	54	121.7	
November.....	106	313	144	157	1,108	193	1,300	96	1,205	311	1,793	19	33	33	54	128.1	
December.....	107	326	123	157	1,060	200	1,260	106	1,191	315	1,818	19	33	33	54	127.3	
1922, end of—																	
January.....	103	305	135	157	1,039	116	1,154	114	1,192	333	1,826	42	34	34	54	132.6	
February.....	102	298	138	157	957	112	1,069	111	1,152	357	1,802	26	23	33	44	132.9	
March.....	103	300	151	157	882	147	1,030	103	1,097	369	1,747	25	23	3	44	134.6	
April.....	102	303	134	157	759	193	951	107	1,065	378	1,737	17	23	23	44		
May.....	101	297	132	157													

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.
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	26,000	1,005			57.34	4,654	+ 48	554
1921, average.....	3,568	274	2,927	37,404	25,300	1,103			56.56	1,100	+ 67	550
1921—												
May.....	3,570	272	3,041	38,233	26,200	1,004	310,510	75,164	57.15	892	+ 63	666
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	242,758		54.75	853	+ 38	527
1922.												
January.....	3,576	280	2,392	36,433	23,000	1,323			56.55	759	+ 41	489
February.....	3,577	281	2,429	36,151	22,500	1,014			59.55	5,062	+100	489
March.....	3,578	282	2,236	35,528	21,500	1,154	243,857	35,716	56.70	377	+ 49	455
April.....	3,579	283	2,412	35,787	22,100	1,381			57.60		+ 58	
May.....												

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 Figures of the "Association Nationale des Porteurs Français de Valeurs Mobilières."
⁵ From indirect taxation and Government monopolies.
⁶ Foreign debt converted to francs at par.
⁷ Last Wednesday in the month.
⁸ Bonds issued by the Government and the railroad companies not included.
⁹ Not including 1,978,000,000 francs held abroad from January through August and 1,948,000,000 francs from September through December.
¹⁰ Not including about 1,948,000,000 francs held abroad.
¹¹ Average for 11 months.
¹² Estimate in the French Senate.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.^a

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. ¹			Banks of issue.					Government finances.					Index numbers of securities prices. ⁴
	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.^{3}
1913, end of Dec.	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284		490	117			
1920, end of Dec.	1,308	16,539	15,810	7,074	1,058	2,077	2,563	8,988	10,743			13,200		
1921, average	1,200	16,242	16,001	7,509	1,074	2,020	2,352	9,304	9,064					1,019
1921, end of—														
April	1,165	17,162	16,694	7,040	1,066	2,138	2,349	8,677	9,601					1,309
July	1,140	16,851	16,704	7,156	1,076	1,990	2,290	9,433	8,507	2,546	348	20,276		693
August	1,131	17,024	16,672	7,315	1,079	1,964	2,143	9,491	8,352		348	21,173	108,729	1,381
September	1,052	17,223	16,825	7,327	1,073	1,966	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	1,997	11,797	12,502	10,020	1,092	1,999	2,913	10,304	8,505			24,600	111,900	1,458
1922, and of—														
January	1,426	11,334	11,616	10,156	1,109	1,996	2,848	10,183	8,570					909
February	1,081	11,446	11,482	10,029	1,100	1,971	2,562	9,631	8,626					1,366
March	985	11,407	11,403	9,833	1,118	1,936	2,687	9,580	8,523					759
April	908	13,752	11,708	10,113	1,122	1,964	2,473	9,360	8,350					1,337

^a Latest figures subject to revision.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.⁴ Figures for 1921 are based on quotations of Dec. 31, 1920=100. Those for 1922 are based on quotations of Dec., 1921=100.GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.^a

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.						Darlehens-kassenscheine in circulation. ¹	Situation of the Government.			Value of new stock and bond issues placed on German market.	Index numbers of securities prices. ²	
	Gold reserve. ¹	Discounts. ¹		Note circulation. ¹	Deposits. ¹	Clearings.		Receipts from taxes.	Revenue of state railways.	Treasury bills outstanding. ¹		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.													
May	1,092	64,764		71,830	14,093	66,454	9,043	6,108	1,841	176,738	1,468		
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	1,223		
September	1,024	98,422	1,142	86,384	19,980	98,094	7,610	4,908	2,599	210,504	1,534		
October	994	98,705	1,881	91,528	18,303	119,496	7,316	6,185	2,825	218,000	2,389		
November	994	114,023	1,446	100,944	25,313	140,493	7,330	7,044	3,397	226,676	7,135	4,269	4,181
December	995	132,331	1,062	113,639	32,906	120,835	8,325	8,016	4,329	246,921	5,965	5,206	4,147
1922.													
January	996	126,160	1,592	115,376	23,412	116,680	8,046	8,802	4,415	255,678	4,831	223	152
February	996	134,252	1,857	120,026	26,526	109,816	7,977	9,614	4,659	262,817	2,101	222	154
March	997	146,531	2,152	130,671	33,358	170,357	8,701	14,065	7,096	271,935	6,416	274	169
April	1,001	153,618	2,403	140,420	31,016	175,977	9,183			280,935	3,992	265	268
May	1,003	167,793	3,377	151,949	33,123							242	297

^a Latest figures subject to revision.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. Figures are as of beginning of month.³ End of March, 1913.⁴ As of Nov. 10, 1921.⁵ As of Dec. 30, 1921.

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.	Clearings.	Funded State debt.	Floating State debt.	Bills discounted with Riksbank.	Loans and discounts.	Num-ber.	Value.	Num-ber.	Foreign exchange value of the krona abroad (foreign currencies = 100).		
1913, end of December..	102	235	108	.....	628	20	139	2,287	4,314	2	309	.....	258	24
1920, average.....	269	733	226	3,596	1,281	248	476	6,008	3,586	6	196	112.9	176	61
1921, average.....	280	661	193	2,715	.....	.....	389	5,948	6,907	15	432	121.8	121	31
1921, end of—														
April.....	282	681	192	2,928	1,276	227	401	6,065	7,899	16	444	125.5	128	31
July.....	280	629	177	2,528	1,341	134	363	5,930	7,383	17	413	119.3	125	67
August.....	285	632	152	2,316	1,360	137	345	5,937	6,515	16	353	119.5	120	31
September.....	275	672	113	2,609	1,368	60	330	5,901	5,786	10	493	121.4	114	13
October.....	276	650	126	2,310	1,393	63	341	5,837	6,449	13	505	124.9	107	17
November.....	275	628	188	2,364	1,409	77	354	5,735	6,089	13	491	124.0	104	19
December.....	275	628	331	3,305	1,433	78	464	5,656	6,298	10	528	126.3	107	21
1922, end of—														
January.....	275	563	337	2,332	1,434	84	421	5,654	6,345	9	509	126.6	109	18
February.....	274	579	346	.....	1,435	87	429	5,572	6,272	10	398	129.2	94	18
March.....	274	626	311	.....	1,435	90	447	5,474	6,559	13	513	128.3	89	21
April.....	274	582	301	.....	1,433	92	404	5,430	.....	.....	.....	126.6	.....	.....
May.....	274	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Source: Kommerciella Meddelanden.

NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of kronor.]

	Norges Bank.					Private commercial banks (103).			Bankruptcies.
	Gold holdings.	Note circulation.	Deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Clearings at Christiania.	Loans and discounts.	Deposits.	Total aggregate resources.	
1914, end of July.....	184	123	14	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	Number.
1920, average.....	147	451	102	419	652	3,921	3,382	.....	32
1921, average.....	147	417	111	443	537	3,840	3,335	.....	86
1921, end of—									
March.....	147	425	87	414	520	3,888	3,384	5,143	74
July.....	147	428	100	452	541	3,958	3,343	5,249	96
August.....	147	421	110	455	530	3,954	3,340	5,250	101
September.....	147	416	85	426	637	3,844	3,319	5,224	102
October.....	147	411	113	453	589	3,742	3,275	5,196	78
November.....	147	395	121	439	538	3,676	3,231	5,113	89
December.....	147	410	141	476	551	3,508	3,305	4,944	81
1922, end of—									
January.....	147	378	131	433	524	3,412	3,201	4,805	88
February.....	147	376	141	428	494	3,346	3,172	4,754	76
March.....	147	385	151	449	628	3,280	3,124	4,690	108
April.....	147	386	143	447	516	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 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	333	364	8.38	
1921, average.....	1,226	1,200	107	39	297	50	1,932	2,572	9.00	
1921.										
End of—										
May.....	1,118	1,118	61	43	375	32	1,873	2,506	9.05	
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	2,783	8.79	
December.....	1,546	1,246	298	26	203	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	1,950	2,438	9.02	
March.....	1,289	1,289	248	58	422	29	1,963	3,099	9.09	
April.....	1,266	1,263	267	61	520	30	1,680	2,869	9.34	
May.....	1,203	1,203	178	50	469	33				

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.³ During January, February, April, October, November, and December, 1913, Government deposits averaged 4,193,000 yen. During the remainder of the year there was an average monthly overdraft of 8,942,000 yen.

ARGENTINE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts expressed in millions.]

Date.	Private banks. ¹				Banco de la Nación.				Clearings ² (paper).	Caja de Conversión.			Public debt.				Exchange, average monthly rate of New York on Buenos Aires (par: \$96.48=100 gold pesos).			
	Deposits (paper).	Discounts and advances (paper).	Cash.		Deposits (paper).	Discounts and advances (paper).	Cash.			Note circulation (paper).	Gold guaranty of note circulation held in—	Caja de Conversión. ³	External (gold).	Consolidated.		Bankruptcies during month ² (paper).				
			Gold.	Paper.			Gold.	Paper.						Gold.	Paper.			Floating (paper).		
End of—																				
1913.....	1,464	1,541	62	435	541	478	32	180	1,471	823	263		309	158	177		14			
1919.....	3,010	2,113	66	771	1,250	676	39	268	2,805	1,177	320	79	275	196	214	651	3	99.0180		
1920.....	3,530	2,505	46	1,081	1,412	804	25	406	3,612	1,363	476	4				516	5	90.7040		
1921.....	3,375	2,543	36	1,087	1,310	866	23	410	3,045	1,363	476	4				644	12	72.9999		
1921.																				
End of—																				
February....	3,402	2,546	44	1,024	1,342	814	24	401	2,817	1,363	476	4						10	80.39	
March.....	3,438	2,558	43	1,059	1,353	840	24	398	3,132	1,363	476	4						10	78.202	
July.....	3,454	2,544	38	1,072	1,350	846	23	386	3,065	1,363	476	4				640		12	65.799	
August.....	3,444	2,519	38	1,093	1,349	828	24	402	3,093	1,363	476	4						12	66.555	
September..	3,447	2,492	36	1,152	1,350	816	23	431	3,076	1,363	476	4						8	69.63	
October.....	3,391	2,467	36	1,172	1,311	803	23	448	2,909	1,363	476	4						16	73.078	
November..	3,359	2,501	36	1,150	1,293	840	23	463	2,133	1,363	476	4						13	73.4739	
December..	3,375	2,543	36	1,087	1,310	866	23	410	3,482	1,363	476	4						13	74.8042	
1922.																				
End of—																				
January....	3,362	2,529	36	1,064	1,310	887	23	419	3,014	1,363	476	4						10	77.1892	
February...	3,362	2,565	36	994	1,310	913	23	383	2,593	1,363	476	4						8	82.5764	
March.....									3,298	1,363	476	4							16	82.7785

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 guaranty. In August, 1914, \$20,000,000 of this amount was mobilized, leaving \$10,000,000 in the bank's conversion fund since that date.

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FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

