

# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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(FINAL EDITION)

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AT WASHINGTON

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SEPTEMBER, 1921



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

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

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

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# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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## REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

As in the summer of 1920, so during the past three months a leading concern of the Federal Reserve System has been that of providing for the requirements of agriculture, and especially for the movement of the crops to market. The crop-moving problem is one which recurs annually and its nature was briefly stated a year ago as being "that of providing the farmer or producer with the means to pay expenses incurred in the harvesting and marketing of his crop, while yet retaining ownership of it if desired up to the time that it moves to market. Without such aid the producer would have difficulty in settling obligations incurred in producing the crop. Large quantities of products, instead of being gradually marketed, might be hastily disposed of for cash, with the result that undesirable depression of prices might occur and serious hardship be visited upon individual producers. The problem would not be serious if it were not that it is common to many sections of the country and has to be met simultaneously in them, with the result that a 'peak' of credit demand occurs each year at the time when the bulk of our agricultural output is moving to market."

During the past year the situation thus described has been aggravated, due to the "carry-over" of crops from the 1920 season. This carry-over has brought upon the banks the necessity of providing for financing over a longer period than usual the very considerable unmarketed portion of the 1920 crops as well as the current production of 1921. During the crop year which is now drawing to a close the financial problem, therefore, has been rendered more complex in some parts of the country by this factor.

The scope of the problem can be better understood by contrasting the kind and amount of demands for credit during the current year with those for past seasons. One factor,

as already noted, is to be found in the extent of the carry-over of products from a year ago. While this, of course, can not be precisely estimated, the Department of Agriculture figures for the quantity of various kinds of products on farms on March 1 of this year and of the year 1920 will afford some notion of the relative requirements for the carrying of agricultural products:

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR MARCH.

	1920	1921	Average, 1913-1917.
<b>Wheat:</b>			
On farms Mar. 1—			
Bushels.....	164,624,000	207,591,000	161,253,000
Per cent of crop.....	17.6	26.4	19.9
Shipped out <sup>1</sup> —			
Bushels.....	563,687,000	459,598,000	479,456,000
Per cent of crop.....	60.3	58.4	59.2
In country mills and elevators—			
Bushels.....	117,950,000	81,946,000	108,436,000
Per cent of crop.....	12.6	10.4	13.4
Price to producers Mar. 1 (cents per bushel).....	226.6	147.2	112.9
<b>Corn:</b>			
On farms Mar. 1—			
Bushels.....	1,070,677,000	1,572,397,000	993,350,000
Per cent of crop.....	37.5	48.6	36.0
Shipped out <sup>1</sup> —			
Bushels.....	466,615,000	691,884,000	522,518,000
Per cent of crop.....	16.3	21.4	18.9
Amount of crop merchantable—			
Bushels.....	2,486,296,000	2,811,266,000	2,231,634,000
Per cent of crop.....	87.0	87.0	80.8
Price to producers Mar. 1 (cents per bushel).....	148.5	64.5	73.1
<b>Oats:</b>			
On farms Mar. 1—			
Bushels.....	418,983,000	689,566,000	479,092,000
Per cent of crop.....	34.0	45.2	37.0
Shipped out <sup>1</sup> —			
Bushels.....	320,318,000	431,091,000	378,390,000
Per cent of crop.....	26.0	28.2	29.2
Price to producers Mar. 1 (cents per bushel).....	84.5	41.9	44.7
<b>Barley:</b>			
On farms Mar. 1—			
Bushels.....	36,848,000	69,836,000	58,172,000
Per cent of crop.....	22.8	34.6	23.9
Shipped out <sup>1</sup> —			
Bushels.....	56,514,000	73,598,000	94,492,000
Per cent of crop.....	35.0	36.4	46.9
Price to producers Mar. 1 (cents per bushel).....	129.3	56.8	64.9

<sup>1</sup> Amount shipped out and to be shipped out of county where grown.

According to the Bureau of the Census, of the Department of Commerce, the amount of cotton on hand in public storage and compresses at the close of February, 1920, was 3,530,654 bales, as against 5,497,019 bales a year later. The total crop yield of 1920 was 12,987,000 bales and that for 1921 will be 7,037,000 <sup>1</sup> bales, a gross pro-

<sup>1</sup> Estimate Aug. 25, 1921.

duction for the two years of 20,024,000 bales, or an average of 10,012,000 bales as against a five-year average for 1915-1919 of 11,481,000 bales. Exports during the two years from July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1921, have amounted to 12,324,510 bales, or an average of 6,162,255 bales as against a five-year average for the period ending July 31, 1919, of 6,122,945 bales.

As will be seen from comparison of these figures, the gross amount of the carry-over in cereals from the crop year 1920 has been considerably in excess of the average or normal. This is particularly true with respect to cotton in which the carry-over has been large while the export demand has declined during a part of the time, although not as compared with a five-year average. The agricultural credit problem growing out of the question of carry-over has thus been in some parts of the country that of providing for the continuous financing of an unusually large amount of retained output or "surplus crop"; but in many other parts of the country the problem has been quite different in its nature and has been only to a limited extent that of providing for the carrying of surplus products. In such parts of the country—notably the grain-growing States—the most serious phase of the agricultural question has probably been found in the fact that the 1920 money yields of the various classes of products were insufficient to provide for the farmers' requirements owing to shrinkage of prices, so that it was necessary to carry the surplus upon a relatively long-term basis until such time as a new crop produced at lower cost would enable them to increase their financial strength. The phase of the agricultural credit problem relating to the deferred requirements of the year 1920 has thus varied considerably between different portions of the country.

The extent and character of current crop financing, on the other hand, is indicated by the comparative figures which show yields expected during the season as compared with those of former years. The table which follows is based on data published by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, showing estimated total production and prices as of August 1 of the principal crops of the country:

Crop.	Total production (in millions of bushels).			Price per bushel Aug. 1.	
	1921, <sup>1</sup> August forecast.	1920, December estimate.	1915-1919, average.	1921	1920
Winter wheat.....	<sup>2</sup> 544	578	572	Cents.	Cents.
Spring wheat.....	213	209	258		
All wheat.....	757	787	831	104.8	232.2
Corn.....	3,032	3,232	2,798	61.7	131.7
Oats.....	1,137	1,526	1,433	33.8	31.9
Barley.....	171	202	208	49.4	121.0
Rye.....	<sup>2</sup> 64.3	69.3	69.2	98.1	168.6
Buckwheat.....	13.0	13.8	15.0	119.7	181.3
White potatoes.....	316	428	371	136.9	302.9
Sweet potatoes.....	114	112	84.7	144.1	223.5
Tobacco (pounds).....	889	1,508	1,272		
Flax.....	8.9	11.0	11.7	162.1	303.7
Rice.....	33.5	53.7	37.2		
Hay, tame (tons).....	81.6	91.2	85.8	\$12.47	\$22.07
Hay, wild (tons).....	15.5	17.0	17.6	<sup>3</sup> 7.67	<sup>3</sup> 15.38
Cotton <sup>4</sup> .....	<sup>5</sup> 7.0	<sup>6</sup> 13.4	<sup>6</sup> 11.5	9.8	36.8
Sugar beets (tons).....	8.0	8.55	6.22		
Apples (total).....	109	244	183	171.2	198.4
Peaches.....	31.3	43.7	46.6	<sup>3</sup> 245.6	<sup>3</sup> 250.3
Peanuts.....	37.6	36.0			
Kafrs.....	130	144	86.1	<sup>3</sup> 51.0	<sup>3</sup> 135.2

<sup>1</sup> Interpreted from condition reports.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimate.

<sup>3</sup> Price July 15.

<sup>4</sup> Total production, in millions of bales.

<sup>5</sup> Sept. 1 estimate.

<sup>6</sup> Census.

A further factor which should be considered as an offsetting element in estimating the amount of credit required in this year's crop moving is the fall in agricultural prices. Total crop values, which are of primary significance from the point of view of banking accommodations, have shrunk in unusual degree as compared with those of 1920, since prices paid to the producers of the principal crops of the country were estimated on August 1 to be about 59.4 per cent below those of last year, 59.3 per cent lower than two years ago, and 36.1 per cent below the average for the 10 years ending August 1. How much this reduction has cut the total quantity of bank accommodation needed in financing the current crop movement is necessarily only a matter of estimate. Some estimates place the reduction at \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000. In speaking of a similar situation a year ago, it was noted that "under the head of factors offsetting the strain brought to bear upon the credit resources of the country is to be included the fact that a very much smaller amount of funds is to-day involved in speculative uses while, on the other hand, the amount of Government obligations retired from the banks has

also been a favoring circumstance. A decline in foreign trade and a lowered activity of business has contributed to the same result." All these elements have been at work during the current season in even more marked degree than a year ago. This combined effect has been to reduce the credit strain that might otherwise have made itself felt as incident to the crop-moving process.

In short, the statistics given would seem to indicate that in so far as our agricultural credit requirements are dependent upon current output, there is little reason to anticipate that they will put any undue strain upon banking accommodation. The fact that substantial reductions in the amounts of all of the principal crops of the country are occurring as compared with a year ago, and that in most instances the output will fall below the five-year average (1915-1919), would in itself point to a reduction in the gross amount of credit strain even if there had been no decline in prices.

As a matter of fact, the continuous liquidation of loans which has occurred in recent months in nonagricultural sections of the country has operated in conjunction with price declines to obscure and partly to offset the seasonal demands for accommodation coming from the agricultural sections of the country where harvesting is now in progress. The need for funds began to be felt in the Southwest at the end of June, but even the intensification of this demand as it spread to the more northern sections of the country affected but slightly the loans and discounts of the Federal Reserve System. Indeed, taking the system as a whole, there has been during the summer months a fairly uninterrupted downward movement in the bill holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks, with the exception of a slight increase at the end of June and during the first week in July. The greater part of this increase is furthermore assignable to district No. 2 (New York) and district No. 3 (Philadelphia) and can be largely explained by the preparations made by member banks to meet heavy midyear payments. It is significant that the loans and discounts of reporting member banks even in

agricultural districts have been almost stationary since the beginning of June, while during July a negligible downward movement was recorded for the system as a whole. Total bills payable and rediscounts of all reporting member banks have likewise fallen since June 1, with a pronounced drop on June 15, followed by an increase during the succeeding three weeks that nevertheless still left the total bills payable and rediscounts \$134,950,000 below June 1 figures. Until the middle of August the decline was uninterrupted, with the exception of negligible advances in some of the agricultural districts. It is probable that the absence of loan expansion means that local seasonal demands have been taken care of in part by the liquidation of some of the so-called "frozen" loans through sales of products held over from last year, while funds have also been obtained in part no doubt by permitting heavier drafts upon deposits. Only in the changes in interreserve bank rediscounting is there positive evidence of the effect of the seasonal demand from agricultural sections. Even these interdistrict rediscounts rose but moderately from a total of \$37,400,000 on June 15 to \$61,400,000 at the end of July, and the opening weeks in August recorded a reduction in the amount of these rediscounts to \$54,421,000 on August 17.

The effect of the demand for moving cotton, tobacco, and other late crops is yet to make itself fully felt.

As the crop movement becomes more highly diversified the need for funds at the harvesting season tends to become less highly concentrated. It is also true that the intensity of demand for funds varies considerably as products are directly sold or are held back from market. During the present year various factors have worked in favor of early sale, with the result that the need for funds is not so highly concentrated as is sometimes the case, and already the demands from wheat-growing sections are being satisfied with relatively slight evidence of credit strain. In fact, there was an unprecedentedly heavy movement toward the market of both winter wheat and oats at the end of July, which was accomplished without any break in prices. The disposition to move

**Banking and crop moving.**

**Later crop financing.**

these crops rapidly and to dispose of them speedily will facilitate the continuous liquidation of loans in the grain-growing areas and put the banking system in position to meet later seasonal demands with greater ease. Liquidation will be further aided by the absence of congestion on the railroads, whereas a year ago transportation difficulties hindered the movement of crops and played an important part in delaying sales of agricultural commodities which at other times could have been disposed of at favorable prices. A few complaints of car shortage and anticipation of difficulties to come have been received from some of the Middle West districts, but there is no evidence of extensive or serious lack of necessary equipment.

In addition to the regular financing provided through ordinary banking channels as thus set forth, **Special aid to agriculture.** provision has been made by Congress through legislation adopted on August 24 and intended to afford means for carrying the longer period agricultural loans which grow out of the necessity of financing a large agricultural carry-over as well as of meeting the exigencies of a peculiar, not to say unprecedented, export situation. The act in question provides that—

Whenever the board of directors of the [War Finance] Corporation shall be of the opinion that conditions arising out of the war, or out of the disruption of foreign trade created by the war, have resulted in or may result in an abnormal surplus accumulation of any staple agricultural product of the United States or lack of a market for the sale of same, or that the ordinary banking facilities are inadequate to enable producers of or dealers in such products to carry them until they can be exported or sold for export in an orderly manner, the corporation shall thereupon be empowered to make advances, for periods not exceeding one year from the respective dates of such advances, upon such terms, not inconsistent with this act as it may determine;

(a) To any person engaged in the United States in dealing in or marketing any such products, or to any association composed of persons engaged in producing such products, for the purpose of assisting such person or association to carry such products until they can be exported or sold for export in an orderly manner. Any such advance shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in excess of the rate of discount for 90-day commercial paper prevailing at the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the borrower is located at the time when such advance is made.

Aside from the special exigencies which have given rise to the extension of the powers of the War Finance Corporation as a remedial device, there is a growing body of opinion to the effect that systematic provision should be made for more adequately meeting the normal long-time credit needs of farmers for production and marketing purposes. The chairman of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, recently set up to study the agricultural situation and its needs, issued under date of September 1 the following statement outlining the views entertained with respect to credit:

“There is immediate, imperative, and conclusive necessity of setting up permanent machinery to furnish credit for farmers’ production and marketing purposes, running from six months to three years, to fill the gap between short-time credit furnished by the national and State banking systems, and the long-time credit furnished by these systems, farm mortgage institutions, and the Federal Farm Loan System.

“This credit must be of such character as to conform to the farmers’ turnover and of sufficient flexibility to meet the varied requirements of different localities and different commodities. It must be extended for a time sufficient to enable payment to be made out of the earnings of the farm, without frequent renewals, which add to the expense of the borrower in fees and commissions.

“It is clear that machinery of sufficient scope can be established only by Federal legislation, such as brought about the establishment of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Farm Loan System. This machinery once established should be self-sustaining; should not require Government support, except possibly for the initial capital required to put it into operation. A system established by such machinery must be comprehensive enough to meet the requirements not only of the large farm borrower, but the small farm borrower with limited assets.

“There are two essentials of such a credit machine. The first essential is an agency to deal directly with the farmers. These agencies should be sufficiently numerous to meet the requirements of every locality, of every commodity, and of every farmer. Two agencies now exist which might be used as the point of contact of the system with the farmer borrower. These agencies are the commercial State and national banks, and the farm loan associations as now established under the farm loan act.



A new agency might be created in the form of a cooperative credit association, built upon lines similar to the farm loan associations.

"The second essential is an agency which can convert a large number of small obligations of the farmers into short-time debentures, or other credit obligations, which can be sold to the investing public. In other words, it is necessary to have an agency through which the investing public can be reached.

"The character of both agencies is largely dependent upon whether it is proposed to have the debentures or securities absorbed by the deposit pool, represented by the deposits of the national and State banks and the liquid assets of the country, or by the investment pool, representing the credit ordinarily invested in long-time securities. There is, in my judgment, no reason why both pools can not be drawn upon for the proper credit requirements of the farmer.

"In setting up the agency to deal directly with the farmer borrower, it is desirable to use the primary credit agencies already existing, and there would seem to be no reason why it should not be possible to use both the commercial banks, State and national, and the farm loan associations.

"In like manner, in order to set up the agency to distribute farm credits to the investing public, whether in the form of the original obligation or in the form of debentures or other securities, it may be possible to use both the Farm Loan Banks and the Federal Reserve Banks.

"The Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry has for some time been devoting itself to an intensive study, first, of the credit requirements of the farmer and, second, of the relative merits of different methods of meeting these requirements. Its report will, in my judgment, recommend to Congress a definite concrete plan which will embody the most effective of these methods.

"Such a plan will complement the credit facilities now offered through the Farm Loan System and the Federal Reserve System and will give to the American farmer the most comprehensive and flexible credit system in the world."

The financing problem which has been depicted above and its varying importance in the several districts is reflected in the condition of the individual Federal Reserve Banks. In no other item is it perhaps more striking than in the reserve ratios, indicating the reserve strength of the several banks. The

**Relative reserve strength.**

diversity shown has been due to the fact that in some districts the usual seasonal liquidation which results from recurrent sales of farm products, realization of the proceeds, and application thereof to the payment of bank loans has not been possible. It was therefore necessary that Federal Reserve Banks in those districts where liquidation was slow and retarded should assist their members, tiding them over the period of strain by renewing and extending their accommodation. In other districts of the East and North the liquidation has been much more speedy and normal. These differences may be better realized from a comparison of the actual and adjusted reserve percentages of the several banks as follows:

ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED RESERVE PERCENTAGES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON AUG. 17, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Actual.	Adjusted. <sup>1</sup>
Boston.....	76.6	81.4
New York.....	72.2	74.8
Philadelphia.....	64.5	64.5
Cleveland.....	69.2	70.4
Richmond.....	44.0	31.7
Atlanta.....	40.9	39.8
Chicago.....	69.1	69.1
St. Louis.....	58.5	58.5
Minneapolis.....	39.6	26.8
Kansas City.....	59.6	59.6
Dallas.....	40.5	16.6
San Francisco.....	64.5	64.5
System.....	65.8	.....

<sup>1</sup> After increasing or reducing reserves held by the amount of accommodation extended to or received from other Federal Reserve Banks.

The situation is also disclosed by the variation in the movement of **Varying credit demands.** loans and discounts which has occurred in the New York district as compared with those in some of the southern agricultural districts. Thus the liquidation in the New York district has been about equal to that in all other districts combined. The rediscounts and advances of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business on June 30, 1921, were lower than they had been since July 10, 1918. On the other hand, on July 6, 1921, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond had total bills on hand amounting to \$105,974,000, against \$110,052,000 on July 9, 1920, but there was a reduction between these dates of \$15,830,000 in the amount of notes secured by Government

obligations, which probably represents sales of bonds and certificates, while loans on commercial and agricultural paper increased from \$58,344,000 on July 9, 1920, to \$74,280,000 on July 6, 1921. The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta shows between July 9, 1920, and July 6, 1921, an apparent reduction in total loans of about \$17,000,000, but commercial and agricultural paper increased from \$61,611,000 on July 9, 1920, to \$65,754,000 on July 6, 1921. When the difference in the value of cotton is considered, it is evident that the real amount of accommodation given during the early crop-moving period was considerably greater this season than was the case a year ago.

The amount of interdistrict shifting of credit can be seen from the following **Interdistrict movement.** compilation, which gives the figures for each of the first seven months of 1921:

REDISCOUNTS AND SALES OF DISCOUNTED AND PURCHASED PAPER BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	Total.
1921.			
January.....	98,458	51,138	149,596
February.....	39,500	7,848	47,348
March.....	33,000	.....	33,000
April.....	47,000	.....	47,000
May.....	77,000	.....	77,000
June.....	111,000	.....	111,000
July.....	123,507	.....	123,507

During the present year the interdistrict movement of funds has been less complex in character than during the preceding year. The influence of war conditions has become more remote, while the peak of the readjustment period, with its manifold reflections in the position of the banking system, has been passed. The banking situation has become easier, and conditions during the present year more nearly reflect what may be considered to be the normal interdistrict movement of funds. As would be expected, the volume of the movement is considerably less than a year ago. A smaller number of districts also have required aid. The movement this year has been more distinctly seasonal in character. While a number of the agricultural districts have been self-sufficient and self-dependent in a financial

way, those which have received accommodation from others have been primarily agricultural districts. At the same time, the distinctly industrial districts have been those which have supplied the funds required.

The following table shows the amount furnished and the amount received by each district in rediscounting with others during the first seven months of the year 1921:

REDISCOUNTS AND SALES OF PAPER BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank of—	Amount received.		Amount furnished.	
	Redis-counted.	Sold.	Dis-counted.	Pur-chased.
Boston.....	.....	.....	84,550	10,671
New York.....	.....	57,646	267,500	340
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	5,000	6,823
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	172,415	25,094
Richmond.....	220,000	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	27,957	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	.....	1,315	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Minneapolis.....	69,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	9,008	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	203,500	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	25	.....	15,058
Total.....	529,465	58,986	529,465	58,986

While the Federal Reserve System is in a strong position to meet requirements, and while the machinery for distributing credit to the different sections of the country is even more perfect than heretofore, there have been some complaints of defects in the distribution of it. Whatever these defects may have been, they have not been due to any lessening in the number of banks accommodated during the season, as may be seen from the following table, which shows comparatively the total number of institutions accommodated during the past few years. From this it appears that the aggregate number of banks receiving rediscount credit is now greater than at any time in the past.

NUMBER OF BANKS ACCOMMODATED THROUGH THE DISCOUNT OF PAPER DURING SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1917-1921.

Month.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
March.....	315	1,568	4,758	3,670	5,332
June.....	900	3,021	4,047	4,948	5,740
September.....	953	3,464	3,722	4,758	.....
December.....	1,701	3,288	3,659	5,551	.....

As has been pointed out, however, in recent discussion, this distribution of credit can be considerably furthered by a more general utilization on the part of the banks. The loans made by the member and nonmember banks throughout the country are not in all cases well distributed, and in a number of cases have not been judiciously made. Something over a third of all member banks have at times appeared not to be borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks at all, and of the two-thirds which were borrowing, more than one-half were borrowing very large amounts. Many of these banks extended themselves so far that they do not now feel warranted in making any new loans, regardless of the disposition of the Federal Reserve Banks to rediscount the paper. They do not want their names on any more paper than they already have indorsed. They are indisposed to increase their contingent liability. No doubt this situation will be corrected as the season advances, through a broader participation on the part of the banks in rediscounting, which is clearly evident in the statistics already cited.

The changes in discount rates on agricultural paper which have become effective during the past two months have resulted in a rate schedule which compares with that in effect a year ago, as follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES ON AGRICULTURAL PAPER MATURING WITHIN SIX MONTHS, IN EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1920 AND 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	1920	1921
Boston.....	7	5½
New York.....	7	5½
Philadelphia.....	6	5½
Cleveland.....	6	5½
Richmond.....	6	6
Atlanta.....	6	6
Chicago.....	7	6
St. Louis.....	6	6
Minneapolis.....	7	6½
Kansas City.....	6	6
Dallas.....	6	6
San Francisco.....	6	5½

From these figures it will be seen that a reduction in discount rates applicable to agricultural paper varying from one-half to 1½ per cent has taken place at many banks during the past year, while at others the rate was never above 6 per cent. This cut, for

reasons often explained, may or may not in given districts be represented by a corresponding reduction in rates to actual borrowers at banks. Interest rates, it can not too carefully be remembered, are established by the lenders and not by the Federal Reserve System, which lends to banks but not to the public. It remains true, regardless of rates to borrowers made by banks in various sections of the country, that the Federal Reserve System has more available credit facilities for agricultural use under proper banking conditions than at any time in its history, while the rates charged for such accommodation have been materially reduced during the past year, as credit conditions have eased.

A study of production indexes is of special interest from the standpoint of agricultural conditions. The trend of these indexes, as shown by the Board's compilations during the past few months, has pointed to the revival of agricultural business and of trades directly dependent upon agriculture at a rate much faster than that of any other branches of industry or manufacture. In the following compilation of such indexes, it will be observed that those which show the movement of grain and cotton and the consumption of wool are far above the figures of July, 1920, taken as a base or 100 per cent.

[000 omitted.]

	July, 1920.		July, 1921.		June, 1921.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (head).....	4,516	100	4,004	88.6	4,928	109.1
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (bushels).....	\$4,257	100	134,468	159.5	97,299	115.5
Sight receipts of cotton (bales).....	362	100	608	167.9	660	182.3
Shipments of lumber reported by three associations (million feet).....	660,439	100	610,708	92.5	679,027	102.8
Bituminous coal production (short tons).....	45,009	100	30,394	67.5	33,852	75.2
Anthracite coal production (short tons).....	8,247	100	7,050	85.4	7,786	94.4
Crude petroleum production (barrels).....	38,203	100	40,228	105.3	40,405	107.6
Pig iron production (long tons).....	3,067	100	865	28.2	1,065	34.7
Steel ingot production (long tons).....	2,803	100	803	28.6	1,003	35.7
Cotton consumption (bales).....	525	100	410	78.0	462	88.0
Wool consumption (pounds).....	37,097	100	53,076	143.0	59,592	160.7

During the month ending August 10 the net Gold and silver inward movement of gold was imports and exports \$81,468,000, as compared with a net inward movement of

\$34,351,000 for the month ending July 10. England and France combined furnished over 77 per cent, or \$65,013,000, of the \$84,254,000 of gold imported during the monthly period ending August 10, other countries of Europe, the Orient, and Australia furnishing most of the remainder. Of the gold exports, amounting to \$2,786,000, over one-half, or \$1,519,000, was consigned to Sweden and the remainder to Mexico, Canada, and Hongkong.

Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$1,307,438,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	1,776,616	705,210	1,071,406
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	76,534	368,185	1,291,651
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1920.....	417,181	322,091	95,090
Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1921.....	443,313	10,720	432,593
Total.....	2,713,644	1,406,206	1,307,438

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

Since the beginning of the present year net gold imports totaled \$432,593,000. The largest gains are shown through imports from the following countries: England, \$132,417,000; France, \$118,377,000; Sweden, \$46,051,000. Gold exports during the present year were consigned chiefly to the following destinations: Mexico, \$5,042,000; Sweden, \$2,643,000; Hongkong, \$1,353,000; and Canada, \$1,347,000.

During the month ending August 10 the net inward movement of silver was \$968,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$1,532,000 for the month ending July 10. Mexico furnished over three-fifths, or \$3,444,000, of the \$5,597,000 of silver imported during the monthly period ending August 10, the remainder coming principally from Germany, Peru, and Canada. Silver exports, amounting to \$4,629,000, were consigned principally to China, Hongkong, and other countries of the Orient.

Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$447,451,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports.
Aug. 1, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	203,592	483,353	297,761
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 Aug. 10, 1921.....	34,535	27,058	17,477
Total.....	415,597	863,048	447,451

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

Continued reduction of loans to customers and of accommodation obtained The banking situation from Federal Reserve Banks is indicated by the reports of member banks for the five-week period ending August 17. Total loans and investments of reporting banks on that date were \$14,844,000,000, the lowest level reached since the beginning of the rapid expansion witnessed during the second half of 1919. Loans and discounts of the reporting member banks show a decline of about \$197,000,000 for the five-week period, the largest share of this decline being reported for commercial loans. Holdings of Government securities show an increase of about \$14,000,000 for the period, increases in United States bonds and in Treasury certificates, of which two new series were allotted on August 1, being partly offset by reductions in Victory notes, also in Treasury notes which continue to be absorbed by private investors. Holdings of other securities declined by \$25,000,000, with the consequence that the total investment account is shown lower than five weeks earlier. The course of member bank credit operations during the five weeks between July 13 and August 17 is indicated in a general way in the following exhibit:

#### REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Loans and discounts, and investments.	Rediscounts and bills payable with F. R. Bank.	Ratio of accommodation (3+2).	Net demand deposits.
	1	2	3	4	5
July 13.....	816	15,051	1,154	7.7	10,086
July 20.....	814	14,951	1,151	7.7	10,029
July 27.....	814	14,890	1,113	7.5	10,002
Aug. 3.....	813	15,051	1,079	7.2	9,915
Aug. 10.....	813	14,949	997	6.7	9,895
Aug. 17.....	812	14,844	979	6.6	9,938

Developments in the Federal Reserve banking field during the five weeks ending August 24 include a further liquidation of about \$190,000,000 in discounts, while holdings of acceptances show a moderate increase of \$11,000,000.

Total earning assets of Federal Reserve Banks on August 24 stood at \$1,769,000,000, or about 48 per cent below the peak figure of \$3,422,000,000 shown for October 15, 1920, and on about the same level as the total shown at the end of August, 1918. Federal Reserve note circulation continued to decline and on August 24 stood at \$2,486,000,000, the lowest figure since the end of February, 1919. Federal Reserve bank-note circulation also decreased, the reduction amounting to about \$15,000,000. At the same time, gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks show a further increase of about \$111,000,000 and total reserves an increase of about \$107,000,000. As a result of the reduc-

tion in note liabilities and a decline of about \$19,000,000 in the deposit liabilities, and of the simultaneous increase in reserves, the reserve ratio of the banks rose from 62.5 on July 20 to 66.5 per cent on August 24.

In the following exhibit are shown the principal changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks between July 20 and August 24:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Cash reserves.	Bills discounted.		Total deposits.	F. R. notes in actual circulation.	Reserve ratio.
		Secured by U. S. Government obligations.	All other.			
July 20..	2,659	610	1,076	1,693	2,565	62.5
July 27..	2,685	591	1,059	1,695	2,538	63.4
Aug. 3..	2,704	573	1,045	1,705	2,537	63.7
Aug. 10..	2,721	563	964	1,662	2,521	65.0
Aug. 17..	2,745	560	952	1,671	2,504	65.8
Aug. 24..	2,766	542	954	1,674	2,486	66.5

**BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, AUGUST, 1921.**

Heavy movement of agricultural products to market has been the outstanding economic activity of the country during the month of August. There has been a tendency to unusually early marketing, and the revival of fair export demand in certain agricultural lines has operated to hasten the movement of crops away from the farms. Deterioration of some crops, notably cotton, has tended to modify the previously existing agricultural outlook. Readjustment of costs in many agricultural lines is approaching a point where it is probable that, even at present prices, some crops will show good returns.

This early movement of crops to market has resulted in the liquidation of some outstanding indebtedness even in districts where the carry-over from last year's crop was greatest. As a result it has lessened the intensity of the credit demands which might otherwise be expected to occur during the marketing season. This has enabled member banks in not a few places to strengthen their position and to reduce their obligations to Federal Reserve Banks. These factors have on the whole been favorable to the general credit situation, and rates of interest have been moderate.

The manufacturing outlook continues to be decidedly irregular and "spotty," due to the fact that there has been greater progress in some lines than in others. The decline in iron and steel activity continues, although some increase in orders has taken place since the end of July. In various textile and leather lines business continues to show indications of much greater activity, many mills being "booked up" further ahead than at any time for many months past. It is true that July production showed a falling off in some lines, especially certain branches of the textile industry, a factor attributed to seasonal dullness, but future orders are almost uniformly reported as very promising. Flour milling, as a result of heavy wheat movement, has likewise been exceptionally active. Little improvement has been noted in machine industries and in the engineering trades. Industries which consume nonferrous metals have been notably inactive.

Price movements have been on the whole limited, but with a slight upward tendency in the case of some groups. The Federal Reserve Board index, prepared for international comparisons, shows an increase of 2 points to 141 in July. The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for July was 148, the same as during June. The current price reports for the early part of August indicate, if anything, a strengthening of prices in some lines.

A striking factor in the developments of the past month has been afforded by the shrinkage in retail trade. During most periods of business transition such shrinkage has been somewhat belated. Postponement of reduction in retail activity is due to the fact that a curtailment of consumption usually takes place only when accumulated purchasing power is reduced. During the past year the maintenance of the activity of retail trade has been noteworthy, and only during the past few weeks has a reduction paralleling the falling off previously noted in manufacturing been observed. The fact that advance orders are being undoubtedly placed owing to exhaustion of stocks is reflected in an improvement in the wholesale dry goods trade during July. A tendency toward closer adjustment of retail to wholesale prices is also noted, although there are still many outstanding discrepancies.

Large figures for unemployment have been transmitted to Congress, but it should be remembered that these figures are based on comparisons with peak periods of employment in 1920. There are indications of increasing employment in various manufacturing industries, but taken as a whole the employment situation for the month of August appears to show but little change from the preceding month.

Slight improvement in some branches of foreign trade, fairly good agricultural yields, and enlargement of manufacturing demand seem to point to a more favorable autumn season, but the situation is not such as to forecast any extensive or immediate revival of business in a large sense.

## AGRICULTURE.

Weather conditions during July resulted in a serious deterioration of crops throughout the United States. The composite condition of all crops on August 1 was 93 per cent of their average condition on that date during the last 10 years, as compared with a composite condition of 96.4 per cent on July 1. The indicated production of wheat on August 1 amounted to 757,000,000 bushels, which is 52,000,000 bushels less than the forecast on July 1 and 67,000,000 bushels less than the average production for the past six years. The wheat crop is estimated to be unusually large throughout the Pacific Northwest and in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, but is below the average for the years 1915 to 1920 in all other States. There was some deterioration of the corn crop during July, but the estimate of production on August 1 was 3,032,000,000 bushels, which is about 162,000,000 bushels greater than the average production in the last six years. The estimates of corn production in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Minnesota on August 1 were considerably lower than on July 1, but this was partly counterbalanced by increases in the estimates for Oklahoma, Kansas, and Mississippi. Reports from district No. 8 (St. Louis) state that recent rains have been of incalculable benefit to the corn crop. The oats crop suffered more serious damage in July than any other grain crop, and the estimated production on August 1 was only 1,137,000,000 bushels, as compared with an actual production of 1,526,000,000 bushels in 1920 and an average production of 1,433,000,000 bushels for the years 1915 to 1919. The crop was much damaged by green bugs and by rains during the period of thrashing. The production of sugar beets was estimated on August 1 to amount to 8,000,000 tons, which is 550,000 tons lower than in 1920, but 1,780,000 tons greater than the average production for the years 1915 to 1919. District No. 6 (Atlanta) states that the sugar-cane crop is in good condition and estimates that 549,900 acres were planted to cane in 1921, as compared with 505,200 acres in 1920. The white-potato crop deteriorated seriously during July, and the production forecasted on August 1 was only 316,000,000 bushels, as compared with a production of 428,000,000 bushels in 1920 and an average production of 371,000,000 bushels during the previous five years.

## COTTON.

The cotton crop suffered pronounced deterioration during July and August as a result of excessive moisture, which caused rust

and encouraged the activities of the boll weevil. On August 25 the condition of the United States cotton crop was 49.3 per cent of a full normal, as compared with 64.7 per cent on July 25, 1921, and 67.5 per cent on August 25, 1920. The estimated total cotton production, based on estimates of August 25, is 7,037,000 bales, which is 5,950,000 bales less than the production in 1920 and is the smallest cotton outturn since 1892-93. District No. 5 (Richmond) states that the cotton crop in South Carolina, except in the Piedmont counties, has been seriously damaged by rain and the ravages of the boll weevil, whereas the crops of Virginia and North Carolina are in reasonably good condition. The boll weevil is active in practically every part of district No. 6 (Atlanta). The season is about two weeks late in Georgia and Louisiana, and the crop is undersized wherever fertilizer has not been used. In district No. 11 (Dallas) there has been a rather serious deterioration in the cotton plant as a result of hot, dry weather in certain sections and of extensive depredations of the boll weevil in other localities. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reports that the cotton plant is fruiting, but in many sections is showing the lack of fertilizers on thin soils.

## TOBACCO.

A further decrease in the condition of tobacco is reported, and consequently a lower indicated yield. The condition of the crop on August 1 was 66.6 per cent, as compared with 71.9 per cent on July 1 and 79.1 per cent for the August 1 ten-year average condition. The estimated yield has accordingly declined from 932,000,000 pounds to 889,000,000 pounds. The Pennsylvania crop of cigar tobacco suffered a material setback in July, as did also the Ohio crop, the condition in the two sections declining, respectively, from July 1 to August 1 from 84 to 76 and from 76 to 57 per cent. In the case of the manufactured and export types of tobacco, the Virginia crop has been seriously damaged by dry weather, but tobacco in district No. 8 (St. Louis) "in the immediate past has responded to the more favorable weather conditions." The Burley crop has been severely damaged by drought, but there is still much of the crop that will make a fair yield if given good weather. The South Carolina markets opened shortly after the middle of July, but most of the early offerings were of low grade and prices were unsatisfactory to producers. The monthly average price paid was only 8 cents per pound as against an average of 22.4 cents in July last year. It appears, however, that there is a fairly active demand for good tobacco, and at satisfactory prices.

In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the demand for cigars and cigarettes appears to be improving. The opinion seems to be quite general that there has been a further improvement in the industry in August. Operations, though less than at this time last year, are steadily increasing. Finished stocks which manufacturers may have had some months ago have been largely disposed of, but there is a determination in the industry to adjust operations so that any accumulation in the future will be impossible.

#### FRUIT.

There was some improvement in the condition of both the citrus and deciduous fruit crops during July. On August 1 the production of apples was estimated at 109,000,000 bushels, as compared with a forecast of 104,000,000 bushels on July 1 and an actual yield of 244,000,000 bushels in 1920. District No. 6 (Atlanta) states that shipments of both peaches and watermelons from Georgia during 1921 have exceeded the records of all previous years. The Florida citrus crops are developing well, except on the lower east coast, which is suffering from drought. Reports indicate that crops of peaches and pears in district No. 12 (San Francisco) will be somewhat smaller in 1921 than in 1920, but that the apple crop will be larger. There has recently been an increased demand for canned fruit, but it is estimated that the 1921 pack of California fruit canneries will be 35 per cent less than that of 1920. Shipments of citrus fruits from California amounted to 5,308 cars in July, as compared with 7,858 cars in June, while shipments of deciduous fruits from that State totaled 3,439 cars in July, as compared with 2,200 cars in June.

#### GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Receipts of grain at primary markets during July were much higher than in June, and were in fact larger than in any month since September, 1919. This was chiefly due to the exceptionally large wheat receipts at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Wichita. Wheat receipts at the four leading markets of district No. 10 (Kansas City) in July were over 30 per cent greater than in the largest previous month on record, and amounted to 32,789,400 bushels, in comparison with 11,034,400 bushels received in June and 12,001,650 bushels received in July, 1920. Receipts of wheat at Chicago totaled 14,070,000 bushels in July, as compared with 2,511,000 bushels in June and 2,562,000 bushels in July, 1920. Wheat receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, however,

only amounted to 11,261,947 bushels in July as compared with 12,599,842 bushels in June and 9,817,057 bushels in July, 1920. The total receipts of corn, oats, and barley at these two centers were considerably smaller in July than in June, but were almost twice as great as the receipts in July, 1920. In the four leading centers of district No. 10 (Kansas City) corn receipts were materially larger in July, 1921, than in July, 1920, but there was a slight decline in the receipts of oats and barley. Stocks of grain and flax in terminal elevators at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 21,098,788 bushels on July 31, a decrease of 3.6 per cent from the stocks on June 30, but an increase of 366.3 per cent over the stocks on July 31, 1920. Stocks of oats in these elevators continued to increase during July and amounted to 15,919,084 bushels on July 31, 1921, as compared with 300,129 bushels on July 31, 1920. About 166,199,000 bushels of oats, approximately 10.6 per cent of the 1920 crop, still remained on the farms on August 1, which compares with 56,128,000 bushels on August 1, 1920, and average stocks of 78,328,000 bushels for that date during the five preceding years.

#### FLOUR.

There has been an increase in flour production. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the July output of mills producing about 75 per cent of the flour milled in the district increased 13 per cent over June and 3 per cent over July, 1920. The production during the four weeks ending July 30, 1921, amounted to 1,871,265 barrels. Mills operated at 47 per cent of capacity as compared with 39 per cent in June, and 39 per cent a year ago. Production at milling centers in district No. 10 (Kansas City) is "the largest on record for this time of the year, due to an exceptionally large demand for immediate shipment." July output of reporting mills was 1,902,527 barrels, an increase of 76 per cent over the July, 1920, figure, and operations were at 92 per cent of capacity for the week ending August 6. Practically all local mills and many of the country plants reporting in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma are sold up for August shipment and are booking orders for September delivery, although little buying appears for long-deferred shipment. The liberal demand from nearly all sections of the country is believed to indicate that bakers' and dealers' stocks of flour are low. Export trade is fairly active, but indicates no great revival of foreign buying up to this time. In district No. 12 (San Francisco), however, production of reporting mills was approximately the same during July as during June, operations being at 41.2 per cent of capacity, as compared with 41.7



per cent in June, and 38 per cent in July, 1920. The July average price of flour was lower than for June, and a further decrease occurred during August.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Live stock on farms and ranges generally continues in good condition, and ranges and pastures in general are excellent. While there has been continued drought and hot weather in southwestern Texas, ranges in New Mexico and Arizona are now well supplied with moisture as a result of rains during July. The July movement of live stock to market was light. Receipts of cattle and calves at 15 western markets during the month were 940,173 head, corresponding to an index number of 93, as compared with 1,117,111 head during June, corresponding to an index number of 111, and 1,180,789 head during July, 1920, corresponding to an index number of 117. Receipts of hogs likewise declined from 2,671,462 head during June to 2,021,268 head during July, as compared with 2,007,332 head during July, 1920. The respective index numbers were 122, 92, and 91. Sheep receipts showed a smaller decrease from the June figure, being 1,035,674 head, as compared with 1,130,874 head during June and 1,300,881 head during July, 1920. The respective index numbers were 76, 83, and 95. August cattle receipts, however, have been especially heavy, and Kansas City receipts for the week ending August 20 were the largest since the third week of November, 1920. Considerable interest was manifested in feeder cattle during July in some leading markets. A favorable factor in connection with the industry has been the livestock pool recently organized. Cattle prices commenced to increase at the close of July, and the increase continued in the first half of August. Hog prices, after advancing throughout July, declined continuously until the third week in August. After the middle of the month, however, cattle prices declined sharply, this being ascribed by district No. 7 (Chicago) chiefly to market conditions in the East. While good corn-fed cattle have been finding a ready market, states that district, the spread between corn-fed and grass-fed stock has increased, and there has been some difficulty in finding a ready market for grass-fed stock. The latter has been especially affected by the recent price declines, and common grass steers were down to the season's lowest price at Kansas City during the week ending August 20. Hog prices in general, however, showed a slight increase. The revival of the export trade in meat which set in a month ago has increased in volume. Business in pork and pork products, states district No. 7 (Chicago), has been

far beyond expectations. The cooler August weather has also improved domestic sales, both wholesale and retail, which had been retarded by the extremely hot July weather.

#### COAL.

Production of bituminous coal has been steadily declining. The end of the British strike has caused a noticeable slowing up of the export trade, as American coal is no longer able to compete in European markets. Another factor has been the slackening of demand in the Duluth-Superior region. As a result, July production amounted to only 30,394,000 tons, as compared with a production of 33,852,000 tons in June and of 45,009,000 tons in July, 1920. The respective index numbers are 82, 91, and 121. The stocks of bituminous coal are unusually large, and many small operators are reported to have been forced to close down, due to lack of storage facilities. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that there is a better sentiment in the trade, but that orders seem to have remained practically the same, except in a few cases where they have declined. Most of the orders are for spot delivery or prompt shipment. In general, prices remain about the same. In district No. 5 (Richmond) consumption about equals production, while in district No. 6 (Atlanta) recovery has not come as expected. Prices in that district have been reduced as the result of a reduction in wages. Mines in district No. 10 (Kansas City) are operating at about 50 per cent of capacity, due chiefly to the fact that there is no market.

Anthracite production also shows a falling off. July production was 7,050,000 tons, as compared with 7,786,000 tons in June and 8,247,000 tons in July, 1920. The respective index numbers are 95, 105, and 111. These figures indicate that anthracite production has not fallen as greatly as bituminous production. Domestic stove sizes move quite readily. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the demand for other sizes has slowed down until it is now as small as for the steam sizes. Independent operators have reduced prices steadily until they now almost equal company prices on domestic coal, and are somewhat lower on steam sizes. Beehive coke prices have decreased considerably since June. Production is at only 7 per cent of normal, although the output of by-product coke is 146 per cent of normal. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports a slight improvement in the output of beehive coke. "Sentiment in the trade," states that district, "is much more buoyant than it was last month, and many operators believe that production and prices

have both passed the lowest point and will henceforth steadily improve."

#### PETROLEUM.

While production of crude petroleum during the month of July continued in excess of consumption, a slight but gradual decline was noticeable. This decrease in production, together with the halt in the tendency toward lower prices in the petroleum industry, are considered as encouraging factors by the producers. The fall in prices during July averaged 12 per cent for crude petroleum and 5 per cent for leading refined petroleum products. Since the peak was reached last October, the average price of crude petroleum in the United States has receded 64 per cent. A very favorable feature in the oil situation has been the good demand for gasoline, which has been running about 10 per cent in excess of the requirements during the corresponding period last year. However, it must be remembered that this is the season for the greatest consumption of gasoline. Production figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey show that production of crude petroleum in the United States for the month of July is 105 per cent of that for July a year ago, or 40,228,000 barrels as compared to 38,203,000 barrels. The number of oil wells completed in July, however, showed a drop of 748 wells as compared with July, 1920. The twelfth district (San Francisco) reports that 76 new wells, with an initial daily production of 19,675 barrels, were completed during the month of July, but 5 wells were abandoned. California reports an average daily output of 331,252 barrels of crude petroleum for July, as compared with 337,625 barrels in June and 279,169 barrels in July, 1920. District No. 10 (Kansas City) states that production of crude oil in the Kansas-Oklahoma and Wyoming regions showed a daily average production of 419,250 barrels in July in comparison to 394,000 barrels daily production in July a year ago, while production in Wyoming alone has been reduced to less than 50,000 barrels per day. The number of new wells completed in the district was only about 56 per cent of those completed during July, 1920. The midcontinent field exceeded all previous records, with a total production of 25,594,982 barrels, although a decrease in monthly yield and daily average was registered by all Texas fields with the exception of the north Texas group. In this district only 251 new wells were completed during the month, in comparison with 868 wells in July, 1920. With the price of oil at the present low point, the cost of drilling deep wells, particularly those of low productivity, is almost prohibi-

tive. In nearly all the oil fields the outstanding feature is the continued increase in stored stocks of petroleum. In California on July 31 the stored stocks amounted to 31,634,179 barrels, as compared with 24,406,753 barrels on the same date last year. This represents the largest amount of stocks of petroleum in storage in California since October, 1919.

#### IRON AND STEEL.

A further decrease in iron and steel output was reported for July from the already low June level. Pig-iron production declined from 1,064,833 tons, corresponding to an index number of 47, to 864,555 tons, corresponding to an index number of 38, while steel-ingot production declined from 1,003,406 tons, corresponding to an index number of 43, to 803,376 tons, corresponding to an index number of 35. The pig-iron tonnage is the lowest produced in any month since December, 1903. There was a further net loss of seven active furnaces during July, only 69 being in blast on August 1. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation also declined somewhat during the month of July, from 5,117,868 tons to 4,830,324 tons. The respective index numbers were 97 and 92.

Since the latter part of July, however, there has been some increase in inquiries and in the volume of orders, although this has been accompanied by continued price cutting in nearly all lines. Sentiment has improved considerably in the trade, in spite of the fact that present business represents largely an accumulation of orders, generally for small lots and for immediate delivery, which had awaited the arrival of satisfactory prices. Pig iron, sheets, and plates are stated to have perhaps been most affected by price cutting. Railroads in the Central West have recently let a few large contracts for car-repair work, although little or no increase in their purchases is reported in district No. 3 (Philadelphia). Operations in that district have improved little, if any, but conditions in district No. 4 (Cleveland) are somewhat better, and increased demand has actually caused a number of mills to be reopened. Accompanying the price reductions and low scale of operations have been further reductions in wages. The leading interest has announced a reduction in the wages of unskilled labor from 37 to 30 cents an hour, effective August 29.

#### AUTOMOBILES.

July shipments of automobiles by manufacturers were somewhat less than in June. Carload shipments were 19,470 carloads, as compared with 20,269 in June and 23,082 in July, 1920, while driveaways likewise declined from

18,834 machines in June to 15,320 in July, as compared with 52,342 in July, 1920. Price reductions announced in July on cars selling at between \$1,000 and \$2,000 averaged 13.7 per cent. Price reductions are reported to have stimulated sales. Passenger cars sold during the second quarter of 1921 equaled 57 per cent of those sold during the same period of 1920, while for the first quarter they were only 28 per cent of the number a year ago.

#### NONFERROUS METALS.

There was little change in the demand for nonferrous metals during July. On account of the seasonal dullness and the desire on the part of small producers to dispose of part of their stocks, prices for all the important metals receded further toward the end of July and early part of August. Although the price of copper was at a very low level, being offered at 11½ c ats f. o. b. warehouse, consumers held off in the hope that the market would go lower. In spite of this situation, domestic and foreign sales for July were estimated at about 70,000,000 pounds, which represented a gain of 20,000,000 pounds over June, but was considerably below the figure reached in May. Export demand continued weak, although regular contract shipments of copper were made to European countries at prices equivalent to those here. It is very apparent that buyers are providing merely for their immediate needs, since quantities as low as 25 tons are bought by those who formerly purchased 500 to 1,000 tons. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports that copper mines are operating at 66 per cent of capacity. The output of 12 mines reporting in that district show that production during June was considerably less than in May and in June, 1920. The reduction in freight rates on ore and bullion and the lower wages for mine labor are favorable features in the present situation. Lead production for July amounted to 27,827 pounds as compared with 28,348 pounds in June. Lead continues to hold the strongest position of all the metals, although sales in general are limited to car-load lots. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that shipments of lead ore in July averaged 1,201 tons per week, with an average price for the month of \$43.44 per ton, in comparison to shipments of 1,482 tons per week, with an average price of \$94.10 per ton, in July, 1920. Producers of zinc are taking steps to dispose of the stocks on hand by curtailing production. Production of this metal during July amounted to 15,495 tons, as compared to 40,194 tons in July, 1920, while stocks at the close of the month totaled 92,408 tons. District No. 12

(San Francisco) reports an increase in the output of both gold and silver, with the mines operating at maximum capacity.

#### COTTON AND TEXTILES.

Consumption of raw cotton showed a reduction from 510,339 bales in June to 460,139 bales in July. This decrease occurred not only in New England, but also in other parts of the country, and in district No. 6 (Atlanta) is reflected in the reports showing the production of specific mills which regularly report to the Federal Reserve Bank. Notwithstanding the facts noted the reports for July unite in stating that the industry is in a strong position and the presence of a good buying demand is evidenced by price advances in a number of lines such as print cloths, drills, and brown sheetings. District No. 1 (Boston) says that "constructive features in the New England cotton goods situation during the first three weeks of August included a considerable increase in the scale of mill operation, larger sales of print cloth in Fall River, and an improvement in the demand for both combed and carded yarns, with higher quotations for the latter." This testimony is further supported by expressions of opinion coming from district No. 3 (Philadelphia); "different classes of goods vary in activity, it is true, but generally speaking the entire market is in better condition than it has been at any time during the current year. Reports emanating from both the retail and wholesale trade are all to the effect that business is satisfactory. This is particularly true in ginghams, some mills being sold up for six months in advance." The market for cotton yarns also shows signs of greater activity in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) as well as in district No. 1 (Boston), but uncertainty as to ultimate price levels restricts sales to the present or the immediate future as buyers are not willing to risk long-time commitments. District No. 5 (Richmond) says that practically all the mills are running full time and that although their product is not sold far ahead, they are receiving sufficient orders to take care of present output, while new orders are steadily increasing. Manufacturers of ginghams and denims are sold ahead for several months. The special reports on output received from 26 manufacturers of cotton cloth in district No. 6 (Atlanta) show a decrease of 9.4 per cent in amounts produced in July as compared with June and a falling off in orders on hand amounting to 7.7 per cent. However, although the average of unfilled orders was lower than for the preceding month, some of the individual mills report a larger volume of orders, while two of the mills report

their production sold to the beginning of next year. Moreover, only two mills report a surplus of manufactured cloth on hand. In the case of 28 cotton-yarn mills there was a decrease in output in July as compared with the preceding month of 8.2 per cent, but orders on hand at the end of the month were 8.1 per cent in excess of those of the preceding month.

#### FINISHERS OF COTTON FABRICS.

The reports received from the Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics show a reduction in the total number of finished yards billed during the month of July, when the output amounted to 85,323,724 yards, as compared with 99,929,456 yards in June. The average percentage of capacity for all reporting districts dropped from 74 per cent to 62 per cent. The total gray yardage of finishing orders received fell from 96,828,994 yards to 82,734,438 yards. The average number of days of work ahead at the end of the month dropped slightly, from 9.1 to 8.9.

#### WOOLEN TEXTILES.

The movement of the 1921 wool clip to market has been surprisingly rapid and sales have been unusually heavy. The reports from district No. 12 (San Francisco) state that although "final figures on the 1921 wool clip are not available, it is estimated that it amounted to approximately 90 per cent of the 1920 clip of 81,000,000 pounds." Reports indicated that 75 per cent of the new product had been sold outright to mill buyers and that wool dealers having purchased all the desirable wool that growers were willing to offer had temporarily retired. At the beginning of the season about 75 per cent of the old clip remained unmarketed and is apparently still largely held. Small lots have been sold from time to time, but manufacturers have been buying the new output. Prices paid to producers have been about the same as those ruling in 1915. To quote the report from this district "there have been numerous sales at prices ranging between 12 and 18 cents a pound, depending upon the grade and fineness of the wool and the financial necessities of the seller. Because of the necessity of adjusting woolgrowers' overdrafts on their consignments of last year's clip, many sales of this year's wool have resulted in actual payment to the grower of less than 15 cents per pound." Shipments of wool to the East have been made in great part via the Panama Canal. Such price advances as have occurred in the raw-wool market have been confined to the higher grades. The Boston market showed a distinct improvement in August in volume of sales, but in view of the large holdover it is not surprising that prices have not advanced except

in the case of special grades, of which there is a relative scarcity. As regards the manufacturing end of the industry the outlook is exceedingly favorable. Many mills are operating close to capacity, and the consumption of raw wool in June amounted to 59,592,000 pounds, which was in excess of that of any month since April, 1920. The reports published by the Department of Commerce showing the idle loom hours indicate that on August 1 woolen spindles were idle 20 per cent of the time, worsted spindles 14.3 per cent, and combs 12.6 per cent. The percentages for looms wider than 50 inches and 50 inches or less were 20.8 and 29.6, respectively. Following the successful opening of spring lines by the American Woolen Co., several manufacturers have also held openings. It is reported from district No. 1 (Boston) that abundant orders were received and that the production of certain fabrics had to be allotted. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) likewise reports sufficient orders taken during the first week in August to insure extensive operations until the beginning of the year for some mills. There have been no new developments in the market for woolen and worsted yarns, although certain finer counts are in good demand. The business done is not on the whole of large amount and orders are being placed for delivery within a limited period. In the case of the finer yarns, prices have advanced slightly.

#### CLOTHING.

Special reports from seven manufacturers of wholesale clothing in district No. 7 (Chicago) give evidence of the lateness of the season, as orders booked during the earlier months of the year were considerably below those of 1920, while by the end of July the difference for the season was not more than 7.6 per cent. In July alone orders were 14 per cent greater than in July of the preceding year. In the case of the tailors-to-the-trade industry (14 firms reporting) and the cut-trim-make industry (4 firms reporting) orders, production, and shipments were all approximately 35 per cent below those of last year. In district No. 8 (St. Louis), business improvement was noted by all but 3 of the 16 reporting clothing firms. Sales in July were from 4 per cent less to 20 per cent heavier than in June; orders, however, were mainly for immediate shipment, but there was a slight increase in future buying about the middle of the month.

#### SILK TEXTILES.

Optimistic expressions of opinion concerning the outlook in the silk industry have not been sustained by subsequent developments.

As a matter of fact there has been a considerable falling off both in wholesale and in retail buying of silk goods, and district No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that buying of broad silks is almost entirely restricted to staples. No special improvement has been noted in the market for narrow silks, where dull conditions have been prevalent for a long period of time.

Reports from Paterson, N. J., show that during the two weeks ending August 13 there was a reduction in the number of loom hours worked from 261,444 to 208,500. The percentage of loom activity dropped, therefore, from 39.6 to 32.3. In North Hudson, N. Y., reports covering 4,670 looms show that for the two weeks ending August 15 there was an increase in activity, the percentages rising from 57.7 on July 30 to 61 per cent on August 15. As the Paterson figures cover 15,000 looms, however, it is evident that for the district as a whole there was a fairly pronounced drop in number of hours worked. In the raw-silk markets no particular changes have occurred during the past month. Imports of raw silk for July were 8,500 bales in excess of those for June, and during the same period there was an increase in consumption of 1,100 bales.

#### HOSIERY.

Twenty-nine firms manufacturing hosiery reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia for the month of July. The firms selling to the wholesale trade showed reductions in product manufactured during the month of 4.4 per cent as compared with June, orders booked fell 37.4 per cent, and unfilled orders on hand July 31 were 4.8 per cent lower than at the end of the preceding month. On the other hand, the firms selling to the retail trade increased the scale of their operations during July, producing a 9.8 per cent larger output and having unfilled orders on hand at the end of the month 18.5 per cent in excess of those at the end of the preceding month. But, as in the case of the other firms, orders booked during the month dropped sharply as compared with June, the drop amounting to 33 per cent. As has been frequently mentioned in many quarters, of late months the demand for cotton hosiery remains very poor, although lately there has been a slight improvement in market conditions for this class of goods. Silk hosiery, however, continues to be in demand, and the shortage, due to the long-drawn-out strike in the full-fashioned hosiery mills, has been a feature in creating active business for those mills able to operate. The reports from district No. 3 (Philadelphia) state that conditions in the mills where the strike has been in progress are improving and that they are able to work at 25 per cent of

capacity or better in some cases. One of the largest mills, indeed, is now able to work on almost normal basis, but the lack of suitable labor and the difficulties connected with teaching new hands have been very great. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) the cotton hosiery mills were operating at from 60 to 80 per cent of capacity in July, but the amount manufactured was stated by reporting mills to be slightly less than during June and from 20 to 50 per cent below the output for July, 1920.

#### UNDERWEAR.

During July the business done by reporting underwear manufacturers showed a reduction as compared with June, but the situation is perfectly understandable in view of the fact that business is being done from hand to mouth, and while under ordinary conditions at the end of the summer season contracts for the next summer would normally be made, there are at present few forward business purchases. As a result, the lessening in production in the summer underwear mills is inevitable for the three months following July. It is probable, however, that there will be a strong and steady increase in the production of winter underwear from now until the end of the year. The reports received from 19 manufacturers in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) showed a falling off in the product manufactured during July amounting to 21.9 per cent. Orders booked during the month were 28.8 per cent below those of the preceding month and unfilled orders on hand July 31 were 3.9 per cent less. The statistics received from reporting members of the Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers of America similarly indicate a rather pronounced drop in output during the month of July. Sixty-one mills reported that they were working on the average at 51.2 per cent of normal capacity, whereas in June the reporting firms (60 in number) were operating at 65.5 per cent of capacity. In the case of 38 mills reporting for both June and July, production dropped from 397,582 dozens to 323,745 dozens, or a decrease of 18.6 per cent. Orders on hand on July 1 amounted to 626,895 dozens, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the figure for June 1. New orders received during the month fell from 374,625 dozens to 267,362 dozens, a decrease of 28.6 per cent.

#### SHOES AND LEATHER.

Prices of hides and skins increased considerably toward the end of July and were firmly maintained during the first three weeks of August. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports a particularly large demand for goatskins, whereas the prices of sheepskins have eased

somewhat. Leather prices as a whole have been well maintained during August, but they are still at approximately the lowest level reached this year. Reports from district No. 7 (Chicago) indicate that upper-leather plants are operating at 70 per cent and cut-stock plants at 40 per cent of full capacity, while the operations of sole-leather tanneries are greatly curtailed. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) calf and side leathers are being bought in large quantities, but sales of belting butts and of glove leather are still very small. The Boston leather market continues to be quiet, despite the recent increase in the output of shoes. District No. 1 (Boston) states that the New England boot and shoe industry is increasing production at a rapid rate. The July output of nine leading shoe manufacturers in that section was 92 per cent of their average monthly production during 1920. Six of these concerns had more orders on their books on August 1, 1921, than on August 1, 1920. The plants of the largest shoe concern in district No. 2 (New York) are now operating at 100 per cent of capacity, and are being enlarged in order to permit of increased production. Business of shoe manufacturers in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) is improving, and factories which make shoes for girls of school age are particularly well supplied with orders. Jobbers have increased the volume of their purchases and are buying large quantities of low shoes. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that shoe production in July was 11.2 per cent less than in June and 1.4 per cent less than in July, 1920. Unfilled orders increased 16 per cent over June and were nearly three times as large as in July, 1920. Shoe factories in district No. 8 (St. Louis) continue to be operated at from 90 to 100 per cent of capacity, and shipments are restricted by inability to obtain sufficient goods.

#### LUMBER.

The output of lumber during July was restricted, due to a continued decline in the demand. However, the sentiment in some sections of the country looks toward an improvement in market conditions in the near future. District No. 12 (San Francisco) reports a favorable outlook for the industry, due to several factors—the reduced freight rate to markets east of the Mississippi; the anticipated resumption of buying by the railroads; the low stocks of lumber now held by distributors; and the increasing demand for American lumber on the part of Japan, China, and Australia. The lumber production in that district, which had been increasing steadily since January 1, declined slightly during July. Four lumber associations in the district report a cut for July of 329,343,000 feet, which was

12.7 per cent less than the June cut, and estimate that mills are operating at approximately 65 per cent of normal. In comparison with last month, both orders and shipments show a decline, due to the fact that buying has been held in check awaiting the freight reductions announced on July 11, but not yet effective. Orders during July, 1921, totaled 263,416,000 feet, a decline of 9.5 per cent when compared with the previous month, while shipments amounted to 286,727,000 feet in July, a decline of 10 per cent. In district No. 11 (Dallas) 35 mills reported a July production which was 31 per cent below normal. Orders booked during the month were 66 per cent of the normal monthly production—about the same percentage as in the preceding month. The report of 134 mills of the Southern Pine Association in district No. 6 (Atlanta) showed lumber production for the week ending July 29 to be 22.4 per cent below normal, while shipments and orders were both about 22.6 per cent below normal. The lumber cut of reporting mills in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) totaled 15,319,816 feet, a 2 per cent decline from the June cut and a 44 per cent decline from the cut of July, 1920. The orders booked during the month show a 6 per cent increase over June, but were only 77.2 per cent as large as the orders received during July, 1920.

#### BUILDING.

The building situation generally continued dull during July, with few new enterprises undertaken. The reports from all districts show that the construction of moderate priced homes and dwellings constitutes a large part of present building activity, while construction of business and industrial structures is practically negligible. District No. 1 (Boston) and district No. 9 (Minneapolis) were the only districts which showed increases in total building contracts awarded (statistics of which are compiled for seven districts by the F. W. Dodge Co.). In district No. 1 (Boston) contracts awarded amounted to \$19,298,334, as compared with \$15,308,072 during June. Of this total approximately \$6,675,000 was for residential purposes, as compared with \$6,530,000 in June. In district No. 2 (New York) contracts awarded during July totaled \$54,500,566, in comparison with \$63,561,928 during June, and residential building for this district totaled \$22,546,142, as compared with \$34,355,048 during June. Total contracts awarded in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) amounted to \$13,563,100 in July and \$14,796,800 in June. Residential contracts totaled \$2,971,900 in July and \$3,543,700 in June. In district No. 4 (Cleve-

land) the total amount of building contracts awarded was \$35,669,377, as compared with \$39,928,314 for June. Of these, \$8,319,248 were for residential purposes, as compared with \$8,198,377 during June. Contracts for district No. 5 (Richmond) amounted to \$16,026,969 in July, as compared with \$20,428,761 in June, while \$5,335,545 of the July total were for residential purposes, as compared with \$4,090,859 for June. In district No. 7 (Chicago) building contracts totaled \$41,119,866 during July as compared with \$45,199,007 in June.

Permits for new construction issued in 23 of the larger cities of district No. 5 (Richmond) during July totaled 1,442, as compared with 1,137 issued in July, 1920, a gain this year of 26.8 per cent. The total valuation for new work in July, 1921, amounted to \$4,529,261, as compared with \$5,799,171 for July, 1920. Due to the decreases in costs of building operations throughout the past year, the number of permits issued in any district is more indicative of the actual volume of construction than are the dollar amounts. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) the total permits issued in Atlanta during July exceeded those for that month in all previous years. In Nashville the July total for permits was larger than for any previous month. District No. 8 (St. Louis) reported that building permits issued in the five principal cities during July showed a slight increase over the June total, but a decrease of \$587,000 under the corresponding month last year. Nine cities of district No. 9 (Minneapolis) issued 1,753 permits during July, valued at \$3,906,381, as compared with 1,971 permits, valued at \$5,602,586, during June. This district reported that the permits granted during July were almost all for the smaller types of construction. Reports for 14 cities in district No. 10 (Kansas City) showed a total of 2,240 permits issued in July, as compared with 2,166 in June. In district No. 12 (San Francisco) 20 cities reported 7,925 permits granted, valued at \$15,298,705, in comparison with 8,199 permits, valued at \$15,450,694, in June. Building activities in San Francisco and vicinity are still curtailed, due to strike conditions in the building trades.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

As there have been no pronounced changes in industrial activity during the past month, it is not surprising that the employment situation should also have remained substantially the same. On the whole there was probably a negligible decrease in numbers employed during July as compared with the preceding month, as the monthly industrial survey of the United

States Employment Service shows that 1,428 firms, usually employing 500 or more persons, located in 65 principal industrial centers of the United States, were employing only 1,510,210 workers on July 31, 1921, as compared with 1,527,124 on June 30, 1921, a decrease of 1.1 per cent.

In New England, for example, the leading industries which are fairly active at the present time are not taking on any more employees, and the metal trades continue to be as dull as during the preceding month. The Boston Public Employment Office reports that during the first 12 working days in August 9 per cent fewer persons were wanted by employers than during the corresponding period of the previous month, while during the month of July 26 per cent fewer workers were called for than in June. The demand for skilled workers has been largely confined to the building trades and requests from those who wanted to do repair work. There have been practically no applications from persons looking for unskilled labor. The Worcester Public Employment Office noted no improvement in the demand from the metal trades, and 14 per cent fewer workers were wanted for the month ending August 15 than during the preceding month, while 15 per cent fewer positions were filled.

In district No. 2 (New York) slight gains in numbers employed in some districts were just about counterbalanced by losses in the case of others. In agricultural sections there was a decided drop in the demand for farm labor in the early part of August, and employment agencies throughout the State report that "there have been more applications for positions and fewer requests for workers during August than at any time since the recession in business set in."

In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) there was a slight diminution of unemployment in the six cities of Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Scranton, and Williamsport during the first two weeks in August. The decrease in numbers of unemployed amounted to 1.6 per cent, as compared with estimates for July 30. Later reports from individual manufacturers indicate further improvement in the employment situation, but in the iron and steel and allied industries there has been no particular change.

In district No. 5 (Richmond) there has been some demand for unskilled workers for road and street improvement, and increased activity in building trades has likewise provided work for a number of unemployed. It is stated that the textile mills in the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., whose operatives have been on strike from June 1, are now resuming opera-

tions and that the textile mills in general are adding to their forces. On the other hand, many railroad employees and shipyard and dock workers remain idle. The demand for women workers has fallen off greatly, and farm labor is in excess of demand.

In district No. 6 (Atlanta) unemployment is especially pronounced in the iron and steel district and in coal-mining sections. In New Orleans unemployment is considerable in the building and metal trades and sugar refineries. Statistics compiled by the United States Employment Service for June show a decrease of 2 per cent for New Orleans, while increases were recorded at Atlanta, Birmingham, and Chattanooga amounting to 16.7 per cent, 1.1 per cent, and 0.6 per cent, respectively.

The results from the labor questionnaire, regularly issued by the Federal Reserve Bank in district No. 7 (Chicago), show practically no change in numbers employed during July as compared with the preceding month, as the decrease was less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in the case of 181 reporting firms employing 113,668 persons. The steel and iron industries in the district are, however, still reducing their forces. Forty-five concerns employing 25,970 men reported a decrease of 5.6 per cent in July as compared with June. Structural steel and iron concerns took on a few more workers, and railway equipment shops increased the number of men employed by 8.8 per cent. Reports from the Employers' Association of Detroit continue to show a slight increase in numbers employed in the automobile industry.

Reports from district No. 8 (St. Louis) show a further increase in unemployment estimated to be from 6½ to 10 per cent. The losses are attributable to the lack of demand for workers in steel and iron and building trades. A surplus of agricultural labor likewise exists.

In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) employment conditions showed a seasonal improvement in July as a result of harvesting requirements and highway improvement work. In the lumber industry 21 per cent more men were employed in July than in June, but the totals were 34 per cent below those for last year.

No particular change in the employment situation was recorded in district No. 12 (San Francisco) during July. It was stated that the increased demands for labor from agricultural areas were largely offset by the reduced numbers employed in mining, lumbering, fishing, and shipbuilding industries. Although crops have been abundant, harvesting operations have been carried on with the aid of less labor than has usually been taken on in past years. Outside of San Francisco, where

strikes are still in progress, there was a slight improvement in employment conditions in the building trades of the large cities, and the monthly report of the United States Employment Service also shows that in the case of firms employing 500 men or over increases were recorded for Seattle, Los Angeles, and Portland. These increases were negligible in the two former cases, but amounted to 14.7 per cent in the case of Portland.

#### WHOLESALE TRADE.

Sales of wholesale hardware and of boots and shoes show fairly pronounced declines in all reporting districts for the month of July as compared with June, following slight increases in the former month as compared with May. The recession in hardware sales ranges from 8.5 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), with 6 firms reporting, to 17.8 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia), with 25 firms reporting. In the majority of districts represented, decreases are in excess of 10 per cent, but as compared with the amount of total sales recorded a year ago are not so great as in other lines, chiefly, no doubt, because price reductions have been less extensive. However, decreases vary from 15.8 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 4 firms reporting, to 49.8 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 14 firms reporting. In the other five reporting districts the decreases are between 30 and 40 per cent. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) hesitancy in placing orders for fall trade was commented upon. Demand for mill supplies and builders' hardware was stated to be especially poor. Unstable prices and belief in further reductions have prevented the placing of future contracts. District No. 10 (Kansas City) notes that hardware sales improved toward the end of the month as returns from crops began to come in. The decline in midsummer demand for boots and shoes has been quite heavy, amounting to 16.9 per cent in the case of district No. 12 (San Francisco), 15 firms reporting, 22.2 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 8 firms reporting, and 23.4 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), 9 firms reporting. The reductions in sales as compared with a year ago are in all cases very heavy, primarily, no doubt, as a result of the drastic cuts in prices that have occurred in the interval. The range is from 34.2 per cent in the case of district No. 7 (Chicago), 9 firms reporting, to 69.9 per cent in the case of district No. 6 (Atlanta), 9 firms reporting. Dry goods sales, on the contrary, have advanced in all sections from which reports have been received, except district No. 12 (San Francisco), 12 firms reporting. In this last-mentioned case it looks



as if the drop were a somewhat belated reduction that brought the returns more in line with those for other districts, as sales compared with July, 1920, show a drop of 50.1 per cent, while in five other districts the reduction as compared with a year ago has been from 52.3 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago), 9 firms reporting, to 57.5 per cent in district No. 11 (Dallas), 9 firms reporting. In only one case, district No. 4 (Cleveland), has the reduction been under 50 per cent, namely, 35.5 per cent for three reporting firms. The increases during the current month are attributable to retail buying for the fall trade. Stocks are low and in the agricultural sections of the country after-harvesting demand has to be met. Grocery sales have held up fairly well, and in three out of six reporting districts increases occurred in July as compared with June, amounting to 1.2 per cent, 13 firms reporting in district No. 11 (Dallas); 12 per cent in district No. 12 (San Francisco), 28 firms reporting; 17.6 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City), 5 firms reporting. Losses as compared with a year ago vary unevenly from district to district, amounting to 13.6 per cent in district No. 10 (Kansas City) and rising to 44.9 per cent in district No. 3 (Philadelphia). Decreases in sales are in part accounted for by the drop in the price of sugar and the diminished tonnage of sugar sales following the abnormally heavy distribution of a year ago. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports prices firmer and a better feeling, although July sales are slightly below those for June, the average drop being 2.6 per cent for 48 reporting firms. Negligible decreases were also found in district No. 5 (Richmond), 9 firms reporting a loss of six-tenths of 1 per cent; and in district No. 6 (Atlanta), in which 24 firms reported a reduction of 5.9 per cent in July sales.

#### RETAIL TRADE.

The retail trade situation during the month of July was very quiet and inactive. This is, however, the period of normal midsummer dullness, and fall purchases do not generally begin until August. The summer clearance sales were inaugurated in June this year and the natural result was a lull in the July business. Many stores report intensive "shopping" in order to secure maximum values. Reports from representative department stores show a decrease in all districts in net sales for July from the same month a year ago. This amounted to 12.3 per cent in district No. 1 (Boston), where it is reported that sales of stores in larger cities are less than sales of stores in smaller cities. The decrease in district No. 2 (New York) is 11.5 per cent. In

district No. 3 (Philadelphia) sales decreased 11.8 per cent, which was partly due to the continued widespread depression in the iron and steel industries. Sales decreased 21.4 per cent in district No. 4 (Cleveland), 11.7 per cent in district No. 5 (Richmond), 21.7 per cent in district No. 6 (Atlanta), and 14.7 per cent in district No. 7 (Chicago). District No. 7 (Chicago) reports that prices have been reduced further in order to liquidate stocks on hand. The decrease in sales in district No. 8 (St. Louis) amounted to 16.5 per cent, in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) 21.8 per cent, in district No. 10 (Kansas City) 10.9 per cent, in district No. 11 (Dallas) 22.1 per cent, and in district No. 12 (San Francisco) 12.9 per cent. There is a noticeable increase of the percentage of stocks to sales due to the seasonal dullness. Outstanding orders increased during July, especially in the latter part of the month. These orders are for merchandise actually needed in the stores and are principally for medium-priced goods. The increase in outstanding orders seems to indicate that retailers anticipate a good demand for fall goods.

#### PRICES.

As has been the case during the past six months, the August price situation shows conflicting tendencies. Prices of leading agricultural commodities, such as wheat, corn, oats, rye, and hogs, have consistently declined, cotton has advanced, while cattle, after advancing during the early portion of the month, showed price recessions at the end. In the metal and mineral industries there were further price reductions, bituminous coal, petroleum, and the nonferrous metals all showing declines. Toward the end of the month pig-iron prices were reported to be somewhat stronger than they had been for some time in the past. Hide and leather and cotton prices showed perhaps the greatest strength of any of the different lines, although finished woolen goods were likewise reported to be strong. On the whole it is impossible to forecast the general trend of prices during the month. Manufactured goods have probably held relatively firm, but, as has been indicated above, many important raw materials have declined.

Prices in general during the past three or four months have become somewhat more stabilized than they were in the early spring, but whether this period of relative stability will continue, whether prices will rise appreciably or fall is a matter for speculation. A continuation of relative stability in the price level as a whole might be marked by more or less extreme variations in the prices of individual commodities

if the variations canceled one another. For instance, increases which might occur in the prices of commodities which have been "liquidated" or reduced to approximately prewar levels might be accompanied by reductions in the prices of commodities which are still far above the prewar level. This is closely related to the theory which seems to be held by a number of economists who emphasize the fact that the various elements of the price system are out of harmony one with another (some being at twice the prewar level while others are below it) and that there is fair reason to expect commodity prices to bear approximately the same ratio to one another as they did before the war. At the same time, other students of the price problem lay greater stress on the supply situation in the individual commodity lines than upon the interrelationship of prices in different lines. Both factors probably play a part in the making of prices. What is difficult to measure is the importance of the several factors on the price level as a whole.

During July the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, Dun, and Bradstreet indicated a rise in prices, while that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed no change from the June level. The Federal Reserve Board index, constructed primarily for international comparisons, stood at 141 in July (with the 1913 level taken as 100), as compared with 139 in June. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics registered 148 in both June and July on the same basis. The important changes during the month were further reductions in the prices of producers' goods (in which the equipment materials figure largely) and the comparative strength of raw materials and consumers' goods. Retail prices of foods increased for the first time since June, 1920. The increase between June and July, 1921, amounted to a little under 3 per cent.

#### SHIPPING.

Little change is to be noted in the shipping situation during August as compared with the last few months. American ships continue to carry but little more than one-third of our imports and exports measured in terms of value. This proportion is far below what would be expected of a fleet as large as that belonging to this country. The figures of Lloyd's Register of Shipping on the size of the merchant fleets of the different countries, recently made public, show that on June 30, 1921, the United States had ships aggregating 17,026,002 gross tons out of a world total of

61,974,653 tons. The United Kingdom slightly surpassed the United States, with a fleet of 19,571,554 tons, but France, which is third in rank, had only 3,652,249 tons. Japan, Italy, Norway, and Holland follow in the order named, with merchant fleets ranging from about 3,350,000 tons down to 2,225,000 tons. If sailing vessels are disregarded and only steamers and motor vessels are considered, the United States on June 30 had a merchant marine of 15,746,384 tons out of a world total of 58,846,325 tons, or 26.8 per cent of the world's steam and motor shipping. In 1914 the world's steam tonnage was 45,403,877 tons and the share of the United States was only 4,330,078 tons, or 9.6 per cent of the total.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

The July foreign trade totals are slightly lower than for June, continuing the declines which set in at the beginning of 1921 in the case of exports and some months earlier in the case of imports. Exports were valued at \$321,000,000 and imports at \$179,000,000, the excess of exports being \$142,000,000. At the same time foreign countries continued to send us gold in large volume, resulting in a net inward movement for July of \$60,000,000. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has made an analysis of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1921, which shows that lower prices rather than diminished quantities are responsible for the reduction in our trade totals as compared with the preceding fiscal year. Commodities forming 69 per cent of the value of domestic exports in the fiscal year 1921 show a decrease in value of 19 per cent but an increase in weight of 23 per cent over the fiscal year 1920. The group of raw materials in the same compilation shows a weight increase of 34 per cent and the group of food-stuffs a weight increase of 37 per cent. A limited group of partly or wholly manufactured commodities shows a decrease in weight of 4 per cent. These results are noteworthy as showing how the volume of our trade has been maintained until recently and that the falling off in the quantities of exports which has been observable in the earlier months of 1921 has not offset the large movements of goods in the previous months of the fiscal year. These facts are in agreement also with the showing of the Board's foreign trade index, which disclosed relatively small declines in the volume of exports in February, March, and April, and a substantial recovery in May and June.

**CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS, MARCH 4, 1920, TO  
APRIL 28 1921.**

The following tables give an analysis of reports to the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board from about 9,500 banks throughout the country which are members of the Federal Reserve System. The purpose of the analysis was to ascertain what changes took place during the year ended April 28, 1921, in the loans of banks in agricultural communities as compared with the loans of banks in nonagricultural communities. While loans by country banks are often made for uses other than to finance farmers, and many loans by city banks are made to move crops and for other purposes intimately connected with agriculture, it is felt that the figures compare with fair accuracy the liquidation of industrial and agricultural loans.

All counties in the country were grouped in three classes—agricultural, semiagricultural, and nonagricultural. Counties were classified as agricultural, when the value of their products according to data obtained from the 1920 Census reports, the Geological Survey, the

Bureau of Soils, and all other available sources was estimated to be not less than 80 per cent agricultural; as semiagricultural when their products were between 50 and 80 per cent agricultural; and as nonagricultural when their products were less than 50 per cent agricultural.

The summary table below shows that between May 4, 1920, and April 28, 1921, the loans and discounts of banks in agricultural counties throughout the country declined \$37,000,000, or slightly more than 1.2 per cent; the loans and discounts of banks in semiagricultural counties declined \$19,000,000, or 1.3 per cent; and the loans and discounts of banks in nonagricultural counties declined \$827,000,000, or 5.6 per cent. The borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks by banks in agricultural counties increased \$128,000,000, or 56.5 per cent; borrowings by banks in semiagricultural counties remained practically stationary; and borrowings by banks in nonagricultural counties declined \$629,000,000, or 28.5 per cent.

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN LOANS, BORROWINGS,<sup>1</sup> AND DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS (1920-21).

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	Agricultural counties.		Semiagricultural counties.		Nonagricultural counties.		Total.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Loans and discounts.....	- 36.5	- 1.2	-18.7	- 1.3	-827.1	- 5.6	- 882.3	- 4.5
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks.....	+127.6	+56.5	- 0.3	- 0.2	-629.1	-28.5	601.8	-19.5
Borrowings from other banks.....	+ 45.2	+65.7	+ 6.1	+19.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	51.8	+27.3
Total deposits.....	-411.8	-11.1	-87.7	- 5.2	-665.7	- 4.4	-1,165.2	- 5.7

<sup>1</sup> Bills payable and rediscounts.

In partial explanation of the relatively heavy demands upon the Federal Reserve System by banks in agricultural counties, it appears that their loss in total deposits was 11.1 per cent, as against a loss of 4.4 per cent by banks in nonagricultural counties.

Between May 4, 1920, and April 28, 1921, member banks show a total reduction of loans amounting to \$882,000,000, of which \$827,000,000, or 94 per cent, is shown for banks in nonagricultural counties, while the reduction in agricultural and semiagricultural counties amounted to only about \$55,000,000. An analysis of the changes in loans by Federal Reserve districts shows few important reductions for banks in agricultural counties, the largest reduction being reported for banks in the Kansas City district, where loans were reduced by about \$53,000,000. On the other hand, banks in the Richmond and Atlanta districts showed somewhat larger loans this

year than a year ago. In the semiagricultural counties, no important changes are reported for any of the Federal Reserve districts. In the nonagricultural counties there appears to be evidence of liquidation; the volume of loan reduction has been material in every Federal Reserve district except Cleveland, which reports a 10 per cent increase in loans.

The contrast between the banks in agricultural and nonagricultural counties is even more pronounced when borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks are compared. These borrowings increased for banks in agricultural counties by about \$128,000,000, or 57 per cent, particularly heavy relative increases being shown for the Atlanta, Dallas, and Minneapolis districts. In the semiagricultural counties the amount of loans from Federal Reserve Banks shows practically no changes for the year, substantial increases in the Richmond and Atlanta districts being offset by

a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the Cleveland district. In nonagricultural counties the reduction of borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks is universal for all the districts, except Cleveland. For the system as a whole the reduction in borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks amounted to about \$502,000,000; for banks in nonagricultural counties the reduction was \$629,000,000, which was offset in part by an increase of \$128,000,000 in the borrowings of banks in agricultural counties.

Figures for the several Federal Reserve districts are shown in the table below:

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN LOANS AND IN BORROWINGS FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, BY DISTRICTS (1920-21).

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Federal Reserve district.	Agricultural counties.		Semiagricultural counties.		Nonagricultural counties.		Total.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Boston.....	- 0.7	- 2.0	+ 1.6	+ 7.7	- 36.2	- 2.7	- 35.3	- 2.5
New York.....	+ 15.0	+ 10.2	+ 5.4	+ 7.1	- 426.1	- 7.8	- 405.7	- 7.1
Philadelphia..	+ 9.6	+ 11.0	+ 1.5	+ 4.5	- 27.8	- 2.8	- 16.7	- 1.5
Cleveland.....	- 1.6	- 1.0	+ 7.5	+ 2.0	+ 100.8	+ 9.5	+ 106.7	+ 6.7
Richmond.....	+ 4.7	+ 2.4	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 9.3	- 1.7	- 5.1	- 0.6
Atlanta.....	+ 4.4	+ 2.9	+ 5.1	+ 4.5	- 58.7	- 12.1	- 49.2	- 6.6
Dallas.....	- 22.8	- 6.3	- 2.3	- 2.2	- 29.9	- 12.6	- 55.0	- 7.8
Chicago.....	- 16.4	- 2.4	- 17.4	- 6.0	- 132.3	- 6.3	- 166.1	- 5.4
St. Louis.....	- 3.8	- 1.9	- 0.6	- 1.6	- 73.7	- 11.8	- 78.1	- 9.1
Minneapolis..	- 19.1	- 4.8	- 4.6	- 6.1	- 40.7	- 12.0	- 64.4	- 8.0
Kansas City...	- 52.9	- 13.0	- 9.0	- 10.4	- 75.4	- 13.3	- 137.3	- 13.0
San Francisco.	+ 47.1	+ 13.2	- 5.4	- 4.2	- 17.7	- 1.8	+ 24.0	+ 1.6
Total....	- 36.5	- 1.1	- 18.7	- 1.3	- 827.0	- 5.6	- 882.2	- 4.5

BORROWINGS FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.<sup>1</sup>

Boston.....	+ 0.3	+ 11.8	+ 0.5	+ 61.6	- 29.3	- 23.5	- 28.5	- 22.3
New York.....	+ 0.7	+ 9.2	+ 0.3	+ 4.5	- 206.9	- 26.5	- 205.9	- 25.9
Philadelphia..	- 1.9	- 17.9	- 0.2	- 6.3	- 73.3	- 35.0	- 75.4	- 33.9
Cleveland.....	- 1.0	- 13.7	- 10.0	- 34.0	+ 15.0	+ 15.0	+ 4.0	+ 2.9
Richmond.....	+ 6.9	+ 39.4	+ 4.7	+ 26.9	- 8.6	- 9.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.5
Atlanta.....	+ 16.2	+ 120.2	+ 9.6	+ 96.6	- 29.9	- 31.9	- 4.1	- 3.5
Dallas.....	+ 22.0	+ 93.0	- 3.8	- 25.3	- 24.0	- 60.5	- 5.8	- 7.4
Chicago.....	+ 25.9	+ 45.1	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 117.9	- 32.0	- 92.2	- 20.1
St. Louis.....	+ 6.8	+ 42.0	- 1.8	- 46.9	- 80.5	- 59.1	- 75.5	- 48.3
Minneapolis..	+ 18.3	+ 102.2	- 0.4	- 7.4	- 30.5	- 46.9	- 12.6	- 14.3
Kansas City...	+ 11.3	+ 51.4	- 1.8	- 23.9	- 41.6	- 42.6	- 32.1	- 25.2
San Francisco.	+ 22.0	+ 75.3	+ 2.8	+ 50.0	- 1.6	- 1.5	+ 23.2	+ 16.6
Total....	+ 127.5	+ 56.5	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 629.1	- 28.5	- 501.9	- 19.5

<sup>1</sup> Bills payable and rediscounts.

A comparison of borrowings with the so-called basic line is presented in the next table. On April 28, 1921, the borrowings of member banks from Federal Reserve Banks in agricultural counties were in excess of the so-called basic line in the southern and middle and far western districts, with the exception of Kansas City. In semiagricultural counties borrowings were below the basic line in all the districts except those of Richmond, Atlanta, and Chicago; while in the nonagricultural counties all

the districts, except Richmond and Atlanta, reported borrowings below the basic line.

BORROWINGS<sup>1</sup> FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, COMPARED WITH "BASIC LINE" ON APRIL 28, 1921.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	Agricultural counties.			Semiagricultural counties.			Nonagricultural counties.		
	Borrowings (amount).	Basic line (amount).	Ratio of borrowings to basic line (per cent).	Borrowings (amount).	Basic line (amount).	Ratio of borrowings to basic line (per cent).	Borrowings (amount).	Basic line (amount).	Ratio of borrowings to basic line (per cent).
Boston.....	2.5	4.6	53.5	1.5	2.9	50.0	95.1	184.1	51.7
New York.....	24.6	25.7	6.4	10.7	59.4	574.1	1,083.0	53.0	
Philadelphia..	8.6	15.7	54.8	3.6	6.3	56.7	136.2	171.0	79.6
Cleveland.....	8.6	21.6	29.4	19.3	57.6	33.5	114.5	180.7	63.3
Richmond.....	24.7	19.9	122.3	22.1	12.7	173.9	78.2	68.8	113.7
Atlanta.....	29.7	15.9	186.8	19.4	12.4	156.9	63.6	55.0	115.6
Dallas.....	45.9	39.3	116.4	11.2	15.7	71.6	15.7	28.7	54.7
Chicago.....	83.5	72.2	115.5	33.1	31.6	104.7	250.3	300.1	83.4
St. Louis.....	23.0	22.2	103.7	2.0	4.8	41.1	55.7	38.8	62.7
Minneapolis..	36.1	33.3	108.6	4.7	7.7	61.7	34.5	39.6	87.0
Kansas City...	33.3	45.1	74.0	5.8	11.0	53.0	56.1	72.9	77.0
San Francisco.	51.2	41.4	123.6	8.5	18.6	45.7	103.8	145.4	71.3
Total....	353.1	355.8	99.2	137.6	191.4	71.9	1,577.8	2,418.1	65.2

<sup>1</sup> Bills payable and rediscounts.

MEMBER BANK ACCEPTANCES IN 1921.

In continuation of figures shown on page 800 of the July number of the BULLETIN, there are given below figures of acceptance liabilities of national banks and other member banks for all call dates, beginning with June 30, 1920, and ending with June 30, 1921. As pointed out in the earlier number, the decline in the amount of acceptances outstanding manifested itself for the first time in the November 15 report, but, with the shrinkage in the value of our foreign trade, it assumed larger proportions during 1921, the decrease during the six months of the present year being from \$593,708,000 to \$431,887,000, or over 27 per cent, compared with a decrease of 36 per cent for the 12-month period since June 30 of last year. For the six months of the present year the New York City member banks show a decrease in their acceptance liabilities from \$341,605,000 to \$264,164,000, or of 23 per cent; member banks in Boston a decrease from \$64,135,000 to \$44,709,000, or of 30 per cent; those in Chicago a decrease from \$52,500,000 to \$40,291,000, or of 23 per cent; and those of Philadelphia a decrease from \$17,443,000 to \$11,026,000, or of 37 per cent. Considerable decreases are shown also for member banks in St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, New

Orleans, Detroit, and Kansas City, the relative decreases for some of these cities being about as large as for the more important acceptance markets. Acceptance liabilities of member banks in New York City on June 30, 1921, constituted 61 per cent of the aggregate acceptance liabilities of all member banks, compared with about 51 per cent a year before, and 55.8 per cent on November 15 of the past year.

In the following table are shown aggregate acceptance liabilities separately for national banks and other member banks, also for all member banks in the principal centers on all call dates between June 30, 1920 and 1921:

ACCEPTANCE LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL AND OTHER MEMBER BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Class of banks and city.	June 30, 1920.	Sept. 8, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1920.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Feb. 21, 1921.	Apr. 28, 1921.	June 30, 1921.
<b>NATIONAL BANKS.</b>							
New York.....	200,904	197,501	201,854	193,309	191,918	173,062	142,620
Buffalo.....	138	338	1,014	1,484	1,194	772	768
Boston.....	53,978	44,835	49,518	49,786	47,181	46,207	33,697
Providence.....	951	870	680	1,051	932	775	404
Philadelphia.....	24,739	25,619	22,415	16,343	12,143	11,862	10,402
Pittsburgh.....	4,749	4,080	1,882	1,471	1,240	1,244	1,700
Cleveland.....	10,040	9,440	8,412	8,528	1,924	1,137	2,123
Detroit.....	3,606	3,960	4,360	4,527	5,003	3,385	3,558
Cincinnati.....	2,592	1,312	1,222	1,202	742	681	511
Memphis.....	655	805	350	100			
Indianapolis.....	2,320	2,729	2,919	2,818	2,484	1,365	551
Richmond.....	1,823	2,675	1,864	2,190	2,019	1,028	1,741
Baltimore.....	3,651	7,113	5,165	4,273	3,100	1,446	1,749
Atlanta.....	1,300	1,342	650	600	700	450	250
New Orleans.....	4,388	1,826	1,555	1,532	908	920	911
Charleston, S. C.....	801	1,586	1,702	2,166	1,927	1,441	778
Chicago.....	37,354	40,825	34,920	28,819	23,894	24,280	19,295
St. Louis.....	5,315	3,987	4,705	3,116	2,615	524	657
Minneapolis.....	8,024	8,287	9,590	8,208	5,888	1,819	1,422
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,682	5,895	4,482	3,649	2,240	1,023	1,079
Dallas.....	1,035	800	2,875	1,750	890	150	300
San Francisco.....	26,311	22,483	15,865	13,241	14,091	13,611	10,665
Los Angeles.....	1,799	2,020	1,757	1,816	1,781	977	1,703
Portland.....	3,123	2,240	4,072	2,493	2,507	2,772	1,453
Seattle.....	2,575	1,117	1,013	1,099	1,021	931	495
All other.....	24,345	20,898	21,684	19,845	17,302	12,369	12,093
Total.....	431,198	414,583	406,525	375,416	345,644	304,231	250,925

Class of banks, and city.	June 30, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1920.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Apr. 28, 1921.	June 30, 1921.
<b>STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS.</b>					
New York.....	143,335	159,348	148,296	138,856	121,554
Buffalo.....	3,886	3,175	1,950	856	919
Boston.....	24,721	19,899	14,349	11,857	11,012
Providence.....	4,178	1,781	1,569	1,309	754
Philadelphia.....	1,385	1,225	1,100	200	624
Pittsburgh.....	2,287	965	450	198	376
Cleveland.....	6,434	5,756	4,746	8,746	9,008
Detroit.....	1,394	1,006	900	400	450
Cincinnati.....	100	200	150		
Memphis.....	901	835	275	444	280
Richmond.....	50	50	100		
Baltimore.....	689	350	500	197	100
Atlanta.....	385	32	197	162	111
Savannah.....	674	677	562	475	410
New Orleans.....	7,259	6,091	7,442	6,569	4,467
Chicago.....	28,790	25,575	23,681	21,273	20,996
St. Louis.....	9,422	6,770	4,937	1,472	1,152
Kansas City, Mo.....		121	132	1,550	1,966
San Francisco.....	527	1,134	1,122	726	971
Los Angeles.....	550	490	390	200	744
Portland.....	722	963	630	785	684

ACCEPTANCE LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL AND OTHER MEMBER BANKS—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Class of banks and city.	June 30, 1920.	Nov. 15, 1920.	Dec. 29, 1920.	Apr. 28, 1921.	June 30, 1921.
<b>STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS—continued.</b>					
Seattle.....	40	4	4	3	66
All other.....	4,640	4,829	4,810	3,660	4,318
Total.....	242,369	241,276	218,292	199,938	180,962
<b>ALL MEMBER BANKS.</b>					
New York.....	344,239	361,202	341,605	311,918	264,164
Buffalo.....	4,024	4,189	3,434	1,628	1,687
Boston.....	78,699	69,417	64,135	58,064	44,709
Providence.....	5,129	2,461	2,620	2,084	1,158
Philadelphia.....	26,124	23,640	17,443	12,062	11,026
Pittsburgh.....	7,039	2,847	1,921	1,442	2,076
Cleveland.....	16,474	14,168	13,274	9,883	11,131
Detroit.....	5,000	5,366	5,427	3,785	4,008
Cincinnati.....	2,692	1,422	1,375	681	511
Memphis.....	1,556	1,185	375	444	280
Indianapolis.....	2,320	2,919	2,818	1,365	551
Richmond.....	1,873	1,914	2,200	1,028	1,741
Baltimore.....	4,340	5,515	4,773	1,643	1,849
Atlanta.....	1,685	682	797	612	361
Savannah.....	674	677	562	475	410
New Orleans.....	11,647	7,646	8,974	7,489	5,378
Charleston, S. C.....	801	1,702	2,166	1,441	778
Chicago.....	66,144	60,495	52,500	45,553	40,291
St. Louis.....	14,737	11,475	8,053	1,996	1,809
Minneapolis.....	8,024	9,590	8,208	1,819	1,422
Kansas City, Mo.....	4,682	4,603	3,781	2,573	3,045
Dallas.....	1,035	2,875	1,750	150	300
San Francisco.....	26,838	16,999	14,363	14,337	11,636
Los Angeles.....	2,349	2,247	2,206	1,177	2,447
Portland.....	3,845	5,035	3,123	3,557	2,137
Seattle.....	2,615	1,017	1,103	934	561
All other.....	28,985	26,513	24,655	16,029	16,411
Total.....	673,567	647,801	593,708	504,169	431,887
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>					
Total national banks.....	431,198	406,525	375,416	304,231	250,925
Total State bank and trust company members.....	242,369	241,276	218,292	199,938	180,962
Grand total.....	673,567	647,801	593,708	504,169	431,887

Owing to the decline in our foreign trade, the volume of bankers' bills offered for sale in open market has also shrunk, while the demand for this class of paper by banks and corporate investors, because of the easing of money rates, has been on the increase and at times in excess of the available supply. The result has been a further decline in the offering of bills to the Federal Reserve Banks by dealers and member banks. The following table shows the gradual elimination from among the reserve banks' earning assets of bank acceptances, both purchased in open market and discounted for member banks.

At the close of June, Federal Reserve Bank holdings of purchased and discounted bank acceptances of all classes totaled \$57,042,000, of which \$38,753,000 only represented member-bank acceptances. The latter amount is less than 9 per cent of the total member-bank acceptances outstanding, and compares with holdings of \$255,564,000, or 38 per cent of the total member-bank acceptances outstanding at the close of June of last year.

HOLDINGS OF BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Date.	Purchased in the open market.					Held under discount		
	Total.	Accepted by—				Total.	Accepted by—	
		Member banks.	Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private bankers.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.		Member banks.	Other banks.
1920.								
June 30.	372,541	255,564	56,474	38,647	21,856	25,174	(1)	(1)
1921.								
Jan. 31..	162,385	89,240	32,372	18,055	22,718	12,506	8,454	4,052
Feb. 28..	139,048	96,313	33,768	18,458	20,509	13,421	8,069	4,752
Mar. 31..	119,054	65,868	20,653	15,878	16,655	13,052	9,181	3,871
Apr. 30..	108,142	62,327	18,341	13,915	14,559	10,188	6,343	3,845
May 31..	75,239	46,754	10,053	9,517	8,915	9,472	6,469	3,003
June 30..	40,130	26,787	6,960	3,391	2,992	8,456	6,033	2,423
July 31..	17,912	13,411	3,087	1,034	380	6,089	4,125	1,964

<sup>1</sup> No data.

As pointed out in the July number, the British banks show a shrinkage in their acceptance business for the more recent period even larger than our own banks. For the calendar year 1920 this shrinkage, according to the London Economist, was nearly one-third for all the English joint-stock banks, while for the first six months of the present year the acceptance liabilities of the nine leading London clearing banks shows a continuous decline from £88,213,000 to £57,610,000, or of nearly 35 per cent, as against a simultaneous decline of 27 per cent shown for our own member banks.

Acceptance liabilities of the three great French banks show an increase from 172,000,000 francs on December 31, 1919, to 261,000,000 francs on December 31, 1920. But since then a considerable decrease in these figures may be noted. Thus the Comptoir National d'Escompte reports a decline in its acceptance liabilities during the first six months of the present year from 113,000,000 to 67,360,000 francs, the Crédit Lyonnais a decrease for the five months of the present year from about 35,000,000 to 20,770,000 francs, while the decrease reported by the Société Générale for the first four months of the present year is from about 120,000,000 francs to 59,355,000 francs. A similar development is indicated by the reports of the large Italian commercial banks. For Germany end-of-1920 figures for eight of the Grossbanken show aggregate acceptance liabilities of 918,400,000 marks, as against 805,800,000 marks at the close of 1919. But conditions in Germany are

exceptional and changes in acceptance liabilities of the German great banks are due probably as much, if not more, to the vicissitudes of the foreign exchanges as to the volume of foreign trade transactions.

### THE COMMERCIAL PAPER BUSINESS.

The following is the second of two articles which give the results of a study made by the Division of Analysis and Research of the more important aspects of the commercial paper business. The previous article appeared in the August, 1921, issue.

#### IV. CHARACTER OF PAPER SOLD.

*Form of paper.*—There are four classes of paper which appear in the open market. Unsecured single-name paper is most frequent. Double-name paper is of two kinds—either trade paper, i. e., promissory notes given in settlement for goods purchased and indorsed by the seller, or nontrade paper bearing indorsement. Some collateral notes are also used. Estimates differ as to the proportion of the total volume of paper in each of these forms. The proportions vary to some extent with the character of the individual business. The question is complicated by the fact that some dealers regard paper with the indorsement of directors or officers as single-name paper, whereas others regard it as double-name nontrade paper. Thus, one broker estimated that "unsecured single-name paper constitutes approximately one-half of the total handled by brokers," and two others placed the figure at 65 per cent, while, on the other hand, two large dealers stated that 95 per cent and two others that almost all their paper was in this form. The general figure is probably somewhere between these two extremes, and one dealer has placed it at 75 per cent.

The general consensus of opinion is that double-name trade paper does not constitute over 5 per cent of the total volume. The highest estimate, which was given by two dealers, was 5 per cent, and most of the reporting houses stated that they either handle none or almost none, or a very limited amount. One dealer adds that "we believe the commercial paper market should be made available only for strong borrowers who, by reason of their size and strength, enjoy a single-name credit."

Estimates of the proportion of double-name nontrade paper differ somewhat. Two dealers who showed lower figures for single-name paper

have a rather high figure, namely, 30 to 35 per cent, but other estimates place it at 10 and 15 per cent, and several other dealers state that they themselves handle but little of such paper. "The only prominent class of indorsers of paper," states one dealer, "are the commission houses, who indorse or guarantee the paper of textile mills for whom they sell." He notes that the commission houses, especially in New England, make no financial statements. This paper is stated to be distributed somewhat differently than the other types of paper. Another dealer states that indorsement is found largely in the case of small closed corporations, where the officers or directors individually will indorse.

The use of collateral notes is stated by some dealers to be very limited, while several estimate the amount at about 5 per cent of the total volume, and one places it at 10 per cent. Savings banks in New England often purchase collateral loans. One dealer states, however, that he does not believe that on the whole a great deal of collateral paper is sold in the East, but there is a large business in the South and West in cattle and cotton paper, and throughout the country considerable paper of large cold-storage warehouses secured by warehouse receipts is sold, although such paper is usually distributed close to its source. The great majority of warehouse paper, however, will be placed direct with banks and not pass through the commercial-paper house, as it is necessary that the warehouse receipts be readily available to the maker. In general, collateral will consist of securities, stocks or bonds, either listed on one of the exchanges, or well known locally, although instances of cotton warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages on cattle, and installment notes are also reported. One dealer states that this paper is largely of individuals, although some is of stock exchange houses. The margin generally specified against listed security collateral is 20 per cent, although 25 and 30 per cent are also noted. Two dealers who refer to other classes of collateral state that the margin varies from 10 per cent to 100 per cent, according to how well known and marketable it is. The dealer in almost all cases looks to the maintenance of a satisfactory margin, although, states one dealer, he is not legally obligated to do so. One dealer, however, states that in the case of collateral loans some banking institution has generally been designated as trustee, and the purchaser accordingly expects very little of the commercial-paper house in the way of watching the margin.

In almost all cases, the maker is also the payee, and the note reads: "Pay to the order

of ourselves." The note is then indorsed in blank by the maker. This is the case both with single-name paper, double-name nontrade paper, and collateral notes. By this means the notes are rendered negotiable, and the dealer avoids indorsing them. He guarantees only the genuineness of the signature.

*Registration of paper.*—Following the panic of 1907, registration of paper was often advocated as a means of safeguarding purchasers by giving definite knowledge as to the amount of paper outstanding. In 1911 one of the New York trust companies made arrangements for registering paper, and other prominent financial institutions announced the inauguration of similar facilities, but the service has only been availed of by a few borrowers.

*Denominations.*—It is generally agreed that the greater part of the paper is in \$5,000 denominations. The estimates of the percentage of the total paper outstanding in normal times which is in this denomination range from 50 to 75 per cent. The next most frequent units are \$2,500 and \$10,000. The percentage estimates which have been received generally place the proportion of the former as considerably greater than the latter, although two houses regard the normal percentage as approximately equal in the two cases. Some houses state that the proportion in denominations in excess of \$10,000 is very small, although several show a considerable percentage, the units specified being \$25,000 and \$50,000, and by some dealers also \$100,000 and \$500,000. One dealer states that "when we get large blocks of paper from any one concern, we often receive large denominations, running as high as \$25,000 or \$50,000," while another notes that "the denominations are to fit the case of a bank where it can only lend a certain percentage of capital and surplus to any one name."

During about the last two years the normal percentages have been very much altered. This has been due to the fact that the great bulk of sales during that period have been made direct to country banks. The dealer adjusts the denominations according to the current requirements of buyers, considering whether the large city or the smaller country banks are buying. A much larger proportion of notes are therefore at present in \$2,500 denominations, while denominations larger than \$10,000 have correspondingly declined, and the proportion of \$10,000 pieces is also stated by some dealers to have declined. The greater use of the \$2,500 denominations has added considerably to the dealer's expense of doing business.

*Maturities.*—Reports received indicate that the majority of paper has a maturity of six

months. Some dealers, however, show a lesser average or customary maturity, in some cases four and in some cases five months, while others give the customary maturity as from three to four, four to six, and five to six months. The shortest maturity shown was two months, this dealer also stating that in very easy money markets he has sometimes sold paper, in exceptional instances, as long as eight or ten months. Two dealers note a tendency toward shorter maturities under present conditions. One states that the majority of his notes now run from four to six months and under normal conditions from five to six months, while the other states that he takes a much larger percentage of three months' notes than formerly and a smaller percentage of six months' notes. "Variations in maturities are occasioned," states one dealer, "by the nature of borrowing and by interest rates. In an easy money market, six months' paper usually predominates, as the borrower has only to pay two commissions a year. In a tight money market, four months' paper predominates, for the reason that the buyer needs only to carry the paper about 30 days before it is rediscountable at the Federal Reserve Bank, and most buyers of paper, during periods of tight money, wish to have quickly realizable investments. Seasonal lines of business usually borrow for six months, with a renewal of three or four months." If there is a tendency toward cheaper rates, however, banks naturally buy as long maturities as possible, while the reverse is the case if there is a tendency toward higher rates. Most dealers who have considered the matter state that there is little variation in length of maturities, according to the line of business of the maker.

Paper is not renewed except in periods of stress. Savings banks, however, it is stated by one dealer, will renew paper indefinitely. Instead, new paper may be sold to replace current maturities, and thus the liquid character which such paper possesses for the individual holder is preserved. In actual practice, however, the proportion of paper which is replaced by other paper appears to be high. Two dealers estimate that about 50 per cent is replaced, while another places the figure at 75 per cent, but states that the number of replacements varies very greatly with different lines of business and different market conditions. The latter states that in the case of nonseasonal lines "there might, under ordinary market conditions, be no limit to the number of 'renewals' granted, provided, of course, that the concern in question keeps its affairs in a good liquid condition with a good proportion of quick assets to debt at all times."

## V. RATES.

In the present study no effort has been made to consider the relation between open-market rates and rates charged customers by banks. Instead, attention has been confined to differences between commercial-paper rates themselves and to the method followed by the dealer in taking the paper from the borrower.

*Differences between markets.*—A number of dealers state that no considerable variation is found, and point to the fact that they offer their paper at the same rate in all markets. On the other hand, certain differences have been indicated by other dealers. These in general, however, do not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. Some markets buy more freely at certain seasons of the year, and thus in the Middle West after crop moving time the dealer may be able to place paper at a trifle lower rate, but the difference, states one dealer, will not exceed one-fourth of 1 per cent. One dealer states that at times in the past the coast market has been for quite sustained periods one-fourth to one-half per cent below the eastern markets, while at times the New York market has been for very brief periods substantially below other markets, although this is exceptional. Another dealer observes that when rates are high New York as a rule is "at the top," while when rates are low it is "at the bottom." Several dealers note a tendency for changes in rates to move across the country in a regular wave from east to west, the latter being affected two or three weeks after the New York market has been, although one observes that this is not invariable.

*Difference between lines of business.*—Some differences in rates between different lines of business have been reported. Certain lines and short maturities, state several dealers, at times command a rate lower than the general market rate, this being true of lines which can be quickly liquidated. One dealer believes that as a general proposition a few staple lines, such as groceries, dry goods, and hardware, probably sell at a somewhat lower rate. Several dealers agree that certain New England mill paper, bearing commission house indorsement, commands a lower rate in markets where it is sought after, while a middle western dealer states that this is the case also with grain paper secured by registered terminal warehouse receipts. On the other hand, states one dealer, certain lines do not always command a ready sale, in particular luxury lines, such as automobiles, jewelry, and pianos. On the whole, however, dealers state that differences are found rather with respect to the individual



borrower, or, as one dealer expresses it, the matter is "purely a question of credit combined with supply and demand." The rate is then determined by the strength of the borrower, usually, remarks one dealer, from the standpoint of high indebtedness to total resources, and by the infrequency with which the name comes into the market. It is stated that "no general rule is possible applying to most single-name paper. Some of the very large and nationally known names frequently bear a lower rate than others in the same line of business, the latter not being so strong or so well known. When the market is broad and paper moving readily there is frequently a spread of one-half of 1 per cent in rates, depending both on the class of paper offered and the excellence of the concern's statement." Another dealer states that the "spread" has been greater during recent months.

*Outright purchase versus consignment business.*—It is generally stated that most commercial paper is purchased outright by dealers, who then resell it as occasion offers. This is on the whole confirmed by the present study. The dealer then purchases the paper outright at a flat rate, less also his charge for handling or "commission," as it is called, and "takes his chances" on being able to resell at a profit. If rates decline, he gains, but if they increase his margin decreases and may disappear. The borrower receives payment at once from the dealer when he delivers the paper to him. But some exceptions to the practice are found, and these appear to be more frequent than has generally been believed. One large dealer states that he "endeavors to avoid speculation in paper, and thus tries to buy so that the account will protect him against changes in rates." He, however, places the funds to the credit of the maker at once, and merely makes an adjustment in case the rate changes. Another large dealer states that he purchases fully 90 per cent of his paper on an "open-rate" basis. The dealer then deducts an approximate amount to cover interest, as well as the commission, and remits the net amount to the borrower immediately on receipt of the paper. He states that his customers are perfectly willing for him to protect them in an advancing market, as he is to protect them in a declining market, and cites the fact that about the opening of May, e. g., he saved his customers considerable money on unsold blocks of paper which he had on hand.

One dealer states that some dealers may retain, e. g., 10 per cent to be paid only when the paper is actually sold. Regular consignment business, however, apparently relates

rather to cases in which the dealer makes no advance at all to the borrower, instead of cases in which the rate merely is left open, but the paper paid for at once by the dealer. The volume of such business which is reported is, however, small. One dealer states that "most brokers occasionally take paper on consignment—for instance, when a borrower may not be in immediate need of funds, but does desire to take advantage of any sales that can be effected on the open market, frequently for the purpose of reducing borrowings at the borrower's own banks, or in a particularly slow market, piling up money in advance of actual requirements." This dealer states that "in a steadily advancing market, or when the market is very dull and very little paper is moving, we sometimes make advances of a round amount against a block of paper, remitting the balance to the borrower as the paper is sold." In a few instances, where the maturities are exceptionally short, he charges the borrower a net rate of interest without commission, which sometimes brings the profit a trifle under the customary one-fourth of 1 per cent.

*The dealer's commission.*—The customary commission which the dealer receives for his services has been one-fourth of 1 per cent for many years, and is made irrespective of the maturity of the paper. This is still charged by the majority of the houses. Last year, however, the increased cost of doing business attendant upon the increased distribution to small country as against large city banks caused several dealers to raise their charge to one-half of 1 per cent. One dealer is stated to have done this only in the case of the poorer risks, the charge to the better risks remaining at one-fourth of 1 per cent. One dealer states that the same result has been achieved in some cases by insisting upon three months maturities, instead, as heretofore, taking four, five, or six months paper. Another dealer states that he has heard of cases during the past year where the dealer who has acted more or less as a banker for a client, owing to his inability to dispose of the paper, has charged a larger amount to compensate him for tying up his own money in order to take care of his client.

## VI. OPERATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMERCIAL PAPER HOUSE.

*Buying and selling paper.*—Paper is often purchased only by the principal offices, in particular New York and Chicago, and Boston in the case of houses whose head office is

located there. Certain houses also permit offices covering other sections, such as St. Louis and San Francisco, to purchase paper, but such purchases are subject to the approval of the head office as to amounts, names, and rates. As a general rule the staff engaged in purchasing or soliciting new accounts is small as compared with that engaged in selling, and men are shifted from the one task to the other as occasion requires. When money is easy, say about 4 per cent, states one dealer, he shifts men from selling to getting new accounts, while when money is tight the reverse will be the case.

Stocks of paper are generally carried at the principal offices, and in some cases also in San Francisco, although smaller stocks may be carried at some of the lesser offices. The purpose is to provide the maximum service to buyers and to deliver paper with as little delay as possible. The centers in which stocks are carried correspond in a broad way to those which purchase paper. In one case, however, it is stated that the Philadelphia stock is carried in New York, owing to the small distance between the two centers. One dealer states that some branches may sell local paper locally without passing it on to New York or Chicago. Another dealer sometimes takes paper from his affiliations and carries it himself in order to render it immediately available for delivery in his own market, while in other cases he takes it merely to fill orders as they are received from his purchasing banks.

Where houses employ correspondents to some extent, reciprocal arrangements for taking paper from each other exist, and the profit is divided on paper sold through correspondents. One dealer states that "one office may buy outright from another office that originates the paper, take a block on consignment, or buy as it sells the paper. In the last case, an option is usually granted by one office to the other "covering the option that by necessity is granted to the bank purchasing the paper." Where several separate dealers are employed by an account, each generally has a clearly defined territory within which he will sell the paper, and the borrower deals with each entirely independently of the other. The dealer, however, is advised of the total borrowings, both in the open market and from bankers.

*Financing the business.*—Most dealers state that the rate of turnover of their own capital varies so greatly from time to time that no estimate can be given. On the other hand, estimates were given by several dealers. One gave the figure as 40 to 50 times per annum, another as roughly 50 times (based upon the

capital used in the commercial paper end of his business). A third gave the figure as 100 times, a fourth stated that it varied from 50 to 100 times, and a fifth placed it at about 150 times. One dealer explained the range as probably found in the case, on the one hand, of dealers buying paper outright, who turned their capital over 50 times, and, on the other hand, of dealers taking paper on consignment, who turned their capital over 100 times.

An indication was also obtained from several dealers of the relative proportion which their borrowings from banks bears to their own capital. One stated that the greatest part of the funds used to carry paper was obtained from his banks, while another smaller house, however, stated that fully half the time it carries paper without obtaining loans. Two dealers furnish more definite estimates, one stating that his borrowings varied from three to six times his own capital, depending upon market conditions, while another stated that during the abnormal conditions prevailing during the past year or so, his borrowings were two to three times his own capital. One dealer, who stated that conditions varied greatly from time to time, cited the fact that when he believed it advisable, he curtailed his purchases of paper and might loan on call or buy bankers' acceptances.

The number of important bank accounts carried and the number and location of centers in which the dealer borrows depends in most cases upon the number of centers in which he purchases and keeps stocks of paper. Thus, some houses, states one dealer, may have 30 to 40 accounts. In general, these offices borrow the funds required from the local banks, principal borrowings, of course, being in the larger centers. The balances which are kept in the smaller centers in certain cases become mere working balances, remittance being made from these centers for the paper bought. Some dealers, however, borrow only in the center in which their head office is located, while one dealer who does this also at times arranges loans in another center through the head office.

The commercial paper house in most cases uses the paper which it holds, whether it owns the same or has merely made an advance against it, as collateral for the loans which it obtains. In some cases stocks and bonds are also used as collateral, but, except in the case of one dealer, to a far lesser extent. One dealer states that he may borrow on securities in the case of a time loan, in order to avoid substitutions, or on commercial paper in the case of a demand loan. A small proportion of borrowings are unsecured in the case of several houses, "usually with the same banks who give

us lines against our paper," states one dealer. Some banks do not ask for any margin, while other banks request 10 per cent and to a lesser extent 5 per cent. One dealer states that banks are now "overzealous in the matter of margins." The margin on mixed collateral, states one dealer, is 20 per cent, and another dealer in general gives this margin on commercial paper also, although it is not required. It is stated that the banks do not request dealers to keep average balances, as in the case of ordinary commercial borrowers, although the dealers endeavor to keep fair balances. Several dealers, however, give required percentages as 10 and 20 per cent, and one from 10 to 25 per cent. "Loans made to a commercial paper broker," comments one dealer, "are generally of short duration, and are much sought after by banks." Another dealer states that he borrows chiefly from banks in which he carries no deposits.

**TOBACCO FINANCE.**

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

In order to provide a basis for the study of the financial aspects, which will be treated in subsequent articles, the present discussion is devoted to the general aspects of the leaf-tobacco industry.

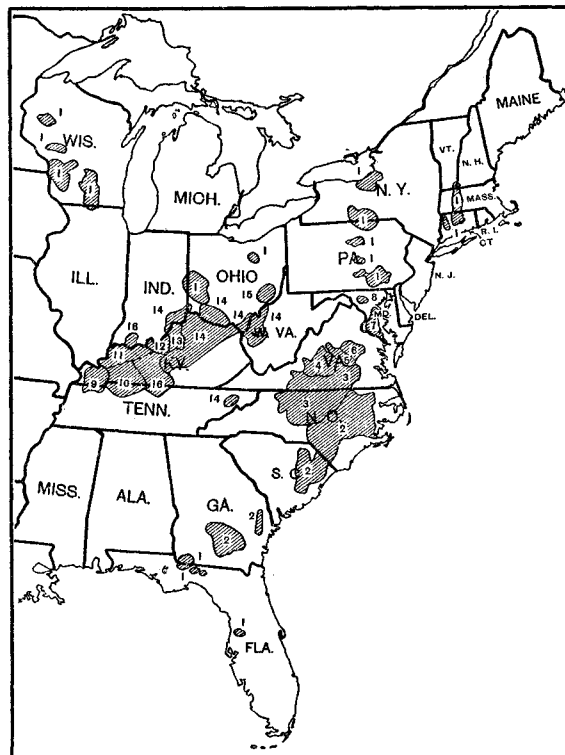
**I. THE LEAF-TOBACCO INDUSTRY.<sup>1</sup>**

Tobacco is of two principal types, according to its chief use: (1) Cigar types and (2) manufactured and export types. The latter enters into what are known as manufactured tobacco products, such as cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff, and is also exported in large measure.

The two types are found in different geographical sections and are also cured in different ways. The principal cigar regions are (1) the Connecticut Valley in New England; (2) Pennsylvania, in particular, Lancaster County; (3) the Ohio-Miami Valley; and (4) southwest

<sup>1</sup> In general, cf. E. H. Mathewson, *The Export and Manufacturing Types of Tobacco of the United States, with Brief Reference to the Cigar Types*, Bulletin No. 244, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued November 23, 1912; and J. P. Killebrew, *Tobacco Districts and Types*, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Circular 18, issued November 24, 1909.

Wisconsin, besides New York and Georgia-Florida. These districts are clearly shown on the accompanying map, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, as are also the several manufactured and export type districts. The latter include (1) Virginia dark; (2) the old bright belt in Virginia and western North Carolina; (3) the new bright belt in eastern North Carolina and South Carolina, extending also into Georgia; (4) Burley, chiefly in central



**EXPLANATION OF SHADING.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Cigar leaf tobacco.                          | 9. Paducah district.   |
| 2. New belt bright or flue-cured manufacturing. | 10. Clarksville and Hopkinsville district.   |
| 3. Old belt bright or flue-cured manufacturing. | 11. Stemming tobacco district.   |
| 4. Dark open-fire-cured shipping tobacco.       | 12. Green River district.  |
| 5. Black or olive stemming.                     | 13. Scattered burley.  |
| 6. Sun and air cured manufacturing.             | 14. Burley tobacco.  |
| 7. Maryland tobacco.                            | 15. Eastern Ohio export (spangled tobacco) burley.                                 |
| 8. Upper county or bay.                         | 16. Southern Kentucky and Upper Cumberland and Southern Indiana (one-sucker type). |

Kentucky; and (5) the western dark types in western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the Paducah Black Patch, Henderson or stemming, one sucker (including Green River), and Clarksville-Hopkinsville districts. Minor types include Virginia sun cured, Maryland and eastern Ohio export, and perique (Louisiana). Several of the types are also grown to a much smaller extent in other States than those mentioned. In the present study attention will be confined to the major types listed.

There are further differences between the use to which each of these types is put. Among the cigar types, wrappers are obtained from New England (also New York and Georgia and Florida), while the Ohio-Miami and Wisconsin districts produce both binders and fillers, and Pennsylvania produces chiefly fillers.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 55 per cent of the cigar wrappers used in the United States are grown in the Connecticut Valley and only 29 per cent elsewhere in the United States, while the remainder are imported. The division, of course, is only approximate, as all districts produce more or less of all three grades, and the relative proportions depend upon the growing conditions prevailing. Moreover, the distinctions between the grades, in particular between wrappers and binders, are by no means absolute. Certain amounts of tobacco in the cigar regions are also not suitable for cigar purposes, and in many cases are exported.

Without emphasizing unduly the importance of the production of shade-grown tobacco for cigar wrapper purposes, it may be desirable to give a brief notice of the rise of the shade-grown tobacco which has been one of the most interesting developments in the tobacco industry in recent years. The shade-grown industry dates back to the late nineties in Florida and to 1900 in Connecticut. The process consists in the growing of tobacco with diminished sunlight, high humidity, high soil moisture, and more uniform temperature. This condition is accomplished by shading the field by slats or laths in the Florida-Georgia district, or by cloth in the Connecticut Valley. The object is to produce a type of cigar leaf tobacco that has a fine texture, excellent burn, high yield, and desired colors.

Shade-grown tobacco is now being produced in Deatur County, Ga.; Gadsden and Pasco Counties, Fla.; and parts of the Connecticut Valley. The development in the Connecticut Valley has proved the most interesting and important. The United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, has put forth much effort to establish the industry and place it on a permanent basis. The estimated acreage for the Connecticut Valley shows remarkable changes, especially during the more recent years. In 1902 and 1903 the wet seasons almost ruined the industry. It was saved, however, by the introduction of Cuban seed, which was brought to the United States in 1903. After five years of experimentation at the agricultural experimental station, it has been cultivated since about

<sup>1</sup> It is stated, however, that about one-half the Wisconsin crop is now used for scrap chewing tobacco purposes.

1908 from a commercial standpoint. The acreage has been increased from 1,000 in 1910 to 6,150 in 1918. The demand for the Connecticut shade-grown cigar wrapper type has kept pace with the increased acreage. It is said to be not used as a substitute for the Sumatra leaf, but for making a high-grade cigar which sells on its own merits.

ACREAGE OF SHADE-GROWN TOBACCO IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

	Acres.		Acres.
1900.....	‡	1910.....	1,000
1901.....	41	1911.....	1,995
1902.....	720	1912.....	1,905
1903.....	645	1913.....	1,840
1904.....	33	1914.....	2,574
1905.....	40	1915.....	3,846
1906.....	40	1916.....	4,300
1907.....	70	1917.....	5,854
1908.....	200	1918.....	6,150
1909.....	400		

Turning to the manufactured and export types, the first important difference relates to the relative extent to which the crop of each is exported. The greater part of the Virginia dark and the western dark types is exported, and ordinarily more than half the bright tobacco of both the old and new belts, but the proportion in the case of Burley is very small, and mostly of the lower grades. A large part of the Maryland and eastern Ohio export type is exported. Domestically, the Virginia dark and western dark types are also used in the manufacture of plug, snuff, etc., the use varying to some extent with the different types. Bright tobacco is in wide use, and has been stated to be "unsurpassed in universal popularity and general adaptability to a variety of uses; in fact, it is adapted to practically all the regular forms in which tobacco is used, except standard cigars and snuff." That produced in the old belt is used in the manufacture of chewing and pipe smoking tobacco and cigarettes, while that from the new belt is used almost entirely for pipe smoking tobacco and cigarettes. Burley, due to the loose texture of its leaf, is "in a class by itself" in "its remarkable capacity of absorbing liquid sweetening and flavoring materials," which renders it a most economical tobacco for the manufacturer to use. Its lack of pungency, aroma, and fragrance operate to prevent its use as an export type. Burley enters largely into the manufacture of plug and smoking tobaccos, and to a considerably less extent into the output of cigarettes.

For the sake of convenience, we may distinguish three stages in the tobacco industry: (1) Growing, (2) marketing of leaf tobacco, and (3) manufacture of leaf into cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactured products. After

a general survey of the production and marketing of leaf tobacco, the series of articles will treat, in succession, the financing methods employed in each of these three stages.

A. PRODUCTION.

The annual acreage, production, and yield per acre of each of the principal types of tobacco for 1919 is given in the following table:<sup>1</sup>

TOBACCO ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD PER ACRE, BY TYPES, 1919.

	Acreage.	Production.	Yield per acre.
United States.....	1,910,800	1,454,725,000	761
Cigar types.....	172,900	218,853,000	1,265
New England.....	35,000	54,400,000	1,554
New York.....	2,700	3,483,000	1,290
Pennsylvania.....	41,000	54,120,000	1,320
Ohio-Miami Valley.....	40,000	40,000,000	1,000
Wisconsin.....	48,000	60,960,000	1,270
Georgia-Florida.....	6,200	5,890,000	950
Manufactured and export types—			
Total.....	1,705,700	1,157,804,000	679
Burley.....	313,000	262,920,000	840
Western dark.....	417,800	335,420,000	802
Paducah.....	137,800	110,240,000	800
Henderson.....	106,500	87,330,000	820
One-sucker.....	47,500	37,050,000	780
Clarksville-Hopkinsville.....	126,000	100,800,000	800
Virginia sun-cured.....	13,000	8,320,000	640
Virginia dark.....	70,000	47,600,000	680
Bright—Total.....	858,000	479,250,000	559
Old—North Carolina and Virginia.....	395,000	201,450,000	510
New—North Carolina and South Carolina.....	463,000	277,800,000	600
Maryland and eastern Ohio export.....	33,500	24,120,000	720
Perique—Louisiana.....	400	174,000	434

In 1920, the total acreage was 1,894,400, the production 1,508,064,000 pounds, and the yield per acre 796 pounds.

The various tobaccos differ greatly in price, as is shown by the following table giving average price per pound to the producer on December 1, 1915, 1919, and 1920, by leading States.

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND OF TOBACCO TO THE PRODUCER ON DEC. 1, 1915, 1919, AND 1920, BY STATES.

State.	Average price per pound December 1—		
	1920	1919	1915
United States.....	Cents. 21.1	Cents. 39.0	Cents. 9.1
Cigar-type States:			
Massachusetts.....	40.6	46.3	14.5
Connecticut.....	35.0	46.3	17.0
Pennsylvania.....	20.0	17.0	9.2
Ohio.....	13.0	33.7	9.0
Wisconsin.....	25.9	22.2	6.0
Georgia.....	37.0	21.5	23.0
Florida.....	48.0	54.5	23.0
Manufactured and export type States:			
Virginia.....	24.0	47.4	9.4
North Carolina.....	25.8	53.6	11.2
South Carolina.....	15.0	22.8	7.0
Kentucky.....	15.0	38.2	7.8
Tennessee.....	20.0	25.1	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Figures for the various types taken from Stocks of Leaf Tobacco, etc., 1919, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin No. 143, p. 27. The revised total for 1919, together with the 1920 figures given in the text, have been prepared by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, as have also the price and value statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Includes some Burley tobacco.

The year 1915 was chosen because of the fact that in general prices exhibited a declining tendency after 1912 and 1913, and were at the lowest level in most districts in that year.

The approximate annual value of the tobacco crop in the United States is shown in the following table:

ANNUAL VALUE PER ACRE AND TOTAL ANNUAL FARM VALUE OF THE TOBACCO CROP, 1919 AND 1920, BASED UPON PRICE TO PRODUCER ON DECEMBER 1.

State.	1920		1919	
	Value of crop per acre.	Total value of crop.	Value of crop per acre.	Total value of crop.
United States.....	\$167.96	\$318,201,504	\$296.79	\$567,342,750
Cigar type States:				
Massachusetts.....	629.30	6,418,860	713.02	7,130,200
Connecticut.....	518.00	12,639,200	722.28	18,057,000
Pennsylvania.....	302.00	12,080,000	224.40	9,200,400
Ohio.....	124.80	7,862,400	289.82	22,026,320
Wisconsin.....	323.23	16,161,600	281.94	13,533,120
Manufactured and export type States:				
Virginia.....	175.20	42,573,600	270.18	59,709,780
North Carolina.....	166.98	97,182,360	330.18	174,332,928
South Carolina.....	97.50	10,042,500	164.62	18,436,992
Kentucky.....	127.50	70,125,000	317.06	190,236,000
Tennessee.....	146.00	17,082,000	203.31	25,056,780

<sup>1</sup> Includes some Burley tobacco.

An important aspect in connection with the question of financing is the extent to which diversification of crops is practiced.<sup>1</sup> This varies considerably between the different sections. Tobacco is the principal cash crop in Virginia, the old bright belt of western North Carolina, most of western Kentucky and Tennessee (dark sections), and to a considerable extent also in the Burley regions, but a striking exception is found in the new bright belt, where cotton in most cases is of major importance as a money crop, and where in a few counties peanuts are of considerable importance. In practically all these southern tobacco districts, and on most individual farms, corn considerably exceeds tobacco in acreage, but is practically all consumed on the farm. To a lesser degree, in particular in the west and in the old bright belt of Virginia and North Carolina, the same is true of grass, either for hay or grazing, and for some of the small grains, especially wheat. Particularly in the dark tobacco sections of Virginia and the west wheat becomes a secondary source of cash income in many instances.

Certain typical practices with respect to crop rotation are found in each of these sections. In the dark sections, both in Virginia and the west, the area actually under plow in any one

<sup>1</sup> This paragraph and the two following are based upon a memorandum kindly prepared by Mr. E. H. Mathewson, Crop Technologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

year would consist largely of corn and tobacco, a large percentage being planted after harvest to small grains, principally wheat, which would be followed by grass or clover, or a mixture of both, for two years before coming back in the intercultivated crops—corn and tobacco—in the four-year rotation. Live stock and wheat are secondary and minor sources of income. In the case of Burley, the blue-grass pastures of central Kentucky are plowed down at variable intervals, and planted in tobacco, often two or three years in succession, after which a crop or two of grain follows and the land goes back to grass again. Live stock, in particular horses and cattle, are an important, although in general only secondary, source of cash income. In a large section of the Burley district, where the land is more rolling or distinctly hilly, blue-grass pastures and live stock are of less importance and the rotation is shorter and more like that prevailing in the dark-tobacco districts. In the old bright belt, the cropping system is similar in many respects to that prevailing in the dark-tobacco districts. The usual custom is to follow tobacco with wheat, the wheat stubble being left to grow up in weeds (the rested field system), and to come back in tobacco again the following year in a two-year rotation. Corn and oats are also grown, while grass or cowpeas or crimson clover may be grown in the two or three year interval between corn crops. Live-stock products and sweet potatoes are minor sources of cash income on some farms. In the new bright belt, tobacco in most cases ranks secondary to cotton both in acreage and cash income. Rotation practice is less well defined. Cotton is often grown continuously on the same land, but an interval of two or three years between succeeding tobacco crops is the general rule. Much tobacco is planted after cotton, while small grain, usually oats or hay, is grown generally to be succeeded in the same year by cowpeas, sweet potatoes, or even corn. Additional cash income aside from cotton is frequently derived from sweet potatoes, peanuts, watermelons, or other truck crops, and live stock, particularly hogs.

Conditions in the cigar tobacco districts differ somewhat from those in the manufactured and export districts. In Lancaster County, Pa., the most intensive and well-defined rotation practice has been developed. Tobacco is the principal money crop, but live stock (chiefly beef cattle), grass, and grain are also highly developed. The large quantities of manure obtained make for very rich land and large yields of wheat, corn, grass (including clover), and tobacco, which are generally grown in a four-year rotation. Irish potatoes to some extent furnish an additional source of

income. In the Miami Valley district of Ohio continuous cultivation of tobacco is quite general, especially on the smaller farms. The most usual rotation practiced is one of tobacco, wheat, and two years in grass. Corn is also grown on the same system. Live stock is not as highly developed as in Pennsylvania, and thus the soil is not maintained in as high a condition of fertility. In Wisconsin tobacco is commonly grown continuously on the same soil. Where a rotation is followed, the best practice is to plant tobacco on clover or timothy sod, followed by corn, oats, or barley, and grass in succession. In the rotation tobacco is often repeated several years in succession. Tobacco culture in the district, however, is carried on to a large extent in connection with dairying, and manure is used extensively on tobacco land. In the Connecticut Valley tobacco culture is very highly specialized. Continuous cultivation of tobacco year after year on the same soil is the usual practice, and on many farms it is practically the only crop grown in a commercial way. The other land on the farm, perhaps not well suited to tobacco, may be devoted to grass, corn, or some truck crop like potatoes or onions, but these are usually entirely secondary.

The system of land tenure differs greatly in the different sections. The tenant may be of three kinds—cash tenant, share tenant, or cropper. The distinction between the latter two, however, is a minor one, and can not be sharply drawn, nor is it of prime importance for the present study. In a general way the share tenant is master of the land or premises conveyed to him, the same as a cash tenant, except that he pays in produce or in cash received from the sale of produce on a share basis. The Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, defines croppers as share tenants who do not furnish their work animals. The cropper is more like a hired man. He works his crop under the direction of the landlord, but instead of a fixed cash payment pays a share of the proceeds of the crop. The owner controls the sale of the cropper's tobacco, but not that of the share tenant, although he may call for a division of the crop before sale. In some sections the term "cropper" is not employed. Share tenancy is stated to be usually upon the basis of an equal division of the crop when the owner furnishes live stock and tools, as well as the land. The arrangement might also stipulate that the owner furnish certain seeds or a portion or all of the fertilizer. In western Kentucky half the fertilizer is also furnished when the crop is equally divided. Where no equipment of any kind is furnished with the land, the customary rental is one-fourth or one-third, but here again the

landlord might agree to furnish all or part of the fertilizer. In western Kentucky, where one-third of the fertilizer is furnished in addition to land, team, and tools, one-third of the crop is received, but in central Kentucky the cropper furnishes team and tools and receives one-half the crop. The terms usually vary with the character of the land, the owner, where it is very productive, receiving a larger share.

The system of tenure in use has a very important influence upon the source from which the grower's funds are obtained, as well as upon the form in which his bank borrowing takes place. In a general way, owners tend to borrow more largely direct from the banks, while, on the other hand, share tenants and croppers rely more largely in most sections upon the local store or supply merchant, and may have the landlord vouch for them and waive his crop rights. The data used have been taken primarily from the census of 1920, relating to all farms in the section covered.<sup>1</sup> Certain leading producing counties in each district have been selected, and these figures have been supplemented by estimates obtained directly, relating specifically to tobacco growing.

In each of the several cigar-type districts ownership is more prevalent than tenancy. There is, however, considerable variation between the several districts. In the Connecticut Valley only 5 to 10 per cent of the total area under cultivation is farmed by tenants, the percentage of tenancy in Connecticut being somewhat greater than in Massachusetts. For leading counties, the percentage of the number of farms operated by tenants ranges from about 5 to 8.5 per cent. Furthermore, by far the larger proportion of tenants are cash tenants rather than share tenants, and it is stated that the latter as a whole probably do not grow more than 1 or 2 per cent of the crop. There is a tendency for the larger grower-dealer companies to rent the land on a cash basis to grow the shade-grown variety, for which large capital is required. In Pennsylvania the proportion of the total number of farms cultivated by owners drops to, roughly, about 60, and in the Ohio-Miami Valley it is somewhat over one-half, while in Wisconsin it rises to about three-fourths. In each of these districts, too, share tenancy far exceeds cash tenancy, in particular in the Ohio-Miami Valley. Of interest in this connection is the following statement of a Pennsylvania grower:

About 75 per cent of our farms are owned by farmers who do their own farming with help hired by the month and

day laborers. About one-third of the tobacco grown on these farms is done by what we call the cropping or share method. The farmer furnishes the land, the fertilizer, and the sheds, and prepares the ground for planting. The cropper, who is generally a day laborer, then plants from 2 to 6 acres, tends to it during the growing season, and when cured prepares it for market. When it is sold he receives one-half of the proceeds. We have very few cash tenants and the rest of the farms (about 25 per cent of the total number) have share tenants. In that case the tenant farms the tobacco, or at least part of it, on shares, and the balance is farmed as above by day laborers. The tenant is paid by the landlord for preparing the ground.

Great differences are likewise found between the several manufactured and export type districts. The outstanding difference to which reference is frequently made is between the Virginia dark and old bright belts, on the one hand, and the new bright belt, on the other hand. In the former the smaller landowner is found rather than the tenant, while in the latter there are a considerable number of large landowners who live in town, renting their farms. This difference is borne out to some extent by a consideration of the census data. Thus in the Virginia dark section roughly 70 per cent of the farms are operated by owners (although it has been estimated recently that they produce only about one-third of the tobacco grown for the market in the district). In the Virginia old bright belt the percentage falls to about 55, and the two counties which are the largest producers of tobacco both show only about 50 per cent of owners. In the North Carolina old bright belt the percentage of owners in general is about 45, and appears on the whole to decline to some extent as one goes from west to east. In the heavier tobacco-producing counties of the new bright belt of eastern North Carolina the average percentage is somewhat under 40, the general range being from about 21 per cent to 66 per cent. Five of the seven largest tobacco-producing counties have percentages under 30. In South Carolina about one-third of the farms are operated by owners. It has been very roughly estimated by a leading authority that in the eastern districts perhaps 30 per cent of the tobacco is raised for the market by owners, 10 per cent by cash tenants, and 60 per cent by share tenants and croppers.

Turning to the western districts, in the Burley region of Kentucky the percentage of farms operated by owners averages about 55. A recent study, however, states that hundreds of large farms in central Kentucky have been subdivided and sold in recent years as a result of the high price of tobacco.<sup>1</sup> Information obtained directly states that little is raised in the Burley district by landowners. In the Lexing-

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also the maps in the Thirteenth Census, 1910, Volume V, following pp. 98 and 100.

<sup>1</sup> W. D. Nicholls, An Enterprise Cost Study in Kentucky, Journal of Farm Economics, January, 1920, p. 32.

ton district the great bulk of the tobacco is raised by share tenants, who move about from farm to farm at the close of each season, but in the vicinity of Maysville, while much of the tobacco is raised by share tenants, the latter make an effort to acquire some land themselves. In the dark districts of western Kentucky the percentage of ownership is roughly about 65, although it is only 55 in the Clarksville-Hopkinsville district (including Tennessee). Information obtained directly indicates that in Tennessee in general not over one-third the crop is raised by owners, and the remainder very largely by share tenants and croppers. In all the manufactured and export type districts share tenants and croppers in general far exceed cash tenants in number.

A principal expense in raising the crop will be the fertilizer. This again varies greatly between the different districts, and is directly related to both the yield per acre and the value of the crop. It was noted above that in certain of the cigar States dairying is extensively practiced, as in Wisconsin, or live stock are fed during the winter, as in Pennsylvania, so that in these districts little commercial fertilizer is used. In the Connecticut Valley, however, the amount used is very large. Data obtained from certain leading counties in each district through the census of 1910, which are stated to be substantially representative of present conditions, show an average of about 2,600 pounds per acre in that district, whereas in Pennsylvania the average was only 400 pounds and in the Ohio-Miami Valley 250 pounds. In Lancaster County, Pa., it is reported that about 300 pounds per acre are now used. In both the Pennsylvania and Ohio districts over one-third the growers in 1910 used no commercial fertilizer, while in Wisconsin only one-tenth of the growers used it. The amount of fertilizer used by the growers of shade-grown tobacco in the Connecticut Valley is greatly in excess of the quantity used for the sun-grown varieties. The high value of the shade-grown tobacco makes this practice profitable.

A further factor limiting the use of fertilizer is, of course, the composition of the soil. This is seen particularly in considering several of the manufactured and export type districts, in which practically all reporting growers in the eastern districts used it. The grower can not fertilize as heavily on the heavier clay soils of the old bright belt of western North Carolina as on the lighter sandy soils of the new bright belt in the coastal plain, if the color of the leaf is to be satisfactory. Thus the State average in South Carolina is about 980 pounds, and in eastern North Carolina the county figures are also high, being over 800 pounds, as compared

with figures of from 450 to 700 pounds in leading counties in the old bright belt of that State. In Virginia some variation is noted among the individual counties, with the average for the State about 600 pounds. In the western dark districts of Kentucky and Tennessee about one-third of the reporting growers did not use commercial fertilizer, and the average shown for the section was thus very low, being about 135 pounds for Kentucky and 250 pounds for Tennessee.

The tobacco is transplanted in the spring. The young plants are first raised in a seed bed, which in the manufactured and export regions generally is a plot of freshly cleared land in the woods, burnt over to destroy weed seeds and insects. After four or six weeks in the case of hotbeds, six to eight weeks in the case of cold frames, or eight to ten weeks under cloth, transplanting occurs. This is generally done by machine. Transplanting of cigar types in the northern States begins in Connecticut about May 15 and 10 or 15 days later in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Practically all plants have been transplanted by June 25. In Georgia and Florida the plants are transplanted from March 15 to May 15. With one exception, the manufactured and export types are largely transplanted from May 10 to June 20. This exception is in the case of the southern part of the new bright belt of eastern North Carolina and South Carolina, where the plants are usually transplanted between April 10 and May 15. Cultivation requires considerable labor, especially in view of the three necessary operations of worming, topping (pinching off seed heads), and suckering (removing the suckers which appear after topping). Shade-grown tobacco, however, is neither topped nor suckered.

The crop may be harvested in one of two ways—by cutting the stalk or by priming, i. e., picking the leaves as they ripen, the field thus being gone over several times. The latter method, while requiring greater labor, has the advantage of giving a more uniform leaf. With the exception of Connecticut, the cigar types in the northern States are harvested by cutting the stalk, and the plant is then hung on laths and placed in sheds to cure. In Georgia, Florida, and Connecticut shade-grown is largely primed, and the leaves strung on a long string and placed in the shed to cure. In the case of the manufactured and export types, tobacco is primed in the new bright belt, but practically all other manufactured and export types are harvested by cutting the stalk. The harvest season usually begins about July 25 in Connecticut and August 15 in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and



closes about September 15 (the Georgia-Florida season is much earlier). The time of harvesting in the manufactured and export sections ranges from July 1 to October 1. In South Carolina the season usually ends by August 1, while the crop in the remainder of the new bright belt is harvested during July and August. Henderson (stemming) and Virginia sun cured are largely harvested in September. The season in the old bright belt lasts from August 15 to the middle of September, and in Virginia dark, Burley, and the other western dark types from August 20 to October 1.

The tobacco may be either air cured, flue cured, or fired. In air curing the tobacco is simply hung up in barns, with natural ventilation subject to more or less artificial control. The cigar types have been largely air cured, as are also Burley, Green River, one sucker, and Maryland and eastern Ohio export, and in recent years Henderson. The process usually requires six to eight weeks in the case of Burley. In flue curing, artificial heat is applied by means of flues, the mouth of the furnace being on the outside of the barn, and the smoke is carried off in pipes and not allowed to come into contact with the tobacco. It requires four or five days to cure a barn of tobacco by this method. It is used in the old and new bright belts. In the case of fired tobacco, open wood fires are made under the tobacco hanging in the barn, the smoke and heat passing through the tobacco and out through the roof. The tobacco receives a peculiar flavor, which is very popular in some European countries. The Virginia dark, Henderson (in the past), and Clarksville-Hopkinsville types are cured in this manner. Artificial heat is sometimes applied to air-cured tobacco in excessively warm rainy weather in order to prevent damage. It is stated that in recent years the majority of Connecticut Valley growers have employed charcoal fires.

**B. MARKETING.**

There is a marked difference in the methods employed in marketing the cigar types as compared with the manufactured and export types. The markets in the former case are unorganized, and the outstanding method is that of private sale. In the manufacturing and export districts, on the other hand, by far the larger portion of the crop is sold by the loose-leaf auction system.

In the Connecticut Valley practically all the sun-grown tobacco is sold by the grower on the farm. While the tobacco may be sold either before or after harvest, the former, or contract method, is by far the most frequent. The method may be of two kinds—either the grower (1) may contract to grow a certain number of

acres of a certain kind of tobacco, to be delivered at a specified price in good merchantable condition, or (2) while the crop is growing, in particular in July and August, may sell it at a fixed price per pound, to be delivered on or before a certain date, at a specified warehouse or shipping point, in specified condition. The buyer makes a payment on the crop when the contract is made. This method is very common, in particular when the crop looks promising and the tobacco outlook is satisfactory, especially after a year when both yield and quality is poor. The percentage of the crop so contracted for the past several years has been estimated by some leading dealers and growers as high as 75 per cent. The following is a specimen of a grower's contract:<sup>1</sup>

No \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

This certifies to the sale to \_\_\_\_\_ of my 1916 crop of \_\_\_\_\_, consisting of about \_\_\_\_\_ acres, to be delivered, free from water, damage, and rubbish, when instructed by purchaser.

Price, at \_\_\_\_\_ cents per pound:  
 Wrappers, \_\_\_\_\_ cents.  
 Long seconds, \_\_\_\_\_ cents.  
 Short seconds, \_\_\_\_\_ cents.  
 Tops, \_\_\_\_\_ cents.  
 Broken, seconds, \_\_\_\_\_ cents.  
 Fillers, \_\_\_\_\_ cents.

Received \_\_\_\_\_ dollars on account.

Name.....  
 Post office.....

The grower usually ties the tobacco in bundles weighing about 40 pounds, which are wrapped in heavy paper before delivery to the packer.

Less use of the contract method is reported in some of the other cigar districts. A small part, estimated by one authority at not over 10 per cent, is sold while growing in Pennsylvania. While tobacco is sometimes contracted for in that State when the demand is good, it is usually bought after it is cured at the shed. In Pennsylvania the leaves are generally delivered to the packer after being cured, stripped from the stalk, and packed in bales of 70 to 80 pounds. The tobacco is delivered during January and February. In the case of the Ohio-Miami Valley district the crop is generally sold during December and January and delivered during February and March. A small part of the crop, consisting mainly of the lower grades, was formerly sold at Cincinnati at auction from samples. Otherwise it is generally delivered by the growers to the packers after being stripped and put in cases. In Wisconsin the leaves are stripped from the stalks, put in bundles

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced from page 201 of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 193, October, 1919, on The Supply and Distribution of Connecticut Valley Cigar Leaf Tobacco, by Samuel D. De Vault, under Direction of Alexander E. Cance, upon which the discussion which follows is largely based.

of about 40 pounds each, wrapped in heavy paper, and delivered to the packers, as in the Connecticut Valley. The crop in that district has been bought in the field for several years past, delivery generally being in January and February.

In Connecticut (and the same is true of Florida) there are a few large growers, some of them corporations, who act also as dealers, and grow, cure, sort, grade, and sweat a large amount of tobacco, in addition to acting as regular dealers in leaf tobacco. This practice is especially true as regards the production of shade-grown tobacco. In the Connecticut Valley there are only a few dealers who do not raise some tobacco themselves. During recent years there has been a tendency among certain growers, especially in that section, to organize growers' associations, which take over to a certain extent the marketing of members' crops. The association sells to the leaf dealer or in some cases to the manufacturer direct.

The outstanding characteristic in the marketing of the manufactured and export types is the use of the loose-leaf auction system.<sup>1</sup> Sales are conducted at so-called "sales warehouses." These are located in nearly all the centers of any importance in the tobacco growing sections of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and most of the larger towns have several warehouses. In Lexington, Ky., there were 13 warehouses during the 1919-20 season, but the largest number in any North Carolina market that season was only 7. The warehouse is a large flat-roofed structure with a great expanse of floor space, and with the roof so constructed as to admit the greatest possible amount of light. In some sections, e. g., in eastern North Carolina, there are basements for grading and tying tobacco, but generally farmers themselves grade and tie up the tobacco in small hands at home. After weighing and attaching a ticket, the tobacco is placed in shallow baskets, which are arranged in rows on the warehouse floor. The baskets often contain less than 50 pounds of tobacco, but sometimes reach 1,000 pounds or more, the usual average being 150 to 200 pounds each. The auctioneer and the group of buyers pass down the row from basket to basket, and buyers often bid silently by a nod or wink. The sale proceeds rapidly, the auctioneer being required by rule in Winston-Salem, N. C., e. g., to sell 240 baskets per hour, and in Lexington, Ky., 200. Both the seller and buyer are allowed a certain time within which to reject the bid or the tobacco purchased,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also E. H. Mathewson, Tobacco Marketing in the United States, Bulletin No. 268, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, issued Jan. 24, 1913, from which the historical material included in the following paragraphs is taken.

respectively, should they so desire. In some markets removal of tobacco to the redrying plants of the buyers commences soon after the opening of the sale, and in the larger markets the seller may often be paid long before the sale is finished. In many of the larger markets the members of the tobacco trade have a trade organization, which has established rules or regulations covering the conduct of business in that market.

The loose-leaf auction system just described had its origin in the eastern districts, and from there spread gradually during the present century to the western districts. In the latter, it supplanted the hogshead system, which had previously been employed, and which will be described presently. In the western districts the loose-leaf auction system is not now in as universal use as in the eastern, and some variations are found. In certain markets, e. g., Owensboro and Henderson, loose tobacco was sold in the past at auction by samples. The inspector drew a sample of each grade, usually three (leaf, lugs, and trash), and took these into the sales warehouse, where they were displayed on a table, and at an appointed time the load was sold at auction to the highest bidder. The grower then drove to the leaf warehouse of the purchaser and delivered the tobacco. The method now has been entirely superseded by the loose-leaf system. In Mayfield, in the Black Patch of western Kentucky, there is no sales warehouse, but the auction system in use is known as "chute sales," farmers' wagons loaded with tobacco passing through a shed or passage with suitable platforms for buyers, sales attendants, and auctioneer, and the tobacco is sold at auction from the wagon. It is stated that usually farmers who have not had a buyer to sell to at the barn or who thought the offer made there was too low, sell at the chute, and by far the greater part of the crop does not pass through the chute. The major part of the Clarksville-Hopkinsville district crop is apparently sold at the barn. About 1912 the common practice in the case of tobacco which was not pooled was for the grower to grade his tobacco, load it on the wagon loose, and haul it to some convenient receiving point. Instead of unloading at an auction warehouse, however, he bargained privately in the street with buyers without official inspection, sampling, or selling charges. After the sale he delivered the tobacco to the plant of the buyer. This method of private street sale in town is still employed to some extent in the western districts, estimates placing the present proportion at not over 10 per cent.

The movement for pooling the crop in the western districts during the first decade of the present century led to a radical change for some

years in the method of marketing. Nearly all the pooled tobacco was sold direct to final purchasers without passing through the regular trade channels, the common method being to rehandle and prize into hogsheads in shipping condition before offering it for sale from samples drawn for the purpose. Prior to this movement country buying was general in the west. Buyers rode through the country from farm to farm and purchased the tobacco at the barn by grades or at a round price. Some crops of Burley are still purchased in the barns by speculators, and the same is true of the western dark districts, in particular the Paducah and Hopkinsville districts. Leading growers in Tennessee estimate that from 50 to 70 per cent of the crop is sold at the barn door, as against from 25 to 50 per cent through the sales warehouses. In South Carolina alone among the eastern districts is any amount of tobacco marketed by the grower other than through the loose-leaf auction system. The tobacco there is stated to be but little graded and is not tied into hands.

The only other important system of marketing the manufactured and export types of tobacco is the hogshead system, which, however, is rather a survival of diminishing importance, of a former custom, than itself of major importance to-day. It reached its zenith in the eighties, when a tendency arose for the great manufacturing interests to purchase direct from the farmers, and was further affected after 1905 by the farmers' pooling organization. Louisville, handling both Burley and the western dark types, and Cincinnati,

handling Burley and cigar leaf, have been the two leading hogshead markets. The custom at first was to hold public auction sales of hogshead tobacco, based upon samples officially drawn, which were placed on the top of each hogshead. There has been a steadily growing tendency to substitute private sale of inspected hogshead tobacco for public auction. Already by 1912 the public auction might be said to be almost a thing of the past, except in the two markets named above, and in Clarksville, Tenn., in the latter of which the amount so handled was almost nominal. Auction sales at Cincinnati have been discontinued for several years, at first for the cigar types, but later for Burley also. Maryland tobacco, it should be noted, is also marketed through a hogshead system. The grower conditions his tobacco for shipment abroad, and thus a large part of the crop is not marketed until nearly a year after it is grown. He usually consigns it to a Baltimore commission merchant, who, after State inspection and sampling, sells it at private sale.

The movement of the crop to market varies with the district in question. Thus in the case of the manufactured and export type districts the markets in the east have their principal seasons earlier than the markets in the west, buyers being shifted from east to west toward the opening of the year. The movement for the manufactured and export types is shown in the following table, giving warehouse sales in these districts (with the exception of Tennessee, for which no data are available) for the sales seasons of 1919 and 1920. The figures are compiled from the reports of the several State authorities.

PRODUCERS' SALES OF TOBACCO AT LEAF SALES WAREHOUSES IN LEADING STATES, SEASONS OF 1919-20 AND 1920-21.

	Virginia dark.	Bright belt.			Burley—Kentucky.		Western dark—Kentucky.	
		Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Last year's crop.	This year's crop.	Last year's crop.	This year's crop.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
<b>1919-20</b>								
July.....	1,195	1,260	6,640,457	24,959,252	.....	145,875	.....	25,975
August.....	144,438	22,392	9,953,447	44,346,927	.....	332,555	.....	68,390
September.....	1,877,576	6,538,377	79,220,071	11,823,768	.....	449,115	.....	44,610
October.....	3,997,818	26,984,456	102,635,197	.....	.....	1,895,012	.....	98,155
November.....	7,577,609	15,541,662	49,826,437	.....	.....	1,404,835	.....	8,065
December.....	7,505,869	7,815,821	32,474,298	.....	.....	1,257,642	.....	647,020
January.....	5,803,496	2,189,676	9,522,959	.....	.....	8,143,419	.....	1,519,398
February.....	4,706,632	2,612,588	3,748,031	.....	.....	2,756,400	.....	1,270,340
March.....	2,673,551	99,506	56,731	.....	.....	1,117,476	.....	512,700
April.....	141,890	55,816	.....	.....	.....	25,290	.....	845,560
May.....	13,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	137,605	.....	21,010
June.....	5,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	.....	101,220
<b>1920-21</b>								
July.....	1,240	.....	3,208,994	8,943,729	.....	6,095	.....	89,350
August.....	109,266	.....	12,659,567	47,203,796	.....	16,585	.....	178,065
September.....	1,893,344	2,423,854	48,520,056	8,713,961	.....	30,405	.....	626,455
October.....	259,535	21,947,097	84,587,499	1,481,123	.....	1,885	.....	490,360
November.....	1,517,152	25,645,083	79,805,468	.....	.....	369,280	.....	47,045
December.....	5,905,923	20,240,361	53,626,800	.....	.....	253,735	.....	479,790
January.....	7,861,812	18,060,051	49,314,570	.....	.....	1,991,159	.....	45,022,028
February.....	13,846,788	23,322,463	59,216,289	.....	.....	1,613,470	.....	85,904,859
March.....	14,895,702	11,935,047	18,647,120	.....	.....	239,760	.....	70,494,169
April.....	5,401,074	103,870	.....	.....	.....	361,405	.....	5,923,225
May.....	1,313,350	1,514	.....	.....	.....	5,460	.....	737,310
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,690	.....	159,180
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,910
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,290
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448,910
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,045,966
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,238,895
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,125
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,496,815

NOTE.—Excludes sales for dealers as well as resales.

A supplement to these data is also afforded by the quarterly figures of sales by farmers for the year ending June 30, 1919, prepared by the Bureau of Crop Estimates from data collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The latter figures likewise afford an indication of the movement to market of the cigar types. Data for 1920 are not available.

TOBACCO SALES BY FARMERS, AS REPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Quarter ending—			
	Sept. 30, 1918.	Dec. 31, 1918.	Mar. 31, 1919.	June 30, 1919.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Massachusetts.....	1,089,377	6,913,753	15,004,658	6,953,506
Connecticut.....	7,923	1,393,498	2,472,376	621,206
Pennsylvania.....	1,687,881	719,201	28,699,138	29,182,543
Ohio.....	1,354,404	2,142,377	16,132,158	17,157,933
Wisconsin.....	115,205	1,317,982	39,388,205	17,657,488
Virginia.....	16,042,943	75,579,141	72,657,598	4,001,074
North Carolina.....	102,283,634	159,944,215	44,070,163	502,906
South Carolina.....	71,246,362	13,890		107,355
Kentucky.....	13,999,115	56,908,820	417,104,551	30,596,354
Tennessee.....	18,363,889	5,076,959	57,287,891	12,827,036
Total United States.....	246,625,147	325,512,890	736,653,380	132,187,962

#### FINANCING COTTON FOR EXPORT.<sup>1</sup>

The total product of the Southern States of this country for the last 12 years was approximately 150,000,000 bales of raw cotton, of which about 50 per cent was exported, leaving the balance to be manufactured at home. Of the proportion exported about 44 per cent went to England, 12 per cent to France, and the balance to the continent of Europe, etc. The average cotton acreage for the last 26 years has been 29,681,000 acres and the average yield per year 11,224,000 bales. The average return of lint per acre was 183.06 pounds, the average price received 11.53 cents per pound, and the average return per acre for lint produced \$20.29.

The method of financing cotton for export has undergone a change with the years, just as has that of financing the production of cotton. Formerly the factor advanced the cotton grower money for his mules, supplies, and implements, pending delivery of the cotton, against which were charged various commissions in favor of the factor. The factor who received the cotton made arrangements for sale at home or abroad, either to local buyers for the mills in New England or elsewhere in the United States, or to local representatives of European cotton dealers and spinners, who furnished a London bankers' credit at 60 or 90 days. Exceptions to this general procedure

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Archibald Kains, president of the Federal International Banking Corporation, New Orleans, upon request.

were, however, frequent. French, German and Austrian, Spanish, Swiss, and Italian mills supplied credits through continental banks, which were drawn upon in francs and reichsmarks or in pounds sterling, payable in London. Occasionally bills were drawn on Russia, but a great deal of cotton sold for Russian account was financed by German banks, which made their acceptances payable in London. The great bulk of our cotton exports, however, was financed under London credits, except in case of large, old-established houses in Liverpool, whose American representatives drew upon them at 60 days, with documents attached, to be held for payment. This meant that the cotton would be stored for account of the holder of the bill, if drawee did not desire to take up the bill before maturity. At maturity the English banker assumed charge of the financing by making advances to pay the American bill of exchange for account of the English spinner, who was in some cases also drawn on directly. Many of the old English and continental houses with American representatives had built up a reputation for deliveries up to sample, type, or description, and cotton sold through them found its way year after year to the same spinners. This condition exists to-day, though in a lesser degree than in former years.

Financing up to the time of the Great War was arranged, generally speaking, upon the basis of the pound sterling, but during the war France found it necessary to purchase large quantities of our cotton, and, as the pound sterling had become unstable, an arrangement was made with the French commission in charge of the purchases for reimbursement in United States gold dollars, and this plan of reimbursement has been generally adopted by continental countries since the war. Germany is at the present time buying steadily and paying cash in New York exchange on arrival of the cotton at Bremen. The reason for this is that the German brokers and spinners prefer to cover their exchange at once by purchasing cover on New York for their cotton and run the risk of improvement in exchange during the period of manufacture and distribution of the resulting goods. As much as possible of these goods will then be exported and paid for in exchange which can be easily translated into New York funds, and they would thus provide means for new transactions. These conditions apply in varying degree also to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, and France.

During the war new houses arose and became largely concerned in the distribution of cotton on the Continent and in Japan. They have displaced many of the old-fashioned shippers, and their operations appear to be on

the whole more scientifically carried out than was the case in respect of the many small shippers whose bills would regularly flood the New York market in bygone years. They often deal directly with the spinners, and for very large quantities. This has been a distinctively new departure, and, presumably, the new methods have not been free from those disadvantages that attend the blazing of a new trail. It is very likely that the new methods have proved somewhat costly, but the exigencies of war and post-war conditions made a change of conditions in their opinion advisable. Former drawing posts were no longer available, and direct dealings with continental spinners with or without bank guarantees became necessary.

A country which has been using our cotton in increasing amounts for many years is Japan. The cotton shipped there has been financed, generally speaking, by the principal banks supplying New York exchange in payment for the cotton at due date. There have, however, been signs recently of a desire on the part of the consuming mills for direct transactions, and there is no doubt that after we become better acquainted with our foreign customers there will be less need for a multiplicity of middlemen to intervene between the producer and the cotton spinner.

Turning to present methods of financing, the cotton is produced by four classes—the cropper, the renter, the large renter, and the owner. The first three classes, who produce the bulk of the crop, were formerly financed largely by the storekeeper and factor, who supplied them with land, seed, implements, and means of subsistence, and received a varying share of the yield, bearing a proper relation to the amount and kinds of advances. Thus the cropper who was supplied with practically everything, on producing the crop, was entitled to one-third thereof, while the renter, who had his own mules, received one-half, etc. These conditions and commissions varied in different States. The storekeeper and factor made various commission charges, which were more or less heavy, and, generally speaking, their place in financing has to a considerable extent been taken by the country bank, which does the bulk of the small financing. The plantation owners produce cotton on their own account and finance themselves on their own credit. Their operations, while considerable, are not important as compared with the first three classes mentioned.

The cotton, when produced, finds its way into the hands of the small dealer, large dealer, domestic shipper, and exporter. The latter has, as indicated before, generally speaking, drawn his drafts on England and the Continent at 60 and 90 days' sight for his shipments under

the various conditions described above. Very often cotton sales are covered by sales on the exchanges of cotton for future delivery. This, however, does not in this country constitute a complete cover for actual sales, as the exchanges only recognize a certain grade of cotton and make no due allowance for character and staple. In other words, the spot market is not on all fours with the future market. This condition obtains in New Orleans and New York, the chief cotton exchanges in America. On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange a somewhat different state of affairs obtains, which affords the dealer in futures more protection, and cotton shipped from here is generally protected by dealings on the future exchange in Liverpool.

Under present conditions considerable anxiety is felt as to the ability of European merchants and spinners to pay for the cotton they would like to import upon ordinary terms. It is thought that, failing the extension of credit on a large scale, for a number of years more liberal terms in respect of duration of credit must be granted covering exports of raw materials. Various plans have been proposed, one of which allows cotton to be exported and manufactured in approved channels, payment therefor to be made when the manufactured product is sold. This will necessitate a credit of from six months to one year, and it is likely that a good deal of cotton will be exported to be handled on these lines. Up to the present time, however, the English are, generally speaking, taking care of their purchases in the old way, but the continental countries, due to instability of their exchanges, are buying a great deal of their requirements and paying cash therefor on arrival of the cotton, trusting to their ability to refinance the sale in Europe. So far all obligations of this nature appear to have been met promptly, although we understand that on shipments direct to spinners a great many large American shippers have had to take long-time obligations in liquidation thereof.

The War Finance Corporation, with due appreciation of the necessity at present existing for assistance to growers and others in order to prevent American produce from being sacrificed, has in every way shown its willingness to cooperate with banks and exporters to the end that proper market prices may be obtained, and it is thought that the Corporation will be no small factor in safely benefiting all classes of exporters by timely help, and that by making possible longer terms of credit than usual it will also greatly benefit the foreign consumer, and promote healthy activity in all lines of productive industry.

## BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS ABROAD.

The erratic movements of the foreign exchanges, together with the serious contraction in the foreign trade of the leading industrial countries, have brought the question of competition among countries very much to the fore in the course of recent months. The importance of exchange fluctuations in the calculations of individual business men engaged in foreign trade is obvious. All international transactions are speculative as long as the instability of the currencies continues. But not so obvious, in fact exceedingly elusive, are the interrelations between internal and external prices of the various countries—in other words, domestic as compared with international prices—which are closely linked up with the foreign exchange problem, and all questions involved in international competition.

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

General prices in England appear to be relatively higher than in other western European countries except Sweden. This was probably true before the war, but the difference in price levels appears to have been accentuated since then. Too much emphasis should not be put upon this difference in general price levels, however, when competition between countries is being studied. After all, the general level is merely an average of the prices of all the different commodities that are being marketed; and especially at the present time consists of prices which may be relatively cheap or dear when judged from an international standpoint. However, measuring international price levels by the best methods at our command—namely, by expressing European prices in terms of dollars—we obtain the following estimates of the comparative levels in June, 1921:<sup>2</sup> Sweden, 183; England, 157; France, 136; Italy, 131; Germany, 84. These estimates would seem to show that in trade between England and the Continent, the Continent has the selling advantage since it can produce at home at comparatively low prices and sell to England at relatively high ones. Conversely, they show that England is at a disadvantage in placing her goods on European markets.

Of as great importance as the trading of England with the Continent is the question of the competitive position of all Europe with the outside world. The comparative price levels existing in the various European countries are

<sup>1</sup> British price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on p. 1143.  
<sup>2</sup> These estimates were obtained by multiplying the index numbers showing the depreciation of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar by the respective wholesale price indexes of those countries and dividing by 100.

of importance in this connection, since they indicate in a general way the advantages of the different countries as producers.

Coal mining, cotton and wool manufacture, iron and steel production, and shipbuilding are leading British industries. It is the commodities produced by these industries that make up the bulk of the export trade. Before the war England's export trade in coal was greater than that of Germany and the United States combined. Since the war there has been an enormous decrease in British exports (from 75,000,000 tons in 1913 to 27,000,000 tons in 1920), and a smaller reduction in total exports from Germany, which fell from 37,000,000 tons in the first 11 months of 1913 to over 21,000,000 tons in the similar months of 1920. During the same period the American export trade has very nearly doubled. It amounted to 40,700,000 tons in 1920, as compared with England's 27,000,000 tons. The British, however, still have the advantage over the United States in the cost of production and over the Germans in quantity of output. It seems clear, therefore, that so long as production is maintained in England her international position is assured. Her problem here is much more that of maintaining production than of obtaining foreign markets.

### COAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT, ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY, 1913 AND 1920.

[In thousands of metric tons.]

	Production.			Export.		
	1913	1920	Per cent of change.	1913	1920	Per cent of change.
England.....	232,045	233,218	-20	74,635	26,605	-64
France <sup>1</sup> .....	40,051	21,128	-47	1,765	472	-73
Lorraine.....	3,817	3,175	-17			
Germany.....	2173,620	2131,347	-24	37,497	21,584	-42
Saar.....	12,223	9,410	-23			
United States.....	517,065	585,687	+13	23,392	40,679	+74

<sup>1</sup> Not including Lorraine or the Saar.

<sup>2</sup> Not including Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar, and the Palatinate.

<sup>3</sup> Eleven months of the year. Coal delivered to allies included.

The British encounter more serious competition from the Continent in the textile and iron and steel industries. At the present time the British obtain their American cotton at a premium over the price paid by continental buyers, because of their relatively favorable exchange position. In addition, they have a measure of control in the production of the Egyptian and Indian staple. The cost of labor in England, however, is higher than on the Continent (and especially in Germany),

and as a result continental Europeans can doubtless undercut the British in prices of cotton goods for export to India and other ports of the Far East. Production on the Continent has been so seriously reduced, however, that it seems improbable that competition is now as serious as before the war in spite of the price advantage. Undoubtedly the Germans have a greater advantage as to prices now than then, but their quantity and rate of production have greatly deteriorated. German exports of cotton goods in 1920 were only about one-tenth of those in 1913, as the accompanying table shows.

EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES FROM GERMANY, FIRST 11 MONTHS, 1913 AND 1920.

[In 100 kilograms.]

	1913	1920
Tissues, unbleached.....	40,623	9,968
Tissues, bleached.....	39,422	5,916
Tissues, dyed.....	288,580	16,786
Total.....	368,625	32,670

Germany can likewise compete with England on a limited scale in the matter of wool manufactures, although the exchange in the case of the raw material obtained from Australia at least works rather in favor of England than Germany. The Argentine, however, furnishes Germany an additional source of supply, and she obtains a certain amount of the raw material at home. It is commonly reported that Germany is an active buyer of Australian and New Zealand wools at the London auctions. These wools are undoubtedly bought at very high prices by the Germans (when compared with their internal prices), but are probably manufactured at relatively low cost and exported again perhaps at less than British prices, but nevertheless at figures far in excess of German internal prices. The following table contains the exports of woolen cloth of the United Kingdom, Germany, and France in 1913 and 1920:

EXPORTS OF WOOLEN CLOTH, UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

[In 100 kilograms.]

	1913	1920
United Kingdom.....	<sup>1</sup> 62,490	<sup>2</sup> 77,398
Germany.....	<sup>3</sup> 235,685	<sup>3</sup> 24,823
France.....	234,079	51,082

<sup>1</sup> Thousands of yards.

<sup>2</sup> Thousands of square yards.

<sup>3</sup> 11 months.

Continental competition is a more serious factor in the iron and steel industries. But

here, as in the case of the other leading industries, present output of continental countries is so far under the British output that if business conditions were better, competition would not now be as serious as it was before the war. This applies especially to the case of Germany because of the transfer of Lorraine to France under the terms of the peace treaty.

FIG-IRON PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

[In thousands of metric tons.]

	Production.			Exports.		
	1913	1920	Per cent of change.	1913	1920	Per cent of change.
England.....	10,428	8,136	-22	1,142	589	-48
France.....	5,207	1,962	-62	127	297	+133
Lorraine.....	3,870	1,355	-65			
Germany.....	11,500	15,400	+53	<sup>2</sup> 799	1,116	-85
United States.....	31,463	37,519	+19	282	220	-22

<sup>1</sup> Estimate of production within present boundaries.

<sup>2</sup> Eleven months.

So far as shipping goes, Germany can not be considered a serious competitor of England at the present time because of her lack of tonnage. It is reported, however, that British rates to India have been considerably reduced to meet German rates over the same routes.

Relatively high labor costs account in part for high prices in England. It was estimated by the Minister of Labor that by December, 1920, weekly rates of wages had increased on an average 170-180 per cent over the level existing in July, 1914. During the same time commodity prices had increased 169 per cent and the cost of living approximately the same amount. In the building trades there had occurred the following percentage increases in hourly wage rates between August, 1914, and December, 1920, according to a report of the Ministry of Labor.

Bricklayers.....	178
Masons.....	181
Carpenters and joiners.....	182
Plumbers.....	189
Plasterers.....	182
Painters.....	208
Laborers.....	265

In the engineering, shipbuilding, and other metal trades the increases do not appear so great, partly because they are given on a weekly instead of an hourly basis and the hours of work have been reduced in the course of the period.

Engineering:	
Fitters and turners.....	129
Iron molders.....	121
Pattern makers.....	122
Laborers.....	209

Shipbuilding:	
Platers.....	123
Riveters.....	131
Shipwrights.....	121
Laborers.....	204

During the same period standard piece rates of cotton operatives had been increased about 170 per cent, while time workers in the woolen industry had had an increase amounting roughly to 200 per cent, male pieceworkers one of 166 per cent, and female pieceworkers one of 175 per cent. An unofficial estimate of the increase in the wages of coal miners gives 163 per cent between July, 1914, and March, 1921. Since last December material reductions have been made in the wage rates of all of these workers. These reductions in rates, however, probably do not average as high as the reduction in the cost of living or in wholesale commodity prices. This takes no account, however, of the reduction in earnings.

During July and August British industries have been working on a very limited basis. Production of coal during July was at a monthly rate somewhat better than that of last October (at the time of the first strike), but August production was at a higher rate. Industrial demand for coal has been so light that stocks are accumulating and prices declining. Iron and steel production was also very small during July but increased in August. In the cotton industry, although organized short-time work was no longer enforced, curtailment of operations continued very generally.

VOLUME OF BRITISH COMMODITY PRODUCTION, SHIP TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND TONNAGE MOVED ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

	Production (long tons).			Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).	British railways (000,000's ton-miles).
	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings. <sup>1</sup>		
Monthly average:	000's.	000's.	000's.		
1913.....	24,336	855	639	2,002,009	
1920.....	19,128	667	755	3,603,131	
July.....	<sup>2</sup> 22,926	751	790		1,506
August.....	16,970	752	709		1,347
September.....	18,885	741	885	3,731,000	1,489
October.....	<sup>3</sup> 14,044	533	544		
November.....	15,920	403	505		1,469
December.....	20,230	683	747	3,709,000	1,323
1921.					
January.....	21,803	642	493		1,400
February.....	17,369	404	484		1,276
March.....	16,437	386	359	3,799,000	1,273
April.....	<sup>4</sup> 1,950	60	71		597
May.....		14	6		49
June.....	<sup>5</sup> 179	1	2	3,530,000	
July.....	15,214	10	117		
August.....	16,590				

<sup>1</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>2</sup> Average of 4 quarterly estimates.

<sup>3</sup> 5 weeks.

<sup>4</sup> Work suspended on all but 2,952,000 tons.

<sup>5</sup> First week in April.

<sup>6</sup> Production from Apr. 4-July 4.

<sup>7</sup> Work suspended on all but 2,351,000 tons.

Commodity prices as a whole continued to move toward lower levels, the wholesale price index of the Statist shifting from 186 in July to 183 in August. By the first of August the index of the cost of living had increased from 119 to 122 per cent above the level of July, 1914, after having remained the same during June and July. There was improvement in the employment situation during July, as the coal miners returned to work, but even so, 16.7 per cent of trade-union members were without work at the end of July as compared with 23.1 at the end of June. The percentage of unemployed among those people who are insured under the unemployment insurance act decreased from 17.8 on June 24 to 14.8 on July 29. There were 1,780,000 people registered at employment offices on July 29.

#### GERMANY.<sup>1</sup>

The economic situation in Germany has been rendered complex in the last two months by violent fluctuations of exchange rates. The value of the mark in New York reached a low level for the year, when it stood at 1.10 cents on August 17, and the average quotation for the month was 1.19 cents. The downward movement was caused in the main by payments on reparations account and seasonal buying in United States markets.

This has reacted on prices of commodities and stocks. The latter, being extremely sensitive to exchange fluctuations, rose violently, and speculation on the Bourse was unprecedented, forcing that institution to close in order to record all the orders placed. By August 19 the Bourse index of the Frankfurter Zeitung had risen to 214, 20 points higher than at the time of the speculation in January of this year, when the previous high level was reached. Commodity prices also soared to levels not reached since May, 1920. The all-commodities index of the Frankfurter Zeitung advanced from 1,467 on July 2 (as compared with 100 in July, 1914) to 1,690 on August 6, an increase of 15 per cent.

This depreciation of the mark in foreign markets seems to have been accompanied by increased foreign orders for German manufacturers and an accelerated industrial activity in Germany. It also further accentuates whatever advantage the German manufacturer has in competition with foreigners in the commodity markets of the world. His advantage is greatest, of course, in the case of commodities which can be bought in Germany or in countries where the mark is at a premium, and

<sup>1</sup> German price, trade, and financial statistics will be found on p. 1145.



sold in countries where the mark is depreciated. His advantage disappears altogether when he is forced to become a buyer of materials in countries where his own currency is depreciated. This depreciation in exchange also tends to accentuate the disparity between German internal and external prices. It is not easy to explain the fact that the German internal price level has not adjusted itself more nearly to international prices. Although a whole series of factors are involved, probably the most important is the fact that German foreign commerce since the war has not been of sufficiently large proportions to have had a material influence on prices. In July, 1921, the dollar was worth in Berlin about 76 marks; that is, it stood at 1,815, using the par value of the dollar in marks as 100. If we multiply this figure by 141, the index number of wholesale prices in the United States for July and divide by 100, we arrive at 2,559, as an index of German external prices in the United States; that is, prices in the United States expressed in marks are about 26 times higher than they were in 1913, while (according to the index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung) German internal prices are about 15 times what they were in 1913.

The following table shows the manner in which German external prices have fluctuated with the fluctuation of exchange rates and prices in the United States, France, and England:

GERMAN PRICES.  
[Prewar prices=100.]

	External prices.			Internal prices (index number of the Frankfurter Zeitung). <sup>4</sup>
	In the United States <sup>1</sup> (price in marks of commodities in United States).	In England <sup>2</sup> (price in marks of commodities in England).	In France <sup>3</sup> (price in marks of commodities in France).	
1921.				
January.....	2,426.7	3,021.8	2,125.4	1,603
February.....	2,236.7	2,667.8	2,066.7	1,473
March.....	2,239.7	2,572.3	1,993.3	1,419
April.....	2,166.9	2,526.8	1,971.0	1,410
May.....	2,081.4	2,478.7	2,124.0	1,428
June.....	2,292.9	2,576.7	2,261.4	1,376
July.....	2,578.6	2,704.6	2,482.0	1,467

<sup>1</sup> Cost of the dollar in marks (parity=100) × F. R. B. index number / 100

<sup>2</sup> Cost of the pound sterling in marks (parity=100) × Board of Trade index number. / 100

<sup>3</sup> Cost of franc in marks (parity=100) × Statistique Générale index number. / 100

<sup>4</sup> First of the month figures.

In considering the difference between German internal and external prices it should be

remembered that according to the reparations agreement a 26 per cent tax is being levied on German exports. When the German manufacturer sells in foreign countries, he must receive a price high enough to allow for this tax. His advantage in competition, therefore, is not so great as it appears in the above table and differs from country to country and from industry to industry.

The initial reason for the relatively low price level in Germany is the low cost of production there. Before the war, in spite of the fact that the cost of production was lower there than in the other leading industrial countries, prices tended to harmonize with those of other countries. This was because buyers freely sought the cheapest markets and by their demands more or less equalized all market prices. Since the war various well-known factors have prevented trade on any considerable scale between Germany and the Allies, with the result that German prices are entirely out of harmony with international prices.

One of the chief reasons that the cost of production in Germany is so relatively low is that the Government has regulated rents, subsidized breadstuffs, and has not covered even its ordinary expenditures by taxation. It is obvious that this procedure can not continue indefinitely. The Reichschancellor has promised a tax program in the fall which will balance the year's budget, and the grain subsidy has already been greatly altered and curtailed.

Another reason for low production costs, which is probably of more permanent importance than the Government's fiscal policy, is the lowered standard of living of the German workman. There seems little doubt that this decrease has taken place, although comparative wage and cost-of-living data do not bring out the fact very clearly. It was pointed out in the July issue of the BULLETIN that the wage statistics collected by the Frankfurter Zeitung seemed to show that increases in wages in Frankfurt had progressed at about the same rate as the increase in the cost of living in that city.

A study of wages in the chemical industry, which has recently been made by the Statistisches Reichsamt, furnishes more information on this subject. As the manufacture of chemicals in Germany is very largely concentrated, wages in four important cities were considered as typical for the industry. It was necessary to consider the wages of single and married workers separately, as the chemical industry gives extra compensation to workers with family responsibilities. The following table shows the change which has taken place in wages in this industry.

INCREASES IN WAGES IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 1914-1920.<sup>1</sup>

[1914=100.]

City.	Unskilled workers.			Skilled workers		
	Hourly wages, single workers.	Hourly wages of married workers with no children.	Weekly wages of married workers with no children.	Hourly wages, single workers.	Hourly wages of married workers with no children.	Weekly wages of married workers with no children.
Berlin.....	1,150	1,210	1,076	861	903	802
Düsseldorf.....	1,444	1,500	1,200	1,255	1,300	1,040
Elberfeld.....	1,432	1,523	1,354	1,300	1,380	1,227
Breslau.....	1,147	1,191	953	1,143	1,179	943

<sup>1</sup> Working hours: 1914—Berlin and Elberfeld, 9 hours a day; Düsseldorf and Breslau, 10 hours a day; 1920—8 hours for all four cities.

There seems to be no doubt that the cost of living in Germany has increased more than 702 per cent (the lowest wage increase shown in the above table). There is, however, no general agreement between the cost of living indexes in Germany. In July the Government's index for the average cost of food, rent, heat, and light in 46 German cities shows an increase of 863 per cent over the prewar period, while Dr. Kuczynski's index of the cost of food, rent, heat, light, and clothing in Greater Berlin places the increase at 1,025 per cent. Dr. Moritz Elsas, in computing increases in cost of living in Frankfurt-am-Main (including the same items as in the index for Greater Berlin), arrives at an increase of 1,006 per cent, and in previous months the differences have been even greater.

## COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

[1913-14=100.]

	Index number of the Statistisches Reichsamt for 46 German cities. <sup>1</sup>	Index number of the Berlin-Schöneberg Statistisches Amt (Dr. Kuczynski) for Greater Berlin. <sup>2</sup>	Index number of Dr. Moritz Elsas for Frankfurt-am-Main. <sup>3</sup>
1920.			
January.....		764	
February.....	623	882	
March.....	741	1,118	
April.....	836	1,302	
May.....	876	1,267	
June.....	842	1,056	
July.....	842	1,125	1,046
August.....	795	1,069	
September.....	777	1,038	1,060
October.....	827	1,104	
November.....	872	1,097	1,192
December.....	916	1,135	
1921.			
January.....	924	1,111	1,736
February.....	901	1,087	
March.....	901	1,035	1,121
April.....	894	976	
May.....	880	990	1,057
June.....	896	1,080	
July.....	963	1,125	1,106

<sup>1</sup> Includes food, rent, heat, and light.

<sup>2</sup> Includes food, clothing, rent, heat, light, and miscellaneous.

<sup>3</sup> Includes foods, clothing, rent, heat, and light. Jan. 1, 1914=100. Index represents first of month costs.

The Government statistical office, in estimating the purchasing power of wages in the chemical industry, applies Dr. Kuczynski's figures to the wages received in that industry in 1914 and at the end of 1920, with the following results.

## RELATION OF MINIMUM LIVING COSTS TO WAGES IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BERLIN.

[Minimum living costs=100.]

	For unskilled workers.		For skilled laborers.	
	1914	1920	1914	1920
For one person.....	161	175	232	188
For a married couple.....	121	122	174	131
For a family with one child.....	106	107	152	115
For a family with two children.....	94	97	135	103

According to this table, an unskilled worker's wages in 1914 were 61 per cent larger than the amount absolutely required for his support, while in 1920 they were 75 per cent larger than this amount, but still not large enough to support a family of four. Skilled workers seem to be better off, although their wages have increased less in the interval.

There are other figures on wages and cost of living in Germany which present a different phase of the situation. In a memorandum which was presented to the Reichsarbeitsministerium (Government Department of Labor) in February and published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt for June 30, there is an account of the situation of wage earners in Bremen at the end of 1920. This memorandum shows that while the cost of living in Bremen had increased more than eleven times since 1913-14, wages had only increased about nine times in that period.

SWEDEN.<sup>1</sup>

As a result of economic maladjustments which have disturbed international price levels, wages, cost of living, and the foreign exchanges, wide divergencies exist in the relative purchasing power of different countries. As has already been shown, this altered buying capacity changes the competitive ability of nations by either reducing or increasing their pecuniary advantage in the world markets. A method of studying this problem is to compare the domestic price level with the international level or to measure the purchasing power of one currency in terms of another. This method of analyzing price and exchange movements has been applied in the case of Sweden.

To ascertain Sweden's external purchasing power involved firstly the measurement of the depreciation or appreciation of foreign cur-

<sup>1</sup> Swedish price, trade, and financial statistics may be found on p. 1144.

rencies in terms of the Swedish krona; in other words, the cost of foreign money in kronor. For this purpose the series of indexes published by Kommersiella Meddelanden in connection with its foreign exchange index was used. (See FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, 1921, p. 797.) The cost in kronor of commodities in the various countries was then obtained by multiplying the index of wholesale prices in each country by the cost of the respective currencies in kronor, expressed as a percentage of parity. The results, tabulated below, indicate in a general though by no means a precise manner the price in kronor of commodities purchased abroad. In juxtaposition are presented the internal prices in the domestic market.

SWEDISH EXTERNAL PRICES—COST IN KRONOR OF COMMODITIES IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES.

[Prewar prices=100.]

	January, 1920.	June, 1920.	January, 1921.	June, 1921.
Germany.....	108	203	128	96
Norway.....	310	309	286	191
Denmark.....	.....	.....	286	196
England.....	297	330	243	188
United States.....	312	319	207	167
France.....	282	251	170	162
Italy.....	.....	.....	154	163

SWEDISH INTERNAL PRICES—COST IN KRONOR OF COMMODITIES IN SWEDEN.

[Prewar prices=100.]

January, 1920.....	319	January, 1921.....	267
June, 1920.....	366	June, 1921.....	218

A comparison of these figures shows that the general level of domestic prices in Sweden has been higher in nearly all instances than the prices in kronor of commodities in foreign markets. This situation gives Sweden a buying rather than a selling advantage and encourages the import rather than the export side of Swedish trade, since her purchasing power abroad is greater than at home. This conclusion coincides with the facts drawn from a consideration of the favorable exchange position of the Swedish krona. In June this stood at a premium of 22.6 per cent in relation to the aggregate value of all foreign currencies and at a discount only in the case of the Swiss and American exchanges. Consideration of the exchange situation alone, however, hinders a clear understanding of the competitive position of the various countries, and it is in this connection that the comparison of purchasing power parities is of value in showing the real status of the exchanges. For example, it might be assumed because of the depreciation of the

krona in relation to the dollar that the cost of commodities imported from America would be relatively dear and would place the importer from this market at a disadvantage. But, due to the fact that domestic prices in Sweden are higher than the prices of commodities in America expressed in kronor, it appears that the pecuniary disadvantage of buying in the American market under adverse exchange conditions is practically eliminated by the higher price level in Sweden. In a similar way the selling advantage affected by the stimulus of adverse exchange rates on Swedish exports to America is offset by the high domestic price level.

The purchasing power of Sweden is, on the whole, less in her two sister countries than in the other countries of Europe, since Swedish external prices in neighboring Scandinavia approach more nearly the domestic price level in Sweden. In January, 1921, the purchasing power of the Swedish krona was greater at home than in Norway or Denmark. Sweden then had a selling advantage in Norway and Denmark by virtue of her lower internal prices. In June, 1921, however, this situation had been reversed.

One of the most important factors responsible for the divergence between Swedish internal and external prices is the high wage scale prevailing in Sweden. According to a recent official investigation of the Royal Social Board, daily wages for workers in all industrial occupations averaged 13.23 kronor in 1920, an increase of 206 per cent as compared with 1913. The average yearly wage amounted to 3,607 kronor in 1920, an increase of 191 per cent over the prewar figure. For all industrial workers, including women and minors, daily and yearly wages rose 212 and 197 per cent, respectively, as indicated in the following table:

AVERAGE WAGES FOR WORKERS IN SWEDISH INDUSTRIES.

	Number of enterprises.	Number employed.	Average wages in kronor per workman per year.	Average daily wages (in kronor).	Percentage increase over prewar incomes.	
					Yearly.	Daily.
1913.....	2,140	197,804	1,091	3.82	.....	.....
1917.....	2,140	218,812	1,569	5.65	44	48
1918.....	2,718	264,057	2,236	8.16	105	114
1919.....	3,092	276,076	2,838	10.30	160	170
1920.....	3,249	282,576	3,237	11.91	197	212

Interesting data to show a comparison of wages and the cost of living in Sweden have also been compiled by the Social Board. These figures are shown in the subjoined table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN, 1913-1920.

Year.	Cost of living.	Wages per day.	Wages per workman per year.
1913.....	100	100	100
1914.....	102	102	100
1915.....	115	108	107
1916.....	130	120	120
1917.....	162	146	143
1918.....	225	207	200
1919.....	261	266	256
1920.....	269	309	294

As indicated by these figures, the cost of living increased only 3 per cent from 1919 to 1920, while daily wages in the same year rose 17 per cent and yearly wages 15 per cent, thus exceeding the level of living costs by substantial margins.

Statistics have also been gathered by the Royal Social Board in an attempt to compare the wages and cost of living in Scandinavia, England, and the United States. While these figures are heterogeneous in character and therefore not absolutely comparable, they indicate the general trend. It appears from these data that real as well as money wages in Sweden in 1920 were higher than in the United States and England, but lower than in the neighboring Scandinavian countries. Living expenses, on the other hand, were less in Sweden than in Norway, but higher than in Denmark, England, and the United States.

INDEXES SHOWING WAGES AND COST OF LIVING, 1920.  
[1914=100.]

	Sweden.	Norway.	Denmark.	England.	United States.
Cost of living.....	269	314	256	250	205
Average daily wages.....	304	364	308	275	216
Real wages.....	113	116	120	110	105

International comparisons between wages in the mechanical and textile industries have also been made in Sweden, with the object of ascertaining in a general way the relative production costs in the different countries. In the comparison, figures for foreign wages were converted to Swedish currency. The results, though probably subject to a large margin of error, yield general conclusions as to the trend of wages. According to this study, Danish wages in 1913 in both the textile and mechanical industries were 10 to 20 per cent higher than Swedish wages. In 1920, if Danish currency is converted to Swedish, wages in the mechanical industry in Denmark were practically equal to those in Sweden, while in the textile industry they were still somewhat higher. Though pre-

cise information is lacking for a comparison with Germany, it appears that, when calculated in Swedish currency, German wages in both the textile and mechanical industries in 1913 were 10 per cent lower than the Swedish scale and 75 per cent lower in 1920. In England, wages in the mechanical industry were 20 to 25 per cent higher than the Swedish level before the war, but at the close of 1920 were lower by about the same amount. The American wage scale before the war was nearly three times as great as in Sweden. In 1920 it was about twice as high, calculated in Swedish currency.

The Swedish industrial wage level has been raised not only by the direct increases, but also indirectly by the enactment within recent years of protective labor laws, such as pension and compensation insurance and the eight-hour day. It is generally admitted in industrial circles in Sweden that these social reforms have increased the cost of production without materially bettering the standards of efficiency. This is especially true of the law for the eight-hour day, which became nationally effective in 1920. Under the operation of this law thus far there appears to have been a lowering of output in direct proportion to the decrease in hours of labor. The Government is now investigating this problem with a view to modifying certain of its provisions.

FRANCE.<sup>1</sup>

The fiscal situation of the French Government continues to be of great importance in the French business situation. M. Paul Doumer, the French Minister of Finance, has prepared for the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies his proposals for the 1922 budget, which contemplates an entire revision of the Government's fiscal methods in dealing with reconstruction. If his proposals are carried out the expenditures of the "ordinary" budget only will be met by the Government direct. It is expected that by the end of this year practically all governmental expenditures arising out of the war will have been made with pensions and with the exception of those concerned with the reconstruction of the devastated regions. M. Doumer proposes to transfer the financing of these items from the Government's budget to the Credit National, the bank which was formed in 1919 to handle transactions in the northeast. The money which is needed for reconstruction next year will either be raised in the form of bonds floated by the Credit National, by towns and industries in the devastated regions, or by the

<sup>1</sup>French price, trade, and financial statistics will be found on p. 1143.

sale in neutral countries of German obligations delivered to the Reparations Commission.

The expenses included in M. Doumer's tentative draft of the 1922 budget total 24,932,000,000 francs, or 1,570,000,000 francs less than the "ordinary" budget of the current year. To meet these expenditures M. Doumer estimates that there will be receipts amounting to 25,019,000,000 francs, of which 2,500,000,000 francs must come from taxes to be enacted this fall. The balance will result from taxes already in force and the further sale of war materials. The Finance Minister proposes that the rate of the total business turnover tax shall be doubled, in order to provide part of the revenue needed for next year. This proposal has already evoked a variety of protests, as French business men feel that in the present state of their markets they can not support an increase in the rate of this tax.

Of the expenses which the French Government will have to meet in 1922, the most important single item is the interest upon the public debt, which will amount to 12,526,000,000 francs, or about one-half of the total expenditures contemplated for next year. In his analysis of the Government's situation, M. Doumer gave out on July 28 the following statement of the public debt

FRENCH PUBLIC DEBT, JULY, 1921.

	Francs.
Internal debt:	
Perpetual.....	100,041,000,000
Short term.....	38,571,000,000
Floating.....	90,443,000,000
	229,055,000,000
External debt:	
Total (par value).....	35,286,000,000
	264,341,000,000

On March 1, 1921, the last date for which figures on the internal debt were published before M. Doumer's announcement of July 28, the perpetual and short-term debt totaled 132,985,000,000 francs. There has been, therefore, an increase of 5,627,000,000 francs in the five months' interval. A similar increase has taken place in the floating debt, which has risen from 87,358,600,700 francs on March 1 to 90,443,000,000 francs in July. The net increase in the foreign debt since April 30, 1921, has been 553,000,000 francs. It is impossible to say how the total of the foreign debt is divided between bonds and treasury bills, since published summaries of M. Doumer's report do not give complete details.

Comments of French business and banking authorities upon the budget proposals are in general favorable, as there is a strong senti-

ment against further increases in the Government's debt. It is highly probable, however, that there will be at least one consolidation loan in the next year to fund the large outstanding floating debt. The sentiment against increasing the Government's debt applies also to the advances of the Bank of France to the Government. On December 31, 1920, these advances amounted to 26,600,000,000 francs. During the year the amount has fluctuated, and on August 25 it stood at 24,900,000,000 francs. The note circulation of the bank has also declined during this interval. On December 31, 1920, the notes in circulation totaled 37,901,599,000 francs, while on August 25 the amount had declined to 36,783,000,000 francs. A similar decrease has taken place in the discounts and advances of the bank, which have fallen from 5,901,781,000 francs on December 31, 1920, to 4,683,468,000 francs on August 25, 1921.

Wheat was released from Government control the first of August, and the advanced condition of the crop and the need of funds by producers has resulted in a reduction of the price from 100 francs to 72 or 75 francs per quintal. Prices of flour have similarly declined. The French wheat crop is of especially good quality this year. French wheat normally weighs about 77 kilograms per hectoliter. This year the average weight is 79 kilograms per hectoliter, and it is estimated that the crop will amount to about 78,000,000 quintals, as contrasted with 64,500,000 quintals last year. The stock of wheat on hand in France at present is placed at 5,000,000 quintals and about 2,000,000 quintals will probably be available from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco. It will be necessary, however, for France to purchase at least 7,000,000 quintals of wheat abroad during the coming year. This amount is much less than she has been obliged to import during each year since 1914.

French foreign trade figures for June show a slight improvement over those for the month previous. The total value of the raw materials exported in June was 125,700,000 francs greater than the value of those exported in May. Exports of food and manufactured articles, on the other hand, were slightly smaller than in the month previous, making the total export figure in June only about 100,000,000 francs larger than the export figure for May. The increase in imports was more striking, as the total value rose from 1,565,508,000 francs in May to 1,723,534,000 francs in June. The excess of exports over imports for the first six months of 1921 amounts to 392,000,000 francs and for June to 27,000,000 francs.

In estimating the changes which have occurred in French trade since last year it is more convenient to use figures expressed in terms of weight than in terms of value, because of the change which has occurred in the price level during the interval. The following table sets forth the volume of French imports and exports in the first half of 1913, 1920, and 1921:

THE VOLUME OF FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.

[In thousands of metric tons.]

	January through June.		
	1913	1920	1921
<b>Imports:</b>			
Foods.....	2,621	3,327	1,636
Raw materials.....	18,406	17,584	13,618
Manufactured articles.....	819	1,220	803
Total.....	21,846	22,131	16,057
<b>Exports:</b>			
Foods.....	590	480	667
Raw materials.....	8,345	4,210	5,628
Manufactured articles.....	1,097	824	1,019
Parcels post.....	18	9	12
Total.....	10,050	5,523	7,326

It is evident from these figures that the French population has within the last half year greatly reduced its consumption of foreign products, since imports in the first six months of 1921 weighed about 6,000,000 tons less than those for the corresponding periods in 1913 and 1920. Part of this reduction from the prewar year is due, of course, to the inclusion of Alsace-Lorraine within French customs boundaries. The gain in the volume of shipments from France in the past six months is quite remarkable.

Exports of merchandise from January through June, 1921, were still 27 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1913, but, in spite of the admitted slackness of foreign demand this year, they were 33 per cent larger than in the first six months of 1920.

ITALY.<sup>1</sup>

The deficit in the Italian budget for the fiscal year 1920-21 (i. e., the year just closed) was estimated at about 10,300,000,000 lire in a statement on Italy's financial situation presented by Minister of the Treasury De Nava to the Chamber of Deputies on July 26. The original estimate, which was made a year ago, anticipated a deficit of 14,200,000,000 lire. The improvement shown by the new estimate is due to the increased revenues from taxation, which are estimated to have amounted to

over 11,000,000,000 lire in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, as compared with 7,680,000,000 lire during the same period in 1919-20.

In November, 1920, the Minister of the Treasury estimated that there would be a deficiency of 10,370,000,000 lire in the budget for the fiscal year 1921-22 (i. e., the year just beginning). Great improvement has been brought about, however, by the provision enacted last February for the financing of the grain supply and by the fall in the prices of imported wheat. It was originally estimated that the food administration would cost the state something like 6,300,000,000 lire, but it is now thought that this item will be reduced to about 1,000,000,000 lire. Another hopeful sign is that this charge will be completely eliminated from future budgets, as Government control of the grain supply will cease this year. The total revenue from all sources for 1921-22 is estimated at 17,000,000,000 lire, the expenditures at 22,000,000,000 lire, leaving a deficit of about 5,000,000,000 lire. Among the expenditures the main items are the public debt charge of about 4,500,000,000 lire; salaries and pensions of civil servants, over 5,000,000,000 lire; and war pensions and compensations for war damages nearly 3,500,000,000 lire.

Also as a result of the improved grain situation, the treasury has been able to refund to the banks of issue a considerable proportion of the advances obtained from them. The bank-note circulation on account of advances to the treasury was reduced from 10,333,000,000 lire on June 30, 1920, to 8,982,000,000 lire on June 20, 1921. On the other hand, the public debt as a whole increased during the fiscal year 1920-21 from 96,000,000,000 lire to nearly 107,000,000,000 lire. This was entirely accounted for by the expansion of the floating debt; the circulation of short-term treasury bills increased about 10,000,000,000 lire, and about 2,000,000,000 lire of treasury bonds have been issued to run for several years. The total floating debt amounts to over 25,500,000,000 lire. No funding operations are under consideration at the present time because of the unfavorable condition of the financial market, due in the main to uncertainty as to whether or how the new law requiring the registration of securities will be enforced. The 5 per cent consolidated loan was quoted at slightly over 76 in the middle of July.

The effects of the industrial depression upon the stock market are illustrated by the following index numbers of quotations of shares of 125 corporations with an aggregate capital of 6,382,000,000 lire, computed by Prof. Riccardo Bachi, with December 31, 1918, as a basis of 100:

<sup>1</sup> Italian price, trade, and financial statistics will be found on p. 1145.

INDEX NUMBERS OF QUOTATIONS OF SHARES OF 125 CORPORATIONS.  
[Dec. 31, 1918=100.]

	1920	1921
January.....	102.23	75.08
February.....	106.27	78.42
March.....	106.42	73.15
April.....	105.95	72.11
May.....	105.04	68.39
June.....	94.39	64.34
July.....	87.12	.....
August.....	86.42	.....
September.....	79.92	.....
October.....	73.24	.....
November.....	79.79	.....
December.....	79.67	.....

The June, 1921, index shows a decrease of about 30 points when compared with that of June, 1920, and of over 35 points when compared with December, 1918. The shares that have declined most seriously since May, 1920, are those of the textile trades, the metal and mining industries, and the merchant marine. The index numbers of these groups in May, 1920, and June, 1921, were as follows, the quotations of December 31, 1918, being taken as a base:

INDEX NUMBERS OF QUOTATIONS OF SHARES OF SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.  
[Dec. 31, 1918=100.]

	May, 1920.	June, 1921.
Silk.....	250.89	102.63
Linen and hemp.....	215.15	82.90
Cotton.....	191.02	93.97
Jute.....	172.52	96.07
Iron and steel.....	84.32	23.12
Mining.....	122.13	45.37
Automobiles.....	122.77	46.55
Merchant marine.....	124.92	50.19

During the past few months the first effects of the crisis upon the movement of postal savings deposits has been apparent. While in the first four months of this year the monthly rate of increase in deposits averaged about 200,000,000 lire, during May and June the rate of increase was at only about 100,000,000 lire, while in the first half of July the increase amounted to about 30,000,000 lire only.

On April 30 the total number of the unemployed was estimated at over 250,000, according to a survey made by the National Placement Offices. The greatest number of unemployed were found in the building trades, agriculture, and the metal and textile industries. In addition to those who were totally unemployed, it was estimated that from 300,000 to 350,000 were working on a short-time basis. The 36-hour week had become a rule in the silk and automobile trades. Since April 30 there has been a steady increase in the number of unemployed reported by the exchanges and placement offices in the individual districts. At the end of July several bills were introduced by the Government to provide employment for those out of work. These included bills to provide for railroad construction, irrigation projects, and the construction of dwelling houses. It was planned that this work should be carried on in part under the direction of the Government and in part by concessionaires financed by the Government. A total amount of 1,000,000,000 lire is to be appropriated for these purposes.

**State Banks and Trust Companies Admitted.**

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

One thousand six hundred and eleven State institutions are now members of the system, having a total capital of \$584,195,000, total surplus of \$531,867,400 and total resources of \$9,995,904,950.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 6.</i>			
Marion County Banking Co., Guin, Ala.	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$229,518
Central Bank & Trust Co., Jasper, Ala.	50,000	10,000	686,412
Bank of Henry County, McDonough, Ga.	50,000	30,000	263,716
Algiers Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La.	200,000	50,000	250,000
<i>District No. 7.</i>			
Reliance State Bank, Chicago, Ill.	200,000	50,000	5,928,955
Hinckley State Bank, Hinckley, Ill.	50,000	25,000	459,704
Farmers Trust & Savings Bank, Seneca, Ill.	25,000	5,000	144,131
State Bank of Seneca, Seneca, Ill.	50,000	25,000	493,959
<i>District No. 9.</i>			
Farmers State Bank of Rockham, Rockham, S. Dak.	25,000	10,000	503,069
Security State Bank, Wolf Point, Mont.	25,000	3,500	231,826
<i>District No. 11.</i>			
Hamilton Bank & Trust Co., Hamilton, Tex.	50,000	50,000	362,046
Penelope State Bank, Penelope, Tex.	25,000	.....	56,290
<i>District No. 12.</i>			
The Community Bank, Whittier, Calif.	125,000	12,500	569,816
Largilliere Company Bankers, Soda Springs, Idaho.	25,000	12,000	391,363
Grants Pass and Josephine Bank, Grants Pass, Oreg.	75,000	20,000	1,131,391

**WITHDRAWALS.**

Peoples Bank of Floyd County, Floyd, Va.  
The Bixby State Bank, Bixby, Okla.

**CONVERSION.**

The Dexter-Horton Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash., to The Horton National Trust & Savings Bank of Seattle.

**LIQUIDATION.**

Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Seattle, Wash.

**BANKS CLOSED.**

Union Central Bank, May, Idaho.  
Guaranty State Bank, Troup, Tex.

**CONSOLIDATION.**

The American State Bank, Lincoln, Nebr., has consolidated with a nonmember bank.

**CHANGE OF NAME.**

The Union Trust & Savings Bank, East St. Louis, Ill., to Union Trust Co. of East St. Louis.

**Acceptances to 100 Per Cent.**

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

The Southwest National Bank of Dallas, Dallas, Tex.

**Fiduciary Powers Granted to National Banks.**

The applications of the following banks for permission to act under section 11-k of the Federal Reserve Act have been approved by the board during the month of August, 1921:

**DISTRICT NO. 2.**

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

**DISTRICT NO. 5.**

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
Drovers & Mechanics National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

**DISTRICT NO. 6.**

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, and receiver:  
Commercial National Bank, Anniston, Ala.

**DISTRICT NO. 7.**

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

**DISTRICT NO. 8.**

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

**DISTRICT NO. 9.**

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

**DISTRICT NO. 11.**

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:

Citizens' National Bank, Cameron, Tex.

Trustee:

Merchants National Bank, Brownsville, Tex.

**DISTRICT NO. 12.**

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:  
First National Bank, Chico, Calif.  
Horton National Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Wash.



## RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Note not eligible as commercial paper unless made or indorsed by a party to the commercial transaction out of which it arises.

The Federal Reserve Board was recently asked to rule upon the eligibility of certain notes issued by a company engaged in financing the business of merchants and manufacturers. A merchant or manufacturer, who desires money for use in his business for the purpose of paying for or carrying goods, enters into an agreement with the company that if the company will issue to him its promissory note for the amount which he wishes to borrow, he will place the company in funds to meet the note at maturity and in the meantime pledges his merchandise to the company as security for his undertaking. The company then executes its own negotiable note, payable to the order of its own treasurer, who indorses it in blank and delivers it to the customer, the merchant, or manufacturer. The question upon which the Federal Reserve Board was asked to rule is whether these notes are eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks from the member banks which have discounted the notes for the company's customers without the indorsement of those customers. After giving the matter careful consideration the Board ruled that these unindorsed notes could not be eligible.

The only notes, other than those drawn for the purpose of trading in or carrying bonds and notes of the United States, which are eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks under the terms of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act are notes "arising out of actual commercial transactions." Following the general statement to this effect, section 13 further indicates what this phrase means by stating in effect that notes arise out of actual commercial transactions when they have been "issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes," or when the proceeds "have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes." The purpose of this requirement is to limit the class of paper which Federal Reserve Banks may rediscount to that which is "liquid"—that is, paper which is issued or drawn under such circumstances that in the normal course of business there will automatically come into existence a fund available to liquidate each piece of paper, that fund being the final proceeds of the transaction out of which the paper arose. When Congress authorized Federal Reserve Banks to rediscount paper "arising out of actual commercial transactions" it had in mind a definite class of

paper generally known as "commercial paper," which usually is "liquid" and upon which at least one of the parties to the commercial transaction out of which it arises is obligated either as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser. The expectation that the proceeds of a commercial transaction will be available for the purpose of liquidating paper arising out of the transaction is based upon the assumption that such proceeds will ultimately come into the hands of a person who is liable as a party to the paper. The funds necessarily will come into the hands of a party to the commercial transaction and if he is obligated upon the paper it will be available to liquidate the paper; but where no party to the commercial transaction is obligated upon the paper there is no assurance that the proceeds of the commercial transaction will be used to liquidate the paper. The purpose of the requirement that in order to be eligible for rediscount a note must arise out of an actual commercial transaction would not, therefore, be met if the Federal Reserve Banks were permitted to rediscount paper upon which none of the parties to the commercial transaction out of which it arose is obligated.

In view of these considerations, the Board is of the opinion that, while the law does not specifically so state, yet when the terms of the law are read in the light of its purpose it is clear that Congress intended by the provision under consideration to authorize Federal Reserve Banks to rediscount only such paper as arises out of an actual commercial transaction and bears the obligation of at least one of the parties to that particular transaction. This is just another way of saying what the Board has frequently said in its past rulings, that the proceeds must be used in the first instance for a commercial purpose by the borrower, it being understood that no one can be a borrower unless he is liable on the paper.

It is true that in the specific case which is presented to the Board, the company has a lien on the commodity which presumably is the subject matter of the commercial transaction, and that the party to that transaction is obligated by a collateral agreement with the company to put that company in funds to meet the notes in question. These facts, together with the further facts that the company and its officers are stated to be reliable and responsible and the officers state and are willing to certify that in each case the proceeds of the notes are used by its customers for commercial purposes, make a strong case from the practical stand-

point for admitting the notes in question to discount by Federal Reserve Banks without the indorsement of the company's customers. It is obvious, however, that the proper construction of the Federal Reserve Act can not be determined by the credit standing of the parties to any particular transaction, and, furthermore, it is a fundamental principle which has been consistently followed by the Federal Reserve Board that the eligibility of paper does not depend upon the existence or character of the collateral.

As heretofore stated, the Board is of the opinion that section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, construed in the light of its general purpose and intent, requires that paper in order to be eligible for discount must represent the obligation of a party to the commercial transaction out of which the paper arose. In the Board's judgment, the spirit of the express requirement that paper to be eligible must arise out of a commercial transaction is not complied with in the cases where the sole party liable upon the paper is the person who has obligated himself for the accommodation of the party to the commercial transaction, even though the accommodating party is adequately secured and has a specific contract requiring the party to the commercial transaction to provide funds to meet the paper at maturity.

#### Collection of demand bill-of-lading drafts.

When a bank receives from a customer a demand bill-of-lading draft which requires several days for collection, and gives immediate credit therefor, the bank is in effect granting a loan to its customer for the amount of the draft for the period of time required for collection. There does not appear to be any objection to this practice on the part of a commercial bank, for so far as the Board is aware neither national banks nor State banks are subject to any legal restrictions which are contravened by the practice.

With respect to Federal Reserve Banks the situation is different, however, for the Federal Reserve Act specifies the manner in which those banks are to make loans to their member banks, the act providing that Federal Reserve Banks may discount, upon the indorsement of their member banks, paper which is made eligible for discount under the terms of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act. Demand drafts, which have no definite maturity, are not eligible for discount by Federal Reserve Banks because section 13 provides in effect that only those notes and drafts which mature

in all events within 90 days from the date of discount, in the case of commercial paper, and within 6 months, in the case of agricultural paper, are eligible for discount.

It is essential that a Federal Reserve Bank receive eligible paper in return for funds which it loans to member banks, for it is the clear intent of the Federal Reserve Act that the loans made by a Federal Reserve Bank shall be of such character that they may properly be made the basis for the issue of Federal Reserve notes, and to carry out this intent the law provides that a Federal Reserve Bank can obtain Federal Reserve notes only by pledging with its Federal Reserve Agent eligible paper acquired under the provisions of section 13 or section 14, or gold or gold certificates. If a Federal Reserve Bank should give immediate credit for bill-of-lading drafts it would be loaning funds upon ineligible paper which could not be used as collateral for Federal Reserve notes. Consequently, such transactions would exhaust the bank's loanable funds by the amount of such credit, without giving the bank the means of supplying itself with a like amount of Federal Reserve notes as is the case when a Federal Reserve Bank discounts eligible paper.

In this connection it should be noted that the Federal Reserve Banks do not give immediate credit even for checks drawn against available bank deposits when the checks are drawn upon banks located at distant points. Each Federal Reserve Bank has a time schedule, according to which it gives credit for checks deposited with it. The periods for which credits are deferred upon such checks are based upon the average time required for the collection of checks drawn on banks in the vicinity of the drawee banks, so that with slight variations on account of delays in the mail, etc., Federal Reserve Banks give credit for checks simultaneously with the receipt of actual funds in payment of the checks.

There is a further reason why it is important that Federal Reserve Banks should not give credit in advance of actual payment for items deposited with them for collection. One of the main purposes of the Federal Reserve Act was to centralize the reserves of member banks in the 12 Federal Reserve Banks so that those reserves would be available to meet the seasonal and emergency demands of particular member banks and of particular districts, without embarrassment to other banks such as always resulted from these demands prior to the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act when a large part of the banking reserve of the country consisted of deposits in commer-

cial banks. One of the great evils of the old system was that banks counted as part of their reserve deposits items which had been sent to their reserve agents but which were still in the process of collection. To this extent the so-called reserves were not available for any purpose but were merely part of the intangible float. If Federal Reserve Banks credited the reserve accounts of their member banks immediately upon receipt of the items, without regard to the time required for collection, this evil would be perpetuated and to that extent the purpose of the Federal Reserve Act would be defeated.

For the reasons above stated Federal Reserve Banks do not give credit for demand bill-of-lading drafts until the proceeds have been collected.

**Commercial Failures Reported.**

While some narrowing of the margin of increase has recently occurred, commercial failures still largely exceed those of last year, when the business mortality was unusually moderate. For three weeks of August, reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show 1,047 defaults in the United States, as compared with 459 during the corresponding period of 1920. The returns for July, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, disclose 1,444 insolvencies, involving \$42,774,153 of liabilities. In point of number, the July failures are 763, or 112 per cent, larger than the 681 defaults of that month last year, while the indebtedness is greater by \$20,800,000, or 95.3 per cent. Separation of the July statement by Federal reserve districts shows more insolvencies in every instance than in July, 1920, and only in the fifth district are the liabilities less than those of the earlier year. The most pronounced increase in amount involved is in the second district, although relatively large gains appear in the first, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and eleventh districts.

**FAILURES DURING JULY.**

District.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
First.....	94	48	\$2,124,077	\$470,259
Second.....	230	172	18,342,752	11,438,511
Third.....	72	29	1,254,361	755,711
Fourth.....	167	54	4,200,340	921,988
Fifth.....	124	39	1,565,856	1,905,634
Sixth.....	138	32	1,968,097	443,135
Seventh.....	222	70	4,565,889	2,417,401
Eighth.....	94	28	1,545,874	96,040
Ninth.....	27	14	1,425,042	238,471
Tenth.....	48	34	1,056,534	548,910
Eleventh.....	114	41	3,778,098	1,148,614
Twelfth.....	114	120	1,947,733	1,431,738
Total.....	1,444	681	42,774,153	21,906,412

**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 July 30 to August 26, 1921, inclusive:

	Banks.	Amount.
New charters issued to.....	13	.....
With capital of.....	.....	\$1,270,000
Restored to solvency.....	0	.....
With capital of.....	.....	0
Increase of capital approved for.....	6	.....
With new capital of.....	.....	295,000
Aggregate number of new charters, banks restored to solvency, and banks increasing capital.....	19	.....
With aggregate of new capital authorized.....	.....	1,565,000
Number of banks liquidating <sup>1</sup> .....	4	.....
Capital of same banks.....	.....	350,000
Number of banks reducing capital.....	0	.....
Reduction of capital.....	.....	0
Total number of banks going into voluntary or involuntary liquidation or reducing capital.....	4	.....
Aggregate capital reduction.....	.....	350,000
Consolidation of national banks under the act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	1	.....
Capital.....	.....	600,000
The foregoing statement shows the aggregate of increased capital for the period of the banks embraced in statement.....	.....	1,565,000
Against this there was a reduction of capital owing to liquidations, etc.....	.....	350,000
Net increase.....	.....	1,215,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes one expiration of charter.

## PRICE MOVEMENT AND VOLUME OF TRADE.

### WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Diverse tendencies were evident in wholesale prices in the United States during August, but prices in general moved upward. The wholesale price index number of the Federal Reserve Board rose from 141 to 143, while the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose from 148 to 152. Increases were most noticeable in the case of agricultural products. Foods in particular were sold at distinctly higher prices during August than during July, and the unfavorable condition of this year's cotton crop was reflected in increased prices for raw cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton cloth. According to the recomputed index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics there was an increase of 1 point in the price of agricultural products during the month and of 3 points in the price of animal products. On the other hand, the indexes for mineral and forest products declined 2 and 3 points, respectively.

Producers' goods in general declined in price during August. This was largely due to decreased prices for steel and copper products, although the index for the group was also influenced by the decreases in paper and rubber prices and in the prices of some important chemicals. The consumers' goods group of both the Federal Reserve Board and the recomputed Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes showed the more pronounced increases—5 points in the former and 9 points in the latter case.

The indexes for "goods imported" and "goods exported" moved in harmony in August, both showing an increase of 1 point.

In the first table below is presented the compilation of the Federal Reserve Board, which contains index numbers for certain groups of commodities as well as for commodities in general.<sup>1</sup> The table following shows the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as reclassified by the Federal Reserve Board.<sup>2</sup>

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

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Goods imported.	Goods exported.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities.
1919, average.....	209	174	214	209	198	207	206
1920, average.....	236	191	227	235	237	229	233
1920, August.....	238	182	229	237	235	229	234
1921.							
January.....	36	114	142	164	166	159	163
February.....	156	113	135	152	158	152	154
March.....	152	114	125	146	153	151	150
April.....	145	109	121	136	148	147	143
May.....	145	105	125	139	145	144	142
June.....	141	102	122	133	140	144	139
July.....	144	103	122	134	136	152	141
August.....	145	104	123	133	133	157	143

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

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

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

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

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

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

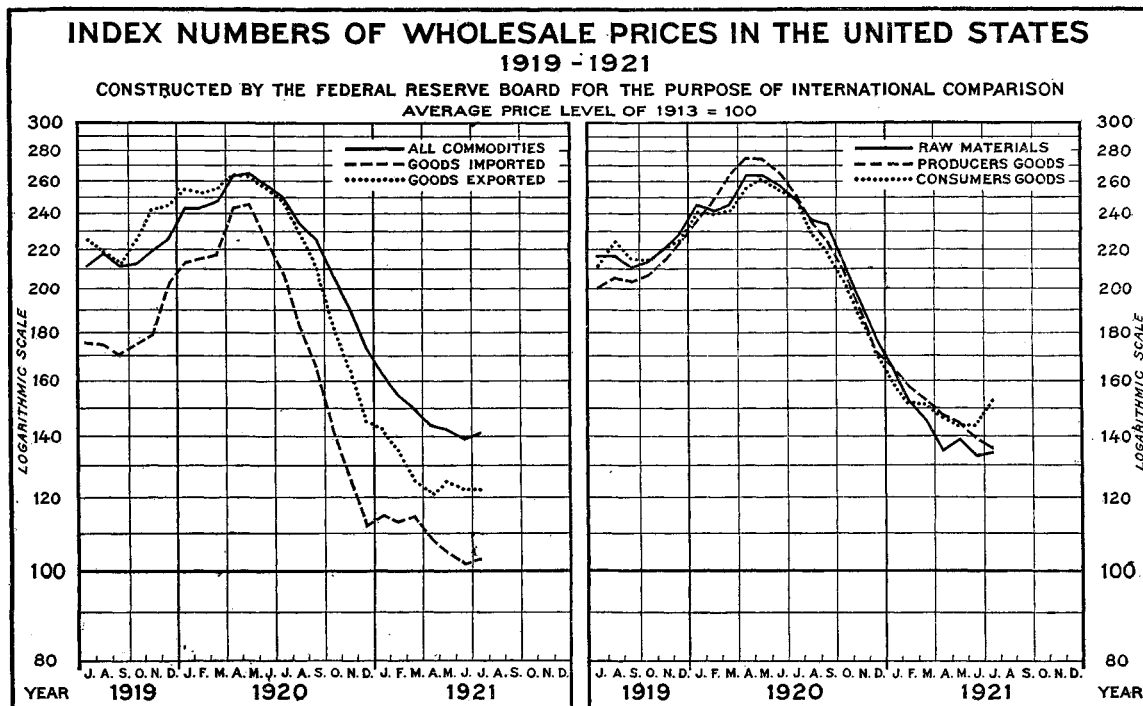
The "all commodities" index is obtained by combining the group indexes of domestic and foreign goods. It consists of 90 different quotations. The quotations are obtained from representative trade journals and private firms. About half of them are the same that are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its larger compilation of prices and are furnished to the Board by that bureau.

<sup>2</sup> As the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (which is based upon 315 quotations) has been reclassified by the Federal Reserve Board, the raw materials group consists of approximately 76 quotations, the producers' goods of about 80, and the consumers' goods of 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.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF COMMODITIES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities (Bureau of Labor Statistics index number).
	Agricultural products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
August..... 1920.....	259	181	351	265	251	238	250	250
January..... 1921.....	155	119	245	220	175	169	182	178
February.....	145	114	225	207	164	155	171	167
March.....	136	116	210	197	157	149	168	162
April.....	126	106	205	189	149	143	159	154
May.....	131	104	205	188	149	140	153	151
June.....	125	102	204	182	145	137	152	148
July.....	122	109	203	177	145	134	153	148
August.....	123	112	200	175	145	132	162	152



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

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

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Corn, No. 3, Chicago.		Cotton, middling, New Orleans.		Wheat, No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.		Wheat, No. 2, red winter, Chicago.		Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago.		Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chicago.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0. 6155	100	\$0. 1270	100	\$0. 8735	100	\$0. 9863	100	\$8. 5072	100	\$0. 1839	100
1919.....	1. 5800	257	. 3185	251	2. 5660	294	2. 5370	239	17. 4957	206	. 3931	210
1920.....	1. 3968	227	. 3301	260	2. 5581	293	2. 5225	256	14. 4856	170	. 3122	174
1920.												
August.....	1. 5310	249	. 3380	266	2. 5500	292	2. 4735	251	15. 3500	180	. 2850	155
1921.												
January.....	. 6553	106	. 1450	114	1. 7884	205	1. 9613	199	9. 8400	116	. 1675	91
February.....	. 6350	103	. 1322	104	1. 6713	191	1. 9194	195	9. 3125	109	. 1363	74
March.....	. 6180	100	. 1105	87	1. 6135	185	1. 6798	170	9. 5625	112	. 1150	63
April.....	. 5547	90	. 1116	88	1. 4959	161	1. 3869	141	8. 7188	102	. 1012	55
May.....	. 6090	99	. 1178	93	1. 4923	171	1. 5680	159	8. 4250	99	. 1188	65
June.....	. 6075	99	. 1101	87	1. 4994	172	1. 4384	146	8. 0938	95	. 1395	76
July.....	. 6019	98	. 1147	90	1. 4384	165	1. 2291	125	8. 4063	99	. 1388	75
August.....	. 5578	91	. 1290	102	1. 3953	160	1. 2373	125	8. 7750	103	. 1405	76

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.....	\$3. 4541	100	\$0. 4710	100	\$24. 2273	100	\$44. 5909	100	\$1. 3200	100	\$1. 5710	100
1919.....	18. 3260	217	1. 1884	248	39. 7500	154	78. 8333	177	6. 0433	458	5. 8891	375
1920.....	14. 7106	174	. 9712	203	56. 6667	234	145. 4167	326				
1920.												
August.....	15. 7350	186	. 8727	185	57. 0000	235	157. 0000	352	10. 6300	805	8. 6390	549
1921.												
January.....	9. 6700	114	. 5455	116	48. 0000	198	110. 0000	247	2. 5300	192	4. 2500	271
February.....	9. 7063	115	. 5455	116	48. 0000	198	95. 0000	213	2. 4200	183	3. 7300	237
March.....	10. 3062	122	. 5273	112	48. 0000	198	95. 0000	213	2. 2900	173	3. 4000	216
April.....	8. 8563	105	. 5273	112	41. 0000	169	91. 0000	204	2. 2500	170	3. 3625	214
May.....	8. 4550	100	. 5091	108	41. 0000	169	91. 0000	204	2. 1310	161	3. 4940	222
June.....	8. 2500	98	. 4909	104	41. 0000	169	91. 0000	204	1. 9000	144	3. 4250	218
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

Year and month.	Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coke, Connells-ville, at furnace.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic, Mahoning and Shenango Valley, at furnace.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$5. 0613	100	\$2. 4396	100	\$0. 1573	100	\$0. 0440	100	\$2. 4500	100	\$14. 7058	100
1919.....	8. 1639	161	4. 7375	194	. 1911	122	. 0578	131	4. 1346	169	27. 6971	188
1920.....	9. 4265	186	10. 8153	443	. 1797	114	. 0898	184	5. 9750	244	42. 2692	287
1920.												
August.....	3. 6087	190	15. 5500	637	. 1900	121	. 0898	204	6. 1000	249	48. 1000	327
1921.												
January.....	10. 6373	210	5. 5313	227	. 1288	82	. 0497	113	5. 7750	236	30. 0000	204
February.....	10. 6382	210	5. 1875	213	. 1288	82	. 0468	106	4. 1875	171	27. 5000	187
March.....	10. 6382	210	5. 0000	205	. 1223	78	. 0405	92	3. 0000	122	24. 2000	165
April.....	10. 1380	200	3. 7188	152	. 1247	79	. 0428	97	3. 1875	130	22. 8750	156
May.....	10. 2910	203	3. 3250	136	. 1283	82	. 0495	113	3. 3500	137	22. 0000	150
June.....	10. 3900	205	3. 0938	127	. 1284	82	. 0451	103	2. 6250	107	20. 7500	141
July.....	10. 5048	208	2. 9063	119	. 1253	80	. 0440	100	2. 2500	92	19. 3750	132
August.....	10. 6036	210	2. 8000	115	. 1173	75	. 0440	100	2. 2500	92	18. 2000	124

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

AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—Continued.

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1 Boston.		Leather, sole, hemlock, No. 1, Chicago.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pittsburg.		Steel rails, open hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's crossbred, Philadelphia.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.2213	100	\$0.2821	100	\$25.7892	100	\$0.0148	100	\$30.0000	100	\$0.7767	100
1919.....	.5340	241	.5283	187	40.5385	157	.0271	183	49.2642	164	1.6274	210
1920.....	.6245	282	.5342	189	56.2596	218	.0328	222	53.8269	179	1.8250	235
1920.												
August.....	.6310	285	.5500	195	61.0000	237	.0325	220	54.5000	182	1.7500	225
1921.												
January.....	.2878	130	.4000	142	43.5000	169	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
February.....	.2775	125	.3800	135	42.2500	164	.0233	157	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
March.....	.2447	111	.3700	131	38.4000	149	.0204	138	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
April.....	.2388	108	.3700	131	37.5000	145	.0210	142	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
May.....	.2491	113	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0220	149	47.0000	157	1.2500	161
June.....	.2545	115	.3700	131	37.0000	143	.0195	132	47.0000	157	1.2000	155
July.....	.2411	109	.3500	124	32.2500	125	.0185	125	47.0000	157	1.1500	148
August.....	.2586	117	.3400	121	29.6000	115	.0178	120	47.0000	157	1.1500	148

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7, New York.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granulated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
1913.....	\$0.1295	100	\$0.1113	100	\$4.5837	100	\$0.1662	100	\$0.1233	100	\$0.0427	100
1919.....	.2333	180	.1785	160	11.9982	262	.3433	207	.2004	163	.0894	209
1920.....	.2304	178	.1198	108	12.6750	277	.3340	201	.2629	213	.1267	297
1920.												
August.....	.2550	197	.0936	84	12.2350	267	.3725	224	.2600	211	.1490	349
1921.												
January.....	.1738	134	.0669	60	9.6250	210	.2488	150	.2900	235	.0757	177
February.....	.1600	124	.0672	60	9.1813	200	.2600	156	.2750	223	.0709	166
March.....	.1625	125	.0639	57	8.7300	190	.2725	164	.2625	213	.0784	184
April.....	.1650	127	.0600	54	7.9500	173	.2763	166	.2540	205	.0725	170
May.....	.1650	127	.0621	56	8.7450	191	.2725	164	.2400	195	.0632	148
June.....	.1600	124	.0666	60	9.0063	196	.2822	170	.2200	178	.0569	133
July.....	.1490	115	.0647	58	8.9000	194	.3200	193	.2200	178	.0546	128
August.....	.1600	124	.0703	63	8.1200	177	.3248	195	.2200	178	.0583	137

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There is presented below a series of indexes designed to reflect movements in foreign trade of the United States, with fluctuations due to price changes eliminated. The commodities chosen for these indexes are those for which prices are compiled by the Federal Reserve Board in the preparation of its international price index. The list includes 25 of the most important imports the value of which in 1913 formed 47.7 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The classification of the original list of commodities used was given in the July, 1920, BULLETIN. The classification of the 11 additional commodities of imports was given in the April, 1921, BULLETIN.

The volume of total exports remained at almost the same figure as for June. There was a slight increase in total volume of raw materials exported, which was due largely to increased exportation of agricultural products such as grains, leaf tobacco, and cotton. This, however, was partly counterbalanced by the decrease in the amount of bituminous coal exported. Exports of illuminating oil, which have been declining since last October, also showed a marked decrease. Total exports of producers' goods again registered a decline, as a result of decreases in the amounts of structural steel, steel plates, copper wire, and gasoline, all of which items have shown considerable decreases since the first of the year. Exports of upper leather increased.

The total volume of goods imported again decreased. Wool imports showed a slight re-

vival and silk again advanced considerably in amount. For the most part, however, imports of raw materials continued their downward trend. The volume of cocoa imported

declined rather precipitously during July. Imports of commodities denoted as producers' goods declined with the exception of quebracho, paper (newsprint), glycerine, and wood pulp.

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 (3 commodities).	Total (25 commodities).
1913—Year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919—Year.....	88.9	154.7	188.5	118.6	157.5	193.0	161.4	171.1
1920—Year.....	92.2	142.6	137.9	107.7	135.2	227.3	155.3	171.7
1921.								
January.....	105.2	187.9	126.0	117.6	74.5	130.8	146.5	104.7
February.....	91.0	141.0	116.4	101.6	113.2	143.5	160.8	133.1
March.....	78.2	104.4	122.4	91.1	160.7	177.4	209.3	173.2
April.....	76.6	102.7	122.5	89.9	153.4	177.7	206.3	169.3
May.....	87.7	81.8	112.8	100.0	98.7	150.1	179.3	128.2
June.....	107.9	74.4	135.1	111.3	94.5	152.5	126.7	119.7
July.....	111.6	68.3	131.8	112.5	99.3	126.5	114.9	111.4

INDEX NUMBER 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 August, 1921, BULLETIN, pages 931-934.

Little change in the level of freight rates is to be noted in any of the trades since last June, although the tendency has been slightly downward. After the precipitate declines during 1920, extending also into the early months of 1921, the relatively stable level of rates which has been maintained for the last three months stands out in striking contrast. Rates on some commodities, cotton for example, are now less than prewar quotations, but the general average is still slightly above the prewar level.

RELATIVE OCEAN FREIGHT RATES IN UNITED STATES AND EUROPE TRADE.

[January, 1920, rates=100.]

Month.	United States Atlantic ports to—					
	United Kingdom.	French Atlantic.	Netherlands and Belgium.	Scandinavia.	Mediterranean.	All Europe.
1920.						
January.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February.....	96.5	86.9	83.3	90.1	91.1	90.3
March.....	91.2	78.5	78.0	84.6	79.5	83.4
April.....	90.2	87.2	78.9	82.7	72.2	83.5
May.....	96.2	85.9	87.3	82.5	75.2	87.5
June.....	101.2	87.1	89.5	82.1	76.5	90.0
July.....	96.0	85.6	82.1	82.0	75.3	86.3
August.....	85.7	77.9	70.4	82.1	73.2	78.5
September.....	86.7	73.7	66.9	82.1	71.6	76.9
October.....	84.9	68.9	70.9	75.3	69.6	75.4
November.....	77.8	51.6	59.9	59.6	59.2	63.8
December.....	72.3	38.5	47.0	51.6	49.2	53.6
1921.						
January.....	60.7	30.2	34.1	42.9	43.2	43.3
February.....	54.7	27.7	29.2	30.9	43.8	38.5
March.....	49.3	24.6	28.3	30.3	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



**PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.**

Grain movements, receipts of naval stores, and shipments of deciduous fruit were larger in July than in June, but the physical volume of business declined in practically all other lines. Receipts of wheat at 17 interior markets were the largest ever recorded, while other grain receipts continued at about the same rate as in June. Stocks of grain at both interior and seaboard centers were somewhat augmented during July, due to large increases in the stocks of wheat. Receipts and shipments of all kinds of live stock at 59 markets declined during July, the drop in hog movements being particularly marked. Shipments of California citrus fruits during July were less than in June, while deciduous fruit shipments increased due to the marketing of the new crops. Receipts of rosin and turpentine continued their upward movement, and stocks at the close of July were somewhat greater than at the close of June.

The output of pig iron and of steel ingots during July was at approximately the lowest level for two decades. Iron-ore shipments from the upper Lakes were larger in July than in June, but were considerably smaller than in July, 1920. July production of blister copper and pig zinc was at the lowest level for the present year, and tin deliveries at reporting factories showed a moderate decline.

There was a further considerable reduction in production of by-product and beehive coke,

while operations of anthracite and bituminous coal mines were more moderately curtailed. The petroleum output in July was slightly less than during June, but the number of producing oil wells completed was less than in any month in the last two years.

A slight reduction in cotton consumption and a moderate increase in the amount of idle wool machinery indicate that there was some decrease in the activity of textile factories during July. The volume of raw-silk imports, however, was appreciably larger in July than in June.

The cut of five reporting lumber associations during July was somewhat less than in June, and there was a considerable reduction in receipts and shipments of lumber from Chicago and St. Louis. Production of wood pulp and paper also fell off during June, but there was some increase in the manufacture of newsprint. Cement production continued to increase, while both shipments and stocks of cement declined. The output of automobiles, of locomotives, and of ships decreased during June, but there was a moderate increase in the production of railroad freight cars.

The tonnage of vessels cleared in foreign trade was considerably less in July than in June, whereas the number of railroad net ton-miles registered only a very slight decline.

**LIVE-STOCK MOVEMENTS.**

[Bureau of Markets.]

	Receipts.					Shipments.				
	Cattle and calves, 59 markets.	Hogs, 59 markets.	Sheep, 59 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.	Cattle and calves, 54 markets.	Hogs, 54 markets.	Sheep, 54 markets.	Horses and mules, 43 markets.	Total, all kinds.
	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
1920.										
July.....	1,652,244	2,802,147	2,000,678	35,265	6,490,334	722,220	1,096,139	1,019,058	36,391	2,873,808
1921.										
April.....	1,477,720	3,203,016	1,648,950	23,950	6,353,666	600,996	1,116,890	696,229	22,533	2,436,648
May.....	1,531,682	3,311,976	1,886,817	17,824	6,748,299	591,770	1,037,466	915,116	16,610	2,560,962
June.....	1,572,334	3,559,165	1,812,339	13,292	6,957,130	605,822	1,136,269	763,577	13,214	2,518,882
July.....	1,335,548	2,717,247	1,738,957	10,696	5,802,448	490,751	915,998	760,172	10,036	2,176,957

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK AT 15 WESTERN MARKETS.

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

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Horses and mules.		Total, all kinds.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
July.....	1,180,789	117	2,007,332	91	1,300,881	95	26,697	58	4,515,699	98
1921.										
April.....	994,916	99	2,279,495	104	1,077,806	79	15,221	33	4,367,438	95
May.....	1,062,988	105	2,401,246	109	1,097,976	80	12,082	26	4,574,292	99
June.....	1,117,111	111	2,671,462	122	1,130,874	83	8,135	18	4,927,582	107
July.....	940,173	93	2,021,268	92	1,035,674	76	6,952	15	4,004,067	87

SHIPMENTS.

1920.										
July.....	508,567	125	737,954	152	647,893	129	27,728	68	1,922,142	134
1921.										
April.....	415,153	102	694,067	143	392,061	78	14,396	35	1,515,677	106
May.....	424,558	104	644,788	133	415,589	83	11,137	27	1,496,052	104
June.....	414,814	102	703,724	145	403,748	80	8,199	20	1,530,485	107
July.....	338,306	83	619,854	128	408,088	81	6,439	16	1,372,687	96

SHIPMENTS OF STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FROM 34 MARKETS.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total, all kinds.						
	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	1921.					
1920.										
July.....	209,563	25,711	322,867	558,141	April.....	234,331	50,320	109,476	391,127	
					May.....	211,846	29,409	114,811	356,066	
					June.....	195,039	31,373	88,302	314,714	
					July.....	120,429	15,493	138,414	274,336	

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION.

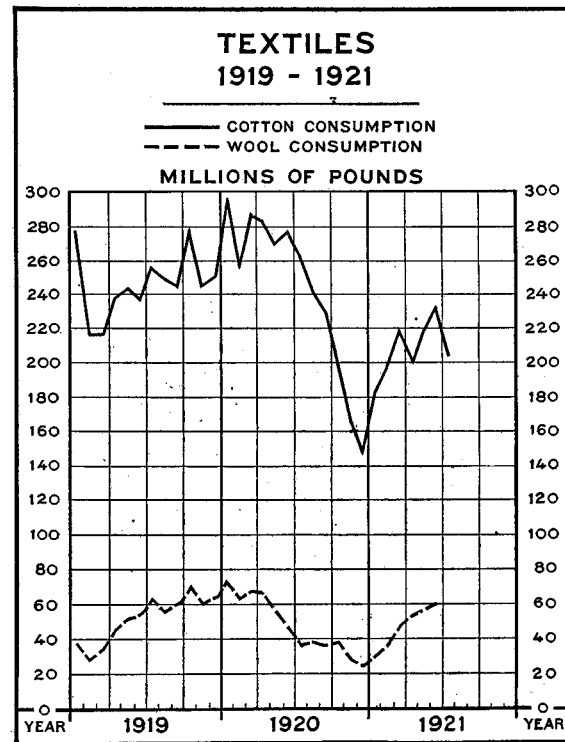
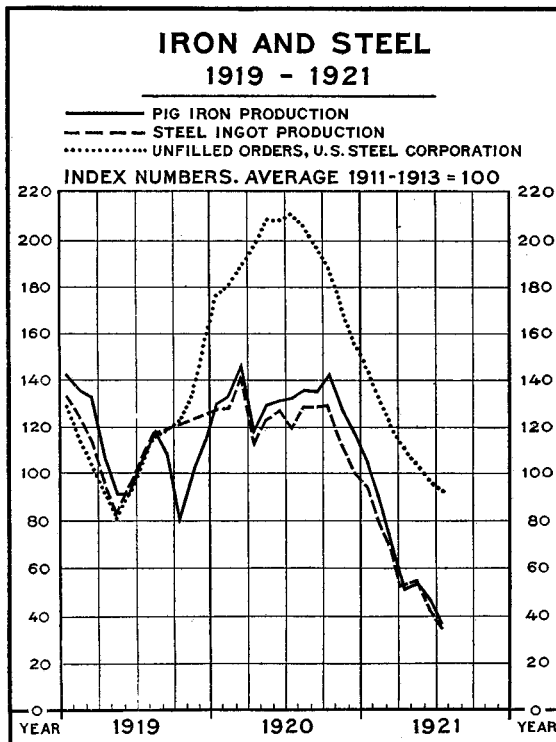
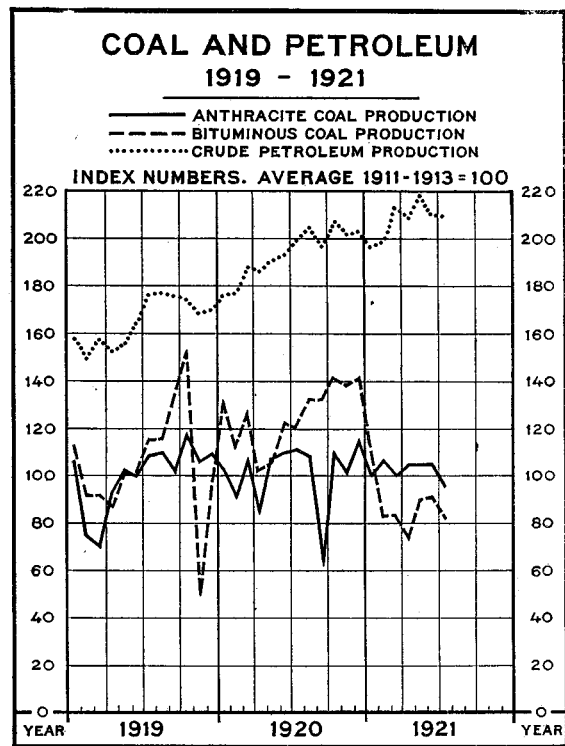
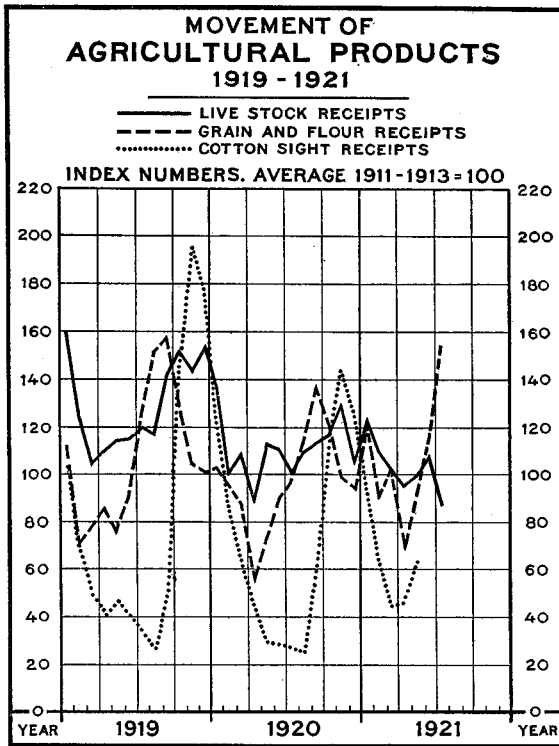
[Bureau of Animal Industry. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Cattle.		Calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Total	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
1920.										
July.....	661,172	109	342,765	194	2,643,772	94	1,084,428	87	4,696,137	98
1921.										
April.....	590,943	97	365,541	207	3,003,290	107	1,040,628	86	5,000,402	104
May.....	559,979	92	366,798	207	3,274,114	116	984,903	82	5,185,794	108
June.....	640,164	105	369,696	209	3,618,174	128	1,116,069	93	5,744,103	117
July.....	579,028	95	324,046	183	2,820,616	100	1,050,902	88	4,783,592	100

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN MEAT PRODUCTS.

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

	Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.		Beef, pickled, and other cured.		Bacon.		Hams and shoulders, cured.		Lard.		Pickled pork.	
	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.	Pounds.	Relative.
1920.														
July.....	5,217,838	788	5,506,812	444	1,973,004	74	31,562,761	188	8,385,089	56	47,061,422	107	2,926,247	66
1921.														
April.....	366,682	55	214,193	17	1,364,593	51	32,851,837	196	24,925,807	167	53,275,457	121	2,005,851	45
May.....	326,459	49	191,366	15	1,822,383	68	38,464,256	230	15,508,520	104	48,604,395	110	2,558,043	58
June.....	186,647	28	167,318	13	2,004,136	75	35,011,966	209	18,536,898	124	67,655,776	154	3,337,759	75
July.....	351,566	53	918,476	74	2,418,262	91	48,171,465	288	27,786,271	186	83,329,134	189	3,368,482	76



RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 17 INTERIOR CENTERS.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
July.....	29,714,399	110	20,824,268	93	18,734,180	93	3,096,026	281	2,653,921	37	75,022,794	96	2,052,110	105	84,257,289	97
1921.																
April.....	24,808,383	92	12,160,933	54	11,249,703	56	1,544,229	140	2,136,512	30	51,899,760	67	1,967,255	100	60,752,408	70
May.....	25,514,527	94	20,939,570	93	15,524,227	77	1,368,821	124	2,551,087	36	65,898,232	85	1,498,212	76	72,640,186	84
June.....	30,342,592	112	35,816,899	160	21,921,817	109	1,464,530	133	3,859,432	54	93,405,270	120	865,219	44	97,298,756	112
July.....	71,422,624	263	19,713,672	88	25,527,442	127	2,557,053	232	3,073,358	43	122,294,149	157	2,705,340	138	134,468,179	155

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

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT 14 INTERIOR CENTERS.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
July.....	19,002,099	122	9,100,527	64	11,345,429	75	4,476,238	632	2,086,672	53	46,010,965	93	3,767,678	111	62,965,516	97
1921.																
April.....	21,482,283	138	13,793,563	97	10,286,573	68	1,518,559	214	2,029,838	52	49,110,816	99	3,178,254	94	63,412,959	98
May.....	18,675,009	120	15,747,327	110	12,447,121	82	1,309,016	185	1,682,946	43	49,861,419	100	2,533,847	75	61,263,730	94
June.....	21,550,026	138	21,351,193	150	11,656,507	77	1,427,796	202	2,224,652	57	58,240,174	117	2,113,649	62	67,751,594	104
July.....	31,373,871	201	20,154,143	141	10,051,024	66	878,751	124	2,313,726	59	64,771,515	130	3,842,046	113	82,060,722	126

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

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
1920.						
July.....	<i>Bushels.</i> 5,492,026	<i>Bushels.</i> 4,959,314	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,059,842	<i>Bushels.</i> 670,563	<i>Bushels.</i> 1,336,563	<i>Bushels.</i> 14,518,298
1921.						
April.....	6,565,280	16,498,010	27,717,326	494,356	1,333,323	52,608,295
May.....	3,787,294	10,539,233	24,926,743	363,170	1,079,831	40,696,271
June.....	3,853,292	17,944,190	29,273,562	239,665	1,407,124	52,717,833
July.....	13,541,547	10,392,384	32,845,591	625,975	1,406,742	58,812,239

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR AT NINE SEABOARD CENTERS.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. <sup>1</sup>	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
1920.																
July.....	18,710,633	149	3,305,542	93	3,499,101	74	5,048,019	3,553	2,098,083	126	32,661,378	144	1,660,849	159	40,135,198	146
1921.																
April.....	17,958,534	143	2,890,042	81	1,568,460	33	1,617,877	1,139	909,409	55	24,944,322	110	1,831,404	175	33,185,640	121
May.....	15,052,080	119	4,807,533	135	1,221,630	26	1,506,359	1,060	1,422,693	86	24,010,275	106	1,518,671	145	30,844,295	113
June.....	16,628,892	132	5,385,639	152	1,903,786	40	1,180,119	831	658,295	40	25,756,731	113	1,714,852	164	33,473,565	122
July.....	34,142,124	271	9,343,697	263	7,002,155	147	3,143,438	2,212	4,626,343	279	58,257,757	257	7,210,521	690	90,705,102	331

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

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

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

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
July..... 1920.	11,923,745	744,167	1,323,940	1,275,554	3,187,611	18,455,017
April..... 1921.	5,651,320	1,822,990	1,316,157	550,011	1,326,460	10,666,938
May.....	3,788,898	1,185,753	1,107,518	534,574	1,300,852	7,917,595
June.....	3,486,041	2,136,128	1,058,652	157,397	1,664,674	8,502,892
July.....	9,972,506	1,113,767	981,942	386,710	3,738,401	16,193,326

**WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION.**

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

	1920.	Barrels.	1921.	Barrels.
July.....	8,200,000		April.....	9,368,000
			May.....	8,406,000
			June.....	8,087,000
			July.....	10,720,000

**COTTON.**

[New Orleans cotton exchange. Monthly average crop years, 1911-1913=100.]

	Sight receipts.		Port receipts.		Overland movement.		American spinners takings.		Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month.	
	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.
1920-21.										
August.....	308,262	25	159,586	17	25,322	24	251,841	55	1,365,397	116
September.....	771,590	62	443,149	48	17,324	16	254,460	56	1,607,602	136
October.....	1,466,874	117	971,334	106	87,215	83	395,165	87	2,101,839	178
November.....	1,804,135	144	1,075,803	117	117,139	111	425,089	94	2,597,820	220
December.....	1,579,751	126	797,350	87	134,455	128	672,477	148	2,815,934	239
January.....	1,153,825	92	636,260	69	157,012	149	526,718	116	2,863,377	243
February.....	744,682	64	446,399	52	206,554	210	576,260	136	2,820,403	239
March.....	553,518	44	401,464	44	134,085	127	253,368	56	2,757,715	234
April.....	564,521	45	477,672	52	101,906	97	211,415	47	2,775,391	236
May.....	777,011	62	595,346	65	84,594	80	288,411	63	2,869,165	244
June.....	659,900	53	482,944	53	112,955	107	410,734	90	2,659,826	226
July.....	607,788	48	465,143	51	78,106	74	469,715	103	2,311,696	196

**COTTON SEED.**

[Bureau of the Census.]

	Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).	Received at mills.	Crushed.	On hand at mills (close of month).
July..... 1920.	<i>Tons.</i> 7,259	<i>Tons.</i> 13,219	<i>Tons.</i> 30,084	April..... 1921.	<i>Tons.</i> 242,282	<i>Tons.</i> 191,526
				May.....	70,467	130,471
				June.....	77,484	109,309
				July.....	54,241	94,543

**SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS AND DECIDUOUS FRUITS FROM CALIFORNIA.**

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

	Oranges.		Lemons.		Total citrus fruits.		Total deciduous fruits.
	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.
July..... 1920.	2,822	115	664	164	3,486	122	3,179
April..... 1921.	6,335	259	1,171	289	7,506	263	82
May.....	4,710	193	1,250	309	5,960	209	85
June.....	5,628	230	2,230	551	7,858	276	2,290
July.....	3,465	142	1,843	455	5,308	186	3,439

## SUGAR.

[Data for ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia. Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. Tons of 2,240 pounds. Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Receipts.		Meltings.		Raw stocks at close of month.			Receipts.		Meltings.		Raw stocks at close of month.	
	Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.		Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.	Tons.	Relative.
1920.							1921.						
July.....	386,328	210	325,000	177	104,027	60	April.....	345,654	188	232,000	126	187,796	109
							May.....	251,302	137	236,000	129	224,035	130
							June.....	186,800	101	217,000	118	193,835	112
							July.....	148,045	80	221,000	120	96,603	56

## TOBACCO SALES AT LOOSE-LEAF WAREHOUSES.

[Reports of State authorities.]

	Virginia dark.	Bright belt.				Burley.	Western dark.	Grand total.
		Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Total.			
1920.								
July.....	1,240		3,208,994	9,671,324	12,880,318	751,610	2,111,470	15,744,638
1921.								
April.....	5,401,074	103,870			103,870	7,495,115	8,576,951	21,577,010
May.....	1,313,350	1,514			1,514	1,301,135	5,136,905	7,752,904
June.....						1,352,780	2,014,291	3,367,071
July.....			2,290,905		2,290,905	1,521,247	573,650	4,295,802

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

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

[Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

	Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.		Cigars.		Cigarettes.	Manu- factured tobacco.
	Large.	Small.	Small.			Large.	Small.	Small.	
1920.									
July.....	Number. 678,751,956	Number. 51,766,100	Number. 3,053,336,563	Pounds. 31,011,335	1921.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.
					April.....	548,103,503	56,425,666	3,801,672,057	28,399,953
					May.....	555,497,120	55,349,100	4,136,084,890	28,671,501
					June.....	618,495,102	50,175,400	4,219,727,623	31,737,525
					July.....	564,604,797	47,363,113	4,189,790,267	28,752,659

## NAVAL STORES.

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

	Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.			Spirits of turpentine.		Rosin.	
	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.		Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.	Receipts.	Stocks at close of month.
1920.									
July.....	Barrels. 38,407	Barrels. 30,906	Barrels. 113,747	Barrels. 135,979	1921.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
					April.....	15,857	28,690	30,478	304,959
					May.....	26,364	38,650	61,213	312,293
					June.....	33,533	36,949	80,943	308,341
					July.....	36,435	47,580	90,382	328,224

LUMBER.

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

	Southern pine.			Western pine.			Douglas fir.			Eastern white pine.			North Carolina pine.		
	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.
1920.		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	<i>M feet.</i>
July.....	207	385,842	331,273	49	177,262	103,500	127	242,612	225,666	20	37,459	49,668	20	20,756	15,217
1921.															
April.....	194	370,321	405,317	55	93,665	75,433	114	204,698	232,351	19	25,748	21,099	20	14,871	12,953
May.....	191	389,745	420,663	55	110,162	74,685	113	294,762	330,002	19	32,708	22,018	14	16,126	15,673
June.....	190	365,970	371,183	55	121,648	76,874	114	232,407	230,970	19	42,171	23,536	12	15,342	18,243
July.....	187	366,057	346,300	56	110,588	77,243	107	191,257	187,165	19	43,843	21,991	11	15,267	14,864

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

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

	Receipts.		Shipments.			Receipts.		Shipments.	
	M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.		M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.
1920.					1921.				
August.....	370,352	80	220,368	87	April.....	345,798	74	213,359	84
					May.....	354,992	76	242,452	95
					June.....	372,453	80	253,848	100
					July.....	328,129	71	216,908	85
					August.....	356,730	77	235,736	93

CEMENT.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.		Production.	Shipments.	Stocks at close of month.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Year 1919.....	80,769,378	85,596,616	5,852,497	February.....	4,379,000	3,331,000	11,400,000
Year 1920.....	100,302,000	96,329,000	8,290,000	March.....	6,763,000	6,221,000	12,000,000
1921.				April.....	8,651,000	7,919,000	12,600,000
January.....	4,098,000	2,539,000	10,300,000	May.....	9,281,000	9,488,000	12,450,000
				June.....	9,296,000	10,577,000	11,150,000
				July.....	9,568,000	10,301,000	10,414,000

COAL AND COKE.

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

	Bituminous coal, estimated monthly production.		Anthracite coal, estimated monthly production.		Beehive coke, estimated monthly production.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
1920.						
August.....	48,910,000	132	8,013,000	108	1,776,000	68
1921.						
April.....	27,553,000	74	7,703,000	104	325,000	12
May.....	33,330,000	90	7,497,000	101	290,000	11
June.....	33,852,000	91	7,786,000	105	247,000	9
July.....	30,394,000	82	7,050,000	95	181,000	7
August.....	34,538,000	93	7,196,000	97		

## CRUDE PETROLEUM.

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

	Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Producing oil wells completed.		Production.		Stocks at close of month (barrels).	Producing oil wells completed.
	Barrels.	Relative.				Barrels.	Relative.		
July.....	38,203,000	199	128,168,000	1,910	1921.	40,061,000	209	147,862,000	1,224
					April.....	42,043,000	219	156,561,000	1,405
					May.....	40,405,000	211	164,837,000	1,471
					June.....	40,228,000	210	172,359,000	1,162

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

[Bureau of Mines.]  
OUTPUT, BY MONTHS.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
June.....	34,906,078	415,158,911	173,581,000	689,878,061	94,964,222
1921.					
April.....	37,594,220	426,215,200	156,156,565	813,444,202	76,456,958
May.....	36,990,478	448,567,873	145,225,023	817,367,590	70,000,194
June.....	36,940,821	430,344,393	141,637,081	826,355,262	63,088,609

## STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
June 30.....	16,172,280	504,055,601	421,343,353	641,968,363	133,212,551
1921.					
Apr. 30.....	21,054,630	747,222,900	458,666,896	1,056,484,544	249,593,330
May 31.....	20,816,203	800,495,787	452,437,995	1,163,388,695	261,759,797
June 31.....	21,008,986	750,644,450	435,056,713	1,248,664,088	260,883,121

## IRON AND STEEL.

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

	Iron-ore shipments from the upper Lakes.		Pig-iron production.		Steel-ingot production.		Unfiled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month.	
	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.
August.....	9,270,763	153	3,147,402	136	3,000,432	128	10,805,038	205
1921.								
April.....	176,211		1,193,041	51	1,213,958	52	5,845,224	111
May.....	2,594,027	43	1,221,221	53	1,265,850	54	5,482,487	104
June.....	3,600,989	59	1,064,833	46	1,003,406	43	5,117,868	97
July.....	4,047,687	67	864,555	37	803,376	35	4,830,324	92
August.....			954,193	41	1,138,071	49	4,531,926	86

## STRUCTURAL-STEEL ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.

[Bridge Builders and Structural Society.]

	Fabricated structural steel contracted for throughout country.		Structural-steel orders and shipments of the membership of Bridge Builders and Structural Society.			
	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Orders.		Shipments.	
			Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.	Tonnage.	Per cent shop capacity.
July.....	90,400	50.0	33,213	47.0	49,096	69.0
1921.						
April.....	55,800	31.0	22,694	32.5	29,550	42.5
May.....	50,800	28.0	25,763	37.5	27,987	41.0
June.....	66,900	37.0	25,247	35.5	27,363	39.0
July.....	60,200	33.5	21,847	32.0	22,186	32.5



**PRODUCTION OF BLISTER COPPER.**

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

	Pounds.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
April.....	49,106,606	50	June.....	18,033,954	18
May.....	22,835,328	23	July.....	16,390,107	17

**ZINC.**

[American Zinc Institute.]

	Produced.	Stocks at end of month.		Produced.	Stocks at end of month.
August..... 1920.	38,226	29,578	1921.		
			April.....	16,550	79,581
			May.....	18,026	83,721
			June.....	19,443	89,889
			July.....	15,495	92,408
			August.....	14,621	86,549

**LEAD PRODUCTION.**

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

	Production.	Relative.		Production.	Relative.
1918—Year.....	510,230		1921.		
1919—Year.....	454,920		January.....	30,149	86
1920—Year.....	476,585		February.....	27,812	80
			March.....	29,037	83
			April.....	28,172	75
			May.....	27,650	79
			June.....	28,348	81
			July.....	27,827	80

**TIN.**

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

	Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.		Imports.	Relative.	Deliveries to factories.
July..... 1920.	Pounds. 17,534,167	193	Pounds. 12,337,200	1921.			
April..... 1921.	2,483,655	27	3,561,600	May.....	Pounds. 2,021,762	22	Pounds. 2,744,000
				June.....	4,133,450	45	3,561,600
				July.....	3,565,767	39	3,411,520
				August.....			7,436,800

**LEATHER PRODUCTION.**

[Tanner's Council.]

	Sole leather (sides).	Skivers (dozens).	Oak and union harness leather (stuffed sides).		Sole leather (sides).	Skivers (dozens).	Oak and union harness leather (stuffed sides).
July..... 1920	1,513,844	12,563	99,748	1921.			
January.....	1,190,950	14,234	42,236	March.....	1,351,140	16,867	70,194
February.....	1,177,888	13,987	56,971	April.....	1,422,727	13,484	69,922
				May.....	1,561,220	14,499	57,480
				June.....	1,521,521	14,753	57,196
				July.....	1,431,373	12,321	44,971

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

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

	Cattle hides.	Calfskins.	Kipskins.	Goat and kid.	Cabretta.	Sheep and lamb.
1920.						
July 31.....	4,966,081	2,389,368	554,515	17,554,772	2,767,694	6,815,160
1921.						
Apr. 30.....	7,407,862	3,454,470	1,107,310	7,740,147	1,277,321	12,992,299
May 31.....	7,441,619	3,715,602	1,021,039	8,739,123	1,244,069	13,334,187
June 30.....	7,077,950	3,890,547	1,026,189	9,679,847	1,218,839	13,755,042
July 31.....	6,448,869	3,639,871	980,762	9,784,714	1,109,005	13,761,905

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

## TEXTILES—COTTON AND SILK.

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

	Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.			Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Imports of raw silk.	
	Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.		Bales.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
1920.						1921.					
July.....	525,489	117	34,666,794	2,581,920	126	April.....	408,882	91	32,535,725	4,857,160	237
						May.....	439,834	98	32,631,051	4,437,080	217
						June.....	461,656	103	32,665,315	3,871,327	189
						July.....	410,120	91	32,446,281	4,867,985	238

## TEXTILES—WOOL.

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

	Consumption (pounds). <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of idle machinery on first of month to total reported.					Percentage of idle hours on first of month to total reported.						
		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.		Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.	
		Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.	Wider than 50-inch reed space.	50-inch reed space or less.			Woolen.	Worsted.
1920.													
August.....	38,054,708	49.5	29.9	39.6	33.4	45.5	37.6						
1921.													
April.....	53,071,000	36.1	34.4	33.0	18.7	32.3	21.8	38.3	47.3	35.8	11.3	34.1	25.7
May.....	56,929,000	26.2	28.7	25.3	14.2	23.8	12.9	26.6	36.8	25.0	5.4	22.9	13.5
June.....	59,592,000	20.5	25.2	21.6	10.9	20.6	10.1	19.9	30.1	19.8	1.4	18.6	10.4
July.....	53,076,000	18.7	25.2	21.3	11.0	20.5	9.8	17.5	26.3	17.9	4.1	18.2	6.6
August.....		20.4	26.4	22.9	12.7	21.9	13.3	20.8	29.6	20.6	12.6	20.0	14.3

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

## PRODUCTION OF WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

[Federal Trade Commission.]

	Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.		Wood pulp.	News-print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap-ping.	Fine.
1920.							1921.						
July.....	Net tons. 312,334	Net tons. 129,853	Net tons. 95,526	Net tons. 218,771	Net tons. 73,487	Net tons. 34,078	April.....	Net tons. 268,806	Net tons. 115,408	Net tons. 51,380	Net tons. 123,186	Net tons. 51,713	Net tons. 15,631
							May.....	Net tons. 216,101	Net tons. 78,868	Net tons. 52,642	Net tons. 122,801	Net tons. 53,084	Net tons. 17,484
							June.....	Net tons. 189,389	Net tons. 87,724	Net tons. 53,934	Net tons. 130,177	Net tons. 50,332	Net tons. 17,511
							July.....	Net tons. 178,173	Net tons. 94,247	Net tons. 48,527	Net tons. 112,265	Net tons. 45,090	Net tons. 16,327

**SHIPMENTS OF AUTOMOBILES.**

[National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.]

1920.			1921.				
	Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).		Railroad (carloads).	Driveaways (machines).	Boat (machines).
August.....	23,386	34,060	7,095	April.....	20,187	14,197	1,619
				May.....	18,608	15,193	2,381
				June.....	20,269	18,834	3,947
				July.....	19,470	15,320	3,725
				August.....	20,350	14,290	3,565

**OUTPUT OF LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.**

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

	Locomotives.		Output of cars.				Locomotives.		Output of cars.		
	Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.		Domes- tic shipped.	Foreign com- pleted.	Domes- tic.	Foreign.	Total.
1920.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	1921.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
July.....	122	54	2,731	434	3,165	April.....	138	44	4,652	874	5,526
						May.....	56	18	3,843	444	4,287
						June.....	43	36	2,540	417	2,957
						July.....	31	25	4,140	441	4,581

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

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

1920.			1921.				
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.		Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.
August.....	178	259,210	1,073	April.....	99	120,762	500
				May.....	116	132,622	549
				June.....	160	173,885	720
				July.....	107	90,636	375
				August.....	106	84,918	351

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

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

	Net tonnage.			Rela- tive.	Per- cent- age Ameri- can to total.	Rela- tive.	Net tonnage.			Rela- tive.	Per- cent- age Ameri- can to total.	Rela- tive.	
	American.	Foreign.	Total.				American.	Foreign.	Total.				
1920.													
July.....	3,302,538	3,616,052	6,918,590	169	47.7	180	April.....	2,535,956	2,473,587	5,009,543	122	50.6	191
							May.....	2,113,881	2,910,341	5,024,222	123	42.1	159
							June.....	3,058,679	3,094,452	6,153,131	150	49.7	187
							July.....	2,512,712	3,362,443	5,875,155	144	42.8	161

**RAILROAD OPERATING STATISTICS.**

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

1920.			1921.				
	Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.		Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.	Net tons per train.	Net tons per loaded car.
June.....	38,243,277,000	758	29.1	April.....	25,582,000,000	637	26.9
				May.....	28,221,000,000	674	27.8
				June.....	28,140,661,000	671	27.7

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

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

	Kilowatt hours.				Kilowatt hours.		
	Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.		Produced by waterpower.	Produced by fuels.	Total.
<b>1920.</b>				<b>1921.</b>			
June.....	1,417,276,000	2,148,681,000	3,565,957,000	April.....	1,308,272,000	1,931,199,000	3,239,471,000
				May.....	1,327,497,000	1,941,563,000	3,269,060,000
				June.....	1,209,335,000	2,027,474,000	3,236,809,000

**COMMERCE OF CANALS AT SAULT STE. MARIE.**

[Monthly average, May-November, 1911-1913=100.]

**EASTBOUND.**

	Grain other than wheat.		Wheat.		Flour.		Iron ore.		Total.	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
<b>1920.</b>										
August.....	2,315,909	26	7,512,510	39	1,038,221	89	8,784,821	148	9,278,071	132
<b>1921.</b>										
April.....	7,418,708	140	8,592,826	66	54,540	77	95,328	45	518,458	49
May.....	12,431,592	127	12,609,469	54	890,330	99	2,652,033	66	3,407,827	66
June.....	11,358,929	122	10,418,433	41	1,150,240	96	3,892,791	73	4,628,067	72
July.....	10,839,026	116	7,878,077	53	1,119,140	106	4,356,760	74	5,011,900	73
August.....	10,298,759		10,132,267		1,232,250		4,384,949		5,128,043	

**WESTBOUND.**

	Hard coal.		Soft coal.		Total.		Total freight.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
<b>1920.</b>								
August.....	341,690	110	2,533,614	132	3,147,219	127	12,425,290	131
<b>1921.</b>								
April.....	109,719	69	259,288	120	438,673	110	957,131	65
May.....	214,776	80	2,303,369	158	2,747,236	139	6,155,063	85
June.....	247,048	144	3,027,177	129	3,451,409	126	8,079,476	86
July.....	445,754	158	2,486,990	88	3,126,683	95	8,138,583	79
August.....	489,142		1,698,068		2,369,833		7,497,876	

**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).
<b>1920.</b>													
July.....	1,883	4,907	2,051	3,719	2,719	1,706	5,234	1,353	1,329	1,339	1,636	6,343	34,219
<b>1921.</b>													
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
May.....	2,412	8,146	3,187	5,107	4,170	2,770	6,132	1,998	2,528	2,655	2,473	8,525	50,373
June.....	2,517	7,534	2,874	4,564	4,045	2,800	5,930	1,939	1,971	2,166	2,617	8,199	47,156
July.....	2,209	7,501	2,599	3,678	3,278	2,564	5,392	1,815	1,753	2,240	2,475	7,925	43,429

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).	
July..... 1920.	7,152,233	27,586,503	7,916,294	14,912,782	6,795,165	3,592,076	18,389,732	
April..... 1921.	4,451,365	37,953,360	6,489,214	15,972,461	14,838,770	4,194,494	28,034,632	
May.....	5,850,526	55,493,186	6,244,792	10,451,771	8,332,123	5,674,822	14,914,403	
June.....	6,602,647	48,312,504	7,875,639	15,658,897	8,779,653	4,723,709	20,593,319	
July.....	6,289,448	64,146,117	5,875,671	9,342,411	5,606,030	5,772,478	29,933,415	
			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).
July..... 1920.		4,275,703	7,068,552	4,182,342	3,978,647	16,332,923	122,182,952	
April..... 1921.		2,403,557	5,591,111	5,167,969	5,633,649	19,907,621	122,603,571	
May.....		2,696,521	4,574,734	6,096,407	4,190,778	17,763,732	142,283,795	
June.....		4,448,228	5,602,586	5,452,181	4,155,740	15,430,694	147,655,797	
July.....		3,485,150	3,906,381	5,496,947	4,133,026	15,298,705	159,285,779	

VALUE OF BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[F. W. Dodge Co.]

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. <sup>1</sup>	District No. 7.	District No. 9. <sup>2</sup>
July..... 1920.	27,948,310	38,148,590	14,998,100	31,138,966	10,946,893	52,977,928	10,480,758
April..... 1921.	16,711,473	52,143,027	15,050,700	34,790,291	16,097,399	53,705,476	9,080,672
May.....	17,954,234	58,816,766	23,373,200	33,915,207	23,023,500	54,867,976	8,841,467
June.....	15,308,072	63,561,928	14,796,800	39,928,314	20,428,761	45,199,007	8,762,123
July.....	19,298,334	54,500,566	13,563,100	35,669,377	16,026,969	41,119,866	12,651,007

VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.

	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5. <sup>1</sup>	District No. 7.	District No. 9. <sup>2</sup>
July..... 1920.	6,050,146	8,815,254	3,206,200	9,550,771	2,621,679	5,742,251	1,619,314
April..... 1921.	6,528,929	28,558,371	6,297,900	9,090,372	8,092,766	12,989,833	2,026,223
May.....	6,933,658	36,963,442	6,846,800	9,188,212	6,961,450	9,779,947	2,323,242
June.....	6,531,152	34,355,048	3,543,700	8,198,377	4,090,859	9,880,273	2,554,420
July.....	6,672,758	22,546,142	2,971,900	8,319,248	5,335,545	7,382,427	3,758,104

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

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

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Forecasts of crop production issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as of September 1, 1921, are shown in the table following, in comparison with forecasts made as of August 1, and with estimates of production for the past crop year.

Corn production is expected to total 3,186,000,000 bushels, or 154,000,000 bushels more than the August forecast and but 46,000,000 bushels less than last year's record crop. Total expected wheat production, according to the

latest forecast, largely because of the reduced forecast for spring wheat in the Minneapolis district, is stated as 754,000,000 bushels, or about 3,000,000 bushels less than the month before and 23,000,000 bushels below the estimated 1920 crop. Smaller production totals are likewise forecast for oats and hay. The largest reduction is shown, however, in the expected cotton crop, the August 25 forecast indicating a decline of about 1,166,000 bales, or of over 14 per cent from the July 25 forecast of 8,200,000 bales, and presaging the smallest crop for over a quarter of a century.

**PRODUCTION OF CORN, WHEAT, COTTON, OATS, AND HAY, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—SEPT. 1, 1921, FORECAST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**

[In thousands of units of measurement.]

Federal Reserve district.	Corn (bushels).			Total wheat (bushels).			Winter wheat (bushels).		Spring wheat (bushels).		
	Sept. 1 forecast for 1921.	Aug. 1 forecast for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.	Sept. 1 forecast for 1921.	Aug. 1 forecast for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.	Preliminary estimate for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.	Sept. 1 forecast for 1921.	Aug. 1 forecast for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.
Boston.....	5,533	5,403	4,535	339	338	368	.....	.....	339	338	368
New York.....	43,143	41,272	38,550	10,105	10,080	12,016	9,645	11,276	460	435	740
Philadelphia.....	63,328	61,395	63,133	22,745	22,756	23,022	22,466	22,711	279	290	311
Cleveland.....	197,826	171,527	216,642	34,551	34,552	35,442	34,211	34,979	346	341	463
Richmond.....	178,246	193,088	202,850	27,542	27,542	36,871	27,542	36,871	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	308,081	300,117	266,055	7,130	7,130	6,363	7,130	6,363	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	941,815	876,445	987,897	62,788	62,536	66,530	53,733	54,887	9,055	8,803	11,643
St. Louis.....	471,864	426,382	441,118	60,433	60,395	60,611	59,867	59,895	566	528	716
Minneapolis.....	274,187	271,350	259,126	142,861	146,499	145,521	5,803	6,659	137,058	140,696	138,862
Kansas City.....	487,283	469,500	542,699	249,950	250,052	282,060	234,881	268,685	15,069	15,171	13,375
Dallas.....	205,237	205,942	199,638	19,675	19,713	18,222	18,961	17,508	714	752	714
San Francisco.....	9,333	9,749	10,124	115,739	115,232	100,102	69,640	57,929	46,099	45,592	42,173
Total.....	3,185,876	3,032,170	3,232,367	753,858	756,825	787,128	543,879	577,763	209,979	212,946	209,365

Federal Reserve district.	Cotton (bales).			Oats (bushels).			Hay, tame and wild (tons).		
	Sept. 1 forecast for 1921.	Aug. 1 forecast for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.	Sept. 1 forecast for 1921.	Aug. 1 forecast for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.	Sept. 1 forecast for 1921.	Aug. 1 forecast for 1921.	Estimate for 1920.
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	8,162	8,539	9,571	3,552	3,319	4,211
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	30,199	33,527	46,797	4,649	4,643	6,005
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	20,408	21,541	28,882	2,466	2,473	2,945
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	.....	51,069	54,659	92,711	5,596	5,706	6,209
Richmond.....	1,278	1,476	2,570	24,869	25,406	25,626	4,205	4,246	4,751
Atlanta.....	1,578	1,827	2,459	32,591	32,058	28,090	4,686	4,490	4,594
Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	381,767	398,975	587,706	14,747	15,043	17,129
St. Louis.....	1,436	1,531	2,161	59,400	60,091	77,814	7,280	7,296	8,183
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	218,820	231,425	306,867	15,492	16,094	17,896
Kansas City.....	443	519	1,188	177,144	178,848	229,297	16,048	18,127	20,301
Dallas.....	2,212	2,759	4,881	47,233	48,016	48,296	2,008	2,025	2,005
San Francisco.....	183	185	1168	43,620	44,117	44,398	13,890	13,611	14,004
Total.....	2 7,037	2 8,203	2 13,440	1,090,282	1,137,202	1,526,055	94,619	97,073	108,233

<sup>1</sup> In addition the following amounts were estimated grown in Lower California (Mexico): Sept. 1, 1921, forecast—34,000 bales; Aug. 1, 1921, forecast—33,000 bales; estimate for 1920, 75,000 bales.  
<sup>2</sup> Cotton grown outside of cotton belt included as follows: Sept. 1, 1921, forecast—7,000 bales; Aug. 1, 1921, forecast—6,000 bales; estimate for 1920, 13,000 bales.

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

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

	Number of mills reporting.	Actual production (dozens).	Per cent of normal.
1921.			
February.....	63	248,431	28.0
March.....	62	421,140	50.1
April.....	61	401,938	49.6
May.....	62	505,347	55.4
June.....	60	559,591	65.5
July.....	61	490,640	51.2
Winter underwear (July).....	.....	341,425	60.1
Summer underwear (July).....	.....	149,215	42.2

Order and production report for month ending July 31, 1921, follows. The number of mills reporting was 49.

	Dozens.	Per cent of normal production.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	734,229	.....
New orders received during month.....	316,853	47.7
Total (A).....	1,051,082	.....
Shipments during month.....	346,532	52.2
Cancellations during month.....	8,470	1.3
Total (B).....	355,002	.....
Balance orders on hand Aug. 1 (A minus B).....	696,080	.....
Production.....	378,516	57.0

Thirty-eight representative mills which reported for June and July furnish the data for the following table:

[In dozens.]

	June (38 mills).	July (38 mills).	Gain.	Loss.
Unfilled orders first of month.....	595,002	626,895	31,893	.....
New orders.....	374,625	267,362	.....	107,263
Shipments.....	342,211	298,764	.....	43,447
Cancellations.....	5,648	3,865	.....	1,783
Production.....	397,532	323,745	.....	73,837

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

	June, 1921.				July, 1921.			
	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.	White goods.	Dyed goods.	Printed goods.	Total.
<b>Total finished yards billed during month:</b>								
District 1.....	14,965,739	21,291,494	10,753,011	51,493,767	11,598,255	18,643,683	10,529,836	45,559,624
2.....	8,616,920	2,956,985	4,804,170	24,637,109	7,405,056	2,122,166	4,004,107	19,999,113
3.....	7,007,279	5,365,709	.....	13,695,095	4,867,583	4,742,474	.....	10,863,158
5.....	6,822,176	105,428	.....	6,927,604	5,936,236	193,126	.....	6,129,362
6.....	363,210	904,900	.....	1,268,110	235,913	758,103	.....	994,016
8.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907,771	.....	.....	.....	1,778,451
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,775,324</b>	<b>30,624,516</b>	<b>15,557,181</b>	<b>99,929,456</b>	<b>30,043,043</b>	<b>26,459,552</b>	<b>14,533,943</b>	<b>85,323,724</b>
<b>Total finishing charges billed during month:</b>								
District 1.....	\$286,669	\$826,927	\$508,358	\$1,772,085	\$229,505	\$745,184	\$487,599	\$1,620,223
2.....	149,423	97,066	195,259	644,511	124,276	66,351	165,663	511,361
3.....	251,596	206,237	.....	481,626	155,345	192,334	.....	370,037
5.....	139,939	1,094	.....	141,033	120,954	497	.....	121,451
6.....	5,660	39,084	.....	44,744	3,988	31,341	.....	35,329
8.....	.....	.....	.....	28,321	.....	.....	.....	25,600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$833,287</b>	<b>\$1,170,408</b>	<b>\$708,617</b>	<b>\$3,112,320</b>	<b>\$634,068</b>	<b>\$1,035,707</b>	<b>\$653,262</b>	<b>\$2,684,001</b>
<b>Total average per cent of capacity operated:</b>								
District 1.....	68	72	63	68	57	62	65	60
2.....	88	67	63	84	66	51	39	60
3.....	72	73	.....	72	67	59	.....	64
5.....	102	.....	.....	102	87	.....	.....	87
6.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	54
8.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	73
<b>Average for all districts.....</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Total gray yardage of finishing orders received:</b>								
District 1.....	15,192,129	17,815,075	11,356,794	50,645,197	12,724,194	16,820,005	9,855,208	45,211,150
2.....	7,578,109	3,688,752	7,717,946	23,211,173	6,195,653	2,586,383	4,692,734	15,849,082
3.....	6,579,498	5,935,952	.....	13,802,213	5,558,733	6,424,959	.....	13,656,773
5.....	5,552,463	122,752	.....	5,675,215	4,900,160	139,803	.....	5,039,963
6.....	395,000	743,311	.....	1,138,311	130,569	1,323,597	.....	1,454,166
8.....	.....	.....	.....	2,356,885	.....	.....	.....	1,523,304
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,297,199</b>	<b>28,305,842</b>	<b>19,074,740</b>	<b>96,828,994</b>	<b>29,509,309</b>	<b>27,294,747</b>	<b>14,547,942</b>	<b>82,734,438</b>
<b>Number of cases of finished goods shipped to customers (case equals approximately 3,000 yards):</b>								
District 1.....	5,149	6,567	2,483	24,878	4,952	5,800	2,809	23,481
2.....	4,425	75	.....	11,143	3,795	100	.....	10,624
3.....	3,159	1,694	.....	5,340	3,145	1,665	.....	5,264
5.....	2,021	.....	.....	3,788	1,461	.....	.....	3,312
6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	.....	.....	.....	847	.....	.....	.....	969
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,754</b>	<b>8,336</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>45,996</b>	<b>13,353</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>43,650</b>
<b>Number of cases of finished goods held in storage at end of month:</b>								
District 1.....	4,137	2,825	2,947	19,005	3,930	3,137	3,032	20,107
2.....	2,780	223	.....	8,803	2,746	208	.....	7,974
3.....	194	339	.....	5,335	192	325	.....	5,409
5.....	319	.....	.....	1,609	257	.....	.....	1,344
6.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	44
8.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093	.....	.....	.....	553
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>35,871</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>35,431</b>
<b>Total average work ahead at end of month (expressed in days):</b>								
District 1.....	5.8	5.9	17.0	9.0	6.1	5.8	14.0	8.9
2.....	10.0	6.3	6.2	8.0	7.8	4.9	10.0	6.6
3.....	11.0	12.0	.....	11.0	9.9	16.0	.....	13.0
5.....	11.0	.....	.....	11.0	8.8	.....	.....	8.8
6.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	.....	.....	.....	15.0
8.....	.....	.....	.....	12.0	.....	.....	.....	6.5
<b>Average for all districts.....</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>

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

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

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

## RETAIL TRADE.

The following tables are a summary of the data obtained from 345 representative department stores in the 12 Federal Reserve districts. In districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12 the data were received in (and averages computed from) actual dollar amounts. In districts Nos. 3, 4, 8, and 10 the material was received in the form of percentages, and the averages for the cities and districts computed from such percentages were weighted according to volume of business done during the calendar year 1920. The tables for the month of July are based on reports from 24 stores in district No. 1, 54 stores in district No. 2, 47 stores in district

No. 3, 13 stores in district No. 4, 25 stores in district No. 5, 26 stores in district No. 6, 46 stores in district No. 7, 21 stores in district No. 8, 16 stores in district No. 9, 17 stores in district No. 10, 20 stores in district No. 11, and 36 stores in district No. 12. Separate figures for St. Louis, Louisville, and Memphis are shown for the first time this month.

Changes in retail trade for the United States as a whole are shown for the first time in this issue. These figures were obtained by combining the district percentages, after multiplying them by a series of weights which were based partly on population and partly on banking resources.

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

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in net sales as compared with corresponding period previous year.							Ratio of outstanding orders at close of month to total purchases during previous calendar year (per cent).				
	Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—			July 1, 1921, to close of July, 1921.	Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1921.
					Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1921.					
District No. 1:												
Boston.....	- 1.3	- 2.4	- 1.5	-11.5	3.6	2.2	1.5	-11.5	5.2	5.7	6.9	6.1
Outside.....	- 3.8	-11.4	- 8.5	-14.1	- 5.5	- 6.8	- 7.1	-14.1	9.6	8.8	5.5	7.5
District.....	- 1.9	- 4.5	- 3.1	-12.3	1.4	.1	- .5	-12.3	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.3
District No. 2:												
New York City and Brooklyn.....	- 2.8	-11.7	- 8.7	-12.0	- 3.8	- 6.4	- 8.8	-12.0	6.7	6.6	5.4	6.9
Buffalo.....		.4	- 3.4	- 9.1		5.1	3.5	- 9.1		5.5	8.3	9.2
Newark.....		- 9.2	- 4.4	-13.8		- 2.5	- 2.8	-13.8		4.5	5.5	6.0
Rochester.....		- 2.2	2.4	- 6.0		9.1	7.9	- 6.0		5.3	4.2	7.5
Syracuse.....		- 3.9	- 9.2	-14.3		5.2	- 3.3	-14.3			3.7	
Outside.....	5.8	- 9.9	- 7.7	-14.9	2.2	- 4.6	- 5.3	-14.9	10.0	7.1	7.3	8.6
District.....	- .5	-10.0	- 7.1	-11.5	- 2.1	- 4.3	- 5.1	-11.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	8.0
District No. 3:												
Philadelphia.....	- 2.5	- 8.8	- 9.5	-13.8	1.8	- 1.9	- 3.3	-13.8	8.6	7.5	8.2	8.1
Outside.....	5.8	- 4.8	- 8	- 6.4	3.7	.7	1.9	- 6.4	4.9	5.0	5.4	7.5
District.....	- .4	- 7.8	- 7.3	-11.8	2.3	- 1.2	- 1.9	-11.8	7.8	7.0	7.5	7.9
District No. 4:												
Cleveland.....		-17.9	-21.8	-29.2		-10.1	-11.8	-29.2		5.5	5.3	8.6
Pittsburgh.....		1.3	- 9.9	-16.3		5.7	4.9	-16.3		5.1	4.3	5.8
Outside.....		.2	-11.0	-17.0		2.9	2.1	-17.0		5.8	5.3	9.4
District.....	.8	- 5.5	-14.1	-21.4	2.3	- .3	- 1.1	-21.4	5.3	5.0	4.7	7.2
District No. 5:												
Baltimore.....	- 6.8	- 7.1	- 7.0	-16.9	- .6	- 2.0	- 2.9	-16.9	6.1	5.4	7.9	9.5
Richmond.....	3.1	- 3.0	- 4.1	-15.9	4.9	3.2	1.8	-15.9	4.6	7.2	10.7	12.5
Washington.....	5.3	4.3	4.9	- 4.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	- 4.2	4.8	6.8	7.7	7.6
Other cities.....	3.7	- 5.2	- 3.1	-10.1	8.7	5.4	3.7	-10.1	5.1	6.6	8.9	9.6
District.....	- .7	- 3.0	- 4.2	-11.7	3.6	2.1	.9	-11.7	5.4	5.6	8.3	9.2
District No. 6:												
Atlanta.....			-32.1					-25.5			2.4	
Nashville.....			-19.0	-22.3				-11.8			4.9	9.3
New Orleans.....			- 8.3	- 8.6				- 4.9			8.5	10.1
Outside.....			-18.6	-30.0				-15.8			3.1	6.3
District.....	-19.5	-16.8	-17.0	-21.2	- 8.7	-10.7	-12.0	-21.2	5.1	4.6	5.4	7.5
District No. 7.....	- 3.1	-12.5	-17.3	-14.7	- 5.6	- 8.0	-11.6	-14.7	5.8	4.0	5.4	8.9
District No. 8:												
St. Louis.....				-13.2				-13.2				8.2
Louisville.....				-20.9				-20.9				5.7
Memphis.....				-26.6				-26.6				5.9
Outside.....				-12.9				-12.9				6.6
District.....	- 2.9	- 1.6	- 7.9	-16.5	- 1.7	- .4	- 1.8	-16.5	7.1	5.1	5.6	7.4
District No. 9.....	- 5.4	-14.9	-16.8	-21.8	-10.7	- 7.0	-15.6	-21.8	3.5	9.5	9.4	10.5
District No. 10.....	- 2.8	- 5.3	-10.8	-10.9	- 1.8	- 3.8	- 4.3	-10.9	4.8	3.9	5.9	9.9
District No. 11.....	-17.7	-17.4	-17.4	-22.1	-11.2	-13.0	-15.2	-22.1	4.6	4.4	6.4	10.4
District No. 12:												
Los Angeles.....	3.4	8.8	2.9	- 1.5	9.7	9.5	8.0	- 1.5	9.8	9.2	11.1	11.9
San Francisco.....	- 9.6	- 2.4	- 5.7	-11.6	- 5.2	- 4.5	- 4.1	-11.6	7.5	9.1	10.3	12.1
Oakland.....	1.4	- 2.1	- 3.9	- 7.9	2.0	1.5	.5	- 7.9		4.8	5.0	11.0
Sacramento.....	- 7.3	14.8	-13.8	-11.4	- 5.1	14.0	- 9.2	-11.4				
Seattle.....	-16.1	-16.8	-13.5	-18.6	-15.7	-13.5	-15.6	-18.6	6.7	5.2	6.2	7.0
Spokane.....	- 6.4	-17.9	-23.4	-22.0	.9	- 5.4	- 8.2	-22.0	7.9	4.0	9.2	9.5
Salt Lake City.....	- 8.7	-18.7	- 6.1	-16.2	.1	- 3.5	- 7.3	-16.2	4.9	6.0	4.0	9.6
District.....	- 9.3	- 4.1	- 7.8	-12.9	- 3.6	- 6.9	- 6.6	-12.9	8.7	6.7	8.4	10.0
United States.....	- 4.2	- 8.6	-10.7	-15.1	- 2	- 4.3	- 6.0	-15.1	6.0	5.5	6.4	8.4



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

[Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

District and city.	Percentage of increase in stocks at close of month compared with—								Ratio of average stocks at close of each month to average monthly sales for same period (per cent).			
	Same month previous year.				Previous month.				Jan. 1, 1921, to close of—			July 1, 1921, to close of—
	Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1921.	Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1921.	July, 1921.
District No. 1:												
Boston.....	-18.9	-18.7	-16.6	-15.6	3.5	-2.9	-3.4	-3.4	295.5	289.8	283.0	422.1
Outside.....	-17.5	-16.5	-17.1	-16.7	1.1	.2	-5.8	.6	426.8	424.5	416.0	432.6
District.....	-18.5	-18.1	-16.8	-15.9	2.8	-2.0	-4.1	-2.6	324.7	319.5	312.0	425.1
District No. 2:												
New York City and Brooklyn.....	-22.0	-16.8	-17.6	-20.6	5.1	-2.6	-5.9	-3.9	322.5	309.5	329.6	443.6
Buffalo.....		-10.4	-12.2	-18.3		.3	-8.4	-3.1		352.6	396.4	470.9
Newark.....		-25.8	-26.2	-24.6		.2	-8.9	4.5		340.4	330.3	451.9
Rochester.....		-29.2	-31.0	-30.2		-6.0	-2.7	-2.8		392.4	387.0	433.8
Syracuse.....		-12.6	-21.5	-26.1		-2.1	-7.8	-7.6		446.5	411.7	469.4
Outside.....	-20.7	-10.0	-5.0	-8.3	1.1	1.6	3.3	-6.8	394.4	482.2	472.5	487.3
District.....	-21.6	-17.3	-11.5	-20.6	4.0	-2.1	-5.6	-4.2	342.5	323.5	333.9	431.6
District No. 3:												
Philadelphia.....	-20.5	-17.0	-11.9	-13.6	1.4	-.5	-.9	-4.9	313.5	314.2	311.9	469.2
Outside.....	-13.0	-8.2	-12.9	-15.2	.8	2.7	-4.6	-4.3	426.4	447.7	432.3	479.0
District.....	-18.7	-14.9	-12.1	-14.0	1.3	.2	-1.7	-4.7	340.4	346.1	341.0	471.9
District No. 4:												
Cleveland.....		-28.7	-28.0	-27.9		-1.0	-2.6	-6.0		328.7	363.1	476.3
Pittsburgh.....		-14.1	-14.9	-14.9		-4.9	-3.6	-5.4		302.4	387.7	362.7
Outside.....		-9.8	-9.0	-9.1		-2.7	1.7	-10.4		418.1	378.9	483.1
District.....	-17.8	-18.2	-19.1	-19.6	4.2	-3.1	-2.8	-6.1	327.4	334.0	319.5	416.9
District No. 5:												
Baltimore.....	-26.0	-25.3	-24.2	-27.8	3.6	-3.1	-6.6	-4.2	327.1	327.9	323.7	463.2
Richmond.....	-13.6	-14.6	-14.2	-16.9	4.3	-.2	-2.2	-1.9	355.9	358.5	350.8	429.5
Washington.....	-29.0	-29.2	-27.5	-23.9	5.7	-.5	-2.8	-2.3	344.1	345.3	340.6	434.8
Other cities.....	-23.3	-24.2	-21.0	-18.2	3.0	-1.7	-1.2	2.3	400.5	394.6	391.7	480.5
District.....	-25.8	-25.8	-24.2	-24.1	4.2	-1.7	-4.1	-2.2	345.3	345.6	341.3	453.3
District No. 6:												
Atlanta.....			-21.8				-.6				499.1	
Nashville.....			-19.1	-22.9			-2.8	-2.5			442.7	633.3
New Orleans.....			-6.6	-15.2			-4.9	2.4			350.8	510.9
Outside.....			-26.4	-26.4			-3.6	-2.6			536.6	644.3
District.....	-11.6	-11.5	-17.4	-21.6	.4	-2.7	-2.8	-.4	428.7	417.8	425.3	571.6
District No. 7.....	-21.3	-18.8	-20.6	-20.0	-.7	-3.1	-4.0	-1.2	385.9	411.4	428.3	500.4
District No. 8:												
St. Louis.....				-6.8				-3.4				410.3
Louisville.....				-18.4				-3.4				455.6
Memphis.....				-7.4				-6.9				475.7
Outside.....				-15.6				-9.6				337.7
District.....	-12.9	-11.0	-9.9	-9.3	.2	-1.7	-.5	-3.7	388.1	329.6	344.2	426.1
District No. 9.....	-19.1	-24.3	-27.4	-21.6	-2.9	-4.2	-5.7	-.6				
District No. 10.....	-21.6	-19.8	-17.0	-15.0	1.7	-4.3	-9.0	6.8	346.9	359.2	378.1	497.1
District No. 11.....	-18.1	-21.0	-22.6	-27.6	.5	-3.4	-4.6	-2.2	369.6	407.5	386.5	543.2
District No. 12:												
Los Angeles.....	-12.8	-9.4	-17.6	-3.6	4.5	2.3	-9.1	7.5	367.9	374.1	376.0	393.7
San Francisco.....	-13.8	-17.6	-16.3	-14.6	4.4	-2.3	-8.6	-.6	402.6	383.8	394.4	406.0
Oakland.....	-23.5	-16.5	-18.4	-16.6	2.4	6.8	-4.7	-7.7	454.3	464.2	468.2	490.7
Sacramento.....	-30.5	-29.4	-32.6	-32.4	3.0	-6.9	-6.8	-2.6		382.6	422.0	424.3
Seattle.....	-28.7	-27.4	-28.3	-37.0	2.6	-3.0	-5.1	-6.8	399.1	423.4	410.1	410.8
Spokane.....	-17.7	-17.1	-16.3	-17.2	9.2	-2.5	-7.1	-13.5	617.8	602.2	575.5	575.5
Salt Lake City.....	-11.9	-10.8	-25.7	-30.2	1.2	-3.2	-8.3	-7.6				
District.....	-13.9	-14.2	-20.9	-18.3	3.0	-1.0	-7.6	-.7	477.9	466.6	469.7	478.3
United States.....	-19.0	-17.7	-17.4	-19.1	8.7	-2.4	-4.4	-2.0	367.8	366.0	369.3	468.0

## WHOLESALE TRADE.

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

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Boots and shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Autotires.		
	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. 3.....	-2.6	48			-17.8	25															
No. 5.....	-0.6	9	+3.1	9	-13.3	8	-22.2	8	-22.3	3											
No. 6.....	-5.9	24	+10.1	17	-12.8	14	-23.4	9													
No. 10.....	+17.6	5	+11.9	3	-9.2	4			-37.8	3	-5.2	3						-15.5	3		
No. 11.....	+1.2	13	+8.1	9	-8.5	6			-7.4	3	-2.1	5									
No. 12.....	+12.0	28	-14.7	12	-13.5	24	-16.9	15	-11.8	13	-2.9	9	+1.6	16	-3.4	25	-2.7	20	+11.2	13	

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

District.	Groceries.		Dry goods.		Hardware.		Shoes.		Furniture.		Drugs.		Auto supplies.		Stationery.		Farm implements.		Autotires.		
	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. 3.....	-44.9	48			-38.2	25															
No. 4.....	-43.6	8	-35.5	3	-38.5	4					-15.0	4									
No. 5.....	-33.1	9	-55.5	9	-34.9	8	-56.0	8	-47.7	3											
No. 6.....	-41.8	24	-53.7	17	-49.8	14	-69.6	9													
No. 7.....	-49.1	18	-52.3	9			-34.2	9													
No. 10.....	-13.6	5	-53.9	3	-15.8	4			-49.8	3	-20.0	3						-60.0	3		
No. 11.....	-34.7	13	-57.5	9	-31.0	6			-31.9	3	-33.3	5									
No. 12.....	-20.7	28	-50.1	12	-35.4	24	-38.7	15	-26.2	15	-17.1	9	-17.4	18	-39.1	29	-46.0	20	+6.1	15	

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICE LEVELS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The foreign index numbers published herewith are constructed by various statistical offices according to methods described, in most cases, in the BULLETIN for January, 1920.<sup>1</sup>

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

1921. Complete information regarding the computation of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics appears in the publications of that bureau, and a description of the index number of the Federal Reserve Board may be found in the BULLETIN for May, 1920. Details as to the method used by the Økonomisk Revue in constructing its index of wholesale prices in Christiania are not available in this country. 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, will be found on p. — of this issue of the BULLETIN. It has been revised and now uses prices in 1913 as a base. In the case of the two American index numbers, 1913 is used as the basis in the original computations. In the 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 a few cases July, 1914, or the year immediately preceding that, is used as the base. The figures are for the most part received by cable, and the latest ones are subject to revision. In cases where the index numbers were available they have been published for the war years in various issues of the BULLETIN in 1920.

<sup>1</sup> A description of the method used in the construction of the Swedish index number appeared in the BULLETIN for February, 1921, for the new Italian index number in the April, 1921, issue of the BULLETIN, and the method used by the Frankfurter Zeitung in the case of the German index number was described in the BULLETINS for February and March,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (ALL COMMODITIES).

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (90 quotations). <sup>2</sup>	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (315 quotations). <sup>2</sup>	United Kingdom; Board of Trade (150 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities). <sup>3</sup>	Italy; <sup>1</sup> Prof. Bachi (38 commodities until 1920, 76 thereafter). <sup>3</sup>	Germany; Frankfurter Zeitung (77 commodities). <sup>4</sup>	Sweden; Svensk Handels-tidning (47 quotations). <sup>5</sup>	Christiania, Norway; Økonomisk Revue (93 commodities). <sup>6</sup>	Denmark; Finans-tidende (33 commodities). <sup>7</sup>	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities). <sup>8</sup>	Australian Commonwealth; Bureau of Census and Statistics (92 commodities). <sup>2</sup>	Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations). <sup>5</sup>	Calcutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities). <sup>3</sup>
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	100	100	100	101	101	95	100	116	115	100	96	100	101	100
1915.....	101	101	101	126	137	133	145	159	138	97	141	110	110	110
1916.....	124	124	124	159	187	202	185	233	164	117	132	135	135	135
1917.....	176	176	176	206	262	299	244	341	228	147	155	177	177	177
1918.....	196	196	196	226	339	409	339	345	293	192	170	206	206	206
1919.....	203	212	212	242	357	364	330	322	294	236	180	217	217	217
1920.....	233	243	314	291	510	624	1,522	347	377	382	259	215	246	204
1920.														
July.....	250	262	324	299	496	604	1,473	363	409	383	239	234	256	209
August.....	234	250	320	298	501	625	1,528	365	417	385	235	236	244	209
1921.														
January....	163	178	251	232	407	642	1,603	267	344	341	201	196	208	178
February....	154	167	230	215	377	613	1,473	250	319	290	195	192	199	174
March.....	150	162	215	208	360	604	1,419	237	312	280	191	181	194	175
April.....	143	154	209	199	347	584	1,410	229	297	270	190	171	187	183
May.....	142	151	205	191	329	547	1,428	218	294	257	191	166	183	184
June.....	139	148	202	183	325	509	1,387	218	294	254	192	162	179	178
July.....	141	148	199	186	330	520	1,467	211	300	253	196	159	176	183
August.....	143	152	.....	183	333	542	1,690	198	.....	256	.....	.....	174	.....

<sup>1</sup> Index numbers for 1920 and thereafter based upon prices of 76 commodities. Computations arrived at by the method described on p. 465 of the BULLETIN for April, 1921.  
<sup>2</sup> Average for the month.  
<sup>3</sup> End of month.  
<sup>4</sup> Beginning of month but not always the first.  
<sup>5</sup> Middle of month.  
<sup>6</sup> End of year and end of month.  
<sup>7</sup> First of month.  
<sup>8</sup> July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914=100.  
<sup>9</sup> Middle of 1914=100.  
<sup>10</sup> Dec. 31, 1913-June 30, 1914=100.  
<sup>11</sup> July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914=100.  
<sup>12</sup> July, 1914=100.  
<sup>13</sup> End of July, 1914=100.  
<sup>14</sup> Last six months of 1917.

In the following tables the index numbers for individual groups of commodities are given for each country separately. Reference should be made to the preceding table for the "all commodities" indexes. In the case of the Italian group index numbers, Prof. Bachi's new computations only are given. These can not be

referred back to the 1913 base and it is therefore impossible to compare present levels with prewar levels in these cases. No group index numbers are compiled by the Bank of Japan and the Danish index published by the Finanstidende has only two group indexes, one for food and one for "other commodities."

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

[1913=100.]

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building material.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	103	98	96	87	97	101	99	99	100
1915.....	105	104	100	93	97	94	114	99	99	101
1916.....	122	126	128	119	148	101	159	115	120	124
1917.....	189	176	181	175	208	124	198	144	155	176
1918.....	220	189	239	163	181	151	221	196	193	196
1919.....	234	210	261	173	161	192	179	236	217	212
1920.....	218	239	302	238	186	308	210	366	236	243
August, 1920.....	222	235	299	268	193	328	316	363	240	250
1921.										
January.....	136	162	205	234	152	239	182	283	190	178
February.....	129	150	198	218	146	222	178	277	180	167
March.....	125	150	192	206	139	208	171	275	167	162
April.....	115	141	186	197	138	203	168	274	154	154
May.....	117	133	181	194	138	202	166	262	151	151
June.....	113	132	180	187	132	202	166	250	150	148
July.....	115	134	179	184	125	200	163	235	149	148
August.....	118	152	179	182	120	198	161	230	147	152

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—BOARD OF TRADE.

[1913=100.]

	Cereals.	Meat and fish.	Other foods.	Total food.	Iron and steel.	Other metals and minerals.	Cotton.	Other textiles.	Other articles.	Total not food.	All commodities.
1920 average.....	273	263	278	272	406	252	480	362	274	340	314
August, 1920.....	279	279	268	275	434	264	506	342	270	348	320
1921.											
January.....	245	285	251	257	359	213	224	220	221	248	251
February.....	212	266	227	234	320	201	195	201	216	228	230
March.....	205	251	229	228	283	192	173	179	205	209	215
April.....	200	245	224	222	259	192	181	170	196	202	209
May.....	197	220	222	213	250	193	183	166	202	201	205
June.....	199	219	218	212	240	189	180	162	199	196	202
July.....	200	212	222	212	229	185	180	161	193	192	199

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—UNITED KINGDOM—STATIST.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.	Date.	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.									
1914.....	110	100	107	105	90	97	105	98	101	January.....	234	283	192	251	225	198	230	219	232
1915.....	155	125	130	137	109	111	131	119	126	February.....	206	270	187	234	200	179	224	203	215
1916.....	193	152	161	169	140	152	163	153	159	March.....	214	262	182	232	179	171	221	193	208
1917.....	252	192	213	218	152	228	212	198	206	April.....	212	249	180	225	176	172	199	184	199
1918.....	248	210	238	229	167	265	243	225	226	May.....	211	223	158	209	177	164	192	179	191
1919.....	252	215	275	238	190	271	268	243	242	June.....	225	206	156	207	157	164	181	168	183
1920.....	321	264	366	301	269	299	290	285	291	July.....	222	212	144	206	168	167	183	174	186
August, 1920	317	295	404	319	281	298	278	285	298	August.....	221	213	159	208	156	160	180	168	183

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—FRANCE—GENERAL STATISTICAL BUREAU.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.	Date.	Animal foods.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Raw materials (25).	All commodities.	
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1921.										
1914.....	103	103	106	104	98	109	99	101	101	January.....	483	334	337	397	341	460	445	415	407	
1915.....	126	126	151	131	164	132	145	145	137	February.....	452	317	338	378	300	398	422	378	377	
1916.....	162	170	164	167	232	180	199	206	187	March.....	406	322	367	366	289	375	392	355	360	
1917.....	215	243	201	225	271	303	302	291	262	April.....	396	348	359	372	281	314	371	328	347	
1918.....	286	298	231	281	283	460	420	387	339	May.....	379	346	317	356	266	282	355	309	329	
1919.....	392	313	253	336	272	444	405	373	357	June.....	349	368	338	357	261	278	341	300	325	
1920.....	503	427	422	459	449	737	524	550	510	July.....	353	364	393	366	253	290	343	301	330	
August, 1920.....	515	359	399	432	475	737	524	558	501	August.....	338	336	352	360	245	321	356	312	333	

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—ITALY—RICCARDO BACHI.

[1920=100.]

	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.		Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Chemicals.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Building materials.	Other vegetable products.	Sundries.	All commodities.	
August, 1920.	101	103	102	95	97	110	92	101	100	1921.										
1921.										April.....	106	116	83	57	69	109	111	105	94	
January.....	107	121	98	77	88	113	123	107	103	May.....	102	112	76	47	62	107	110	95	88	
February.....	103	120	89	65	80	117	127	107	98	June.....	97	101	63	46	60	102	95	90	81	
March.....	108	117	87	64	72	113	123	104	97	July.....	100	109	65	54	60	95	92	87	83	
										August.....	107	113	68	62	60	92	96	86	87	

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—GERMANY—FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG.

[Middle of 1914=100.]

	Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.		Agricultural products.	Textiles, leather.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1920.						1921.					
Average for the year.....	1,232	3,175	1,733	1,440	1,522	Beginning of—					
Beginning of August.....	1,309	2,643	1,566	1,617	1,528	March.....	1,204	2,371	1,552	1,517	1,419
						April.....	1,195	2,153	1,608	1,500	1,410
1921.						May.....	1,169	2,125	1,566	1,617	1,428
Beginning of—						June.....	1,116	1,907	1,524	1,633	1,387
January.....	1,353	2,643	1,678	1,575	1,603	July.....	1,270	2,153	1,613	1,588	1,467
February.....	1,265	2,507	1,580	1,525	1,473	August.....	1,784	2,289	1,636	1,550	1,690

GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—SWEDEN—SVENSK HANDELSTIDNING.

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

Date.	Vegetable food.	Animal food.	Raw materials for agriculture.	Coal.	Metals.	Building material.	Wood pulp.	Hides and leather.	Textiles.	Oils.	All commodities.
1913-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	136	101	114	123	109	104	116	118	103	111	116
1915.....	151	140	161	177	166	118	116	158	116	120	145
1916.....	152	182	180	266	272	165	233	229	166	149	185
1917.....	181	205	198	351	405	215	267	206	247	212	244
1918.....	221	419	304	856	398	275	300	195	.....	.....	359
1919.....	261	409	340	804	258	286	308	211	.....	.....	330
1920.....	262	296	312	1,007	278	371	675	215	324	294	347
August, 1920.....	271	307	310	1,117	286	388	756	191	328	322	365
1921.											
January.....	244	266	281	371	230	320	520	131	169	328	267
February.....	231	241	248	362	204	319	511	108	147	318	250
March.....	238	229	240	279	185	298	510	85	134	268	237
April.....	232	231	236	291	178	236	510	84	125	264	229
May.....	221	217	245	369	153	237	286	106	152	238	218
June.....	237	206	236	371	149	224	286	108	129	207	218
July.....	236	227	216	315	149	199	197	112	153	191	211
August.....	217	230	214	250	130	198	183	107	132	191	198

1 Average for 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1914.

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

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

Date.	Animal food.	Vegetable food.	Feed-stuffs and fertilizers.	Fuel.		Iron.	Metals.	Building materials.	Textiles.	Hides and leather.	Pulp wood.	Paper.	All commodities.
				Coal and coke.	Petroleum and benzine.								
End of—													
1914.....	115	130	108	151	104	115	128	107	105	158	103	101	115
1915.....	149	150	150	224	132	158	289	131	121	193	124	137	159
1916.....	193	198	195	355	170	435	401	213	178	251	171	190	233
1917.....	260	292	231	1,161	231	720	503	326	264	296	217	263	341
1918.....	324	277	284	514	247	573	503	359	302	286	283	313	345
1919.....	329	281	277	767	162	442	187	358	356	284	277	322	322
1920.....	352	385	340	647	407	482	200	416	402	255	321	472	377
July, 1920.....	337	376	328	1,050	274	724	237	455	413	269	413	453	417
1921.													
January.....	307	370	317	512	384	394	165	378	374	217	321	472	344
February.....	294	324	292	358	364	340	167	362	352	212	289	472	319
March.....	307	315	287	289	357	328	169	339	350	203	289	472	312
April.....	283	304	273	317	343	295	166	329	329	199	289	413	297
May.....	280	303	277	317	343	295	166	324	324	190	289	413	294
June.....	273	323	275	345	336	296	167	305	324	197	289	413	294
July.....	301	408	254	388	303	307	190	309	319	197	276	392	300

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

[July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Metals and coal.	Textiles, leather, etc.	Agricultural products.	Dairy products.	Groceries and tobacco.	Meat.	Building materials.	Chemicals.	All commodities.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	117	93	202	127	110	150	116	149	141
1916.....	154	131	113	124	127	155	136	172	132
1917.....	213	207	110	116	131	155	194	243	155
1918.....	220	232	135	121	138	147	245	315	170
1919.....	193	217	186	137	147	145	261	282	180
1920.....	209	243	229	184	186	201	295	277	218
July, 1920.....	211	252	244	188	193	261	307	283	234
1921.									
January.....	215	145	197	208	197	191	279	244	196
February.....	214	132	192	206	197	184	303	242	192
March.....	203	107	176	207	198	178	303	234	181
April.....	202	114	164	178	196	144	284	231	171
May.....	194	108	161	175	195	140	279	224	166
June.....	195	105	160	171	188	134	250	233	162
July.....	195	111	158	166	188	119	238	220	159

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

[1913=100.]

Date.	Grains and fodder.	Animals and meats.	Dairy products.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other foods.	Textiles.	Hides, leather, etc.	Metals.	Implements.	Building materials, lumber.	Fuel and lighting.	Drugs and chemicals.	All commodities.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	114	107	100	99	104	102	105	96	101	100	94	106	101
1915.....	136	104	105	93	121	114	110	128	106	97	92	160	110
1916.....	142	121	119	130	136	148	143	167	128	100	113	222	135
1917.....	206	161	149	233	180	201	168	217	174	118	163	236	177
1918.....	231	197	168	214	213	273	169	229	213	147	188	250	206
1919.....	227	199	192	206	222	285	213	173	228	171	201	205	217
1920.....	263	198	204	261	258	303	192	203	245	268	255	204	246
August, 1920.....	271	204	198	216	277	300	173	209	243	285	298	213	244
1921.													
January.....	186	175	216	184	212	228	131	174	257	248	247	196	208
February.....	171	171	185	163	205	204	126	167	257	239	234	188	199
March.....	168	171	174	175	203	198	118	158	243	231	233	181	194
April.....	154	169	161	162	189	191	115	145	241	229	226	180	187
May.....	150	158	126	162	189	187	114	147	236	224	216	178	183
June.....	146	146	124	169	183	180	106	154	236	218	212	175	179
July.....	145	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

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

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

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Build- ing mate- rials.	Manu- fac- tured articles	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manu- fac- tures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manu- fac- tures.	Other tex- tiles.	Oils, musc- tard.	Raw jute.	Oil seeds.	Tea.	Sugar.	Pulses.	Cereals	Other foods.	All com- modi- ties.
End of July, 1914..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average for 1920....	138	231	238	147	354	153	149	162	128	104	173	78	407	166	154	184	204
August, 1920.....	142	235	257	99	360	139	163	168	115	91	167	72	477	160	154	185	209
1921.																	
January.....	158	238	247	81	324	107	104	149	116	85	130	77	314	135	139	139	178
February.....	147	226	243	80	305	104	101	149	97	80	124	70	352	119	129	148	174
March.....	153	239	255	86	301	98	91	143	90	81	122	71	369	122	123	136	175
April.....	117	242	255	97	311	119	97	123	110	85	131	76	359	147	141	150	183
May.....	151	262	254	110	312	124	94	126	112	75	142	78	302	156	145	153	184
June.....	149	244	245	119	303	129	100	132	114	76	145	89	239	165	150	152	178
July.....	149	237	245	116	316	136	102	147	115	80	157	92	247	173	151	162	183

COMPARATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[July, 1914=100.]

	United States, retail prices. <sup>1</sup>	United Kingdom, cost of living. <sup>2</sup>	Paris, retail prices. <sup>1</sup>	Sweden, retail prices.	Berlin, cost of living. <sup>3</sup>
1919.....	182	216	260	321	.....
1920.....	199	249	371	298	1,080
1920.					
July.....	215	252	373	297	1,125
August.....	203	255	373	308	1,069
1921.					
January.....	169	265	410	283	1,111
February.....	155	251	382	262	1,087
March.....	153	241	358	253	1,035
April.....	149	233	328	248	976
May.....	142	228	317	237	990
June.....	141	219	312	234	1,080
July.....	145	219	306	232	1,125
August.....	152	222	317	234	.....

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

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

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

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

In the following table are presented figures showing the monthly value of the foreign trade of a group of important European countries and Japan. Similar statistics for Germany are not available.<sup>1</sup>

Currencies have not been converted to a common unit, nor are methods of valuation the same in all countries. In England imports are given current c. i. f. values in England; exports and reexports,

current f. o. b. values. The same method is followed in Japan and Sweden. In France and Italy the value of foreign trade is estimated not in terms of current prices but in terms of those of some earlier date, usually the preceding year.

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

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

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Imports.						Exports.					Reexports.		
	In thousands of pounds ster. ling.						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.	In thousands of tons.	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	949	43,770	7,650	9,131	152
1919.....	59,927	50,565	24,663	358	135,513	.....	2,814	9,274	53,457	1,008	66,553	.....	13,729	.....
1920.....	63,948	59,292	37,902	254	161,395	3,795	4,241	12,138	93,394	1,528	111,297	3,292	18,701	139
1920.														
August.....	61,785	51,268	40,016	185	153,255	4,302	3,503	10,467	99,645	1,288	114,903	3,066	13,368	118
1921.														
January.....	49,158	37,005	30,467	420	117,051	3,383	3,852	7,668	79,746	1,491	92,756	2,558	9,955	87
February.....	47,750	25,504	23,394	326	96,974	2,573	3,075	5,881	58,177	1,089	68,222	2,446	8,004	82
March.....	50,888	17,739	24,930	184	93,742	2,697	2,897	5,832	56,969	1,111	66,800	2,656	8,888	127
April.....	52,908	16,547	20,374	167	89,996	2,668	2,729	2,936	52,019	1,184	59,868	1,279	8,524	126
May.....	50,094	16,711	19,282	221	86,308	2,891	2,101	1,437	38,662	889	43,088	500	7,232	90
June.....	51,915	18,389	17,600	278	88,182	.....	2,439	1,125	33,658	930	38,152	.....	7,083	.....
July.....	42,090	20,232	18,005	431	80,757	.....	2,702	2,775	36,705	991	43,172	.....	9,362	.....
August <sup>1</sup> .....					88,581	.....					51,340	.....	9,989	.....

<sup>1</sup> Subject to revision.

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

[In thousands of francs.]

	Imports.				Exports.				
	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Total.	Food.	Raw materials.	Manufactured articles.	Parcel post.	Total.
Monthly average:									
1913 <sup>2</sup> .....	151,465	412,144	138,169	701,778	69,908	154,841	301,420	47,182	573,351
1919 <sup>3</sup> .....	892,040	1,229,435	861,797	2,983,272	99,201	203,691	615,630	71,444	989,966
1920 <sup>3</sup> .....	718,179	1,400,046	832,187	2,950,413	184,277	397,677	1,187,742	99,867	1,869,563
1920.									
July <sup>4</sup> .....	794,318	2,119,687	1,137,424	4,051,429	197,705	456,739	1,368,804	74,167	2,097,415
1921. <sup>5</sup>									
January.....	346,703	1,101,267	534,498	1,982,468	188,546	436,069	1,142,398	115,605	1,882,618
February.....	386,169	803,231	424,531	1,613,931	172,992	478,561	1,162,817	85,074	1,899,444
March.....	455,545	786,352	501,011	1,742,908	162,901	379,281	1,035,826	108,418	1,686,426
April.....	390,345	887,151	501,593	1,779,089	176,333	468,453	1,179,683	107,799	1,932,268
May.....	419,229	690,553	455,726	1,565,508	151,724	415,057	986,583	95,271	1,648,635
June.....	490,615	871,374	361,545	1,723,534	148,237	540,722	977,129	84,375	1,750,464
July.....	434,001	704,069	331,047	1,469,117	123,303	439,534	925,868	74,350	1,563,055

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Calculated in 1919 value units.

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

<sup>5</sup> Calculated in 1919 value units. French foreign trade figures are originally recorded in quantity units only, and the value of the trade is calculated by applying official value units to the quantities imported and exported. Normally the monthly statements of trade appear computed at the rates of the year previous, and only at the end of the year is the trade evaluated at the prices prevailing during that year. Because of the disturbed price conditions in France during the past two years, 1919 price units are being applied to the 1921 trade.



FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY, SWEDEN, AND JAPAN.

	Italy. (In millions of lire.) <sup>1</sup>		Sweden. (In millions of kronor.)		Japan. (In millions of yen.)	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Monthly average:						
1913.....	304	210	71	68	61	53
1919.....	1,385	506	211	131	181	175
1920.....	1,322	650	281	191	195	162
1920.						
April.....	1,363	679	267	164	297	217
May.....	1,401	662	314	227	296	193
June.....	2,076	752	283	224	220	184
July.....	1,040	521	331	268	157	154
1921.						
January.....	1,166	503	122	91	105	75
February.....	1,320	566	116	89	119	77
March.....	1,503	569	99	75	137	94
April.....	1,346	586	106	69	139	115
May.....			95	82	149	105
June.....			2 93	2 69	148	107
July.....					2 109	2 98

<sup>1</sup>1920 and 1921 figures based on 1919 value units.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

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 July, 1921. Bills discounted and purchased are classified by character of paper and by rates of discount charged. Average maturities and average rates are also given, as is the number and percentage of banks accommodated during the month:

VOLUME OF OPERATIONS DURING JULY, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	U. S. securities purchased.		Total.	
			Bonds and notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.	July, 1921.	July, 1920.
Boston.....	\$196,235,134	\$11,032,686	\$190,000	\$1,606,500	\$209,064,320	\$371,815,589
New York.....	1,797,400,548	14,415,568	3,012,600	56,384,000	1,871,212,716	4,543,008,141
Philadelphia.....	282,489,271	1,402,927	272,600	52,500	284,217,298	551,629,711
Cleveland.....	265,745,531	2,279,462	1,000	34,500	268,060,493	231,865,953
Richmond.....	209,408,678	1,650,100			211,058,778	262,499,955
Atlanta.....	121,232,212	885,619			122,117,831	185,616,963
Chicago.....	323,184,218	7,855,709		827,000	331,866,927	527,060,085
St. Louis.....	134,078,290	755,839	306,000	221,500	135,361,629	195,462,178
Minneapolis.....	51,520,289		196,100	672,000	52,388,389	76,081,701
Kansas City.....	68,022,874	938,800		147,500	69,109,174	151,737,414
Dallas.....	59,114,721	60,000			59,174,721	115,487,072
San Francisco.....	226,646,646	5,392,829	597,600	735,500	233,372,575	306,642,224
Total: July, 1921.....	3,735,078,412	46,609,539	4,575,900	60,681,000	3,847,004,851	.....
July, 1920.....	6,714,923,809	219,463,677		584,519,500		7,518,906,986
7 months ending July 31, 1921.....	40,323,449,875	814,434,451	28,257,661	2,534,835,557	43,700,977,544	.....
7 months ending July 31, 1920.....	45,146,332,029	1,933,167,062	245,500	5,245,888,500		52,325,633,091

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Customers' paper secured by Government obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commercial paper, n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.		
		Secured by Government obligations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.
Boston.....	\$9,824,245	\$89,280,200	.....	\$96,482,902	\$556,499	\$11,180	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	11,216,226	945,034,807	.....	839,300,160	486,601	4,678	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	16,552,359	185,593,370	.....	80,034,607	199,152	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	4,635,951	159,502,730	\$160,000	98,438,422	365,910	5,880	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	2,509,614	168,998,902	534,000	31,540,177	4,994,047	14,006	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	3,462,021	58,754,224	415,500	52,280,434	5,063,842	597,081	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	10,234,113	172,230,490	903,100	128,048,949	10,778,127	625,766	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	2,835,110	89,121,234	75,000	36,357,156	3,444,639	676,247	954,582	191,487	\$50,000
Minneapolis.....	605,747	24,641,133	1,682,100	16,159,206	6,683,251	1,563,048	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,917,326	43,527,833	.....	14,701,689	1,444,624	6,126,315	.....	102,700	.....
Dallas.....	836,813	26,817,215	3,911,210	15,879,340	6,158,763	5,188,413	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	5,169,449	150,860,974	14,735,135	45,081,038	5,929,107	2,708,898	382,986	80,373	.....
<b>Total:</b>									
July, 1921..	69,798,974	2,114,363,112	22,416,045	1,454,254,080	46,104,562	17,526,512	1,417,068	474,560	50,000
June, 1921..	96,162,420	1,961,814,011	29,593,562	1,476,729,238	70,054,907	26,895,934	3,056,331	714,042	20,000
July, 1920..	149,726,351	4,383,779,883	8,297,166	.....	2,152,594,118	.....	.....	7,068,782	.....
June, 1920..	140,604,965	4,404,231,395	8,711,600	.....	1,759,724,891	.....	.....	9,431,522	.....

Federal Reserve Bank.	Trade acceptances.		Total all classes.	Total reduced to common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>		Member banks.		
	Foreign.	Domestic.		Amount.	Per cent of total.	Number in district July 31.	Accommodated.	
							Number.	Per cent.
Boston.....	.....	\$80,108	\$196,235,134	\$154,083,871	4.5	438	229	52.3
New York.....	\$45,000	1,133,526	1,797,400,548	917,532,309	24.5	793	326	41.1
Philadelphia.....	.....	104,783	282,489,271	252,277,453	6.7	700	393	56.1
Cleveland.....	.....	2,636,638	265,745,531	279,053,685	7.4	879	349	39.7
Richmond.....	.....	317,932	209,408,678	228,152,688	6.1	621	415	66.8
Atlanta.....	.....	659,110	121,232,212	234,918,508	6.3	495	346	69.9
Chicago.....	.....	363,673	323,184,218	712,317,508	19.1	1,432	934	65.2
St. Louis.....	.....	372,885	134,078,290	183,907,167	4.9	584	326	55.8
Minneapolis.....	.....	185,804	51,520,289	147,165,557	3.9	1,016	620	61.0
Kansas City.....	.....	202,387	68,022,874	155,882,074	4.1	1,091	563	51.6
Dallas.....	.....	322,967	59,114,721	158,137,830	4.2	873	630	72.1
San Francisco.....	.....	1,748,686	226,646,646	311,649,763	8.3	867	471	54.3
<b>Total: July, 1921</b> .....	45,000	8,628,499	3,735,078,412	3,735,078,413	100.0	9,789	5,602	57.2
<b>June, 1921</b> .....	100,000	9,836,589	3,674,977,034	.....	.....	9,779	5,740	58.7
<b>July, 1920</b> .....	.....	13,457,509	6,714,923,809	.....	.....	9,458	4,858	51.4
<b>June, 1920</b> .....	.....	13,937,582	6,336,641,955	.....	.....	9,395	4,948	52.7

<sup>1</sup> Total discounts multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills discounted by each bank to average maturity (16.18) for system.

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.
Boston.....	\$101,950,474	\$94,284,660	.....	\$196,235,134	Per cent.	Days.
New York.....	501,181,356	1,296,219,192	.....	1,797,400,548	5.82	12.70
Philadelphia.....	220,961,034	61,528,237	.....	282,489,271	5.84	8.26
Cleveland.....	.....	265,745,531	.....	265,745,531	5.60	14.45
Richmond.....	.....	209,408,678	.....	209,408,678	6.00	16.99
Atlanta.....	.....	121,232,212	.....	121,232,212	6.00	17.63
Chicago.....	.....	184,845,626	\$138,338,592	323,184,218	6.00	31.35
St. Louis.....	1,104,532	132,973,758	.....	134,078,290	6.35	35.66
Minneapolis.....	.....	25,281,741	26,238,548	51,520,289	6.17	22.19
Kansas City.....	.....	68,022,874	.....	68,022,874	6.42	46.22
Dallas.....	.....	59,114,721	.....	59,114,721	1 6.42	37.08
San Francisco.....	50,774,967	175,871,679	.....	226,646,646	6.00	43.28
<b>Total: July, 1921</b> .....	875,972,363	2,694,528,909	164,577,140	3,735,078,412	6.02	16.18
<b>June, 1921</b> .....	265,585,804	2,689,999,291	715,794,939	2 3,674,977,034	6.14	19.29

<sup>1</sup> Including charges under progressive rates.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$3,597,000 of bills discounted at 5½ per cent.

VOLUME OF BANKERS AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES PURCHASED DURING JULY, 1921, BY CLASSES.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.				Trade acceptances.			Total bills purchased.	Total reduced to a common maturity basis. <sup>1</sup>	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Dollar exchange.	Total.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		Amount.	Per cent of total.
Boston.....	\$7,211,469	\$2,951,217	\$870,000	\$11,032,686				\$11,032,686	\$5,093,807	10.9
New York.....	11,678,604	2,376,964	360,000	14,415,568				14,415,568	8,188,702	17.5
Philadelphia.....	787,388	615,539		1,402,927				1,402,927	1,230,814	2.6
Cleveland.....	336,642	1,942,820		2,279,462				2,279,462	1,348,207	2.9
Richmond.....	365,000	1,285,100		1,650,100				1,650,100	2,293,708	4.9
Atlanta.....	660,519	225,100		885,619				885,619	1,383,008	2.9
Chicago.....	3,409,542	4,446,167		7,855,709				7,855,709	21,717,347	46.5
St. Louis.....	165,524	550,315	40,000	755,839				755,839	347,014	.7
Minneapolis.....										
Kansas City.....	938,800			938,800				938,800	1,491,691	3.2
Dallas.....	60,000			60,000				60,000	96,141	.2
San Francisco.....	3,523,212	1,747,773	75,000	5,345,985	\$46,844		\$46,844	5,392,829	3,479,100	7.7
Total: July, 1921.....	29,136,700	16,140,995	1,345,000	46,622,695	46,844		46,844	46,669,539	46,669,539	100.0
June, 1921.....	42,998,716	17,265,288	4,334,512	64,598,516	74,613		74,613	64,673,129		
July, 1920.....	158,499,195	48,772,794	2,023,747	209,295,736	9,953,648	\$214,293	10,167,941	219,463,677		
June, 1920.....	193,372,977	62,810,535	5,149,705	261,333,217	22,872,328	1,547,074	24,419,402	285,752,619		

<sup>1</sup> Total purchases multiplied by ratio of average maturity of bills purchased by each bank to average maturity (31.26) for system.

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	5½ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	5¼ per cent.	5¾ per cent.	5¼ per cent.
Boston.....	\$1,317,271	\$433,194	\$2,370,137	\$12,583	\$4,054,155	\$2,756,518	\$88,828		
New York.....		109,296	150,136	25,000	55,442	412,558	13,207,520	\$130,287	
Philadelphia.....			240,015	364,682	788,230	10,000			
Cleveland.....			175,000	35,000	373,384	388,398	878,059	305,000	
Richmond.....						210,481			
Atlanta.....						2,459,532	138,200	605,000	
Chicago.....		100,000	1,065,000	3,487,917	2,459,532		33,333		
St. Louis.....			125,843	160,000	369,663				
Minneapolis.....									
Kansas City.....									
Dallas.....						49,840			
San Francisco.....		8,120		61,121	806,860	31,545	4,275,555		
Total: July, 1921.....	1,317,271	650,610	4,126,131	4,146,303	9,167,587	3,599,019	18,621,555	1,040,287	
June, 1921.....					2,007,292	10,156,972	36,237,871	8,727,668	

Federal Reserve Bank.	6 per cent.	6¼ per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.	Total.	Average rate (365-day basis).	Average maturity.	
Boston.....					\$11,032,686	Per cent. 5.47	Days. 14.43	
New York.....	\$316,964	\$5,035	\$3,330		14,415,568	5.80	17.76	
Philadelphia.....					1,402,927	5.46	27.42	
Cleveland.....	124,621				2,279,462	5.81	18.49	
Richmond.....	1,650,100				1,650,100	6.08	43.45	
Atlanta.....	675,138				885,619	5.97	48.81	
Chicago.....					7,855,709	5.55	86.41	
St. Louis.....	67,000				755,839	5.54	14.35	
Minneapolis.....								
Kansas City.....					\$938,800	938,800	7.10	49.67
Dallas.....	10,160				60,000	5.61	50.08	
San Francisco.....	199,628		10,000		5,392,829	5.77	20.16	
Total: July, 1921.....	3,043,611	5,035	13,330	938,800	46,669,539	5.70	31.26	
June, 1921.....	6,540,059	721,300	123,415	20,000	64,673,129	5.88	28.83	

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$78,552 of acceptances purchased at 6¼ per cent.

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

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

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

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Average daily holdings of—				Earnings on—				Annual rate of earnings on—			
	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	U. S. secu-rities.	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	U. S. secu-rities.	All classes of earning assets.	Dis-counted bills.	Pur-chased bills.	U. S. secu-rities.
									Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Boston.....	\$106,835,278	\$80,462,457	\$6,724,566	\$19,648,255	\$477,063	\$409,613	\$33,086	\$34,364	5.26	5.99	5.79	2.06
New York.....	497,904,104	425,564,982	7,686,419	64,652,703	2,335,904	2,151,342	40,658	140,904	5.52	5.96	6.23	2.57
Philadelphia.....	152,437,665	121,760,597	2,108,713	28,568,355	645,638	583,129	10,846	51,663	4.98	5.63	6.05	2.12
Cleveland.....	173,437,629	149,453,712	1,320,190	22,663,727	808,077	761,645	6,672	39,760	5.49	6.06	5.95	2.07
Richmond.....	112,936,840	102,682,669	1,825,237	8,423,884	546,940	523,079	9,431	14,430	5.70	6.00	6.08	2.02
Atlanta.....	127,096,199	101,672,945	1,105,387	24,317,867	575,336	507,412	5,497	62,427	5.47	6.07	6.05	3.02
Chicago.....	343,334,419	300,118,735	2,831,174	40,384,510	1,713,144	1,627,801	13,242	77,101	5.87	6.39	5.51	2.10
St. Louis.....	96,853,581	83,764,231	170,018	12,919,332	461,900	440,255	833	23,812	5.65	6.19	5.77	2.17
Minneapolis.....	78,228,006	72,508,000		5,720,000	412,553	402,650		10,203	6.21	6.54		2.12
Kansas City.....	95,893,455	78,285,344	395,464	17,212,647	442,797	408,941	2,855	31,471	5.44	6.15	7.10	2.15
Dallas.....	66,116,938	59,623,396	114,292	6,379,250	337,358	324,900	597	11,861	6.01	6.42	6.06	2.19
San Francisco.....	161,625,394	149,265,238	2,114,311	10,245,835	785,601	756,802	10,481	18,318	5.72	5.97	5.84	2.11
<b>Total:</b>												
July, 1921.....	2,012,699,492	1,725,162,306	26,395,821	261,141,365	9,545,611	8,900,569	133,728	511,311	5.58	6.07	5.97	2.31
June, 1921.....	2,175,166,064	1,817,739,765	54,715,853	302,710,446	10,128,514	9,262,458	268,258	597,798	5.67	6.20	5.97	2.40
July, 1920.....	3,200,972,777	2,519,043,471	363,620,679	318,308,627	15,543,678	13,087,226	1,870,735	585,717	5.72	6.13	6.07	2.15
June, 1920.....	3,209,650,487	2,461,021,583	401,183,809	347,445,095	14,493,437	11,888,886	1,967,604	636,947	5.51	5.89	5.98	2.24

**HOLDINGS OF DISCOUNTED BILLS, BY CLASSES.**

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

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Custom-ers' paper secured by Gov-ernment obli-gations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Commer-cial paper n. e. s.	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade acceptances.	
			Secured by Gov-ernment obli-gations.	Otherwise secured.				Foreign.	Domes-tic.	Dollar ex-change.	Foreign.	Domes-tic.
Boston.....	81,410	6,885	22,559		50,806	817	18					325
New York.....	388,229	18,816	135,362		227,613	737		4,584	95		35	987
Philadelphia.....	122,284	21,035	67,054		33,409	557	5					224
Cleveland.....	144,229	8,300	41,720	80	90,136	806	292	25	15			2,855
Richmond.....	101,532	4,605	21,746	299	60,991	12,228	116					1,547
Atlanta.....	104,712	6,240	28,996	190	52,249	13,243	2,909					885
Chicago.....	269,640	15,915	72,520	413	124,811	53,213			2			2,766
St. Louis.....	82,592	4,181	26,522	30	39,443	9,958	1,302	411	261			484
Minneapolis.....	72,648	824	6,741	925	27,842	20,221	15,818					277
Kansas City.....	74,433	3,167	17,707		22,979	6,981	23,075		103			421
Dallas.....	56,551	794	6,164	2,296	11,243	19,900	15,286		25			843
San Francisco.....	143,352	5,515	34,406	7,871	59,967	18,795	14,062	456	112		50	2,118
<b>Total:</b>												
July 30, 1921.....	1,641,612	96,277	481,497	12,104	801,489	157,456	72,883	5,476	613		85	13,732
June 30, 1921.....	1,751,350	113,803	523,787	15,226	842,092	157,375	76,258	7,779	677		80	13,773
July 30, 1920.....	2,491,630	281,766	959,251	3,166	1,015,599	106,611	95,909		9,830		19,498	
June 25, 1920.....	2,431,794	315,835	962,145	2,923	937,645	83,193	84,845		25,174		20,034	

ERRATUM.—Figures as of June 30, appearing in the second and third columns of the table corresponding to the above on page 998 of the August BULLETIN, should be changed as follows:

	Boston.	New York.	Phila-del-phia.	Cleve-land.	Rich-mond.	At-lanta.	Chi-cago.	St. Lou-is.	Minne-apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran-cisco.	Total.
Customers' paper secured by Gov-ernment obligations.....	11,763	24,726	24,933	8,651	4,135	6,874	16,891	4,191	811	3,888	1,129	5,811	113,803
Member banks' collateral notes secured by Government obligations.....	28,393	143,458	69,603	46,124	21,310	29,405	87,880	28,595	4,797	21,319	7,377	35,526	523,787

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

[End of July 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.....	5,459	5,134	325	5,134	3,028	1,246	860	325	.....	325
New York.....	7,824	2,123	5,701	6,802	6,281	486	35	1,022	35	987
Philadelphia.....	360	136	224	136	136	.....	.....	224	.....	224
Cleveland.....	3,821	926	2,895	966	474	492	.....	2,855	.....	2,855
Richmond.....	3,505	1,958	1,547	1,958	445	1,513	.....	1,547	.....	1,547
Atlanta.....	2,152	1,267	885	1,267	924	343	.....	885	.....	885
Chicago.....	5,083	2,315	2,768	2,317	2,259	58	.....	2,766	.....	2,766
St. Louis.....	1,506	350	1,156	1,022	447	515	60	484	.....	484
Minneapolis.....	277	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	277
Kansas City.....	1,483	959	524	1,062	939	123	.....	421	.....	421
Dallas.....	968	100	868	125	100	25	.....	843	.....	843
San Francisco.....	5,445	2,709	2,736	3,212	2,485	667	60	2,233	115	2,118
<b>Total:</b>										
July 30, 1921.....	37,883	17,977	19,906	24,001	17,518	5,468	1,015	13,882	150	13,732
June 30, 1921.....	62,532	40,223	22,309	48,586	36,249	9,169	3,168	13,946	173	13,773
<b>Purchased in open market:</b>										
July 30, 1921.....	.....	17,977	.....	17,912	12,042	4,855	1,015	65	65	.....
June 30, 1921.....	.....	40,223	.....	40,130	28,470	8,492	3,168	93	93	.....
<b>Discounted for member banks:</b>										
July 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	19,906	6,089	5,476	613	.....	13,817	85	13,732
June 30, 1921.....	.....	.....	22,309	8,456	7,779	677	.....	13,853	80	13,773

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

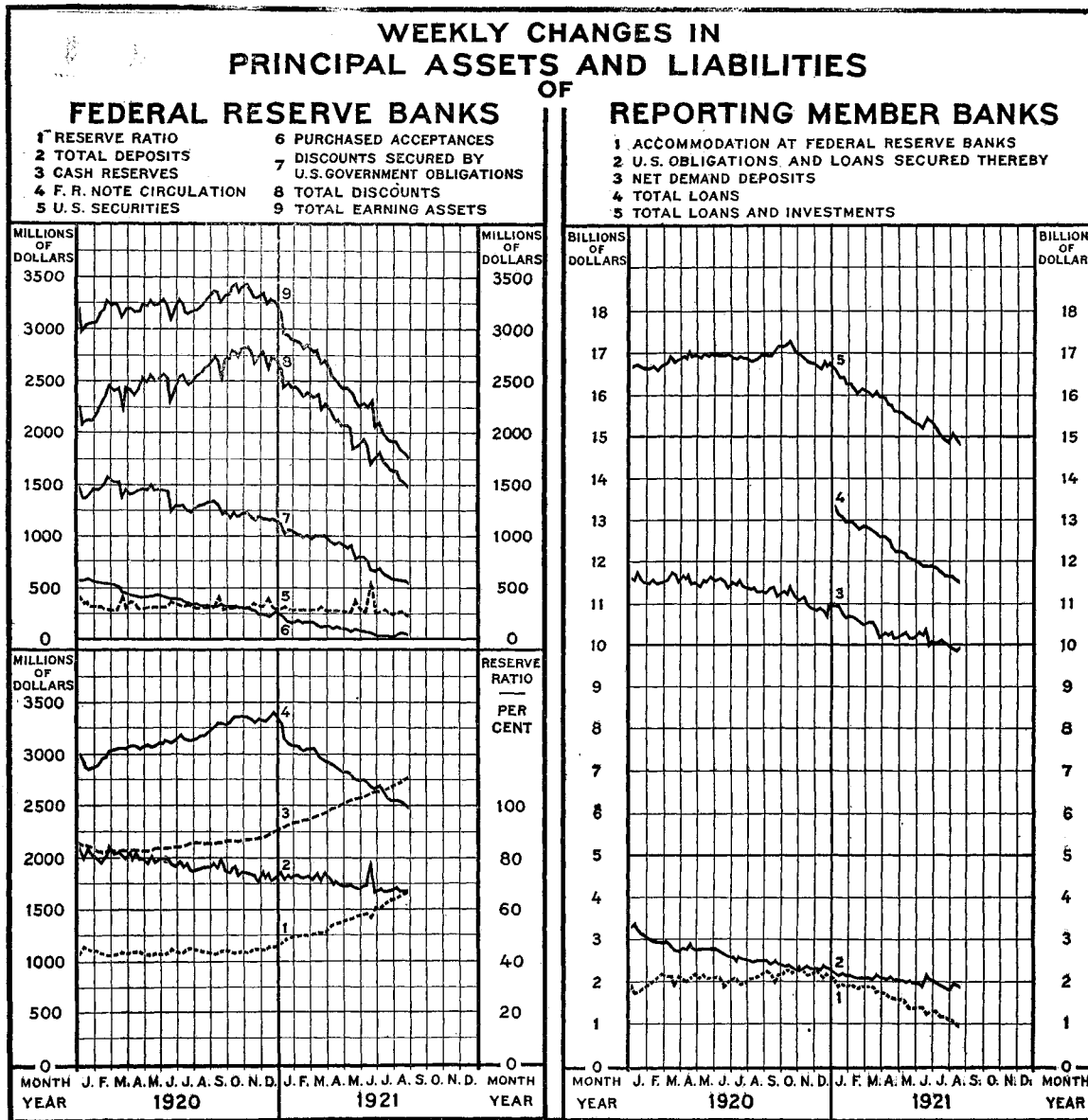
[End of July figures. In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total.	Member banks.		Non-member banks and banking corporations.	Private bankers.	Branches and agencies of foreign banks.
		National.	Non-national.			
Boston.....	5,134	1,970	2,147	916	88	13
New York.....	6,802	2,018	1,497	2,303	658	326
Philadelphia.....	136	.....	16	120	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	966	202	453	250	38	23
Richmond.....	1,958	1,778	180	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	1,267	273	619	375	.....	.....
Chicago.....	2,317	877	1,311	129	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	1,022	641	381	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,062	123	939	.....	.....	.....
Dallas.....	125	50	.....	75	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	3,212	1,570	491	768	332	51
<b>Total:</b>						
July 30, 1921.....	24,001	9,502	8,034	4,936	1,116	413
June 30, 1921.....	48,586	18,871	13,949	9,009	3,470	3,287
<b>Purchased in open market:</b>						
July 30, 1921.....	17,912	6,990	6,421	3,087	1,034	380
June 30, 1921.....	40,130	15,280	11,507	6,960	3,391	2,992
<b>Discounted for member banks:</b>						
July 30, 1921.....	6,089	2,512	1,613	1,849	82	33
June 30, 1921.....	8,456	3,591	2,442	2,049	79	295

**BANKING CONDITIONS DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1921.**

Further reduction in the volume of credit operations is indicated by the weekly statements of condition of both reporting member banks and Federal Reserve Banks covering the five-week period ending August 17 and 24, respectively. During the latter part of July and early in August the four eastern and the San Francisco Federal Reserve Banks reduced their discount rates from 6 to 5½ per cent, and while these reductions corresponded in a way with similar reductions in the open market rates, they do not seem to have stimulated borrowings either at the member banks or at the reserve banks. Changes in the figures of investments of member banks, as

heretofore, are traceable primarily to Government credit operations, i. e., the issuance and the retirement of Treasury certificates, the gradual disposal of the recently acquired Treasury notes, and to a much smaller extent to changes in their holdings of corporate and other private securities. Thus investments of reporting member banks reached a high total of \$3,378,000,000 on August 3, following the issuance on the first of the month of \$376,000,000 of loan and tax certificates, while the low figure of \$3,303,000,000 is reported on August 17, the day following the redemption of about \$150,000,000 of loan certificates.



Loans and discounts of the reporting member banks show a practically continuous decline from \$11,738,000,000 to \$11,541,000,000, all classes of loans sharing in the decline. Thus loans secured by Government obligations show a reduction between July 13 and August 17 from \$638,000,000 to \$620,000,000, loans secured by corporate obligations from \$2,986,000,000 to \$2,939,000,000, and other loans and discounts, i. e., mainly commercial loans and discounts, from \$8,114,000,000 to \$7,982,000,000. Total loans and investments of the reporting banks, in consequence of the changes noted, declined to \$14,844,000,000, a reduction of \$207,000,000 for the five-week period and of \$1,906,000,000, or 11.4 per cent, since the beginning of the present year.

Borrowings of the reporting member banks from the Federal Reserve Banks, which constitute over 70 per cent of the total amounts discounted by the reserve banks, show a steady decline for the period under review from \$1,154,000,000 to \$979,000,000, or from 7.7 to 6.6 per cent of the total loans and investments of the reporting banks, compared with \$2,086,000,000 of aggregate borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks and a ratio of accommodation of 12.4 per cent on August 20 of last year.

In the following table are shown the principal changes in the condition of member banks during the 5 weeks ending August 17. Corresponding changes for the whole calendar year 1920 and the first 7½ months of the present year are traced in the chart on page 1116.

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

[In millions of dollars.]

	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.
Number of reporting banks	816	814	814	813	813	812
Loans and discounts: <sup>1</sup>						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	638	635	638	615	615	620
Secured by stocks and bonds (other than U. S. Government obligations)	2,986	3,005	2,975	2,979	2,955	2,939
All other	8,114	8,038	8,049	8,079	8,023	7,982
Total loans and discounts <sup>1</sup>	11,738	11,678	11,662	11,673	11,593	11,541
U. S. bonds	862	866	867	863	868	868
U. S. Victory notes	170	167	165	165	166	165
U. S. Treasury notes	81	70	58	63	59	57
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	155	123	99	263	240	193
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	2,045	2,047	2,039	2,024	2,023	2,020
Total loans and discounts, and investments <sup>1</sup>	15,051	14,951	14,890	15,051	14,949	14,844
Reserve balance with Federal Reserve Bank	1,247	1,227	1,238	1,219	1,200	1,216
Cash in vault	337	319	316	305	310	299
Net demand deposits	10,086	10,029	10,002	9,915	9,895	9,938
Time deposits	2,903	2,905	2,905	2,897	2,899	2,900
Government deposits	278	124	95	390	381	242

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

**MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—Continued.**

[In millions of dollars.]

	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.
Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank, total	1,154	1,151	1,113	1,079	997	790
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	396	395	375	348	351	325
All other	758	756	738	731	646	699
Ratio of accommodation at Federal Reserve Bank to total loans and investments	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.6

Federal Reserve Bank data which cover the period of July 20 to August 24 indicate a steady reduction in the holdings of discounted paper from \$1,686,100,000 to \$1,495,400,000, the lowest total made public during the last two years. Of the total August 24 holdings of discounted paper, \$541,800,000, or about 36 per cent, as against nearly 50 per cent a year before, was represented by Government paper. Federal Reserve Bank holdings of paper secured by United States bonds and Victory notes show a decline for the five weeks of \$45,400,000 due in part to Treasury purchases of these securities in connection with sinking fund operations. Bills secured by Treasury certificates, notwithstanding the large August 1 issues, continued to decline, the August 24 holdings of \$24,000,000 being \$24,900,000 below the corresponding total of five weeks before.

Holdings of acceptances purchased in open market fluctuated between \$19,400,000 on July 27 and about \$45,000,000 two weeks later, these fluctuations reflecting to a large extent the amounts of bills purchased under "repurchase agreements" by the New York Reserve Bank. "Pittman" certificates on deposit with the Treasury to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation show a decrease of \$14,000,000, corresponding to a reduction of \$15,100,000 in the reserve banks' aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation. Changes in the amounts of other Treasury certificates held reflect largely differences in the amounts of these securities held under repurchase agreements by the New York and Chicago Reserve Banks. Total earning assets, in consequence of the changes above noted, show a further decline for the period of \$194,900,000 and on August 24 stood at \$1,769,300,000, or about 45 per cent below the total shown at the close of the past year.

The following exhibit contains summary data of the changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks for the five weeks ending August 24, while the chart on page 1116 gives a graphic picture of like

changes for the past calendar year and the first 8 months of the present year.

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

[In millions of dollars.]

	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.
<b>Reserves:</b>						
Total.....	2,659.4	2,685.3	2,703.8	2,720.8	2,745.5	2,766.2
Gold.....	2,508.3	2,531.2	2,552.8	2,575.9	2,600.3	2,619.1
<b>Bills discounted:</b>						
Total.....	1,686.1	1,650.5	1,617.6	1,526.6	1,512.1	1,495.4
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	609.8	591.2	572.9	562.9	559.7	541.8
All other.....	1,076.3	1,059.3	1,044.7	963.7	952.4	953.6
<b>Bills bought in open market.....</b>	23.9	19.4	30.0	45.0	41.9	35.2
<b>Certificates of indebtedness.....</b>	218.8	215.3	221.4	225.6	211.3	204.7
Total earning assets.....	1,964.2	1,919.4	1,903.1	1,831.4	1,799.3	1,769.3
<b>Government deposits.....</b>	35.0	31.7	56.7	35.6	19.0	31.5
<b>Members' reserve deposits.....</b>	1,630.2	1,638.6	1,619.9	1,601.6	1,621.6	1,617.0
Total deposits.....	1,693.0	1,695.3	1,705.1	1,662.5	1,671.2	1,673.6
<b>Federal Reserve notes in circulation.....</b>	2,564.5	2,537.6	2,536.7	2,520.8	2,503.6	2,485.9
<b>Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net liability.....</b>	127.9	125.1	122.4	118.3	114.5	112.8
Reserve percentage.....	62.5	63.4	63.7	65.0	65.8	66.5

Rediscounting operations are reported by the Atlanta, Richmond, Minneapolis, and Dallas Federal Reserve banks, the amount of paper held under rediscount with other reserve banks by these four banks at the close of the period being \$67,600,000, compared with \$49,700,000 held under rediscount for the last three banks five weeks before. Richmond reports an increase in accommodation at the New York bank from \$19,500,000 to about \$20,000,000; Atlanta, which showed no rediscounting operations at the beginning of the

period, had under rediscount with the Boston bank about \$8,000,000 on August 24; Minneapolis increased its accommodation at the New York bank from \$12,000,000 to about \$18,000,000, while Dallas shows an increase from \$18,300,000 to \$21,700,000 in the amount of paper rediscounted with the Boston and Cleveland Reserve banks. Aggregate contingent liabilities of the Federal Reserve banks on bills purchased for foreign correspondents show a decrease from \$59,200,000 to \$37,500,000.

Aggregate deposits of the reserve banks fluctuated between a high total of \$1,705,100,000 on August 3 and a low of \$1,662,500,000 a week later. Federal Reserve note circulation shows a continuous decline from \$2,564,500,000 to \$2,485,900,000, a decrease of 27 per cent from the peak figure of \$3,404,931,000 attained on December 23 of the past year.

Gold reserves show a further gain during the five weeks of \$110,800,000, while other cash reserves, composed of legals and silver, show a loss of about \$4,000,000. Since the beginning of the year the reserve banks' gold holdings have increased by \$556,300,000, while other cash reserves have declined by \$43,800,000. Owing largely to this continuous gain in gold the banks' reserve ratio shows an uninterrupted rise during the five weeks from 62.5 to 66.5 per cent.

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

**CASH RESERVES, TOTAL DEPOSITS, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RESERVE PERCENTAGES FOR AUGUST AND JULY, 1921.**

[Daily averages. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total cash reserves.		Total deposits.		Federal Reserve notes in circulation.		Reserve percentages.	
	August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.
Boston.....	269,837	277,849	110,867	112,581	242,919	248,534	76.3	76.9
New York.....	923,104	919,358	651,457	661,375	640,906	663,119	71.4	69.4
Philadelphia.....	207,039	207,192	101,915	104,354	217,506	222,729	64.8	63.3
Cleveland.....	261,381	256,133	138,671	137,634	238,449	250,157	69.3	66.0
Richmond.....	70,820	71,881	55,124	54,663	109,979	116,510	42.9	42.0
Atlanta.....	72,332	80,226	43,980	43,947	132,457	144,284	41.0	42.6
Chicago.....	461,279	391,199	246,837	240,667	433,557	443,211	67.8	57.2
St. Louis.....	94,569	86,628	62,828	62,594	99,219	102,207	58.4	52.5
Minneapolis.....	38,591	39,324	43,377	43,955	55,668	57,845	39.0	38.6
Kansas City.....	88,544	77,235	74,704	72,857	75,233	77,076	59.1	51.5
Dallas.....	33,551	34,843	42,761	44,057	40,233	43,791	40.4	39.7
San Francisco.....	219,341	213,311	118,616	117,797	226,222	235,197	63.6	60.4
Total: 1921.....	2,740,388	2,655,179	1,691,137	1,696,481	2,512,348	2,604,750	65.2	61.7
1920.....	2,127,305	2,118,899	1,885,062	1,909,221	3,165,222	3,143,465	143.7	143.7
1919.....	2,146,003	2,176,779	1,911,769	1,959,758	2,544,357	2,523,960	150.0	150.4

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the 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, JULY 27 TO AUG. 24, 1921.**

**RESOURCES.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St.Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Gold and gold certi- ficates:													
July 27.....	389,665	7,996	301,637	2,052	6,340	2,689	4,739	21,171	2,893	8,529	2,185	8,908	20,526
Aug. 3.....	412,836	8,040	323,674	2,098	6,472	2,720	4,783	21,300	2,915	8,569	2,118	9,226	20,921
Aug. 10.....	423,005	8,092	334,493	2,249	6,543	2,748	4,758	21,432	2,970	8,589	2,155	8,287	20,689
Aug. 17.....	407,452	8,150	318,093	2,295	6,608	2,725	4,809	21,849	2,981	8,634	2,177	8,646	20,785
Aug. 24.....	425,699	8,196	335,972	2,015	6,536	2,743	4,844	21,735	2,988	8,667	2,194	8,951	20,858
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board:													
July 27.....	419,741	35,265	66,335	49,104	49,146	22,795	7,038	100,389	16,969	8,319	35,867	2,568	25,946
Aug. 3.....	425,766	42,948	20,363	50,554	57,595	26,298	5,269	114,685	22,133	7,257	44,918	3,659	30,087
Aug. 10.....	408,756	40,501	23,858	43,475	58,984	24,781	6,013	106,328	20,343	6,873	39,540	5,217	32,843
Aug. 17.....	418,738	31,295	39,771	43,627	58,200	22,471	5,660	107,773	18,338	7,986	44,093	4,602	29,922
Aug. 24.....	426,454	32,210	61,718	46,119	65,399	18,100	4,069	89,737	18,738	8,638	42,774	3,000	35,952
Gold with F. R. agents:													
July 27.....	1,616,287	190,686	488,336	142,322	183,861	37,708	51,683	246,153	51,160	19,620	32,847	13,366	158,545
Aug. 3.....	1,615,482	195,374	463,002	144,044	182,914	35,285	51,226	279,047	50,694	18,663	32,564	11,162	151,507
Aug. 10.....	1,640,626	191,100	442,746	151,550	182,289	32,600	50,165	312,734	57,967	19,510	36,801	11,065	152,099
Aug. 17.....	1,660,062	186,874	472,526	147,512	181,565	30,220	49,294	306,521	57,392	19,239	37,669	10,281	160,969
Aug. 24.....	1,646,109	182,252	472,291	146,352	183,445	27,251	47,286	307,324	56,822	18,354	36,229	9,359	159,144
Gold redemption fund:													
July 27.....	105,538	24,416	20,000	8,171	4,420	6,399	5,427	17,182	3,545	2,128	3,141	2,703	8,006
Aug. 3.....	98,729	19,211	20,000	5,487	4,736	8,205	5,008	14,123	3,789	2,965	3,103	2,774	9,328
Aug. 10.....	103,514	23,082	20,000	9,186	4,896	10,213	5,168	10,293	3,327	2,019	3,556	2,711	9,063
Aug. 17.....	114,043	23,981	20,000	6,395	8,520	12,008	4,653	16,348	3,672	2,065	2,348	3,340	7,703
Aug. 24.....	120,816	21,548	20,000	6,040	6,554	14,507	5,394	25,061	4,022	2,895	3,455	4,059	7,281
Total gold reserves:													
July 27.....	2,531,231	258,363	876,308	201,649	243,767	69,591	68,887	384,895	74,567	38,596	74,040	27,545	213,023
Aug. 3.....	2,532,813	265,573	827,039	202,183	251,717	72,508	66,286	429,155	79,531	37,454	82,703	26,821	211,843
Aug. 10.....	2,575,901	262,775	821,097	206,460	252,712	70,342	66,104	450,787	84,607	36,991	82,052	27,280	214,694
Aug. 17.....	2,600,295	253,300	850,360	204,829	254,893	67,434	64,416	452,191	82,383	37,924	86,287	26,869	219,379
Aug. 24.....	2,619,078	244,206	889,981	200,526	261,934	62,601	61,593	443,857	82,570	38,554	84,652	25,369	223,235
Legal-tender notes, silver, etc.:													
July 27.....	154,065	17,307	71,199	4,568	5,775	3,834	7,330	16,365	13,025	780	3,579	6,871	3,422
Aug. 3.....	151,030	17,083	67,462	5,201	5,446	4,090	7,286	16,426	13,032	664	3,937	6,940	3,463
Aug. 10.....	144,947	15,747	63,299	2,969	5,533	4,400	7,984	17,201	13,039	786	3,699	6,994	3,296
Aug. 17.....	145,173	16,548	61,969	3,010	5,816	4,136	7,762	17,523	13,130	928	3,949	6,598	3,404
Aug. 24.....	147,078	16,961	61,775	3,348	5,917	4,318	7,886	18,129	13,504	857	4,459	6,511	3,543
Total reserves:													
July 27.....	2,685,296	275,670	947,507	206,217	249,542	73,425	76,217	401,260	87,602	39,376	77,619	34,416	216,445
Aug. 3.....	2,701,843	282,656	894,501	207,384	257,163	76,598	73,572	445,581	92,563	33,118	86,640	33,761	215,306
Aug. 10.....	2,720,848	278,522	884,396	209,429	255,245	74,742	74,058	467,988	97,646	37,777	85,751	34,274	217,960
Aug. 17.....	2,745,468	269,848	912,359	207,839	260,709	71,570	72,178	470,114	95,513	38,852	90,236	33,467	222,783
Aug. 24.....	2,766,156	261,167	951,756	203,874	267,851	66,919	69,479	461,986	95,874	39,411	89,111	31,950	226,778
Bills discounted: Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
July 27.....	591,215	33,409	171,262	85,709	47,291	25,366	34,913	90,469	30,901	6,410	21,962	6,071	37,452
Aug. 3.....	572,867	27,600	166,125	87,503	46,415	22,750	35,651	83,986	29,366	6,411	21,019	7,271	38,680
Aug. 10.....	562,918	36,319	174,369	82,031	44,830	23,162	34,459	74,089	26,091	7,387	16,960	6,174	37,047
Aug. 17.....	559,689	38,095	167,961	85,949	38,406	28,546	35,023	71,198	28,100	4,252	18,056	6,086	38,017
Aug. 24.....	541,754	32,486	155,554	78,073	42,921	30,413	35,612	72,084	27,174	4,169	17,470	7,894	37,904
All other—													
July 27.....	1,059,281	44,818	232,754	33,389	97,180	73,866	64,930	189,143	50,404	64,289	53,112	51,549	103,847
Aug. 3.....	1,044,751	45,398	251,180	34,617	96,395	74,351	69,290	157,951	50,054	64,204	50,191	48,117	103,003
Aug. 10.....	963,741	40,123	213,600	30,101	93,489	73,726	65,721	145,301	44,304	61,783	49,234	49,070	97,289
Aug. 17.....	952,428	42,658	200,175	29,371	95,177	71,800	67,308	146,806	45,714	65,400	48,139	48,166	91,714
Aug. 24.....	953,597	58,372	205,097	29,508	86,705	72,152	65,036	146,306	43,592	63,708	46,660	47,077	89,384
Bills bought in open market:													
July 27.....	19,424	4,926	2,018	1,105	1,225	2,014	1,317	3,280	230	959	100	2,250	
Aug. 3.....	29,961	5,286	12,733	681	1,343	1,590	964	2,713	340	959	100	3,252	
Aug. 10.....	44,978	6,023	25,507	1,081	1,648	1,716	1,066	3,656	123	1,001	100	3,057	
Aug. 17.....	41,910	6,634	20,269	1,887	1,830	2,409	1,140	2,985	357	1,018	70	3,311	
Aug. 24.....	35,209	4,997	13,879	3,245	1,323	2,341	1,054	3,313	139	1,018	70	3,830	
U. S. bonds and notes:													
July 27.....	34,175	555	1,005	1,547	844	1,233	10,138	4,490	1,185	116	8,868	3,979	215
Aug. 3.....	34,114	555	1,005	1,537	844	1,233	10,130	4,490	1,153	116	8,868	3,979	204
Aug. 10.....	34,152	644	1,005	1,516	844	1,233	10,100	4,490	1,153	116	8,868	3,979	204
Aug. 17.....	34,028	555	1,005	1,481	844	1,233	10,099	4,490	1,153	117	8,868	3,979	204
Aug. 24.....	34,099	557	1,005	1,449	844	1,233	10,098	4,490	1,153	219	8,868	3,979	204

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JULY 27 TO AUG. 24, 1921—Continued.

## RESOURCES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St.Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Franc- isco.
U. S. certificates of indebtedness:													
One-year certifi- cates (Pittman Act)—													
July 27.....	214,375	18,936	52,276	26,780	21,799	7,230	14,564	35,112	11,568	5,480	8,320	2,400	9,880
Aug. 3.....	237,875	18,936	52,276	26,780	21,799	6,260	10,564	33,612	11,568	5,480	8,320	2,400	9,880
Aug. 10.....	206,375	18,936	52,276	26,780	20,299	6,260	10,564	33,612	11,568	5,480	8,320	2,400	9,880
Aug. 17.....	203,375	17,436	52,276	25,780	19,799	6,260	10,564	33,612	11,568	5,480	8,320	2,400	9,880
Aug. 24.....	201,875	17,436	52,276	25,280	19,799	5,260	10,564	33,612	11,568	5,480	8,320	2,400	9,880
All other—													
July 27.....	938	605	4	4	26	.....	1	87	91	109	15	.....	.....
Aug. 3.....	13,541	701	9,857	181	28	.....	1	1,707	548	223	32	.....	263
Aug. 10.....	19,215	176	14,807	149	334	.....	1	2,749	572	144	14	.....	269
Aug. 17.....	7,876	479	5,522	116	1	.....	1	1,133	430	51	.....	.....	143
Aug. 24.....	2,200	151	.....	150	1	.....	1	2,219	212	64	.....	.....	2
Total earning assets:													
July 27.....	1,919,408	103,249	459,315	148,534	168,365	109,739	125,863	322,581	94,379	76,404	93,236	64,099	153,644
Aug. 3.....	1,903,109	98,566	493,176	151,299	166,824	106,184	126,600	284,459	93,029	76,434	89,389	61,867	155,282
Aug. 10.....	1,831,379	102,221	481,564	141,658	161,444	106,097	121,911	263,897	83,811	74,910	84,397	61,723	147,746
Aug. 17.....	1,799,306	105,857	447,208	144,584	156,057	110,248	124,135	260,224	87,322	75,300	84,401	60,701	143,269
Aug. 24.....	1,769,334	113,999	427,811	137,705	151,593	111,399	122,365	262,024	83,538	73,640	82,326	61,420	141,204
Bank premises:													
July 27.....	25,846	3,849	5,381	529	2,326	2,220	738	4,124	627	655	2,890	1,921	586
Aug. 3.....	25,892	3,876	5,387	529	2,335	2,220	738	4,125	627	655	2,893	1,921	586
Aug. 10.....	26,720	3,942	5,464	529	2,344	2,330	753	4,395	627	655	3,155	1,939	587
Aug. 17.....	26,952	3,990	5,515	529	2,383	2,351	753	4,429	627	658	3,155	1,970	592
Aug. 24.....	27,256	4,020	5,515	529	2,541	2,351	844	4,429	627	658	3,155	1,975	612
Five per cent re- demption fund against F. R. Bank notes:													
July 27.....	9,666	772	1,770	700	1,239	363	569	1,665	523	419	916	236	494
Aug. 3.....	9,614	772	1,751	700	1,239	363	608	1,665	523	347	916	236	494
Aug. 10.....	9,516	772	1,713	700	1,239	363	630	1,665	523	265	916	236	494
Aug. 17.....	9,471	772	1,659	700	1,239	363	608	1,665	523	296	916	236	494
Aug. 24.....	9,583	772	1,684	700	1,239	263	609	1,968	523	229	916	186	494
Uncollected items:													
July 27.....	494,948	41,282	112,713	44,998	48,245	38,731	17,551	60,838	25,675	13,488	37,394	23,403	30,630
Aug. 3.....	493,700	43,373	111,827	43,830	46,106	40,189	18,630	64,342	26,627	12,880	37,465	18,594	29,837
Aug. 10.....	483,486	40,628	103,894	44,982	42,268	39,555	17,927	58,619	26,694	13,213	40,524	20,722	34,460
Aug. 17.....	531,871	43,729	120,167	49,263	50,042	43,161	19,390	65,875	29,021	13,579	41,633	23,013	32,998
Aug. 24.....	463,592	37,341	99,720	44,283	41,048	36,915	16,417	60,999	26,341	12,938	39,119	21,147	27,324
All other resources:													
July 27.....	15,046	422	2,798	287	847	348	791	1,936	604	536	535	1,972	3,970
Aug. 3.....	17,176	439	3,456	309	852	248	728	1,925	640	523	489	1,854	5,713
Aug. 10.....	16,787	426	2,815	347	835	364	761	1,918	694	546	473	1,801	5,807
Aug. 17.....	17,302	538	2,615	383	913	283	761	1,917	736	561	496	2,309	5,790
Aug. 24.....	17,253	441	2,828	395	944	288	829	1,958	749	528	449	2,079	5,765
Total resources:													
July 27.....	5,150,210	425,244	1,529,484	401,265	470,564	224,826	221,729	792,404	209,410	130,878	212,590	126,047	405,769
Aug. 3.....	5,153,334	429,682	1,510,098	404,051	474,519	225,802	220,876	802,097	214,009	128,957	217,792	118,233	407,218
Aug. 10.....	5,088,736	426,511	1,479,846	397,645	436,375	223,451	216,070	798,482	209,995	127,366	215,216	120,695	407,084
Aug. 17.....	5,130,370	424,734	1,489,523	403,298	471,343	227,976	217,825	804,224	213,742	129,246	220,837	121,696	405,926
Aug. 24.....	5,053,174	417,740	1,489,314	387,486	465,216	218,135	210,543	793,364	207,952	127,404	215,086	118,757	402,177

## LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in:													
July 27.....	102,263	7,911	26,874	8,622	11,045	5,378	4,101	14,263	4,542	3,548	4,340	4,221	7,418
Aug. 3.....	102,372	7,911	26,874	8,622	11,044	5,378	4,109	14,291	4,541	3,548	4,341	4,313	7,400
Aug. 10.....	102,600	7,920	26,968	8,622	11,135	5,384	4,112	14,307	4,541	3,549	4,343	4,315	7,404
Aug. 17.....	102,896	7,935	26,983	8,656	11,139	5,391	4,122	14,312	4,541	3,549	4,536	4,318	7,414
Aug. 24.....	103,030	7,935	27,067	8,676	11,151	5,389	4,123	14,316	4,555	3,550	4,537	4,318	7,413
Surplus:													
July 27.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Aug. 3.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Aug. 10.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Aug. 17.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Aug. 24.....	213,824	16,342	59,318	17,564	22,263	11,026	8,708	30,536	9,114	7,303	9,330	7,113	15,207
Reserved for Gov- ernment franchise tax:													
July 27.....	45,503	2,377	18,181	2,932	1,976	1,879	2,858	8,736	1,085	1,486	1,736	.....	2,257
Aug. 3.....	45,826	2,392	18,233	3,007	2,012	1,914	2,892	8,765	1,062	1,537	1,734	.....	2,278
Aug. 10.....	46,608	2,362	18,484	3,060	1,967	1,987	2,989	8,896	1,125	1,587	1,781	.....	2,300
Aug. 17.....	47,006	2,395	18,677	3,068	2,022	2,043	3,047	8,942	1,143	1,633	1,635	.....	2,401
Aug. 24.....	47,824	2,423	18,880	3,087	2,111	2,129	3,147	8,998	1,173	1,697	1,689	.....	2,490

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON WEDNESDAYS, JULY 27 TO AUG. 24, 1921—Continued.

## LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
<b>Deposits:</b>													
<b>Government—</b>													
July 27.....	31,709	2,188	8,065	3,856	1,164	2,052	1,731	2,868	1,717	1,642	2,091	1,520	2,815
Aug. 3.....	56,747	1,735	11,969	4,313	2,812	767	2,662	10,906	3,922	2,319	6,882	1,807	6,653
Aug. 10.....	35,695	3,531	5,478	944	3,286	611	2,205	8,264	2,192	2,090	1,846	1,296	3,852
Aug. 17.....	19,014	583	283	847	514	895	1,254	5,728	2,122	1,357	2,087	1,442	1,902
Aug. 24.....	31,479	1,881	7,944	1,088	1,377	3,649	2,319	3,783	1,914	1,188	1,604	1,981	2,751
<b>Member bank-reserve account—</b>													
July 27.....	1,638,637	108,748	649,184	97,819	133,071	52,216	41,996	234,906	60,672	42,225	67,090	40,935	109,775
Aug. 3.....	1,619,920	107,970	620,916	102,995	141,336	54,578	42,699	234,377	61,104	39,772	67,909	38,867	107,397
Aug. 10.....	1,601,583	108,898	610,661	99,199	134,705	52,606	41,002	236,160	59,702	39,160	67,165	40,891	111,434
Aug. 17.....	1,621,570	109,354	610,152	103,337	138,495	51,603	42,929	237,957	61,164	40,445	72,529	40,727	112,878
Aug. 24.....	1,616,964	107,503	621,420	95,965	138,255	50,795	41,271	237,605	59,603	40,664	69,624	40,318	113,941
<b>All other—</b>													
July 27.....	24,928	828	11,291	1,016	718	426	379	2,552	750	499	587	470	5,412
Aug. 3.....	28,399	1,027	12,394	1,324	795	764	384	3,240	777	500	559	610	6,025
Aug. 10.....	25,294	865	11,742	1,100	861	467	379	2,584	707	519	625	428	5,017
Aug. 17.....	30,665	887	15,133	1,320	1,073	476	393	3,507	820	577	1,170	539	4,770
Aug. 24.....	25,188	856	11,949	972	807	430	415	2,706	764	667	1,675	464	4,604
<b>Total deposits:</b>													
July 27.....	1,695,274	111,764	668,540	102,691	134,953	54,694	44,106	240,326	63,139	44,366	68,768	42,925	118,002
Aug. 3.....	1,705,066	110,732	645,279	108,632	144,943	56,109	45,745	248,523	65,803	42,591	75,350	41,284	120,075
Aug. 10.....	1,662,472	113,294	627,881	101,243	138,852	53,684	43,586	247,008	62,601	41,769	69,636	42,615	120,303
Aug. 17.....	1,671,249	110,824	625,568	105,504	140,082	52,974	44,576	247,192	64,106	42,379	75,786	42,708	119,550
Aug. 24.....	1,673,631	110,240	641,313	98,025	140,439	54,874	44,005	244,094	62,281	42,406	71,895	42,763	121,296
<b>F. R. notes in actual circulation:</b>													
July 27.....	2,537,617	242,464	643,375	219,341	243,527	113,254	138,670	433,613	99,274	56,382	75,431	42,323	229,463
Aug. 3.....	2,536,673	246,082	647,346	217,307	239,795	112,044	135,723	435,339	99,980	56,062	75,600	41,769	229,626
Aug. 10.....	2,520,784	244,520	638,045	219,778	240,430	111,705	133,805	433,830	98,748	55,577	75,698	40,827	227,821
Aug. 17.....	2,503,642	241,611	637,645	216,543	236,790	109,675	131,745	433,247	99,298	55,617	75,581	39,946	225,944
Aug. 24.....	2,485,914	241,022	634,018	214,334	236,969	107,915	129,250	430,920	97,771	55,470	74,637	39,059	224,549
<b>F. R. Banknotes in circulation—net liability:</b>													
July 27.....	125,143	8,153	29,752	8,598	14,600	5,315	8,694	14,247	6,095	4,998	14,459	4,084	6,148
Aug. 3.....	122,379	7,722	29,822	8,201	14,445	5,276	8,725	12,901	6,070	4,842	14,542	3,934	5,899
Aug. 10.....	118,301	6,580	29,361	7,872	12,881	5,223	8,542	13,166	6,032	4,659	14,334	3,892	5,709
Aug. 17.....	114,502	6,046	28,492	7,320	12,379	5,201	8,221	13,173	5,994	4,475	14,075	3,707	5,419
Aug. 24.....	112,811	6,191	28,571	7,019	12,417	4,280	8,213	13,142	5,915	4,255	13,921	3,631	5,256
<b>Deferred availability items:</b>													
July 27.....	413,037	35,281	79,375	40,750	41,275	32,268	13,812	47,652	25,207	11,562	36,308	24,098	25,449
Aug. 3.....	409,227	37,483	79,492	39,963	39,001	32,982	14,128	48,801	26,423	11,832	35,682	18,535	24,905
Aug. 10.....	405,696	34,442	75,683	38,695	37,688	33,349	13,489	47,784	26,849	11,720	38,952	20,621	26,424
Aug. 17.....	458,120	38,471	88,063	43,762	45,385	40,542	16,502	53,780	28,531	13,044	38,653	22,609	28,178
Aug. 24.....	397,011	32,388	76,085	37,834	38,583	31,402	12,196	48,249	26,121	11,515	37,940	20,520	24,178
<b>All other liabilities:</b>													
July 27.....	17,549	952	3,569	767	925	1,012	780	3,031	954	1,233	1,218	1,283	1,825
Aug. 3.....	17,967	1,018	3,734	755	1,016	1,073	846	2,941	1,016	1,242	1,213	1,285	1,828
Aug. 10.....	18,451	1,051	4,106	811	1,159	1,093	839	2,955	985	1,222	1,092	1,312	1,826
Aug. 17.....	19,131	1,110	4,177	881	1,283	1,124	904	3,042	1,015	1,246	1,241	1,295	1,813
Aug. 24.....	19,129	1,199	4,062	947	1,283	1,120	901	3,109	1,022	1,208	1,137	1,353	1,788
<b>Total liabilities:</b>													
July 27.....	5,150,210	425,244	1,529,484	401,265	470,564	224,826	221,729	792,404	209,410	130,878	212,590	126,047	405,769
Aug. 3.....	5,153,334	429,682	1,510,098	404,051	474,519	225,802	220,876	802,097	214,009	128,957	217,792	118,233	407,218
Aug. 10.....	5,088,736	426,511	1,479,846	397,645	466,375	223,451	216,070	798,482	209,995	127,366	215,216	120,695	407,084
Aug. 17.....	5,130,370	424,734	1,489,523	403,298	471,343	227,976	217,825	804,224	213,742	129,246	220,837	121,696	405,926
Aug. 24.....	5,053,174	417,740	1,489,314	387,486	465,216	218,135	210,543	793,364	207,952	127,404	215,086	118,757	402,177
<b>MEMORANDA.</b>													
<b>Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined, per cent:</b>													
July 27.....	63.4	77.8	72.2	64.0	65.9	43.7	41.7	59.5	53.9	39.1	53.5	40.4	62.3
Aug. 3.....	63.7	79.2	69.2	63.6	66.8	45.6	40.5	65.2	55.8	38.6	57.4	40.6	61.6
Aug. 10.....	65.0	77.8	69.9	65.2	68.1	45.2	41.8	68.7	60.5	38.8	59.0	41.1	62.6
Aug. 17.....	65.8	76.6	72.2	64.5	69.2	44.0	40.9	69.1	58.5	39.6	59.6	40.5	64.5
Aug. 24.....	66.5	74.4	74.6	65.3	71.0	41.1	40.1	68.4	59.9	40.3	60.8	39.0	65.6
<b>Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:</b>													
July 27.....	56,557	4,109	20,926	4,503	4,616	2,758	2,026	6,698	2,646	1,520	2,702	1,464	2,589
Aug. 3.....	53,987	4,109	18,356	4,503	4,616	2,758	2,026	6,698	2,646	1,520	2,702	1,464	2,589
Aug. 10.....	51,020	4,109	15,389	4,503	4,616	2,758	2,026	6,698	2,646	1,520	2,702	1,464	2,589
Aug. 17.....	43,731	3,279	15,298	3,594	3,683	2,201	1,617	5,345	2,111	1,213	2,156	1,168	2,066
Aug. 24.....	37,546	2,851	12,827	3,124	3,202	1,914	1,406	4,647	1,835	1,054	1,875	1,015	1,796

**REDISCOUNTS OF BILLS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper rediscounted with other F. R. banks.					Paper discounted for other F. R. banks.				
	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.
Boston.....						16,136	12,645	13,991	17,061	25,618
New York.....						38,284	37,885	34,038	32,597	37,872
Cleveland.....						7,007	8,326	5,265	4,763	4,079
Richmond.....	24,435	24,950	24,002	20,000	19,950					
Atlanta.....	4,007	1,751	1,521	2,071	7,971					
Minneapolis.....	13,849	12,935	10,036	12,597	17,922					
Dallas.....	19,136	19,220	17,735	19,753	21,726					
Total.....	61,427	58,856	53,294	54,421	67,569	61,427	58,856	53,294	54,421	67,569

**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.
<b>Bills discounted:</b>						
July 27.....	1,650,496	943,796	156,985	281,629	198,559	69,527
Aug. 3.....	1,617,618	947,421	149,629	270,797	198,782	50,989
Aug. 10.....	1,526,659	877,117	146,977	268,905	185,668	47,992
Aug. 17.....	1,512,117	860,478	157,136	273,237	181,320	39,946
Aug. 24.....	1,495,351	854,606	149,549	291,860	162,983	36,353
<b>Bills bought in open market:</b>						
July 27.....	19,424	9,675	2,951	3,259	3,536	3
Aug. 3.....	29,981	19,028	3,053	4,271	3,606	3
Aug. 10.....	44,978	30,069	5,548	4,931	4,267	163
Aug. 17.....	41,910	24,264	8,472	4,813	4,358	3
Aug. 24.....	35,209	18,351	7,375	5,892	3,588	3
<b>U. S. certificates of indebtedness:</b>						
July 27.....	215,313	4,700	10,245	34,317	25,742	140,309
Aug. 3.....	221,416	15,265	12,500	36,450	29,456	127,745
Aug. 10.....	225,590	23,895	15,010	38,929	20,425	127,331
Aug. 17.....	211,251	19,026	12,397	32,663	13,659	133,506
Aug. 24.....	204,675	9,000	17,333	30,690	14,701	132,951

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS ON WEDNESDAYS, JULY 27 TO AUG. 24, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St.Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Net amount of F. R. notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
July 27.....	3,742,072	355,472	1,068,147	265,610	313,678	141,082	224,402	662,488	150,224	72,011	89,004	71,585	328,369
Aug. 3.....	3,720,177	354,161	1,068,024	268,332	309,032	143,059	222,945	655,381	148,758	71,054	87,720	70,381	321,330
Aug. 10.....	3,717,657	355,087	1,079,345	267,837	308,266	141,174	219,384	650,988	147,411	71,801	87,157	69,284	319,923
Aug. 17.....	3,714,561	355,161	1,086,389	263,800	305,782	141,194	217,334	651,016	145,636	72,570	88,026	68,500	319,153
Aug. 24.....	3,694,122	355,138	1,084,310	261,639	302,742	141,085	215,126	648,219	143,567	71,685	87,786	67,578	315,247
F. R. notes on hand:													
July 27.....	808,831	96,730	259,200	21,420	45,200	20,289	76,795	180,140	29,080	13,435	5,220	25,562	35,760
Aug. 3.....	803,054	90,430	272,260	20,620	44,100	23,789	76,803	174,180	27,580	11,880	4,620	25,032	31,760
Aug. 10.....	817,334	96,310	290,540	20,620	43,760	21,129	79,003	165,540	26,060	12,760	2,640	24,812	34,160
Aug. 17.....	829,344	94,010	303,120	20,620	43,320	22,929	78,183	167,720	24,540	14,090	3,840	25,012	31,960
Aug. 24.....	839,499	98,610	309,600	20,620	42,900	24,089	78,953	167,940	24,540	13,115	4,840	24,632	29,660
F. R. notes outstanding:													
July 27.....	2,933,241	258,742	808,947	244,190	268,478	120,793	147,607	482,348	121,144	58,576	83,784	46,023	292,609
Aug. 3.....	2,917,123	263,731	795,764	247,712	264,932	119,270	146,142	481,201	121,178	59,174	83,100	45,349	283,570
Aug. 10.....	2,900,323	258,777	788,805	247,217	264,506	120,045	140,381	485,448	121,351	59,041	84,517	44,472	285,763
Aug. 17.....	2,885,217	261,151	783,269	243,180	262,462	118,265	139,151	483,296	121,096	58,480	84,186	43,488	287,193
Aug. 24.....	2,854,623	256,528	774,710	241,019	259,842	116,996	136,173	480,279	119,027	58,570	82,946	42,946	285,587
Collateral security for F. R. notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
July 27.....	344,993	5,600	286,924	.....	23,775	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,132	.....
Aug. 3.....	344,992	5,600	286,924	.....	23,775	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,131	.....
Aug. 10.....	344,992	5,600	286,924	.....	23,775	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	6,131	.....
Aug. 17.....	373,992	5,600	316,924	.....	23,775	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	5,131	.....
Aug. 24.....	371,992	5,600	316,924	.....	23,775	.....	3,400	.....	6,110	13,052	.....	3,131	.....
Gold redemption fund—													
July 27.....	117,047	15,086	20,412	14,933	15,086	1,708	3,283	15,509	3,019	2,368	3,487	5,000	17,156
Aug. 3.....	119,176	19,774	20,078	19,655	14,139	2,285	3,820	15,402	3,554	1,411	2,204	2,797	14,051
Aug. 10.....	107,104	15,500	19,822	15,160	13,514	2,600	2,265	15,089	3,226	2,258	2,441	3,700	11,529
Aug. 17.....	125,550	21,274	19,692	19,123	12,790	3,220	5,894	15,876	3,451	1,987	3,309	2,915	16,109
Aug. 24.....	109,417	16,652	19,367	12,963	14,070	3,251	3,686	15,680	3,381	1,102	1,869	3,994	12,802
Gold settlement fund—													
F. R. Board—													
July 27.....	1,154,247	170,000	181,000	127,389	145,000	36,000	45,000	230,644	42,031	4,200	29,360	2,234	141,389
Aug. 3.....	1,151,314	170,000	156,000	124,389	145,000	33,000	44,000	263,645	41,030	4,200	30,360	2,234	137,456
Aug. 10.....	1,188,530	170,000	136,000	136,390	145,000	30,000	44,500	297,645	48,631	4,200	34,360	1,234	140,570
Aug. 17.....	1,160,520	160,000	136,000	128,389	145,000	27,000	40,000	290,645	47,831	4,200	34,360	2,235	144,860
Aug. 24.....	1,164,700	160,000	136,000	133,389	145,000	24,000	40,200	291,644	47,331	4,200	34,360	2,234	146,342
Eligible paper—													
Amount re- quired—													
July 27.....	1,316,954	68,056	320,611	101,868	84,617	83,085	95,924	236,195	69,984	38,956	50,937	32,657	134,064
Aug. 3.....	1,301,641	68,357	332,762	103,668	82,018	83,985	94,916	202,154	70,484	40,511	50,536	34,187	138,063
Aug. 10.....	1,259,697	67,677	346,059	95,667	82,217	87,445	90,216	172,714	63,384	39,531	47,716	33,407	133,664
Aug. 17.....	1,225,155	74,277	310,743	95,668	80,887	88,045	89,857	176,775	63,704	39,241	46,517	33,207	128,224
Aug. 24.....	1,208,514	74,276	302,419	94,667	76,397	89,745	88,887	172,955	62,205	40,216	46,717	33,587	126,443
Excess amount held—													
July 27.....	309,765	15,097	55,337	9,914	61,079	16,090	5,211	46,639	11,448	31,388	25,089	25,063	7,410
Aug. 3.....	306,152	10,017	69,664	8,275	61,796	14,509	10,972	42,458	9,211	29,721	21,624	21,219	6,686
Aug. 10.....	269,079	14,788	40,816	4,106	57,488	9,587	11,026	50,328	6,970	29,162	19,479	21,822	3,507
Aug. 17.....	281,188	13,110	49,798	5,144	54,173	12,460	13,601	44,211	10,420	30,030	20,635	21,051	6,555
Aug. 24.....	282,033	21,579	45,981	4,849	54,413	13,517	12,805	48,657	8,640	27,244	18,409	21,464	4,475



PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM JULY 20 TO AUG. 17, 1921—Continued.

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

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
<b>Reserve with F. R. Bank:</b>													
July 20.....	1,227,249	71,140	579,354	61,000	90,210	30,925	26,955	177,937	37,832	18,760	38,923	20,373	73,840
July 27.....	1,237,555	74,778	589,843	59,503	88,608	31,705	26,678	175,516	38,873	19,098	37,587	20,292	75,074
Aug. 3.....	1,218,537	73,910	562,119	63,754	97,597	33,772	26,897	174,263	39,944	16,826	35,572	18,753	72,130
Aug. 10.....	1,199,941	75,090	552,645	61,348	90,711	31,476	25,338	175,932	37,474	16,033	37,836	20,357	75,701
Aug. 17.....	1,215,663	74,420	551,422	64,189	93,078	31,036	26,935	176,295	39,729	17,666	43,302	20,322	77,269
<b>Cash in vault:</b>													
July 20.....	319,302	21,230	105,256	17,430	30,509	15,184	9,792	56,648	7,313	6,545	12,751	9,574	27,070
July 27.....	315,554	20,297	106,266	16,810	29,875	15,282	9,650	55,052	6,996	6,949	13,286	10,291	24,800
Aug. 3.....	304,778	20,510	103,306	17,156	27,991	14,245	9,181	53,938	6,998	6,108	12,199	9,728	23,418
Aug. 10.....	310,480	21,164	105,559	17,137	28,246	14,774	9,550	54,922	6,842	6,455	12,954	10,149	22,728
Aug. 17.....	298,914	21,297	99,875	17,036	26,882	13,925	9,195	54,495	6,429	5,922	11,936	9,242	22,680
<b>Net demand deposits:</b>													
July 20.....	10,029,198	733,302	4,520,701	622,332	804,260	296,916	206,835	1,272,488	285,301	176,178	365,286	185,050	560,549
July 27.....	10,002,061	726,250	4,504,795	621,124	800,255	301,867	212,209	1,267,405	286,915	172,786	365,994	184,053	558,408
Aug. 3.....	9,915,337	717,648	4,426,299	610,197	798,623	303,725	207,977	1,284,055	285,042	173,959	372,286	181,398	554,128
Aug. 10.....	9,895,403	712,987	4,388,796	611,082	791,276	297,563	209,484	1,298,200	285,862	174,489	377,205	183,323	565,136
Aug. 17.....	9,937,999	713,459	4,413,513	609,298	790,069	298,142	209,442	1,309,121	284,045	172,788	380,813	184,435	572,874
<b>Time deposits:</b>													
July 20.....	2,905,378	175,976	418,554	41,439	425,010	121,485	144,753	653,690	142,457	69,811	107,799	60,583	543,791
July 27.....	2,905,293	176,423	415,994	41,687	429,271	121,321	143,986	653,296	142,558	70,664	106,916	60,466	542,711
Aug. 3.....	2,897,136	177,554	415,233	41,476	429,454	120,847	143,517	652,095	142,489	69,023	101,861	60,450	543,137
Aug. 10.....	2,898,858	178,451	418,304	41,470	429,954	121,432	143,185	651,137	142,372	68,823	101,873	60,207	541,650
Aug. 17.....	2,899,713	179,436	418,416	40,878	429,485	121,747	142,938	650,058	143,891	68,728	102,471	59,958	541,707
<b>Government deposits:</b>													
July 20.....	124,469	8,562	68,560	13,880	10,851	2,672	841	7,689	3,417	2,003	2,082	2,091	1,881
July 27.....	95,460	6,540	52,443	10,596	8,265	1,970	616	6,846	2,607	1,181	1,592	1,367	1,437
Aug. 3.....	389,763	29,171	180,640	41,674	31,422	10,939	5,405	37,615	10,892	10,352	8,874	7,348	15,431
Aug. 10.....	381,144	28,197	175,911	40,703	31,526	10,930	5,319	37,260	10,632	9,349	8,727	7,234	15,326
Aug. 17.....	242,463	18,675	106,749	25,670	19,977	7,309	4,554	22,161	6,814	7,371	5,950	5,785	11,448
<b>Bills payable with F. R. Bank:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
July 20.....	309,216	6,804	108,973	29,944	24,852	25,029	12,883	43,897	15,322	4,233	10,213	4,290	22,776
July 27.....	289,459	10,058	102,964	28,266	20,925	23,429	12,335	39,212	14,575	4,031	9,870	5,196	18,598
Aug. 3.....	274,311	7,226	98,491	32,434	19,632	21,433	12,724	33,755	11,311	3,645	9,278	4,426	19,956
Aug. 10.....	272,933	9,424	112,543	27,430	19,906	21,279	12,303	27,100	11,372	3,457	5,521	3,851	18,747
Aug. 17.....	279,601	11,320	107,659	34,298	17,449	22,468	12,278	26,848	13,095	3,340	7,117	3,961	19,768
<b>All other—</b>													
July 20.....	506				27					25			325
July 27.....	619				27					243			129
Aug. 3.....	1,032				277					264			350
Aug. 10.....	1,183				27	580				25			410
Aug. 17.....	428				27					25			141
<b>Bills rediscounted with F. R. Bank:</b>													
<b>Secured by U. S. Government obligations—</b>													
July 20.....	85,866	5,819	19,029	22,421	7,624	2,778	5,687	13,566	3,294	803	2,493	412	1,940
July 27.....	85,390	5,472	18,554	23,771	6,658	3,035	4,792	12,744	3,335	496	2,377	497	3,629
Aug. 3.....	73,872	5,399	17,093	21,457	2,244	3,040	4,441	10,756	2,673	734	2,237	451	3,437
Aug. 10.....	78,660	6,940	14,792	21,452	7,228	2,877	7,113	9,210	2,358	1,040	2,273	376	3,001
Aug. 17.....	70,015	7,100	14,505	19,595	5,069	2,748	3,862	8,022	2,398	1,121	2,216	360	3,019
<b>All other—</b>													
July 20.....	755,316	24,476	232,080	27,711	92,192	44,954	31,076	134,101	36,025	32,456	31,799	18,207	50,239
July 27.....	737,047	27,314	211,897	27,790	85,376	45,834	35,701	133,456	35,444	32,922	30,840	18,440	52,033
Aug. 3.....	729,858	28,318	231,379	29,340	87,550	46,390	38,015	103,033	37,211	31,397	28,655	15,027	53,543
Aug. 10.....	644,558	26,745	195,552	25,140	81,495	44,937	33,092	90,943	30,591	27,123	28,118	13,634	47,188
Aug. 17.....	629,130	27,558	183,643	23,563	80,209	44,380	31,619	93,902	30,979	30,283	27,442	14,645	40,907

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM JULY 20 TO AUG. 17, 1921—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Table with 14 columns representing cities (Total, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco) and rows for various financial categories such as 'Number of reporting banks', 'Loans and discounts', 'Secured by U. S. Government obligations', 'Secured by stocks and bonds', 'U. S. bonds', 'U. S. Victory notes', 'U. S. Treasury notes', 'U. S. certificates of indebtedness', and 'Other bonds, stocks, and securities'.



PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES ON WEDNESDAYS, FROM JULY 20 TO AUG. 17, 1921—Continued.

MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

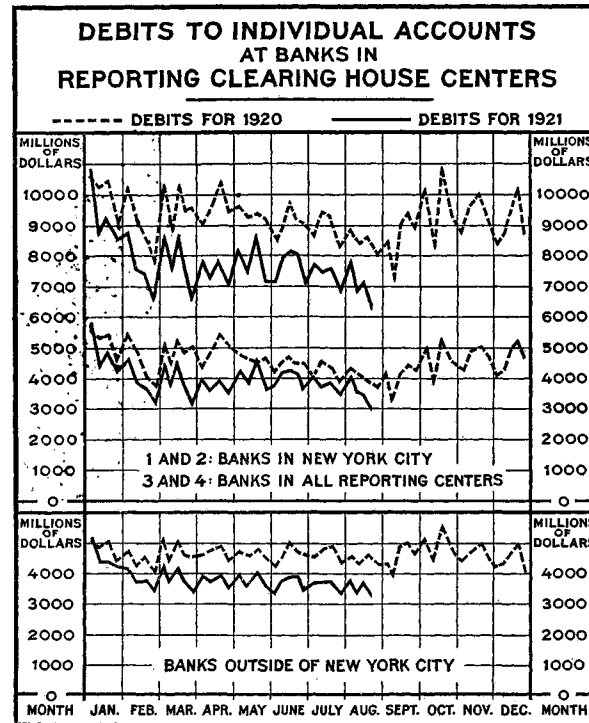
[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

	Total.	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.
Reserve with F. R. Bank:													
July 20.....	897,884	56,544	537,517	55,065	27,832	4,760	4,922	123,501	27,518	7,738	13,481	5,049	33,957
July 27.....	908,301	59,732	545,612	53,808	26,871	5,232	4,895	122,629	28,072	9,100	12,689	4,962	34,699
Aug. 3.....	886,016	58,737	517,848	57,136	31,633	5,463	4,743	123,342	29,382	6,584	14,061	4,767	32,220
Aug. 10.....	876,252	60,323	508,748	55,776	27,106	4,403	4,466	125,842	28,113	7,127	12,827	5,499	36,022
Aug. 17.....	881,702	59,630	507,588	57,318	29,498	4,888	3,860	127,225	28,752	6,730	15,302	5,495	35,396
Cash in vault:													
July 20.....	179,713	11,967	92,018	13,767	8,140	1,035	1,599	32,209	3,431	2,232	2,928	1,521	8,866
July 27.....	179,362	11,373	93,299	13,532	7,817	1,073	1,580	31,205	3,416	2,259	3,258	1,503	9,047
Aug. 3.....	174,774	11,668	90,615	13,568	6,999	937	1,461	31,080	3,388	1,971	3,023	1,299	8,755
Aug. 10.....	178,262	11,939	92,557	13,532	6,802	1,071	1,675	32,434	3,293	2,114	3,052	1,466	8,327
Aug. 17.....	170,455	11,810	87,273	13,602	6,833	947	1,440	30,768	3,201	1,855	3,039	1,387	8,300
Net demand deposits:													
July 20.....	7,030,718	572,377	4,047,793	541,535	199,014	40,363	27,909	875,768	194,370	79,619	138,158	50,133	263,679
July 27.....	7,017,314	566,006	4,033,505	540,520	199,772	43,318	34,507	874,403	196,251	78,552	136,608	48,917	264,949
Aug. 3.....	6,928,571	557,865	3,961,567	529,625	199,984	43,982	34,005	880,620	195,648	79,676	138,935	48,740	257,918
Aug. 10.....	6,908,394	554,545	3,925,140	531,093	199,923	40,429	35,318	888,381	196,265	80,187	141,167	49,315	266,631
Aug. 17.....	6,954,747	553,928	3,945,065	529,315	200,725	43,724	35,099	902,777	195,952	80,060	142,913	51,353	273,836
Time deposits:													
July 20.....	1,340,822	70,489	255,052	28,880	228,719	23,542	21,803	314,040	82,297	27,824	15,300	7,304	265,572
July 27.....	1,339,662	70,787	251,824	29,097	231,614	23,591	21,702	312,588	82,077	28,407	15,162	7,244	265,569
Aug. 3.....	1,333,173	71,491	247,999	28,830	232,981	23,472	21,698	310,491	82,135	27,391	14,174	7,223	265,288
Aug. 10.....	1,335,999	72,221	250,571	28,837	232,571	23,439	21,627	310,824	82,845	27,364	14,123	7,245	264,332
Aug. 17.....	1,339,028	72,928	250,383	28,195	232,912	23,439	21,570	311,089	83,316	27,345	15,060	7,279	265,512
Government deposits:													
July 20.....	101,178	6,122	66,647	13,338	1,897	203	14	4,314	2,974	704	1,813	1,844	1,308
July 27.....	77,687	4,673	50,982	10,182	1,413	165	13	3,859	2,275	481	1,387	1,258	999
Aug. 3.....	307,083	22,768	174,478	39,048	5,050	1,063	965	27,252	8,754	3,307	7,255	6,453	10,690
Aug. 10.....	298,774	21,959	169,883	38,124	4,816	1,063	963	27,032	8,551	2,304	7,128	6,347	10,604
Aug. 17.....	188,234	14,867	102,872	23,874	2,942	744	762	16,850	5,365	2,300	4,804	5,017	7,837
Bills payable with F. R. Bank:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
July 20.....	176,954	4,264	89,773	26,654	1,543	7,117	580	16,647	9,007	616	4,092	200	15,861
July 27.....	160,687	7,438	81,898	24,878	1,100	5,522	605	14,215	8,655	566	4,792	550	11,468
Aug. 3.....	155,403	4,456	76,965	28,856	2,600	4,242	605	16,416	5,706	530	2,777	200	12,050
Aug. 10.....	162,083	6,749	90,821	23,967	3,800	4,128	605	12,327	7,071	610	710	.....	11,295
Aug. 17.....	167,833	8,578	85,768	31,250	3,594	4,670	605	10,873	7,626	670	2,304	.....	11,895
All other—													
July 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 27.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills rediscounted with F. R. Bank:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations—													
July 20.....	59,714	5,468	17,557	22,160	1,428	.....	87	9,352	1,424	441	996	54	747
July 27.....	61,333	5,135	17,242	23,511	693	.....	254	9,260	1,346	396	897	54	2,545
Aug. 3.....	56,493	5,062	15,827	21,348	1,471	.....	250	8,493	1,056	372	845	23	1,746
Aug. 10.....	53,896	6,468	13,659	21,192	1,406	.....	209	7,112	915	465	733	27	1,710
Aug. 17.....	49,715	6,628	13,030	19,352	844	.....	152	5,954	868	453	663	22	1,749
All other—													
July 20.....	515,912	22,441	205,340	26,402	65,711	12,934	4,650	80,134	20,445	21,606	17,121	4,562	34,566
July 27.....	499,762	25,301	185,405	26,850	63,575	12,755	4,286	80,044	19,708	23,159	17,230	4,822	36,627
Aug. 3.....	490,904	26,528	205,865	28,040	61,975	13,272	5,099	52,414	21,016	20,902	17,096	2,748	35,949
Aug. 10.....	417,728	24,819	168,943	23,825	58,721	12,767	4,191	41,264	13,897	18,191	16,983	1,849	32,278
Aug. 17.....	405,307	25,843	156,748	22,342	62,403	10,985	3,059	44,073	15,700	19,119	16,270	2,248	26,547

**BANK DEBITS.**

For the five-week period ending August 24, volume of business, as measured by debits to individual accounts at banks in leading clearing-house centers, was about 6 per cent smaller on the average than for the preceding four weeks and marked the lowest ebb recorded during the present year. This relatively small volume of business reflects in the main the midsummer dullness of trade and industry. Fluctuations from week to week were moderate and followed the well-established course of expansion during end-of-month and midmonth periods, with corresponding contractions for intermediate weeks. Debits in New York City and in other centers followed a substantially parallel course.

Debits for the corresponding period in 1920 moved in general accord with those for the period under review, but were on the average 22 per cent larger. The decrease in the volume of debits for the year, it should be noted, is only about one-half as large as the decline in the price level and does not, therefore, indicate a reduction in the physical volume of trade.



**DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.**

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Number of centers included.	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
		July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.
Boston.....	14	314, 287	357, 160	331, 560	326, 920	289, 582	415, 086	466, 410	390, 874	448, 830	402, 617
New York.....	7	3, 592, 910	4, 239, 881	3, 632, 719	3, 549, 906	3, 121, 621	4, 047, 015	4, 485, 785	4, 204, 494	4, 120, 502	3, 863, 549
Philadelphia.....	10	318, 960	358, 057	297, 958	328, 428	299, 225	391, 443	401, 822	391, 366	395, 117	427, 573
Cleveland.....	13	359, 427	362, 352	335, 383	359, 195	320, 550	537, 108	526, 474	489, 720	502, 811	490, 082
Richmond.....	8	139, 826	172, 262	163, 263	168, 307	138, 715	174, 869	197, 391	179, 453	185, 117	165, 293
Atlanta.....	15	156, 621	169, 662	158, 678	161, 685	148, 538	223, 508	232, 576	220, 341	223, 089	219, 439
Chicago.....	23	838, 298	931, 941	811, 616	965, 805	839, 748	1, 114, 058	1, 132, 536	1, 087, 307	1, 186, 166	1, 047, 095
St. Louis.....	5	153, 638	173, 791	154, 263	167, 041	147, 079	198, 340	203, 375	213, 189	224, 920	202, 086
Minneapolis.....	12	119, 536	119, 695	119, 250	133, 607	130, 377	152, 363	158, 499	144, 779	168, 332	152, 108
Kansas City.....	15	231, 063	241, 922	237, 301	235, 935	227, 766	297, 241	305, 161	315, 694	315, 016	298, 257
Dallas.....	12	94, 760	107, 222	104, 748	105, 680	102, 858	120, 078	137, 636	132, 590	140, 251	130, 676
San Francisco.....	20	398, 092	447, 321	372, 456	458, 760	418, 066	522, 973	536, 335	517, 263	570, 807	534, 488
Total.....	154	6, 717, 418	7, 681, 266	6, 719, 195	6, 961, 209	6, 184, 125	8, 194, 082	8, 784, 300	8, 287, 070	8, 485, 958	7, 933, 263

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

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

	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.
<b>District No. 1—Boston:</b>										
Bangor.....	3,184	4,654	3,515	3,440	2,982	3,362	4,076	3,115	4,107	3,201
Boston.....	1 197,239	1 220,614	1 209,622	1 205,652	1 180,990	255,729	286,430	241,886	283,931	254,446
Do.....	257,183	293,386	272,869	269,953	240,458					
Fall River.....	5,729	5,985	5,487	5,540	4,720	7,018	10,075	8,389	9,091	7,258
Hartford.....	18,221	23,402	19,188	17,660	15,414	20,960	29,511	22,095	21,106	18,801
Holyoke.....	2,507	2,583	2,324	2,305	2,249	4,448	5,105	3,959	3,756	4,095
Lowell.....	4,001	4,106	4,003	4,427	3,929	5,581	5,739	5,991	5,839	5,822
Manchester.....	4,512	5,090	4,738	4,302	3,959	4,677	5,727	5,760	4,752	4,045
New Bedford.....	5,138	5,507	5,566	6,672	5,152	8,066	10,130	7,564	9,280	7,228
New Haven.....	15,094	16,022	15,762	16,698	13,254	19,813	19,579	19,501	19,038	16,675
Portland.....	6,792	7,571	6,835	7,739	5,992	8,027	9,598	8,968	8,299	7,955
Providence.....	25,664	29,732	27,327	23,728	24,472	36,732	36,767	25,010	37,332	32,622
Springfield.....	10,222	13,204	9,928	11,780	11,291	16,039	17,525	14,927	16,010	15,836
Waterbury.....	4,366	5,491	4,421	4,575	3,825	6,501	7,014	6,647	7,776	6,220
Worcester.....	11,618	13,199	12,844	12,402	11,353	18,133	19,133	17,062	18,513	18,413
<b>District No. 2—New York:</b>										
Albany.....	18,264	20,978	15,527	15,583	16,463	27,464	21,187	20,129	22,069	20,827
Binghamton.....	3,447	4,169	3,590	3,888	3,279	4,333	4,560	4,381	3,438	3,789
Buffalo.....	49,708	54,398	48,042	53,923	45,538	63,806	71,883	66,549	68,021	63,772
New York.....	3,483,112	4,116,486	3,527,996	3,434,428	3,018,227	3,898,013	4,331,074	4,063,612	3,968,469	3,722,078
Passaic.....	4,514	4,720	4,661	5,240	4,253	5,171	5,292	5,178	5,964	5,142
Rochester.....	23,050	27,360	22,252	25,554	23,397	30,715	33,415	27,523	32,234	31,794
Syracuse.....	10,815	11,770	10,651	11,290	10,464	17,513	18,374	17,122	20,307	16,147
<b>District No. 3—Philadelphia:</b>										
Altoona.....	2,895	3,554	2,918	2,872	2,691	3,166	2,461	3,029	2,631	2,471
Chester.....	3,914	4,038	3,564	4,060	3,708	5,166	5,340	4,963	5,950	5,182
Harrisburg.....	5,919	5,262	5,900	6,700	6,075					
Johnstown.....	4,068	4,696	4,108	4,267	4,021					
Lancaster.....	3,966	4,757	3,974	4,173	3,859	5,296	5,971	5,484	5,522	4,200
Philadelphia.....	259,427	295,616	237,452	273,046	244,058	328,868	335,488	323,706	330,977	364,101
Reading.....	6,147	6,810	6,589	7,150	5,850					
Scranton.....	17,145	12,579	16,313	12,598	14,232	15,636	13,343	16,784	12,238	16,074
Trenton.....	10,254	12,448	11,395	9,975	10,068	12,052	12,890	11,960	11,936	11,942
Wilkes-Barre.....	8,182	8,794	8,078	7,991	7,115	5,748	10,282	9,200	8,879	8,275
Williamsport.....	3,388	4,661	3,937	3,737	3,599	4,304	3,960	4,459	4,675	3,807
Wilmington.....	6,362	7,734	7,209	6,653	6,756	7,088	7,602	7,455	8,060	6,892
York.....	3,427	3,876	3,118	3,323	3,139	4,119	4,485	4,326	4,429	4,629
<b>District No. 4—Cleveland:</b>										
Akron.....	13,683	12,501	12,860	13,353	11,800	25,802	23,160	21,083	27,988	22,192
Cincinnati.....	55,021	54,582	54,142	57,615	50,191					
Cleveland.....	104,438	103,626	99,651	114,165	88,410	176,734	175,468	163,831	180,501	160,470
Columbus.....	26,401	24,964	24,623	25,440	22,139	28,310	29,636	31,927	29,486	27,583
Dayton.....	12,839	13,275	12,925	12,857	10,954	11,768	11,198	11,964	11,734	10,958
Erie.....	5,606	5,722	5,455	5,354	5,315	7,670	8,177	8,048	8,517	7,814
Greensburg.....	3,919	4,272	4,461	3,349	3,487	6,791	6,710	4,569	6,538	7,191
Lexington.....	3,134	3,375	3,576	3,755	3,118	4,422	4,865	4,400	5,803	4,336
Oil City.....	2,033	1,644	1,902	1,958	1,727	3,216	3,177	3,527	3,589	3,156
Pittsburgh.....	136,825	151,714	128,279	136,527	129,857	213,353	206,072	181,489	170,715	192,498
Springfield.....	3,344	3,162	3,088	3,211	2,888	3,750	3,506	3,262	3,446	3,246
Toledo.....	30,175	24,093	23,253	23,194	26,418	31,652	29,700	30,810	31,249	29,900
Wheeling.....	7,214	5,852	6,381	6,575	5,941	9,300	10,428	8,788	9,440	7,517
Youngstown.....	9,816	8,152	8,924	9,457	8,496	14,340	14,377	16,022	13,805	13,221
<b>District No. 5—Richmond:</b>										
Baltimore.....	87,814	111,732	108,060	105,826	84,516	99,489	119,433	104,674	109,118	94,988
Charleston.....	5,149	4,906	4,337	5,634	4,756	7,638	8,975	7,895	6,113	5,170
Charlotte.....	4,433	5,021	4,802	5,189	4,560	6,344	7,275	6,882	7,412	6,405
Columbia.....	3,713	4,271	4,100	3,955	3,733	5,087	5,258	4,915	4,972	4,223
Greenville, S. C.....	2,390	2,558	2,517	2,724	2,579					
Huntington.....	4,229	4,637	4,527	4,594	4,271	5,310	6,014	5,662	6,199	6,091
Norfolk.....	11,582	14,152	11,852	12,638	10,558	21,574	22,606	22,557	20,372	19,821
Raleigh.....	3,870	3,840	3,700	3,600	3,980	4,100	3,441	4,100	4,898	3,379
Richmond.....	19,036	23,703	21,885	26,821	22,291	25,327	24,389	22,768	26,033	25,211
Washington.....	30,443	34,408	33,362	32,995	28,993					
Wilmington.....	4,252	3,636	4,261	4,521	4,170					
<b>District No. 6—Atlanta:</b>										
Atlanta.....	20,230	22,380	19,562	22,635	19,356	25,702	28,898	27,947	30,283	25,965
Augusta.....	4,408	4,886	4,181	4,612	3,654	7,050	7,829	7,022	7,498	6,987
Birmingham.....	10,595	12,237	12,510	12,394	10,759	16,028	16,184	16,604	15,258	16,191
Chattanooga.....	6,460	7,303	7,633	7,694	6,685	10,560	10,722	11,988	12,510	10,221
Jacksonville.....	7,887	8,884	8,562	8,411	8,258	12,812	14,460	14,549	12,935	12,416
Knoxville.....	4,570	5,353	4,955	6,100	4,901	5,754	6,743	6,991	7,015	6,325
Macon.....	3,519	3,542	3,644	4,118	3,406	5,594	6,765	5,711	6,651	5,289
Mobile.....	4,702	5,269	4,827	4,803	4,720	7,206	8,633	8,410	8,137	7,429
Montgomery.....	2,390	2,999	2,733	3,675	3,200	4,334	4,537	4,242	4,083	3,836
Nashville.....	26,821	24,789	24,925	24,251	23,271	32,308	22,668	23,057	24,787	22,656
New Orleans.....	50,027	55,846	48,467	46,667	45,343	72,434	79,386	70,105	73,414	80,461
Pensacola.....	1,382	1,363	1,428	1,642	1,297	2,224	2,703	2,572	2,611	2,051
Savannah.....	8,453	9,088	9,380	8,601	8,329	14,023	14,989	13,535	11,202	12,746
Tampa.....	4,238	4,676	4,727	4,978	4,440	5,879	6,305	5,958	5,275	5,488
Vicksburg.....	939	1,047	1,144	1,104	919	1,600	1,754	1,700	1,430	1,370

<sup>1</sup> Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1920.

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

	1921					1920				
	Week ending—					Week ending—				
	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.
District No. 7—Chicago:										
Bay City.....	2,044	2,353	2,120	2,331	2,147	3,086	3,590	3,258	3,397	3,253
Bloomington.....	2,054	2,335	1,970	2,348	1,918	2,374	2,956	2,672	2,754	2,379
Cedar Rapids.....	8,253	9,557	9,313	9,285	7,683	10,953	10,190	11,232	10,762	10,602
Chicago.....	546,417	616,802	524,409	635,338	542,320	712,635	725,094	684,020	740,387	639,908
Davenport.....	6,034	5,915	6,107	5,403	5,711	7,289	8,501	8,898	6,906	6,785
Decatur.....	3,436	3,079	2,999	3,262	2,862	4,087	4,496	4,521	4,631	3,949
Des Moines.....	14,237	14,331	16,093	13,611	13,909	18,043	18,356	19,832	18,400	18,872
Detroit.....	106,407	124,069	99,122	134,524	113,050	148,982	152,459	145,618	183,573	164,542
Dubuque.....	2,499	2,846	2,229	2,441	2,516	3,506	3,199	3,736	3,850	3,202
Flint.....	4,994	5,312	5,462	5,887	6,534	8,427	12,380	10,503	9,654	9,403
Fort Wayne.....	5,839	6,167	6,258	6,045	5,796	8,865	9,490	7,411	8,390	7,248
Grand Rapids.....	17,310	17,397	18,794	18,407	18,598	23,495	22,283	22,976	22,914	21,878
Indianapolis.....	31,544	28,603	28,752	29,880	26,127	41,506	38,572	40,791	41,082	37,191
Jackson.....	4,250	4,073	3,316	3,309	3,642	5,843	5,352	5,352	4,740	4,616
Kalamazoo.....	3,471	3,745	3,619	4,515	3,389	5,016	5,558	5,255	6,552	5,273
Lansing.....	4,567	5,129	4,179	4,923	5,116	5,983	6,253	5,871	7,132	6,479
Milwaukee.....	46,834	51,001	49,822	53,825	49,118	61,404	62,846	61,756	66,841	60,993
Moline.....	1,462	1,726	1,364	1,574	1,760	2,329	2,588	2,402	2,505	2,596
Peoria.....	6,670	7,230	6,768	7,502	6,686	10,870	11,026	11,065	11,058	9,388
Rockford.....	4,520	4,182	4,301	4,641	4,066	5,621	4,899	6,269	6,053	5,719
Stouix City.....	7,820	7,961	8,230	8,447	7,485	14,880	13,770	14,278	14,515	13,400
South Bend.....	5,288	5,566	3,907	5,658	6,650	5,131	5,402	5,866	5,776	5,712
Springfield, Ill.....	5,779	5,934	5,336	5,482	4,613	3,733	3,576	3,725	4,394	4,307
Waterloo.....	2,348	2,562	2,482	2,649	2,665	3,733	3,576	3,725	4,394	4,307
District No. 8—St. Louis:										
East St. Louis and National Stock Yards.....	8,248	8,559	8,632	8,980	7,586					
Evansville.....	4,885	5,205	4,497	4,719	4,434	4,933	4,793	4,972	5,470	4,274
Little Rock.....	7,710	8,764	8,666	8,558	6,935	6,326	8,076	7,479	7,454	6,716
Louisville.....	<sup>1</sup> 19,308	<sup>1</sup> 22,115	<sup>1</sup> 19,694	<sup>1</sup> 22,171	<sup>1</sup> 19,378	25,300	29,940	33,485	28,763	28,702
Do.....	25,330	27,962	25,541	28,478	24,737					
Memphis.....	16,158	18,911	17,485	18,024	16,762	24,001	25,739	24,287	27,265	28,110
Quincy.....	2,016	2,170	2,133	1,811	1,733					
St. Louis.....	<sup>1</sup> 105,577	<sup>1</sup> 118,796	<sup>1</sup> 103,921	<sup>1</sup> 113,569	<sup>1</sup> 99,570	137,780	134,827	142,966	155,968	134,284
Do.....	116,855	131,412	115,939	126,455	110,188					
Springfield, Mo.....	2,346	2,855	2,647	2,447	2,363					
District No. 9—Minneapolis:										
Aberdeen.....	1,024	1,237	1,427	1,429	1,129	1,533	1,651	1,801	1,713	1,752
Billings.....	1,573	1,623	1,626	1,624	1,552	1,780	1,887	2,005	1,963	1,725
Duluth.....	13,780	14,102	14,826	17,083	16,494	20,449	22,596	19,499	20,080	19,622
Fargo.....	2,387	2,575	2,435	2,717	2,601	3,235	2,875	3,506	3,266	3,307
Grand Forks.....	1,034	1,141	1,120	1,208	1,028	1,568	1,574	1,557	1,482	1,600
Great Falls.....	1,568	1,642	1,591	1,685	1,396	1,638	1,723	2,107	1,963	1,986
Helena.....	1,845	2,263	2,115	2,465	2,357	2,049	2,446	2,485	2,246	2,174
Minneapolis.....	58,582	60,680	62,295	74,242	69,982	74,148	83,553	74,295	89,918	79,164
St. Paul.....	31,227	27,532	25,219	25,057	27,931	36,891	31,942	28,931	36,784	32,557
Sioux Falls.....	3,728	4,112	3,940	3,583	3,639	5,870	5,216	5,193	5,675	5,421
Superior.....	1,996	1,823	1,741	1,495	1,320	1,947	1,950	2,227	2,067	1,811
Winona.....	792	965	915	1,019	948	1,255	1,086	1,173	1,175	989
District No. 10—Kansas City:										
Atchison.....	1,126	1,252	1,273	1,364	1,201					
Bartlesville.....	1,812	2,153	1,496	1,444	1,269	3,748	4,048	3,330	3,411	2,831
Cheyenne.....	1,382	2,601	2,044	1,667	1,441	1,919	1,984	1,929	1,795	2,282
Colorado Springs.....	2,645	2,801	2,796	4,019	2,613	3,000	3,227	3,615	3,783	3,389
Denver.....	30,216	35,003	32,271	29,503	34,841	42,956	42,288	41,408	39,464	38,383
Joplin.....	1,681	1,760	1,341	1,932	1,562	2,713	2,934	3,651	3,611	2,969
Kansas City, Kans.....	2,896	2,994	3,032	3,132	3,021	3,972	4,182	4,318	4,307	4,282
Kansas City, Mo.....	74,037	77,827	77,782	80,149	73,591	88,157	87,409	97,904	94,497	88,631
Muskogee.....	2,823	2,368	2,662	2,683	2,509	4,505	4,850	5,095	4,945	4,795
Oklahoma City.....	17,763	19,365	21,126	18,146	16,485	20,789	23,863	27,663	30,591	26,785
Omaha.....	45,073	43,971	42,597	43,488	45,138	55,861	56,857	54,196	57,073	56,914
Pueblo.....	3,923	4,788	4,810	4,556	4,357	3,641	3,651	4,942	5,071	3,832
St. Joseph.....	17,372	15,669	17,511	15,324	15,411	14,353	17,008	20,225	14,384	18,830
Topeka.....	2,773	3,836	3,722	3,355	2,991	3,755	5,275	4,982	4,429	3,993
Tulsa.....	14,954	14,337	13,147	15,333	11,711	30,022	29,314	26,821	31,467	24,816
Wichita.....	11,713	12,449	10,964	11,204	10,826	17,850	18,271	15,615	16,188	15,525
District No. 11—Dallas:										
Albuquerque.....	1,398	1,747	1,506	1,493	1,396	1,052	1,808	1,570	1,901	1,452
Austin.....	2,163	2,347	2,473	2,250	2,133	2,498	2,894	2,822	3,026	2,882
Beaumont.....	2,482	2,594	2,824	2,909	2,609	4,614	4,721	4,820	5,277	4,292
Dallas.....	25,022	29,957	26,878	28,675	28,457	30,902	36,222	34,654	36,089	33,636
El Paso.....	5,695	6,800	6,743	7,037	5,981	8,773	8,799	7,266	7,402	7,785
Fort Worth.....	21,420	21,940	20,490	21,410	21,110	26,181	26,897	26,483	27,015	26,185
Galveston.....	17,474	19,840	19,330	19,291	21,265					
Houston.....	20,500	23,804	26,112	23,787	24,809	30,943	35,373	35,690	41,741	33,126
San Antonio.....	5,559	6,250	5,283	7,600	6,773	5,810	7,466	7,501	7,135	8,222
Shreveport.....	5,299	5,740	6,398	5,089	4,747	3,547	6,581	4,783	9,110	7,777
Texarkana, Tex.....	975	1,223	1,598	1,124	1,059	1,291	1,567	1,786	1,839	1,222
Tucson.....	1,462	1,848	1,504	1,242	1,305	1,498	1,629	1,650	1,391	1,400
Waco.....	2,785	2,972	2,969	3,064	2,479	2,974	3,679	3,565	3,325	3,447

<sup>1</sup> Debits of banks which submitted reports in 1920.

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CENTER—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1921 Week ending—					1920 Week ending—				
	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.
District No. 12—San Francisco:										
Berkeley.....	2,391	3,302	3,357	3,302	3,351	2,496	2,601	2,808	3,212	3,089
Boise.....	2,705	2,715	2,852	2,368	2,386	2,961	3,049	3,257	3,251	3,537
Fresno.....	7,599	7,600	9,230	8,785	8,161	9,789	9,921	11,864	11,474	10,731
Long Beach.....	5,137	5,821	5,240	5,865	5,069	4,832	5,383	5,358	5,365	4,805
Los Angeles.....	93,122	97,219	91,511	105,502	100,651	94,288	95,568	91,059	102,331	96,535
Oakland.....	16,111	18,063	17,894	17,504	16,640	33,108	30,518	20,052	20,677	19,851
Ogden.....	1,938	3,278	2,035	3,074	2,759	2,757	3,169	3,334	3,788	3,872
Pasadena.....	3,965	4,786	4,551	4,680	3,598	4,344	4,960	5,174	5,957	4,938
Portland.....	28,179	33,415	29,032	36,026	33,319	37,070	41,155	43,966	45,865	40,344
Reno.....	2,323	2,317	2,495	2,781	2,557	2,658	2,943	2,666	2,830	2,559
Sacramento.....	11,810	13,580	13,343	13,864	8,117	14,513	15,540	16,046	17,425	15,769
Salt Lake City.....	11,357	12,105	11,380	12,421	13,160	16,170	17,392	15,196	16,988	15,810
San Diego.....	6,636	6,896	7,566	7,961	6,710	7,569	7,465	7,804	8,833	6,505
San Francisco.....	152,789	176,778	117,424	171,841	153,907	215,119	219,539	206,729	235,725	226,598
San Jose.....	3,910	4,431	3,753	4,792	4,642	5,396	6,017	6,056	6,665	6,040
Seattle.....	26,763	31,148	26,957	32,373	29,682	42,823	41,078	44,044	46,883	41,933
Spokane.....	9,000	10,187	9,800	10,356	9,509	9,094	10,779	11,679	13,350	11,626
Stockton.....	3,965	4,487	4,662	4,580	4,521	5,559	6,416	5,937	5,932	5,629
Tacoma.....	6,749	7,427	7,353	8,566	7,342	10,195	10,405	11,607	11,797	11,719
Yakima.....	1,643	1,766	2,021	2,119	1,985	2,232	2,537	2,627	2,459	2,578

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS FROM JULY 22 TO AUG. 25, 1921, INCLUSIVE.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Transfers.		Daily settlements.		Changes in ownership of gold through transfers and settlements.		Balance in bank's fund at end of period.
	Debits.	Credits.	Debits.	Credits.	Decrease.	Increase.	
Boston.....	51,600	30,208	447,172	451,760	16,804	.....	29,414
New York.....	137,000	143,569	1,645,320	1,562,029	76,722	.....	60,172
Philadelphia.....	9,500	1,000	564,113	580,671	.....	8,058	51,272
Cleveland.....	21,507	9,422	440,754	470,022	.....	17,183	64,750
Richmond.....	96,509	99,000	487,770	476,307	8,972	.....	16,888
Atlanta.....	4,126	16,607	177,161	155,119	9,561	.....	4,881
Chicago.....	5,000	4,000	791,473	864,794	.....	72,321	92,557
St. Louis.....	.....	3,000	373,331	380,137	.....	9,806	18,779
Minneapolis.....	28,560	29,000	127,183	129,569	.....	2,826	8,764
Kansas City.....	.....	2,500	339,973	349,082	.....	11,609	42,574
Dallas.....	35,504	39,000	178,783	170,648	4,639	.....	3,274
San Francisco.....	.....	12,000	214,584	197,479	5,105	.....	35,750
Total five weeks ending—							
Aug. 25, 1921.....	389,306	389,306	5,787,617	5,787,617	121,803	121,803	429,075
July 21, 1921.....	483,119	483,119	5,924,362	5,924,362	.....	.....	404,729
Aug. 26, 1920.....	647,567	647,567	7,926,134	7,926,134	.....	.....	369,021
July 22, 1920.....	636,834	636,834	8,364,499	8,364,499	.....	.....	386,419

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM.

OPERATIONS FROM JULY 16 TO AUG. 15, 1921.

[All figures shown in thousands.]

Federal reserve bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks located in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Total items handled, exclusive of duplication.		Items forwarded to other Federal reserve banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.		Total items handled, including duplications.	
	In Federal reserve bank or branch city.		Outside Federal reserve bank or branch city.		Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.										
Boston.....	695	508,546	3,178	356,790	124	17,058	3,997	882,394	154	45,891	.....	.....	4,151	928,285
New York.....	1,365	1,468,408	4,330	956,902	960	123,159	6,655	2,548,469	884	411,340	17	5,827	7,556	2,965,636
Buffalo.....	156	77,099	386	44,868	9	1,832	551	123,799	151	24,375	37	17,526	739	165,700
Philadelphia.....	1,578	669,176	2,092	218,925	162	26,150	3,832	914,251	666	133,849	.....	.....	4,498	1,048,100
Cleveland.....	347	172,210	1,151	128,361	49	5,099	1,547	305,670	30	19,399	25	7,103	1,602	332,172
Cincinnati.....	183	111,737	734	66,610	50	6,044	1,975	185,627	10	5,417	10	3,757	995	194,801
Pittsburgh.....	386	209,548	760	82,499	28	5,246	1,174	297,293	61	28,987	27	4,880	1,262	331,160
Richmond.....	100	104,251	1,716	229,966	50	6,405	1,866	340,622	145	56,605	37	11,091	2,048	408,318
Baltimore.....	221	140,772	610	67,260	50	7,633	881	215,665	51	25,192	76	7,906	1,008	248,763
Atlanta.....	113	46,293	297	36,202	29	4,045	439	86,540	20	8,512	24	3,704	483	98,756
Birmingham.....	232	28,551	123	6,988	9	1,092	364	36,631	14	8,575	24	13,918	402	59,124
Jacksonville.....	55	15,265	130	10,995	8	1,043	193	27,303	16	4,953	4	1,530	213	33,786
Nashville.....	46	23,817	187	16,241	15	1,623	248	41,681	22	2,452	8	812	278	44,945
New Orleans.....	63	37,809	104	10,073	42	9,537	209	57,419	36	10,567	5	375	250	68,361
Chicago.....	763	538,260	3,389	291,888	281	41,127	4,433	871,275	260	26,952	6	2,897	4,699	901,124
Detroit.....	231	139,091	453	41,966	31	3,551	715	184,608	7	5,178	5	943	727	190,729
St. Louis.....	226	185,340	1,269	77,110	106	11,092	1,601	273,542	38	5,566	10	950	1,649	280,058
Little Rock.....	41	18,799	238	13,785	8	1,291	287	33,875	9	1,079	22	1,786	318	36,740
Louisville.....	87	49,692	364	20,587	31	3,297	482	73,576	8	948	2	211	492	74,735
Memphis.....	63	20,622	72	7,285	10	1,068	145	28,975	1	286	2	312	148	29,573
Minneapolis.....	246	109,860	1,306	73,489	34	3,910	1,586	187,259	89	17,429	4	326	1,679	205,014
Helena.....	20	8,623	179	11,366	6	646	205	20,635	6	1,561	2	1,133	213	23,329
Kansas City.....	310	247,004	1,560	100,880	79	9,315	1,949	357,199	248	45,380	70	15,044	2,267	417,623
Denver.....	126	39,590	324	17,933	23	5,383	473	62,906	84	15,788	43	10,795	600	89,489
Oklahoma City.....	61	55,054	902	70,677	9	967	972	126,698	43	8,292	16	7,761	1,031	142,751
Omaha.....	92	46,959	519	32,725	20	2,356	1,632	182,453	36	6,392	19	5,559	687	94,404
Dallas.....	121	44,993	1,229	157,085	29	3,343	1,379	205,421	57	10,042	50	4,314	1,486	219,777
El Paso.....	39	8,647	117	8,845	16	1,842	172	19,334	9	1,727	4	525	185	21,586
Houston.....	60	30,794	286	28,233	32	1,963	378	60,990	16	2,909	6	1,365	400	65,264
San Francisco.....	215	95,067	408	34,910	66	68,233	689	198,210	23	3,513	38	4,771	750	206,494
Los Angeles.....	308	96,447	853	65,269	34	8,894	1,195	170,610	79	10,281	48	10,884	1,322	191,775
Portland.....	55	27,466	193	11,576	17	2,964	265	42,006	4	1,130	31	3,803	300	46,939
Salt Lake City.....	47	21,264	345	24,027	13	2,317	405	47,608	16	10,209	10	6,780	431	64,597
Seattle.....	103	30,596	196	13,270	46	7,145	345	51,011	15	4,410	33	4,009	393	59,430
Spokane.....	37	16,516	168	9,549	8	1,350	213	27,415	10	1,691	13	3,629	236	32,735
Total:	8,791	5,444,166	30,168	3,345,135	2,484	398,020	41,452	19,188,970	3,318	966,877	728	166,226	45,498	10,322,073
July 16 to Aug. 15, 1921	9,026	5,807,102	31,279	3,414,663	3,084	539,347	43,397	19,762,588	3,545	1,045,770	748	178,502	47,690	10,936,860
June 16 to July 15, 1921	7,094	7,407,875	27,952	4,510,462	2,000	383,068	37,052	12,303,370	3,369	1,577,250	758	272,339	41,179	14,152,959

<sup>1</sup> Includes items drawn on banks in other Federal reserve districts forwarded direct to drawee banks.

NOTE.—Number of business days in period for Denver, Dallas, El Paso, Houston, and Salt Lake City was 25 and for other Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities 26 days.

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

Federal Reserve district.	Member banks.		Nonmember banks.			
	1921	1920	On par list.		Not on par list. <sup>1</sup>	
			1921	1920	1921	1920
Boston.....	437	432	255	257	.....	.....
New York.....	794	775	328	324	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	700	691	462	432	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	879	864	1,080	1,077	.....	.....
Richmond.....	621	608	1,013	764	563	.....
Atlanta.....	500	444	400	433	1,172	1,182
Chicago.....	1,436	1,396	4,262	4,241	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	584	567	2,498	2,512	167	174
Minneapolis.....	1,017	985	2,754	2,901	85	.....
Kansas City.....	1,089	1,071	3,308	3,388	91	.....
Dallas.....	866	831	1,203	1,239	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	868	808	988	1,037	.....	.....
Total.....	9,791	9,472	18,551	18,605	2,078	2,138

<sup>1</sup> Incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

Country.	Imports.					Exports.						
	During 10 days ending July 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1921.	During month of July, 1921.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.	During 10 days ending July 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1921.	During month of July, 1921.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.
Austria.....					\$9,000							
Belgium.....			\$140		39,831	\$335,906						
Denmark.....			75,000		3,236,497							
France.....	\$16,283,377	\$7,410,546	27,973,327	\$17,065,201	118,376,971	1,420,584						
Germany.....		115	200,725		208,004							\$10,000
Greece.....					715,745	120,000						
Iceland.....												912
Italy.....	10,302		10,302	702	113,289	40,107						241,263
Netherlands.....	348,097	296,559	1,085,640	297,692	17,099,271	1,161,428						
Norway.....					1,532,100	3,324						
Portugal.....					20,892	25,364						
Russia in Europe.....					85,000							
Spain.....	100,691		192,739	1,939	3,218,735							
Sweden.....	41,433		41,433	3,338,436	46,050,593		\$1,519,230	\$2,643,013		\$2,643,013		
Switzerland.....		15,635	313,803	239,774	556,521	4,937						1,100
Turkey in Europe.....	44,263	18,473	65,508	45,970	365,209							
United Kingdom—												
England.....	7,744,171	7,998,892	21,655,334	8,510,976	132,416,805	76,783,923						13,235
Scotland.....						45						
Total Europe.....	24,572,334	15,740,220	51,613,951	29,500,690	324,044,463	79,895,618	1,519,230	2,643,013		2,643,013		266,510
Bermuda.....		295	295		98,245							
British Honduras.....						20						
Canada.....	62,917	112	194,929	61,915	25,344,452	28,733,863	\$33,367	60,439	123,286	\$82,864	1,347,115	3,283,825
Costa Rica.....	21,000	38,611	96,194	23,897	603,623	428,160						
Guatemala.....		52,000	104,193	27,000	404,701	14,872						
Honduras.....	179		179	599	194,789	174,632						19,000
Nicaragua.....	2,097	6,073	28,125	32,523	429,373	799,316						
Panama.....	87,510	56,848	144,358	122,416	1,599,860	84,325						
Salvador.....		131,000	141,000	16,455	577,206	160,104						20,000
Mexico.....	217,387	44,734	339,245	185,930	3,321,944	2,675,281	437,495	323,085	844,270	180,295	5,042,140	15,948,747
Cuba.....	23,296	63,494	86,790		102,473	5,680					250,494	275,000
British West Indies.....	9,800	3,854	18,346		357,105	87,249						
Virgin Islands of United States.....					150,000							10,000
Dominican Republic.....												39,000
Dutch West Indies.....	63,103		221,695	127,600	4,527,271	147,930						
Total North America.....	487,289	397,021	1,375,349	598,335	37,711,042	33,311,432	470,862	383,524	967,556	263,159	6,639,749	19,545,572
Argentina.....	10,077		10,077		822,394	76,692						89,995,000
Bolivia.....					2,204	6,878						
Brazil.....	77,904	200	78,339		93,122	24,585					24,300	280,000
Chile.....	31	20,077	20,835	952	116,847	329,868						400,000
Colombia.....	316,712	123,204	1,092,418	337,417	7,864,070	2,602,315						700,000
Ecuador.....	57,920		57,920		380,800	400,632						156,000
British Guiana.....			20,383	8,785	83,571	71,940						
Dutch Guiana.....	6,541	1,539	9,939		52,645	2,387						6,300
Peru.....	21,104	21,474	108,202	87,814	812,967	581,715						
Uruguay.....	92,962	338,304	431,266	264,989	3,666,252							12,850,000
Venezuela.....	1,455	30,776	40,169	508	919,295	314,839						184,000
Total South America.....	584,706	535,574	1,869,548	700,465	14,814,167	4,411,851					24,300	104,571,300
China.....	458,257	279,441	1,004,828	825,068	16,016,171	1,260						16,286,750
British India.....	1,746,804	298,108	2,093,732	1,034,424	20,273,944							6,088,088
Straits Settlements.....												6,883,454
Dutch East Indies.....		250,000	250,000		623,639	2,589,066					60,000	12,065,105
French East Indies.....					6,005,892							2,100,000
Greece in Asia.....		267,065	741,064	76,285	817,349							
Hongkong.....	304,387	200,000	200,000	254,429	5,580,825	30,191,910	40,900	76,460	124,360	31,650	1,352,940	25,998,577
Japan.....		200,000	200,000		2,208,234							31,913,185
Palestine and Syria.....	230,042	228,943	484,185	40,585	524,770							
Turkey in Asia.....			1,658		1,448,793							
Total Asia.....	2,739,490	1,523,557	4,775,467	2,230,791	53,499,617	32,782,236	40,900	76,460	124,360	31,650	1,412,940	101,135,159
Australia.....	3,405,550		3,405,550		9,743,887							
New Zealand.....		883,180	883,180		1,963,507	1,101,276						300
Tahiti.....												
Philippine Islands.....	116,061	21,237	149,761	42,494	770,447	557,219						
Abyssinia.....					21,665							
British West Africa.....					13,250							28,038
British South Africa.....					51,823							
Egypt.....	139,561	15	139,576		139,576							
Portuguese Africa.....		35,097	35,097		539,674	280,358						
Total all countries.....	32,044,991	19,135,901	64,247,479	33,072,775	443,313,118	152,339,990	511,762	1,979,214	3,734,929	294,809	10,720,302	225,546,579
Excess of imports or exports.....	31,533,229	17,156,687	60,512,550	32,777,966	432,592,816							73,206,589

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$25,845,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$428,000; other refined bullion, \$325,316,000; United States coin, \$24,293,000; foreign coin, \$67,431,000.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$52,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$533,000; other refined bullion, \$94,000; coin, \$6,677,000. Foreign exports—Ore and base bullion, \$1,000; refined bullion, \$1,523,000; coin, \$1,843,000.

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

Country.	Imports.						Exports.					
	During 10 days ending July 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1921.	During month of July, 1921.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.	During 10 days ending July 20, 1921.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1921.	During month of July, 1921.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1921.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.
Belgium.....					\$16							
Denmark.....					370							
France.....	\$7,221		\$7,706	\$1,144	98,323	\$80,836						\$32,920
Germany.....		\$87,853	127,783	894,102	1,270,961							
Greece.....					225,234							
Italy.....	11,351		11,351		11,351	24,026						
Netherlands.....					805	30,820						
Norway.....						14,453						
Poland and Danzig.....				1,000	1,000							
Portugal.....					15,417	7,978						
Spain.....	63	191	254		16,282							
Sweden.....					5,250							54,960
Turkey in Europe.....		1,054	1,054		10,157							
United Kingdom—England.....	413	44	599	198	1,143,090	787,917	\$143,542	\$156,207	\$448,352	\$60,038	\$6,535,550	3,966,402
Total Europe.....	19,048	89,142	148,747	896,444	2,798,256	946,030	143,542	156,207	448,352	60,038	6,535,550	4,054,282
Bermuda.....												200
British Honduras.....						63,367						
Canada.....	192,811	69,140	328,931	51,016	2,624,000	2,400,703	72,484	75,189	180,792	33,404	1,512,958	6,033,598
Costa Rica.....		826	2,195	935	44,369	51,718						
Guatemala.....			5	500	520	21,734		1,000	1,000		2,500	4,500
Honduras.....	991	49,223	50,214	9	826,256	1,684,501			1,000	1,800	371,505	3,000
Nicaragua.....	560	96	6,542		138,717	490,724					226,000	50,000
Panama.....	200	142	300,342	14	385,684	37,326					50,000	542,000
Salvador.....		2,600	1,589		18,220	3,637,724					2,597,916	939,953
Mexico.....	1,437,205	711,194	2,950,059	1,295,884	22,058,008	38,289,065	16,916	13,932	252,626	28,863	1,477,656	2,597,916
Cuba.....	23,855	7,341	53,796		70,731	62,550			3,000	309,625	97,952	18,080
British West Indies.....		74	74		1,818	6,949		600	600		97,952	25,000
Virgin Islands of U. S.....												231,500
Dominican Republic.....	6,800		60,000		118,000	84,800						
Dutch West Indies.....					1,235	1,200						
French West Indies.....						20						
Haiti.....												9,000
Total North America.....	1,662,422	840,636	3,754,758	1,349,947	26,287,558	46,832,381	89,400	90,721	438,018	63,267	3,678,691	10,776,052
Argentina.....	1,393		1,393		14,205	23,380					900	11,492
Bolivia.....	39,500		39,500		259,136	922,503						
Brazil.....		29	251		40,760	293						2,333
Chile.....	1,523	104,225	109,917	15,291	1,206,797	2,148,956						
Colombia.....	2,357	513	9,466	7,015	102,147	577,112					239,500	
Ecuador.....	3,135		3,135		24,400	47,026						
British Guiana.....			36	3	43							
Dutch Guiana.....	3		3		135	6,390						1,402
Peru.....	102,768	54,117	341,337	291,780	3,378,799	8,763,316						
Uruguay.....	85		85	5	2,853							
Venezuela.....		17	21		2,531	68						10,000
Total South America.....	150,764	158,901	505,144	314,094	5,031,806	12,489,044					240,400	25,227
China.....	221	31	394	220	7,152	1,289,974		1,590,028	1,971,317	420,386	5,246,369	49,915,419
British India.....	40		40	10,037	10,727		108,000	62,310	170,310		1,848,053	223,211
Dutch East Indies.....		100,000	100,000		342,288	2,290,213						
French East Indies.....							528,000	528,000			528,000	4,058,373
Hongkong.....				204	396	1,650		896,689	1,376,849	249,984	6,761,661	18,698,886
Japan.....								60,595	179,996	110,380	2,219,768	713,763
Russia in Asia.....					960	38,511						970
Turkey in Asia.....												
Total Asia.....	261	100,031	100,434	10,461	361,523	3,620,348	636,000	2,669,622	4,226,472	780,750	16,603,851	73,610,622
Australia.....					3,128							
New Zealand.....		671	671		1,029	11,407						
Philippine Islands.....	1,459	151	1,657	998	12,957	12,883						
Abyssinia.....					31							
British South Africa.....					3,760	6,097						
British West Africa.....												5,480
Portuguese Africa.....		1,868	1,868		35,538	93,321						
Total, all countries.....	1,833,954	1,191,400	4,613,279	2,571,944	434,535,586	64,011,511	868,942	2,856,550	5,112,842	904,055	27,058,492	88,471,663
Excess of imports or exports.....	965,012			1,667,889	7,477,094			1,665,150	599,563			24,460,152

<sup>1</sup> Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$25,836,000; refined bullion, \$3,961,000; United States coin, \$1,899,000; foreign coin, \$2,839,000.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$8,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$152,000; other refined bullion, \$13,667,000; coin, \$831,000. Foreign exports—Ore and base bullion, \$2,000; refined bullion, \$9,276,000; coin, \$3,122,000.



DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

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

During the month under review rates for all classes of paper, on the whole, tended to decline from the levels prevailing in the period ending July 15, 1921. These declines have been most general in the case of prime commercial paper purchased in the open market. Present rates for most classes of paper, particularly prime commercial paper purchased in the open market and bankers' acceptances, are lower in most reporting centers than rates during the corresponding period of 1920.

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES PREVAILING IN VARIOUS CENTERS DURING 30-DAY PERIOD ENDING AUG. 15, 1921.

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

<sup>1</sup> Rates for demand paper secured by prime banker's acceptances: High, 6; low, 3 1/2; customary, 6.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

RATES ON PAPER DISCOUNTED FOR MEMBER BANKS IN EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1921.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper maturing within 90 days.				Bankers' acceptances maturing within 3 months.	Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after 90 days but within 6 months.
	Secured by—		Trade acceptances.	Commercial, agricultural, and live-stock paper, n. e. s.		
	Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.				
Boston.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
New York.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Philadelphia.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Cleveland.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Richmond.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Atlanta.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Chicago.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
St. Louis.....	6	6	6	6	5½	6
Minneapolis.....	6	6	6½	6½	6	6½
Kansas City.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dallas.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
San Francisco.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½

## MONEY HELD OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, AUGUST 1, 1921.

	General stock.	Held in the U. S. Treasury as assets of the Government. <sup>1</sup>	Held by or for F. R. Banks and agents. <sup>2</sup>	Held outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.	Amount per capita outside U. S. Treasury and F. R. System.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury).....	\$3,288,608,408	\$383,114,510	\$1,757,011,130	\$378,943,159	.....
Gold certificates.....	.....	.....	574,637,540	194,902,069	.....
Standard silver dollars.....	291,869,326	9,203,161	* 39,434,435	35,452,752	.....
Silver certificates.....	.....	.....	33,137,262	173,072,802	.....
Subsidiary silver.....	272,023,795	9,909,123	.....	262,114,675	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568,884	.....
United States notes.....	346,681,016	3,966,029	* 81,420,668	261,294,319	.....
Federal Reserve notes.....	2,920,595,060	3,986,327	317,867,748	2,598,740,985	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	136,200,400	2,627,129	11,073,536	122,499,735	.....
National-bank notes.....	732,419,179	19,664,830	4,217,705	708,536,644	.....
<b>Total:</b>					
Aug. 1, 1921.....	7,988,397,187	432,471,109	2,818,800,024	4,737,126,053	\$43.77
July 1, 1921.....	8,024,422,943	460,595,721	2,697,553,897	4,866,273,325	45.02
June 1, 1921.....	8,073,737,233	499,236,987	2,562,692,917	5,011,807,329	46.43
May 1, 1921.....	8,040,936,478	508,349,193	2,512,465,834	5,020,121,451	46.57
Apr. 1, 1921.....	8,082,773,866	496,945,969	2,534,743,843	5,051,084,054	46.91
Mar. 1, 1921.....	8,084,936,396	493,976,120	2,385,101,578	5,205,858,698	48.41
Feb. 1, 1921.....	8,171,237,897	499,358,809	2,438,773,422	5,233,105,666	48.73
Jan. 1, 1921.....	8,372,970,904	494,296,257	2,377,972,494	5,500,702,153	51.29
July 1, 1920.....	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	2,021,271,614	5,380,852,500	50.19
Jan. 1, 1920.....	7,961,320,139	604,888,833	2,044,422,303	5,312,009,003	49.81
July 1, 1919.....	7,588,473,771	578,848,043	2,167,280,313	4,842,345,415	45.00
Jan. 1, 1919.....	7,780,793,606	454,948,160	2,220,705,767	5,105,139,679	47.83
July 1, 1918.....	6,742,225,784	356,124,750	2,018,361,825	4,367,739,209	41.31
Jan. 1, 1918.....	6,256,198,271	277,043,358	1,723,570,291	4,255,584,622	40.53
July 1, 1917.....	5,480,009,884	253,671,614	1,280,880,714	3,945,457,556	37.88

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON JUNE 30, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (41 banks)	District No. 2 (134 banks)	District No. 3 (48 banks)	District No. 4 (113 banks)	District No. 5 (62 banks)	District No. 6 (116 banks)	District No. 7 (364 banks)	District No. 8 (102 banks)	District No. 9 (133 banks)	District No. 10 (60 banks)	District No. 11 (205 banks)	District No. 12 (217 banks)	Total United States (1,595 banks)
<b>RESOURCES.</b>													
Loans and discounts	451,154	2,046,946	181,951	617,474	104,402	206,498	1,066,378	260,155	89,295	103,407	93,073	549,489	5,770,222
Overdrafts	201	934	126	237	131	702	457	398	160	354	337	582	4,619
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit		1,113	5	1,296			27	121				175	2,737
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	11,592	117,459	930	10,360	730	4,817	22,253	1,598	8	1,966		2,571	174,284
U. S. Government securities owned	31,133	296,465	39,304	48,588	5,888	12,234	106,017	14,889	4,505	13,782	4,499	66,739	644,043
Stock of F. R. Bank	2,245	11,276	2,220	4,293	744	1,331	5,579	1,567	447	347		2,463	33,196
Other bonds, stocks, and securities (exclusive of securities borrowed)	103,275	510,830	101,364	196,374	13,603	25,527	255,559	46,646	10,734	13,603	1,363	126,422	1,405,300
Banking house	10,145	61,375	9,370	23,519	3,757	8,578	24,866	8,343	2,038	2,757	3,329	19,419	177,496
Furniture and fixtures	2,029	1,825	626	1,879	500	1,424	4,490	1,334	728	502	1,331	4,357	21,022
Other real estate owned	1,058	4,818	2,222	8,964	775	2,040	1,847	1,857	779	254	1,299	3,147	29,060
Gold coin and certificates	1,511	4,920	436	362	291	361	2,469	293	181	408	214	1,679	13,125
All other cash in vault	12,634	48,197	5,032	14,133	2,650	5,531	29,562	5,485	2,044	2,360	2,840	12,595	143,063
Lawful reserve with F. R. Bank	37,903	290,005	23,198	48,270	6,014	13,450	88,870	21,116	5,023	8,932	5,688	35,988	584,457
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection	10,864	45,072	5,614	16,821	2,607	5,037	13,623	8,695	659	5,613	1,090	5,068	120,763
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	17,529	73,043	12,111	30,268	8,713	23,571	71,698	21,404	8,352	18,412	9,622	43,428	333,151
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place	8,513	284,011	3,344	10,719	859	7,187	30,786	4,457	678	2,679	714	14,947	368,894
Outside checks and other cash items	1,672	10,712	487	3,289	290	2,024	11,115	1,141	396	2,363	342	5,546	39,377
Other assets	6,435	94,408	2,562	4,546	317	3,616	17,438	1,310	342	293	1,863	6,196	139,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>709,890</b>	<b>3,903,409</b>	<b>390,902</b>	<b>1,041,392</b>	<b>152,271</b>	<b>323,928</b>	<b>1,753,034</b>	<b>400,809</b>	<b>126,369</b>	<b>178,032</b>	<b>128,288</b>	<b>900,811</b>	<b>10,009,135</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>													
Capital stock paid in	36,411	187,255	25,821	64,436	15,160	27,025	101,012	30,203	10,747	13,335	16,500	57,625	585,530
Surplus fund	38,951	190,561	48,738	79,344	9,798	17,271	85,092	22,081	3,994	4,272	6,598	25,218	531,918
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,290	70,179	11,887	16,886	3,546	4,513	27,232	6,871	1,531	2,147	2,050	8,257	170,389
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	2,130	22,184	824	1,575	171	513	6,695	861	141	359	217	738	36,408
Amount reserved for interest accrued	1,926	6,647	617	683	210	273	1,787	728	82	79	39	271	13,342
Due to F. R. Bank	567	1,701	1,123	1,010	993	80	2	30		18	377	14	5,915
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	17,801	291,354	9,680	42,841	7,499	28,213	65,418	25,891	6,931	30,973	6,734	22,849	556,184
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding	6,742	177,886	1,107	6,587	1,799	1,838	12,484	2,350	1,682	2,408	1,060	10,991	226,934
Demand deposits	402,395	2,245,174	201,594	375,989	54,116	124,950	608,453	157,441	37,103	77,612	68,356	232,702	4,585,885
Time deposits	156,281	412,500	49,763	405,447	47,422	95,207	761,801	120,801	55,824	33,404	19,089	514,054	2,671,593
U. S. deposits	10,660	68,882	27,136	14,508	630	1,542	8,992	4,972	184	3,818	9	1,124	142,457
Bills payable with F. R. Bank	4,040	51,975	10,435	14,118	5,400	6,690	36,237	11,919	2,209	3,873	2,524	14,769	164,189
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank	1,985	1,977	363	2,609	4,528	9,590	7,826	7,520	5,733	3,630	4,592	5,136	55,489
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	3	17,154	8	1,284	3	26	219	39			6	256	18,998
Acceptances executed for customers	11,921	121,582	930	10,346	730	4,991	21,858	1,598	8	1,966		2,553	178,483
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks		2,143		14			322						2,479
Other liabilities	2,787	34,255	876	3,715	266	1,206	7,604	7,504	200	138	137	4,254	62,942
<b>Total</b>	<b>709,890</b>	<b>3,903,409</b>	<b>390,902</b>	<b>1,041,392</b>	<b>152,271</b>	<b>323,928</b>	<b>1,753,034</b>	<b>400,809</b>	<b>126,369</b>	<b>178,032</b>	<b>128,288</b>	<b>900,811</b>	<b>10,009,135</b>
Liability for rediscounts with F. R. Bank	28,995	79,703	9,413	64,244	8,909	30,699	51,943	25,367	6,277	6,756	11,222	21,043	344,571
Liability for rediscounts with other banks	1	91	133	250	1,202	1,003	11,675	1,906	566	1,444	643	1,935	20,849

**ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1921, BY CLASSES OF BANKS.**

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.				Other reserve city banks (198 banks).	Country banks (1,342 banks).	Total United States.	
	New York (31 banks).	Chicago (14 banks).	St. Louis (10 banks).	Total (55 banks).			June 30, 1921 (1,505 banks).	Apr. 28, 1921 (1,550 banks).
<b>RESOURCES.</b>								
Loans and discounts.....	1,548,983	449,664	125,134	2,123,781	2,173,139	1,473,302	5,770,222	5,810,337
Overdrafts.....	831	57	122	1,010	1,969	1,640	4,619	4,533
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....	1,113	27	121	1,261	1,471	5	2,737	2,359
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	115,288	20,844	1,152	137,284	32,748	4,252	174,284	189,514
U. S. Government securities owned.....	229,926	19,331	4,691	253,948	231,328	158,767	644,043	627,717
Stock of F. R. Bank.....	8,708	2,413	841	11,962	13,061	8,173	33,196	32,934
Other bonds, stocks, and securities (exclusive of securities borrowed).....	289,640	72,139	27,686	389,465	623,729	392,106	1,405,300	1,387,588
Banking house.....	44,655	3,069	2,970	50,694	78,152	48,650	177,496	172,745
Furniture and fixtures.....	210	80	430	745	8,751	11,526	21,022	21,746
Other real estate owned.....	2,399	80	603	3,082	17,627	8,351	29,060	30,510
Gold coin and certificates.....	4,280	1,376	49	5,705	3,497	3,923	13,125	14,921
All other cash in vault.....	31,438	9,300	49	42,818	54,527	45,720	143,063	147,602
Lawful reserve with F. R. Bank.....	241,081	46,602	12,040	299,723	185,621	99,113	584,457	577,174
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection.....	30,217	8,070	5,835	44,122	58,200	18,441	120,763	117,993
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	45,987	31,301	6,498	83,786	157,033	97,332	338,151	354,710
Exchanges for clearing houses, also checks on other banks in same place.....	273,579	19,377	3,007	295,963	60,593	12,338	368,894	213,983
Outside checks and other cash items.....	9,241	6,517	468	16,226	13,375	4,776	39,377	27,801
Other assets.....	89,165	14,643	741	104,549	23,756	11,021	139,326	151,688
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,966,741</b>	<b>704,975</b>	<b>194,406</b>	<b>3,866,122</b>	<b>3,743,577</b>	<b>2,399,436</b>	<b>10,009,135</b>	<b>9,885,855</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>								
Capital stock paid in.....	133,400	37,850	13,325	184,575	225,101	175,854	585,530	579,391
Surplus fund.....	155,678	42,590	14,713	212,981	220,343	98,594	531,918	528,112
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	52,797	13,231	3,401	69,429	56,444	44,516	170,389	184,483
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	20,364	5,052	446	26,162	7,273	2,973	36,408	24,961
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	3,770	1,110	427	7,307	3,127	2,908	13,342	22,779
Due to F. R. Bank.....	263,791	42,334	10,983	317,108	1,418	4,497	5,915	5,371
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	171,516	6,454	964	178,934	33,854	14,146	226,934	164,250
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	1,758,364	313,685	80,492	2,153,041	1,467,496	965,348	4,585,885	4,475,929
Demand deposits.....	143,682	209,435	54,381	407,498	1,329,316	934,779	2,671,593	2,645,703
Time deposits.....	58,819	2,774	4,446	66,039	64,144	12,274	142,457	99,625
U. S. deposits.....	30,013	4,889	6,784	41,686	72,960	49,543	164,189	243,775
Bills payable with F. R. Bank.....	831	.....	800	1,631	17,326	36,532	55,489	51,536
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank.....	17,081	105	34	17,220	1,742	36	18,998	12,686
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	119,411	20,474	1,152	141,037	33,183	4,263	178,483	194,759
Acceptances executed for customers.....	2,143	322	.....	2,465	14	.....	2,479	5,179
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks.....	32,281	4,670	2,058	39,009	18,025	5,908	62,942	71,192
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,966,741</b>	<b>704,975</b>	<b>194,406</b>	<b>3,866,122</b>	<b>3,743,577</b>	<b>2,399,436</b>	<b>10,009,135</b>	<b>9,885,855</b>
Liability for rediscounts with F. R. Bank.....	56,733	20,043	10,657	87,433	177,472	79,666	344,571	328,164
Liability for rediscounts with other banks.....	9,195	.....	.....	9,195	3,078	8,576	20,849	19,093
Ratio of reserve with F. R. Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	9.8	7.2	10.4	10.3

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT ON JUNE 30, 1921  
(INCLUDING 8,150 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,595 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (438 banks).	District No. 2 (793 banks).	District No. 3 (699 banks).	District No. 4 (879 banks).	District No. 5 (619 banks).	District No. 6 (494 banks).	District No. 7 (1,427 banks).	District No. 8 (580 banks).	District No. 9 (1,014 banks).	District No. 10 (1,087 banks).	District No. 11 (862 banks).	District No. 12 (853 banks).	Total United States (9,745 banks).
<b>RESOURCES.</b>													
Loans and discounts.....	1,265,603	1,842,252	1,026,542	1,571,535	798,516	611,252	2,610,142	711,503	680,679	837,394	576,828	1,362,539	16,894,785
Overdrafts.....	652	1,745	311	787	787	1,199	1,970	1,030	1,009	1,919	1,412	1,767	14,588
Customers' liability on account of ac- ceptances.....	46,012	253,209	11,180	16,743	6,312	6,255	46,540	2,386	1,936	3,170	1,283	17,545	412,571
U. S. Government securities owned.....	150,518	761,892	246,239	288,970	157,829	110,186	318,567	108,160	78,914	115,400	93,085	231,318	2,661,078
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	260,953	1,069,866	432,467	497,537	106,015	66,497	456,811	117,537	78,478	82,060	24,258	251,098	3,443,577
Banking house, furni- ture and fixtures.....	39,375	126,244	42,517	73,836	36,153	29,943	86,176	25,414	25,163	32,208	29,791	61,992	608,812
Other real estate own d.....	6,413	9,834	5,869	14,181	3,996	4,290	6,997	5,173	5,197	3,841	6,332	8,663	80,796
Cash in vault.....	40,852	134,940	40,022	53,130	25,706	20,609	85,762	18,481	18,184	27,467	20,502	44,109	529,764
Lawful reserve with F. R. Bank.....	103,919	620,510	105,724	135,317	55,571	42,654	234,130	59,377	43,630	71,781	43,687	108,362	1,624,662
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection.....	38,136	125,106	45,146	44,016	28,846	13,109	51,619	26,815	7,410	29,437	17,287	21,838	448,765
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	72,345	189,756	82,496	120,335	62,107	70,555	231,480	67,482	78,241	146,997	72,391	159,429	1,353,614
Exchanges for clear- ing house, also checks on other banks in same place.	27,732	803,217	36,795	27,264	18,248	13,964	76,014	11,368	8,487	18,434	6,475	37,377	1,085,375
Outside checks and other cash items.....	7,029	25,564	6,291	5,797	4,626	4,359	18,163	2,382	5,694	5,730	4,360	10,612	100,607
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	2,480	4,525	2,914	4,634	3,301	2,231	4,278	2,052	1,696	2,380	2,494	3,279	36,264
Other assets.....	18,549	240,833	11,314	8,425	1,630	4,502	25,643	2,719	3,871	1,759	3,754	21,012	344,011
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,080,568</b>	<b>9,209,493</b>	<b>2,095,827</b>	<b>2,862,507</b>	<b>1,309,643</b>	<b>1,001,605</b>	<b>4,254,292</b>	<b>1,161,879</b>	<b>1,038,589</b>	<b>1,379,977</b>	<b>903,939</b>	<b>2,340,940</b>	<b>29,639,259</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>													
Capital stock paid in.	139,843	430,635	114,460	187,030	104,382	81,801	276,184	95,870	76,793	97,918	90,330	163,464	1,858,710
Surplus fund.....	124,499	467,436	173,900	184,021	75,201	54,952	199,234	54,480	41,304	52,473	50,224	79,995	1,557,719
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	68,568	238,513	55,094	68,934	29,382	20,605	100,100	25,468	22,157	25,948	21,672	39,635	716,076
Due to F. R. Banks.....	2,637	7,078	2,705	2,421	6,561	426	912	205	41	22	1,347	238	24,593
Due to banks, bank- ers, and trust com- panies.....	109,564	1,086,218	160,300	165,078	80,001	71,670	402,999	113,611	78,596	191,767	64,402	163,890	2,688,096
Certified and cash- iers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	16,489	401,948	11,431	14,472	9,630	4,913	30,260	5,526	11,451	18,564	9,032	29,727	563,443
Demand deposits.....	1,058,963	4,792,722	908,090	1,169,808	491,591	389,720	1,656,546	479,371	351,226	637,893	459,661	896,586	13,292,177
Time deposits.....	393,492	981,168	449,637	846,779	356,258	257,001	1,281,845	271,819	372,937	247,633	108,700	799,363	6,366,632
U. S. deposits.....	30,223	196,591	41,043	34,357	10,313	4,788	29,688	11,524	7,551	9,222	6,124	8,486	389,910
Bills payable with F. R. Bank.....	23,037	156,159	92,320	46,190	47,952	39,718	89,069	28,760	12,278	21,625	16,952	42,497	616,557
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank.....	7,896	6,249	4,238	10,174	18,968	20,913	28,127	12,233	21,671	20,316	22,277	22,622	195,684
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	170	20,303	182	1,670	292	68	1,351	62	36	129	184	738	25,185
Acceptances executed for customers.....	46,734	259,060	10,583	16,733	6,304	6,549	45,839	2,379	1,766	3,170	1,260	17,788	418,165
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of report- ing banks.....	1,037	9,540	1,036	47	8	178	1,259	25	271	.....	67	254	13,722
National bank notes outstanding.....	48,653	86,764	56,310	92,229	60,410	42,316	84,750	41,182	33,224	46,554	47,408	63,854	703,654
U. S. Government securities borrowed.....	4,479	14,496	10,937	16,076	10,187	3,720	12,253	9,096	6,097	4,941	2,691	5,351	100,324
Other bonds and se- curities borrowed.....	178	363	5	466	27	477	31	450	10	485	43	286	2,830
Other liabilities.....	4,106	54,250	3,556	6,022	2,176	1,790	13,845	9,809	1,180	1,317	1,565	6,166	105,782
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,080,568</b>	<b>9,209,493</b>	<b>2,095,827</b>	<b>2,862,507</b>	<b>1,309,643</b>	<b>1,001,605</b>	<b>4,254,292</b>	<b>1,161,879</b>	<b>1,038,589</b>	<b>1,379,977</b>	<b>903,939</b>	<b>2,340,940</b>	<b>29,639,259</b>
Liability for redis- counts, including those with F. R. Bank.....	68,797	219,635	52,006	109,841	84,743	74,374	256,798	61,378	75,954	68,130	59,660	112,448	1,243,764

ABSTRACT OF CONDITION REPORTS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1921, BY CLASSES OF BANKS (INCLUDING 8,150 NATIONAL BANKS AND 1,595 STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES).

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve cities.				Other re-serve city banks (572 banks).	Country banks (9,072 banks).	Total United States.	
	New York (61 banks).	Chicago (25 banks).	St. Louis (15 banks).	Total (101 banks).			June 30, 1921 (9,745 banks).	Apr. 23, 1921 (9,668 banks).
<b>RESOURCES.</b>								
Loans and discounts	3,636,950	998,374	272,043	4,907,367	5,348,144	6,639,274	16,894,785	17,176,493
Overdrafts	1,217	249	194	1,660	3,929	8,999	14,588	15,302
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	248,789	39,531	1,809	290,129	111,177	11,265	412,571	471,992
U. S. Government securities owned	527,355	37,580	19,120	584,055	704,826	1,372,197	2,661,078	2,627,073
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	550,555	105,897	44,527	700,919	1,019,159	1,693,499	3,443,577	3,410,964
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	81,706	15,354	8,199	105,259	205,593	297,960	608,812	593,428
Other real estate owned	3,491	183	2,810	6,484	31,311	42,991	80,786	82,886
Cash in vault	88,811	27,053	3,832	119,696	152,639	257,429	529,704	564,022
La-wful reserve with F. R. Bank	508,884	118,487	27,294	651,665	490,128	479,869	1,624,662	1,654,329
Items with F. R. Bank in process of collection	91,002	26,758	17,496	135,256	252,967	60,542	448,765	431,378
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	109,264	92,362	18,335	219,961	523,412	610,211	1,353,331	1,324,986
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place	782,051	51,058	7,132	840,241	194,719	50,415	1,085,375	641,528
Outside checks and other cash items	18,230	8,662	813	27,705	46,420	26,482	100,607	67,586
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,992	27	445	2,464	8,790	25,010	36,264	35,575
Other assets	232,889	18,755	1,372	253,016	64,336	26,659	344,011	350,391
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,883,186</b>	<b>1,540,270</b>	<b>425,421</b>	<b>8,848,877</b>	<b>9,187,550</b>	<b>11,602,832</b>	<b>29,639,259</b>	<b>29,447,933</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>								
Capital stock paid in	299,500	92,550	37,625	429,675	570,738	858,297	1,858,710	1,850,074
Surplus fund	373,009	85,579	23,733	482,321	504,895	570,503	1,557,719	1,552,418
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	186,444	44,277	10,170	240,891	212,560	262,625	716,076	753,169
Due to F. R. Banks	118			118	7,787	16,688	21,593	21,882
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,018,789	268,186	57,641	1,344,616	1,055,356	288,124	2,688,096	2,664,847
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding	388,861	15,445	2,089	406,395	93,827	63,221	563,443	435,258
Demand deposits	3,684,924	717,201	173,133	4,575,258	3,967,202	4,749,717	13,292,177	13,074,225
Time deposits	259,486	232,079	83,459	575,024	1,986,162	3,805,446	6,366,632	6,343,443
U. S. deposits	178,236	13,800	8,307	200,343	141,406	48,161	389,910	272,561
Bills payable with F. R. Bank	107,652	20,741	10,014	138,407	224,350	253,800	616,557	288,798
Bills payable other than with F. R. Bank	1,095		800	1,895	53,370	140,419	195,684	188,459
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	20,209	1,132	55	21,396	3,432	357	25,185	18,001
Acceptances executed for customers	254,833	39,014	1,809	295,656	111,552	10,937	418,165	481,936
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of reporting banks	9,341	1,077		10,418	2,769	535	13,722	22,233
National bank notes outstanding	37,626	545	8,774	46,945	168,722	487,937	703,654	679,083
U. S. Government securities borrowed	12,510	2,650	4,457	19,617	52,427	28,280	100,324	130,685
Other bonds and securities borrowed	59			59	999	1,772	2,830	4,086
Other liabilities	50,494	5,994	3,355	59,843	29,996	15,943	105,782	126,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,883,186</b>	<b>1,540,270</b>	<b>425,421</b>	<b>8,848,877</b>	<b>9,187,550</b>	<b>11,602,832</b>	<b>29,639,259</b>	<b>29,447,933</b>
Liability for rediscounts, including those with F. R. Bank	172,144	113,711	24,794	310,649	530,194	402,921	1,243,764	1,336,813
Ratio of reserve with F. R. Bank to net deposit liability (per cent)	12.1	13.2	12.7	12.3	10.1	7.4	9.8	9.9

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1921.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Dis-trict No. 1 (41 banks).	District No. 2 (134 banks).	Dis-trict No. 3 (48 banks).	Dis-trict No. 4 (113 banks).	Dis-trict No. 5 (62 banks).	Dis-trict No. 6 (116 banks).	District No. 7 (364 banks).	Dis-trict No. 8 (102 banks).	Dis-trict No. 9 (133 banks).	Dis-trict No. 10 (60 banks).	Dis-trict No. 11 (205 banks).	Dis-trict No. 12 (217 banks).	Total United States (1,595 banks).
<b>On demand:</b>													
Not secured by collateral	34,216	81,570	7,300	31,166	2,298	6,154	33,040	12,653	4,622	6,091	3,218	17,923	240,251
Secured by Government war obligations	3,107	27,848	5,473	6,290	870	632	4,188	1,627	305	55	111	2,349	52,855
Secured by other collateral	71,805	610,982	89,196	119,131	12,590	33,168	148,643	40,151	5,159	5,406	7,589	22,711	1,166,531
<b>On time:</b>													
Not secured by collateral	219,320	894,262	46,750	261,171	56,515	100,916	476,717	110,973	36,048	44,831	30,458	165,259	2,443,220
Secured by Government war obligations	19,496	125,482	15,551	23,296	3,999	7,383	29,791	6,844	1,260	5,327	2,565	10,270	251,264
Secured by other collateral	67,119	315,056	18,029	90,463	30,139	71,121	214,187	72,447	28,561	40,816	50,814	81,690	1,080,442
Secured by real estate deeds of trust or other real estate liens	65,014	62,044	8,926	145,612	8,072	18,239	217,363	39,986	19,800	9,081	10,117	250,685	854,939
Acceptances of other banks discounted	1,404	42,373	828	5,313		153	6,112	1,153			7	12,948	70,291
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	83	13,077		477	30	504	965	1,372	27			18	16,553
Loans and discounts not classified			99	606		3	187	574	356		59	9,214	11,098
<b>Total loans and discounts</b>	<b>481,564</b>	<b>2,172,694</b>	<b>192,152</b>	<b>683,625</b>	<b>114,513</b>	<b>238,273</b>	<b>1,131,193</b>	<b>287,780</b>	<b>96,138</b>	<b>111,607</b>	<b>104,938</b>	<b>573,067</b>	<b>6,187,444</b>

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

Below is printed a table showing high, low, and average exchange quotations on the principal foreign countries for the month of August. The quotations used are those published daily by the Treasury, in accordance with the emergency tariff act of May 27, 1921, and represent noon-buying rates for cable transfers in New York. Rates are shown for the 18 countries on which the foreign exchange index, computed by the method described in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN for July, 1921, page 798, is based, as well as for other countries. The weights used in the computation are also shown, these rates representing the total value of trade with each foreign country in July.

Index numbers of the general foreign exchange level for the period from November,

1918, to August, 1921, are shown in the exhibit below and are to be substituted for the figures printed in the August FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, as the latter contained an error in computation. This change, however, does not affect the general index curve in the August BULLETIN, which was based upon the current figures. For the month of August the foreign exchange index works out at 52, compared with 53 for the month of July and 59 for the month of June, these percentages indicating the decline of the general average level of quotations of foreign currencies in the New York market during the months in question. Inversely, the American dollar shows a rise in value in terms of foreign currencies, the August index being 192, compared with 189 for July and 170 for June.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE INDEX NUMBERS.**

Date.	Foreign currencies (per cent of par).	Dollar (per cent of par).	Date.	Foreign currencies (per cent of par).	Dollar (per cent of par).	Date.	Foreign currencies (per cent of par).	Dollar (per cent of par).	Date.	Foreign currencies (per cent of par).	Dollar (per cent of par).
1918.			1919.			1920.			1921.		
November.....	101	99	July.....	92	109	March.....	72	139	January.....	54	185
December.....	101	99	August.....	92	109	April.....	73	137	February.....	55	182
			September.....	88	114	May.....	72	139	March.....	54	185
1919.			October.....	88	114	June.....	74	135	April.....	57	175
January.....	101	99	November.....	84	119	July.....	74	135	May.....	65	154
February.....	100	100	December.....	77	130	August.....	66	152	June.....	59	170
March.....	99	101				September.....	67	149	July.....	53	189
April.....	96	104	1920.			October.....	61	164	August.....	52	192
May.....	93	108	January.....	78	128	November.....	58	172			
June.....	97	103	February.....	70	143	December.....	55	182			

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.<sup>1</sup>**

[General index for August, 52; for July, 53.]

**COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN COMPUTATION OF INDEX.**

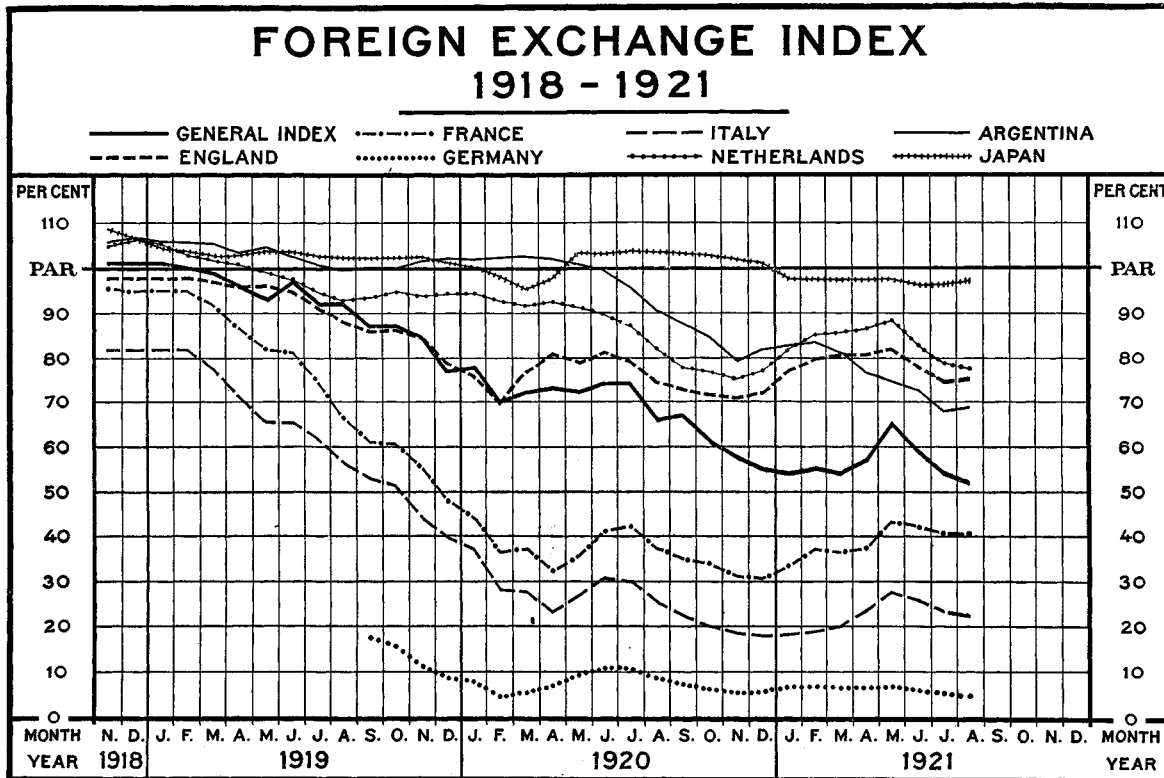
Countries.	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Percentage of par.		Weight.	
			August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.
Belgium.....	Franc.....	\$0. 1930	\$0. 07321	\$0. 0733	\$0. 0764	\$0. 0797	\$0. 075270	\$0. 07637	29. 00	39. 57	12, 312	11, 540
Denmark.....	Krone.....	. 2680	. 151	. 151	. 1785	. 1682	. 1619	. 15779	60. 41	58. 88	3, 100	4, 207
England.....	Pound.....	4. 8665	3. 56475	3. 5615	3. 7313	3. 7335	3. 653632	3. 63213	75. 08	74. 64	107, 549	97, 791
France.....	Franc.....	. 1930	. 07619	. 0755	. 0793	. 0823	. 077581	. 078131	40. 20	40. 48	52, 378	31, 014
Germany.....	Reichsmark.....	. 2382	. 01093	. 01221	. 012485	. 013505	. 011896	. 013025	4. 99	5. 47	43, 352	37, 854
Italy.....	Lira.....	. 1930	. 0419	. 0408	. 0444	. 0492	. 043156	. 045264	22. 36	23. 45	18, 711	27, 689
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	. 4020	. 3052	. 3068	. 3176	. 3288	. 310	. 31781	77. 11	79. 06	20, 228	17, 254
Norway.....	Krone.....	. 2680	. 1262	. 1279	. 1381	. 1423	. 1307	. 1338	48. 77	49. 93	2, 739	3, 298
Spain.....	Peseta.....	. 1930	. 1202	. 1262	. 1307	. 1294	. 1289	. 1282	66. 79	66. 24	5, 624	4, 407
Sweden.....	Krona.....	. 2680	. 20273	. 201	. 2173	. 2194	. 21112	. 2104	78. 78	78. 50	5, 823	10, 341
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	. 1930	. 1638	. 1637	. 1706	. 1684	. 16817	. 16546	87. 13	85. 73	4, 246	3, 292
Canada.....	Dollar.....	1. 00	. 89125	. 872917	. 90208	. 8905208	. 8978194	. 881973	89. 78	88. 20	76, 453	77, 477
Argentina.....	Peso (gold).....	. 9448	. 6468	. 637	. 6808	. 6806	. 66555	. 65799	68. 98	68. 20	11, 900	11, 453
Brazil.....	Milreis.....	. 3244	. 1144	. 10173	. 1219	. 1114	. 1176	. 10449	36. 25	32. 20	7, 493	8, 381
Chile.....	Peso (paper).....	. 1953	. 09750	. 10125	. 10625	. 10875	. 1024	. 10443	52. 43	53. 47	3, 959	5, 312
China.....	Shanghai tael.....	. 6685	. 668	. 65675	. 685	. 68	. 67858	. 66925	101. 51	100. 11	18, 829	20, 009
India.....	Ruppee.....	. 4866	. 2283	. 22458	. 2563	. 2403	. 24224	. 230588	49. 78	47. 39	9, 377	13, 933
Japan.....	Yen.....	. 4985	. 48188	. 4788	. 4850	. 4825	. 48369	. 480114	97. 03	96. 31	38, 831	37, 619

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

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES—Continued.  
OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Monetary unit.	Par of exchange.	Low.		High.		Average.		Percentage of par.	
			August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.	August.	July.
			Austria.....	Krone.....	\$0. 2026	\$0. 001125	\$0. 001094	\$0. 001319	\$0. 00171	\$0. 001193
Bulgaria.....	Lev.....	. 1930	. 0085	. 0085	. 0091	. 0109	. 008801	. 009548	4. 56	4. 95
Czechoslovakia.....	Krone.....	. 2026	. 0117	. 01251	. 0129	. 0136	. 012247	. 0131248	6. 04	6. 48
Finland.....	Markka.....	. 1930	. 014675	. 0151	. 0155	. 0171	. 015106	. 016414	7. 83	8. 50
Greece.....	Drachma.....	. 1930	. 0547	. 0547	. 0561	. 0588	. 05546	. 055516	28. 74	28. 76
Hungary.....	Krone.....	. 2026	. 0025	. 002619	. 00289	. 0038	. 002629	. 003323	1. 30	1. 64
Poland.....	Polish mark.....	. 2382	. 000392	. 00045	. 000563	. 000588	. 000489	. 000516	. 21	. 22
Portugal.....	Escudo.....	1. 0805	. 0921	. 1067	. 1293	. 1308	. 1007	. 12088	9. 32	11. 19
Rumania.....	Leu.....	. 1930	. 01163	. 012556	. 0131	. 01511	. 012383	. 013995	6. 42	7. 25
Jugoslavia.....	Krone.....	. 2026	. 005575	. 0056	. 006231	. 0068	. 005808	. 006374	2. 87	3. 15
	Serbian dinar.....	. 1930	. 02245	. 0225	. 025	. 0273	. 0233	. 025634	12. 07	13. 28
Cuba.....	Peso.....	1. 00	. 991067	. 9884	. 9946	. 99252	. 993225	. 9902319	99. 32	99. 02
Mexico.....	Peso.....	. 4985	. 48125	. 4858	. 489375	. 491875	. 484954	. 489113	97. 28	98. 12
Uruguay.....	Peso.....	1. 0342	. 5898	. 5826	. 6791	. 6326	. 63905	. 60689	61. 79	58. 68
Hongkong.....	Dollar.....	. 4777	. 4935	. 4838	. 5040	. 5006	. 5007	. 4932	104. 81	103. 24
Java.....	Florin.....	. 4020	. 30	. 3007	. 3115	. 32	. 3053	. 30841	75. 95	76. 72
Straits Settlements.....	Singapore dollar.....	. 5678	. 4108	. 4142	. 4217	. 4325	. 41809	. 41984	73. 63	73. 94

Average price of silver per fine ounce: In London (converted at average rate of exchange), \$0. 6269; in New York, \$0. 6207.





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

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

**BRITISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Amounts in millions of pounds sterling.]

	Deposit and note accounts, Bank of England and Treasury.				Government floating debt.			Nine London clearing banks. <sup>3</sup>				Capital issues of United Kingdom. <sup>4</sup>	Discount rates.		Statist index number of foreign exchange value of £.
	Bank notes. <sup>1</sup>	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. <sup>2</sup>	Treasury bills.	Temporary advances.	Total floating debt.	Money at call and short notice.	Discounts and advances.	Investments.	Deposits.		Three months' bank bills.	Six months' trade bills.	
1913, average of end of month figures.....	29		57	38	15							Per ct. 4½	Per ct. 4½		
1920, end of—															
July.....	107	362	134	152	1,058	204	1,262					6½	7½	100.2	
August.....	106	356	116	152	1,067	183	1,250					6½	7½	100.1	
1921, end of—															
January.....	109	342	129	157	1,145	242	1,387	99	1,207	341	1,810	22	6½	7	122.4
February.....	108	336	127	157	1,110	189	1,299	88	1,172	340	1,754	10	6½	7½	120.9
March.....	110	344	138	157	1,121	155	1,275	83	1,145	336	1,715	26	6½	7½	123.0
April.....	109	338	141	157	1,100	190	1,290	92	1,127	334	1,710	15	5½	7	120.0
May.....	108	333	128	157	1,152	163	1,315	96	1,144	307	1,729	17	5½	7	119.1
June.....	110	324	147	157	1,222	152	1,374	98	1,162	312	1,768	34	5½	6½	117.8
July.....	109	325	122	157	1,202	150	1,355	104	1,185	312	1,785	10	4½	5½	112.9
August.....	107	319	137	157	1,166	180	1,347					8	4½	6	113.0

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Compilation of London Joint City and Midland Bank.

**FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION.**

[Amounts in millions of francs.]

	Bank of France. <sup>1</sup>					Situation of the Government.				Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the French market. <sup>7</sup>	Savings banks, excess of deposits(+) or withdrawals(-).	Average daily clearings of the Paris banks.
	Gold reserves.	Silver reserves.	Deposits. <sup>2</sup>	Circulation.	Advances to the Government for purposes of the war. <sup>3</sup>	Government revenue. <sup>4</sup>	Internal debt.	External debt. <sup>5</sup>	Price of 3 per cent perpetual rente. <sup>6</sup>			
1913, average.....	3,343	629	830	5,565		320	35,000		86.77		- 6	59
1920, average.....	* 3,586	253	3,527	38,066	26,042	1,005			57.34		+ 48	<sup>10</sup> 554
1921—												
March.....	* 3,556	267	3,103	38,435	26,200	972	<sup>11</sup> 220,344		58.17	344	+ 111	556
April.....	* 3,566	271	3,018	38,211	26,000	1,248		32,523	56.92	1,085	+ 66	600
May.....	* 3,570	272	3,041	38,233	26,200	1,004			57.15	<sup>11</sup> 892	+ 63	666
June.....	* 3,572	274	2,861	37,422	25,000	1,030			56.26	621	+ 45	582
July.....	* 3,573	275	3,252	36,941	25,100	1,242	229,055	35,268	56.35		+ 52	438
August.....	* 3,574	277	2,749	36,783	24,900							

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Under the laws of Aug. 5 and Dec. 26, 1914, July 10, 1915, and Feb. 16, 1917.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup> Revised figure.

## SWEDISH FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Values in millions of kronor.]

	Riksbank.		Joint-stock banks.		Protested bills. <sup>1</sup>		Business failures. <sup>1</sup>	Foreign exchange index. <sup>1</sup>	Index number of stock prices— A list. <sup>1</sup>
	Gold coin and bullion.	Note circulation.	Bills discounted with Riksbank.	Loans and discounts.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Foreign exchange value of the krona abroad (foreign currencies = 100).	
1913, end of December.....	192.1	234.5	138.9	2,286.9	4,314	1.9	309		258
1920, average.....	269.1	732.9	476.2	5,008.2	3,586	6.4	196	112.9	
1920, end of—									
June.....	261.1	736.5	527.6	5,982.9	3,531	4.7	179	113.3	179
July.....	261.3	724.8	511.8	6,028.9	3,803	6.2	182	115.8	176
1921, end of—									
January.....	281.9	672.5	429.2	6,172.6	5,951	13.4	391	116.1	148
February.....	281.8	687.6	451.3	6,119.2	6,411	14.1	381	116.4	138
March.....	281.7	716.9	442.2	6,093.6	8,521	20.1	390	121.7	133
April.....	281.8	680.5	400.9	6,065.3	7,899	15.6	444	125.5	128
May.....	281.6	651.1	377.6	5,982.7	8,201	22.8	454	123.3	116
June.....	281.4	678.8	365.1	5,949.2	7,376	18.0	433	122.6	110
July.....	280.3	629.4	362.6	5,929.9	7,383	16.8	413	119.3	125
August.....	285.0	632.4		5,937.1					

<sup>1</sup> Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden.

## JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of yen.]

	Bank of Japan.				Tokyo banks.			Average discount rate (Tokyo market). <i>Per cent.</i>
	Private and Government deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Note circulation.	Specie reserve. <sup>2</sup>	Tokyo associated banks, total loans.	Tokyo bank clearings (total within the month).		
1920, end of— <sup>1</sup>								
March.....	1,181	364	1,368	921	1,982	4,135	10.15	
April.....	1,261	432	1,367	917	1,982	3,168	10.62	
May.....	1,209	445	1,328	930	2,089	2,922	10.95	
June.....	1,165	381	1,349	879	2,036	2,524	10.99	
July.....	1,120	273	1,202	1,011	2,029	2,109	10.95	
1921, end of—								
January.....	1,071	115	1,235	1,235	2,171	2,013	10.33	
February.....	1,126	103	1,141	1,141	2,188	2,143	9.71	
March.....	1,090	88	1,178	1,178	2,219	2,502	9.23	
April.....	1,098	79	1,058	1,058	1,848	2,442	9.16	
May.....	1,172	76	1,059	1,059	1,873	2,506	9.05	
June.....	1,119	74	1,053	1,053	1,980	2,670	8.91	
July.....					1,987	2,341	8.36	

<sup>1</sup> In case of Tokyo banks, and note circulation and specie reserve of Bank of Japan, last day of month.<sup>2</sup> It is generally understood that in recent years a certain portion of the reserve has been held abroad. Specie reserve figures do not include bank's own notes held in the bank.

ITALIAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[In millions of lire.]

	Leading private banks. <sup>1</sup>			Banks of issue.					Government finances.					
	Cash.	Loans, discounts, and due from correspondents.	Deposits and due to correspondents.	Loans and discounts.	Gold reserve.	Total reserve.	Deposits and demand liabilities.	Commercial circulation.	Circulation for account of the state.	State currency notes.	Treasury metallic reserve.	Short-term treasury bills.	Total public debt.	Principal revenues from taxation and monopolies during month. <sup>2</sup>
1913, end of December.	129	2,007	1,674	857	1,375	1,661	318	2,284	.....	499	117	.....	.....	.....
1920, end of—														
May.....	813	15,240	14,044	5,782	1,038	2,065	2,264	6,459	10,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	874	14,996	14,060	6,784	1,038	2,110	2,379	7,484	10,333	2,538	343	9,300	95,000	.....
1921, end of—														
January.....	1,193	17,113	16,392	6,931	1,038	2,046	2,635	8,673	10,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	822
February.....	1,016	16,842	15,961	7,158	1,062	2,007	2,351	8,619	10,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210
March.....	1,067	17,096	16,425	7,144	1,062	2,043	2,461	9,233	9,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
April.....	1,165	17,162	16,694	7,040	1,066	2,138	2,349	8,677	9,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,309
May.....	.....	.....	.....	6,951	1,070	2,165	2,198	8,809	9,219	2,546	.....	.....	106,721	607
June.....	.....	.....	.....	7,438	1,073	1,989	2,366	9,437	8,722	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca Italiana di Sconto, Credito Italiano, Banco di Roma.

<sup>2</sup> Revenues from state railways; from post, telegraph, and telephones; from state domain; from import duties on grain; and from Government sales of sugar are not included.

GERMAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[Amounts in millions of marks.]

	Reichsbank statistics.				Darlehnskassenscheine in circulation.	Situation of the Government.				Value of new stock and bond issues placed upon the German market. <sup>3</sup>	Index number of securities prices. <sup>2</sup>
	Reserve.		Note circulation.	Deposits.		Receipts from taxes.	Floating debt.	3 per cent imperial loan. <sup>1</sup>	5 per cent war loan. <sup>1</sup>		
	Gold.	Reichs- und Darlehnskassenscheine.									
1913 average.....	1,068	32	1,958	668	.....	.....	75.90	.....	.....	.....	
1920, end of—											
June.....	1,092	17,252	53,175	23,414	13,633	1,718	141,987	62.90	98.30	<sup>5</sup> 117	
July.....	1,092	17,874	55,969	17,282	13,328	1,995	.....	60.64	98.50	<sup>6</sup> 140	
1921, end of—											
January.....	1,092	22,810	66,621	15,834	11,341	6,741	.....	67.00	99.50	2,042	
February.....	1,092	21,982	67,427	17,357	10,755	7,766	.....	67.25	99.75	2,397	
March.....	1,092	23,836	69,417	28,043	10,168	6,846	166,329	67.60	99.70	894	
April.....	1,092	24,149	70,840	20,856	9,543	5,357	172,634	72.10	99.80	2,559	
May.....	1,092	14,362	71,839	14,093	9,043	6,108	176,643	72.10	99.75	1,468	
June.....	1,092	8,311	75,321	20,393	8,241	5,735	185,032	67.75	99.75	2,238	
July.....	1,092	5,398	77,391	15,814	8,258	.....	190,675	77.00	99.80	178	

<sup>1</sup> Quotations of the Berlin Bourse.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated by the Frankfurter Zeitung with the prices of 10 bonds and 25 stocks. Prices as of Jan. 1, 1920=100.

<sup>3</sup> Compilation of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

<sup>4</sup> As of June 1.

<sup>5</sup> As of July 1.

<sup>6</sup> As of Aug. 2.

<sup>7</sup> As of Apr. 2.

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# FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

