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

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

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

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FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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No. 9

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

Public finance during the month of August has continued to show the same tendencies which characterized the month of July.

Treasury finance.

Total ordinary receipts for the period were \$398,400,666, while the total ordinary disbursements were \$447,571,062, the deficit on ordinary account being thus \$49,170,396. On August 9 the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act of September 24, 1917, offered for subscription an issue of \$150,000,000 of one-year Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest from August 16 at the rate of 6 per cent. The certificates were issued under the same conditions as in the case of previous recent issues and the offering resulted in an oversubscription of approximately \$58,000,000. The grand total of receipts for the month, both on ordinary and extraordinary account (public debt included) was about \$619,600,425 as against a grand total of disbursements of \$567,015,712, thus creating a surplus for the month on all accounts of \$52,584,713.

The influence of Treasury finance during the month of August upon banking and credit conditions has been comparatively limited, as is generally the case at the opening of the fiscal year. There are gratifying indications that recent certificate issues are being well absorbed by the investing public. While the matter is not capable of accurate statement, the reports of the 815 member banks reporting weekly to the Board supports the view that out of the estimated outstanding volume of tax and loan certificates of \$2,570,000,000 on August 31, by far the larger portion, possibly close to 75 per cent, has been distributed among the investing public, leaving only a relatively small proportion in the hands of the subscribing banks.

Conditions both in public and private finance are beginning to give unmistakable evidence of a return toward more normal conditions.

Domestic and foreign credit.

Reviewing conditions since the armistice of November 12, 1918, it is found that as compared with a "peak" of \$1,863,476,000 on May 16, 1919, in the total volume of paper collateralized by war obligations and held by Federal Reserve Banks; and as compared with a peak of \$1,438,204,000 on June 20, 1919, representing paper of the same class under discount at member banks (excluding amounts rediscounted), the respective figures corresponding to these high points to-day are \$1,314,830,000 and \$693,993,000. The circulation of notes has, however, increased from \$2,850,944,000 on January 30, 1920, to \$3,120,138,000 on July 30. The reaction against further expansion of credit and the tendency toward the reduction of prices appears clearly to be promoting the process of liquidation and is resulting in a decrease of speculation, whether in securities, commodities, or land. These and other facts and indications warrant the belief that the process of financial recovery and improvement is well under way in the domestic field. Such difficulties of a financial character as may be expected in the near future are more likely to arise out of the foreign than out of the domestic situation and make a survey of the foreign field important, therefore, at this time.

An examination of the credit and banking situation in most of the European countries shows that though progress is being made in many directions it is slow, while in some of the countries there has been but little or no check to the development of inflation and consequently comparatively little improvement in the prospect for stable currency relations, either with the United States or

with other countries. The bearing of all this on our situation is recognized by many of the larger banks of the country which are directly concerned in foreign trade and finance. As a result there has been careful study on the part of various leading banks of existing credit conditions abroad for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent we are likely to be able to adjust ourselves to the situation. In speaking of existing conditions the Shawmut National Bank of Boston remarks that "so important has this matter of foreign exchange rates become that upon them depends to a large extent the direction of trade and the course of prices * * *. An understanding of foreign exchange has become a necessity rather than a luxury." The Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York, in a publication entitled "America's Opportunity," notes that "it has been left with the foreign exchange market * * * to weigh, one upon another, all the factors upon which the future of Europe so vitally depends." The situation is also generally recognized among exporters and financial concerns developing the export trade. In a bulletin to its clients, issued on August 25, the First Federal Foreign Banking Association calls attention to the fact that "the adoption of a well-thought-out policy and definite plans regarding extension of credit in merchandising to foreign customers is * * * a matter of more than usual importance to American manufacturers and merchants."

The foreign exchange and currency situation in the different countries has been so clearly recognized as of fundamental significance at the present time as to have led to an extensive and comprehensive study conducted under the auspices of the International Secretariat of the League of Nations and issued within the past month under the title *Currencies After the War*. In reviewing the situation the report comes to the following conclusions:

"The main results of the war disclosed by the memoranda as a whole may be summarized as follows:

"(1) All currencies have depreciated in terms of commodities. Even those countries, such as Argentina, which have escaped the necessity of special expenditure for military purposes

have failed to escape from a rise in commodity prices. In fact, neutral countries have been more or less compelled to endure many of the financial and economic ills which have fallen upon the belligerents.

"(2) Most currencies have depreciated in terms of gold.

"(3) Gold itself has depreciated in terms of commodities.

"(4) There is a remarkable relation between the expansion of currencies and the rise in commodity prices. Whether this relation is causal or not is still a matter of dispute, though most leading authorities attribute the rise in prices to the use made by Governments of currency and bank credits for financing expenditure.

"(5) In certain cases, such as that of Germany, there is a great disparity between the internal and external commodity values of the currency.

"(6) Everywhere currency and exchange disorder is hampering trade and retarding reconstruction. In some countries it is a prime factor amongst those which are causing a breakdown of the economic and social system."

These views lead to an analysis of price, banking, and exchange conditions in the several countries, with a view to ascertainment of the position of the world at large and of the different nations as elements in the general world problem. In concluding the study the statement is made that—

"The effect of the instability of currency values upon internal trade and industry is serious enough, but the effect upon international trade is perhaps still greater and more harmful. International trade on the modern scale by means of barter would be an impossibility; it can only be conducted with the assistance not only of money but also of credit. But the use of credit involves time bargains in money, so that if on the balance of all sales and purchases a country grants credit to foreigners either the creditors or the debtors must run an exchange risk in respect of the indebtedness of which the date of settlement is postponed. Neither by the clearance of spot transactions nor by sales and purchases of forward exchange can bankers eliminate this risk."

Finally the report comes to the conclusion that—

"An immediate legislative reorganization of currencies might well prove premature. It still remains to determine what the fundamental basis of the new systems shall be. A

universal gold standard with gold currencies of the prewar British type is generally regarded as impracticable; the way for universal or all but universal adoption of some form of gold exchange standard has not yet been prepared by either economists or business men. Still less have they considered how under future conditions reasonable stability is to be given to the value of gold or of such other single or multiple standard as it may be decided to adopt. To the problem of currency, as has already been said, the question of credit is complementary. It is perhaps by international cooperation alone that we can now hope to stay the breakdown of currency and credit which over large areas is rapidly developing into a disaster of the first magnitude."

The views of observers in all countries, as reflected in the report of the League of Nations, based as it was upon a comprehensive questionnaire sent to a large number of experts, are thus found to be in general agreement upon the essentials of the international trade, currency, and foreign exchange problems. They are also in agreement to the effect that the establishment of a stable basis of international trade is probably fully as important as the establishment of a stable basis of domestic trade—indeed, that the latter can hardly be obtained without the former. The position of the United States, therefore, in its relation to other countries must be reckoned as a factor of great significance in the further development of our domestic business, to say nothing of the maintenance of our export trade and foreign commercial relationships. Further developments and changes have occurred since the compilation of the League of Nations report was prepared. The general elements of the problem, however, remain the same, and at least a beginning in the task of solving it has been made by obtaining a consensus of opinion with respect to the facts and difficulties underlying currency and exchange conditions at the present day.

In our foreign-trade situation the most noteworthy development of the past few weeks has been the relative decline of our export balance and the relative increase of our imports from abroad. This is of twofold signifi-

cance. It shows, first of all, that some foreign countries are recovering their capacity to export goods, the proceeds becoming available for the settlement of their indebtedness. It also indicates the existence of actual progress toward the adjustment of our foreign-trade balance upon a more normal and stable footing. Figures issued by the Department of Commerce on September 3 for the trade of July, 1920, show total exports in that month amounting to \$651,382,000, as against imports of \$537,170,000—an excess export balance of \$114,212,000. The figures made public for the preceding month (June) had indicated an even more noteworthy progress toward the restoration of a normal balance between exportation and importation. While this development has thus become marked during the past few months, it was not until a considerable time after the conclusion of the armistice that such a change in the war-trade situation began to appear. The total balance of trade in our favor from November 1, 1918, up to July 31, 1920, may be stated in round numbers as \$6,062,000,000, being the difference between \$13,910,000,000 of exports and \$7,848,000,000 of imports. This may be taken as an average balance in our favor of \$288,669,000 per month over a period of 21 months. Our export balance for July, 1920, being, as already stated, approximately \$114,000,000, it thus appears that a striking reduction in the movement of exports as compared with imports into the country has been effected, the present balance being only 40 per cent of the average. The movement of our export and import figures may be seen at a glance by comparing the statements since the beginning of the year 1920 as follows:

1920.	Total exports.	Total imports.	Excess of exports.
January.....	\$722,063,790	\$473,823,869	\$248,239,921
February.....	645,145,225	467,402,320	177,742,905
March.....	819,556,037	523,923,236	295,632,801
April.....	684,319,392	495,738,571	188,580,821
May.....	745,868,402	431,004,944	314,863,458
June.....	631,082,648	552,875,088	78,207,560
July.....	651,381,827	537,170,351	114,211,476

There has also been a very decided change in the geographic distribution of the existing bal-

ance of trade, as may be seen by comparing the situation for 1919 with that of the first six months of 1920. The Federal Reserve Board in its annual report for 1919 furnished figures showing our trade balance with some of the principal foreign countries and with this there may now be compared the corresponding figures for the first six months of 1920.

United States trade balance.

[In millions of dollars.]

[Minus sign denotes excess of exports from the United States. Plus sign denotes excess of imports into the United States.]

	1920 (Jan.- June.)	1919 (Calen- dar year.)	1919 (Jan.- June.)
With European countries:			
United Kingdom.....	-702	-1,970	-1,044
France.....	-269	-770	-494
Italy.....	-157	-384	-235
Netherlands.....	-41	-180	-67
With Oriental countries:			
British East Indies.....	+177	+241	+108
Japan.....	-32	+44	-63
China.....	+59	+49	0
With South American countries:			
Argentina.....	+29	+43	-18
Brazil.....	+63	+119	+16

United States movement of gold, first six months of 1920.

[In millions of dollars.]

[Minus sign denotes excess of exports from the United States. Plus sign denotes excess of imports into the United States.]

	1920 (Jan.- June.)	1919 (Calen- dar year.)	1919 (Jan.- June.)
European countries:			
United Kingdom and Canada.....	+85.0	+40.7	+31.3
France.....	+7	-4.2	-2
Oriental countries:			
British India.....	-5.4	-34.3	-8
Japan.....	-8.8	-94.1	-17.0
China.....	-16.3	-39.1	-8
Hongkong.....	-1	-30.1	+6.1
South American countries:			
Argentina.....	-90.0	-56.5	-30.4
Venezuela.....	-1	-11.7	-6.9
Mexico.....	-13.0	-5.9	-2.1

This alteration in trade has not, however, thus far reflected itself as might have been expected in the exchange situation of the leading countries. Examination of the course of the exchanges does not indicate that degree of stability or that promise of permanent adjustment which might be expected from the fact that the nation's trade is now moving as steadily as seems to be the case back toward a more normal relationship. Start-

Exchange situation.

ing with the "pegged" rate of approximately \$4.76, which existed until March 18, 1919, rates for sterling have passed through several periods of fluctuation. Immediately after the restoration of free trade in exchange there was a downward movement of sterling, which eventually carried the quotation of that currency to a low point of \$3.65 late in 1919. During the early months of 1920 there was another downward movement which carried the quotation at one time (in February) to about \$3.18, followed by a comparatively steady recovery during the late spring and summer of 1920. During June, 1920, the quotation was advanced to a point rather better than \$4, after which there was a gradual downward movement, accelerated during the latter part of July and carrying the quotation to about \$3.58 at the close of August. The movement for other European currencies have followed lines roughly parallel to that of sterling, francs and lire particularly being influenced in their movement by that of sterling exchange.

In exchange on oriental countries there has been since the armistice a movement of quotations differing widely from that of the European exchanges, largely because of the high price of silver bullion. The decline in the value of silver which has set in during recent months has tended to bring about a material reduction in the value of the Eastern currencies, irrespective of the circumstance that important changes in merchandise trade balances with the United States have occurred during the postwar period. Exchange relations between European countries have varied considerably according to the fiscal and banking conditions of the various nations, but during much of the time since the armistice the exchanges of most of these nations with England have been strongly in favor of the latter.

An interesting comparison designed to show the relative position of the London market at the present time as compared with other countries is furnished by Barclay's Bank in its monthly review for August:

London quotations of exchange rates.

	Parity.	During war.		July, 1920.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Alexandria.....	97½			97½	97½
Amsterdam.....	12.10	12.20	8.97	11.20	10.80
Athens.....	25.22½			31.00	30.30
Bombay.....	10 to gold £	1/6	1/4	1/11½	1/9½
Brussels.....	25.22½			47.35	43.40
Buenos Aires.....	47.58			58½	55½
Canada.....	4.867	5.01	4.52	4.50	4.20
Christiania.....	18.159	19.63	12.65	23.85	22.80
Cologne.....	20.43			17½	147
Copenhagen.....	18.159	19.63	12.75	24.30	23.20
Helsingfors.....	25.22½			105	90
Hongkong.....				4/0½	3/7
Lisbon.....	53.28	35½	27½	13½	11
Madrid.....	25.22½	26.75	16.60	24.80	23.95
Montevideo.....	50.98			57	55
New York.....	4.867	5.06	4.525	8.97	3.70
Paris.....	25.22½	28.98	24.97	50.20	45.75
Petrograd.....	94.60	405	110		
Rio de Janeiro.....	(gold) 26.93	14	11½	10½	15
Rome.....	25.22½	45.65	25.50	71.50	64.00
Shanghai.....				5/7½	5/0
Stockholm.....	18.159	19.75	9.95	17.95	17.50
Switzerland.....	25.22½	26.40	18.72	22.25	21.75
Yokohama.....	24.58			2/8½	2/7½

As is well known, the aggregate amount advanced by the United States Government to foreign countries, most of it during the war, and therefore prior to the armistice, was about \$9,565,000,000. During the year 1919 a British Government loan of \$250,000,000 was offered and placed on the market in the United States, and since then other foreign government loans aggregating about \$263,000,000 additional have been offered. It is understood, however, that of this aggregate of over \$500,000,000 of securities perhaps as much as \$100,000,000 were not placed. The principal debt development of importance now in prospect is that of meeting the Anglo-French bond maturities, amounting technically to \$500,000,000 and falling due on October 15. The technical amount of the maturities has been reduced by sums which have been generally unofficially stated as amounting to about \$240,000,000, such reduction having been effected by purchase of the bonds in the open market. Assuming this estimate to be correct, there would remain a sum of about \$260,000,000 still to be provided for in the near future. No other government loan liabilities are now in sight, since the arrangement whereby a suspension of interest payments upon bonds of foreign countries held by the United States Government has been agreed upon for a three-year period.

The following statement furnishes a consolidated compilation of the foreign loans of all kinds that have been placed in the United States during the period since the armistice.

Summary, by countries, of foreign Government, State, and municipal and corporation loans floated in the United States, Nov. 1, 1918, to Sept. 1, 1920.

[000 omitted.]

	Government.	State and municipal.	Corporation.			Total
			Railroad.	Public utility.	Industrial.	
Canada.....	\$75,000	\$42,487	\$71,500	\$27,050	\$11,650	\$227,669
Newfoundland.....	12,500					12,500
Brazil.....		18,500				18,500
Great Britain.....	250,000				15,000	265,000
France.....		45,000				45,000
Belgium.....	75,000				1,000	76,000
Italy.....	25,000					25,000
Switzerland.....	55,000					55,000
Sweden.....	25,000					25,000
Denmark.....		15,000				15,000
China.....	5,500					5,500
Total.....	513,000	120,987	71,500	27,050	27,650	760,189

¹ Approximate.

According to the League of Nations publication already cited, the breakdown of currency and exchange operations has had an effect upon international trade which is "even greater and more harmful than its effect upon domestic trade." Whereas before the war the exchange risk involved in international indebtedness was considered a comparatively minor matter, "the position in this respect is now entirely changed." Accordingly, as the League's report points out, "Americans hesitate to run the risk of accepting promises in any currency but dollars and the debtors hesitate to undertake dollar liabilities." The same difficulty in international financing exists in the case of loans to which the United States is not a party, so that there is apparently a serious economic barrier to the early development of any sound system of international finance. In speaking of this situation as a factor in retarding reconstruction, the League of Nations document remarks:

"The mere fact that currencies have depreciated would not by itself be a sufficient cause for alarm. But since through the breakdown of currencies at this time the whole prewar economic system is threatened, the problem becomes at once most urgent and difficult.

The trouble is now twofold. In the first place, all currencies have lost their stability, and some are almost valueless. In the second place, the very countries which, like Austria, are short of essential commodities are unable to obtain credit. Instability of currency helps to deprive these countries of the possibility of obtaining credit, and lack of credit prevents the stabilization of the currency."

Reference has already been made to the merchandise balance of the United States, and it has been noted that this balance is gradually returning toward normal. Existing conditions, however, grow out of the fact that a large part of the balance which has developed during past months has not been financed on a solid basis. The conditions which have existed during much of the time since the armistice are illustrated by the fact that so few foreign securities have been placed in this country during that period. Exactly how large the balance above referred to may be at the present time is a matter of estimate and to some extent of conjecture. But taking into account the merchandise balance in our favor since the armistice amounting to \$6,062,000,000 and offsetting it with the advances made by the United States, which since the armistice may be roughly stated at \$2,500,000,000, the small volume of foreign loans placed in the United States during a like period amounting to \$660,000,000, and estimates which may be approximately made of the amounts of American capital invested during the past few months in Germany and other countries, it still remains true that the international trade balance in favor of the United States for the financing of which no satisfactory provision has been made in the form of investment obligations is a very large one. Account must be taken of a net loss of \$400,000,000 of gold by the United States during the period and of payments received for the service of our merchant ships to foreigners, as well as of the by no means inconsiderable disbursements of the United States Government on account of its military and naval forces stationed abroad, besides amounts of goods of American origin held unsold abroad. While there can be no absolute certainty as to

the figure thus held in suspense, the balance computed from such data as are now available would seem to be at least \$3,000,000,000. From this, of course, must be deducted the amount of indebtedness to European and other countries which existed at about the time of the armistice and which was then being carried upon the books of bankers and business men.

In exactly what form current indebtedness is being maintained is of course uncertain. To some extent it consists of balances on the books of foreign banks which have been established there in favor of American creditors and which they have not withdrawn because of the unfavorable exchange conditions. To some extent it consists of merchandise balances, which always amount to a considerable sum but which at the present time are undoubtedly far greater than usual because of the longer extension of credit which has been granted by not a few export houses in order that they might relieve their foreign customers of pressure for immediate funds so far as practicable. A part of the indebtedness consists of short-term obligations of one sort or another which are steadily maturing and must be taken care of out of the proceeds of current exportations from European countries to the United States or of services. It is this great accumulation of balances which in large measure operates to keep the exchange market in an unstable and unsatisfactory condition. At any given moment a considerable volume of exchange may be suddenly thrown upon the market, with the result of depressing quotations and bringing about an undesirable and disturbing irregularity and uncertainty in the exchange market. The existence of this outstanding current debt, for which no satisfactory provision has been made, may be expected to continue to exert a depressing influence upon quotations and presents, therefore, a disturbing factor in postwar international finance.

While it has been hoped that during the current year there would be decided progress toward improvement in currency and credit conditions in foreign countries, it may

Foreign currency conditions.

seriously be doubted whether much progress in that direction has actually been made. There had been a continued growth of currency, with resulting reaction on the exchanges, in nearly all of the European countries up to a date near the close of 1919, as seen in table A following, issued by the League of Nations.

In order to furnish data more nearly contemporary, the following table B has been prepared to afford a basis of comparison of note circulation in leading countries before the war and at present. As is evidenced, there is no direct comparison between the two tables.

TABLE A.—Currency expansion and rates of exchange.

	Expansion of currency of all kinds.		Rates of exchange on London; per cent of parity.		
	Compared with 1913 (1913 =100).	Proportionate figures (U. K. =100).	At date shown in column 1.	Nov. 7, 1919.	At end of August, 1920. ¹
United States (August, 1919).....	171	70	86.4	85.3	73
Spain (September, 1919).....	185	76	87.0	84.1	94
Japan (May, 1919).....	223	91	92.3	84.5	73
Switzerland (September, 1919).....	230	94	93.0	91.5	86
Denmark (August, 1919).....	240	98	106.7	107.5	136
United Kingdom.....	244	100	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands (September, 1919).....	270	111	92.2	90.8	92
Sweden (September, 1919).....	275	113	94.1	97.2	97
Norway (August, 1919).....	305	125	100.9	100.9	137
France (September, 1919).....	375	153	137.6	148.0	204
Italy (May, 1919).....	435	178	150.4	183.5	303
Germany (October, 1919).....	875	359	435.1	707.3	857

¹ Added to original table for comparative purposes

TABLE B.—Increase in note circulation.

[In millions of currency.]

Country.	Date.	Amount.	Per cent.	Date.	Amount.	Compared with 1913—per cent.
United States ¹	Jan. 1, 1914	\$1,069.1	100	Aug. 1, 1920	\$4,361.1	407.9
United Kingdom.....	Dec. 30, 1913	£ 46.7	100	Aug. 11, 1920	£ 464.1	993.8
France.....	Dec. 26, 1913	Fr. 5,713.6	100	Aug. 19, 1920	Fr. 37,899.8	663.3
Germany ²	Dec. 31, 1913	M. 2,593.4	100	July 31, 1920	M. 69,096.5	2,664.3
Italy ³.....	.....do.....	L. 1,764.4	100	June 30, 1920	L. 13,827.6	783.7
Do ⁴.....	.....do.....	L. 2,782.6	100	Sept. 30, 1919	L. 16,356.2	587.8
Belgium.....	.....do.....	Fr. 1,049.8	100	Aug. 5, 1920	Fr. 5,464.6	520.5
Spain.....	.....do.....	Pes. 1,931.3	100	Aug. 14, 1920	Pes. 3,982.1	206.2
Japan.....	.....do.....	Yen 426.4	100	July 31, 1920	Yen 1,202.4	282.0
Sweden.....	.....do.....	Kr. 234.5	100	.....do.....	Kr. 724.8	309.1
Netherlands.....	.....do.....	Fl. 333.8	100	July 26, 1920	Fl. 1,017.2	304.7
Denmark.....	.....do.....	Kr. 151.6	100	July 31, 1920	Kr. 541.2	357.0
Norway.....	.....do.....	Kr. 106.8	100	Aug. 16, 1920	Kr. 457.3	428.2
Switzerland.....	.....do.....	Fr. 313.8	100	July 31, 1920	Fr. 951.1	303.1

¹ Includes amounts of United States notes, Treasury notes, and national-bank notes in circulation on Jan. 2, 1914, and amounts of Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes, United States notes, Treasury notes, and national-bank notes in circulation on Aug. 1, 1920, as shown by the Treasury circulation statements.

² Including Reichsbank and war loan bank notes, but excluding Treasury notes and notes of other four banks of issue.

³ Figures for the Bank of Italy only.

⁴ Figures for the three banks of issue (Bank of Italy, Bank of Naples, and Bank of Sicily) and the Italian Government.

It will be observed that credit expansion has continued in practically all countries throughout the year 1920 instead of there being, as it had been hoped at the opening of the year that there might be, a restoration of sounder conditions. As has recently been remarked by an American institution engaged in foreign trade financing, "there is a condition of disorganization of merchandise credit machinery" in many parts of the world, and "over the largest part of Europe banking machinery suffers from disorganization * * * in the sense and to the extent that the responsibility of the bankers forbids them to carry on certain banking functions absolutely necessary to the well-oiled movement of merchandise financing on a normal basis." Unfortunately, such efforts at "deflation" as have been made do not seem to affect the growth of public loans and currency which have continued in many countries to expand, but they tend merely

to limit the commercial commitments the banks are willing to make.

With respect to the English banking situation it appears that during the first six months of 1920 deposits of the five largest joint stock banks show an increase of 2.3 per cent, as compared with an increase of 3 per cent during the last half of the year 1919 and 15.4 per cent during the first half. "Advances" (largely on war securities) made by this same group of banks, however, show an increase of about 14 per cent since the first of the year, which compares with an increase of 34 per cent in the second half of the year 1919. It should be noted, however, that the increase in the item "Advances" has been partially offset by the decrease in the item "Other investments."

With respect to the English currency situation, it appears that so far from there having been a decrease in circulation, the volume of

currency (including both Bank of England and currency notes) has increased by 5.4 per cent from the opening of the current year up to July 28, as compared with an increase of 4.7 per cent during the second half of the year 1919.

For the United States the course of Federal Reserve notes and of reserve holdings at Federal Reserve Banks since the beginning of the year 1920 may be reviewed as follows:

[In millions of dollars.]

	Federal Reserve notes in circulation.	Total reserves.
Jan. 30, 1920.....	2,851	2,074
Feb. 27, 1920.....	3,020	2,083
Mar. 26, 1920.....	3,048	2,057
Apr. 30, 1920.....	3,075	2,071
May 28, 1920.....	3,107	2,092
June 25, 1920.....	3,117	2,109
July 30, 1920.....	3,120	2,129
Aug. 27, 1920.....	3,204	2,128

These figures must, however, be considered in connection with data showing the member banking situation, and accordingly the following table has been prepared to indicate the general trend of the banking position during the past month:

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Number of banks reporting.	Loans (including rediscounts) and investments (including United States securities).	Rediscounts and bills payable with Federal Reserve Banks.	Net demand deposits.
Aug. 6, 1920.....	815	16,813	2,022	11,312
Aug. 13, 1920.....	818	16,829	2,050	11,392
Aug. 20, 1920.....	818	16,883	2,086	11,256
Aug. 27, 1920.....	820	16,931	2,128	11,261

The test of the improvement of the banking position of the country generally is not to be sought in figures of total volume of credit but in the character of the obligations created and carried in the portfolios of both member banks and Federal Reserve Banks. In analyzing the figures consideration should be given to the fact that there have been material changes in the general character of banking demand. As noted a month ago, speculation in commodities has been largely checked in many parts of the country, while the check already administered to stock and securities speculation has necessarily taken a considerable load off the banking and credit organization of the country as compared with

1919. The general movement in the portfolios of the Federal Reserve Banks is toward the reduction of war paper and the increase of commercial paper. The latter movement is particularly marked at the moment because of the unquestioned obligation of the Federal Reserve System to meet the current seasonal requirements of productive industry ungrudgingly in the present critical period of business transition. Indiscriminate liquidation of credits has not been the object of the recent policy of the Federal Reserve System. The primary concern of the Federal Reserve Board now, as always, has been to make sure that the essential credit needs of American industry are being met. But, because of the extended condition of the banks of the country, the Federal Reserve System has sought to accomplish its object, so far as might be found practicable, by taking measures to promote the liquidation of speculative and inactive credits which were serving no necessary purpose, in the expectation that the funds thus liberated would be made available for the use of current industry and the credit needs of industry thus be provided for in a normal and healthy way, and without involving the danger of further and avoidable impairment of the reserve strength of the Federal Reserve System.

In harmony with this attitude, the Federal Reserve Board has, however, consistently adhered to the policy of leaving entirely in the hands of local banks the decision what loans are to be regarded as nonessential or "speculative." Governor Harding has outlined the attitude of the Board on this subject, stating that "it has never undertaken to classify any business or industry as essential or nonessential and does not intend to do so." Governor Harding has further called attention to the fact that "expansion of undue bank credit has been restrained," while he also noted that "the fact that the general volume of loans and discounts remains practically the same would seem to indicate that the solid and genuine business interests of the country have encountered no serious hardship." Continuing his discussion of the general credit situation, Governor Harding remarks:

"The Federal Reserve Board has consistently from the beginning of the effort to curb the

tendency to headlong resort to credit operations simply urged the local banker to study his client thoroughly, and the Board has never undertaken to say what class of loans should be held to be necessary or otherwise. The Board is too far removed from the actual detailed situations involved to undertake to do this and has relied on the consistent information and judgment of the local banker to accomplish the Board's purpose. * * * The difficulty is no doubt that many critics of the Board think that the same rules of action employed during the stress of the war and the selection of preferred war business for credit assistance are now in operation. This is entirely untrue, and the reports coming daily to the Board from the Federal Reserve Banks and from many sources of commercial intelligence distinctly contradict it."

The extent to which the unsatisfactory, not to say disordered, state of credit and currency disclosed above in the review of the situation in Europe has affected the course of the foreign exchanges in the American market in recent months is not susceptible of accurate measurement, but their failure to show recovery in the face of reduction of trade balances against the leading European countries suggests the conclusion that currency depreciation and banking expansion is the most serious present cause of disturbance in the foreign exchanges. The fluctuations of exchange due directly to changes in currency conditions are of vital importance in competitive trade because of their influence on prices. Those countries whose currency is depreciated in terms of that of others presumably find it more costly to buy goods in countries where rates are high, while on the other hand the export trade with those countries whose exchange rates are low is subject to the difficulty of obtaining settlement from customers, while again competitive exporters in low-exchange countries are temporarily aided in selling their goods in neutral markets. This is a situation which the United States has been obliged continuously to meet for some time past. Inflation and uncertainty in the currency and banking systems of different countries and embargoes on the exportation of gold tend to aggravate such instability of exchange, while the recurring necessity of meeting maturities in international

indebtedness likewise tends to make conditions more difficult.

The current situation with respect to price developments is naturally closely allied to the exchange situation, not only because it reflects in a complex way the results of inflation and the changes in the value of foreign currencies, but also changes in the volume of production. Exactly how far fluctuations in prices are due to changes in volume of production and how far to banking inflation is not capable of accurate determination. There can, however, be no difference of opinion as to the fact that changes in the levels of prices in different countries are influenced by all of these factors and that such changes when compared with changes in the price levels in other countries necessarily influence the flow of international trade profoundly. Without doubt the rapid and extensive fluctuations in the value of exchange which had been brought about by alterations in currency value, by Government fiscal operations, and by the "dumping" of large quantities of bills on the market because of the fear of their holders that loss might result from continuous holding of them, have profoundly disturbed prices from time to time and may be regarded as factors explanatory of the extremes to which price quotations have gone. Index numbers for some of the principal countries show that prices are much higher now than they were approximately a year ago. A review of such numbers for the past few months, however, shows that the tendency is distinctly downward both in England and in the United States. A similar movement is also to be noted in various continental countries, although obscured there to a greater extent through the existence of currency expansion.

Wholesale price indexes.

	August, 1919.	April, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.
Sweden.....	321	354	361	366	364
Japan.....	251	300	272	248	239
Italy.....	368	679	659	614	.....
India.....	204	200	210	206	209
France.....	347	584	550	493	492
Canada.....	223	261	263	258	256
United Kingdom..	250	13	305	300	299
Australia.....	182	17	225	233	.....
United States.....	226	265	272	268	262

It must not be overlooked that in a long view of the problem the essential basis of both currency and exchange improvement is to be sought mainly in the state of industry and the recovery of productive capacity. Accordingly, chief attention has been centered for the past few months upon the activity of industry in the several countries, and as a result of such activity the recovery of their export capacity.

During the past few months the Board has published production data for the United States whose figures have shown a tendency toward increase not only in business activity but in physical output of goods in certain basic industries. The figures for the current month are presented in the following table:

	June, 1920.		July, 1920.		July, 1919.	
	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.	Total.	Relative.
Receipts of live stock at 15 western markets (in thousands of head).....	5,064	91	4,632	84	5,536	100
Receipts of grain at 17 interior centers (in thousands of bushels).....	80,058	74	84,331	78	108,713	100
Shipment of lumber reported by 3 associations (in millions of feet).....	685	75	661	73	909	100
Bituminous coal production (in thousands of short tons).....	44,463	108	45,527	110	41,205	100
Anthracite coal production (in thousands of short tons).....	7,754	99	7,785	100	7,803	100
Crude petroleum production (in thousands of barrels).....	37,295	110	38,419	113	33,894	100
Pig iron production (in thousands of long tons).....	3,044	125	3,067	126	2,429	100
Steel ingot production (in thousands of long tons).....	2,981	119	2,803	112	2,508	100
Cotton consumption (in thousands of bales).....	556	109	525	103	510	100
Wool consumption (in thousands of pounds).....	40,680	74	32,372	59	54,973	100

While the data relating to production in foreign countries are scanty and inadequate at the present time, so that statistical comparisons, either with former years or with conditions in the United States, can not be drawn, there are data which throw a valuable light on the general economic situation as influenced by productive capacity. The first set of facts which may be considered to advantage relates to the export power of various nations. Facts as to Great Britain, France, and Italy are stated in the following table:

Exports of United Kingdom, France, and Italy during 1919 and to June, 1920.

[In millions of dollars at gold parity.]

	United Kingdom. ¹	France. ²	Italy.
1919.			
January.....	253	67	44
February.....	253	68	51
March.....	302	93	60
April.....	350	82	59
May.....	369	98	57
June.....	372	110	79
July.....	375	(³)	72
August.....	438	(³)	88
September.....	400	134	110
October.....	480	139	124
November.....	523	134	113
December.....	570	(³)	147
1920.			
January.....	639	139	83
February.....	528	255	103
March.....	636	259	115
April.....	616	266	113
May.....	679	233	.....
June.....	664	349	.....

¹ Including reexports.

² Figures based on 1918 value units.

³ A change in the value units employed in calculating the figures for July, August, and December makes them incomparable. French exports for the year 1919 valued at 1918 rates amount to \$1,682,000,000.

Proceeding on the assumption that exports represent a surplus in industrial output which can be spared by the population and shipped abroad, there is thus seen to be a distinct advance from a period shortly after the armistice up to the present time in each of the three countries which are taken as typical. Aside from the export figures, it is still difficult to get complete data relating to economic and productive conditions, but some important features of the situation in several of the European countries may be briefly reviewed.

In the following table is shown monthly production of coal, pig iron, steel ingots and castings, and ship tonnage under construction for the first six months of 1920 in the United Kingdom:

Date.	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	Ship tonnage under construction.
	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Gross tons.</i>
Monthly average, 1913..	24,336,000	869,000	649,000	¹ 2,003,000
1920				
January.....	² 22,657,000	676,000	766,000	.....
February.....	19,435,000	656,000	811,000	.....
March.....	19,505,000	710,000	854,000	3,394,000
April.....	17,131,000	655,000	779,000	.....
May.....	² 22,131,000	738,000	848,000	.....
June.....	19,048,000	720,000	745,000	3,578,000
July.....	² 22,926,000	750,000	800,000	.....

¹ Average of 4 quarterly estimates. Figures following are estimates taken at the end of each quarter.

² 5 weeks in the month.

In countries such as France which sustained severe industrial devastation, evidence of recovery is to be sought in the work of economic restoration rather than in conventional figures of national production.

Among the encouraging factors which indicate economic recuperation in France, as set forth by M. Tardieu in a recent statement, the most striking are those in regard to the invaded districts. The committee of the devastated regions has recently announced that 74 per cent of the population driven out of these regions by the war has returned, that 98 per cent of the municipal governments destroyed have been reestablished, and that 83 per cent of the schools existing before the war have been reopened. Of the 574,744 houses in the region which were one-half or wholly destroyed, 13,100 have been rebuilt and 178,500 repaired, and of the arable ground torn up either by shell fire or by troops, 38 per cent has received its first plowing. The main lines of all the railroads in this district have been repaired and half the branch lines are now in working order. Of the 11,500 factories destroyed, 3,540 are working again and 3,812 are in process of rebuilding. There were 72 blast furnaces in operation in this district in 1914; in 1920 17 are in operation and 20 more almost ready to be lighted. Crops throughout France are reported to be much better in 1920 than in 1919. The following table shows the increase in the area sown to grain:

[In hectares.]

	1919	1920
Wheat.....	4,486,000	4,601,000
Meslin.....	82,550	92,780
Rye.....	734,080	792,700
Barley.....	102,590	140,170
Oats.....	668,440	741,760

Flax acreage has trebled since 1919, and the prospects for the flax and hemp harvests are excellent. The industrial activity of the country is indicated by the many fairs and expositions which have been held to promote internal commerce. French coal production is, however, still below its prewar level, although since the prolonged strike in May it has begun to improve, as is shown by the following table:

French coal production.

	Tons.
Monthly average, 1913.....	2,982,500
January, 1920.....	1,749,389
February, 1920.....	1,557,787
March, 1920.....	1,451,506
April, 1920.....	1,426,684
May, 1920.....	806,285
June, 1920.....	1,896,235
July 1-20, 1920.....	1,162,553

Statistics of the Belgian production of coal, pig iron, manufactured iron, steel ingots and castings, and crude zinc are presented in the following table:

Date.	Coal.	Pig iron.	Manu- factured iron.	Steel ingots and castings.	Crude zinc.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Monthly average, 1913.....	1,910,710	207,058	25,362	205,552	17,910
1920					
January.....	1,869,635	40,820	15,318	56,006	4,060
February.....	1,683,750	51,773	16,858	70,848	4,560
March.....	2,006,160	66,009	14,525	78,985	5,841
April.....	1,900,750	75,686	15,527	100,274	6,927
May.....		191,842	17,537		
June.....					

NOTE.—Figures obtained from Economic Review of May 26 and June 9.

Iron Trade Review, Aug. 12.

Coal production in Germany is as follows:

[Taken from the Economic Review, May 19, 1920.]

	Coal.	Lignite.	Coke.	Coal bri- quettes.	Lignite bri- quettes.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total output in March, 1920, excluding the Saar district and the Palatinate.....	10,146,299	7,901,595	1,871,332	376,118	1,666,594
Total output from January to March, 1920.....	30,699,793	25,009,552	5,712,810	1,057,268	5,256,611
Total output in March, 1919, excluding Alsace and Lorraine but including the Saar district and the Palatinate.....	10,120,104	7,423,675	1,912,101	362,476	1,541,860
Output of the Saar district and the Palatinate in March, 1919.....	762,251		72,915		
Total output from January to March, 1919, including that of the Saar district and the Palatinate.....	29,113,702	21,054,443	5,395,251	953,095	4,304,248
Output of the Saar district and the Palatinate from January to March, 1919.....	2,407,475		208,118		
Total output in March, 1913, including that of Alsace and Lorraine.....	15,413,378	6,706,221	2,744,350	462,014	1,627,304
Output of Alsace and Lorraine, the Saar district, and the Palatinate in March, 1913.....	1,435,895		1,444,816		

The relation of production, and as a result export power, to exchange quotations is in all ordinary or normal conditions a very direct one. It had therefore been supposed by some that as export capacity increased exchange would move back toward normal. Experience during the past few months has not shown that this is necessarily the case, since even in those countries such as Great Britain, which were largely increasing their ability to ship goods, there has been at times a simultaneous reduction in the value of exchange. Even if there were at the present time an absolute balance of exportation and importation between, say, the United States and Great Britain, this would not necessarily restore the old relationship in the exchanges of the two countries because of the profound effect exerted by depreciation of currency, as measured in terms of the gold standard, and the local creditsituation in the different foreign countries. It is only in the relationship of countries on the gold standard and where the currency and other credit obligations are as a matter of fact freely converted into gold that the balance of exports and imports is the controlling factor in the course and rate of the foreign exchanges.

The difficulties to which international lending and financing are subjected by reason of bad currency and banking conditions in the several countries have been partially responsible for the slowness with which foreign trade banks have been developed. In the United States thus far there has been but one organization chartered under the so-called Edge Act, and while in foreign countries, such as Canada and Great Britain some progress has been made toward the establishment of new branches abroad, this progress has been relatively slow and hesitating. Branches of all financial institutions, both those existing before the war and maintained thereafter, and those newly established, have found themselves seriously handicapped by the exchange uncertainties which have prevented them from making advances to traders and producers in the countries in which they were situated. In these circumstances American banks and

bankers have been able to see but little advantage in the foreign expansion of their institutions and have been disposed to avoid losses which might be incurred through the making of large commitments expressed in the paper of the countries where their branches might be located. Great Britain in the effort to expand her foreign trade and restore it to a prewar basis has probably proceeded more actively than any other country, her dealings, however, being primarily expressed in terms of sterling, as was the case with prewar trade.

For July, 1920, British trade returns are reported to show a growth to £137,000,000 from £65,000,000 a year earlier. There has been during recent months a steady reduction of the adverse balance of trade from which Great Britain was suffering at the close of the war. While other European countries have not succeeded in paralleling the advance of Great Britain in this regard some of them have made decided progress. What has been done in this direction, however, has been largely for the purpose of meeting immediate necessities and obtaining immediate further supplies of goods, and has not been of sufficient amount to furnish even the basis for permanent investment or the improvement of production abroad. Although European banks have proceeded actively in the making of acceptances and the development of commerce, they have not been able to furnish the capital which was needed for foreign investment, while the general financial stringency throughout the world has rendered it exceptionally difficult to obtain capital upon terms which would be profitable. For all these reasons the relation of foreign banks to export trade has been different from that which existed before the war, because at a time when there was currency stability and uniformity it was possible to work upon an established basis of value and hence to offer securities to the investor with an assurance that they would be paid in a form that would return him the value he had loaned.

There has been comparatively little change in the international distribution of gold during the past few months. The following table shows the reserve position of some of the prin-

Foreign trade
banking.

Gold and bank
reserves.

cial institutions, as it has developed during the past year and a half.

Central bank deposits, total note circulation, and gold reserves in Great Britain, France, and Italy.

[In millions of dollars.]

End of month.	Great Britain.			Bank of France.			Bank of Italy.		
	Deposits. ¹	Notes. ²	Reserves. ³	Deposits. ⁴	Notes.	Reserves. ⁵	Deposits. ⁶	Notes.	Reserves.
1919.									
January.....	721	1,834	532	518	6,173	730	306	1,741	173
February.....	706	1,874	536	521	6,314	745	288	1,730	172
March.....	717	1,955	549	592	6,441	748	289	1,768	172
April.....	714	2,071	556	602	6,558	749	288	1,812	172
May.....	694	2,051	558	636	6,574	748	292	1,797	172
June.....	768	2,047	566	664	6,647	748	328	1,841	170
July.....	654	2,035	569	575	6,760	751	303	1,948	170
August.....	575	1,999	568	592	6,772	751	317	1,998	170
September.....	569	2,009	568	554	6,907	750	341	2,130	170
October.....	676	2,040	568	613	7,136	750	359	2,307	170
November.....	585	2,057	567	608	7,223	749	364	2,363	170
December.....	973	2,168	584	620	7,194	747	402	2,449	170
1920.									
January.....	756	2,014	625	615	7,253	744	365	2,314	170
February.....	925	2,051	676	634	7,313	744	345	2,266	170
March.....	668	2,115	685	781	7,251	744	358	2,325	170
April.....	683	2,134	687	671	7,274	743	360	2,421	170
May.....	573	2,199	686	725	7,318	743	341	2,495	170
June.....	933	2,258	713	706	7,246	743	363	2,669	170
July.....	651	2,281	739	661	7,275	745	.....	.....	.....

¹ Public and other deposits.

² Currency and Bank of England notes.

³ Including \$138,695,000 held by the exchequer.

⁴ Includes Government and other deposits, also dividends unpaid.

⁵ Exclusive of gold held abroad.

⁶ Composed of the following three items: (1) Debiti a vista; (2) Depositi in conto corrente fruttifero; (3) Conti correnti passivi.

⁷ Exclusive of Bank of England notes held by the exchequer as reserve against currency notes outstanding. (In this connection attention may be called to the table furnished on p. 667 of the BULLETIN for July, 1920, where the note circulation of the United Kingdom at the end of May, 1920, is given as £459,780,000. This figure contains an error, as it includes twice over £7,850,000 bank notes held in the currency note reserve.)

In these circumstances it is not strange that Government control of specie movement has continued in practically all western countries except the United States. Cessation of Government oversight would probably result in loss of considerable parts of the specie stocks of various countries and might thus embarrass and delay the eventual restoration of sound currency conditions. Although the reserve holdings of many of the foreign banks are considered entirely inadequate to the resumption of convertibility under present conditions, they might serve as a satisfactory beginning in that direction should it be possible to bring about a more normal international trade relationship and a greater stability of public finance. Nevertheless, at the present time the restoration of conditions that would permit the free movement of gold and of specie in general is

regarded as practically out of the question. The questionnaire distributed by the League of Nations, already referred to, contained an inquiry as to the possibility of international action or policy aiming at reorganization of the currency and foreign exchange situation of the various countries, and brought forth the general opinion that:—

“It would, indeed, be useless to attempt to construct and put into operation a new currency system so long as the essential data are continuously and rapidly changing under the action of forces which would upset the equilibrium of any system however perfect. In fact, it seems evident that something approaching currency stability must be attained before currency reorganization by legislative action is attempted. The conditions of stability have been clearly indicated by the economists and others who have analyzed the causes of instability; the most important are the termination of inflationist methods of financing Government expenditure, the settlement of international balances of trade and payment by means involving a far less considerable strain than that which at present presses upon the currencies of borrowing countries, the elimination of the large and incommensurate potential cause of the disturbance of currency values constituted by the large foreign holdings of some currencies, and the internal private hoarding of others, and the removal of much of the uncertainty which at present exists as to the effects of the economic and financial clauses of the treaties of peace.”

Apparently there is thus far no definite movement looking in the direction of a restoration of currency and banking conditions to anything like the position which they occupied before the war, notwithstanding that an eventual adjustment and the termination of stringent Government control in the various countries will be essential to the attainment of permanent stability.

During the month ending August 10 the net outward movement of gold was \$2,208,000, as compared with a net inward movement of \$11,517,000 for the month ending July 10. Net imports of gold since August 1, 1914, were \$706,376,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit. (See next page.)

England furnished \$14,084,000, or over three-fourths of the \$18,254,000 of gold imported

during the monthly period ending August 10, Canada, Colombia, France, and Mexico furnishing most of the remainder. Of the gold exports, amounting to \$20,462,000, over three-fourths, or \$15,582,000, was consigned to Japan, \$2,100,000 to the French East Indies, and the remainder principally to Hongkong, British India, Mexico, and Canada. Since the removal of the gold embargo on June 9, 1919, total gold exports have amounted to approximately \$579,515,000. Of this total, \$146,555,000 was consigned to Argentina, \$126,027,000 to Japan, \$66,084,000 to Hongkong, \$55,396,000 to China, \$40,411,000 to British India, \$29,778,000 to Spain, and the remainder principally to Uruguay, Mexico, the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, Canada, and Venezuela.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	23,253	104,972	¹ 81,719
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....	451,955	31,426	420,529
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916.....	685,745	155,793	529,952
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917.....	553,713	372,171	181,542
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.....	61,950	40,848	21,102
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	76,534	368,185	¹ 291,651
Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.....	152,340	225,719	¹ 73,379
Total.....	2,005,490	1,299,114	706,376

¹ Excess of exports over imports.

During the same monthly period the net outward movement of silver was \$468,000 as compared with a net inward movement of \$2,235,000 for the month ending July 10. Net exports of silver since August 1, 1914, were \$453,832,000, as may be seen from the following exhibit:

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	12,129	22,182	10,053
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1915.....	34,484	53,599	19,115
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916.....	32,263	70,595	38,332
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917.....	53,340	84,131	30,791
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918.....	71,376	252,846	181,470
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1919.....	89,410	239,021	149,611
Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.....	64,011	88,471	24,460
Total.....	357,013	810,845	453,832

Mexico furnished \$2,053,000, and Peru and China each \$1,000,000 of the \$5,494,000 of

silver imported during the monthly period ending August 10, most of the remainder coming from Colombia, Canada, Bolivia, and the Dutch East Indies. Of the \$5,962,000 of silver exports, \$1,899,000 was consigned to Hongkong, \$1,657,000 to England, \$1,065,000 to China, and the remainder principally to Japan, Canada, and Mexico.

Moderate liquidation of the principal loan and investment accounts, accompanied by a substantial reduction in net demand deposits and a further increase in accommodation at the Federal Reserve Banks, are the main developments in the banking field as indicated by the weekly condition statements of about 815 member banks in leading cities for the period July 16 to August 20.

Holdings of Government securities showed a downward course until the last week under review, when, as a consequence of the August 16 issue of about 157 millions of loan certificates, certificate holdings increased by 50 millions, as against a gradual reduction in these holdings by 79 millions during the preceding four weeks. Loans secured by Government war obligations show a steady reduction, amounting to over 40 millions for the period, loans backed by corporate securities declined about 41 millions, while other loans and investments, including commercial loans and discounts, increased by about .66 millions.

Total loans and investments of reporting institutions, accordingly, show a further decrease for the period of over 50 millions. Accommodation at the Federal Reserve Banks for reporting member banks increased during the five weeks from 1,953 to 2,086 millions, or from 11.8 to 13.6 per cent of the reporting banks' total loans and investments. For the member banks in New York City an increase in this ratio from 12.1 to 13.6 per cent is shown.

Principal changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks between July 23 and August 20 include an increase of nearly 200 millions in the holdings of discounted bills, the larger share of this increase, viz, 130 millions, being represented by the increase in the holdings of ordinary commercial paper, as distinct

from paper secured by United States war obligations, including Treasury certificates of the more recent issues (so-called war paper). Holdings of purchased acceptances, largely bankers' bills, show a further reduction of 32 millions, while Treasury certificates on hand declined by about 25 millions, this decline representing largely the amount of special certificates redeemed by the Government during the period.

Substantial increases are shown in the volume of interbank discounting, the total holdings of paper discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks showing an almost continuous increase from 123 millions on July 23 to 166 millions on August 27. The latter amount was held exclusively by the Boston and Cleveland banks. Of the total discounts held by the latter bank, the share held for other Federal Reserve Banks was slightly larger than the amount of paper held under discount for its own members, while in the case of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank this share was about 36 per cent. No change is shown in the list of rediscounting institutions, which includes the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas. It is notable that the total increase of 33 millions in the holdings of paper, rediscounted for other Federal Reserve Banks, is about equal to the aggregate increase in rediscounts with other reserve institutions shown by the four Federal Reserve

Banks which continued to apply progressive discount rates, viz, the banks of Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, this increase falling about 11 millions short of the increase in the total discounts for their member banks. Holdings of acceptances purchased by the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and San Francisco banks from the New York and Chicago banks show a further increase from 42.5 to 48.9 millions.

Both Government and members' reserve deposits show some increases, with the consequence that net deposits at the close of the period, 1,718 millions, were about 32 millions larger than five weeks earlier. Federal Reserve note circulation shows a further expansion of over 85 millions, while Federal Reserve bank note circulation increased by nearly 11 millions. The banks' gold reserves, in consequence of further export withdrawals, declined 11.5 millions, while the loss in total cash reserves, because of further silver deposits by the Government, was slightly over 6 millions. The banks' reserve ratio shows a gradual decline for the period from 44.4 to 43.2 per cent.

A vacancy occurred in the membership of the Federal Reserve Board on August 10, when the unexpired term to which Mr. Henry A. Moehlenpah was appointed by the President September 5, 1919, came to an end.

Personnel.

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND FINANCE, AUGUST, 1920.

Continued readjustment of economic and business conditions generally has been the characteristic feature of the month of August. There are already indications that the transition period is nearing a halt and that an improvement of the general situation is in sight. Nevertheless, there is still much to be done before business, prices, and industry can be regarded as having settled down upon a stable basis. In manufacturing districts Federal Reserve agents report dullness of business accompanied by an unusual degree of hesitation on the part of middlemen and dealers. This is the result of reaction among consumers who have refused to pay excessive prices and of some tendency to unemployment in various directions due to the letting down of demand. In the agricultural regions the promising crop prospects have given a much more hopeful turn to affairs and have tended to minimize the broader questions of price adjustment, money rates, and industrial unrest. In those parts of the country the paramount idea is production upon a large scale accompanied by improvement of transportation and better labor conditions. Where the processes of distributing and financing are more important, the prospect of betterment is less immediate, although fundamental conditions are slowly improving and the underlying business situation is usually described as sound. Prices still show a tendency to fall and for the month of August the Board's index number of wholesale prices has shown a reduction of 7 points. While differences were noted between the indexes of some of the price-reporting agencies early in the year, there is now practical uniformity, although some show greater or more rapid declines than others.

In district No. 1 (Boston) business conditions generally have been characterized by "dullness to a degree rather more than usual," a fact which is assigned to the "widespread and undoubtedly heavy liquidation on the part of merchants, * * * chiefly in wearing apparel lines," who "have to an unprecedented degree cancelled orders placed, resulting finally in almost universal curtailment of production" by establishments engaged in the industry. The effect of the situation has been modified by the fact that reaction has been so closely restricted to a particular field. Retail merchants show caution.

In district No. 2 (New York) it is found that "the period from July 1 to August 20 has been

one of shifting credit, but with no substantial change in the volume of bank loans." The number of banks borrowing from the Federal Reserve Bank has decreased from 380 early last November, when the discount rate was raised, to 313 on August 1 of this year. "Manufacturers and merchants have at last realized that the period of constant expansion has about reached the limit of its possibilities." As to the price situation, the opinion is expressed that "while some prices were increasing and many remained stable, so large a number of important commodities have declined" as to indicate that "with further credit inflation checked natural laws are once more operating."

In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) prices in textiles, leather, and shoes continue to drop and the same is true of cloths and clothing, while there seems to be some ground for fearing a recurrence of labor unrest. Slight improvement in transportation is encouraging but inadequate. Retail trade shows a favorable prospect.

In district No. 4 (Cleveland) the demand for funds is still heavy, collections are somewhat variable, but "satisfactory when all circumstances are considered," and lake ore movement and coal shipments are improving.

In district No. 5 (Richmond) the outstanding feature of the information received by the Reserve Bank is "optimism and confidence in the basic soundness of general conditions." It is nevertheless admittedly hard to specify definite developments which justify this confidence. Manufacturers are receiving insufficient orders to keep them running steadily in all cases, but they are taking a more hopeful view.

In district No. 6 (Atlanta) improvement in crop prospects which was so strong a factor during July has been somewhat offset by reaction in August. Prices are moving downward. Some wholesalers show reductions in sales but retailers report an increase of 16.3 per cent in net sales over July last year. On the whole, the position is hopeful.

In district No. 7 (Chicago) "caution rules in business." Retailers have found limits in the popular purchasing power and business is "slowing up a little" with the net result "a waiting attitude." "Dearth of liquid capital" is largely responsible for the situation.

In district No. 8 (St. Louis) "the volume of trade holds up well as contrasted with the corresponding period last season, and to date

there has been no marked decline in the purchasing power of the public." There is evidence of "more definite and significant steps in the direction of readjustment than has been observed up to this time." Greater optimism and a greater disposition to economy and caution are observed both among the public and among merchants. Crops are large and prices for them are high.

In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) "the slowing up of business which was noted during June has been offset to a considerable extent during July by the rising tide of business confidence." However, "stringent money conditions prevail" and "liquidation of merchandise has progressed very slowly. Some food prices have fallen. There has been no shortage of labor to handle the crop. Transportation conditions are the keystone to the business" side of agriculture.

In district No. 10 (Kansas City) business men "see no cause for serious apprehension on account of * * * price adjustment, money tightness, or industrial unrest." They have produced this year the largest all-round crops of food products in history and believe that improvement of transportation and the rapid movement of the goods to the consumer is the urgent need.

In district No. 11 (Dallas) favorable factors include "further improvement in the condition of crops and ranges; increase in volume of wholesale and retail trade; increase in building activity; increase in farm granaries for the storage of wheat awaiting shipment; and improved movement and supply of freight cars." As against these desirable factors, there is noted "excessive rains in the cotton belt, conducive to depredations of insects; further inflation of credit; increase in business failures; depression in demand for products of the live-stock industry; and shortage of labor for harvesting cotton." Trade has reacted well from seasonal dullness, but it is believed that "the margin of surplus income from production this year will not be sufficient to support any radical expansion of industry and commerce" in the year 1920-21.

In district No. 12 (San Francisco) it is reported that "favorable growing conditions during the past month have improved the prospects for good crops in all sections * * * except some of the dry farming sections." Labor is well employed and only one considerable strike is in progress. Harvesting is progressing satisfactorily with fairly adequate labor, but car shortage is present.

The agricultural situation has during the month of August reached a point at which returns can be counted upon with much more

certainty than heretofore and the outlook has continued to be in the main favorable. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the Federal Reserve Bank's own estimate of crop yield shows much larger production of wheat, oats, barley, and flax than in 1919, with rye only a little behind last year. There is "a total production of 610,000,000 bushels of small grains as compared with 421,000,000 bushels in 1919. The corn crop prediction of 245,400,000 bushels on August 1 is about 3,000,000 bushels better than a year ago." In district No. 10 (Kansas City) the situation is equally favorable. "All in all, the reports now show that 1920 is one of the best, if not the very best, crop in years." The bank is disposed to believe that the Government's estimate of 261,226,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 301,000,000 bushels last year is too low, while oats will be hardly less than 200,000,000 bushels and corn has made remarkable progress, the estimated yield now being 483,000,000 bushels. Other crops are in excellent condition, especially hay. On the Pacific coast the total estimated yield of wheat is a little under 100,000,000 bushels for the district, as compared with 101,000,000 bushels in 1919. Corn, oats, and hay show good advances over 1918 and 1919. The hop crop is much larger than last year and 75 per cent of it has been sold, while the amount of deciduous fruits on the Pacific coast is expected to be greater than was anticipated. In the Pacific Northwest the yield of apples is estimated at 25,500 carloads as against 32,600 carloads in 1919. In the Middle West the seventh district (Chicago) reports that crops "promise well, with indications for a larger production than a year ago in all excepting wheat."

Accompanying the generally favorable July outlook for cotton was a decrease in price. In district No. 11 (Dallas) the "cotton responded wonderfully to the best July weather that the crop has enjoyed for several years," but subsequent excessive rains are conducive to depredations of insects. This is reflected in the figures of condition on July 25 as against June 25, while the Federal Reserve Bank's own detailed survey of counties as of August 1 seems encouraging. District No. 6 (Atlanta) reports the condition of cotton not very different in July from that of June and states that the boll weevil is now present in practically all of the cotton counties of Georgia. While the Florida cotton crop has improved slightly, that of Louisiana has deteriorated, but the Mississippi and Tennessee crops show improvement. As for August developments, "the reports of damage by excessive rains during the first two weeks in August have been somewhat discour-

aging." The condition of the cotton crop on August 25, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 67.5 per cent—a decline of about 6.6 points from that on July 25, and somewhat less than the 10-year average.

In live stock, district No. 11 (Dallas) reports that ranges are in fine condition, the stock itself being "prime" and the situation generally favorable. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) fine pasturage has tempted many growers and feeders to hold their stock, and car shortage has tended to accentuate the same situation.

The movement of agricultural products to market is still affording the basis for more or less anxiety and uncertainty. There has been improvement in railroad conditions, but it has been insufficient. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) the agitation for empty cars suitable for grain has brought substantial results, but not all that had been expected. Receipts of empty grain cars for the five weeks ending July 3 averaged 1,629 cars per week, or 35 per cent of those ordered sent, while in the four weeks ending August 1 the weekly average was 2,427 cars, or 53 per cent. "This improvement of 800 cars per week is encouraging, although not sufficient to meet the needs of moving the new crop." Total grain receipts during July, 1920, are reported by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce as about 10,000,000 bushels, while shipments were 8,061,000 bushels. On the whole, there has been an increase of about 10 per cent in the receipts and a decrease of about 17 per cent in the shipments as compared with June, while there is a decrease of about 5 per cent in the total receipts and shipments of flour for the same period. The amount of wheat in terminal elevators in Minneapolis and Duluth on July 31 was 2,145,000 bushels, as against 912,000 bushels on the corresponding date a year ago. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) the movement of grain to the markets of the district has been in greatly reduced volume as compared with a year ago, notwithstanding larger crops. During July, 1919, receipts of grain and flour at Kansas City were 13,841,550 bushels, but for July, 1920, 6,770,250 bushels. Shipments in July, 1919, were 3,132,000 bushels and in July, 1920, 4,498,000 bushels. Figures of July receipts and shipments at Omaha, St. Joseph, Wichita, and Oklahoma City were less than a year ago by 40 to 60 per cent, due to the car shortage. It is now thought that it would be better for the grower to provide storage for himself and to distribute the marketing of grain over a longer period. Grain markets during the month have been active. Prices declined substan-

tially at Minneapolis during July and the early part of August, while at Kansas City "there were sensational declines in prices." This is ascribed to "favorable crop reports." Reports from mills representing 75 per cent of the flour-producing capacity of the Minneapolis district show operations at 44.6 per cent of full capacity during the four weeks ending July 31, as compared with 46.8 per cent in the four weeks ending July 3 and 40.5 per cent one year ago. Recent trade reports indicate that sales are still small, although inquiry is fairly large.

An important situation has developed in connection with the marketing of grain. According to district No. 7 (Chicago), "it will be recalled that last year there was a heavy carry-over of grain, farmers starting out with the intention of holding for a few months for a more favorable price level. They encountered an extremely bad transportation situation, which prevented the marketing of grain when prices did improve. The result was rather disastrous, as in many instances farmers were forced to carry grain for many months against their wish and to borrow at the banks. Much of this is still being carried by the banks, either on farms or in country elevators. This tends to make the farmer cautious. If cars are obtainable the farmer, as a rule, is not delaying shipment of his grain to market. Another factor militating against widespread storage of grain is the uncertainty as to the future course of the commodity markets."

Live-stock prices also show a downward drift for some classes, Minneapolis reporting substantial reductions in beef prices and a moderate reduction in lambs. Receipts of cattle and calves at 15 principal markets during July were 1,188,019 head, as compared with 1,290,265 head during June and 1,527,881 head during July, 1919, the respective index numbers being 118, 128, and 152. Receipts of hogs amounted to 2,115,639 head during July, corresponding to an index number of 92, as compared with 2,746,390 head during June and 2,411,539 head during July, 1919, the respective index numbers being 125 and 110. Receipts of sheep for July were 1,301,458 head, as compared with 1,006,528 head during June and 1,558,767 head during July, 1919, the respective index numbers being 95, 74, and 114. District No. 10 (Kansas City) reports that "the July movement of live stock to the six markets of this district was 8 per cent less in volume than in June and 23.5 per cent less than in July, 1919. A total of 1,459,891 animals were received at the markets during the month, as against 1,586,193

in the previous month and 1,909,890 in the corresponding month last year. A large part of the losses in receipts was on hogs.

The heavy declines indicated, especially in the movement of cattle, calves, and sheep, are generally attributed to the smaller movement from areas affected by the drought at this time last year.

The iron and steel situation during the month has not materially changed. Railroad conditions are somewhat better, but advances in freight rates have introduced a new factor into the price prospects. Pig iron has advanced during the past few weeks and Bessemer iron, as well as other products, has also risen. The movement of iron and steel from the mills and furnaces has continued on the increase and the leading producer in the Pittsburgh district has reduced its accumulations by about 65,000 tons. The trend toward the easing up of congestion at the works is more pronounced in some cases than in others. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) iron and steel producers "still suffer seriously from transportation inadequacy." In some lines a slackening of demand has been noticed. Higher freight rates are expected to add considerably to manufacturing costs. Both in districts No. 3 and No. 4 there is a falling off in the daily output of pig iron and the same is true of some steel products. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) "the shortage of freight cars has grown more serious during the past month." Pig iron is piling up in the district and iron and steel movements are greatly delayed. Consumption of pig iron is holding up well and steel mills in the district as a whole are working at more than 80 per cent of capacity. In spite of the difficulties encountered in the industry, a hopeful spirit generally prevails. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia), for instance, a large manufacturer whose principal product is bar iron is optimistic about conditions for the rest of the year, while rails are in strong demand and miscellaneous steel products are finding a good market. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of July were 11,118,468 tons, corresponding to an index number of 211, as compared with 10,978,817 tons at the close of June, corresponding to an index number of 208. Steel ingot production during July was 2,802,818 tons, as compared with 2,980,690 tons during June, the respective index numbers being 116 and 123. Pig iron production during July was 3,067,043 tons, as compared with 3,043,540 tons during June, the respective index numbers being 132 and 131, although the average daily output was somewhat less during July.

Lake ore shipments from the Superior region in July were 9,638,606 tons, bringing the total to August 1 to 26,079,111 tons, which compares with 25,181,848 tons on the corresponding date in 1919, and 26,608,933 tons in 1918. The 1918 tonnage is that which the producers have set out to duplicate during the present season, and it is shown that they are only slightly below their goal.

Congestion on the railroads, which was the source of so much anxiety and difficulty during the earlier part of the summer, is gradually yielding to special effort to relieve it. District No. 4 (Cleveland) reports that the outlook in the lake trade is a little better than a month ago. The coal movement has shown a steady gain since the recent orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) "moderate improvement * * * has taken place during the past month. * * * Cars are moving a little more freely to destinations." There has been no reduction in prices for spot coal. New freight rates are expected to add from 65 to 85 cents a ton to the cost of anthracite to the retailer. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) Alabama coal production shows a little improvement, but strikes are still on in various fields. Coke production is below the demand and car shortage is still felt. In district No. 4 (Cleveland) coal movement is showing a steady gain all around. There is still shortage in various parts of the country, not for immediate needs but as compared with the estimated demand of coming months. The bituminous output is estimated by the Geological Survey as 226,000,000 tons for the first half of this year (1920) as compared with 218,000,000 tons in the corresponding period last year. Allowing for importation and exportation there is an indicated balance for domestic consumption of 215,000,000 tons, against 211,000,000 tons last year. Production of bituminous coal for the country at large during July amounted to 45,526,500 tons, as compared with 44,462,500 tons during June and 42,698,000 tons during July, 1919, the respective index numbers being 123, 120, and 115. Sporadic labor difficulties in the coal industry have to some extent retarded production, but in the main the figures show that conditions heretofore have been reasonably favorable. The production of anthracite, however, will be curtailed in consequence of the recent widespread cessation of work by miners. Production during July amounted to 7,785,000 tons, as compared with 7,754,000 tons during June and 7,803,000 tons during July, 1919, the index number for all three months being 105.

In petroleum there is a growth in production in Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Colorado. For the two first-named States there is an increase during the first seven months of 1920 as compared with the same period in 1919 from 64,189,000 barrels to 79,360,000 barrels. Developmental operations in the Oklahoma field, including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming, have been very satisfactory during July. The stock of oil in storage in district No. 10 (Kansas City) on July 1, 1920, was 60,712,000 barrels as against 61,604,000 barrels on January 1. On the Pacific coast the daily production during July averaged 279,000 barrels as compared with 273,000 in June. Stored stocks were 24,405,000 barrels on July 31, a decrease of 964,150 barrels during the month. Shortage of gasoline continues to be general on the Pacific coast, while in district No. 10 (Kansas City) the summer demand is at its height and shipments to the Pacific coast are being made from the mid-continent and Rocky Mountain fields. The market for petroleum during the month of July was steady and quiet, with the price of crude oil generally subject to little change. In district No. 11 (Dallas) drilling results improved during July and for the district as a whole 868 wells were completed as compared with 650 in June. The daily average output during July was 375,000 barrels, a decrease of 7,500 from June. The outlook in the Texas field is regarded as very promising.

In metal mining there was a curtailment of production at the opening of July with regard to zinc and lead, but later there was a partial resumption of work, resulting in an average weekly output of about 10,000 tons at the end of the month. Curtailment and rearrangement of production has helped to adjust the labor situation. There has developed a relative reduction of output, but a deficiency of cars has continued to be marked, even as compared with the supply of ores on hand. Cars intended for other products are now being used to ship ores. The price of zinc ores has increased from \$45 at the opening of July to \$47.50 for 60 per cent concentrates. Lead ore prices also showed a decided advance for the month from \$90 to \$100 per ton on 80 per cent lead. The average output has fallen off in the Colorado metal mining district. Production reported during July by reduction plants in the Cripple Creek district totaled 38,222 tons, or a gross value of \$468,568. Some indications of improvement in mining activity are reported. With the exception of zinc, however, recent trade reports indicate extreme quiet in these industries, little interest being shown by consumers.

General manufacturing has varied widely in different parts of the country during the months both of July and August as a result of sporadic depression and suspension of work, coupled with difficulties of various kinds in connection with the continuation of production. There is still depression in woolens and cottons, knit goods and underwear, wearing apparel, shoes, leather, and various other articles. Resumption of activity immediately after Labor Day is promised in a number of sections and it is held that there is some indication that retailers' stocks are becoming so reduced that active buying must soon be resumed. District No. 1 (Boston) reports that tanneries in the district are still closed or operating up to about a 50 per cent basis. While there has been some resumption of shoe manufacturing, numerous large concerns are still either wholly closed down or operating on short time and they are purchasing little leather. Prices for side leathers are off 10 to 13 per cent from last month, but still 50 to 100 per cent higher than in 1913-14. Hides are accumulating. District No. 5 (Richmond) reports that shoes are moving from manufacturer to retailer slowly, while buyers are holding off in the hope of reductions. Leather has weakened, but there is little prospect of the saving reaching the consumer for a good while, owing to the length of time required in shoe production. In district No. 7 (Chicago) first hands are holding leather and are finding more than usual difficulty in financing it. Cancellations are still active. Sales are 50 per cent off from 1919 for the first seven months of 1920. The automobile demand for leather "is the only really rosy spot in the picture." In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) shoe manufacturing plants have been shut down or running at minimum capacity, but have now resumed operations preparing samples. Orders are slow in being placed. The public has been refraining from purchasing high-priced shoes but has bought freely at reductions. Stagnation still exists in leather. Few tanneries are operating and the transportation situation is in part blamed. From district No. 8 (St. Louis) it is reported that business in shoes is steady, prices are definitely lower, but the decline is not as marked as had been looked for (except in a few special grades), and that the country merchants are in a somewhat more steady frame of mind.

As for wool and woolen goods, district No. 1 (Boston) reports that the situation in the wool industry is difficult to diagnose, the Boston market being dull, although the supply, especially of the finer grades, available for use is not excessive, if production should become

normal. Woolen mills in New England during the month of August were either closed or running on part time. Returned goods are felt to be insufficient to meet the public demand when it revives. "Briefly, therefore, the whole wool situation is one of waiting and caution, with hand-to-mouth buying on the part of the manufacturer." In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) "there is an unprecedented situation," with "an absence of activity such as has never been known." "Such is the apathy shown in the market that samples for spring (1921) materials which in normal times would have been displayed in July have not been prepared in numerous instances." In the clothing trade, district No. 5 (Richmond) states that "clothing manufacturers report dull business, with a decided reluctance on the part of the retailer to enter into further contracts." A change in the demands of customers is noted, and it is believed that lower-priced goods made of coarser wool may figure more largely during the coming season. District No. 7 (Chicago) finds that "fine wools are scarce and coarse wools are a drug on the market." There has been "a flood of cancellations, slow payment for goods already delivered, and a general slowing down of the apparel industries."

In cottons district No. 1 (Boston) reports that "dullness in cotton this month is fully as pronounced as during * * * June and July and dealers report only buying by the mills in small lines for immediate requirements." Nevertheless, there has not been as general curtailment in production as had been anticipated. According to United States cotton statistics, cotton held in mills in the district for July was 660,893 bales, while the amount consumed during July was 198,233 bales. Prices for combed and carded yarns were lower at the middle of August than earlier, and "consumers of spot yarn have found the supply so plentiful that they have been in no mood to buy in advance of current needs." In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) further curtailment of operations has been noted among cotton-yarn manufacturers. Spinners are accumulating large stores of finished products. The acute situation of the cotton-yarn industry is attributed to the restriction of credit by the banks, although the policy of the banks is believed by larger manufacturers to be correct. In knit goods the deadlock between underwear manufacturers and jobbers still continues—jobbers waiting for lower prices while manufacturers make no attempt to sell their product. The situation in hosiery is but little better, while in underwear the only buying demand is for export. In district No. 1 (Boston) small wares are reported lower in price than last

month, and there is a feeling among some wholesalers that retailers might well sell cheaper and still make a good profit.

In other manufacturing lines there is more or less difference of condition. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports activity in broad silks, although the buying movement was not general and few silk mills continued open. In paper and twine district No. 1 (Boston) finds that there is still difficulty among dealers in procuring sufficient supplies to meet the demands of the trade. Stocks are believed to be small. Prices continue from 100 to 400 per cent higher (wholesale) than in prewar times and are still tending upward. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) states that production of paper for the first six months of 1920 exceeded that of the same period in 1919 by about 9 per cent. Prices have advanced in most grades of paper. Hope for a new source of supply of wood pulp from Alaska is entertained in various quarters. The outlook is said to be encouraging in drugs and chemicals, although the inactivity of the textile and tanning industries has reacted upon the trade. There is a plentiful supply of most raw materials for drug making, but American crude drugs are difficult to obtain. Sales are far in advance of this time last year. In rubber there is some anxiety. District No. 3 (Philadelphia) reports that there is "a decreasing demand for tires." No difficulty exists in getting raw materials.

In lumber and building material the situation is also variable. In some districts the expectation that heavy buying would develop in anticipation of higher freight rates has been disappointed. Stocks are small in numerous quarters. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) the lumber market is still dominated by the transportation situation. Curtailment of production is becoming more general, but apart from a continuous scarcity of cars the immediate outlook is satisfactory. In the Middle West high costs of lumber, millwork, and other materials have seriously retarded building. In district No. 10 (Kansas City) lumber and material markets have been inactive, with lowered demand due to unsatisfactory distribution. In New England, district No. 1 (Boston), dwelling house construction is still backward, partly due to the increased cost of material and labor. On the Pacific coast, district No. 12 (San Francisco), car shortage restricts lumbering operations and 20 per cent of the mills are closed, while those that are running are operating at only 75 per cent capacity. For the last four weeks in July reports from 122 mills operating on Douglas fir show production 31 per cent below normal as compared with 7.5 per cent during the preceding four weeks.

Unshipped orders amounted to 330,000,000 feet as compared with 343,000,000 feet. Building, however, is active. In district No. 9 (Minneapolis) lumber cut and shipped by producers increased about 50 per cent during the month. While average orders on hand by southern pine producers decreased from 502,927,000 feet for July 9 to 389,850,000 feet for July 30, production during the same period shows an increase, the average figure for the week ending July 30 being 468,983,000 feet, which is about 75 per cent of normal.

The labor situation is reported generally favorable. In district No. 1 (Boston) employment in the textile industries is somewhat depressed, and the same is true of the shoe factories, certain of which, however, have started up again, but with production curtailed. Returns from public employment offices show that the number of positions reported filled during July suffered a loss of 34 per cent from June of this year and 34 per cent from July of last year. In spite of curtailment of output and reduction in number of operations in certain industries, the report of the New York State Industrial Commission shows a decrease of only one-half of 1 per cent between June and July in number of factory workers. Since the report of district No. 2 was received, there has been a strike on a leading traction company in New York City. District No. 7 (Chicago) reports the labor situation "distinctly better, though there is some shortage." On the Pacific coast "the supply of labor about equals demand throughout the district."

The volume of trade, both wholesale and retail, is reviewed as usual in the Board's special reports on that topic. Generally speaking, retail trade is fairly satisfactory. The Board's systematic report on wholesale trade conditions has not been extended throughout all Federal Reserve districts. The data at hand, however, indicate an interesting and, on the whole, promising situation. Price reductions have evidently led to a revival of buying activity on the part of retailers in the South and West. Reports from wholesale dry goods firms in the Atlanta district show average increases in sales of 79.1 per cent in July as compared with June. Nevertheless, the sales of these same firms were still 26.6 per cent below the figures for July a year ago—a vivid illustration of the extent to which buying activity had fallen off in preceding months. The Dallas reports also indicate increased activity in wholesale dry goods, although sales are slightly below July, 1919. San Francisco reports show increases of about one-third in value of sales over the preceding month for 12 wholesale dry goods houses, while the sales exceeded those for a year ago by nearly

32 per cent. Wholesale grocery firms reporting show only slight increases in sales during the month, in some instances recording decreases, while the same is true for hardware and shoe lines. In the San Francisco district returns based on sales of 23 wholesale hardware concerns indicate average declines of 7.7 per cent as compared with June, while 13 wholesale shoe establishments showed reductions of 10 per cent in volume of sales. Reports uniformly testify, however, to the fact that hardware sales have averaged much above those for July a year ago, while the limited data available for wholesale shoe houses shows that in this line the volume of sales is below that of last year. Downward tendencies in wholesale prices are noted for groceries, dry goods, and shoes, but no evidence of weakening is found in wholesale hardware or furniture lines. It is probably significant that so important a jobbing center as St. Louis reports good buying activity on the part of retailers to meet heavy current needs, although here, as elsewhere, there is an indisposition to make commitments for the future.

The situation in the retail trade has not changed in any essential way since last month. The volume of sales continues moderately large. In all districts sales in terms of value are greater than those during the same month last year. In many districts sales of essential commodities in terms of physical amounts are said to be fully as great and in some cases to exceed those during the same period last year. These results, however, have to a large extent been accomplished by means of reduction sales. The demand for luxuries and semiluxuries has everywhere notably fallen off. Merchants are maintaining an attitude of caution in replenishing their stocks, apparently waiting for prices to reach a position of greater stability.

Financially the month has been quiet. Interest and discount rates have continued high, with general scarcity of funds. The reserve position of the Federal Reserve Banks has been well maintained. The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reports that reserve conditions are improving and that the expected stringency in the money market usual during the fall months should not be greater than last year. The bill market for bankers' acceptances in New York has continued active, with supply more plentiful toward the end of the period and demand fairly well sustained. There is evidence that investors are taking up Liberty bonds and Victory notes for permanent absorption. Sales of new securities continue to fall off and financial operations are postponed whenever possible because of the difficulties arising out of high rates of interest. There is some slowing down of collections and this has

been an unfavorable element in the financial position of some lines of business. On the whole it is believed in most districts that more favorable financial conditions are in sight and that merchants and manufacturers, while drawing heavily upon the resources of the banks, are doing so primarily for productive purposes and not for speculative or nonproductive objects. Liquidation has been carried still further in the stock market and prices have reached in New York levels lower than those of February or May. The news of the higher railroad-rate decision caused only a temporary recovery. Call money rates have generally been moderate, ranging from 7 to 9 per cent practically throughout the period. Time money has been scarce and the charge for it has been high.

On the Pacific coast member-bank conditions are not far from stable. Interest and discount rates, however, have shown some tendency to harden during the past month. Some of the southern banks show a consider-

able increase in their accommodations to member banks. An increased strain has been imposed upon the present situation as the result of active harvesting. From the grain districts (Minneapolis) it is reported that moderate liquidation of loans was made by customers during July, although an actual calculation of the extent of it is said to be difficult to make. Money rates have remained firm, with little change.

The collection situation has been the subject of a special inquiry during the past month and the results of it are presented elsewhere. In a general way, the situation is fairly favorable, with collections slowing down in a number of instances due to desire on the part of people to conserve their funds in order to avoid borrowing at high rates from banks, as well as to lack of funds in other cases, due to slow movement of commodities. Some increase in commercial failures is noted practically throughout the country, but there are many lines in which the change, if any, has been small.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

THE MOVEMENT OF LOANS.

The movement of loans in the several Federal Reserve districts shows considerable variation. Demands are reported to be heavy on the whole, with conditions virtually unchanged from the preceding month. District No. 5 (Richmond) and district No. 11 (Dallas) report recent expansion in the loans of member banks, but district No. 9 (Minneapolis) and district No. 10 (Kansas City) state that moderate liquidation of loans has begun. In districts No. 2 (New York) and No. 3 (Philadelphia) very little change in the volume of bank loans is reported, while in district No. 1 (Boston) causes locally operative have brought about a liquidation of bank loans in Boston proper, with some slight increases in other parts of the district.

DISTRICT NO. 1 (BOSTON).

Member banks in Boston show a \$12,000,000 decline in loans and investments from July 16 to August 13; on the latter date these stood at \$775,000,000 against \$787,000,000 four weeks earlier. The decline was distributed among all types of loans and investments, the reduction in loans secured by stocks and bonds being some \$5,000,000, in certificates of indebtedness some \$4,000,000, and in commercial loans and investments almost \$2,000,000. In comparison with the decline in loans and investments there has been practically no change in either demand deposits or time deposits, while such change as has occurred has been due to the reduction of Government deposits. Loans from the Federal Reserve Bank have been reduced some \$12,000,000. Member banks in New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Providence do not show any decrease in loans, there being in fact a slight increase, less than \$500,000, while deposits remain the same as on July 16. Loans with the Federal Reserve Bank, however, have increased slightly, due undoubtedly to the withdrawal of Government deposits in these institutions. Notwithstanding this increase in loans in the Federal Reserve Bank, the fact stands forth that 9 out of the 24 member banks in these cities on August 13 were not borrowing at all from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

DISTRICT NO. 2 (NEW YORK).

The period from July 1 to August 20 has been one of shifting credit, but of no substantial change in the volume of bank loans. This, however, may be considered as equivalent to a slight decrease in loans, for loans normally increase somewhat during July and August in anticipation of autumn demands. Since July 1 the deposits of the New York City banks have decreased \$147,000,000 and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has lost \$61,000,000 of gold through the gold settlement fund to other districts. The loss of deposits is due in part to reductions of out-of-town bank balances, but more largely to the maintenance of smaller balances by commercial customers, either to avoid further borrowing or in anticipation of having to borrow less during the coming months. Gradual liquidation in the prices of securities has lessened the demand for call money, resulting in slightly lower rates, but otherwise the credit situation has remained unchanged during the past 30 days.

DISTRICT NO. 3 (PHILADELPHIA).

Banks in the third district show little change in condition during the past month. If anything, there has been a slight increase in loans and deposits. Philadelphia Clearing House members shared in the increase in loans, but they are still considerably below the figures which they reported earlier in the year.

Commercial paper dealers feel that some firms at least are adjusting their finances to the present credit situation and are offering paper in smaller volume. The general supply is sufficient however to care for the small demand from the banks. It is said that greater discrimination is being shown in purchases and that first-class paper only is wanted by many institutions. The average rate is unchanged at 8 per cent for good names.

DISTRICT NO. 4 (CLEVELAND).

There is no slackening in the demand for funds. This may be said to be especially true of the rural banks, where efforts are being made to finance the farmer.

The manufacturing districts report no change in credit conditions. The principal reasons given for making new loans and renewing old ones are "large inventories occasioned by the necessity of making larger purchases than usual to insure adequate supplies of goods and raw materials, large quantities of finished goods because of inadequate transportation facilities, cancellations of orders, and slow collections."

In some sections it is reported that customers' balances in banks are smaller than ever before, indicating a probability that more and more money is being converted into inventory and manufactured goods, now known as "frozen capital." The liquidation of these goods depends upon how soon traffic conditions may be restored to the point where they may find their way to market.

DISTRICT NO. 5 (RICHMOND).

Condition reports received from 82 member banks show an increase in outstanding loans and investments amounting to \$7,311,000 in 5 weeks, totals for week ending August 6 being \$490,261,000 as against \$482,950,000 for the week ending July 2, 1920. This would certainly seem to prove that no sudden and disastrous calling of loans is being done by member banks, as is sometimes charged. During the 5 weeks deposits increased \$15,087,000 in the same 82 banks. Banks are meeting all actual needs, and there is little evidence of serious credit strain except in speculative fields or in cases in which corporations have attempted to expand too rapidly. Railway conditions have not improved sufficiently to release very much frozen credit now tied up in raw materials and finished goods for which transportation can not be secured.

DISTRICT NO. 7 (CHICAGO).

Ordinarily credit demand is heaviest in the fall of the year, because of agricultural necessity, and the present year is no exception. Considerable attention has been devoted to the possible effect of new crop requirements at the banks because of their already loaned-up condition. There is a wide divergence of opinion among bankers as to the probable demands. Both the country elevator operators and the farmers are clearing bins of any carry-over from the 1919 crop where possible, to make way for the new yield, but this is a slow process. Credit frozen to grain carried over from last year will be released for new usage with the marketing of old grain, which is now actively under way with an added supply of cars in the grain belt.

DISTRICT NO. 8 (ST. LOUIS).

No marked changes in financial conditions in the district occurred during the past month. There is a continued broad demand for money and credits, with the call from the country particularly urgent. There has been some liquidation in loans, and during the past week or ten days certain country banks have slightly reduced their obligations. The slump in deposits, however, continues. Sharp price reductions in some staples have had a tendency to promote liquidation of accumulated stocks. Thus far the massive requirements for crop financing have been met, and requirements of essential business are being well cared for. Consensus of opinion among bankers is that with a continuance of the recent conservative policy in the matter of apportioning credits and the discouragement of speculation in all forms, general business can be carried forward without serious disturbance until the return flow of money begins in the fall. Efforts on the part of railroads to increase transportation efficiency and expedite the crop movement are expected to be reflected shortly in the release of enormous credits heretofore tied up in delayed freight. To the South, where the old crop of cotton has not been sold, banks have been obliged to carry a heavy burden, but withal financing of the growing crop has been adequately handled. Rates are high, and present indications are that there will be little change.

Commercial paper houses report extreme dullness in their line, July and August business being well under that of preceding seasons. Country banks are buying sparingly, and the large city institutions are too closely pushed to supply regular and routine demands of their customers to invest in paper of this class. Some paper has sold fractionally above 8 per cent, but the prevailing rate is still 8 per cent, with no names, however good, obtaining concessions under that figure.

DISTRICT NO. 9 (MINNEAPOLIS).

Reports received from 35 selected member banks in the larger cities in this district, and which comprise about 75 per cent of the lending operations of the Federal Reserve Bank, indicate that a moderate liquidation of loans was made by customers during the month of July. These member banks reduced loans to customers by \$5,000,000 between July 2 and August 6, and this was effected by a decrease in customers' deposits amounting to \$4,000,000. These member banks liquidated loans at the Federal Reserve Bank amounting to \$4,900,000, and this was effected in part by sales of Gov-

ernment securities made by these banks amounting to \$2,400,000.

Between July 2 and August 6 the Federal Reserve Bank collected \$4,900,000 from the larger banks and loaned about \$3,900,000 to other member banks, thereby realizing a net reduction of accommodation to member banks in this district of \$1,000,000.

DISTRICT NO. 10 (KANSAS CITY).

There are many evidences that liquidation of loans has set in, throughout the wheat sections in particular, which may be expected to become heavier in September. Demand for loans continues strong at the reserve cities and rates remain firm. There is noticeable a slight improvement in the car situation, and should this improvement continue there is every reason to expect that this district will rapidly regain its financial position.

DISTRICT NO. 11 (DALLAS).

Notwithstanding the generally auspicious outlook throughout the district, the present inflation of credit makes it certain that the margin of surplus income from production this year will not be sufficient to support any radical expansion of industry and commerce in the form of new enterprises in 1921. Bank loans have been steadily mounting during the past six months, until now the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank's loans to member banks are two-thirds larger than they were a year ago, and the district is drawing extensively upon the surplus funds of other sections. Liquidation during the coming fall months, therefore, should be and is expected to be heavy, except in those sections where cotton is being heavily damaged by weevils, worms, or grasshoppers, and in certain parts of the extreme western section of the district where weather and market conditions have not been favorable to the cattle and sheep industry. Cotton being the district's chief reliance for the payment of its obligations, the extent of general liquidation this fall will depend largely upon (1) the average price commanded by the 1920 crop, and (2) the growers' ability to hold in check during the next few weeks the ravages of insects resulting from recent excessive rains.

Condition reports of reserve city banks as of July 30 reflected the increased strain imposed upon the present credit situation by the larger demands of industry and agriculture pending the harvesting of crops. Loans increased \$6,260,000 over the total reported June 25, and bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank were larger by \$10,235,000.

COLLECTION CONDITIONS.

In connection with the preparation of the report on business conditions in the several Federal Reserve districts during August, special attention was given to the collection situation, and information was obtained from a large number of business houses as to their experience since the opening of the present year. Considerable differences appear as between the several districts, and as between different lines of industry. Where the decline (with relation to volume of business done) has occurred, it commenced more largely in the second quarter, although in a relatively small number of cases it was apparent about the opening of the year. In certain cases the decline is not found until about July, while some houses report improvement in collections during August. In the agricultural districts it is in general too early in the year to accurately judge conditions, as dependence is placed on the crops to supply funds for the liquidation of accounts, but on the whole relatively little or no decline in collections is reported. In the manufacturing districts, on the other hand, collections have declined broadly in those industries, such as tanning, textiles and auto tires, which have witnessed a decline in sales, while in general they have been well maintained in other industries, such as hardware and drugs and chemicals, in which activity has continued. The manner in which the slowing up is manifested also varies with the industry in question. Where a high percentage of cash discounters is normally found, this decrease will naturally occur in the percentage of those taking the discount, rather than in the percentage of accounts running past due. On the whole, from certain districts, such as No. 3 (Philadelphia), it is reported that the first mentioned has been the particular form in which the slowing up has been noted, while in district No. 4 (Cleveland) it is stated that it was also the earliest indication of the slowing up, while "as the credit pinch became more apparent the falling off showed noticeably in the percentage of accounts running past due." In district No. 12 (San Francisco) the falling off has been equally pronounced in the two ways.

Turning to the agricultural districts, in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) while "October 1st is the 'big pay day,' and July and August are slack months with few collections due, collection conditions on the whole are good," and there has been no increase in bad debts. "Business has been dull in many lines," with "very little overstocking and consequent inability to settle obligations promptly." From district No. 10 (Kansas City) it is stated that

with the exception of "some sections where car shortage has interfered with the movement of grain, and comparatively few accounts are running overdue, merchants report that they have not noted any decline in collections since the beginning of this year." Turning to the South, in district No. 5 (Richmond) "collection conditions are not far from normal." In district No. 11 (Dallas), while general liquidation in the fall will depend upon the cotton crop, "July witnessed an appreciable slowing up of collections as compared with the situation earlier in the summer, but a falling off in collections at this season of the year is a normal occurrence, as payments are usually at a low ebb just prior to the harvesting of the cotton crop." In district No. 6 (Atlanta) "collections are not as good as for the past month or two. Increasing numbers of accounts are being allowed to run past due, and collections are harder to make."

In some of the districts in which manufacturing plays a larger rôle, collections appear to have been affected to a greater extent. This has been most noticeable, according to the report from District No. 3 (Philadelphia), "in those lines which have been affected by declining business demand," certain lines showing little if any change. In district No. 4 (Cleveland) it is believed that the slow movement of freight may have "contributed more to the slowing up of collections than has the difficulty in securing bank accommodation." It is stated from that district that "while the general situation as regards collections may be said to be satisfactory when all circumstances are considered, the month of June appears to have been the turning point in nearly all lines of business. Collections from the first of the year through the month of May were reported as normal, for the most part, but in some lines the slowing up developed as early as February. Since June collection resistance has increased, although a few firms note an improvement in August." From district No. 7 (Chicago), it is stated that in nearly all "branches of trade there is manifested a more general tendency on the part of the purchasers of goods to ignore discounts or ask extensions. Some of this is traceable to the usual seasonal let-up, but not all of it can be so explained." Most houses' collections, however, are reported "good or normal." In district No. 2 (New York) "delayed collections are reported generally throughout the millinery, fur manufacturing, clothing, men's furnishing, and leather trades" as well as in textiles. "Prompt collections are reported in the drug jobbing, crockery, glassware, hardware, and cutlery trades, while the

piano trade reports continued good payments." In district No. 12 (San Francisco) about 50 per cent of the reporting firms have experienced no decline in collections.

Turning to individual industries, wholesale grocers almost universally report collections normal or good. The status of collections is reflected in the following table, which gives average percentages since January 1, 1920, of outstanding on the first of each month to last month's sales, as reported by wholesale grocers' associations, in various sections of the country. Caution is necessary, however, in the use of these figures, as the averages are unweighted, and moreover the number and identity of reporting firms changes somewhat from month to month.

Average collection percentages.

	New York.	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.	Ohio.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota.	Oklahoma.	California.
1920.								
Jan. 1.....	105.5	93.0	81.9	.....	68.9	98.2	104.0	104.5
Feb. 1.....	94.7	93.4	83.8	.....	77.4	101.6	109.0	97.5
Mar. 1.....	113.1	105.3	85.5	.....	87.5	101.3	106.0	112.0
Apr. 1.....	95.2	92.8	79.0	.....	70.9	89.7	99.9	99.6
May 1.....	100.9	92.3	76.9	82.7	70.7	88.6	99.8	96.1
June 1.....	93.3	89.3	78.6	79.2	74.6	92.7	105.0	95.0
July 1.....	95.7	86.0	72.6	79.8	65.9	86.0	106.0	101.9
Aug. 1.....	85.9	75.0	.....	78.5	67.9	88.0	107.0	100.2

While this is the general situation, from district No. 4 (Cleveland) it is stated that "wholesale grocers report that some of their heaviest buyers are slow in making remittances, and are showing a tendency to becoming slightly delinquent." The wholesale grocers at this time of the year are receiving many goods for the fall and winter trade, requiring funds in excess of those received from collections, and certain of them are thus slow in paying current bills. In district No. 6 (Atlanta) certain leading firms report a falling off in collections, stating that it commenced in June, and was especially marked with supply merchants in small towns. A leading eastern canner reports that collections have been more difficult during the last six months, but especially since June 1. A leading flour miller notes a falling off in collections of bills on open account, commencing with February, and most pronounced in that month, with June the next most noticeable month, but collections are now again normal. The slump occurred on sales to the small baker with little capital, and is ascribed to "overanxiety of mill-selling salesmen to increase business after war-time

regulations were removed." Ninety per cent of the product of the milling industry, however, is sold on documented drafts, and the opinion is expressed that these are probably out five or ten days longer now than a few months ago. Flour manufacturers' collections in district No. 8 (St. Louis) "are not uniformly satisfactory."

Among lines in which collections have been well maintained are also drugs and chemicals, tobacco, and hardware. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia), however, "a slight retardation in drugs and chemicals collections is noted," but in district No. 8 (St. Louis) "in drugs and chemicals, and hardware, and in metal goods generally, the recent upward pace has been well maintained." Hardware manufacturers in district No. 4 (Cleveland) report a decline in collections beginning with July, being most noticeable during August, and found especially in accounts running past due. In the steel industry collections are reported as generally satisfactory with the exception of the automobile trade. No decline is reported in general by hardware manufacturers in district No. 7 (Chicago). Several hardware jobbers in district No. 6 (Atlanta) state that they have experienced no decline in collections, one a decline only in July, and one reports that while "fairly good, collections are not what they should be," and attributes this to advance in prices, stating that "the country merchant can not make enough on the turnover to take care of the advance that he has to put in the replacement of goods." Agricultural implement manufacturers report that collections in general are slower, although the time of commencement is given variously as from March to July, and one states merely that collections are "much slower than they were a year ago." Local dealers generally are stated to have been unable to finance themselves at their local banks, and the manufacturer has been under the necessity of extending short-time credit.

Prominent among lines which have been adversely affected are leather, textiles, and auto tires. In the tanning industry the situation is rather mixed. The volume of business is small and a considerable number of firms, owing to careful selection of purchasers, report no decrease in collections. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) the latter was the case with about one-half the number of tanners reporting, the others showing a decline commencing variously in March, April, and June and about July 1, being given in several cases as most pronounced in June. Several state that the decrease is most pronounced in the percentage of those who formerly discounted their bills

but who now take full time. Tanners in district No. 4 (Cleveland) "generally report collections as very satisfactory, although a slowing up is noted, particularly on the part of those who are always inclined to be dilatory." Shoe manufacturers in this district report a noticeable decrease in the percentage of discounters, an increase in the number of accounts permitted to run past due, and numerous requests for extension of open accounts. In district No. 3 (Philadelphia), a decline is reported by certain shoe manufacturers, commencing with May or June. Shoe manufacturers in district No. 7 (Chicago) generally report a decrease, commencing in practically all cases in May and given by some as most pronounced in June, by others as equally pronounced in May and July. The decrease is noted in accounts running past due. Shoe wholesalers in district No. 6 (Atlanta) in general report a decrease commencing in April, May, or June, and most pronounced in most cases in July, being most noticeable in past due accounts. One remarks that "slowness seemed rather general, but more pronounced in country and small town accounts," while several report greater effort required in making collections.

Cotton yarn collections in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) are reported extremely poor and requests for extensions are common. Some leading silk manufacturers report a decrease in collections, most marked on the whole since about June. In the various branches of the wool industry a slowing up is reported, and is noted by certain houses in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) as occurring more largely in the second quarter or in July. Hosiery and underwear manufacturers in this district report a slowing up of collections, remarked more particularly during June and July. A leading underwear manufacturer in district No. 9 (Minneapolis) shows a percentage of past due paper to total volume this year of 3 per cent as against 1.2 per cent in 1919, this being credited to the small country merchant of the Middle West, and rather to dislike for bookwork than to financial insecurity. Comparing the same two periods, however, the percentage of discounters shows an increase of 4.5 per cent. Textile collections in district No. 4 (Cleveland) were extremely good until the end of May, there being much anticipation, but there has been a noticeable slowing up since June 30 and a practical elimination of anticipation. A recent "investigation by one of the New York credit agencies indicates that about 20 per cent of accounts of the smaller concerns are overdue. While the accounts of the larger textile houses

are in somewhat better condition, it was estimated that 12 to 15 per cent of these payments were also delayed. While this is a very high percentage of slow accounts, the general opinion of the trade looks for some gradual improvement in payments as prices steady."

The majority of wholesale dry goods houses in district No. 4 (Cleveland) state that their "percentage of collections for the first six months was in excess of that for the same period last year. There is, however, less inclination to anticipate the usual dating, probably due to inability to secure customary bank accommodation." While certain houses in district No. 7 (Chicago) report no decline in collections, but on the contrary show an increase, one house reports a decrease since May, discounters now passing the discount and open accounts in a considerable number of cases running past due. Certain houses in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) report that collections are "not quite as free as recently," and some cotton goods commission houses indicate a falling off during August. There has been a seasonal decrease in district No. 6 (Atlanta), noticed particularly in accounts running past due, but one house states that "they have been unusually good, that is, for the summer season," while another has been able to "keep the showing of actual collections as good as in the last two or three years only at the expense of a great deal of more effort."

Reports received from leading clothiers indicate a falling off in collections since April. A large manufacturer in district No. 7 (Chicago) notes an increase of 47.5 per cent in average receivables outstanding at the end of the month during April to July, inclusive, as against January to March, inclusive. Another shows 82 per cent of its outstandings at the end of June over 30 days old, while at the end of April about 23 per cent had run longer than 30 days. From St. Louis, however, it is stated that collections in this line, "while not as good as they have been, are in the main satisfactory." In district No. 4 (Cleveland) clothing and garment trade collections are said to be satisfactory, although there has been little anticipation. The percentage of past due accounts, while showing an increase over earlier in the year, is still very small, and August collections are said to show improvement. In district No. 1 (Boston) collections in the men's furnishing industry are good, although in district No. 3 (Philadelphia) several reports show a decrease since about April or May. In district No. 2 (New York), as noted above, delayed payments are reported generally in the industry.

In the rubber tire industry it is reported from district No. 4 (Cleveland) that "a slow decline is noted beginning in January." Not until May 10 (and June 10 in the northern part of the country), at which time bills for the heavy deliveries during the winter months are due, "was a material drop in collections observed, due to retardation of sales owing to slow deliveries and a rainy spring, and inability to obtain bank accommodation." In district No. 3 (Philadelphia) "collections are reported as very slow, and this is attributed to the fact that customers are unable to secure accommodation at the bank," being especially felt in view of the large capital required due to high prices. In this district collections are also slowing up in other branches of the rubber industry. Inasmuch as automobiles are largely sold against sight draft, no change is noted in collections, with the exception of one manufacturer in district No. 7 (Chicago), who reports slowness especially in July on sales made on open account.

PRODUCTION AND ORDERS OF UNDERWEAR.

Certain data are being gathered monthly by the Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers of America relative to production, shipments, unfilled orders, and cancellations in the knit-underwear industry.

Fifty-seven mills belonging to the association report their production of winter and summer underwear for the month of July at 583,190 dozen (73.4 per cent of normal output). June reports from 54 mills gave a production total of 560,034 dozen (80.3 per cent of normal).

Twenty representative mills reported for June and July the following data (in dozens):

	June.	July.	Loss.	Gain.
Unfilled orders, first of month.....	987,084	770,995	216,089	.....
New orders during month.....	49,663	22,847	26,816	.....
Shipments during month.....	245,366	285,130	.....	39,764
Cancellations during month.....	20,386	16,698	3,688	.....
Production during month.....	266,140	230,418	35,722	.....

Thirty-two mills reported similar data for July alone as follows:

Unfilled orders first of month, 1,285,005 dozen
 Production during month, 421,790 dozen (79.6 per cent of normal production).
 New orders received during month, 36,291 dozen (8.6 per cent of production).
 Shipments during month, 461,332 dozen (109.3 per cent of production).
 Cancellations during month, 24,416 dozen (5.7 per cent of production).
 Balance of orders on hand August 1, 835,558 dozen

CONDITION OF WHOLESALE TRADE.

Increase (or decrease) in volume of net sales during July, 1920, as compared with the preceding month.

District.	Groceries.	Number of firms.	Dry goods.	Number of firms.	Hardware.	Number of firms.	Shoes.	Number of firms.
	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	
No. 4.....	-0.2	13	+79.1	5	+6.1	7	+3.9	6
No. 6.....								
No. 7.....								
No. 10.....	+3.0	9	+27.0	2	+12.0	3		
No. 11.....	+5.4	29	+33.4	12	-7.7	23	-10.0	13
No. 12.....								

District.	Furniture.	Number of firms.	Drugs.	Number of firms.	Auto supplies.	Number of firms.	Farm implements.	Number of firms.	Stationery.	Number of firms.
	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	
No. 4.....										
No. 6.....										
No. 7.....										
No. 10.....	-19.0	4	-6.0							
No. 11.....			+14.0	5	+20.0	3	-21.0	2		
No. 12.....	-5.5	15	-4.7	7					+5.5	21

Increase (or decrease) in volume of net sales during July, 1920, as compared with July, 1919.

District.	Groceries.	Number of firms.	Dry goods.	Number of firms.	Hardware.	Number of firms.	Shoes.	Number of firms.
	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	
No. 4.....	+20.6	9	+16.0	6	+24.7	6		
No. 6.....	+26.1	13	-26.6	5	+20.9	7	-9.5	6
No. 7.....								
No. 10.....								
No. 11.....	-2.0	5	-2.0	5	+18.0	3		
No. 12.....	+2.7	29	+31.7	12	+20.4	23	-21.8	13

District.	Furniture.	Number of firms.	Drugs.	Number of firms.	Auto supplies.	Number of firms.	Farm implements.	Number of firms.	Stationery.	Number of firms.
	<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>		<i>P. ct.</i>	
No. 4.....			+29.6	6						
No. 6.....										
No. 7.....										
No. 10.....			+15.0							
No. 11.....			+32.0	5	-17.0	3	-25.0	2		
No. 12.....	+8.8	15	+23.7	7					+37.3	21

DISTRICT NO. 6 (ATLANTA).

A majority of reports received from wholesale grocery firms in the district show substantial reductions in the money volume of sales during July as compared to sales for June. Most reports show increases over sales for July, 1919, ranging from 5 per cent to as high as 65 per cent and 70 per cent. While there

may be some occasional reaction, the opinion of the trade generally indicates a gradual decline in prices.

The increase in money volume of sales by reporting wholesale dry goods firms ranges from 16.4 per cent to 114.2 per cent over sales for June. All reports show decreases as compared to July, 1919, ranging from 17.2 per cent to 37.5 per cent. Buying is limited to actual needs, and lower prices are looked for.

Comparison of sales during July and June by wholesale hardware firms vary from a decrease of 9.1 per cent to an increase of 55.4 per cent. Compared to sales for July last year, one report shows a decrease of 25.3 per cent, while a majority of reports show increases ranging up to 57.2 per cent. While there is some expectation of lower prices later on, there seems to be no immediate prospect of a material change.

Wholesale shoe firms report increases for July over June as high as 50 per cent, while in only one or two cases are decreases shown. Only one report shows an increase over July last year, decreases in other instances ranging from 6 per cent to 28 per cent. The downward tendency is expected to continue, but by a long swing rather than precipitately. Wholesale cancellations of orders during June and July are now to some extent being reinstated.

DISTRICT NO. 11 (DALLAS).

The increased volume of orders booked in July by wholesale dealers in dry goods, hardware, drugs, and automobile supplies, as reported by our correspondent firms, indicates that retailers are now beginning to lay in stocks in preparation for the fall trade.

Reports indicate that the wholesale apparel trade shows symptoms of renewed strength, following an exceptionally dull summer season. According to newspaper accounts of the first "buyers excursions" recently conducted by the large wholesale centers in this district, buying of fall merchandise has opened up on a more enlarged scale than the wholesalers were led to expect by the previous attitude of extreme caution on the part of the retail distributors. Although the excellent crop prospects have unquestionably created a more hopeful feeling in all lines of business, the effect of the present strained condition of credit is still apparent in the volume of orders reported booked by the wholesale trade last month, as contrasted with sales in July, 1919.

While all reporting lines except farm implements showed an increase in sales over the month of June, 1920, July sales of dry goods, groceries, auto supplies, and farm implements were below the record of July, 1919. Only

hardware and drugs scored gains for the 12-month period. July witnessed an appreciable slowing up of collections as compared with the situation earlier in the summer. It may be said, however, that a falling off in collections at this season of the year is a normal occurrence, as payments are usually at a low ebb just prior to the harvesting of the cotton crop.

Wholesale prices generally were stationary in July, with a slight weakening shown in certain grocery staples and in dry goods, and an upward tendency in the drug and hardware lines. Hardware dealers report that it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure goods from manufacturers, whose supply of raw materials and manufactured stocks is said to be unusually low at this time. Wholesale stocks on hand July 31, measured by cost values, showed substantial increases over those of a year ago in all reporting lines except dry goods. This situation denotes, to some extent at least, an improvement in the transportation service, which, though still the subject of general complaint, is more satisfactory than it was a year ago.

DISTRICT NO. 12 (SAN FRANCISCO).

Department stores and wholesale grocery, dry goods, and shoe stores reported a slight downward tendency in prices during the past month, while wholesale hardware, stationery, and furniture stores reported an upward tendency in prices. Reports indicate that the transportation situation is not interfering with local deliveries, but many concerns report difficulty in securing shipments from the East because of car shortage. Collections during July were reported in general as good, the same as in June, although an increasing number of stores reported that July collections were only fair.

Condition of Wholesale Trade During July, 1920, in District No. 12.

Percentage of increase or decrease in net sales for July, 1920, over July, 1919.

	Hard-ware.	Dry goods.	Groceries.	Shoes.	Station-ery.	Furni-ture.	Total. ¹
Los Angeles.....	29.3	.....	7.1	4.7	52.0	15.3	20.2
Sacramento.....	12.2	.....	7.7	.....	.....	.....	8.4
San Francisco.....	30.4	33.5	² 1.5	² 23.7	45.1	² 18.8	11.8
Portland.....	15.8	54.8	1.8	² 34.3	80.5	1.1	8.8
Salt Lake City.....	.....	.....	4.3	.....	74.8	.....	4.1
Seattle.....	4.8	20.8	4.1	.....	7.9	15.3	10.1
Spokane.....	78.6	57.2	12.3	.....	28.2	.....	21.8
Tacoma.....	11.1	.....	6.1	.....	37.6	14.1	8.5
District.....	20.4	31.7	2.7	21.8	37.3	8.8	12.0

Drugs: San Francisco, 29.1 per cent; Portland, 11.1 per cent district, 23.7 per cent.

¹Includes reporting drug firms.

²Decrease.

Percentage of increase in net sales Jan. 1-July 30, 1920, over same period, 1919.

	Hard-ware.	Dry goods.	Groceries.	Shoes.	Station-ery.	Furni-ture.	Total. ¹
Los Angeles.....	59.7	.....	34.8	37.5	52.2	21.2	46.5
Sacramento.....	46.0	.....	18.7	.....	.....	.....	27.6
San Francisco.....	52.2	49.1	28.5	20.9	52.9	82.4	35.9
Portland.....	33.0	31.9	28.2	² 7.2	54.3	51.0	21.9
Salt Lake City.....	.....	.....	32.5	.....	50.0	.....	33.6
Seattle.....	26.6	58.8	20.9	.....	23.5	14.4	28.9
Spokane.....	87.7	57.1	25.2	.....	37.5	.....	33.0
Tacoma.....	30.1	.....	19.3	.....	41.4	74.5	27.5
District.....	42.3	48.9	27.7	14.3	43.4	55.4	34.2

Drugs: San Francisco, 21.3 per cent; district, 25.2 per cent.

¹ Includes reporting drug firms.

² Decrease.

Percentage of increase or decrease in net sales for July, 1920, over June, 1920.

	Hard-ware.	Dry goods.	Groceries.	Shoes.	Station-ery.	Furni-ture.	Total.
Los Angeles.....	¹ 6.7	.....	7.9	¹ 10.9	¹ 22.3	8.6	0.4
Sacramento.....	¹ 19.4	.....	¹ 2.4	.....	.....	.....	¹ 8.9
San Francisco.....	13.6	40.3	¹ 14.2	¹ 12.3	.....	.....	1.8
Portland.....	14.0	19.0	38.0	¹ 6.5	22.9	5.4	17.5
Salt Lake City.....	.....	.....	¹ 2.6	.....	11.9	.....	1.2
Seattle.....	¹ 18.3	¹ 1.2	14.2	.....	¹ 4.1	.....	¹ 2.5
Spokane.....	13.6	18.6	12.9	.....	12.1	.....	12.8
Tacoma.....	¹ 12.6	.....	19.4	.....	.....	¹ 26.4	¹ 10.5
District.....	¹ 7.7	33.4	5.4	¹ 10.0	5.5	¹ 5.5	6.7

Drugs: Portland, 8.2 per cent; ¹ district, 4.7 per cent.¹

¹ Decrease.

Loans for Essential Industry.

Governor Harding, in a letter of reply to a lumber company on August 27, discussed the question of essential production as follows:

The Federal Reserve Board has done nothing by act or implication to discourage loans for essential building operations. The Board is well aware that the country is several years behind in its building operations, due to curtailment during the period of the war. It recognizes the urgent need for more houses for dwelling and business purposes and realizes that construction work now under way is not nearly great enough to supply the requirements. This is due in part to the difficulty in making the necessary financial arrangements, for many of the savings banks, insurance companies, and other lending institutions have invested heavily in Government bonds and are just finishing the liquidation of the indebtedness incurred in making these investments, while others have applications on file for loans which have to be taken up in regular course. Another obstacle to the progress of building operations is the lack of adequate transportation facilities. We are now having the seasonal movement of crops and the facilities of the railroads will be severely taxed for the next few months in furnishing adequate transportation for this purpose. The abnormal cost of construction is having its effect upon building operations, many owners being reluctant to build under existing circumstances, even where they are able to make satisfactory financial arrangements.

While the Federal Reserve Board has pointed out the necessity, in the present circumstances, for the exercise of more discriminating judgment on the part of banks generally in granting accommodations, it has repeatedly stated

that care should be taken to do nothing to interfere with essential production. The Board has never undertaken to define what in its opinion might be regarded as essential and nonessential loans; it has stated that this is a matter which should properly be left to the judgment of the individual banks. There can be no question that the production and distribution of the basic necessities of life, such as food, fuel, and clothing, are essential, and it is obvious that shelter is also a fundamental necessity.

The Federal Reserve Board does not feel that it can be justly charged with responsibility for any restrictions of credit to the building industry. The rediscount transactions of the Federal Reserve Banks are limited by section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act and reserve banks are not permitted to make direct loans to borrowers; they can only discount for member banks upon their indorsement "notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount within the meaning of this act." "Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace." The Federal Reserve Banks, therefore, clearly have no power to finance building operations in the sense that a savings bank or insurance company can finance such operations by taking a mortgage extending over a term of years, but when a building operation is properly financed in advance by contract with some responsible individual, firm, or corporation to furnish money at various stages of the construction, a reputable owner or contractor ought to have no difficulty in getting short-time accommodations at his bank for pay-roll purposes or for current purchases of material. Notes given under these conditions maturing within 90 days and otherwise conforming to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act are eligible for discount at a Federal Reserve Bank when offered by a member bank with its indorsement.

Erratum.

Attention has been called by Mr. Basil B. Blackett, of the British Treasury, to an error contained in statistics printed in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN* for July (p. 667). At that point the note circulation of the United Kingdom at the end of May, 1920, was given as 459,780,000 pounds sterling. This figure, Mr. Blackett points out, really includes twice over 7,850,000 pounds sterling of bank notes held in the currency note reserve. To that extent it vitiates the comparison with 1919, inasmuch as no notes of the bank were then held in the currency note reserve. In future this factor if not allowed for may seriously affect figures, the notes of the bank held in the currency note reserve about the beginning of August already amounting to 18,600,000 pounds sterling. Allowance should therefore be made in the figures given on page 667 of the *BULLETIN* for July to the extent of the 7,850,000 pounds sterling for which allowance was not made. Thanks are due to Mr. Blackett for the information.

TERMS OF SALE.

The following is the sixth of a series of articles giving data as to current practice and recent history of terms of sale in the principal industries. Acknowledgment is due the various branches of the Government and the many business houses, individuals, and trade associations who have courteously furnished the information.

TANNING.

The tanning industry is very complex. There are two principal branches. Sole-leather manufacturers confine themselves largely to this branch, although also producing belting and harness leather to some extent. There is a greater diversity in methods of tanning upper leather and a tendency to specialize on making certain classes and grades.¹ The product is more varied, due to a wider range of uses, and there is a larger number of kinds of raw material. In addition to producing the various types of upper leather, a few tanners also include in their production bag and case, glove, fancy, and book leather. Most sole-leather tanners have a standard product for which there is a steady sale, consequently they produce considerable stock in advance of orders.

Leather is largely sold direct by the tanner to the manufacturer of leather products. Estimates place the proportion of leather sold direct at over 75 per cent of the total output, these figures including sales by tanners through associated houses and subsidiary companies. Although perhaps the majority of firms from whom reports were received indicate no change in distributive methods during the past decade, some tanners report an increasing tendency to sell direct instead of through selling agents. The latter, however, may be employed in the sale of leather at a considerable distance from the tannery. One tanner believes that upper leather is sold to a larger extent through agents than is sole leather. The amount passing through the hands of leather dealers is very small. They are employed more largely in cleaning up job lots and in distributing to the smaller manufacturer. While considerable upper leather is sold on consignment, it is understood that a large quantity is sold outright. Commission merchants in recent years are stated to be to a considerable extent becoming direct owners of tanneries, and also hide importers and dealers. During the war period a considerable increase was noted in the number of small speculative jobbers.

¹ Certain of the data contained in this article have been taken from Othank, The Tanning Industry.

Among jobbers, the "finders" are an important class, cutting up the stock and selling the smaller finder, cobbler, or shoe-repair man who is limited in his means, and carrying the large number of articles, such as thread, machine parts, rubber heels, etc., which he requires.² Leather belting is sold almost entirely direct by tanners to the manufacturers.

The tanning industry has no marked seasonal aspect, and one tanner states that purchasing depends largely upon market conditions, business being unusually good when prices are firm and advancing, while less buying occurs when prices are weak and easier. On the whole, however, business of the second half year is heavier than the first. Although most tanners who furnished data report no change in this regard during the past decade, some report that seasonal fluctuations are now less pronounced. One tanner states that since terms on sole leather were changed about 10 years ago, fixed buying periods have been largely obliterated. Broadly, there are, of course, two seasons, spring and fall, with a short dull period of several weeks after each season. It has been stated that deliveries in October in general are heaviest, due to the fact that shoe manufacturers are stocking up for their next run, as well as to reorders for midwinter trade, while activity is lowest about April or later. This applies more largely to leather used by the shoe industry, which it has been estimated constitutes about 70 to 80 per cent of the total output.³ The demand for belting leather is not seasonal, but varies according to industrial requirements. When business is normal there is a steady trade all the year around in fancy leather. Purchases are made in the late winter and early spring for Easter business, and in the late summer and fall for Christmas business, with subsequent fill-in orders, and there is considerable buying for advertising purposes.

There are many variations in terms of sale in the industry as a whole, but in each branch certain terms are recognized as regular. Standard terms for sole leather are 4 per cent 10 days, 3 per cent 30 days, 2 per cent 60 days, net 90 days. A considerable number of tanners, however, do not quote the 90-day terms, while some also omit the 60-day terms. Twenty days extra is largely given, or payments permitted by a given date of the following month, such as the 10th or 15th, for the previous month's shipments. It has been stated that the terms of 3 per cent 30 days are

practically ignored. Certain tanners give no 20 days extra to purchasers taking 60 or 90 days. Some tanners make shipments direct from the tannery instead of from warehouses in the larger centers, and in this case terms are often made cash discount for payment on arrival. Terms were changed some years ago, the general consensus of opinion placing the time at about 8 to 10 years. Prior terms were 5 per cent 10 days, 4 per cent 60 days, "with almost any dating a shrewd buyer would feel inclined to exact under abnormal market conditions," and the change occurred as a result of the strain upon the tanner's resources. At first no 20 days extra was given, but this was shortly granted. It is stated by several authorities that dating is occasionally permitted at present, as for example, to jobbers in dull times. One tanner states that more recently there has been considered the question of reducing the discount from 4 per cent to 2 per cent which, state two authorities, was also attempted at the time the change in terms was carried out. The regular terms apply also on tanners' sales of cut soles, which are produced by several leading tanners (as well as by specialized manufacturers), and on rough belting leather. Finished belting leather, however, bears terms of 5 per cent 10 days, with 4 per cent 60 days under special arrangement to cover long time in transit. Cut stock for shoe repairing purposes bears terms of 1 per cent 10 days, in some cases with 20 days extra, and in some cases with net terms of 30 or 60 days. A leading tanner engaged in the sale of cut stock to finders makes terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days on blocks and strips, but quotes 4 per cent 10 days, 2 per cent 30 days, net 60 days on other classes of cut stock.

Regular terms on upper leather, including glazed kid and patent leather, are 5 per cent 10 days, 4 per cent 30 days. Considerable flexibility exists with reference to the discount period, and monthly settlement, ranging from the 1st to the 15th, is frequent, while in many cases 30 days is granted. Under special agreement, with the 4 per cent discount, 60 days is specified in a few cases instead of 30 days. It has been reported that "the New England trade usually demand and frequently obtain" such terms. One tanner states that "it is not so much a question of changing terms as making our customers live up to them," while another states that "terms of sale do not seem to be considered an obligation or contract to most of the shoe trade, and there is tremendous abuse in regard to the time taken in the payment of bills and the amount of discount deducted." It has been stated by one authority that about 10 years ago an unsuccessful effort was made

² It is estimated that from 30 to 35 per cent of all sole leather goes from manufacturers to sole cutters and the shoe-repair trade.

³ Data obtained by the Federal Trade Commission for the year 1918 give the output of shoe leather as 59 per cent of the total when measured in square feet, and 74 per cent when measured in pounds.

by certain tanners to shorten terms and reduce discounts on upper leather, while another states that some years ago an effort was made to reduce the discount to 4 per cent. While these are the terms on finished leather, rough leather carries only a 1 per cent discount.

Usual terms on harness leather are 2 per cent 30 days, net 60 days and in some cases net 90 days, while russet collar leather carries terms of 2 per cent 10 days and in some cases 3 per cent 10 days, net 30 and 60 days.

During the last few years terms on glove leather have been shortened and discounts reduced or abolished. At the present time they range from net 10 days to net 30 days, in the latter case often carrying a discount of 1 per cent or 2 per cent 10 days. It is stated that the great majority of fancy leather manufacturers employ terms of either 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, or 2 per cent 30 days. Exceptions noted are granting of the discount on accounts taking more than 30 days, the quoting of net 30-day terms and by several smaller manufacturers of terms of 3 per cent 30 days, which latter were the general terms up to several years ago. Purchases by fancy leather goods manufacturers from tanners producing chiefly sole leather carry the regular sole-leather terms of 5 per cent 10 days, 4 per cent 30 days. Coat leather is sold on terms of net 30 days. Customary book-leather terms are 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 days,⁴ and for upholstery leather 2 per cent 10 days.

The trade acceptance is used only occasionally in the industry, the individual tanner when employing it at all employing it only on a very small proportion of his accounts. Its use, however, is reported to have increased during the past year. A leading tanner states that "accounts not handled on a discount basis are not considered satisfactory," and estimates that from 15 to 20 per cent of accounts run overdue, although not seriously, and in a large majority of cases interest is added for the overtime. While many tanners note no difference in collections from the various classes of purchasers, it has been stated that "shippers generally regard the shoe trade as more desirable than the jobbing trade." Collections from larger jobbers and finders, however, are stated to be as prompt as collections from shoe manufacturers, and several tanners consider them at times more so, but the smaller jobbers and finders are naturally less prompt. Small dealers are stated mostly to obtain their supplies through larger jobbers. In the words of one tanner, "in most cases a jobber is trying to do too much business on his given capital, that

is, he is endeavoring to buy on extended terms, sell on a cash or 10-day basis, and turn his capital from his customer to his source of purchase without great obligation on his part, thus causing occasional lack of ready funds, hence delayed payments." Several leading tanners state that some shoe manufacturers at times in the early part of their season when they are obliged to make and hold shoes for delivery dates are inclined to be slower in payments than ordinarily. One tanner of sole and belting leather considers belting manufacturers more prompt, while another reports no difference in collections on shoe and harness leather, with glove-leather collections slightly less satisfactory.

While the majority of authorities report that jobbers' terms do not differ from tanners', some believe that dealers' terms were more liberal in the time given, although the standard discounts are the same. As jobbers sell to smaller accounts, which the tanners would not solicit, their collections are believed to be less prompt. Finders' customary terms are stated to be 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, although in certain districts longer net terms, such as 60 days, are given. Finders' collections are stated to have greatly improved during the last few years with the placing of the shoe-repairing industry on a more businesslike basis.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the total output of shoes is distributed through jobbers, and, states one authority, the percentage would be even greater were jobbing houses owned by manufacturers included. Certain manufacturers also distribute goods from other factories in addition to their own. In St. Louis in particular there has been an increasing tendency during the past decade for manufacturers to job also shoes produced by other manufacturers. Practice with respect to sales to jobbers varies between the different markets, and thus in Cincinnati manufacturers in general do not sell jobbers, while in Rochester, where women's and children's shoes are produced, the percentage is estimated at 40 per cent. The same manufacturer ordinarily does not sell both wholesaler and retailer. Heaviest sales by manufacturers are in March and April and in September and October, heaviest production in December to March and June to September, and heaviest shipments in February to April and August to September.

Terms on which manufacturers sell vary considerably, instances reported ranging from net 10 days to discounts of 10 per cent, one manufacturer reporting 7 per cent for payment

⁴ Onthank, op. cit., p. 37, gives the discount as either 2 or 3 per cent.

25th e. o. m. Distinction is made by certain manufacturers between different types of sales, one Cincinnati house thus having regular terms on goods to be made up of 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, to retailer, with 30 days extra on shipments over 1,000 miles; 5 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, to department stores, and 6 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, to jobbers, while net 30 days is quoted on goods sold from the floor or out of stock. On sales to jobbers the cash discount will be stressed, whereas on sales to retailers the norm is largely net terms of 30 days, as will be indicated below, although net 60 days is quoted by some manufacturers.⁵ This is reflected in the difference in the percentage of wholesalers and retailers who take the cash discount, estimated for the Rochester market as 80 per cent and 50 per cent for the respective classes. The average percentages range from 50 per cent to in some cases 60 to 70 per cent. A substantial percentage of overdue accounts is shown, several houses stating that 20 to 25 per cent of retailers run beyond the net period. A shortening of terms is reported during the past decade and greater uniformity has been introduced. Very little use of the trade acceptance is reported by manufacturers.

Due to the fact noted above that shoe manufacturers in large part also engage in jobbing, purchasing other makes and maintaining stocks, little attention apparently has been paid to the terms upon which the wholesaler purchases. This activity has been confined more largely to rubber and tennis footwear, in which a contract is signed with the manufacturers for the ensuing year. At the January, 1920, meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association, it was suggested that whereas canvas footwear and tennis shoes were billed out on a net due date of June 15, and fall shipments of rubber boots and shoes on November 1, bearing terms of 1 per cent 10 days net 30 days, and in the interests of uniformity, rubber boots and shoes should bear due date of December 1, allowing 12 per cent for anticipation, or canvas footwear should be billed May 15, 1 per cent 10 days net 30 days, but no action was taken in view of the need for conforming to the action of the company stores. A resolution was introduced by the committee on datings, discounts, and overdue accounts of the Western Association in 1918, providing that all tennis invoices from May 15 to January 1 be due 30 days from shipment date, and that invoices from January 1 to May 15 be due and payable June 15, but no action was taken. It is re-

ported that St. Louis houses in 1918 granted July 1 due date on this item, whereas other markets granted June 15, as did the rubber companies also.

Prior to 1918 general terms of shoe wholesalers were largely net 60 days, with considerable variation in the cash discounts given, which ranged roughly from 1 per cent 10 days to 5 per cent 30 days, but averaged 2 per cent 10 days, in some cases with 1 per cent 30 days quoted in addition to the latter, for example, in New England largely. In the fall of that year, upon the suggestion of the Allied Council of the American Shoe and Leather Industries and Trades, an attempt was made to change terms to net 30 days, and "a movement, which had considerable strength, developed for discount of 1 per cent 10 days, and although it is far from uniform, the trend seems to be toward the latter figuring." The matter was discussed by both the National Association and the four constituent territorial associations, each of which has had for some years a committee dealing with the subject of terms, discounts, and overdue accounts, and there was general agreement as to the desirability of these terms. Local groups have also considered the matter, and on various occasions there have been resolutions passed recommending certain terms. A survey made in 1919 by the committee of the National Association, and embracing 159 houses, showed that in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Middle Western sections there was general adherence to terms of 30 days, although in the South the reverse was true. Certain houses made terms of both 30 days and 60 days. Less uniformity was, however, noted on the question of discounts. While in New England 1 per cent was customary, in the Middle Atlantic States 2 per cent was more frequent, due to the fact that Philadelphia and Baltimore houses, with few exceptions, were on a 2 per cent basis. In the South 2 per cent was almost universal, while in the Middle West the number of houses allowing 2 per cent was considerable, although somewhat less than those allowing 1 per cent. In the South some houses reported the employment of net terms only, while in the Middle West more houses employed such terms than granted a discount of 2 per cent, although the figure was somewhat less than those granting a discount of 1 per cent. As a result of its survey, the committee stated that "very gratifying progress has (apparently) been made in shortening terms and discounts." The movement has since continued, although exceptions to the terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, are still found. With the exception of the South, almost all new accounts

⁵ Little differentiation is reported by manufacturers between terms on which they sell their own goods and those of other manufacturers which they job.

were stated recently to be on a 1 per cent 10-day, net 30-day basis. Turning to the several sections, at the opening of the present year practically all upstate houses in New York were believed to be on the new basis, and some New York City houses in fact quoted 2 per cent to New York City trade and 1 per cent upstate and in New England. In the West terms were considered in 1918 at several group meetings, the change being initiated at St. Joseph, and finally accomplished at a Chicago meeting. Net terms were fixed at 30 days, with 15 days extra for shipments of 1,000 miles or over. At the November, 1918, meeting of the Western Association data obtained showed that three-fourths of the firms replying had adopted the 30-45 day terms, most frequent discounts being 1 per cent and 2 per cent and absolutely net, and a resolution was passed favoring the elimination of the cash discount and making the terms net 30 or 45 days, with latest shipping dates on white goods or low shoes April 1, as concession to northwestern houses. While the Southern Association has considered the matter of terms during the past two or three years, the same success does not appear to have attended its efforts as has been the case with the other associations. It is generally agreed that the change in terms has been made with little difficulty, and that there has been no adverse effect upon business. There has also been the saving in the discount, in addition to more rapid inflow of funds, and corresponding reduction in bank borrowings. An aid thereto, of course, has been the merchandising situation in the industry.

Advance orders have always been taken, although it is stated from New England that the seasonal aspect of the industry has been less marked during the last few years, due to active consumption and more frequent purchasing. Orders are taken for shipment on a given date, with the seller retaining the privilege of prior shipment, in which case the goods are billed as of the date called for in the order in place of date of shipment, and carrying the usual terms. Time of shipment varies somewhat, and likewise the "dating" granted. Spring shipments in general will be made from December on, January, February, and March being the heaviest months, and the most frequent datings are March 1 and April 1, although February 1 and May 1 may also be granted. Fall shipments in general will be made from May on, July, August, and September being the heaviest months, and the most frequent datings are September 1 and October 1, although August 1 and November 1 may also be granted. Certain houses have eliminated the season dating entirely.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the trade acceptance, and some educational work has been undertaken by the associations, but little use on the whole is made of the instrument. In 1918, of 62 middle western houses, 16 were using it with satisfactory results, while 13 were desirous of employing it, but considerable lack of knowledge of its proper use was found, as well as lack of interest due to shortness of terms and fear of loss of business through nonuniversality of its use.

As noted above, the committees of the national and constituent associations deal with overdue accounts as well as terms and discounts. The practice of charging interest on overdue accounts is widespread in certain sections, being reported as general in New England. Particular interest has been manifested by the Western Association, only 9 out of 67 reports to it in 1918 showing no interest charged, while in 1919 the proportion had fallen to 3 out of 40.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Fancy leather goods, such as hand bags, card cases, etc., are sold by approximately half the manufacturers to both wholesalers and retailers, whereas the other half is about equally divided between sales exclusively to wholesalers and exclusively to retailers. Discounts have varied greatly within the last 10 years, and prior to about 5 years ago there was no standardization. Department stores in particular received discounts up to 7 and 10 per cent at that time, but these have since been largely abolished. The recognized present terms are 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 or 60 days. Certain manufacturers, however, employ terms of 2 per cent 10 days, 60 days extra. As amounts are comparatively small, little use is made of the trade acceptance.

Heaviest deliveries of saddlery north of the Mason and Dixon line occur from December to February, while south of the line they occur during June and July. Adopted terms of the Wholesale Saddlery Association were shortened in 1917 from net 60 days from date of shipment to net 30 days, both with a cash discount of 2 per cent 10 days. Anticipation of season dating is permitted at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, while provision is made for collection of interest at the legal rate in the debtor's State on overdue accounts. Datings shall be given only on manufactured leather goods, sweat pads, summer and winter horse clothing, and lap robes. Except in nine of the Southern States, a maximum spring dating of March 1 is permitted on shipments made not earlier than December 1, while in Texas a maximum fall

dating of August 1 is permitted on goods shipped not earlier than June 1, in Arkansas and Louisiana the respective dates are September 1 and July 1, and in the remaining six Southern States October 1 and July 1. Northern Oklahoma has a maximum spring dating of March 1 on shipments made not earlier than December 1, and southern Oklahoma a maximum fall dating of September 1 on shipments made not earlier than July 1. Both datings are permitted in Tennessee. In addition there are certain season goods, such as summer lap robes (July 1), fly nets, and horse cloth (June 1), winter horse cloth (October 1), and fur goods (November 1), which carry maximum datings.

It has been estimated that roughly 25 per cent of the output of leather belting is sold to dealers. The industry is not seasonal, demand differing but slightly at different seasons of the year. The most frequent terms are 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, although some houses employ terms of 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days and a small number net 30 days. Proximo terms are granted in certain cases. During the past decade terms have been reduced from 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days. It is stated that "the great bulk of the business is paid promptly and advantage taken of discounts."

LUMBER.

Manufacture.—The outstanding feature of the lumber manufacturing industry for the present purpose is the existence of a large number of operators, estimated at upward of 40,000, and ranging all the way from the small portable mill, which may operate on either virgin timber or second growth, to the large mill operating on extensive bodies of virgin timber. Only within recent years has it been possible, largely through the activity of the lumber associations, to attain some measure of uniformity in selling and financing methods, and to set up certain standards. In spite of certain differences in demand, and the varied problems of production, these standards, however, are similar as between the different kinds of wood, as all manufacturers and wholesalers come into competition with each other to a greater or lesser extent.⁶

Terms of sale may be divided substantially into three classes. First are those calling for part cash, such as 10 per cent or more, with order and the balance on receipt of notice of shipment. Such terms are used by the very

small operator without yards, who puts his product in transit as soon as cut. It is stated that in some cases wholesalers pay such operators in full in advance, thus furnishing the funds for the business, while in other cases 80 to 90 per cent, and in some instances up to 98 per cent, may be paid on receipt of invoice and balance on arrival of car. Second are terms embodied in special contracts drawn to cover a considerable period of time. This form is usually employed between large mills and wholesalers and manufacturers of products such as furniture, where these manufacturers receive their entire supply of raw material from the mills in question. These terms vary according to the individual case.

The terms recommended by certain of the larger manufacturers' associations, which have interested themselves in the subject during the past 8 or 10 years, provide the third class. Frequent deviation, however, is found, and the terms must be regarded rather merely as representing a norm. They usually form part of a series of provisions which are far wider in scope, and cover also matters such as grades, deliveries, claims, etc. The cash discount specified, in particular by eastern and southern associations⁷ has been 2 per cent 10 days or 15 days from date of invoice on the net amount of the invoice after deduction of freight,⁸ in some cases if the remittance is mailed within that time.⁹ While for many years 15 days was the universal discount period, it is stated that the western producers found themselves handicapped by this arrangement, due to the fact that cars were in transit from 15 to 30 days, and as they got farther and farther east with their product and railroad congestion increased, delivery took 60 days or more, whereas in the south and east rail delivery was usually secured within the 15-day period. As a result, the discount period was not as strictly observed by the western shippers. The majority of the western associations, as well as one northern and one southern association,¹⁰ now have instead a clause permitting the cash discount for payment within 5 days after arrival of the car, in general as evidenced by the paid freight bill. Toward the close of 1917, three of the western and northern associations,

⁷ One association provides for discount for payment on receipt of invoice. Several other associations report these discounts generally in use among their membership.

⁸ A delivered price is generally quoted, and deduction of the freight by the purchaser permitted.

⁹ With a relatively few producers the discount is 1½ per cent, and in only one territory may it be said to be practiced in a territorial way, namely, Buffalo and Tonawanda, and there it is largely confined to sales through New York State.

¹⁰ One western association states that 1 per cent 5 days after arrival is in general use among its membership.

⁶ One authority believes however that, as the value of the average carload of hardwood is considerably in excess of that of a carload of softwood, and as many of the consumers of hardwoods are in business in a small way and with limited capital, in actual practice more liberal terms are extended on hardwoods.

in the belief, it is stated, that terms would ultimately be entirely on a net basis and that a 2 per cent discount was excessive, reduced the discount in their recommended terms to 1 per cent. Great difficulty, however, was experienced, and the former discount was restored after about a year. In several cases 1 per cent 30 days from date of invoice is also specified, and in the case of one southern association, which has terms calling for 2 per cent within 5 days after arrival of car, the 1 per cent is given for payment within 30 days after arrival instead of invoice date.

Standard net terms are 60 days from date of invoice, although in a few cases where no terms have been recommended it is reported that 30 days is given instead. In certain cases provision is made for a trade acceptance,¹¹ and several associations specify that it be mailed within a certain number of days, such as 10 or 15, after the invoice date. One association permits 90 days with a trade acceptance as against 60 days with a note settlement. Difficulty arises in case a buyer wishes to discount his bill, but has not as yet received the shipment. Largely in the West and South,¹² a clause is included to govern terms in the event of nonarrival of the car within a certain period, either the discount period, where this is a specified number of days after date of the invoice, or where this period is 5 days after the arrival of the car, within 30 days or the net period of 60 days. In this event it is usually provided that 90 per cent of the invoice, less the estimated freight (the actual figure for which, however, is given by many shippers) shall be paid, and the balance be due on arrival and inspection. In certain cases, principally in the West, a provision however is inserted prohibiting the deduction of the discount when payment is not made within a specified number of days after the date of the invoice, in certain cases 30 days and in other cases 60 days.¹³

The associations' terms, however, are by no means adhered to in all cases. Thus, for example, a southern association which has recommended the 2 per cent 10-day, net 60-day terms, reports that many do not adhere to the terms and accounts frequently run 90 days, while they are often closed by notes running three to four months. Terms in fact vary with general market conditions, and it is stated that in consequence of the heavy demand during

the past year "mills did a great deal of business on a cash with order basis." It is stated that wholesalers at present discount practically all bills. Considerable difference also exists between purchasers with respect to the promptness with which payments are made on bills which are discounted. Thus a western association stated last year that the larger line yard buyers with headquarters in Minneapolis and Kansas City, pay within 15 days from invoice date, which was two to three weeks in advance of receipt, while others paid 5 days after arrival of car and still others up to 15 days thereafter.

Wholesale.—A study published in 1918 states that "there has been a marked tendency in recent years to increase the sales of lumber from the sawmill direct to the larger consumer, or retail yard."¹⁴ Wholesalers, however, state more recently that the recent high prices prevailing and the increased cost of doing business has resulted in mills seeking the wholesaler, and increased the proportion of business done through them. The practice varies with the different localities, 60 per cent of the output of southern pine, for example, being sold direct, chiefly by large mills, while on the West Coast the figure is but 20 per cent. Considering the type of purchaser, a leading authority has given the following estimates of the proportions of business done by lumber manufacturers and wholesalers with retailers, planing mills, and manufacturing consumers. In this compilation, the planing mill percentage is separated from the general retail business, although it is very common for a retail lumber yard to operate a planing mill.

Section.	Retail.	Planing mill.	Manufacturing consumers.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New England	50	20	30
Middle Atlantic States	45	25	30
Southern Atlantic States	35	30	35
Central States	60	10	30
Western States	40	30	30

Two leading middle western wholesalers, however, state that the trade of wholesalers with retailers is a relatively small part of the business in that section, although it is believed that in the east the reverse is the case, and one estimates that 60 to 70 per cent of wholesalers' sales in his territory are to manufacturing consumers.

Standard recommended terms were first adopted by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in 1902. These terms provided for net cash payment of freight, the

¹¹ Another also reports the use of the trade acceptance to cover the net period.

¹² Another also reports use of the clause by its membership.

¹³ One association specifying 30 days states that the arrangement has been provided "to allow sufficient time for the shipper to render invoices and tally sheets and for the consignee to receive, check and make remittances and take advantage of the discount."

¹⁴ Dodd, Lumbering, p. 13.

balance to be settled for by note at 60 days from date of invoice, or less 1½ per cent if paid within 15 days from date of invoice or 1 per cent 30 days. No discount was to be allowed after 30 days, but in the event of nonreceipt of car within the discount times, prepayment was not held to forfeit the right to make corrections. These terms were reaffirmed at subsequent conventions, although there had gradually come about widespread deviation from them. In 1917 the committee on terms of sale unsuccessfully recommended the recognition of existing conditions and instead the adoption of terms calling for a note at 90 days from date of invoice, with a discount of 2 per cent if paid within 10 days from date of arrival of car. It was stated that terms at that time were in many cases 2 per cent 30 days, net 90 days, from date of shipment, which were first instituted in the case of shipments to a distance in view of the time the shipment was in transit. Several of the retailers' associations have interested themselves in terms, and adopted recommended terms on which their members purchase. While this has been the most prominent in the metropolitan district, it is stated that such terms have been adopted among others in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. "The main point in contention," states one authority, "is that the retailer would like to buy at a certain time from arrival, whereas the wholesaler endeavors to insist (in order to definitely fix the date) on the time being based from date of shipment. The reason for this contention has been the great delays since the war in lumber coming through." The recommended terms of the New York (City) Lumber Trade Association call for 2 per cent 10 days from date of arrival or note due 3 months from date of arrival, and a considerable amount of lumber has been bought on these terms, while net 4 months from arrival has also been employed. After a conference with representatives of other lumber trade organizations, standard recommended terms were prepared by the committee on terms of sale of the wholesalers' organization, and adopted at the 1920 convention. These terms called for net cash 60 days from date of invoice, or less 2 per cent if paid within 15 days from date of invoice, or 1 per cent if paid within 30 days. Settlement by note or trade acceptance was permitted at 90 days from date of invoice, same to be mailed within 10 days after arrival of car. In the event of nonarrival of the car within the discount period deduction of the discount was permitted for payment within the discount period of 80 per cent of the net amount of the invoice (estimated freight deducted), the balance to be paid with-

in 10 days after arrival and unloading, but if not so paid the discount was to be credited only on the amount paid within the discount period. The provisions as to freight and nonforfeiture of the right to make corrections are again inserted, as well as the 30-day discount limit. One authority states that many wholesalers at the present time are trying to sell on terms of 1½ per cent based on date of arrival, while they take 2 per cent from the manufacturers, paying in 10 days or less from date of shipment. Among variations from these terms, it should be noted that eastern lumber, manufactured in New England and the Canadian Provinces, for many years has been generally sold on special terms of 1 per cent 10 days from date of invoice, or net 30 days.

As in the case of payments to lumber manufacturers, considerable variation exists with regard to payments to wholesalers. Data obtained from leading wholesalers indicate that from 40 to 50 per cent of purchases are discounted, although considerable variation is shown between individual firms and the percentage, of course, varies with general business conditions. One authority states that wood-working concerns take full time and are considered slow, although the majority report no difference between collections from retailers and planing mills. It is generally agreed that industrial consumers provide a higher percentage of discounters than do retailers, some authorities stating that the former usually discount their bills. Some large furniture manufacturers, however, are reported by several middle western wholesalers to take "as long as they can," and in one case pay interest for the time (30 to 60 days) taken in excess of 60 days. Requests for renewal are stated to be more frequent in the territory east from Pittsburgh, and come chiefly from the retail trade. In such cases it is usual to require part payment, in general 50 per cent, and the most frequent additional period is 60 days, although 30 days and less frequently 90 days are also given.

In the industry, as indicated above, while net terms in certain cases are on open account, they are more frequently covered by a note. Within the last few years the committee on terms of sale of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association has advocated the use of the trade acceptance, and the standard terms were changed in 1919 by providing for the use of either trade acceptance or note where net terms were employed. The committee stated in its 1920 report that the information which it had indicated that the use of the instrument was growing rapidly. It is stated, however, that certain retailers in the larger cities who do not discount endeavor to force the use of

the open account, and frequently run beyond the 90-day net period. It should be stated, however, that while various associations have recommended or approved certain terms, there is no obligation on the part of the members to adhere to those terms only, the action being merely a recommendation considered in the best interests of the industry for producing uniformity in settlement.

FURNITURE AND STORE FIXTURES.

Furniture is largely sold by the manufacturer direct to the retailer. In the case of home furniture, including both dining and bed room types, it is estimated that 80 per cent or more is sold in this manner, while for office furniture the percentage is probably even greater. Manufacturers of certain lines, in particular filing equipment, however, have chains of stores through which their product is retailed. Store fixtures are largely sold through agents, but are sold direct by certain manufacturers.

Manufacturers of home furniture in many cases distinguish between sales in carload lots and less than carload lots and sales to wholesalers. Sales in less than carload lots carry the smallest discount, in general 2 per cent 20 days or 30 days, with net terms of 60 days, although in certain cases terms such as 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, may be specified. Proximo terms are frequently quoted. The National Alliance of Case Goods Associations some years ago adopted recommended terms calling for 2 per cent 20 days, net 60 days, which were amended in 1919 by giving 1 per cent for a 60-day trade acceptance. Certain of the constituent bodies have also recommended terms. Data obtained in 1919 from 102 firms in various sections of the country as to terms in use indicated, it is stated, a surprising uniformity in adherence to the regular adopted terms, and not over 2 to 3 per cent employed other terms. Carload lots in many cases carry a 5 per cent discount in place of a 2 per cent, or else an extra 5 per cent, the time given being the same, although no net terms may be quoted in certain cases, while frequently the terms are the same as for less than carload lots. Among southern manufacturers, however, the discount is stated generally to be 10 per cent, but a large number, possibly 30 or 40 per cent of the factories, have changed terms from 10 per cent 30 days to 5 per cent 10 days. Jobbers' discounts range from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, although certain manufacturers quote the same terms as on

carload and less than carload lots. It has been stated, however, that the eastern factories are practically all on a net basis.

With the heavy demand for furniture in recent years, there has been a tendency to abolish datings and reduce discounts. Prior to several years ago, extra dating, such as for example 60 days, was given by some manufacturers, and retailers might obtain 30 days extra on shipments at certain seasons of the year, while it was also customary in certain cases to accept notes with the privilege of renewal. At the present time, 15 to 30 days extra is given by certain manufacturers on long-distance shipments, such as to the far West. In the case of discounts, many of the manufacturers gave cash discounts up to 5 per cent, in which latter case terms of 2 per cent 30 days might also be quoted. Upholstered furniture manufacturers prior to 1919 in many cases gave discounts up to 5 per cent, but these have been superseded by a 2 per cent discount. Other manufacturers report the elimination of quantity discounts.

Although the adopted terms of several of the associations provide for the use of the trade acceptance, the instrument in general is not employed to a very considerable extent in the industry. It is stated, however, that its use is growing among southern manufacturers, and it is now employed for from 15 to 20 per cent of the accounts. Before the war 10 to 15 per cent of upholstered furniture manufacturers' accounts were covered by it, but as a result of the subsequent existence of a sellers' market and increased employment of cash terms, it is not much used now.¹⁸ The percentage of cash discounters reported by certain leading houses ranges from 30 to 80 per cent, with 50 per cent most frequent. From some sources it is stated that the percentage of accounts running overdue is smaller at the present time than in the past. The following data were obtained in 1919, showing the number of days accounts receivable on the books of certain representative manufacturers:

	Manufacturers of—	
	Bed-room furniture.	Dining room furniture.
30 to 39 days.....	2	1
40 to 49 days.....	4	3
50 to 59 days.....	3	2
60 to 69 days.....	2	5
70 to 79 days.....	1	.....
80 to 89 days.....	.....	.....
90 to 99 days.....	1	1
100 to 109 days.....	.....	1
110 to 119 days.....	1	.....
	14	13

¹⁸ A similar report was received from one eastern wholesaler.

Data obtained recently from certain houses show 10 per cent running past due in the majority of cases, averaging on the whole about 30 days past due, although other houses show percentages ranging from 20 to 50 per cent.

Such information as has been obtained indicates that jobbers' terms do not differ materially from manufacturers', although their collections appear slower, a much larger proportion running past due. One eastern distributor reports that up to two years ago, about one-half his settlements were made by notes running 1, 2, 3, or 4 months. It is stated that cash discounts of 5 to 10 per cent were given on quantity business in former years.

Terms of manufacturers of office furniture are reported as substantially similar to those of manufacturers of home furniture. The cash discount is usually from 2 to 5 per cent, 10 or 20 days, with net terms of 30 to 60 days, and carload lots carry a discount of from 3 to 5 per cent. A tightening up of terms and decrease in the maximum cash discount period is reported during the past 5 to 10 years. The percentage of cash discounters appears higher than for home furniture, several firms reporting as high as 95 per cent.

Very few firms engaged in the manufacture of store fixtures at the present time give any cash discount on their product, and only a few firms building special lines of fixtures still give a cash discount of from 2 to 5 per cent. The standard terms in the industry are net 30 days, and a very large proportion of the business is done on these standard terms. A great many sales are also made on the deferred-payment plan. In this case an advance payment of usually from 10 to 25 per cent is required, and generally a total payment of from 25 to 50 per cent is required before the goods are actually delivered. The total time given seldom, if ever, exceeds 12 months. A large proportion of the deferred-payment business does not carry over eight months' time, and many firms give no more than six months.

The amount of deferred-payment business has been gradually decreasing for several years, sales made on the standard terms having increased correspondingly. Prior to 1913 a large proportion of the business was done on the deferred-payment plan, two or three years' time often being given, and cash discounts were also very common. The practice of giving this long time, however, it is reported, has now been almost entirely discontinued, and the business is stated to be on by far the best basis as to terms that it ever has been.

BOXES, SHOOKS, AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS.

It is estimated that more than 90 per cent of the output of boxes and shooks¹⁹ is sold direct to users. Wholesalers who do a commission business as well as buy outright for the most part represent factories which are either located at some distance from the market or are small in size. Prevailing terms are 2 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, from date of shipment, but some firms allow only a 1 per cent discount, while others have eliminated the discount entirely, and others grant net terms of 60 days. In some cases the discount period is from date of arrival, in others it is 30 days from invoice, while proximo terms, such as the 10th or 15th, are also given. There is stated to be a tendency in the industry toward the abolition of the cash discount. Certain differences, however, exist as between different sections. Thus data obtained from New England give terms as largely 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, while in the North Carolina pine region a 2 per cent discount is more frequent, and at least half the manufacturers now have net terms of 30 days, without any discount, toward which there has been a tendency in the last two years. A frequent exception to the regular terms, however, is found in the case of canners, who, it is stated, endeavor to purchase their shook requirements considerably in advance of the season. Such terms are largely governed by the financial ability of the purchaser, and instances reported from New England are the use of a 60-day acceptance, as well as the payment of one-half on arrival and the balance 6 months from date. In the North Carolina pine region instances reported are a 3 to 4 months' note and the granting of from 2 to 6 months. On oil boxes for export in the latter region advances of 80 per cent of the invoice price are made every 2 weeks. While many manufacturers report that their collections are generally prompt, some report a considerable percentage as running past due. This varies largely according to the individual manufacturer, some stating, for example, that the canning trade they sell buy practically everything on a discount basis.

The great bulk of wooden shipping containers—pails, tubs, and kits for such products as lard, candy, fish, preserves, paint, printers' ink, etc.—go in carload lots direct to the manufacturers of the products shipped in these containers. Terms on candy, fish, and jelly pails are largely governed by the terms made by the manufacturers and packers of these products. For many years they have been 2 per cent 10

¹⁹ A set of boards in order for nailing together into a packing box and conveniently bundled for transportation.

days, net 30 days, from date of invoice, but a small percentage of candy pails carry a 1 per cent cash discount instead. Terms on lard tubs have been gradually shortened, the earlier terms of 1 per cent 10 to 20 days, net 30 to 60 days, being displaced by terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, and then by terms of net 30 days. At present most lard tubs are sold on terms of net 15 days, but a small percentage still bear terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days. Most of the other containers, such as kits, bear terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days. While the majority of accounts are discounted, it is stated that the cash discount period frequently is not adhered to.

BRICK, TILE, REFRACTORIES, AND CEMENT.

Common brick is largely sold direct by the manufacturer to the contractor or owner, although in the smaller communities where there are no brick plants distribution is made to some extent through building supply dealers or brokers. It has been estimated very roughly that 60 per cent of the output of face brick is sold to building-material dealers, who almost invariably sell direct to industrial consumers. The larger portion of the output of hollow building tile is sold by manufacturers to building-material dealers, who then distribute them to consumers and contractors. Some large industrial consumers, however, purchase direct from manufacturers. Practically the entire output of tile is sold direct by manufacturers to dealers or contractors, furniture and hardware dealers in many cases maintaining a tile department. It is stated that considerably more than 90 per cent of the output of refractories, including fire clay, silica, magnesite, and bauxite brick and shapes, ganister, and dead-burned magnesite and dolomite, is sold direct to the consumer, the balance being sold either through engineers and contractors or through dealers. While the proportion of sales of cement made by manufacturers direct to consumers is stated to vary considerably among the various companies, data obtained from leading producers show figures ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

Terms of sale of common brick by manufacturers vary greatly. Some of the larger and more businesslike companies grant a regular cash discount which ranges from 2 per cent to 5 per cent 10th e. o. m. In other localities, however, in particular in the far West, discounts as high as \$1 per thousand have been granted for bills paid within 30 days from shipment, while in many cases a price differential of \$1 is quoted as between cash and credit shipments. Manufacturers' terms of sale of face brick like-

wise are not standardized. It is stated that possibly 40 per cent of the output is sold on terms of net 30 days, the balance usually bearing a cash discount of 1 per cent or 2 per cent 10 days in addition to the net terms, or being sold on draft with bill of lading attached. Terms on this item have been shortened during the past decade. Thus it is stated that 10 years ago almost all manufacturers granted a cash discount of 2 per cent 10 days, while net terms in certain cases have been 60 days. The by-product of face-brick plants, cull or common brick, is usually sold in the immediate locality of the plant upon terms which are in line with those prevailing for other building materials in the same community. Terms of sale of hollow building tile, as prepared by the association and applied by leading manufacturers, are net 30 days, less freight allowance, subject to a cash discount of 5 per cent 15 days from the delivered price. Efforts have been made during the past decade to obtain greater uniformity in terms, and the employment of a 5 per cent discount in place of 2 per cent has been one of the results. Sewer pipe, flue lining, and wall coping are sold largely on terms of net 30 days, subject to a cash discount of 5 per cent 10 days or 10th proximo after deducting freight. It is reported that considerably more than 90 per cent of the output of refractories is sold on terms of net 30 days or net 15th proximo. Of the remaining 10 per cent a negligible proportion is stated to carry a cash discount of 2 per cent 10 days, and a still smaller proportion a cash discount of 1 per cent 10 days. On contract work certain manufacturers may employ other terms, such as, for example, 60 per cent on delivery of material, 30 per cent during construction, and 10 per cent 30 days after completion. While some authorities report practically no change in terms during the past decade, from other sources a tendency to eliminate cash discounts is noted, as well as to restrict the time taken to 60 days. Terms of sale of tile manufacturers are 3 per cent 30 days, net 60 days, which terms have remained unchanged for the past 20 years at least. Net terms for cement have been 30 days for many years, but the cash discount has been increased during the past decade. Prior to about the opening of 1916 it was 2 cents per barrel for payment within 10 days from date of shipment, although certain producers prior to 1914 gave only 1 cent per barrel. In 1916 it was increased to 5 cents per barrel, due to the increase in the price of the product, and this has been changed recently by certain producers to 10 cents per barrel, equivalent to a little less than 3 per cent.

Inasmuch as the demand for common brick has usually been below the output, and there are about 1,700 producers, terms on common brick have not been closely adhered to. It is estimated that fully 85 per cent of purchasers of hollow building tile discount their bills. In the tile industry it is estimated that 50 per cent of sales are discounted, 37½ per cent are paid within 60 days, and the remaining 12½ per cent become delinquent. As so large a proportion of the output of refractories is sold to large producers in the metallurgical industries, it is stated that manufacturers may be said to have a "preferred credit list" on all but a very small amount of their product. Leading cement manufacturers report that from 80 to 85 per cent of their invoices are discounted, while several report that from 10 to 15 per cent run past due, averaging variously 45 and from 60 to 90 days, although some manufacturers report only a negligible percentage running beyond the 30-day period.

Very limited use of the trade acceptance is reported in all these industries.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES DEALERS.

A leading authority estimates that roughly about 60 per cent of building materials are sold by manufacturers to local dealers, while the remaining 40 per cent are distributed direct by the manufacturer. This is influenced largely by the location of plants. Practically all mason's materials are stated to be sold through the local dealer, in particular in the larger cities. When direct sales are made by the manufacturer, these occur generally in smaller outlying towns, but in some of the larger cities, e. g., Philadelphia and Chicago, some items, such as hard brick, are sold direct by the manufacturers, their plants being located in these cities. On the Pacific coast, granite is almost universally quarried, cut and placed in the building by the same concern, without the intervention of jobbers and dealers, but in the East and Middle West it is frequently quarried for sale to jobbers and dealers. "Building specialties" manufactured in the East are first sold to coast jobbers, and by them to dealers or consumers. In the larger cities the great bulk of building material is sold by dealers to contractors rather than direct to consumers, but in small towns the trade is frequently divided, while in farm trade practically all sales are made direct to the consumer. In Atlanta it is estimated that possibly 75 per cent of contracts are on a "cost percentage" basis, the contractor placing the order to be billed direct to the owner. On the Pacific coast it is stated to be "more expedi-

tious to approach the owner of a prospective building with respect to supplying goods which must be ordered from the East, as the contractor frequently postpones ordering so long that delays intervene after the work has begun. In the West there is lacking that custom prevailing in the East under which contractors are themselves financially responsible for the work as it progresses," the practice there being for the contractor to make payments for materials dependent on payments to him by the owner.

Regular terms of building-supply dealers are largely on a 30-day basis, the cash discount being 2 per cent 10th, or in some cases 15th, proximo, while net terms in certain cases are 60 days. In Atlanta, however, it is stated that all items other than cement, which carries a discount, are sold on net 30-day terms. A tendency to closer terms is reported by some firms, and decrease in the net period from 60-90 days, or longer, to 30 or in some cases 60 days. As stated by a leading New York firm, "10 years ago most of the speculative builders paid by notes entirely, and these notes were extended from time to time until final payment was made on the loan on the building. Due to advancing costs of the materials and also the handling of same, this method of payment was finally done away with. At the present time about 50 per cent of our customers discount within 10 days from date of invoice (proximo terms are employed), 35 per cent paying cash in 30 days, and 15 per cent paying by note in either 30 or 60 days, generally 30, and very rarely 60." The trade acceptance is little used by dealers, while where notes are taken, part cash, such as 50 per cent, may be required, and interest added. On the Pacific coast "contracts for building materials customarily provide that the vendor shall receive 75 per cent of the value (figured on contract prices) of material delivered and installed during any month, on the 10th of the succeeding month, and the remaining 25 per cent within 30 days after completion of the contract (i. e., formal acceptance of the building)." Overdue payments bear interest at the legal rate, while where work is done for the State payments each month are usually for 90 per cent of the value. As a result of laxness in that section with respect to the cash discount period, as well as the net period, there is stated to be a tendency to eliminate the cash discount. The tendency during the past decade has been rather toward stricter observance of existing terms, and the substitution of a net period of 30 days for one of 60 days, while the discount was reduced about three years ago from 5 per cent to 3 per cent and finally to 2 per cent, and payment twice a month on "steamer days" has been abolished.

PAINT AND VARNISH.

Both paints and varnishes in many cases are produced by the same manufacturers, while both are distributed largely through the same jobbers, and a close relation exists between their use. Terms are therefore in large measure similar, varnish terms tending to conform to those on paint. Of the total output of paint, it is estimated that 60 per cent is sold by manufacturers direct to industrial consumers, such as manufacturing plants and railways, while 40 per cent is sold to wholesale and retail dealers and to painters direct. While it has been stated that there has been an increasing tendency toward specialization, in many cases there are very few exclusive paint jobbers, and glass or hardware is handled, many of these dealers being hardware jobbers or to a lesser extent wholesale druggists. The largest distribution through the retail druggist is stated to be in the Middle and Far West, while in the smaller cities of the East the wholesale druggist must seek the consuming trade, and in the larger cities the trade is confined to exclusive paint wholesalers, who may, however, handle glass and heavy oils to some extent.

Terms generally prevailing with paint manufacturers for many years have been 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days. At the close of 1918 a resolution was adopted by the national association favoring a change in the terms to dealers to 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, to be effective April 1, 1919. An effort was made by some of the larger houses to put these terms in force, but the attempt was abandoned, as the general consensus of opinion proved to be decidedly against the reduction. While hardware jobbers were decidedly against such a change, which would bring the paint terms "out of line" with those on which they purchased the remainder of their merchandise, the terms have been favored for several years by the wholesale druggists, whose standard purchasing and selling terms they are. In accordance with a recommendation made about a year previously, terms to manufacturers and other industrial consumers are generally 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, in particular by the larger houses. Railroads, however, receive net cash terms, at least from the larger manufacturers. At the 1918 meeting it was also suggested that paint and varnish manufacturers limit the practice of offering spring datings for orders placed in the fall for shipment during the fall and winter months (about Nov. 1 to Feb. 1) to one complete stock order to be shipped at the option of the manufacturer after November 1, as dealers had expected to

obtain dating on the many small orders placed during that period which were evidently for immediate consumption.

The varnish industry in the past has been noted for long terms and for the looseness with which even the prevailing terms were enforced. During the last 10 years, manufacturers' terms were generally reduced to 5 per cent 30 days, net 4 months. Within the last four or five years these terms have been further reduced to 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days. These were the prevailing paint terms, and many paint manufacturers were adding varnish plants, while conversely many varnish manufacturers were commencing to manufacture paint. It is estimated that at present 75 or 80 per cent of the varnish sold to dealers carries these terms, while to manufacturing plants, railways, etc., the terms are shorter still. A general tendency to sell on net terms is reported, as well as to shorten terms and make terms and discounts more uniform. A considerable amount of varnish, however, is still sold on the old 4 months' terms, in particular, it is believed, to the carriage trade.

Both the paint and varnish manufacturers' associations approved the use of trade acceptances as far as possible, to be effective January 1, 1919, but the instrument thus far has been used only to a very limited extent.

Jobbers' terms, which have been in effect for many years, are 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days, for varnish and mixed paints. White lead and linseed oil bear terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days, changed in the case of white lead since 1917, from 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days, and turpentine bears net 30 days. Dry paints are generally sold on terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Manufacturers of glass products sell largely to jobbers, who usually have an exclusive territory, and to consuming manufacturers in other industries who use glass products. In the case of bottles and jars, a large quantity is sold to manufacturers of various food products, and it is estimated that from 75 to 90 per cent of the output is sold to industrial consumers, the balance distributing itself between wholesalers and retailers. Plain prescription ware alone is sold to jobbers. Jobbers of plate and window glass sell to contractors and manufacturers of building-construction material as well as to retailers. Only a small amount of glassware is sold direct to the retailer, the nature of the product limiting such sales to cut glass, tableware, some light goods, and a few specialties. A leading manufacturer sells

about 75 per cent of his output of pressed and blown ware to wholesalers or manufacturers, and 25 per cent to retailers, railroads, and public utilities, the proportion varying with the individual products. It has been estimated that 85 per cent of the output of cut glass is sold to retailers, while the remaining 15 per cent goes to wholesalers who buy rather the cheaper grade of goods. Increased capacity on the part of some manufacturers of glassware has reduced the operating period in certain lines to six and seven months. It is stated that there has been a tendency to shift the responsibility for stocking the product to the manufacturer.²⁰

The regular terms employed by plate-glass manufacturers, which have been in effect for 20 years or more, are 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days. The bulk of sales are made to jobbers who almost universally discount their bills.

Manufactures of window glass on December 5, 1916, adopted the same terms as were employed by plate-glass manufacturers, namely, 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days. Prior to that time terms were 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days. Since the greater part of the output is sold in carload lots to large jobbers who distribute it to retailers and consumers along with plate glass, rough-rolled glass and other flat-glass products, as well as paints and oils, the great bulk of manufacturers' invoices are discounted. Occasionally a customer desires more than 30 days' time, and in such cases is usually charged interest at the rate of 6 per cent for the overtime, while notes, such as for 60 or 90 days, may be taken.

Manufacturers of flint and lime glass (pressed and blown ware) in January, 1916, adopted terms of 1 per cent 15 days, net 30 days, in spite of strong opposition on the part of the jobbers. Prior terms were 2 per cent 30 days, net 60 days. Various estimates put the proportion of bills discounted at from one-third to two-thirds (in amount, not number), and the balance take from 30 to 45 or 60 days. It is stated that tableware since 1916 has carried terms of 1 per cent 30 days, net 60 days.

For approximately the past 15 years the terms adopted by bottle manufacturers have been 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days. Prior terms were 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days. It is estimated that approximately 75 per cent of the invoices are discounted, while of the remainder not over 5 per cent run past due.

Manufacturers of cut glass in December, 1918, adopted terms of 1 per cent 30 days, net 60 days. Prior to that time the cash

discount had been 2 per cent. Some manufacturers employ terms of 1 per cent 15 days, net 30 days. Substantially 60 per cent of accounts are discounted, while of the remainder 15 per cent run past due. Manufacturers of blanks for cut glass employ terms of 1 per cent 30 days, net 60 days.

Manufacturers of ornamental glassware employ terms of 1 per cent 10 days, net 30 days. Formerly terms were 2 per cent 30 days, net 60 days. Practically the entire output is sold to wholesalers, and the bulk of invoices are discounted, but few running beyond the net period.

The trade acceptance is not employed in the majority of the branches of the industry, in particular for plate and window and cut glass. Its use in connection with ornamental glassware is very limited, as is also the case with bottle manufacturers. Certain of the latter grant 60 days or 90 days in place of 30 days where the acceptance is employed. A leading manufacturer of pressed and blown glassware estimates that 4 per cent of his accounts (in amount, not number) are covered by trade acceptances.

Jobbers or distributors of plate and window glass sell on terms of 1 per cent 10 days from date of shipment, net 30 days. These terms have been applied to plate glass for many years, and were applied about 4 years ago to window glass, following the similar change in manufacturers' terms from 2 per cent 10 days, net 60 days. It is stated that occasionally contractors are permitted to pay 85 to 90 per cent of the contract price by the 10th of the month for the preceding month's deliveries. Trade acceptances are not generally used by distributors except in settlement for carload shipments. The proportion of bills discounted varies from 20 to 55 per cent, the amount paid at maturity from 20 to 60 per cent, and the amount running past due from 20 to 50 per cent. It is stated that 30 days past due is about the limit allowed on overdue accounts.

Interest Rates in the New York Market.

A table and two charts are presented showing the interest rates on two classes of commercial paper and on demand loans in the New York market, compared with the average discount rate charged by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The figures are based on monthly data published in the FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN. For 30 to 90 day and for 4 to 6 month commercial paper averages of the high and low rates for each month are shown, while the Federal Reserve discount rate is the actual average for all paper discounted during each month by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Call-loan rates fluctuated so

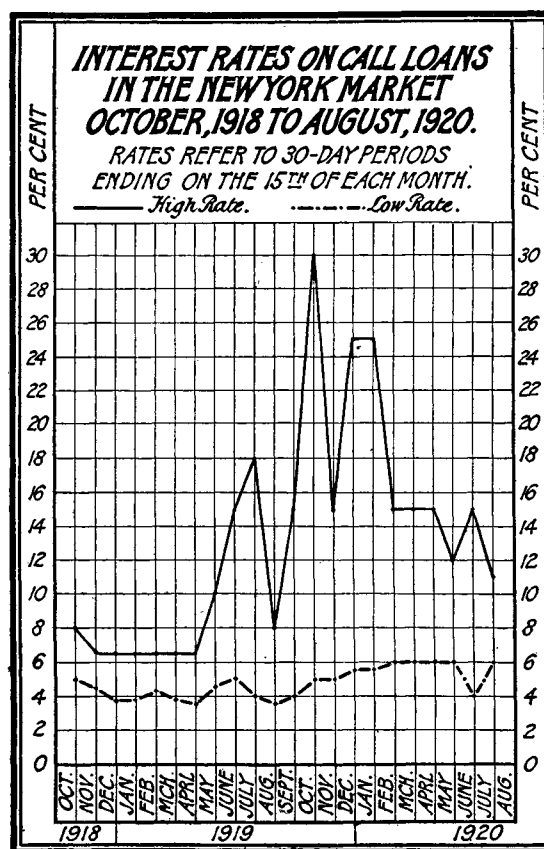
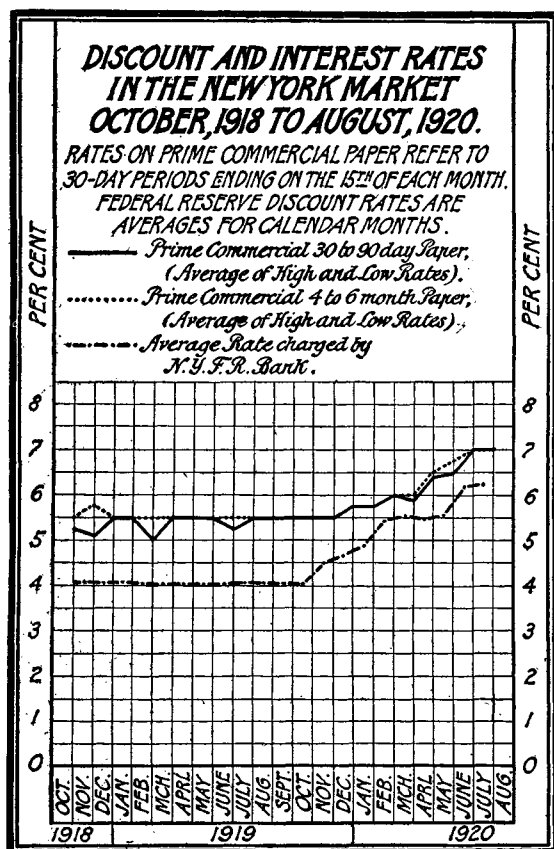
²⁰ Certain of the data in this paragraph have been taken from United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Miscellaneous Series, No. 60.

widely during the period and the margin between the high and the low rate for the same month is so wide that the average was thought to be misleading, and the actual high and low rates are shown. In view of their much wider range a separate chart on a smaller scale is shown for the call-loan rates.

Commercial paper of the two classes used generally moved together and the ruling rate for most of the months was the same for the two classes. From March to July of this year, however, the long-term paper carried a higher rate. Average rates of discount charged by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on all discounts were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the market rate until November, 1919, when the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks embarked upon the policy of raising discount rates. After that date the spread between the market rates and the Federal Reserve rate decreased rapidly and in March and April was about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since then commercial rates have increased more rapidly than the Federal Reserve rate, although the margin narrowed somewhat when the Federal Reserve Bank raised its rate on commercial paper to 7 per cent in May.

Discount and interest rates in the New York market.

Period.	Customers' paper, 30 to 90 days, average of high and low rates.	Customers' paper, 4 to 6 months, average of high and low rates.	Call loans, high rate.	Call loans, low rate.	Date.	Average rate of discount charged by Federal Reserve Bank of New York during calendar month.
1918					1918.	
Oct. 16 to Nov. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	October.....	4.09
Nov. 16 to Dec. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	November.....	4.09
					December.....	4.05
1919.					1919.	
Dec. 16 to Jan. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	January.....	4.07
Jan. 16 to Feb. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	February.....	4.03
Feb. 16 to Mar. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	March.....	4.02
Mar. 16 to Apr. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	April.....	4.03
Apr. 16 to May 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	May.....	4.03
May 16 to June 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	June.....	4.04
June 16 to July 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5	July.....	4.06
July 16 to Aug. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	August.....	4.05
Aug. 16 to Sept. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	September.....	4.04
Sept. 16 to Oct. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4	October.....	4.03
Oct. 16 to Nov. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	5	November.....	4.49
Nov. 16 to Dec. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5	December.....	4.63
1920.					1920.	
Dec. 16 to Jan. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	January.....	4.86
Jan. 16 to Feb. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	February.....	5.42
Feb. 16 to Mar. 15...	6	6	15	6	March.....	5.53
Mar. 16 to Apr. 15...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15	6	April.....	5.48
Apr. 16 to May 15...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	6	May.....	5.56
May 16 to June 15...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	June.....	6.19
June 16 to July 15...	7	7	15	4	July.....	6.25
July 16 to Aug. 15...	7	7	11	6		



Low rates on call money have fluctuated between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent, while high rates have been as low as $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and as high as 30 per cent. The highest peaks reached by call money rates are shown for midsummer 1919 when speculation reached its climax, for October of the same year, when the stringency following overexpansion was most acute, and for the early months of 1920 when heavy liquidation on the stock exchange created an exceptional demand for money.

August Crop Report, by Federal Reserve Districts.

Forecasts of crop production issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, as of August 1, 1920, are shown in the table below, together with the forecasts made as of July 1 and estimates of production in 1919. For average figures for the years 1915-1919, see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, July, 1920, page 832.

Corn production, according to the August forecast, is expected to be over 3 billion bushels,

or about 225 millions in excess of the July forecast. Only once in the history of the United States has corn production been larger than this year's latest forecast, the record crop of 1917 being estimated at 3,065 million bushels. Prospects of wheat production, on the other hand, are not quite so bright as in July, owing to the fact that spring wheat in the Minneapolis district has suffered from rust. The forecast for total wheat production is 794 million bushels, comparable with 941 millions estimated in 1919, and a five-year average of 832 millions. Prospects of the oats crop were considerably better in August than in July, and the hay forecast rose from 85 million tons in July to 107 millions in August.

The cotton crop is expected to reach $12\frac{1}{2}$ million bales, exceeding the production of any year since 1914, when more than 16 million bales of cotton were raised. Average cotton production for the five-year period, 1915-1919, was 11,403,000 bales, so that this year's forecast is more than 1,000,000 bales above the average production for the past five years.

Production of corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and hay, by Federal Reserve districts—Aug. 1, 1920, forecast of the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

[In thousands of units of measurement.]

Federal Reserve district.	Corn (bushels).			Total wheat (bushels).			Winter wheat (bushels).			Spring wheat (bushels).		
	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.
Boston.....	7,081	7,055	10,276	463	456	480	11,094	10,890	11,743	463	456	480
New York.....	34,223	34,729	41,089	11,816	11,546	12,493	23,510	23,945	25,606	722	656	750
Philadelphia.....	57,153	55,446	66,444	23,838	24,269	25,922	34,027	34,217	32,714	328	324	316
Cleveland.....	198,893	187,846	212,297	34,633	34,788	33,748	37,613	35,891	37,094	606	571	1,034
Richmond.....	190,672	180,805	188,994	37,613	35,891	37,094	6,614	6,676	10,326	.....	.....	.....
Atlanta.....	253,202	230,761	240,315	6,614	6,676	10,326	49,471	50,018	93,062	15,874	15,785	19,140
Chicago.....	891,552	859,627	927,852	65,345	65,803	112,202	53,885	55,004	107,021	889	833	1,001
St. Louis.....	438,887	398,851	380,722	54,774	55,837	108,022	7,185	8,379	5,757	176,012	201,156	129,337
Minneapolis.....	245,420	241,114	242,363	183,197	209,535	135,094	241,464	224,357	284,531	19,762	20,913	16,463
Kansas City.....	483,172	402,781	372,870	261,226	245,270	300,994	14,406	15,504	32,707	778	781	898
Dallas.....	193,853	170,709	225,743	15,184	16,285	33,605	53,372	53,364	61,075	46,072	49,880	39,933
San Francisco.....	9,214	9,179	8,485	99,444	103,244	101,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,003,322	2,778,903	2,917,450	794,147	809,600	940,988	532,641	518,245	731,636	261,506	291,355	209,352

Federal Reserve district.	Cotton (bales).			Oats (bushels).			Hay, tame and wild (tons).		
	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.	Aug. 1, forecast for 1920.	July 1, forecast for 1920.	Estimate for 1919.
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	13,433	12,600	12,123	4,339	4,160	4,912
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	44,619	42,149	31,856	6,058	5,664	7,073
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	25,807	24,742	23,214	3,168	2,939	3,155
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	.....	82,061	71,522	70,279	6,011	5,463	6,089
Richmond.....	2,190	2,079	2,372	27,530	26,826	26,397	4,540	4,088	4,916
Atlanta.....	2,990	2,751	2,816	28,128	29,101	29,008	4,494	4,194	4,272
Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	530,141	484,323	461,082	17,185	15,899	18,629
St. Louis.....	2,173	1,906	1,789	17,508	67,802	63,595	7,658	7,117	8,124
Minneapolis.....	.....	.....	.....	289,219	289,700	208,857	18,831	9,054	17,245
Kansas City.....	885	800	832	198,783	186,366	182,677	20,257	13,367	19,907
Dallas.....	4,081	3,779	3,097	44,561	41,419	99,004	1,792	1,419	2,309
San Francisco.....	187	180	1,117	46,274	46,015	40,219	12,933	11,449	12,035
Total.....	12,518	11,566	11,030	1,402,064	1,322,065	1,248,311	107,266	84,813	108,666

¹ In addition the following amounts were estimated grown in Lower California (Mexico): Aug. 1, 1920, forecast, 93,000 bales; July 1, 1920, forecast, 91,000 bales; estimate for 1919, 52,000 bales.

² Cotton grown outside of cotton belt included as follows: Aug. 1 1920, forecast, 12,000 bales July 1, 1920, forecast, 11,000 bales; estimate for 1919, 8,000 bales.

Foreign Branches.

There is given below a list of foreign branches of national banks and of banks doing business under agreement with the Federal Reserve Board which were open for business on August 18, 1920:

NATIONAL BANKS.

National City Bank, New York City:

Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Plaza Once, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Rosario, Argentina.
 Brussels, Belgium.
 Antwerp, Belgium.
 Bahia, Brazil.
 Pernambuco, Brazil.
 Porto Alegre, Brazil.
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 Santos, Brazil.
 Sao Paulo, Brazil.
 Barranquilla, Colombia.
 Bogota, Colombia.
 Medellin, Colombia.
 Santiago, Chile.
 Valparaiso, Chile.
 Artemisa, Cuba.
 Bayamo, Cuba.
 Caibarien, Cuba.
 Camaguey, Cuba.
 Cardenas, Cuba.
 Ciego de Avila, Cuba.
 Cienfuegos, Cuba.
 Colon, Cuba.
 Cruces, Cuba.
 Cuatro Caminos, Habana, Cuba.
 Galiano, Habana, Cuba.
 Guantanamo, Cuba.
 Habana, Cuba.
 Manzanillo, Cuba.
 Matanzas, Cuba.
 Nuevitas, Cuba.
 Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
 Placetas del Norte, Cuba.
 Remedios, Cuba.
 Sagua la Grande, Cuba.
 Sancti Spiritus, Cuba.
 Santa Clara, Cuba.
 Santiago, Cuba.
 Union de Reyes, Cuba.
 Yaguajay, Cuba.
 Genoa, Italy.
 Lima, Peru.
 San Juan, Porto Rico.
 Ponce, Porto Rico.
 Barcelona, Spain.
 Madrid, Spain.
 Cape Town, South Africa.
 Port of Spain, Trinidad.
 Calle Rondeau, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Caracas, Venezuela.
 Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.
 Maracaibo, Venezuela.
 Temporarily closed—
 Moscow, Russia.
 Petrograd, Russia.
First National Bank, Boston, Mass.
 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BANKS DOING BUSINESS UNDER AGREEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

American Foreign Banking Corporation, New York City:

Brussels, Belgium.
 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Cali, Colombia.
 Cristobal, Canal Zone.
 Harbin, Manchuria.
 Havana, Cuba.
 La Vega, Dominican Republic.
 Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Panama City, Republic of Panama.
 Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.
 Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 Sanchez, Dominican Republic.
 San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic.
 San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic.
 San Pedro Sula, Republic of Honduras.
 Santiago de Los Caballeros, Dominican Republic.
 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Mercantile Bank of the Americas (Inc.), New York City:

Paris, France.
 Barcelona, Spain.
 Madrid, Spain.

Affiliated institutions—

Banco Mercantil Americano de Colombia—
 Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Medellin, Cali,
 Girardot, Manizales, Honda, Armenia, Bucaramanga, and Cucuta, Colombia.

Banco Mercantil Americano del Peru—
 Lima, Arequipa, Chiclayo, Callao, Trujillo, and Piura, Peru.

Banco Mercantil Americano de Caracas—
 Caracas, La Guayra, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and Valencia, Venezuela.

American Mercantile Bank of Brazil—
 Para and Pernambuco, Brazil.

National Bank of Nicaragua—
 Managua, Bluefields, Leon, and Granada, Nicaragua.

Banco Mercantil Americano de Cuba—
 Havana and Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

Banco Mercantil de Costa Rica—
 San Jose, Costa Rica.

Banco Atlantida—
 La Ceiba, Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortez, and Tela, Honduras.

(A branch office is also maintained by the Mercantile Bank of the Americas (Inc.) in New Orleans, La.)

Asia Banking Corporation, New York City:

Canton, China.
 Changsha, China.
 Hankow, China.
 Hongkong, China.
 Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Peking, China.
 Shanghai, China.
 Tientsin, China.

International Banking Corporation, New York City:

Canton, China.
 Hankow, China.
 Harbin, China.
 Hongkong, China.
 Peking, China.
 Shanghai, China.
 Tientsin, China.
 Tsingtao, China.
 London, England.

International Banking Corporation—Continued.

Lyons, France.
 Bombay, India.
 Calcutta, India.
 Rangoon, India.
 Yokohama, Japan.
 Kobe, Japan.
 Batavia, Java.
 Sourabaya, Java.
 Panama, Republic of Panama.
 Colon, Republic of Panama.
 Cebu, Philippine Islands.
 Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
 Sanchez, Dominican Republic.
 San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic.
 Santiago, Dominican Republic.
 Barahona, Dominican Republic.
 Puerta Plata, Dominican Republic.

(A branch office is also maintained by the International Banking Corporation in San Francisco, Calif.)

Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, New York City:

Paris, France.
 Shanghai, China.
 Tokyo, Japan.
 Yokohama, Japan.

(Branch offices are also maintained in San Francisco, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., by the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation.)

The First National Corporation, Boston, Mass., has opened no foreign branches. A branch office of this corporation is maintained at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

The Shawmut Corporation of Boston, Mass., has opened no foreign branches. A branch office of this corporation is maintained at 65 Broadway, New York.

The French American Banking Corporation of New York City and the Foreign Credit Corporation of New York City have opened no foreign or domestic branches.

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, 1920. One thousand four hundred and seventeen State institutions are now members of the system, having a total capital of \$496,789,578, total surplus of \$491,409,950, and total resources of \$9,853,495,006.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 2.</i>			
Bank of Bladell, Bladell, N. Y.....	\$30,000	\$10,500	\$41,449
<i>District No. 3.</i>			
Oxford Bank of Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.....	250,000	55,000	1,898,020
Peoples Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	200,000	25,000	3,775,508
<i>District No. 4.</i>			
American Trust & Savings Bank of Middletown, Middletown, Ohio.....	100,000	20,000	2,283,004
<i>District No. 5.</i>			
State Bank of Kenbridge, Kenbridge, Va.....	25,000	8,000	245,424

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
<i>District No. 7.</i>			
Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Seneca, Wis.....	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$535,862
State Bank of Cowden, Cowden, Ill.....	25,000	10,000	333,543
First Trust & Savings Bank, Rock Island, Ill.....	100,000	25,000	554,198
Greenfield Savings Bank, Greenfield, Iowa.....	30,000	5,000	404,159
Taylor County State Bank, Clearfield, Iowa.....	25,000	5,000	173,919
Van Wert State Bank, Van Wert, Iowa.....	25,000	25,000	451,761
<i>District No. 10.</i>			
First Bank of Okarche, Okarche, Okla.....	50,000	15,000	610,683
<i>District No. 11.</i>			
Texas State Bank, Canton, Tex.....	50,000	25,000	257,300
First State Bank, Mathis, Tex.....	30,000	16,000	137,081
First State Bank, Wills Point, Tex.....	100,000	35,000	624,830
<i>District No. 12.</i>			
British American Bank, San Francisco, Calif.....	1,000,000	10,000	3,225,809
Bank of Haines, Haines, Oreg.....	25,000	5,000	338,682
Lincoln County State Bank, Davenport, Wash.....	50,000	10,000	561,289

WITHDRAWALS.

The Elmhurst State Bank, Elmhurst, Ill., and the North Side State Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., have withdrawn from membership.

Acceptances to 100 Per Cent.

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

The First National Bank, New Haven, Conn.
 Dallas National Bank, Dallas, Tex.
 The First National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.

Commercial Failures Reported.

Continuance of a tendency toward increase in the country's business mortality is reflected in the 459 commercial failures reported to R. G. Dun & Co. during three weeks of August, as against 318 defaults in the corresponding period of 1919. Exclusive of banking suspensions and personal bankruptcies, the statement for July, the latest month for which complete statistics are available, discloses 681 insolvencies for \$21,906,412 of liabilities, the number of reverses being the largest of any month since December, 1918, and the indebtedness the heaviest of all months back to January, 1916, excepting the \$32,990,965 of June, this year. The July statistics contrast sharply with the low-record total of 452 failures of July, 1919, when the amount of money involved barely exceeded \$5,500,000. Separated according to Federal Reserve districts, the July returns show more defaults than in that month last year in 10 of the 12 districts, the exceptions being the eighth district, where some falling off appears, and the sixth district, where no change at all is revealed. In respect of the liabilities, decreases from the July, 1919, figures are shown only by the sixth and eighth districts.

Failures during July.

Districts.	Number.		Liabilities.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
First.....	48	45	\$470,259	\$320,069
Second.....	172	79	11,438,511	1,836,523
Third.....	29	28	755,711	315,061
Fourth.....	54	44	921,988	247,384
Fifth.....	39	17	1,995,634	316,282
Sixth.....	32	32	443,135	486,668
Seventh.....	70	51	2,417,401	375,494
Eighth.....	28	44	96,040	240,812
Ninth.....	14	6	238,471	67,687
Tenth.....	34	21	548,910	201,188
Eleventh.....	41	23	1,148,614	261,727
Twelfth.....	120	62	1,431,738	838,115
Total.....	681	452	21,906,412	5,507,010

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 31 to August 27, 1920, inclusive:

	Banks.	
New charters issued to.....	24	
With capital of.....		\$2,120,000
Increase of capital approved for.....	36	
With new capital of.....		8,735,000
Aggregate number of new charters and banks increasing capital.....	60	
With aggregate of new capital authorized.....	10,855,000	
Number of banks liquidating (other than those consolidating with other national banks under the act of June 3, 1864)....	3	
Capital of same banks.....		275,000
Number of banks reducing capital.....	0	
Reduction of capital ¹		125,000
Total number of banks going into liquidation or reducing capital (other than those consolidating with other national banks under the act of June 3, 1864).....	3	
Aggregate capital reduction.....		400,000
Consolidation of national banks under the act of Nov. 7, 1918.....	2	
Capital.....		200,000
The foregoing statement shows the aggregate of increased capital for the period of the banks embraced in statement was.....	10,855,000	
Against this there was a reduction of capital owing to liquidation (other than for consolidation with other national banks under the act of June 3, 1864), and reductions of capital of ¹		400,000
Net increases.....	10,455,000	

¹ Includes two reductions in capital aggregating \$125,000 incident to consolidations under Act of November 7, 1913.

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, 1920:

DISTRICT No. 2.

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

DISTRICT No. 3.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
Woodstown National Bank, Woodstown, N. J.
Guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
The National Bank of Boyertown, Boyertown, Pa.

DISTRICT No. 4.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
Bell National Bank, Pineville, Ky.
The Grove City National Bank, Grove City, Pa.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
Western National Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
Guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
First National Bank of Danville, Danville, Va.

DISTRICT No. 6.

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

DISTRICT No. 7.

Trustee, executor, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, and committee of estates of lunatics:
Union National Bank, Muskegon, Mich.
Calumet National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Perry National Bank, Perry, Iowa.
First National Bank of Viroqua, Viroqua, Wis.
The First National Bank of Clay City, Clay City, Ind.
The First National Bank of Edgerton, Edgerton, Wis.

DISTRICT No. 9.

Trustee, executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, and committee of estates of lunatics:
First National Bank of Little Falls, Little Falls, Minn.

DISTRICT No. 10.

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

Principal Books and Articles Relating to Banking and Currency Received at the Federal Reserve Board Library During the Month Ending August 15, 1920.

- Anderson, Benjamin McAlester.
The Fallacy of "the stabilized dollar." 1920. 16p.
- Bankers trust company, New York.
America's merchant marine; a presentation of its history and development to date with chapters on related subjects. 1920. 257p.
- Bergès, Maurice.
La problématique monétaire et fiduciaire, par Maurice Bergès et Frédéric Besson. 1918. 164p.
- Federal reserve bank of San Francisco, comp.
Directory of banks in twelfth federal reserve district, June, 1920. 46p.
- Foote, Lewis A.
The Adap-table system; a practical and economic solution of the accrual accounting problem. c1920. 2 v.
- Godfrey, Carlos Emmor.
The Mechanics bank, 1834-1919, Trenton in New Jersey; a history. 1919. 164p.
- Guaranty trust company of New York.
Greater France. c1920. 28p.
- Huot, Albin.
Etude comparée des principaux systèmes de banque; l'organisation du crédit en France. 1913. 351p.
- International economic conference, London. 1919.
The famine in Europe, the facts and suggested remedies; being a report of the International economic conference, called by the Fight the famine council, and held at Caxton hall, Westminster, London, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of November, 1919, by Lord Parmoor, Sir George Paish, . . . and others. 1920. 126p.
- Kahn, Otto Hermann.
Our economic and other problems; a financier's point of view. c1920. 420p.
- Page, H. M., comp.
Chart of money and discount rates in London during the year 1919, comp. by Page and Gwyther. 1920.
- Paine, William Worship.
Short papers on—1. A Capital levy as a means of taxation. 2. The Present unrest in industry. 3. Capital and labour 4. The Nationalization of industry. 1920. 47p.

- Pétellat, Henri.
Bourse et justice. 1918.
- Pogliani, A.
The financial, industrial and political situation in Italy: an address [May 27, 1920]. 1920 11p.
- Raabe, Adam.
The German republic: economic position and potentialities with special reference to foreign exchange and investment, by A. Raabe and F. Ghissman. c1920. 32p.
- Railway clearing house, London.
The New railway rates: how they affect the cost of living. 1920. 8p.
- Roumania. Some details regarding its history, growth, system of government, financial resources, etc. 1919. 15p.
- Strakosch, Henry.
The South African currency and exchange problem. 1920. 34p.
- Swiss bank corporation, Basel.
[Graphique des changes étrangers en bourse de Genève.] 1920.
- Swiss bank corporation, Basel.
Renseignements divers sur les valeurs cotées à la bourse de Genève: cours extrême, derniers prix, dividendes, etc. 1912-1919. 1920. 75p.
- Warfield, S. Davies.
Address on occasion of organization of the National conference of mutual savings banks at Boston, April 23, 1920. 1920 14p.

SERIALS.

- Australia. Treasurer's department.
... Statement of receipts and expenditure for the nine months ended 31st March, 1920.
- Belgium. Ministère de l'intérieur.
Annuaire statistique de la Belgique ... 44e. année—1913.
- Economisch-historisch jaarboek. Uitg. door de vereniging het Nederlandsch economisch-historisch archief gevestigd to 's-Gravenhage ... 1916-1919. 5 v.
- Great Britain. India office.
... Statistical abstract relating to British India... 53d number ... (1917-18).
- India. Statistical department.
... Statistical tables relating to banks in India, with a map, introductory memorandum, and banking directory: 1918.
- Moody, John.
Moody's analyses of investments: Part 2 industrial investments ... eleventh year 1920.
- North Carolina. Corporation commission.
... Reports of the condition of the state banks at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1919 ...
- Rumania. Directiunea generala a statisticeii.
... Anuarul statistic al Romaniei, 1915-16.
- Sveriges riksbank, Stockholm.
Årsbok utarbetad av riksbankens statistiska avdelning Årg. 12- [1919].

BANK REPORTS, 1919 AND 1920.

- Banco do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.
Relatorio ... apresentado á assembléa geral dos accionistas ... 29 Abril de 1920.
- Bank of New Zealand, Wellington.
Annual report ... for the year ended 31st March, 1919, and report of proceedings at the annual meeting of proprietors ...
- Barclays bank (ltd.), London.
Report of the directors ... 31st December, 1919, and 30th June, 1920.
- Lloyds bank (ltd.), London.
Report of the directors ... at the 62d ordinary general meeting ... 3 February, 1920.
- Société générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, Paris.
... Rapport du conseil d'administration, exercice 1919.
- Other bank reports, 1919.—National bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. National bank of South Africa (ltd.), Pretoria. National provincial and union bank of England (ltd.), London. Nederlandsche handelsmaatschappij, Amsterdam. Royal bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. Yokohama specie bank (ltd.), Yokohama.
- Other bank reports, 1920.—Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. National bank of South Africa (ltd.), Pretoria. Union bank of Scotland (ltd.), Glasgow. Yokohama specie bank (ltd.), Yokohama.

NEW PERIODICALS.

- Import and export trade: Foreign edition of "In-en Uitvoer," a Dutch weekly of commerce and economics. Jahrbücher für gesetzgebung, verwaltung und volkswirtschaft. (Schmoller) Lpz. (Quarterly.) South American journal. London.

ERRATA.

Page 871 of August (1920) Bulletin: In table showing rediscount operations between Federal Reserve Banks, the amount, 45,000, appearing in the May column under Richmond should have been shown opposite Cleveland instead of New York; in the April column under St. Louis the figures shown opposite Boston and New York should have been 22,000 and 23,000, respectively, instead of 30,000 and 15,000 as published.

The headline over the table at the top of page 775 of the August Bulletin should read "in millions of dollars" instead of "in thousands of dollars."

RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Clayton act as applied to private bankers.

The question has been presented as to whether the recent amendment of May 26, 1920, to the Clayton Antitrust Act authorizes a private banker, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to serve as an officer or director of national banks or whether the effect of the amendment is merely to authorize a private banker, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to serve foreign banking corporations.

The amendment of May 26, 1920, amended the second paragraph of section 8 of the Clayton Antitrust Act by inserting certain words in the proviso at the end of that paragraph. This proviso was originally enacted by the act approved May 15, 1916, known as the Kern amendment. As amended by the act approved May 26, 1920, the proviso reads:

And provided further, That nothing in this act shall prohibit **any private banker** or any officer, director, or employee of any member bank or Class A director of a Federal reserve bank, who shall first procure the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, which Board is hereby authorized at its discretion, to grant, withhold, or revoke such consent, from being an officer, director, or employee of not more than two other banks, banking associations, or trust companies, whether organized under the laws of the United States or any State, if such other bank, banking association or trust company is not in substantial competition with such banker or member bank.

The words in bold face are those which were inserted by the amendment of May 26, 1920.

Under the terms of the Clayton Act no private banker with aggregate resources in excess of \$5,000,000 is eligible to serve as a director of any national bank, and no private banker, regardless of the amount of aggregate resources, is eligible to serve as a director, officer, or employee of any national bank located in a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, if his business is located in the same city. Prior to the amendment of May 26, 1920, the Federal Reserve Board was without authority to grant private bankers located in a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants permission to serve as directors or officers of national banks located in the same city, nor to grant to private bankers having resources in excess of \$5,000,000 permission to serve as directors or officers of any national bank wherever located.

The Board's opinion based upon the history of the amendment of May 26, 1920, is that it was clearly intended to give to the Board authority to grant to a private banker permission to serve as a director or officer of not more

than two national banks which are not in substantial competition with such private banker or with each other. Furthermore a logical construction of the act as amended requires the same conclusion.

It is the view of the Board, therefore, that a private banker may with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, serve as director or officer of not more than two national banks which are not in substantial competition with the private banker or with each other.

Collection of bill of lading drafts received from nonmember bank for account of member bank.

Inquiry has been made as to whether country bank correspondents of a member bank may, with the authorization of the member bank, send bill of lading drafts direct to the Federal Reserve Bank for collection and credit to the member bank's account. The country bank correspondents referred to are not members of the Federal Reserve System and do not carry clearing accounts with any Federal Reserve Bank.

There is no provision of law authorizing a Federal Reserve Bank to receive items for deposit or collection from banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System and which do not carry clearing accounts with the Federal Reserve Bank. Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, however, provides that a Federal Reserve Bank may receive on deposit from any of its member banks checks and drafts payable upon presentation and may receive for collection from any of its member banks maturing notes and bills. Under this provision it would be legal for a Federal Reserve Bank to receive direct from a bank, even though that bank is not a member and does not maintain a clearing account, checks and drafts or maturing notes and bills sent for the account of a member bank, provided the Federal Reserve Bank has received satisfactory notice from the member bank that the member bank has authorized the sending bank to act as the agent of the member bank in forwarding the items for the member bank's account.

A somewhat similar arrangement has been approved whereby a member bank in one Federal Reserve district may send maturing notes and bills direct to a Federal Reserve Bank of another district for collection and credit to the account of the Federal Reserve Bank of the

district in which the sending bank is located, although there is no provision of law which authorizes a Federal Reserve Bank to receive such items from a member bank located outside of its own district. (See ruling on page 276 of March, 1920, BULLETIN.)

The notice from the member bank to the receiving Federal Reserve Bank that the member bank has authorized its correspondent to forward items direct to the Federal Reserve Bank for the account of the member bank should, in the case under consideration, be specific—that is, it should name the particular correspondent or correspondents of the member bank which are so authorized. Bill of lading drafts drawn upon individuals, firms, or corporations other than banks are not “checks and drafts” within the meaning of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, and should not, therefore, be received by a Federal Reserve Bank, except for collection and credit when paid.

It should be understood, of course, that a Federal Reserve Bank may at its discretion decline to receive for collection bill of lading drafts forwarded to it by a member bank through the agency of the member bank’s correspondents which are not themselves members and which do not maintain clearing accounts.

Paper of irrigation company.

The question has been presented as to whether water sold by an irrigation company to farmers and delivered through the company’s irrigation ditches should be classed as a “commodity” and whether the notes of such an irrigation company may be considered commercial paper. This question is very similar to the question of whether natural gas sold and delivered may be considered “goods sold” within the meaning of the Board’s regulation defining a trade acceptance. Upon this question the Board ruled affirmatively in a ruling dated April 23, 1918, published in the BULLETIN for May, 1918, on page 435. The Federal Reserve Board is of the opinion that water actually sold and delivered by an irrigation company to farmers who have contracted with the company for its delivery may be considered “goods sold”; or, in other words, that the sale of water in this manner is a commercial transaction. Consequently the Board is of the opinion that a note of the irrigation company, the proceeds of which have been or are to be used for pay roll or other current purposes in connection with the distribution of the water to the farmers, is eligible for rediscount by a Federal Reserve Bank, provided that the note otherwise complies with

the requirements of the law and of the Federal Reserve Board’s regulations.

Where a note of an irrigation company is offered for rediscount as agricultural paper, the note having a maturity in excess of three months but less than six months, and the irrigation company owning and operating both an irrigation system and a rice farm, the Federal Reserve Bank must be satisfied that the proceeds of the particular note have been in fact used for an agricultural purpose in connection with the rice farm, as distinguished from a commercial purpose in connection with the delivery and sale of water to farmers through the irrigation system. Of course, the fact that the note bears upon its face a statement to the effect that the purpose for which the proceeds have been or are to be used is an agricultural purpose need not be taken by the Federal Reserve Bank as conclusive.

Real estate loans by national banks exercising trust powers.

The Federal Reserve Board has received an inquiry as to whether a national bank, after qualifying under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act to exercise fiduciary powers, may engage in any business which a State trust company may carry on under the laws of the same State.

The Federal Reserve Board is of the opinion that under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act national banks which have duly qualified may act in those capacities specifically enumerated in that section and in any other fiduciary capacity in which competing trust companies in the same State are permitted to act. The Board does not believe that national banks can exercise any nonfiduciary powers merely because competing trust companies are permitted to exercise those powers under the laws of a particular State.

Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act authorizes a national bank which is not located in a central reserve city to make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm lands situated within its Federal Reserve district or within a radius of 100 miles of the place in which such bank is located, irrespective of district line, and also to make loans secured by improved or unencumbered real estate located within 100 miles of the place in which such bank is located, irrespective of district lines, and imposes certain limitations as to the maturities and amounts of such loans. The provisions of this section are controlling upon all national banks, irrespective of whether or not they have qualified under section 11(k)

to exercise fiduciary powers, and no national bank may loan its own funds upon the security of farm lands or real estate except upon the conditions and subject to the limitations imposed by section 24. The Federal Reserve Board knows of no provision of law which would permit a national bank to create a special trust fund in its trust department for the benefit of itself, and certainly a national bank should not be permitted, by means of any such indirect method, to use its own assets in a manner which would be in violation of law if done directly without the intervention of the trust department.

The further inquiry is made as to whether a national bank duly qualified to act as trustee may invest funds which it holds as trustee in loans upon farm lands and real estate without regard to the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act. A national bank is bound by the terms of the instrument creating

the particular trust in so far as the investment of trust funds is concerned. It is the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board that under the terms of paragraph VI of Regulation F, series of 1919, where a national bank is acting as trustee for a third person of funds which, under the terms of the instrument creating the trust, may be invested in loans secured by farm lands or real estate, the national bank may invest those funds in such loans on farm lands or real estate, and in such amounts, as a State trust company would be authorized to make under the laws of that State, if it were acting as trustee under the same trust instrument. In other words, the Board is of the opinion that the provisions of section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act apply to any investment by a national bank of its own funds but do not necessarily apply to an investment of trust funds held by a national bank as trustee for a third person.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Amendment to Texas banking laws.

The Legislature of the State of Texas recently enacted the following act which specifically authorizes trust companies having a capital of not less than \$500,000 to deal in commercial paper and to accept bills or drafts drawn upon them:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. Any trust company organized under the laws of the State with a capital of not less than five hundred thousand dollars shall, in addition to all other powers conferred by law, have the power to purchase, sell, discount,

and negotiate with or without its endorsement or guaranty, notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances, including bankers' acceptances, cable transfers and other evidences of indebtedness; to purchase and sell, with or without its endorsement or guaranty, stocks, bonds, securities including the obligations of the United States or of any State thereof; to issue debentures, bonds, and promissory notes, to accept bills or drafts drawn upon it, but in no event having liabilities outstanding thereon at any one time exceeding five times its capital stock and surplus; provided, however, that with the consent in writing of the Commissioner of Insurance and Banking, they may have outstanding at any one time ten times the capital stock and surplus; and generally to exercise such powers as are incidental to the powers conferred by this act.

RETAIL TRADE.

In the following tables is given a summary of the results obtained during the past few months in districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12, on the regular retail trade index form from representative department stores. In districts Nos. 1, 5, 11, and 12 the data were received in (and averages computed from) actual amounts (dollars). In districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 the material was received in the form of percentages, the averages for the cities and districts computed from such percentages being weighted according to vol-

ume of business done during the calendar year 1919. For the month of July, the tables are based on reports from 22 stores in district No. 1, 10 in district No. 2, 15 in district No. 3, 14 in district No. 4, 20 in district No. 5, 11 in district No. 6, 8 in district No. 7, 13 in district No. 9, 15 in district No. 10, 15 in district No. 11, and 29 in district No. 12. For the earlier months the number of stores varied somewhat, due to the inclusion of new stores from time to time in the reporting list.

Condition of retail trade in Federal Reserve districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

[Percentage of increase.]

District and city.	Comparison of net sales with those of corresponding period previous year.																
	No- vem- ber, 1919.	De- cem- ber, 1919.	Janu- ary, 1920.	Feb- ruary, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.	July 1, 1919, to close of—		Jan. 1, 1920, to close of—					
										No- vem- ber, 1919.	De- cem- ber, 1919.	Feb- ruary, 1920.	March, 1920.	April, 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.
District No. 1: Boston..... Outside..... District.....	 42.3 41.9 42.1	 33.2 43.5 34.8	 15.4 36.1 18.3	 38.9 29.4 37.5	 16.8 26.0 18.5	 19.4 25.5 20.7	 27.8 28.5 28.0	 16.3 27.2 19.9	 36.3 38.5 37.2	 24.9 41.6 32.5	 30.7 36.4 31.6	 26.1 33.1 27.5	 24.7 30.5 25.8	 25.3 30.0 26.2	 16.3 27.2 19.9		
District No. 2: N. Y. City and Brooklyn..... Outside..... District.....	 49.2 49.2	 54.6 54.6	 29.9 29.9	 66.6 50.4 64.8	 15.0 22.4 15.8	 41.1 22.8 35.4	 26.4 32.3 28.4	 22.4 26.9 24.4	 49.7 49.7	 39.8 39.8	 59.3 38.1 57.0	 35.0 33.6 34.9	 35.3 30.1 33.7	 32.7 31.7 33.8	 22.4 26.9 24.4		
District No. 3..... District No. 4..... District No. 5..... District No. 6..... District No. 7..... District No. 9..... District No. 10..... District No. 11..... District No. 12: Los Angeles..... San Francisco..... Oakland..... Sacramento..... Seattle..... Spokane..... Salt Lake City..... District.....	 88.7 45.2 30.3 36.6 21.0 46.4 42.7 88.7 45.2 30.3 36.6 21.0 46.4 42.7	 77.3 54.6 29.8 50.7 28.6 77.1 32.3 77.3 54.6 29.8 50.7 28.6 77.1 32.3	 83.8 53.5 41.4 54.2 23.9 36.2 23.8 83.8 53.5 41.4 54.2 23.9 36.2 23.8	 51.6 26.9 27.4 22.6 22.4 23.6 11.5 51.6 26.9 27.4 22.6 22.4 23.6 11.5	 58.4 35.4 31.0 65.1 19.2 19.8 10.5 58.4 35.4 31.0 65.1 19.2 19.8 10.5	 43.6 28.5 14.9 33.9 4.3 10.9 7.1 43.6 28.5 14.9 33.9 4.3 10.9 7.1	 38.2 40.9 17.1 34.4 6.3 48.8 26.4 38.2 40.9 17.1 34.4 6.3 48.8 26.4	 39.0 23.6 15.2 32.1 11.1 62.8 18.3 39.0 23.6 15.2 32.1 11.1 62.8 18.3	 35.1 21.0 31.9 35.7 29.5 70.4 20.6 35.1 21.0 31.9 35.7 29.5 70.4 20.6	 77.2 46.3 31.9 35.7 29.5 70.4 32.0 77.2 46.3 31.9 35.7 29.5 70.4 32.0	 68.3 58.9 34.8 36.6 23.0 30.1 29.2 68.3 58.9 34.8 36.6 23.0 30.1 29.2	 61.2 39.7 32.3 60.9 47.5 26.8 15.1 61.2 39.7 32.3 60.9 47.5 26.8 15.1	 56.1 36.6 27.9 47.5 16.2 23.1 12.8 56.1 36.6 27.9 47.5 16.2 23.1 12.8	 49.8 35.3 34.6 38.3 29.3 58.7 12.0 49.8 35.3 34.6 38.3 29.3 58.7 12.0	 35.1 21.0 16.9 20.1 2 22.7 20.6 35.1 21.0 16.9 20.1 2 22.7 20.6		

Condition of retail trade in Federal Reserve districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12—Continued.

[Percentage of increase.]

District and city.		Stocks at end of month compared with—																	
		Same month previous year.										Previous month.							
		Nov., 1919.	Dec., 1919.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Apr., 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.	Nov., 1919.	Dec., 1919.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Apr., 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.
District No. 1:																			
Boston.....			25.4	29.7	38.1	42.3	45.2	44.5	43.8	32.1		10.9	15.2	7.4	9.9	4.0	13.4	15.6	17.0
Outside.....			24.9	28.4	37.5	44.9	43.2	43.8	36.3	30.4		13.8	13.7	9.7	11.9	2.8	11.8	15.1	2
District.....			25.2	29.6	38.0	42.8	44.7	44.3	41.4	31.5		16.1	15.1	7.8	10.2	3.7	12.9	15.5	14.7
District No. 2:																			
New York City and																			
Brooklyn.....			36.4	44.0	49.6	69.6	53.8	47.9	45.5	46.2		10.4	11.9	8.4	27.9	1.3	16.6	15.4	14.3
Outside.....						60.6	51.6	51.7	38.4	30.9					9.3	1.4	11.7	17.7	4.6
District.....						68.6	53.6	49.1	43.2	39.5					25.8	1.4	15.0	16.1	15
District No. 3.....				9.9	16.4	24.3	25.7	30.4	26.7	28.4			13.4	7.0	12.3	5.4	16.7	13.0	3.3
District No. 4.....					48.6	56.1	63.9	57.0	53.3	48.3				45.1	11.6	7.3	1.9	11.0	11.4
District No. 5.....					57.0	51.5	59.5	67.1	57.2	44.6				10.5	14.1	1.1	2.3	19.2	2.5
District No. 6.....						41.1	29.9	50.2	47.2	51.6					4.7	3.0	1.5	15.6	5.6
District No. 7.....				42.7	51.8	64.9	39.9	49.7	77.1	70.1			14.7	55.9	10.1		2.1		14.7
District No. 9.....							27.6	18.7	30.7	12.6						4.7	.8	3.1	14.7
District No. 10.....						38.9	43.3	40.7	39.6	43.6					7.8	3.1	16.1	18.8	8.9
District No. 11.....										69.5									8.3
District No. 12:																			
Los Angeles.....		19.5	31.0	44.0	42.1	58.3	64.9	65.0	62.9	47.5	10.7	10.9	9.7	12.1	7.8	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.8
San Francisco.....		26.5	32.7	45.9	59.4	62.2	60.7	54.9	58.5	43.1	2.2	11.1	4.7	12.7	6.1	2.4	16.5	15.2	1.5
Oakland.....		4.9	9.2	10.6	27.7	35.2	34.4	29.7	33.9	27.7	.2	9.7	18.4	18.6	6.5	1.5	1.6	12.6	12.9
Sacramento.....		.3			37.1	61.8	29.4	34.1			16.1				3.7		1.5	0.1	
Seattle.....		15.3	31.4	44.5	53.7	53.8	55.5	46.7	35.6	23.4	12.9	18.9	12.0	11.8	14.9		16.7	18.7	14.2
Spokane.....		13.8	13.2	25.4	35.0	63.3	39.0	59.6	57.3	45.8	3.4	15.6	9.4	10.9	27.9	140.2	15.7	14.4	1.8
District.....		17.5	28.5	38.0	48.4	58.0	56.5	52.6	52.5	40.1	1.3	13.3	2.6	14.0	9.6		14.7	13.0	1.8
District and city.		Percentage of average stocks at end of each month to average monthly sales for same period.										Percentage of outstanding orders at end of month to total purchases during previous calendar year.							
		July 1, 1919, to end of—		Jan. 1, 1920, to end of—								Nov., 1919.	Dec., 1919.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Apr., 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.
		Nov., 1919.	Dec., 1919.	Jan., 1920.	Feb., 1920.	Mar., 1920.	Apr., 1920.	May, 1920.	June, 1920.	July, 1920.									
District No. 1:																			
Boston.....		360.7	320.8	382.2	509.5	389.8	348.4	339.2	419.2		24.8	26.5	19.6	18.8	15.8	15.4	15.4	18.5	
Outside.....		413.9	229.8	402.5	320.5	464.7	442.5	431.7	436.4		13.7	16.7	19.7	18.6	15.5	7.5	10.0	9.1	
District.....		382.1	306.0	385.5	389.9	405.2	366.5	358.0	425.1		23.1	24.0	19.6	18.7	15.7	12.7	12.3	12.0	
District No. 2:																			
New York City and																			
Brooklyn.....		313.4	336.9	405.6	384.7	403.1	392.4	379.9	390.0		36.3	22.8	22.9	18.8	17.6	15.5	16.8	15.7	
Outside.....					372.3	392.8	415.7	349.5	485.8					20.3	21.8	13.9	17.7	18.9	
District.....					383.4	402.0	399.4	369.9	440.1					19.0	18.2	14.8	17.2	17.4	
District No. 3.....					380.0	347.0	382.6	357.5	399.8				21.0	27.9	24.8	23.5	17.6	19.3	19.8
District No. 4.....					386.3	369.1	439.0	362.8	403.6					18.6	19.4	34.8	13.2	16.2	18.9
District No. 5.....					456.8	423.8	422.2	421.5	407.0					20.4	16.9	12.1	9.9	9.7	16.1
District No. 6.....														20.9	20.1	20.6	17.0	17.4	
District No. 7.....					298.6	332.5	305.8	328.3	432.7				18.1	29.7	31.4	31.2	31.9	19.5	19.3
District No. 9.....						189.4	31.8	109.0	107.9							9.6	19.5	20.0	13.7
District No. 10.....					337.6	272.1	285.4	353.7	384.1					14.6	18.0	5.4	25.3	15.6	
District No. 11.....																			18.6
District No. 12:																			
Los Angeles.....		485.6	424.3	422.7	418.3	468.3	390.7	480.4	481.3	522.5	53.5	48.1	33.3	37.1	33.9	39.0	29.7	26.2	22.8
San Francisco.....		453.0	403.1	405.2	477.5	494.9	492.3	469.8	508.8	539.9	29.5	28.1	18.2	31.9	31.0	27.7	23.9	26.0	25.9
Oakland.....		559.1	600.2	490.6	581.6	610.7	585.2	589.5	573.8	625.1									
Sacramento.....		339.3						533.4	531.3										
Seattle.....		432.0	378.0	427.1	665.0	542.6	527.9	539.7	524.6	470.2	22.1	32.2	18.4	22.6	17.6	17.2	14.2	16.3	16.3
Spokane.....		462.4	411.5	508.8	755.9	605.8	528.8	605.4	579.4	652.6	20.0	34.5	37.2	40.6	34.7		31.1	25.1	29.9
Salt Lake City.....											11.4	8.2							18.7
District.....		463.1	422.6	429.0	534.7	515.3	456.0	508.0	516.0	536.5	29.2	32.3	28.0	31.7	27.2	21.6	23.2	23.1	22.3

1 Decrease.

FOREIGN TRADE INDEX.

There is presented below a series of indexes designed to reflect movements in foreign trade of the United States, with fluctuations due to price changes eliminated. The commodities chosen for these indexes are those for which prices are compiled by the Federal Reserve Board in the preparation of its international price index. The list includes 14 of the most important imports, the value of which in 1913 formed 40.6 per cent of the total import values, and 29 of the most important exports, the value of which in 1913 formed 56.3 per cent of the total export values. The list of the commodities is given in the July BULLETIN.

After their decline in June, total exports again showed an increase in July, though they were still less than for May. Total imports, on the other hand, showed a decrease. While there was a decrease in the exports of consumers' goods, this was more than compensated for by the increase in the exports of both raw materials and producers' goods. The latter showed the most marked increase, being considerably greater than for both last month and the same month last year. The increase in the imports of consumers' goods which was shown for July as compared with June was more than offset by decreases in imports of both raw materials and producers' goods.

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

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

[Monthly average values, 1913=100.]

	Exports.								Imports.							
	Raw materials (12 commodities).		Producers' goods (10 commodities).		Consumers' goods (7 commodities).		Grand total exports (29 commodities).		Raw materials (6 commodities).		Producers' goods (6 commodities).		Consumers' goods (2 commodities).		Grand total imports (14 commodities).	
	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.
1913.																
January.....	100,027	116.8	11,762	101.4	30,715	100.9	142,504	111.6	50,336	123.8	32,545	105.0	12,080	107.6	94,961	114.6
February.....	71,074	83.0	12,266	105.8	31,790	101.2	114,130	89.4	45,175	111.1	34,308	110.7	11,865	105.7	91,348	110.2
March.....	61,681	72.0	11,836	102.1	28,698	94.3	102,215	80.1	46,079	113.3	37,824	122.0	10,145	90.4	94,018	113.5
April.....	71,446	83.0	14,128	121.8	28,708	94.3	114,282	89.5	42,785	105.2	36,216	116.9	8,983	80.0	87,984	106.2
May.....	68,856	80.4	11,661	100.6	29,923	98.3	110,440	86.5	38,111	93.7	32,601	105.2	6,127	54.6	76,839	92.7
June.....	46,943	54.8	11,612	100.1	28,242	92.8	86,817	68.0	32,793	80.6	33,790	109.0	6,843	60.9	73,426	88.6
July.....	51,325	59.9	11,109	95.8	27,486	91.0	90,120	70.6	31,681	77.9	31,178	100.6	7,557	67.3	70,416	85.0
August.....	74,869	87.4	11,547	99.5	29,370	96.5	115,786	90.7	35,194	86.6	34,223	110.4	9,438	84.1	78,855	95.1
September.....	103,614	120.9	10,622	91.6	32,190	105.8	146,426	114.7	42,588	104.7	35,137	113.4	14,068	125.3	91,793	110.8
October.....	137,772	160.9	12,668	108.7	34,612	113.8	184,992	144.9	36,842	90.6	18,331	59.2	14,695	130.9	69,868	84.3
November.....	126,836	148.1	9,987	86.1	31,246	102.7	168,069	131.6	37,465	92.1	22,353	72.1	13,892	123.8	73,710	88.9
December.....	113,326	132.3	10,053	86.7	33,089	108.7	156,468	122.5	48,886	120.2	23,406	75.5	19,028	169.5	91,320	110.2
Year.....	1,027,789	100.0	139,191	100.0	365,269	100.0	1,532,249	100.0	487,935	100.0	371,912	100.0	134,721	100.0	994,568	100.0
1919.																
January.....	84,066	98.2	18,444	159.0	56,748	186.4	159,258	124.7	38,273	94.1	45,892	148.1	12,115	107.9	96,280	116.2
February.....	58,488	68.3	14,598	125.9	53,338	175.2	126,424	99.0	35,074	86.3	60,653	195.7	12,656	107.4	107,783	130.0
March.....	57,659	67.3	16,161	139.3	61,585	202.3	135,405	106.1	39,396	96.9	78,773	254.2	21,768	193.9	139,937	168.8
April.....	65,112	76.0	19,356	166.9	80,639	264.9	165,107	129.3	51,280	126.1	81,409	242.7	13,222	117.8	145,911	176.0
May.....	67,595	78.9	15,972	137.7	58,731	192.9	142,298	111.4	71,831	176.7	84,538	272.8	15,949	142.1	172,318	208.0
June.....	98,335	114.8	28,618	246.7	96,088	315.7	223,041	174.7	73,311	180.3	57,244	184.7	12,208	108.7	142,763	172.3
July.....	71,918	84.0	16,953	146.1	50,531	166.0	139,402	109.1	72,974	179.5	72,172	232.9	21,555	192.0	166,701	201.1
August.....	81,302	94.9	19,578	168.8	49,548	162.8	150,428	117.8	77,988	191.8	36,460	117.6	17,525	156.1	131,973	159.2
September.....	70,209	82.0	19,365	167.0	43,108	141.6	132,682	103.9	109,761	269.9	60,884	196.4	20,779	185.1	191,424	231.0
October.....	79,240	82.0	16,844	145.2	45,983	151.1	133,067	104.2	88,701	218.2	64,921	209.5	17,198	153.2	170,820	206.1
November.....	99,589	116.3	15,740	135.7	46,473	152.7	161,802	126.7	84,424	267.6	69,554	224.4	17,060	152.0	171,638	206.4
December.....	89,585	104.6	13,208	113.9	43,563	143.1	146,356	114.6	64,252	158.0	60,994	196.8	14,831	132.1	140,077	169.0
Year.....	914,098	88.9	214,837	154.4	686,335	187.9	1,815,270	118.5	807,265	165.5	773,494	208.0	196,266	145.7	1,777,025	178.7
1920.																
January.....	93,141	108.7	15,647	134.9	35,406	116.3	144,194	112.9	90,433	222.4	82,014	264.6	17,874	159.2	190,321	229.6
February.....	70,130	81.9	14,198	122.4	41,645	136.8	125,973	98.7	75,597	185.9	99,502	321.0	14,241	126.9	189,340	228.4
March.....	90,805	106.0	17,279	149.0	56,428	185.4	164,512	128.9	77,966	191.7	117,188	378.1	19,260	171.6	214,414	258.7
April.....	84,048	79.4	17,063	147.1	51,689	169.8	136,800	107.1	77,288	190.1	89,684	289.4	21,347	190.1	188,319	227.2
May.....	63,650	74.3	17,546	151.3	62,457	205.2	143,653	112.5	45,967	113.0	74,811	241.4	11,140	98.5	131,918	159.2
June.....	55,200	64.5	14,663	126.4	46,113	151.5	115,976	91.1	55,965	137.6	87,205	281.4	18,437	163.0	161,607	195.0
July.....	66,924	78.1	19,138	165.0	43,325	142.4	129,387	101.3	48,580	119.5	86,720	279.8	20,691	177.6	155,391	187.5

WHOLESALE PRICES ABROAD.¹*Index numbers of wholesale prices (all commodities).*

[1913=100.]

	United States; Federal Reserve Board (90 quotations).	United States; Bureau of Labor Statistics (328 quotations).	United Kingdom; Statist (45 commodities).	France; Bulletin de la Statistique Générale (45 commodities).	Italy; Prof. Bachi (40 commodities).	Sweden; Svensk Handels-tidning.	Japan; Bank of Japan for Tokyo (56 commodities).	Australia; Commonwealth Bureau Census and Statistics (92 commodities).	Canada; Department of Labor (272 quotations).	Calcutta, India; Department of Statistics (75 commodities).
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	100	100	101	101	95	116	96	² 100	101	³ 100
1915.....	101	101	126	137	133	145	97	141	110	110
1916.....	124	159	187	202	202	185	117	132	135	135
1917.....	174	206	262	299	244	244	149	⁴ 155	177	177
1918.....	197	226	339	409	339	339	197	170	206	206
1919.....										
July.....	212	218	243	349	359	320	247	176	218	218
August.....	218	226	250	347	368	321	251	182	223	204
September.....	212	221	252	360	370	319	257	185	223	200
October.....	212	223	264	382	388	307	271	200	222	222
November.....	219	230	271	405	436	308	280	199	227	227
December.....	224	238	276	423	455	317	288	197	240	240
1920.....										
January.....	242	248	288	487	504	319	301	203	248	218
February.....	242	249	306	522	556	342	313	206	254	209
March.....	248	253	307	555	619	354	321	209	258	198
April.....	263	265	313	584	679	354	300	217	261	200
May.....	264	272	305	550	659	361	272	225	263	210
June.....	258	269	300	493	614	366	248	233	258	206
July.....	251	262	299	492	.....	364	239	234	256	209

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

² July, 1914=100.

³ End of July, 1914=100.

⁴ Last six months of 1917.

In France and England the decline in wholesale prices which began in April had about come to a standstill in July. Japanese prices were still declining, but not so rapidly as during the three or four months previous. In the United States the recession in prices occurred somewhat later than abroad, and was quite as considerable in July as in June. Elsewhere, with the exception of Italy, the trend has not been especially striking. The present situation in the leading commercial countries varies with different commodities. Liquidation has been completed in certain lines (such as nonferrous metals) and prices are beginning to advance; in other lines no reductions have been made because of shortage of materials, and in still others (notably textiles) inactivity and stationary or falling prices continue.

ENGLAND.

The Statist index shows a gradual decline in prices since April, amounting in all to 14 points when computed on the 1913 base, the decline from the end of June to the end of July amounting to only 1 point. The Economist index shows a decline in prices between March and June, but a slight rise in July. Certain leading industries, such as the iron and steel industry,

have been largely unaffected by price recessions. Coal prices remain fixed at their former level. Nonferrous metals, such as copper, tin, zinc, and lead, which were among the first commodities to decline in price, have moved upward again in July. Textile and leather lines seem to be passing through a rather more extended period of inactivity. Retail prices have not as yet declined, although the rate of increase in July was not so great as that of May and June.

During July the currency note circulation continued to increase, but not at the June rate. In both months legal requirements as to the maximum issue were met by transferring bank notes to the currency notes account. Thus the currency note circulation increased from 351 million pounds the first of June to 362 million pounds at the end of July, and bank notes in the redemption account increased from 10.4 million to 18.5 million pounds during the same period. Note circulation of the bank increased only about 2 million pounds between the first of June and the end of July, not including the notes which went to the redemption account. Coin and bullion held by the bank increased almost 3 million pounds during July and deposits declined very markedly between June

30, when they amounted to 192 million pounds, and July 28, when they stood at 134 million pounds. During the first weeks of August they have been on a higher level than during July. The expansion of deposits was unusually heavy at the end of June because that date ended the half year.

A comparison of conditions between April 15, when the discount rate at the Bank of England was raised from 6 to 7 per cent, and the end of July, shows that currency and bank-note circulation have expanded at a rapid pace, although in the case of the latter not so rapidly as during the first quarter of the year. Gold has been concentrated in the Bank of England, and deposits with the bank have been less extensive than during the first quarter. Deposits with the "five big banks," however, increased during the first half of the year. During the period between April 15 and the end of July, coin and bullion held by the bank increased from 112.4 million to 123.2 million pounds, or 9.6 per cent; currency note circulation increased from 340 million to 362 million pounds, or 6.5 per cent, and bank note circulation from 100 to 107 million pounds, or 7 per cent. Between the same dates, deposits (public and other) declined from 142 million to 134 million pounds, but during June they stood for the most part higher than in April and during August they have been at about the April level. Deposits of the five leading English commercial banks were increased during the first half year of 1920 by 31.9 million pounds.

As regards the floating debt, Treasury bills outstanding at the end of March amounted to 1,107 million pounds, whereas at the end of July they had been reduced to 1,058 million pounds. The floating debt as a whole fell from 1,312 million at the earlier date to 1,262 million pounds at the end of July.

The positive stand taken by the chancellor of the exchequer in the matter of floating debt reduction has been widely condemned in the British financial press. Too rapid debt reduction brought about by excessive taxation will

deter rather than speed the return to normal conditions is the view taken by these groups. They urge the removal of the excess profits duty and sharp reduction in Government expenditures as the best means of bringing about stable financial conditions. At the present time the excess profits duty stands at 60 per cent, but the chancellor has stated that the tax will be reduced to 40 per cent in the next budget or eliminated if a substitute for it can be found.

Whether England has reached the limit of her tax-paying capacity is a question which is much under discussion there. According to reliable figures the per capita rate of taxation is \$105.47, a considerably larger sum than in the United States or France, where the per capita rates are \$53.71 and \$44.51, respectively. During the present period of more or less widespread trade depression, an attack upon methods of taxation is to be expected. As prices approach more nearly to costs, it is natural that taxes loom larger and seem to be the cause of the depression. It seems more likely, however, that a reduction has occurred in consumers' demand (either because of inability to pay or of fairly large stocks) which together with the curtailment of credit has caused the present inactivity in commodity markets.

How much Government expenditures can be reduced is always a matter difficult to determine because of political considerations. The Manchester Guardian is of the opinion that they can not be appreciably decreased. The bread subsidy, amounting to 45 million pounds annually, is still effective, but will probably be removed in the next budget.

Discount rates during the first six months of 1920 have risen very appreciably, in the case of bankers bills from an average of $5\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the end of January to $6\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the end of July. The greatest increase occurred following the raising of the official bank rate in the middle of April. During July rates tended to be slightly easier than in the two preceding months.

1920.	Deposit and note accounts.				Government floating debt.			Discount rates.	
	Bank notes. ¹	Currency notes and certificates outstanding.	Deposits, public and other.	Coin and bullion. ²	Treasury bills.	Temporary advances.	Total floating debt.	3 month's bank bills.	6 month's trade bills.
End of—	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January.....	£34,258	£329,554	£155,272	£128,434	£1,111,000	£208,000	£1,319,000	5½	6½
February.....	92,426	324,994	190,147	138,946	1,070,000	188,000	1,258,000	5½	6½
March.....	99,371	335,372	137,170	140,672	1,107,000	205,000	1,312,000	5½	6½
April.....	101,284	337,377	140,381	141,018	1,048,000	249,000	1,297,000	6½	7½
May.....	103,614	348,316	117,784	140,955	1,062,000	221,000	1,283,000	6½	7½
June.....	106,658	357,356	191,715	146,382	1,050,000	244,000	1,294,000	6½	7½
July.....	106,869	361,911	133,796	151,734	1,058,000	204,000	1,262,000	6½	7½

¹ Less notes in currency notes account.

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

Foreign trade showed further improvement during July, the adverse balance totaling only 8.5 million pounds. From the point of view of international payments this showing is very favorable, and when considered as an index of production or export capacity it shows great improvement over a year ago. A study of the trade of the first six months of the year by the board of trade shows that in quantity exports in 1920 were 26.5 per cent less than exports in 1913. Reexports were 5 per cent less than in the prewar year, and imports 3.4 per cent less. The July figures show appreciable improvement over those of earlier months of the year and this in

spite of the fact that the export of coal continued to be very largely curtailed. Since coal production shows little prospect of reaching prewar levels, an increase must occur in the export of other commodities if British trade is to regain its prewar position.

Coal production during July, taken on a weekly basis, was slightly less than that of June and appreciably less than that of February and March. This was due to continued export restrictions which although somewhat amended apparently allow little of the commodity to leave the country. The trend of pig-iron and steel-ingot production continued upward.

Date.	Value of foreign trade.			Production (metric tons).			Ship tonnage under construction (gross tons).
	Imports.	Exports.	Reexports.	Coal.	Pig iron.	Steelingots and castings.	
Monthly average, 1913.....	000's. £39,061	000's. £43,771	000's. £9,131	000's. 24,336	000's. 869	000's. 649	* 2,002,699
1920.							
January.....	183,498	105,880	25,464	122,657	676	766	.....
February.....	170,514	85,964	22,604	19,435	656	811	.....
March.....	176,648	103,699	27,031	19,505	710	854	3,394,425
April.....	167,154	106,252	20,407	17,131	655	779	.....
May.....	166,816	119,319	20,260	122,131	738	848	.....
June.....	170,491	116,352	20,124	19,048	726	745	3,578,000
July.....	163,842	137,452	17,848	122,926	750	800	.....

¹ 5 weeks in the month.

² Average of four quarterly estimates. Figures following are estimates taken at the end of each quarter.

The price situation in the different commodity lines is exceedingly confused. According to cables received by the Board from consular agents in England the following basic foodstuffs were as high in July as in June or higher: Wheat, barley, beef, ham, mutton, tea, and butter. Sugar and coffee were the only important staple foods to decline. The leading raw materials in the manufacture of textiles were, on the other hand, lower than in June, jute showing a very considerable drop. Hides likewise continued to decline. In the mineral group, coal and Cleveland pig iron were the same as in June, steel billets declined in price, but copper, lead, zinc, and tin (the first commodities to be liquidated in the spring) were higher than in June. Rubber and nitrate of soda declined.

According to the Statist index, vegetable foods as a group declined, animal foods advanced very materially, and sugar, tea, and coffee declined. This agrees with the consular report except as regards vegetable foods. The increase in minerals (due to the rise in non-ferrous metals) and the decline in textiles and

sundries is likewise in accord with the report of the American consul.

The Economist index, on the other hand, shows a decline in cereals and meats, a rise in "other foods" (consisting of tea, sugar, etc.), and a rise in textiles and a fall in miscellaneous commodities, such as rubber, timber, oils, etc. It agrees with the Statist and the consular representative in showing an increase in the price of minerals.

Trading in cotton was reported to have improved in Manchester toward the end of July as a result of renewed buying from India and China. The Polish situation, following closely upon the previous inactivity, had a tendency to keep trade inactive, however. In the case of wool the fundamental cause for lower prices is to be found in the very large stocks of raw material owned by the Government in Australia and to be transported to England as rapidly as shipping will allow. The market in raw materials and finished goods continued inactive. Jute prices have been affected by the condition of Indian exchange, which has recently been very favorable to England.

The continental exchanges were somewhat less favorable to England in July than during recent months. The position of Paris, Italy, and

Berlin improved. During August the Polish situation had a bad effect upon all the exchanges.

Date.	Statist index number of wholesale prices (193=100).									Foreign exchange rates, ¹ London on—						
	Vegetable foods.	Animal foods.	Sugar, coffee, tea.	Food-stuffs.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials.	All.	New York.	Paris.	Italy.	Berlin.	Buenos Aires.	Stockholm.	Calcutta.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	24.8665	25.2250	25.2250	20.430	47.580	18.159	24
1914.....	110	100	107	105	90	97	105	98	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	155	125	130	137	109	111	131	119	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916.....	193	152	161	169	140	152	163	153	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917.....	252	192	213	218	152	228	212	198	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918.....	248	210	238	229	167	265	243	225	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919—end of—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	244	208	275	231	203	257	283	249	243	4.4056	31.0900	37.4525	.....	52.000	17.774	20.1
August.....	255	208	320	242	206	273	283	255	250	4.3400	32.7475	38.2500	.....	52.875	17.400	21.1
September.....	258	208	328	245	206	287	278	257	252	4.1629	35.7287	40.8125	101.937	55.500	17.050	22
October.....	260	226	322	253	222	305	284	270	264	4.1934	35.5900	41.6000	106.500	55.125	17.265	24.1
November.....	266	226	332	258	226	325	292	280	271	4.1142	38.2450	47.7937	156.375	56.750	17.676	24.1
December.....	270	228	336	260	234	334	296	286	276	3.8646	41.4566	49.6166	183.333	61.110	17.784	27.1
1920:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	274	230	356	265	256	343	312	302	288	3.6904	42.9375	51.2375	239.375	63.390	17.804	28.1
February.....	297	237	415	286	267	362	329	318	306	3.4612	48.2125	60.3812	327.750	69.660	18.208	32.1
March.....	345	237	393	300	263	360	318	312	307	3.6907	52.3375	70.4700	304.100	64.660	18.244	29.1
April.....	246	265	392	315	263	354	321	311	313	3.9181	63.2937	88.0000	239.500	60.125	17.935	28.1
May.....	351	244	473	318	273	308	311	298	305	3.8462	56.7125	76.3120	183.870	60.220	18.208	26.1
June.....	359	244	496	325	269	308	282	285	300	3.9421	48.9200	66.9550	154.700	58.190	18.081	23.1
July.....	343	278	425	325	276	298	277	283	299	3.8755	47.0425	66.1875	150.813	56.700	17.716	22.1

¹ Average of weekly quotations from London Times.

² Par.

The cost of living has not been reduced as yet in spite of decreases in some lines of goods at wholesale. This is accounted for in part by the fact that there is a lag between fluctuations in wholesale and retail prices, but probably to a larger extent by the fact that foods have not been much reduced and rents, fuel, and gas are still advancing. Of the items of great importance in the family budget, clothing is probably the only one which has been appreciably reduced in recent months.

Although unemployment is reported in shipyards and short hours in several lines of industry, trade-union unemployment returns for the month of July were not high. They showed, however, increasing lack of employment between March and July.

	Cost of living (food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc.), base, July, 1914.	Trade-union unemployment (membership 1,572,085).
1920.		Per cent.
January.....	125	2.9
February.....	130	1.6
March.....	130	1.1
April.....	132	.9
May.....	141	1.1
June.....	150	1.2
July.....	152	1.4
August.....	155	.....

FRANCE.

There was little change in the price level in France during July, and the most interesting developments there, if one discounts events of a political character, were in regard to the financial situation of the Government. In the last days of June the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies completed the work of enacting new taxes which will, according to Les Temps, increase the annual revenue of the French Government to approximately 23,000,000,000 francs a year. On July 20 there were reported to the Senate the expenses of the war and the deficit occasioned thereby and the public debt as of July 1 was announced. On July 31 the Chamber of Deputies granted the request of the finance minister for the issuing of a new loan, and in the first week of August it was announced that France was making preparations for the payment of her share of the Anglo-French loan due the United States in October.

The recently enacted tax laws provide for the application of the excess war profits tax until June 30, 1920; for a tax of 1.1 per cent on total business turnover; for increased inheritance, stamp, and registration taxes; and for increased income taxes. The income taxes are of two kinds, a classified and a general income tax. The classified tax applies (a) to all persons in communities of 50,000 inhabitants or less, whose incomes exceed 4,000 francs; (b) to all persons in communities of more than 50,000

inhabitants or within a radius of 15 kilometers of such a community whose incomes exceed 5,000 francs; and (c) to all persons in Paris or within a radius of 25 kilometers of Paris whose incomes exceed 6,000 francs. The rate of this tax for amounts exceeding 8,000 francs is 8 per cent for incomes derived from commercial enterprises, and 6 per cent for incomes derived from other sources. For the amount between the minimum exempt and 8,000 francs there are provided graduated rates varying with the source of the income. The 20 per cent tax on incomes from mines and industries connected with mining, which is already in effect, is not changed by the new law.

The general income tax affects only such sums as exceed 6,000 francs after deductions for the support of dependents have been made. This tax is calculated at the rate of 50 per cent on one twenty-fifth of the income between 6,000 and 20,000 francs, two twenty-fifths of the income between 20,000 and 30,000 francs, and so on, adding one twenty-fifth for each additional 10,000 francs up to 100,000 francs, for each 50,000 francs up to 550,000, and at the rate of 50 per cent on all the income over 550,000 francs. This tax is increased 25 per cent for those unmarried or divorced persons over 30 years old who have no dependents, and 10 per cent for persons married more than two years who have no children or other dependents. This does not apply to those who are in receipt of a pension for a 40 per cent disability or whose children were killed during the war. Receipts from the 1.1 per cent tax on total business turnover are to be divided between the Central Government and the departments and communes, 1 per cent going to the Central Government and 0.1 per cent to the departments and communes. Business enterprises whose charges are regulated by the Government or whose profits were taxed before the passage of this law are not required to pay the new tax. As applied to businesses which supply lodging or sell food and liquors for consumption on the premises, the rate of the tax is increased to 3 per cent for those of second class, and to 10 per cent for those of first class. The total turnover of industries selling luxuries at retail or for consumption will also be taxed at the rate of 10 per cent. As these taxes went into effect immediately, French tax receipts in July totaled 1,109 million francs, 22 per cent more than the receipts for June, 1920, and 44 per cent more than those for July of last year.

According to the report to the Senate on July 20, French expenses resulting from the war from August 1, 1914, to July 31, 1920,

were 233,299,536,826 francs. The major part of these expenses have been met as follows:

	Billion francs.
Tax receipts.....	43
Advances from the Bank of France.....	26
Foreign loans.....	35
Treasury certificates.....	46
Domestic loans.....	72

The status of the public debt as of July 1, 1920, calculating foreign debts at par, was as follows:

	Million francs.
Domestic debt, perpetual and redeemable.....	121,949
Floating debt.....	51,464
Advances of the Bank of France.....	26,020
Foreign debt.....	34,296
Total.....	233,729

In the face of such a large floating debt and the heavy burden of reconstruction, it is not surprising that the finance minister, M. Francois Marsal, has asked for a new internal loan. The loan floated last spring was not as largely subscribed as it would have been but for the widespread railroad strike which occurred during the subscription period.

During the month of July the total gold reserve of the Bank of France increased from 5,588 million francs to 5,589 million francs and its silver reserve from 241 million francs to 248 million francs. During the same period the note circulation of the bank rose from 37,544 million to 37,696 million francs.

Chiefly because of unfavorable news from the East, exchange rates fluctuated unfavorably during the month. Sterling was quoted about 2 francs higher at the end of July than at the beginning, and the dollar rose from 12 francs 10 on the 1st to 13 francs 8½ on the 30th.

Crop reports continue to be good. Wheat fields, vineyards, and the sugar beet, hay, potato and flax crops were all in better condition in July, 1920, than in July, 1919. Much of this improvement is said to be due to the use of improved agricultural machinery. Sugar production increased from 107,536 tons in the season of 1918-19 to 152,403 tons in the season of 1919-20. The increase in the food supply of France is so great that the minister of commerce, M. Isaac, has announced that the system of rationing will soon cease except as regards wheat and wheat products, which will remain under control until August, 1921. The new price recently established for wheat is 100 francs per quintal and for bread 1 franc 25 to 1 franc 30 per kilogram, an increase in both cases. The price of bread corresponds with the price of wheat for the first time since 1915, thus relieving the Treasury of a heavy burden.

The course of wholesale prices in France during July shows no distinct trend either upward or downward. The silk market at Lyon reports a period of inactivity as a result of the hope among buyers that prices will go still lower than the June level. The price of wool at Havre decreased slightly during the month, but cotton increased in price from 7 to 11 per cent. The rise in the Statistique Générale index number for minerals seems to have been caused by the increase in the prices of copper, tin, and zinc, as iron and steel prices show little variation throughout the month. The price of vegetable foods, as is natural at this season of the year, declined markedly.

The following table shows the trend of prices according to the Statistique Générale:

Group index numbers—France.

[Bulletin de la Statistique Générale.]

[1913=100.]

Date.	Animal food.	Vegetable foods.	Sugar, coffee, and cocoa.	Foods (20).	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundries.	Materials (25).
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	103	106	104	98	109	99	101
1915.....	126	126	151	131	164	132	145	145
1916.....	162	170	164	167	232	180	199	206
1917.....	215	243	201	225	271	303	302	291
1918.....	286	298	231	281	283	460	420	387
1919.....								
July.....	372	336	257	338	267	406	395	358
August.....	360	309	263	323	273	434	398	367
September.....	387	308	264	334	279	476	402	381
October.....	402	337	268	353	295	554	403	405
November.....	424	351	271	369	323	620	415	435
December.....	432	380	278	375	357	649	419	454
1920.....								
January.....	452	432	419	440	413	787	465	525
February.....	484	474	436	474	444	828	503	561
March.....	500	516	439	498	460	884	548	600
April.....	522	511	429	506	498	953	587	646
May.....	480	480	424	472	459	841	601	614
June.....	482	400	392	434	428	734	517	540
July.....	501	370	405	432	449	746	500	542

Coal receipts for the month of June exceeded those for May. Receipts for June and for July 1-20 were as follows:

Coal available in France.

	June, 1920.	July 1-20, 1920.
French coal.....	1,896,235	1,162,553
Sarre coal.....	638,861	275,579
English coal.....	992,316	696,486
Belgian coal.....	72,831	55,335
American coal.....	481,808	242,010
German coal.....	310,166	336,866
Total.....	4,392,217	2,768,829

The task of supplying the country's needs remains, however, a serious one. A recent report to the Senate sets forth the following figures:

Coal received in France.

[In thousands of metric tons.]

	From French mines.	From foreign mines.	Total.
1913.....	35,790	18,711	54,501
1915.....	16,935	18,770	35,712
1916.....	18,185	18,735	36,920
1917.....	24,818	15,110	39,928
1918.....	22,100	15,933	38,033
1919.....	15,938	21,336	37,274

¹ Of which 2,503,354 tons came from the Sarre Basin.

The average monthly receipts in 1913 were 4,542 thousand tons, and in 1919 only 3,106 thousand tons; receipts for the first six months of 1920 have totaled only 23,075 thousand tons.

The improvement in the French balance of trade has been so marked that the Government has decided to remove part of the restrictions on imports of luxuries. The following figures show the extent of that improvement:

French foreign trade, January through July.¹

[In millions of francs.]

	1919	1920	Increase or decrease.
Imports:			
Foodstuffs.....	5,706	5,395	- 311
Raw materials.....	7,369	10,153	+2,784
Manufactured articles.....	5,947	6,212	+ 265
Total.....	19,022	21,760	+2,738
Exports:			
Foodstuffs.....	528	1,089	+ 560
Raw materials.....	765	2,775	+2,010
Manufactured articles.....	2,990	7,594	+4,604
Parcel post.....	493	548	+ 56
Total.....	4,776	12,006	+7,230

¹ Based upon 1919 value units.

ITALY.

In a series of recent articles from an Italian correspondent, the London Economist has published some illuminating information regarding economic conditions in Italy since the Giolitti government came into power. According to this correspondent, the cause of the fall of the former government was due to Nitti's efforts to decrease the extraordinary budget by relieving the treasury of the bread subsidy which will amount to 4,400 million lire in 1920-21.

To do this involved an increase in the selling price of wheat from 65 to 115 lire per metric quintal and the bread price from 85 centesimi to 1.50 lire per kilogram. In order that the burden of this increase in prices might not fall on the working classes, Nitti's plan provided that all employers increase salaries and wages of workers 25 centesimi a day for each of the worker's dependents. To relieve the treasury further a bread tax was proposed for all people with an income greater than 12,000 lire per annum. This meant that the bread subsidy continued, but that the burden was definitely placed upon the employing class in the community and, to a less extent, upon those of moderate or large income. The administrative difficulties in the tax are apparent.

The Giolitti government has so far done nothing about the bread subsidy, but has made very sweeping recommendations regarding new taxes. How to meet the requirements of the extraordinary budget for 1920-21, which amounts to something over 13 billion lire, is the problem of the day. The ordinary budget provides for revenue of about 10.5 billion lire and expenditures of 11.5 billion. The extraordinary expenditures consist of the following:

	Million lire.
Past budget expenses to be liquidated.....	1,000
Bread subsidy loss.....	4,000-6,000
Public employees' cost of living subsidy.....	600-1,000
War expenses liquidation.....	2,000
Compensation for war losses in Venetian provinces.	1,500
Losses on railways.....	500
Loss on maritime State navigation, coal, etc.....	1,000

As was stated in the last number of the BULLETIN, Giolitti has recommended very drastic changes in taxation. The war-profits tax is to be raised from 60 per cent to 100 per cent, i. e., war profits are to be confiscated. Bearer bonds must be registered. To quote the Economist: "The last momentous bill obliges all possessors of securities to register them in their name. The bill puts an end to bearer securities, which were until to-day almost the only form known to Italian investors. All securities, from the States' rentes and municipality debentures to joint stock company shares and debentures, will cease to be bearer securities and will have to be registered in the name of the possessors. The precedent most frequently quoted in favor of this far-reaching reform is the English one. The Government aims by means of compulsory registration of all securities at knowing exactly the capital and income of all taxpayers." Taxes on motor cars have been increased to such a point that the possession of a car is prohibitive except to the very rich, and succession taxes in the case of large fortunes have been very much increased.

The following table shows the trend of wholesale prices, by groups of commodities:

Group index numbers—Italy.

Prof. Bachi. [1913=100.]

	Cereals and meats.	Other food-stuffs.	Textiles.	Minerals and metals.	Other goods.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	102	84	96	100	96
1915.....	132	93	113	207	133
1916.....	156	135	184	380	197
1917.....	215	171	326	596	266
1918.....	315	229	475	750	391
1919.					
July.....	334	332	401	423	342
August.....	332	351	423	424	341
September.....	319	357	429	442	342
October.....	326	366	499	459	341
November.....	328	371	633	568	351
December.....	338	373	658	584	405
1920.					
January.....	363	396	777	671	418
February.....	365	399	840	857	443
March.....	381	418	962	996	489
April.....	395	494	1,064	1,076	535
May.....	441	499	840	1,088	525
June.....	445	507	742	917	534
July.....					

JAPAN.

The Bank of Japan wholesale price index registers a 3.5 per cent decrease in prices between June and July, or a 34.5 per cent decrease since March, when prices were at their peak. Other business indexes show a similar or more exaggerated trend downward, as is shown by the accompanying table of quotations for spot silk, cotton-yarn futures, and shares of the Tokyo Exchange Co. and the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill. Fluctuations are due to speculative influences, but clearly the trend during the past five months has been radically downward.

Date of cable.	Raw silk; Yokohama spot, 100 kin.	Cotton yarn; Osaka market 6 months' future; bale of 400 pounds.	Shares of Tokyo Stock Exchange Co.	Shares of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill.
1920.				
Mar. 16.....	Yen. 3,450	Yen. 614	Yen. 400	Yen. 470
Apr. 2.....	3,380	611	396	456
Apr. 16.....	2,900	472	274	358
May 1.....	2,000	400	230	335
May 17.....	1,970	362	222	279
June 1.....	1,500	392	211	267
June 15.....	1,400	267	160	197
July 1.....	1,400	318	188	243
July 16.....	1,250	352	125	245
Aug. 2.....	1,100	330	122	247
Aug. 10.....	1,190	292	112	214

On August 2 the note circulation of the Bank of Japan had advanced from 1,038 million yen on June 30, 1919, to 1,202 million yen and was over three times as great as in 1913. Other

basic indexes are presented in the following table:

	Raw silk spot, Yokohama, 100 kin.	Cotton yarn future (Osaka Exchange), bale of 400 pounds.	Shares of Tokyo Stock Ex- change Co.	Kane- gaki Cotton Mill.	Whole- sale price in Tokyo 1913=100.	Note circu- lation (June 30).
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.		Million Yen.
1913.....	H. 1,025.000 L. 840.000 A. 859.380	H. 158.800 L. 129.050 A. 149.621	143.29	108.14	100	371
1914.....	H. 1,030.000 L. 700.000 A. 883.796	H. 135.450 L. 88.700 A. 113.991	130.33	99.80	96	362
1915.....	H. 1,150.000 L. 735.000 A. 830.080	H. 130.500 L. 98.650 A. 114.152	164.85	118.32	97	337
1916.....	H. 1,350.000 L. 1,030.000 A. 1,170.630	H. 196.350 L. 122.950 A. 146.521	315.82	194.58	117	429
1917.....	H. 1,750.000 L. 1,125.000 A. 1,302.910	H. 465.000 L. 168.950 A. 252.645	239.11	246.84	149	606
1918.....	H. 1,620.000 L. 1,300.000 A. 1,477.813	H. 424.900 L. 288.000 A. 309.500	174.54	244.07	197	787
1919.....	H. 3,280.000 L. 1,300.000 A. 2,096.917	H. 699.000 L. 309.500 A.	310.55	343.22	240	1,038
1920:						
Mar. 16....	3,450.000	614.000	400.00	470.00	321	
Aug. 10....	1,190.000	292.000	111.50	214.00	239	1,202

¹ March and July numbers.

² Reserves of this corporation increased strikingly during the war period, and its present financial strength is much greater than before the war.

³ Aug. 2, 1920.

According to figures of the Bank of Japan, promotion of new business and expansion of old has been made on an enormous scale during the first three months of the year. Capital issues were offered to the public to the amount of 4,164 million yen between January and June, 1920. This exceeded the issues of the same period in 1919 by 3,020 million yen. Eighty-nine per cent of the issues were made between January and April. This enormous expansion of business is thought to have had an important bearing upon the recent business situation, increasing money stringency and the importation of raw materials and equipment goods from abroad.

Classified figures of capital issues offered to the public.

[Unit—1,000 yen.]

Groups	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Banking.....	30,918	39,333	188,449	240,453	642,620	569,054
Finance and ware- house.....	1,800	6,100	40,020	65,273	112,180	199,595
Insurance.....	12,400	25,000	15,500	60,400	76,800	40,500
Transportation....	66,140	84,375	223,315	311,975	453,925	444,966
Mining.....	1,970	66,859	187,995	297,790	289,430	202,485
Electric enterprises	41,462	75,309	92,617	155,815	460,963	126,445
Manufacturings....	107,133	310,760	586,585	878,770	1,209,997	1,456,337
Marine products...	1,675	4,100	10,650	8,980	32,590	48,200
Agriculture and forestry.....	1,410	3,050	25,000	35,615	178,370	139,370
Commerce, etc....	27,670	43,815	192,338	621,726	611,600	937,208
Total.....	292,578	658,692	1,562,469	2,676,797	4,068,475	4,164,160

¹ January-June period

During July exports of merchandise from Japan were valued at 157 million yen, imports at 154 million yen. This would seem to show the likelihood of the trade balance turning from the so-called "unfavorable" position of the first six months of the year to a favorable position. Such was usually the case in prewar years, as was pointed out in the last number of the BULLETIN. The following table shows the position of the merchandise and bullion balances from 1913 through the first half of 1920.

Japanese foreign trade, 1913-1920.

[Unit—1,000 yen.]

[Minus sign indicates excess of exports. Plus sign indicates excess of imports.]

	Commodities.			Bullion.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	Ex- ports.	Im- ports.	Balance.
1913:						
First half.....	284,554	404,982	+120,428	16,944	20	- 16,924
Second half....	347,907	324,450	- 23,457	10,149	1,001	- 9,148
1914:						
First half.....	312,070	382,734	+ 70,664	10,643	1,478	- 9,165
Second half....	279,032	213,002	- 66,030	19,007	7,629	- 11,378
1915:						
First half.....	300,914	288,743	- 12,171	25,817	3,380	- 22,437
Second half....	497,393	243,707	-163,686	18,749	20,916	+ 2,167
1916:						
First half.....	469,566	380,441	- 89,125	3,585	29,980	+ 26,395
Second half....	657,902	375,987	-281,915	24,495	71,050	+ 46,555
1917:						
First half.....	708,520	447,948	-260,572	65,448	172,987	+107,539
Second half....	894,485	587,863	-306,622	88,034	219,237	+131,203
1918:						
First half.....	896,923	839,882	- 57,041	4	1,817	+ 1,813
Second half....	1,065,177	828,262	-236,915	934	3,199	+ 2,265
1919:						
First half.....	827,420	1,049,370	+221,950	0	712	+ 712
Second half....	1,271,453	1,124,090	-147,363	5,054	326,765	+321,711
1920: First half....	1,138,479	1,611,884	+473,405			

Group index numbers—Australian Commonwealth—Bureau of Census and Statistics.

[July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Metals and coal.	Textiles, leather, etc.	Agricultural products.	Dairy products.	Groceries and tobacco.	Meat.	Building materials.	Chemicals.
July, 1914.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915.....	117	93	202	127	110	150	116	149
1916.....	154	131	113	124	127	155	136	172
1917.....	213	207	110	116	131	155	194	243
1918.....	220	232	135	121	138	147	245	315
1919:								
July.....	186	226	168	141	148	148	243	277
August.....	182	229	190	135	150	145	249	277
September.....	182	225	200	138	149	152	259	263
October.....	186	243	236	141	152	154	271	272
November.....	184	254	238	142	151	132	278	267
December.....	186	259	224	142	156	132	281	266
1920:								
January.....	189	273	227	143	156	147	282	268
February.....	192	283	226	149	161	149	287	272
March.....	205	281	226	162	160	126	298	280
April.....	205	277	234	169	192	160	298	280
May.....	214	265	252	177	197	170	307	297
June.....	214	260	261	187	195	208	307	297
July.....	211	252	244	188	193	261	307	283

Group index numbers—Sweden, Svensk Handelstidning.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Vegetable food.	Animal food.	Raw materials for agriculture.	Coal.	Metals.	Building material.	Paper pulp.	Hides and leather.	Textiles.	Oils.
1913-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914 ¹	136	101	114	123	109	104	118	118	103	111
1915.....	151	140	161	177	166	118	116	158	116	120
1916.....	152	182	180	266	272	165	233	229	166	149
1917.....	181	205	198	551	405	215	267	206	247	212
1918.....	221	419	304	856	398	275	300	195	.....	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	260	412	334	732	213	284	285	243	.....	.....
August.....	260	396	334	795	214	280	292	247	.....	.....
September.....	255	386	323	893	213	282	289	235	.....	.....
October.....	230	360	323	893	213	281	292	223	308	170
November.....	230	361	317	840	225	280	316	228	328	204
December.....	241	362	319	840	237	294	343	258	350	204
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	248	328	317	864	248	295	388	258	353	204
February.....	273	305	319	936	259	371	476	269	380	226
March.....	270	304	318	960	291	367	682	268	380	275
April.....	265	284	320	1,008	283	367	767	263	368	275
May.....	269	283	320	1,069	324	367	788	252	374	275
June.....	250	273	311	1,252	318	381	778	212	368	303
July.....	252	277	312	1,252	293	388	767	202	349	303
August.....	271	307	310	1,117	286	388	756	191	328	322

¹ Average for six months ending Dec. 31, 1914.Group index numbers—Canadian Department of Labor.¹

[1913=100.]

Date.	Grains and fodder.	Animals and meats.	Dairy products.	Fruits and vegetables.	Other foods.	Textiles.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	114	107	100	99	104	102
1915.....	136	104	105	93	121	114
1916.....	142	121	119	130	136	148
1917.....	206	161	149	233	180	201
1918.....	231	197	168	214	213	273
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	240	217	186	200	218	279
August.....	243	216	189	210	224	277
September.....	232	201	193	195	227	283
October.....	232	180	204	178	228	290
November.....	240	176	221	240	230	298
December.....	251	182	230	240	232	306
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	269	195	228	265	245	316
February.....	275	195	216	290	251	321
March.....	280	198	206	295	254	322
April.....	291	200	196	316	264	366
May.....	301	207	189	358	275	323
June.....	302	206	183	358	274	314
July.....	292	210	194	295	283	305

¹ Unimportant groups omitted.

Group index numbers—Canadian Department of Labor—Continued.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Hides, leather, etc.	Metals.	Implements.	Building materials, lumber.	Fuel and lighting.	Drugs and chemicals.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	105	96	101	100	94	106
1915.....	110	128	106	97	92	160
1916.....	143	167	128	100	113	222
1917.....	168	217	174	118	163	236
1918.....	169	229	213	147	188	250
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	235	166	226	168	194	195
August.....	260	171	228	170	199	196
September.....	256	171	231	183	200	197
October.....	252	165	225	188	201	198
November.....	252	171	232	194	201	181
December.....	231	181	232	224	209	189
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	237	191	235	232	212	190
February.....	245	199	231	243	215	189
March.....	222	210	237	268	215	194
April.....	239	214	237	268	245	201
May.....	215	213	237	295	257	203
June.....	186	207	238	295	279	206
July.....	183	209	242	282	295	218

Group index numbers—United States, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1913=100.]

Date.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and metal products.	Lumber and building material.	Chemicals and drugs.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	103	102	98	96	88	98	101	99	98
1915.....	106	105	99	92	94	94	109	99	99
1916.....	119	124	123	114	142	100	157	115	117
1917.....	189	178	181	175	208	124	198	145	153
1918.....	219	191	240	163	181	152	221	195	192
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	246	218	282	171	158	186	171	245	221
August.....	243	228	303	175	161	209	172	259	225
September.....	226	212	306	181	160	229	173	262	217
October.....	230	211	313	181	161	231	174	264	220
November.....	240	219	325	179	164	236	176	299	220
December.....	244	234	335	181	169	253	179	303	220
1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January.....	246	253	350	184	177	268	189	324	227
February.....	237	244	356	187	189	300	197	329	227
March.....	239	246	355	192	192	325	205	329	230
April.....	246	270	353	213	195	341	212	331	238
May.....	244	287	347	235	193	341	215	339	246
June.....	243	279	335	246	190	337	218	362	247
July.....	236	268	317	252	191	333	217	362	243

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

[End of July, 1914=100.]

Date.	Building materials.	Manufactured articles.	Metals.	Hides and skins.	Cotton manufactures.	Raw cotton.	Jute manufactures.	Other textiles.	Date.	Oils.	Raw jute.	Oil seeds.	Tea.	Sugar.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Other foods.
End of July, 1914...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	End of July, 1914...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
August, 1918.....	317	317	317	83	240	328	240	328	August, 1918.....	89	96	96	95	179	179	179	1119
September, 1918....	314	314	314	75	217	331	217	331	September, 1918....	105	116	116	93	196	196	196	1134
August, 1919.....	224	224	224	193	179	225	179	225	August, 1919.....	143	235	235	106	271	271	271	1179
September, 1919....	214	214	214	156	215	199	215	199	September, 1919....	131	188	188	109	292	292	292	1177
1920.									1920.								
January.....	118	225	226	253	356	214	181	153	January.....	159	125	200	96	377	207	167	204
February.....	118	217	215	233	364	185	164	158	February.....	155	123	190	92	363	191	158	199
March.....	127	218	222	211	351	179	150	159	March.....	135	118	166	87	321	160	151	192
April.....	114	201	219	209	357	158	170	161	April.....	116	119	163	90	377	159	156	185
May.....	128	215	248	160	365	135	142	164	May.....	123	120	169	90	511	150	157	183
June.....	131	233	244	116	364	144	147	164	June.....	119	83	171	73	482	149	156	180
July.....	139	235	249	100	364	132	151	168	July.....	119	89	169	74	503	159	151	188

1 Includes pulses.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In connection with the Board's project of constructing foreign indexes of wholesale prices, an American index number has been made by a method similar to that to be used in the case of the foreign countries. A description of the composition and construction of this new American index number is contained in the BULLETIN for May, 1920. Certain changes have been made in the number since its first publication, due to the fact that more reliable quotations have been obtained for two commodities (lumber and fuel oil), but it is now published in its revised form.

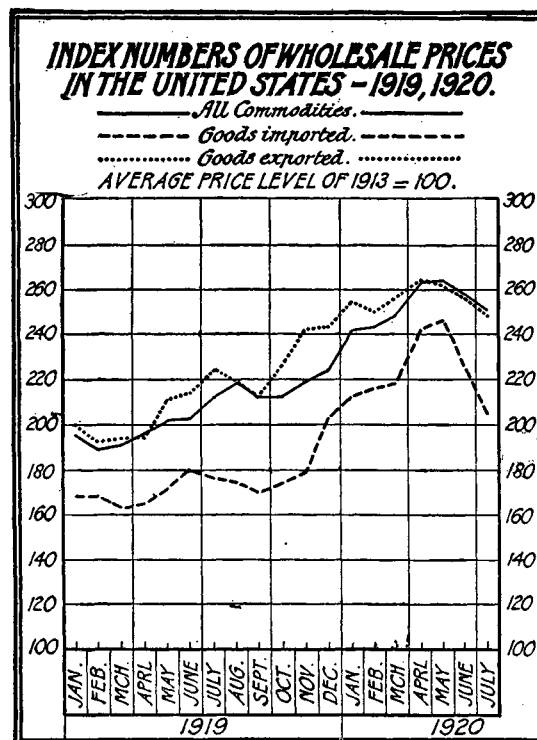
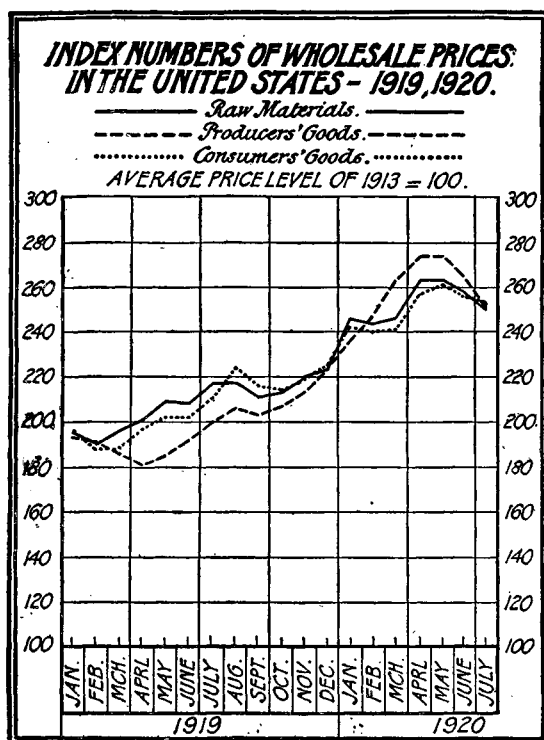
The organization of the commodities is in part similar to that used by the Board in recomputing the index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. But additional information is also given regarding the movement of prices of goods produced here, imported, and exported.

During the present period of rapid change in prices, it is especially important to note the differences in fluctuations and level shown by different index numbers. For that reason in future numbers of the BULLETIN the differences between the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and that of the Board will be commented upon. Charts showing the fluctuations in the Board's index numbers are to be found on the opposite page.

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

[Average prices 1913=100.]

Date.	Goods produced.	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed.	Raw materials.	Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All.
1913.								
January.....	100	105	100	100	99	105	99	100
February.....	100	104	100	101	99	105	99	100
March.....	100	103	99	101	100	105	99	101
April.....	101	101	99	101	101	103	99	101
May.....	100	100	99	100	100	102	99	100
June.....	100	99	100	100	100	101	101	100
July.....	100	99	99	100	98	101	101	100
August.....	100	101	99	101	101	100	101	101
September.....	101	100	102	101	102	98	101	101
October.....	101	98	103	100	102	96	101	100
November.....	99	98	102	98	100	95	101	99
December.....	98	93	99	97	98	91	99	97
1919.								
January.....	197	168	200	195	195	193	196	195
February.....	191	168	192	190	190	191	188	189
March.....	193	163	194	191	196	185	188	191
April.....	198	165	194	196	201	181	197	196
May.....	204	172	211	201	209	184	202	202
June.....	204	180	214	202	208	192	202	203
July.....	214	176	224	211	217	200	211	211
August.....	221	174	219	218	217	206	224	218
September.....	215	170	212	212	211	203	216	211
October.....	215	174	226	211	213	207	214	212
November.....	222	179	242	217	220	213	219	219
December.....	231	203	245	225	229	223	225	226
1920.								
January.....	244	212	255	240	245	236	240	242
February.....	244	216	252	242	242	247	240	242
March.....	250	218	256	247	246	263	241	248
April.....	265	242	264	263	263	274	257	263
May.....	266	246	262	264	263	274	261	264
June.....	261	226	256	258	258	265	256	258
July.....	255	204	248	251	250	251	254	251



Index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States for principal classes of commodities.

[Bureau of Labor Statistics.]

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Raw materials.					Producers' goods.	Consumers' goods.	All commodities (Bureau of Labor Statistics index number).
	Farm products.	Animal products.	Forest products.	Mineral products.	Total raw materials.			
July, 1914.....	102	106	97	91	99	93	103	100
July, 1915.....	111	104	93	97	102	99	101	101
July, 1916.....	114	122	96	115	113	140	119	120
July, 1917.....	232	168	126	205	187	210	175	187
July, 1918.....	240	210	140	182	198	196	203	198
July, 1919.....	261	233	166	177	214	202	230	219
January, 1920.....	291	213	273	190	239	245	259	248
February, 1920.....	278	206	315	194	240	246	256	248
March, 1920.....	288	200	348	197	247	246	263	253
April, 1920.....	304	196	367	224	260	263	280	266
May, 1920.....	314	179	367	234	260	271	285	272
June, 1920.....	301	186	363	244	260	265	280	269
July, 1920.....	287	184	359	250	257	252	272	262

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

Average monthly wholesale prices of commodities.

[Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Corn No. 3, Chicago.		Cotton, middling, New Orleans.		Wheat, No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis.		Wheat, No. 2, red winter, Chicago.		Cattle, steers, good to choice, Chicago.		Hides, packers, heavy native steers, Chicago.	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$0.7044	114	\$0.1331	105	\$0.8971	103	\$0.8210	83	\$9.2188	108	\$0.1938	105
July, 1915.....	.7806	127	.0869	68	1.3901	159	1.1611	118	9.2125	108	.2575	140
July, 1916.....	.8041	131	.1303	103	1.1703	134	1.1597	118	9.9850	117	.2700	147
July, 1917.....	2.0393	331	.2525	199	2.5815	296	2.3310	236	12.5600	143	.3300	179
July, 1918.....	1.5900	258	.2945	232	2.1700	248	2.2470	228	17.6250	207	.3240	176
July, 1919.....	1.9075	310	.3377	266	2.6800	307	2.2580	229	16.8688	198	.4880	264
January, 1920.....	1.4750	240	.4035	318	2.9313	336	2.6338	267	15.9375	187	.4000	218
February, 1920.....	1.4125	229	.3944	311	2.6875	308	2.4900	252	14.9688	176	.4025	219
March, 1920.....	1.5515	252	.4060	320	2.7550	315	2.5000	253	14.4000	169	.3640	198
April, 1920.....	1.6913	275	.4144	326	3.0063	344	2.7725	281	13.9063	163	.3613	196
May, 1920.....	1.9825	322	.4038	318	3.0750	352	2.9750	302	12.6000	148	.3538	192
June, 1920.....	1.8390	299	.4030	317	2.9000	332	2.8950	294	15.0313	177	.3410	185
July, 1920.....	1.5388	250	.3950	311	2.8313	324	2.8050	284	15.3813	181	.2944	160

Year and month.	Hogs, light, Chicago.		Wool, Ohio, 4-8 grades, scoured.		Hemlock, New York.		Yellow pine, flooring, New York.		Coal, anthracite, stove, New York, tidewater.		Coal, bituminous, run of mine, Cincinnati.	
	Average price per 100 pounds.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$8.7563	104	\$0.4444	94	\$24.5000	101	\$42.0000	94	\$4.9725	98	\$2.2000	100
July, 1915.....	7.5750	90	.5571	118	23.7500	98	38.5000	86	4.9571	98	2.2000	100
July, 1916.....	9.7650	116	.6857	146	23.7500	98	38.0000	85	5.4495	108	2.2000	100
July, 1917.....	15.3750	182	1.2143	258	28.0000	116	57.0000	128	5.8859	116	5.0000	227
July, 1918.....	18.0000	213	1.4365	305	34.5000	142	60.0000	135	6.5968	130	4.1000	186
July, 1919.....	22.3875	265	1.2364	263	41.0000	169	73.0000	164	8.1881	162	4.0000	182
January, 1920.....	15.1250	179	1.2364	263	53.0000	219	112.0000	251	8.4291	167	4.1000	186
February, 1920.....	14.9813	177	1.2364	263	57.0000	235	139.0000	312	8.4118	166	4.1000	186
March, 1920.....	15.5000	183	1.2364	263	57.0000	235	139.0000	312	8.4109	166	4.1000	186
April, 1920.....	15.7125	186	1.2000	255	57.0000	235	160.0000	359	8.4368	167	5.5000	250
May, 1920.....	14.7550	175	1.1636	247	57.0000	235	160.0000	359	8.9964	178	6.0000	273
June, 1920.....	15.3500	182	1.0000	212	57.0000	235	160.0000	359	9.3672	185	6.0000	273
July, 1920.....	15.8875	188	.9091	193	57.0000	235	160.0000	359	9.4580	187	6.0000	273

Year and month.	Coal, Pocahontas, Norfolk.		Coke, Connells- ville.		Copper, ingot, electrolytic, New York.		Lead, pig, desilverized, New York.		Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, at wells.		Pig iron, basic.	
	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.	Average price per short ton.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per long ton.	Relative price.
July, 1914.....	\$3.0000	100	\$1.8750	77	\$0.1340	85	\$0.0390	89	\$1.7500	71	\$13.0000	88
July, 1915.....	2.8500	95	1.7500	72	.1988	126	.0575	131	1.3500	55	12.7400	87
July, 1916.....	3.0000	100	2.6250	108	.2650	168	.0685	156	2.6000	106	18.0000	122
July, 1917.....	5.1400	171	12.2500	502	.3175	202	.1138	259	3.1000	127	52.5000	357
July, 1918.....	4.6320	154	6.0000	246	.2550	162	.0802	182	4.0000	163	32.0000	218
July, 1919.....	5.1400	171	4.0950	168	.2150	137	.0561	128	4.0000	163	25.7500	175
January, 1920.....	4.6320	154	6.0000	246	.1931	123	.0872	198	5.0625	207	37.7500	255
February, 1920.....	4.6320	154	6.0000	246	.1906	121	.0881	200	5.5125	225	42.2500	287
March, 1920.....	4.6320	154	6.0000	246	.1858	118	.0923	210	6.1000	249	41.6000	283
April, 1920.....	6.4800	216	10.5000	430	.1919	122	.0896	204	6.1000	249	42.5000	289
May, 1920.....	6.4800	216	12.0000	492	.1906	121	.0856	195	6.1000	249	43.2500	294
June, 1920.....	6.4800	216	14.3000	586	.1900	121	.0848	193	6.1000	249	44.0000	299
July, 1920.....	6.4800	216	14.3750	589	.1900	121	.0860	195	6.1000	249	45.7500	311

Average monthly wholesale prices of commodities—Continued.

Average price for 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Cotton yarns, northern cones, 10/1.		Leather, sole, hemlock No. 1.		Steel billets, Bessemer, Pittsburgh.		Steel plates, tank, Pitts- burgh.		Steel rails, open hearth, Pittsburgh.		Worsted yarns, 2-32's cross- bred.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per long ton.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per long ton.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
July, 1914.....	\$0.2150	97	\$0.3050	108	\$19.0000	74	\$0.0113	76	\$30.0000	100	\$0.6500	84
July, 1915.....	.1600	72	.3050	108	21.3800	83	.0120	81	30.0000	100	.8500	119
July, 1916.....	.2525	114	.3700	131	41.0000	159	.0345	233	35.0000	117	1.1000	142
July, 1917.....	.4500	203	.5400	191	100.0000	388	.0900	608	40.0000	133	1.6000	206
July, 1918.....	.6412	290	.4900	174	47.5000	184	.0325	220	57.0000	190	2.1500	277
July, 1919.....	.5912	267	.5300	188	38.5000	149	.0265	179	47.0000	157	1.6000	206
January, 1920.....	.7271	329	.5600	199	48.0000	186	.0274	185	50.7500	169	2.2500	290
February, 1920.....	.7465	337	.5700	202	55.2500	214	.0350	236	54.5000	182	2.2500	290
March, 1920.....	.7549	341	.5700	202	60.0000	233	.0365	247	54.5000	182	2.2000	283
April, 1920.....	.7784	352	.5700	202	60.0000	233	.0375	253	54.5000	182	2.2000	283
May, 1920.....	.7672	347	.5700	202	60.0000	233	.0375	253	54.5000	182	2.0000	258
June, 1920.....	.7299	330	.5700	202	60.0000	233	.0355	240	54.5000	182	2.0000	258
July, 1920.....	.7009	317	.5700	202	62.5000	242	.0338	228	54.5000	182	1.7500	225

Year and month.	Beef, carcass, good native steers, Chicago.		Coffee, Rio, No. 7.		Flour, wheat, standard patents (1918, standard war), Minneapolis.		Hams, smoked, Chicago.		Illuminating oil, 150° fire test, New York.		Sugar, granu- lated, New York.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per gallon.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
July, 1914.....	\$0.1350	104	\$0.0882	79	\$4.5938	100	\$0.1769	106	\$0.1200	97	\$0.0420	98
July, 1915.....	.1315	102	.0738	66	7.0313	153	.1610	97	.1200	97	.0582	136
July, 1916.....	.1413	109	.0900	81	6.1000	133	.1900	114	.1200	97	.0750	176
July, 1917.....	.1638	126	.0950	85	12.7500	278	.2395	144	.1200	97	.0745	174
July, 1918.....	.2400	185	.0855	77	10.7020	233	.3025	182	.1710	139	.0735	172
July, 1919.....	.2075	160	.2303	207	12.1550	265	.3835	230	.2050	166	.0882	207
January, 1920.....	.2320	179	.1628	146	14.4438	315	.2944	177	.2240	182	.1537	360
February, 1920.....	.2125	164	.1478	133	13.5375	295	.3056	184	.2400	195	.1495	350
March, 1920.....	.2050	158	.1500	135	13.1650	287	.3155	190	.2500	203	.1372	321
April, 1920.....	.2090	161	.1514	136	14.2813	312	.3313	199	.2600	211	.1919	449
May, 1920.....	.1950	151	.1559	140	15.0313	328	.3556	214	.2600	211	.2247	526
June, 1920.....	.2225	172	.1498	135	14.1600	309	.3650	220	.2600	211	.2120	497
July, 1920.....	.2550	197	.1306	117	13.6688	298	.3769	227	.2600	211	.1910	447

DISCOUNT AND INTEREST RATES.

In the following table are presented actual discount and interest rates prevailing during the 30-day period ending August 15, 1920, 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 increases in rates are found only in a relatively small number of cases, while a somewhat lesser number of decreases are noted. These changes in rates are scattered, and on the whole not pronounced, either for any particular centers or types of paper. In many centers rates remain unchanged. Present rates continue higher in almost all centers than rates during the same period of 1919.

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

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, etc.	Ordinary loans to customers secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness.
		Customers'.		Open market.			Indorsed.	Un-indorsed.	Demand.	3 months.	3 to 6 months.			
		30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.	30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.									
No. 1.	Boston.	H. 8 6 L. 6 7 C. 7	H. 8 6½ L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 7½ L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 7½ L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 7 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 8 5½ C. 6½-7	H. 8 8 L. 8 6-7 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 6 6 C. 7 6	H. 8 7½ L. 7 6 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 7 6 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 7 6 C. 6	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 2.	New York ¹ . Buffalo.	H. 8 6 L. 6-7 C. 7	H. 8 6 L. 6-7 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 8 5½ C. 6½	H. 8 8 L. 8 6-7 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 6 6 C. 7 6	H. 8 7½ L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 3.	Philadelphia.	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 4.	Cleveland. Pittsburgh.	H. 7½ 6 L. 7 C. 7	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 7	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 5.	Cincinnati. Richmond.	H. 7½ 6 L. 6½ C. 6	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 6.	Baltimore. Atlanta.	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 7.	Birmingham. Jacksonville.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 8.	New Orleans. Nashville.	H. 8 6½ L. 7-8 C. 7-8	H. 8 6½ L. 7-8 C. 7-8	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 9.	Chicago.	H. 7 6 L. 7 C. 7	H. 7 7 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 7½ L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 10.	Detroit.	H. 7 7 L. 7 C. 7	H. 7 7 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 7½ L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 11.	St. Louis. Louisville.	H. 7½ 6 L. 6½ C. 6	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 12.	Memphis ² . Little Rock.	H. 8 7 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 7 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 13.	Minneapolis.	H. 7½ 7 L. 7½ C. 7½	H. 8 7½ L. 7½ C. 7½	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 14.	Kansas City.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 15.	Omaha.	H. 8½ 7 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8 7 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 16.	Denver.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 17.	Dallas.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 18.	El Paso.	H. 10 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 10 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 19.	Houston.	H. 7½ 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 7½ L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 20.	San Francisco.	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 21.	Portland.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 22.	Seattle.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 23.	Spokane.	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 24.	Salt Lake City.	H. 8 7 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8 7 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 6 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 8 6 L. 6 6 C. 6	H. 6 6 L. 6 C. 6
No. 25.	Los Angeles.	H. 8 6 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 6 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 8½ 8 L. 8 C. 8	H. 7 5 L. 6 C. 6	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 5½ C. 6½	H. 6½ 6½ L. 6½ 6 C. 6½	H. 8 5 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 5 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 5 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 5 L. 7 C. 7	H. 8 5 L. 7 C. 7	H. 6 6 L. 7 C. 7

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

² No report.

PHYSICAL VOLUME OF TRADE.

In continuation of tables in the July FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN there are presented in the following tables certain data relative to the physical volume of trade. The January, 1919, issue contains a description of the methods employed in the compilation of the data and the construction of the accompanying index numbers. Additional material will be presented from time to time as reliable figures are obtained.

In the textile industries a further decline in activity was noted during the month of July. Wool consumption during that month was approximately one-fifth less than during June, and materially below the figure for July, 1919, while the percentage of idle woolen machinery on the 1st of August for the majority of classes of machinery showed a further increase over the percentage idle on July 1. Consumption of cotton showed a slight falling off during July, although the amount was somewhat greater than during July, 1919, while the percentage of spindles active during the month was somewhat greater than during both June, 1920, and July, 1919. Imports of raw silk during July were considerably less than during June, the July figure being less than one-half that for July, 1919.

The production of bituminous coal during July showed a further slight increase over June and was likewise greater than for July, 1919, while the production of crude petroleum also showed a similar increase. Anthracite-coal production during July remained substantially unchanged when compared both with June and with July, 1919. Pig-iron production during July showed a further slight increase as compared with June, although steel-ingot production showed a considerable falling off. The unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, however, showed a further slight increase during July, and at the close of that month were almost double the figure for a

year ago. In comparing these figures relative to the iron and steel industries for July of this year with July of last year, it should be remembered that last year the industry was just commencing to recover from the post armistice depression.

Lumber receipts at Chicago showed a falling off as compared with June, although they were substantially in excess of the figure for July, 1919. While both production and shipments of lumber by western mills showed a falling off for July as compared with June, production by southern mills was well sustained and shipments were considerably in excess of June, although for both western and southern mills (except western pine production) the figures were considerably below those for July, 1919. California shipments of citrus fruits showed a further seasonal falling off and were somewhat less than during July, 1919. July sugar receipts at North Atlantic ports, however, were materially in excess of receipts for June, and almost 50 per cent greater than for July, 1919, while meltings were somewhat greater for June, 1920, and raw stocks at the close of July were over 60 per cent greater than at the close of June. Receipts of live stock at the 15 western markets showed a further decrease in the case of cattle and calves and hogs, although a seasonal increase in the case of sheep was noted. In all cases, however, the figures were considerably less than for July, 1919, and reflect the generally lighter movement which has been in progress during the present year. Receipts of grain and flour at the 17 interior centers during July showed a further increase as compared with June, but a considerable decrease as compared with July, 1919.

With the exception of April, 1920, railroad net ton mileage during the present year has been considerably in excess of 1919, though less than at the peak during the late summer and early autumn. The tonnage of vessels cleared during July showed a further increase over June and was considerably in excess of the figure for July, 1919.

Live-stock movements.

[Bureau of Markets.]

	Receipts.					Shipments.				
	Cattle and calves, 60 markets.	Hogs, 60 markets.	Sheep, 60 markets.	Horses and mules, 44 markets.	Total, all kinds.	Cattle and calves, 54 markets.	Hogs, 54 markets.	Sheep, 54 markets.	Horses and mules, 44 markets.	Total, all kinds.
	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
July, 1919.....	2,008,238	2,999,636	2,178,124	52,247	7,238,245	708,552	964,273	999,683	47,140	2,719,648
1920.										
January.....	1,868,723	5,275,412	1,561,051	138,541	8,842,727	752,605	1,665,274	669,458	138,145	3,225,482
February.....	1,468,370	3,423,992	1,387,111	108,056	6,387,529	591,691	1,287,169	572,634	110,827	2,562,321
March.....	1,803,073	3,963,245	1,255,490	82,584	7,104,392	570,323	1,399,485	483,550	87,896	2,541,254
April.....	1,512,150	3,030,801	1,441,072	48,036	6,062,059	593,362	1,119,205	724,718	47,998	2,485,283
May.....	1,766,394	4,234,022	1,421,009	40,901	7,462,326	771,865	1,374,902	769,718	40,021	2,956,506
June.....	1,870,121	3,741,202	1,592,450	33,205	7,236,978	789,982	1,293,973	768,172	34,545	2,888,672
July.....	1,657,743	2,837,685	2,000,758	37,231	6,533,417	721,328	1,095,470	1,015,612	38,713	2,871,125

Receipts and shipments of live stock at 15 western markets.

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

RECEIPTS.

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.		Horses and mules.		Total, all kinds.	
	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.	Head.	Relative.
July, 1919.....	1,527,881	152	2,411,539	110	1,558,767	114	37,646	82	5,535,833	120
1920.										
January.....	1,400,631	139	3,912,449	178	1,035,591	76	90,662	197	6,438,733	139
February.....	1,068,092	114	2,440,154	19	948,116	74	76,048	168	4,532,410	105
March.....	1,203,499	119	2,910,909	13	900,299	66	57,880	126	5,072,587	110
April.....	1,040,903	103	2,150,281	98	928,191	68	31,235	68	4,150,610	90
May.....	1,209,656	120	3,128,249	142	796,160	58	25,469	55	5,159,534	112
June.....	1,290,265	128	2,746,390	125	1,006,528	74	21,316	46	5,064,499	110
July.....	1,188,019	118	2,115,639	96	1,301,458	95	26,697	58	4,631,813	100

SHIPMENTS.

July, 1919.....	515,071	127	691,283	143	694,942	120	32,616	79	1,933,912	135
1920.										
January.....	548,841	135	1,026,763	212	403,382	80	90,630	221	2,069,616	144
February.....	427,008	113	814,253	180	334,612	71	79,100	207	1,654,973	124
March.....	418,310	103	928,526	191	298,878	59	62,625	153	1,703,339	119
April.....	414,967	102	712,087	147	373,381	74	31,348	76	1,531,783	107
May.....	515,062	127	822,907	170	316,002	63	24,617	60	1,678,588	117
June.....	528,273	130	797,946	165	399,613	79	22,625	55	1,748,455	122
July.....	508,199	125	737,923	152	644,557	128	28,163	69	1,918,847	134

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.
July, 1919...	5,392,104	814	8,680,524	700	3,320,564	124	117,679,193	703	47,452,834	318	68,163,734	155	2,392,515	54
1920.														
January.....	1,081,643	163	22,872,223	1,844	1,670,500	63	77,501,002	463	13,905,923	93	38,823,902	88	4,251,187	96
February.....	735,132	119	13,010,793	1,124	1,631,457	65	75,891,195	486	24,217,706	174	36,644,906	89	3,710,308	90
March.....	847,397	128	6,036,166	487	2,290,835	86	75,002,410	448	31,088,859	208	69,429,785	158	3,160,456	71
April.....	1,606,737	243	17,687,306	1,426	2,241,460	84	24,356,349	145	15,640,236	105	40,758,401	93	2,784,535	63
May.....	5,976,493	902	4,304,038	347	3,056,449	114	50,412,388	301	17,896,764	120	55,544,483	126	3,816,157	86
June.....	6,787,622	1,025	12,526,669	1,010	2,563,702	96	60,730,935	363	21,277,089	143	45,069,517	102	3,962,649	90
July.....	5,217,838	788	5,506,812	444	1,973,004	74	31,562,761	188	8,385,089	56	47,061,422	107	2,926,247	66

Receipts of grain and flour at 17 interior centers.

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

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

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
July, 1919...	49,612,115	184	12,544,219	56	25,219,809	125	3,105,096	281	11,155,491	156	101,636,730	131	1,572,420	80	108,712,620	125
1920.																
January.....	25,074,624	93	24,139,094	108	20,925,941	104	4,378,610	396	3,298,544	46	77,816,813	100	2,298,692	117	88,160,927	102
February.....	18,115,324	72	26,051,855	124	20,575,654	109	3,263,686	316	2,470,622	37	70,477,141	97	2,059,421	113	79,744,536	99
March.....	18,007,798	67	24,306,196	108	19,149,624	95	3,548,739	321	2,928,440	41	67,940,797	87	1,617,544	83	75,219,745	87
April.....	15,260,236	57	11,326,509	50	12,952,593	64	2,914,553	263	2,245,881	31	44,699,772	57	888,423	45	48,697,676	56
May.....	20,510,063	76	12,107,950	54	16,724,389	83	3,758,507	340	2,690,076	38	55,790,985	72	1,913,075	98	64,399,823	74
June.....	21,020,640	78	27,251,166	121	14,260,053	71	3,177,770	287	2,721,367	38	68,430,996	88	2,113,979	108	80,057,876	92
July ²	29,816,261	111	20,824,268	93	18,734,180	93	3,096,026	280	2,661,181	37	75,131,916	96	2,044,235	104	84,330,974	97

¹ Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of 4½ bushels to barrel.² Flour receipts for Memphis not included; June receipts 13,825 barrels.

Shipments of grain and flour at 14 interior centers.

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

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
July, 1919....	12,421,962	81	8,102,440	57	15,628,393	103	1,546,885	219	9,132,509	234	46,832,189	95	2,589,681	76	58,485,754	90
1920.																
January.....	17,514,087	114	12,326,051	87	15,822,099	104	3,685,914	521	2,007,718	51	51,355,869	104	4,140,314	122	69,987,282	108
February.....	14,114,215	98	11,977,640	91	13,073,089	92	2,113,505	320	1,306,340	36	42,584,789	92	3,156,962	100	56,791,118	94
March.....	11,027,336	71	11,165,894	79	14,243,957	94	3,062,530	433	1,574,887	40	41,074,604	83	2,960,175	87	54,395,392	84
April.....	11,058,643	72	5,371,811	38	8,691,440	57	8,811,500	1,245	1,651,509	42	35,584,903	72	1,702,132	59	43,244,497	67
May.....	20,720,121	134	5,939,145	42	20,444,288	135	6,977,479	986	1,488,387	38	55,569,420	112	2,877,122	85	68,516,469	106
June.....	20,242,046	131	10,088,237	71	12,805,056	84	5,428,886	767	1,905,225	49	50,469,450	102	3,071,470	91	67,362,535	104
July.....	19,196,561	124	9,100,527	64	11,345,429	75	4,476,238	632	2,092,672	54	46,211,427	94	2,808,223	83	58,848,431	91

¹ Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to barrel.

Receipts of grain and flour at 9 seaboard centers.

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

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

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Total grain.		Flour.		Total grain and flour. ¹	
	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.	Barrels.	Relative.	Bushels.	Relative.
July, 1919....	5,806,227	46	901,842	25	6,959,186	146	1,478,551	1,041	9,723,852	586	24,869,658	110	1,514,135	145	31,683,266	116
1920.																
January.....	5,711,009	45	1,491,759	42	2,663,274	56	2,643,611	1,861	1,297,839	78	13,807,492	61	1,561,693	150	20,835,111	76
February.....	4,898,690	42	1,244,393	38	2,331,246	53	3,212,668	2,423	1,315,291	85	13,002,285	61	1,102,606	113	17,964,015	70
March.....	6,486,745	51	1,203,649	34	3,646,727	77	4,119,986	2,900	1,300,871	78	16,757,978	74	1,752,860	168	24,645,848	90
April.....	5,441,434	43	1,317,555	37	1,546,590	33	3,440,350	2,421	655,054	41	12,430,983	55	843,916	81	16,228,605	59
May.....	10,621,723	84	767,332	22	2,382,271	50	5,117,806	3,602	556,764	34	19,445,896	88	1,301,211	125	25,301,346	92
June.....	13,374,721	106	1,878,284	53	3,184,897	67	6,506,053	4,579	1,191,767	72	26,145,722	113	1,486,365	142	32,834,365	120
July.....	18,710,633	149	3,305,642	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

¹ Flour reduced to its equivalent in wheat on basis of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to barrel.

Stocks of grain at 8 seaboard centers at close of month.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Newport News, Galveston, San Francisco.]

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

[Bushels.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total grain
July, 1919.....	5,557,644	265,196	3,760,063	867,491	5,528,176	15,978,570
1920.						
January.....	8,485,491	711,501	2,398,639	2,397,156	2,587,543	16,580,330
February.....	6,634,682	948,239	1,571,209	2,671,743	2,340,787	14,166,660
March.....	6,280,682	851,287	1,351,457	2,389,321	1,891,862	12,764,609
April.....	7,704,155	967,475	389,958	1,944,350	2,034,953	13,040,921
May.....	10,781,927	437,521	819,790	1,889,965	1,071,920	15,001,123
June.....	8,492,819	459,568	901,756	2,065,334	1,193,082	13,082,559
July.....	11,923,745	744,167	1,323,940	1,275,554	3,187,611	18,455,017

NOTE.—Figures for San Francisco include also stocks at Port Costa and Stockton.

Cotton.

[New Orleans Cotton Exchange.]

[Crop years 1911-1913=100.]

	Sight receipts.		Port receipts.		Overland movement.		American spinners' takings.		Stocks at ports and interior towns at close of month.	
	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.	Bales.	Relative.
1919-20.										
August.....	313,301	25	238,271	26	49,630	47	302,238	67	1,412,048	120
September.....	584,776	47	260,698	28	26,138	25	300,001	66	1,501,805	127
October.....	1,779,927	142	1,029,331	112	110,202	105	621,784	137	2,340,881	199
November.....	2,369,177	189	1,178,443	128	245,237	233	1,155,324	254	2,616,383	222
December.....	2,147,365	171	1,069,693	116	242,940	231	1,214,337	267	2,765,040	235
January.....	1,526,622	122	982,030	107	205,233	195	793,453	175	2,470,496	210
February.....	1,003,226	86	725,515	85	138,084	141	374,093	88	2,510,482	213
March.....	757,792	60	621,808	68	108,573	103	270,269	59	2,276,737	193
April.....	559,880	45	499,187	54	48,565	46	276,805	61	2,148,038	182
May.....	316,653	25	289,809	32	57,661	55	214,678	47	1,913,407	162

California shipments of citrus and deciduous fruits.

[1911-1913=100.]

	Oranges.		Lemons.		Total citrus fruits.		Total deciduous fruits.
	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.	Relative.	Carloads.
July, 1919.....	2,568	105	1,038	256	3,606	127	4,199
1920.							
January.....	2,457	100	630	156	3,087	108	123
February.....	2,683	118	852	225	3,535	133	139
March.....	4,715	193	651	161	5,366	188	155
April.....	3,720	152	508	125	4,228	148	22
May.....	5,048	206	1,353	334	6,401	225	24
June.....	3,284	132	1,576	389	4,870	171	1,263
July.....	2,822	115	664	164	3,486	122	3,179

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.
1919.							1920.						
July.....	264,782	144	292,000	159	57,975	34	March.....	335,532	182	333,000	182	88,185	51
							April.....	310,580	169	307,000	167	91,765	53
							May.....	254,616	138	286,000	156	60,381	35
1920.							June.....	301,318	164	319,000	174	50,666	29
January.....	208,554	113	181,000	99	37,986	22	July.....	386,328	210	325,000	177	82,279	48
February.....	316,667	184	269,000	157	85,653	50							

Naval stores.

[Data for Savannah, Jacksonville, and Pensacola.]

[In barrels.]

[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.
1919.					1920.				
July.....	23,598	30,656	76,561	235,707	March.....	1,876	4,819	14,660	103,443
					April.....	7,644	3,996	27,029	98,517
					May.....	23,473	6,174	68,163	78,113
1920.					June.....	33,522	19,654	94,904	108,656
January.....	8,300	24,910	47,874	165,927	July.....	39,158	30,906	117,088	135,979
February.....	3,762	17,900	29,303	140,559					

Lumber.

[From reports of manufacturers' associations.]

[M feet.]

	Southern pine.			Western pine.			Douglas fir.			Eastern white pine.			North Carolina pine.		
	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.	Number of mills.	Production.	Shipments.
1919.															
July.....	206	401,939	466,786	48	148,533	140,680	114	268,634	301,050	9	27,382	22,470	35	22,326	34,191
1920.															
January.....	202	386,481	406,706	53	69,895	144,180	128	327,568	344,568	21	38,007	63,614	25	24,678	26,283
February.....	203	383,239	369,047	51	85,583	147,180	124	332,511	295,934	21	32,551	59,687	15	15,534	15,202
March.....	205	436,944	424,775	50	130,425	156,211	123	342,948	329,012	21	43,771	61,620	24	29,633	29,896
April.....	205	438,056	359,461	51	167,165	133,114	126	359,651	274,507	21	46,222	61,757	13	13,659	10,613
May.....	205	430,271	347,404	51	183,621	132,181	124	424,687	383,346	20	12,731	26,323	14	15,992	18,657
June.....	204	385,293	287,487	48	197,461	125,770	127	343,801	271,815	20	25,771	41,557	12	14,250	10,431
July.....	207	385,842	331,273	45	177,262	103,500	127	242,612	225,666	20	37,459	49,668	20	20,756	15,217

Receipts and shipments of lumber at Chicago.

[Chicago Board of Trade.]

[Monthly average, 1991-1913=100.]

	Receipts.		Shipments.			Receipts.		Shipments.	
	M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.		M feet.	Relative.	M feet.	Relative.
1919.									
July.....	200,148	94	90,134	118	March.....	284,146	134	122,401	160
					April.....	124,725	59	51,495	67
1920.					May.....	187,931	89	89,259	116
January.....	208,145	98	71,233	93	June.....	234,562	111	90,503	118
February.....	235,423	119	81,561	114	July.....	222,619	105	82,896	108

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.
1919.						
July.....	42,698,000	115	7,803,000	105	1,503,367	57
1920.						
January.....	48,689,000	131	7,687,000	104	1,982,000	76
February.....	40,127,000	116	6,367,000	86	1,731,000	71
March.....	46,792,000	126	7,240,000	98	2,025,000	77
April.....	37,966,000	102	6,454,000	87	1,602,167	61
May.....	39,059,000	105	7,631,000	103	1,689,500	65
June.....	44,462,500	120	7,754,000	105	1,710,333	65
July.....	45,526,500	123	7,785,000	105	1,693,000	65

Crude petroleum.

[U. S. Geological Survey.]

[Barrels of 42 gallons each.]

	Produced.		Stocks at end of month (barrels).		Produced.		Stocks at end of month (barrels).
	Barrels.	Relative.			Barrels.	Relative.	
July, 1919.....	33,894,000	177	140,093,000	1920.			
				April.....	36,201,000	189	124,991,000
1920.				May.....	36,931,000	193	124,689,000
January.....	33,980,000	177	127,164,000	June.....	37,295,000	195	126,763,000
February.....	33,212,000	186	126,339,000	July.....	38,419,000	200	128,165,000
March.....	36,461,000	190	125,597,000				

Total output of oil refineries in United States.

[Bureau of Mines.]

	Crude oil run (barrels).	Gasoline (gallons).	Kerosene (gallons).	Gas and fuel (gallons).	Lubricating (gallons).
June, 1919.....	28,920,764	338,336,985	178,974,224	632,205,805	64,636,153
1920.					
January.....	30,815,160	336,719,157	195,956,392	617,555,156	75,878,635
February.....	29,208,723	322,588,697	194,523,334	589,684,857	74,243,073
March.....	33,592,004	367,137,678	191,110,175	686,945,963	81,818,973
April.....	32,852,040	355,597,451	184,469,017	643,088,785	85,568,064
May.....	34,578,282	381,079,291	180,877,089	707,198,355	89,252,410
June.....	34,906,078	415,158,911	173,581,000	689,878,061	94,964,221

STOCKS AT CLOSE OF MONTH.

June 31, 1919.....	16,775,723	593,896,610	252,542,434	811,790,637	175,384,775
1920.					
Jan. 31.....	13,200,727	515,934,364	327,548,646	652,080,901	141,690,177
Feb. 20.....	13,500,599	562,996,489	330,120,942	590,322,125	132,759,244
Mar. 31.....	14,346,458	626,393,046	334,617,117	580,182,585	130,630,597
Apr. 30.....	15,145,691	643,552,644	376,358,123	590,687,009	140,355,972
May 31.....	15,331,375	577,671,795	419,077,605	618,939,135	135,882,485
June 30.....	16,172,280	504,055,601	421,343,353	641,968,363	133,212,551

Iron and steel.

[Great Lakes iron-ore movements, Marine Review; pig-iron production, Iron Age; steel-ingot production, American Iron and Steel Institute.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100: iron ore, monthly average, May-November, 1911-1913=100.]

	Iron-ore shipments from the upper Lakes.		Pig-iron production.		Steel-ingot produc- tion.		Unfilled orders U. S. Steel Corporation at close of month.	
	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.	Gross tons.	Relative.
July, 1919.....	9,173,429	151	2,428,541	105	2,508,176	104	5,578,661	106
1920.								
January.....			3,015,181	130	2,968,102	123	9,285,441	176
February.....			2,978,879	138	2,865,124	127	9,502,081	180
March.....			3,375,907	146	3,299,049	137	9,892,075	188
April.....	230,854		2,739,797	118	2,638,305	109	10,359,747	197
May.....	6,976,085	115	2,985,682	129	2,883,164	119	10,940,466	208
June.....	9,233,566	136	3,043,540	131	2,980,690	123	10,978,817	208
July.....	9,638,606	159	3,067,043	132	2,802,818	116	11,118,468	211

Imports of pig tin.

[Department of Commerce.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Pounds.	Relative.		Pounds.	Relative.
July, 1919.....	113,120	1	March.....	11,980,019	132
1920.			April.....	10,345,130	114
January.....	8,772,953	97	May.....	9,102,341	100
February.....	13,925,843	164	June.....	11,232,326	124
			July.....	17,584,167	193

Raw stocks of hides and skins.

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

[In pieces.]

	Cattle hides.	Calfskins.	Kipskins.	Goat.	Kid.	Cabretta.	Sheep and lamb.
July 31, 1919.....	4,966,081	2,389,368	554,516	15,589,944	1,964,828	2,767,694	6,815,160
1920.							
Jan. 31.....	6,773,360	1,920,184	1,036,372	13,474,529	927,436	1,893,614	8,902,067
Feb. 29.....	6,559,337	1,859,697	1,141,620	16,481,328	665,524	2,197,683	9,460,914
Mar. 31.....	6,558,300	1,930,213	966,850	15,968,660	468,188	2,047,519	9,227,252
Apr. 30.....	6,072,895	2,281,370	834,711	14,666,590	156,871	1,947,499	8,911,681
May 31.....	5,831,341	2,720,610	922,782	14,120,171	791,150	2,253,785	8,978,852
June 30.....	6,212,946	3,107,393	915,499	14,562,713	60,999	2,070,471	10,993,228

NOTE.—Figures for July 31 are provisional.

9149°—20—6

Textiles.

[Silk, Department of Commerce; cotton and idle wool machinery, Bureau of the Census; wool consumption, Bureau of Markets.]

[Cotton, monthly average crop, years 1912-1914=100; silk, monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Cotton consumption.		Cotton spindles active during month.	Wool con- sumption (pounds).	Percentage of idle woolen machinery on first of month to total reported.						Imports of raw silk.	
	Bales.	Relative.			Looms.		Sets of cards.	Combs.	Spinning spindles.		Pounds.	Relative.
					Wider than 50- inch reed space.	Under 50-inch reed space.			Woolen.	Worsted.		
July, 1919.	510,328	113	34,171,690	54,973,093	22.0	26.0	9.7	7.6	8.9	13.5	5,202,407	254
1920.												
January.	591,725	132	34,739,071	63,059,862	14.5	18.5	8.8	7.2	9.1	10.2	4,855,989	237
February.	516,594	123	34,668,643	55,247,652	12.2	17.6	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.9	3,696,121	194
March.	575,704	128	34,667,747	58,344,602	14.9	19.8	9.8	7.0	10.3	11.7	2,491,651	122
April.	567,839	126	34,346,737	57,887,832	13.1	16.9	9.6	7.1	9.5	7.0	2,227,857	109
May.	541,080	120	34,066,236	50,649,381	15.2	18.2	10.6	6.7	11.5	7.0	2,505,798	122
June.	555,521	124	34,503,754	40,679,920	26.8	22.4	21.1	15.9	23.1	14.2	3,221,177	157
July.	525,405	117	34,666,842	32,372,064	42.5	32.3	38.0	35.0	42.0	32.7	2,581,920	126
August.					49.5	29.9	39.6	33.4	45.5	37.6		

Production of wood pulp and paper.

[Federal Trade Commission.]

[Net tons.]

	Wood pulp.	News- print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap- ping.	Fine.		Wood pulp.	News- print.	Book.	Paper board.	Wrap- ping.	Fine.
July, 1919.....	260,685	113,929	75,613	169,593	63,769	30,036	1920.						
1920.							April.....	350,194	128,269	95,251	199,395	75,347	33,493
January.....	302,541	129,663	96,419	211,934	70,109	32,886	May.....	363,815	129,230	92,856	213,475	70,511	31,575
February.....	266,191	114,235	85,532	176,855	61,574	29,202	June.....	337,115	130,380	94,957	215,131	72,987	34,121
March.....	327,143	127,847	95,851	207,863	68,403	33,671	July.....	312,334	129,853	95,526	218,771	73,487	34,078

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.	
June, 1919.....	Number. 576,976,572	Number. 48,855,070	Number. 3,140,393,217	Pounds. 31,312,150	1920.	Number. 753,239,958	Number. 55,052,100	Number. 4,373,778,917	Pounds. 38,422,481
1920.					March.....	663,577,579	56,548,853	3,756,989,397	34,327,970
January.....	663,634,243	58,837,900	4,528,760,833	33,608,313	April.....	676,227,828	59,943,280	3,953,345,380	34,875,839
February.....	593,832,200	43,358,500	3,536,117,847	31,531,460	May.....				

Output of locomotives and cars.

[Locomotives, United States Railroad Administration; February on, reports from individual producers; cars, Railway Car Manufacturer's 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.
July, 1919.....	Number. 121	Number. 73	Number. 2,777	Number. 6,936	Number. 9,713	1920.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1920.						March.....			3,053	2,040	5,093
January.....	48	22	4,650	1,914	6,564	April.....			2,313	1,934	4,247
February.....			3,960	1,066	5,026	May.....			2,792	1,402	4,194
						June.....			2,780	731	3,511
						July.....	122	54	2,731	434	3,165

Vessels built in United States, including those for foreign nations, and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation.

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.		Number.	Gross tonnage.	Relative.
July, 1919.....	245	397,628	1,645	1920.			
January.....	115	253,680	1,050	April.....	164	251,442	1,040
February.....	140	267,231	1,185	May.....	184	185,145	776
March.....	170	279,709	1,157	June.....	198	267,076	1,105
				July.....	173	217,239	899

Tonnage of vessels cleared in the foreign trade.

[Department of Commerce.]

[Monthly average, 1911-1913=100.]

	Net tonnage.				Per-centage American to total.	Relative.		Net tonnage.				Per-centage American to total.	Relative.
	American.	Foreign.	Total.	Relative.				American.	Foreign.	Total.	Relative.		
July, 1919.....	2,362,571	2,920,247	5,282,818	136	44.7	177	1920.						
January.....	1,933,385	1,949,798	3,883,183	100	49.8	197	April.....	2,504,038	1,960,634	4,464,672	115	56.1	222
February.....	1,702,407	1,628,212	3,330,619	92	51.1	202	May.....	2,729,790	2,436,247	5,166,037	133	52.8	209
March.....	1,836,716	2,040,538	3,877,254	100	47.4	187	June.....	3,199,274	3,141,913	6,341,187	163	50.5	200
							July.....	3,302,538	3,616,052	6,918,590	178	47.7	189

Net ton-miles, revenue and nonrevenue.

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

June, 1919.....	31,953,366,000	1920.		March.....	37,990,993,000
January.....	34,769,722,000	April.....	28,490,595,000	April.....	28,490,595,000
February.....	32,758,789,000	May.....	37,884,967,000	May.....	37,884,967,000
		June.....	38,179,565	June.....	38,179,565

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.
July, 1919.....	7,100,008	80	2,391,840	12	915,420	79	8,912,609	150	9,343,396	133
1920.										
April.....	6,008,000		4,274,611				162,630		454,726	
May.....	11,904,942	134	13,497,995	70	658,910	57	6,683,820	113	7,483,836	107
June.....	3,076,986	35	5,976,125	31	1,082,521	93	8,707,350	146	9,153,884	131
July.....	3,133,419	35	7,838,470	41	1,171,250	101	9,235,086	156	9,749,701	139

WESTBOUND.

	Hard coal.		Soft coal.		Total.		Total freight.	
	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.	Short tons.	Relative.
July, 1919.....	344,462	111	2,037,265	106	2,572,756	103	11,916,152	125
1920.								
April.....	10,000		50,831		82,483		537,209	
May.....	202,000	65	531,375	28	937,374	38	8,421,210	89
June.....	271,020	87	966,382	50	1,493,935	60	10,647,819	112
July.....	300,150	97	1,294,162	67	1,827,978	73	11,577,679	122

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

Fiscal operations of the United States Treasury during the month of June, including the receipt of 744 millions of income and excess-profits taxes, the payment of about 154 millions of interest on United States securities, and the issue and redemption of Treasury certificates of indebtedness aggregating 419 millions and 728 millions, respectively, also the redemption of 201 millions of certificates of indebtedness on July 1, are reflected in the heavy volume of clearings and transfers effected through the gold settlement fund during the three weeks ending July 1, 1920. A substantial increase in the volume of rediscount transactions effected between the Federal Reserve Banks during the current three-month period accounts for the increase from \$1,472,168,698 to \$1,688,008,156 in the volume of interbank transfers effected through the fund. Total clearings during the period, \$21,035,992,496, show a slight decline from the record total of \$21,756,273,548 for the preceding three months. The issue of 201 millions and redemption of 84 millions of Treasury certificates about July 15 and the issue of 157 millions of certificates on August 16 account largely for the heavy volume of transactions through the gold settlement fund for the weeks ending July 22 and August 19.

Operations of the New York bank through the fund resulted in a net gain through settlements of \$44,241,404 and a net loss through transfers of \$142,006,588, thus indicating a net movement of funds away from New York of \$97,765,184. The other three eastern banks, as well as Chicago and San Francisco, show net increases in their gold holdings through settlements and transfers, while all other Federal Reserve Banks show net losses.

Net deposits of gold in the banks' fund aggregating \$132,067,760 were more than offset by

net transfers of \$170,833,500 to the agents' fund, thus resulting in a decrease in the banks' aggregate balances in the fund of \$38,765,740. Balances in the agents' fund show a net increase for the three-month period of \$65,333,500 as the result of net transfers from the banks' fund aggregating \$170,833,500 and net withdrawals of gold amounting to \$105,500,000. On August 19, 1920, the aggregate balances in the two funds stood at \$1,158,960,461, or \$26,567,760 more than on May 20, 1920.

Below are given figures showing operations of the two funds for the period from May 21 to August 19, 1920, inclusive:

Amounts of clearings and transfers through the gold settlement fund, by Federal Reserve Banks, from May 21, 1920, to Aug. 19, 1920, both inclusive.

	Total clearings.	Transfers.
Settlements of—		
May 21-27.....	\$1,647,566,920.77	\$136,578,276.79
May 28-June 3.....	1,388,728,154.07	137,525,015.21
June 4-10.....	1,597,291,678.59	130,382,406.84
June 11-17.....	1,728,943,300.19	138,293,153.79
June 18-24.....	1,784,299,225.60	136,070,189.64
June 25-July 1.....	1,706,101,790.77	151,148,083.76
July 2-8.....	1,413,372,297.71	150,390,045.41
July 9-15.....	1,668,737,960.88	84,398,683.58
July 16-22.....	1,791,987,495.31	114,827,124.35
July 23-29.....	1,593,253,091.75	97,715,285.02
July 30-Aug. 5.....	1,480,494,498.89	130,908,606.48
Aug. 6-12.....	1,518,092,648.84	121,446,710.24
Aug. 13-19.....	1,717,123,432.94	158,324,575.45
Total.....	21,035,992,496.31	1,688,008,156.56
Previously reported for 1920.....	33,033,509,607.48	2,438,654,091.14
Total since January 1, 1920.....	54,069,502,103.79	4,126,662,247.70
Total for 1919.....	66,053,394,214.47	7,930,857,773.95
Total for 1918.....	45,439,487,000.00	4,812,105,000.00
Total for 1917.....	24,319,200,000.00	2,835,504,000.00

Clearings and Transfers.

Total for 1920 to date.....	\$58,196,164,351.49
Total for 1919.....	73,984,251,988.42
Total for 1918.....	50,251,592,000.00
Total for 1917.....	27,154,704,000.00
Total for 1916.....	5,533,966,000.00
Total for 1915.....	1,052,649,000.00

Total clearings and transfers from May 20, 1915, to Aug. 20, 1920..... 216,173,327,339.91

Changes in ownership of gold.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Total to May 21, 1920.		From May 21, 1920, to Aug. 19, 1920, inclusive.				Total changes from May 21, 1915, to Aug. 20, 1920.	
	Decrease.	Increase.	Balance to credit May 20, 1920, plus net deposits of gold since that date.	Balance. Aug. 19, 1920.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
Boston.....		\$43,514,262.14	\$4,177,317.71	\$28,564,594.62		\$24,387,276.91		\$67,901,539.05
New York.....	\$805,439,871.80	40,428,679.88	133,114,537.32	35,349,353.45	\$97,765,183.87		\$903,205,055.67	
Philadelphia.....		40,428,679.88	6,055,786.88	46,482,549.59		40,406,762.71		80,835,412.59
Cleveland.....		178,715,372.67	27,439,112.88	68,972,959.32		38,533,846.44		217,249,219.11
Richmond.....		18,825,199.01	25,674,795.13	18,798,108.05	6,876,687.08			11,948,511.93
Atlanta.....		56,226,909.57	21,161,414.50	4,600,948.57	16,560,465.93			39,666,443.64
Chicago.....		11,218,927.95	56,751,175.08	81,232,325.52		24,481,150.44		35,700,078.39
St. Louis.....		66,134,700.62	9,684,883.01	8,124,694.10	1,560,188.91			64,574,511.71
Minneapolis.....	2,601,455.44		14,521,774.68	5,991,071.94	8,530,702.74		11,132,158.18	
Kansas City.....		29,243,270.38	25,760,641.80	25,678,029.93	82,611.87			29,160,658.51
Dallas.....		37,276,510.44	18,369,044.36	5,109,785.34	13,259,258.02			24,017,252.42
San Francisco.....		326,457,494.58	24,065,118.12	40,891,180.04		16,826,061.92		343,283,556.50
Total.....	808,041,327.24	808,041,327.24	366,775,601.47	366,775,601.47	144,635,098.42	144,635,098.42	914,337,213.84	914,337,213.84

Combined statement from May 21, 1920, to Aug. 19, 1920, inclusive.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND.

Federal Reserve Bank of—	Balance last statement, May 20, 1920.	Gold withdrawals.	Gold deposits.	Aggregate withdrawals and transfers to agent's fund.	Aggregate deposits and transfers from agent's fund.	Transfers.	
						Debits.	Credits.
Boston.....	\$27,647,867.71	\$970,550.00	\$7,500,000.00	\$40,970,550.00	\$17,500,000.00	\$326,701,184.23	\$190,687,327.67
New York.....	128,023,780.62	13,436,143.30	18,526,900.00	13,436,143.30	18,526,900.00	331,112,739.76	189,106,152.20
Philadelphia.....	31,293,211.88	2,237,425.00	25,500,000.00	52,237,425.00	27,000,000.00	16,192,703.41	77,105,840.00
Cleveland.....	47,048,824.46	18,214,276.58	3,604,565.00	23,214,276.58	3,604,565.00	409,882,088.49	219,774,302.98
Richmond.....	14,664,487.85	1,731,807.72	25,742,115.00	14,731,807.72	25,742,115.00	265,754,640.15	292,924,827.00
Atlanta.....	6,449,879.50	531,115.00	31,842,650.00	17,731,115.00	32,442,650.00	5,500,000.00	98,967,328.00
Chicago.....	58,414,175.08	.....	8,337,000.00	10,000,000.00	8,337,000.00	32,200,000.00	131,657,437.00
St. Louis.....	9,388,893.01	5,004,010.00	10,500,000.00	11,104,010.00	11,400,000.00	6,000,000.00	93,062,181.00
Minneapolis.....	8,292,274.68	350,000.00	5,929,500.00	1,100,000.00	7,329,500.00	68,607,799.22	110,285,721.00
Kansas City.....	26,679,066.80	1,833,462.50	7,915,037.50	8,833,462.50	7,915,037.50	84,848,607.54	88,141,783.71
Dallas.....	7,619,011.86	6,335,947.50	17,585,980.00	6,835,947.50	17,585,980.00	109,963,393.76	160,334,398.00
San Francisco.....	40,019,867.57	48,605,899.45	68,334,650.00	116,105,899.45	100,151,150.00	31,245,000.00	35,960,858.00
Total.....	405,541,341.02	99,250,637.05	231,318,397.50	316,300,637.05	277,534,897.50	1,688,008,156.56	1,688,008,156.56

Federal Reserve Bank of—	Settlements from May 21, 1920, to Aug. 19, 1920, both inclusive.				Balance in fund at close of business Aug. 19, 1920.	Summary of changes in ownership of gold by banks through transfers and settlements.	
	Net debits.	Total debits.	Total credits.	Net credits.		Decrease.	Increase.
Boston.....	.....	\$1,685,725,095.28	\$1,846,126,228.75	\$160,401,133.47	\$28,564,594.62	.....	\$24,387,276.91
New York.....	.....	5,636,310,039.34	5,680,551,443.03	44,241,403.69	35,349,353.45	\$97,765,183.87	.....
Philadelphia.....	\$20,506,373.88	2,056,513,728.27	2,036,007,354.39	.....	46,462,549.59	.....	40,406,762.71
Cleveland.....	.....	1,782,203,929.53	2,010,845,561.48	228,641,631.95	65,972,959.32	.....	38,533,846.44
Richmond.....	34,046,873.93	1,787,585,239.79	1,753,538,365.86	.....	18,798,108.05	6,876,687.08	.....
Atlanta.....	110,027,793.93	735,347,669.00	625,319,875.07	.....	4,600,948.57	16,560,465.93	.....
Chicago.....	74,976,286.56	2,863,657,744.81	2,788,681,458.25	.....	81,232,325.52	.....	24,481,150.44
St. Louis.....	88,622,369.91	1,510,575,613.30	1,421,953,243.39	.....	8,124,694.10	1,560,188.91	.....
Minneapolis.....	50,208,624.52	481,722,390.05	431,513,765.53	.....	5,991,071.94	8,530,702.74	.....
Kansas City.....	3,375,788.04	1,127,198,947.88	1,123,823,159.84	.....	25,678,029.93	82,611.87	.....
Dallas.....	63,630,262.26	682,878,819.51	619,248,557.25	.....	5,109,786.34	13,259,258.02	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	686,273,279.55	698,383,483.47	12,110,203.92	40,891,180.04	.....	16,826,061.92
Total.....	445,394,373.03	21,035,992,496.31	21,035,992,496.31	445,394,373.03	306,775,601.47	144,635,098.42	144,635,098.42

FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' FUND.

Federal Reserve Agent at—	Balance last statement, May 20, 1920.	Gold withdrawals.	Gold deposits.	Withdrawals for transfers to bank.	Deposits through transfers from bank.	Total withdrawals.	Total deposits.	Balance at close of business Aug. 19, 1920.
Boston.....	\$92,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$112,000,000
New York.....	80,000,000	17,000,000	.....	.....	17,000,000	.....	.....	63,000,000
Philadelphia.....	72,889,260	30,000,000	.....	1,500,000	50,000,000	31,500,000	50,000,000	91,389,260
Cleveland.....	95,000,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	100,000,000
Richmond.....	37,500,000	23,000,000	15,000,000	.....	13,000,000	23,000,000	28,000,000	42,500,000
Atlanta.....	47,000,000	20,100,000	.....	600,000	17,200,000	20,700,000	17,200,000	43,500,000
Chicago.....	143,144,500	49,000,000	58,000,000	.....	10,000,000	49,000,000	68,000,000	162,144,500
St. Louis.....	39,230,600	28,000,000	21,100,000	900,000	6,100,000	28,900,000	27,200,000	37,530,600
Minneapolis.....	18,600,000	2,000,000	.....	1,400,000	750,000	3,400,000	750,000	15,950,000
Kansas City.....	32,860,000	14,000,000	9,500,000	.....	7,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000	35,360,000
Dallas.....	11,234,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	.....	500,000	8,000,000	7,500,000	10,734,000
San Francisco.....	57,393,000	15,000,000	.....	31,816,500	67,500,000	46,816,500	67,500,000	78,076,500
Total.....	726,851,360	241,100,000	135,600,000	46,216,500	217,050,000	287,316,500	352,650,000	792,184,860

BANK TRANSACTIONS DURING JULY-AUGUST.

In the attached tables are shown debits to individual account for the five weeks ending August 25 of the present year and for the corresponding weeks of 1919, as reported to the Federal Reserve Banks by the country's more important clearing houses. A summary by Federal Reserve districts presents a comparison of figures for 154 centers for which reports are available both for the 1920 and the 1919 periods under review.

Aggregate debits to individual account for the 154 centers included in the summary varied during the five weeks under review within rather narrow limits, the largest amount, 8,839 millions, being shown for the week ending August 4, and the smallest amount, 7,986 millions, for the week ending August 25. The volume of transactions throughout the period under review was considerably below the average for the 34 weeks of the year, which is 9,222 millions, and the total reported for the week ending August 25 was the smallest amount for any week in 1920, excepting only the week of February 25, which contained Washington's birthday, a legal holiday, and, therefore, had only five business days.

In 1919 the variations for the corresponding five-week period were somewhat wider, but the general direction of the changes from week to week was the same as for this year, the lowest amount reported for the week ending August 27 being approximately the same as the total for the corresponding week of 1920.

The statement below presents a comparison of debits in New York City and in 153 other centers for each week of the five-week period, together with totals for corresponding weeks in 1919, and the amounts by which the totals in 1920 exceeded or fell short of the 1919 figures:

[In millions of dollars.]

Week ending.	In New York City.			In 153 other centers.		
	1920	1919	Excess 1920 over 1919.	1920	1919	Excess 1920 over 1919.
July 21, 1920.....	4,383	5,433	-1,050	4,890	4,274	616
July 23, 1919.....						
July 28, 1920.....	3,898	4,675	- 777	4,354	3,867	487
July 30, 1919.....						
Aug. 4, 1920.....	4,331	5,256	- 925	4,508	4,260	248
Aug. 6, 1919.....						
Aug. 11, 1920.....	4,064	5,088	-1,024	4,279	4,148	131
Aug. 13, 1919.....						
Aug. 18, 1920.....	3,968	4,494	- 526	4,580	4,156	424
Aug. 20, 1919.....						
Aug. 25, 1920.....	3,722	4,253	- 531	4,264	3,732	532
Aug. 27, 1919.....						

For the 153 centers outside of New York City aggregate debits were larger this year than last year for each of the weeks under review, the excess varying between 131 and 532 millions. For New York City, on the other hand, this year's figures were lower than 1919 figures, and the losses in most cases were considerably larger than the gains for the other cities, with the consequence that aggregate debits were lower this year than last year for every week except August 25, when the two amounts were about equal. The heavy decline in volume of check transactions in New York City, as has been frequently pointed out, is due primarily to the relative inactive state of the stock exchange and the low level of security prices. Another contributing cause may be found in the establishment of the Stock Clearing Corporation, which enables firms belonging to the corporation to settle by check only for the net debit balances of stock transactions during a day, instead of drawing checks for each individual purchase.

Debits to individual account at clearing-house banks.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district.	Number of centers included.	1920 Week ending—					1919 Week ending—				
		July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.
Boston.....	12	402,382	451,085	376,146	435,779	390,617	414,501	454,583	418,704	402,016	354,415
New York.....	7	4,047,015	4,485,785	4,204,494	4,120,502	3,863,549	4,787,614	5,387,088	5,216,201	4,622,041	4,371,108
Philadelphia.....	13	403,926	411,226	403,556	405,315	436,204	356,056	401,545	381,267	381,029	345,686
Cleveland.....	14	598,920	590,539	550,672	564,354	548,234	502,917	521,218	529,220	486,382	464,749
Richmond.....	7	169,559	191,377	173,791	178,918	159,202	161,325	189,049	175,116	170,481	154,722
Atlanta.....	15	223,508	232,576	220,341	223,089	219,439	185,104	208,488	201,818	190,968	184,509
Chicago.....	23	1,114,936	1,134,352	1,089,939	1,188,296	1,048,754	952,201	1,035,417	1,031,256	1,071,677	936,414
St. Louis.....	5	198,340	203,375	213,189	224,920	202,086	211,700	231,776	219,482	228,341	185,565
Minneapolis.....	11	146,493	153,283	139,586	162,657	146,687	135,298	150,872	144,929	160,038	142,831
Kansas City.....	14	295,322	303,177	313,765	313,221	295,975	302,453	330,652	311,123	315,788	283,399
Dallas.....	13	128,888	145,783	140,203	160,425	141,036	121,821	130,530	133,691	133,770	121,213
San Francisco.....	20	522,973	536,335	517,263	570,807	534,488	411,271	474,348	473,377	487,555	440,634
Total.....	154	8,252,262	8,838,893	8,342,945	8,548,283	7,986,271	8,542,261	9,515,566	9,236,184	8,650,086	7,985,245

NOTE.—Figures for the following centers, while shown below in the body of the statement, are not included in the summary, complete data for these centers not being available for each week under review: Manchester, N. H.; Portland, Me.; Atchison, Kans.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Huntington, W. Va.; Moline, Ill.; Washington, D. C.

Debits to individual account at clearing-house banks—Continued.

DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTER.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve District.	1920 Week ending—					1919 Week ending—				
	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.
No. 1—Boston:										
Bangor.....	3,362	4,076	3,115	4,107	3,201	2,618	2,710	2,798	2,835	2,360
Boston.....	255,729	286,430	241,886	283,931	254,446	293,466	317,584	284,219	271,720	243,682
Fall River.....	7,018	10,075	8,389	9,091	7,258	7,419	8,693	8,021	7,721	6,601
Hartford.....	20,960	29,511	22,095	21,106	18,801	19,956	23,921	21,349	16,344	18,014
Holyoke.....	4,448	5,105	3,959	3,756	4,095	3,597	3,190	3,383	3,287	3,248
Lowell.....	5,581	5,739	5,991	5,839	5,822	4,852	4,969	5,099	5,022	4,400
Mancaster.....	4,677	5,727	5,760	4,752	4,045					
New Bedford.....	8,066	10,130	7,564	9,280	7,228	5,922	6,333	7,321	7,834	5,801
New Haven.....	19,813	19,579	19,501	19,038	16,675	14,119	16,221	17,617	16,982	14,167
Portland.....	8,027	9,598	8,968	8,299	7,955					
Providence.....	36,732	36,767	25,010	37,332	32,622	30,313	34,221	31,404	32,045	25,395
Springfield.....	16,039	17,526	14,927	16,010	15,836	13,720	14,924	13,291	14,955	12,219
Waterbury.....	6,501	7,014	6,647	7,776	6,220	5,833	6,138	7,726	6,900	5,707
Worcester.....	18,133	19,133	17,062	18,513	18,413	12,686	15,679	16,476	16,371	12,821
No. 2—New York:										
Albany.....	27,464	21,187	20,129	22,069	20,827	16,407	17,841	19,887	11,954	18,984
Binghamton.....	4,333	4,560	4,381	3,438	3,789	3,337	3,672	3,391	3,349	3,125
Buffalo.....	63,806	71,883	66,549	68,021	63,772	52,851	65,078	61,331	65,106	56,433
New York.....	3,898,013	4,331,074	4,063,612	3,968,469	3,722,078	4,675,401	5,256,018	5,088,079	4,493,547	4,253,411
Passaic.....	8,171	5,292	5,178	5,964	5,142	3,573	3,933	4,083	3,929	3,628
Rochester.....	30,715	33,415	27,523	32,234	31,794	23,483	26,857	26,660	28,847	22,820
Syracuse.....	17,513	18,374	17,122	20,307	16,147	12,562	13,689	12,770	15,309	12,707
No. 3—Philadelphia:										
Altoona.....	3,166	2,461	3,029	2,631	2,471	3,010	2,994	3,367	3,667	3,505
Chester.....	3,166	5,340	4,963	5,950	5,182	3,857	4,361	4,526	4,779	3,863
Harrisburg.....	4,453	1,233	2,897	2,067	1,229	4,000	3,972	3,969	3,800	3,930
Johnstown.....	4,743	4,780	4,965	4,650	4,050	3,559	3,595	3,343	3,512	2,794
Lancaster.....	5,296	5,971	5,484	5,522	4,200	4,255	4,531	4,636	4,629	4,171
Philadelphia.....	328,868	335,488	323,706	339,977	364,101	291,987	334,588	312,192	312,379	281,766
Reading.....	3,287	3,391	4,328	3,481	3,352	3,132	3,120	4,136	4,145	3,683
Scranton.....	15,636	13,343	16,784	12,238	16,074	12,112	11,318	12,341	10,390	13,193
Trenton.....	12,052	12,890	11,960	11,936	11,942	8,458	8,855	9,446	9,732	9,029
Wilkes-Barre.....	5,748	10,282	9,200	8,879	8,275	7,179	7,438	7,472	7,504	6,040
Williamsport.....	4,304	3,960	4,459	4,675	3,807	3,073	3,141	2,880	3,422	3,238
Wilmington.....	7,088	7,602	7,455	8,060	6,892	8,496	9,857	10,005	9,511	7,621
York.....	4,119	4,485	4,326	4,249	4,629	2,938	3,775	3,054	3,559	2,853
No. 4—Cleveland:										
Akron.....	25,802	23,160	21,063	27,988	22,192	22,489	23,009	19,812	23,847	19,933
Cincinnati.....	61,812	64,065	60,952	61,543	58,152	54,373	51,113	55,025	55,788	48,653
Cleveland.....	176,734	175,468	163,831	180,501	160,470	156,435	144,328	155,039	154,314	132,911
Columbus.....	28,310	29,626	31,927	29,486	27,583	27,960	30,260	28,816	27,519	26,887
Dayton.....	11,768	11,198	11,964	11,731	10,958	12,376	12,429	13,398	12,125	11,265
Erie.....	7,670	8,177	8,048	8,517	7,814	5,470	7,785	6,609	6,422	6,039
Greensburg.....	6,791	6,710	4,569	6,538	7,191	4,754	5,908	5,776	4,008	3,360
Lexington.....	4,422	4,865	4,400	5,803	4,336	4,218	5,272	5,384	4,402	4,405
Oil City.....	3,216	3,177	3,589	3,589	3,156	2,632	2,595	2,238	2,665	2,650
Pittsburgh.....	213,353	206,072	181,489	170,715	192,498	156,691	189,769	172,564	142,074	155,309
Springfield.....	3,750	3,506	3,262	3,446	3,246	3,372	3,214	2,998	3,585	3,543
Toledo.....	31,652	29,700	30,510	31,249	29,900	28,047	28,400	32,371	29,053	25,863
Wheeling.....	9,300	10,428	7,788	8,440	7,517	8,869	7,815	6,944	6,618	5,797
Youngstown.....	14,340	14,377	16,022	13,805	13,221	15,831	12,821	19,246	13,962	15,034
No. 5—Richmond:										
Baltimore.....	99,489	119,433	104,674	109,118	94,988	101,848	117,784	108,829	110,080	94,439
Charleston.....	7,638	8,975	7,895	6,113	5,170	7,029	5,750	5,929	5,929	6,062
Charlotte.....	6,344	7,275	6,882	7,412	6,405	5,500	6,400	5,800	5,900	4,200
Columbia.....	5,087	5,258	4,915	4,972	4,228	5,470	5,567	5,402	5,572	6,064
Huntington.....	5,310	6,014	5,662	6,199	6,091					
Norfolk.....	21,574	22,606	22,557	20,372	19,821	16,567	20,655	18,477	17,169	17,427
Raleigh.....	4,100	3,441	4,100	4,898	3,379	3,697	3,490	3,900	3,260	3,050
Richmond.....	25,327	24,389	22,768	26,033	25,211	21,214	29,403	27,251	22,571	23,480
Washington.....			32,983	33,090	30,751					
No. 6—Atlanta:										
Atlanta.....	25,702	28,898	27,947	30,283	25,965	22,130	28,548	23,212	24,318	23,419
Augusta.....	7,050	7,829	7,022	7,498	6,987	7,989	7,152	5,899	6,450	5,766
Birmingham.....	16,028	16,184	16,604	15,258	16,191	11,429	12,825	12,880	12,414	13,832
Chattanooga.....	10,560	10,722	11,938	12,510	10,221	11,067	10,861	11,566	11,278	9,270
Jacksonville.....	12,812	14,460	14,549	12,935	12,416	10,554	10,957	10,352	10,425	10,124
Knoxville.....	5,754	6,743	6,991	6,325	4,676	5,711	5,672	6,220	6,220	5,749
Macon.....	5,594	6,765	5,711	6,651	5,299	5,329	4,889	6,231	5,541	5,917
Mobile.....	7,206	8,633	8,410	8,137	7,429	6,893	7,045	7,198	6,992	6,721
Montgomery.....	4,334	4,537	4,242	4,083	3,836	3,657	4,493	3,716	3,749	3,196
Nashville.....	32,308	22,668	23,057	24,787	22,656	18,169	21,494	20,968	19,980	18,274
New Orleans.....	72,434	79,386	70,105	73,414	80,461	61,898	71,448	72,333	62,526	61,166
Pensacola.....	2,224	2,703	2,572	2,611	2,051	1,952	2,124	2,180	2,500	2,073
Savannah.....	14,023	14,989	13,535	11,202	12,746	13,871	15,648	13,896	13,348	14,255
Tampa.....	5,879	6,305	5,958	5,275	5,486	4,071	3,875	4,248	3,860	3,664
Vicksburg.....	1,600	1,754	1,700	1,430	1,370	1,419	1,418	1,467	1,367	1,083
No. 7—Chicago:										
Bay City.....	3,086	3,590	3,258	3,397	3,253	2,505	2,941	2,809	2,880	2,654
Bloomington.....	2,374	2,956	2,672	2,754	2,379	2,504	2,822	2,566	2,588	2,555
Cedar Rapids.....	10,953	10,190	11,232	10,762	10,602	7,749	9,132	8,729	10,638	8,462
Chicago.....	712,635	725,094	684,020	740,387	639,908	645,441	695,655	685,735	684,519	611,419
Davenport.....	7,289	8,501	8,898	6,906	6,785	5,208	7,638	6,468	6,057	6,732
Decatur.....	4,087	4,496	4,521	4,631	3,949	3,756	4,361	3,614	3,732	3,663
Des Moines.....	18,043	18,356	19,832	18,400	18,872	17,594	17,947	19,224	19,471	19,662
Detroit.....	148,982	152,459	145,618	183,873	164,542	95,759	107,832	121,083	161,446	120,139

Debits to individual account at clearing-house banks—Continued.
 DATA FOR EACH REPORTING CLEARING-HOUSE CENTER—Continued.
 [In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve District.	1920 Week ending—					1919 Week ending—				
	July 28.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 11.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 25.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 27.
No. 7—Chicago—Continued.										
Dubuque.....	3,506	3,199	3,736	3,450	3,202	1,950	2,453	2,239	2,510	2,089
Flint.....	8,427	12,380	10,503	9,654	9,403	7,286	8,582	8,035	7,847	8,827
Fort Wayne.....	8,865	9,490	7,411	8,390	7,248	5,276	5,971	5,656	5,932	4,909
Grand Rapids.....	23,495	22,283	22,976	22,914	21,878	18,288	21,613	23,306	21,294	18,916
Indianapolis.....	41,506	38,572	40,791	41,082	37,191	32,400	33,126	32,636	33,930	26,852
Jackson.....	5,843	5,352	5,352	4,740	4,616	3,746	5,621	3,951	5,337	4,142
Kalamazoo.....	5,016	5,558	5,255	6,552	5,273	3,385	3,668	3,906	4,099	2,636
Lansing.....	5,983	6,253	5,871	7,132	6,479	4,695	5,591	5,799	4,958	5,559
Milwaukee.....	61,404	62,846	61,756	60,841	60,393	49,616	58,464	55,840	56,013	49,513
Moline.....	2,329	2,588	2,402	2,505	2,596					
Peoria.....	10,870	11,026	11,065	11,058	9,388	10,249	10,925	10,411	9,513	8,568
Rockford.....	5,621	4,899	6,269	6,053	5,719	4,257	4,763	4,700	4,581	4,638
Sioux City.....	14,880	13,770	14,278	14,515	13,400	21,763	15,311	10,961	12,294	13,965
South Bend.....	5,131	5,402	5,866	5,776	5,712	2,197	3,618	4,268	3,421	3,585
Springfield.....	3,207	4,104	5,034	4,635	4,255	3,594	4,020	6,162	5,791	4,346
Waterloo.....	3,733	3,576	3,725	4,394	4,307	2,983	3,363	3,158	2,826	2,583
No. 8—St. Louis:										
Evansville.....	4,933	4,793	4,972	5,470	4,274	5,258	5,365	5,080	3,889	4,383
Little Rock.....	6,326	8,076	7,479	7,454	6,716	7,257	9,091	7,786	6,580	6,182
Louisville.....	25,300	29,940	33,485	28,763	28,702	28,923	32,642	32,497	35,702	29,464
Memphis.....	24,001	25,739	24,287	27,265	28,110	24,086	28,402	23,900	25,463	21,484
St. Louis.....	137,780	134,827	142,966	155,968	134,284	146,176	156,276	150,219	156,707	124,052
No. 9—Minneapolis:										
Aberdeen.....	1,533	1,651	1,801	1,713	1,752	1,476	1,806	1,897	1,875	2,023
Billings.....	1,780	1,887	2,005	1,963	1,725	1,837	2,212	1,017	2,026	1,564
Duluth.....	20,449	22,596	19,499	20,080	19,622	19,566	19,046	18,221	17,922	17,690
Fargo.....	3,235	2,875	3,506	3,266	3,307	3,018	3,869	3,600	7,809	7,637
Grand Forks.....	1,568	1,574	1,557	1,482	1,600	1,526	1,578	1,562	1,644	1,560
Great Falls.....	1,638	1,723	2,107	1,963	1,986	1,582	2,165	1,914	1,793	1,982
Helena.....	2,049	2,446	2,485	2,246	2,174	2,001	2,674	2,711	2,579	3,219
Minneapolis.....	74,148	83,553	74,295	89,918	79,164	67,902	75,766	76,309	83,730	73,999
St. Paul.....	36,891	31,942	28,931	36,784	32,557	34,292	39,263	34,965	37,962	30,580
Sioux Falls.....	5,870	5,216	5,193	5,675	5,421					
Superior.....	1,947	1,950	2,227	2,067	1,811	1,124	1,445	1,993	1,819	1,697
Winona.....	1,255	1,086	1,173	1,175	989	974	1,048	740	879	880
No. 10—Kansas City:										
Atchison.....	458	577	716	541	426					
Bartlesville.....	3,748	4,048	3,330	3,411	2,831	2,385	3,200	2,569	2,240	2,446
Cheyenne.....	1,919	1,984	1,929	1,795	2,282					
Colorado Springs.....	3,000	3,227	3,615	3,783	3,389	3,285	4,100	4,147	4,725	2,793
Denver.....	42,956	42,288	41,408	39,464	38,383	29,836	33,448	29,501	31,702	30,432
Joplin.....	2,713	2,934	3,651	3,611	2,969	2,739	3,253	3,255	2,917	2,710
Kansas City, Kans.....	3,972	4,182	4,318	4,307	4,282	3,406	3,441	3,922	3,789	2,638
Kansas City, Mo.....	88,157	87,409	97,904	94,497	88,631	112,684	125,052	118,337	114,907	98,010
Muskogee.....	4,505	4,850	5,095	4,945	4,795	3,750	3,933	4,084	3,286	3,463
Oklahoma City.....	20,789	23,863	27,663	30,591	26,785	16,374	18,922	17,174	16,156	16,390
Omaha.....	55,861	56,857	54,196	57,073	56,914	63,864	67,024	65,433	71,725	66,425
Pueblo.....	3,641	3,651	4,942	5,071	3,832	4,489	3,685	3,766	5,112	3,227
St. Joseph.....	14,353	17,008	20,225	14,384	18,830	18,851	20,114	17,437	19,554	16,149
Topeka.....	3,755	5,275	4,982	4,429	3,993	4,858	6,498	5,607	5,428	4,790
Tulsa.....	30,022	29,314	26,821	31,467	24,816	21,787	21,242	21,397	21,724	20,579
Wichita.....	17,850	18,271	15,615	16,188	15,525	14,145	16,740	14,494	12,523	13,407
No. 11—Dallas:										
Albuquerque.....	1,052	1,808	1,570	1,901	1,452	1,415	1,620	1,682	1,756	1,361
Austin.....	2,493	2,894	2,822	3,026	2,882	1,930	2,877	3,286	3,220	2,814
Beaumont.....	4,614	4,721	4,820	5,277	4,292	3,236	3,375	3,092	3,448	3,924
Dallas.....	30,902	36,222	34,654	36,089	33,636	31,338	30,800	35,323	33,177	28,551
El Paso.....	8,773	8,799	7,266	7,402	7,735	6,090	7,093	7,040	7,150	6,319
Fort Worth.....	26,181	26,897	26,483	27,015	26,185	22,211	21,898	21,899	22,018	19,394
Galveston.....	8,810	8,147	7,613	15,174	10,360	8,763	12,586	9,370	11,137	9,317
Houston.....	30,943	35,373	35,690	41,741	33,126	32,007	33,873	34,188	36,140	32,256
San Antonio.....	5,810	7,466	7,501	7,135	8,222	3,305	3,514	4,299	3,858	6,798
Shreveport.....	3,547	6,581	4,783	9,110	7,077	6,077	6,345	7,001	5,928	5,475
Texarkana.....	1,291	1,567	1,786	1,839	1,222	1,485	1,647	2,193	1,710	1,522
Tucson.....	1,498	1,629	1,650	1,391	1,400	1,159	1,322	1,306	1,083	680
Waco.....	2,974	3,679	3,565	3,325	3,447	2,805	3,580	3,012	3,145	2,802
No. 12—San Francisco:										
Berkeley.....	2,496	2,601	2,808	3,212	3,089	1,633	2,154	2,413	2,764	2,876
Boise.....	2,961	3,049	3,257	3,251	3,537	3,072	2,650	3,208	2,728	2,426
Fresno.....	9,789	9,921	11,864	11,474	10,751	5,826	6,800	7,521	7,526	6,123
Long Beach.....	4,832	5,383	5,358	5,365	4,805	3,052	4,124	3,506	3,505	2,662
Los Angeles.....	94,288	95,568	91,059	102,331	96,535	68,377	76,496	75,935	77,372	64,017
Oakland.....	33,108	30,518	20,052	20,677	19,851	12,414	14,362	12,485	14,894	12,867
Ogden.....	2,757	3,169	3,334	3,788	3,872	3,106	3,039	3,041	3,681	3,212
Pasadena.....	4,344	4,960	5,174	5,957	4,938	3,375	4,859	3,782	3,633	2,650
Portland.....	37,070	41,155	43,966	45,865	40,344	32,860	39,349	45,345	48,730	38,117
Reno.....	2,658	2,843	2,666	2,830	2,559	1,901	2,457	2,246	2,290	2,100
Sacramento.....	14,513	15,540	16,046	17,425	15,769	10,587	13,033	13,268	13,500	12,526
Salt Lake City.....	16,170	17,392	15,196	16,988	15,810	13,077	14,980	16,111	15,985	15,081
San Diego.....	7,569	7,465	7,804	8,833	6,505	4,326	5,233	5,318	5,321	4,245
San Francisco.....	215,119	219,539	206,729	235,725	226,598	171,149	200,028	187,638	193,207	189,865
San Jose.....	5,396	6,017	6,056	6,665	6,040	5,115	5,744	5,839	5,839	5,087
Seattle.....	42,823	41,078	44,044	46,883	41,933	46,519	51,682	57,012	54,694	48,031
Spokane.....	9,094	10,779	11,679	13,350	11,626	8,548	10,933	10,965	10,986	9,717
Stockton.....	5,559	6,416	5,937	5,932	5,629	5,750	5,705	3,994	5,222	3,562
Tacoma.....	10,195	10,405	11,607	11,797	11,719	9,941	9,314	11,041	12,874	12,946
Yakima.....	2,232	2,537	2,627	2,459	2,578	1,776	2,035	2,804	2,804	2,524

DISCOUNT AND OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING JULY, 1920.

Detailed tables showing the discount and open-market operations of each Federal Reserve Bank during July, 1920, are shown on pages 983 and 984. Following is a summary for the system, as a whole, of the operations in July and June of the current year with comparative figures for 1919:

Summary of discount and open-market operations of Federal Reserve Banks in July and June, 1920 and 1919.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1920		1919	
	July.	June.	July.	June.
Total discounts and open-market purchases.....	7,518,907	7,797,839	7,692,825	6,771,913
Discounts—Total.....	6,714,924	6,336,642	7,183,435	6,328,911
Secured by Government war obligations.....	4,532,466	4,545,248	6,824,988	6,036,277
Otherwise secured and unsecured—Total.....	2,182,458	1,791,394	358,447	292,634
Trade acceptances.....	13,453	13,920	8,505	7,949
Bankers' acceptances.....	7,069	9,432	300	496
All other (commercial n. e. s., agricultural and live-stock paper)	2,161,936	1,768,042	349,582	284,189
Average maturity (in days)	13.63	14.48	9.41	9.79
Average rate (365-day basis) per cent.....	6.21	6.20	4.14	4.19
Open-market operations:				
Bills purchased—Total.....	219,464	285,753	276,485	291,915
Bankers' acceptances—Total.....	207,272	256,184	273,975	290,203
In the domestic trade.....	48,773	62,811	60,380	62,219
In the foreign trade.....	158,499	193,373	213,595	227,984
Trade acceptances—Total.....	10,168	24,419	1,669	1,645
In the domestic trade.....	214	1,547	729	661
In the foreign trade.....	9,954	22,872	940	984
Dollar exchange.....	2,024	5,150	841	67
Average maturity (in days)	47.82	45.68	51.21	45.60
Average rate (365-day basis) per cent.....	6.06	6.07	4.25	4.24
United States securities purchased:				
Victory notes.....			60	278
Certificates of indebtedness.....	584,519	1,175,444	232,845	150,809

During the month of July the total of discount operations of the Federal Reserve Banks was about 378 millions in excess of the total for June of this year but about 469 millions below the amount for July of last year. The figures in the table, it should be noted, are exclusive of bills discounted for other Federal Reserve Banks, which totaled 321 millions during July and 273 millions during June of this year, and 296 millions during July and 355 millions during June of the past year.

While the discounts for the system as a whole were smaller in July than in June, the total for the New York bank increased by more than 600 millions, and that for the Boston bank declined by about 130 millions. Other banks having larger totals for July than for June are

those of Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and San Francisco.

Of the total bills discounted by the Federal Reserve Banks the proportion secured by Government war obligations was 67 per cent, compared with 72 per cent the month before and 95 per cent for July and June, 1919. Discounts of trade acceptances were about 0.5 million less in July than in June of this year, but were about 5 millions above the amount shown for July of last year. Discounted bankers' acceptances also show a decline, the total in July being about 7 millions, as against 9.4 the month before, but only 0.4 million in July, 1919. Discounts of commercial paper proper and of agricultural and live-stock paper totaled about 394 millions more in July than in June, the amount for July being about 1,812 millions above the corresponding amount for July, 1919.

The number of items discounted in July of this year was 95,397, as compared with 98,296 in June and 46,909 in July, 1919. It is to be noted that the average amount of the items discounted in July of this year was \$70,389, as compared with \$153,136 for July, 1919, when a larger proportion of the discounts consisted of member banks' collateral notes.

Nearly 90 per cent of the discounts in July consisted of 15-day paper, i. e., paper maturing within 15 days after date of discount or rediscount with Federal Reserve Banks. This percentage is higher than for June, when it was 88 per cent, but lower than for July, 1919, when it was 97 per cent. Six-month bills, composed of agricultural and live-stock paper, totaled about 40 millions in July, as compared with 52 millions the month before and about 9 millions in July, 1919. The average maturity of the bills discounted in July figures out at 13.63 days, as compared with 14.48 days in June, and 9.41 days in July of last year.

A slight increase in the average rate of discount, from 6.20 per cent in June to 6.21 per cent in July is noted, the average rates for the corresponding months in 1919 being 4.19 and 4.14 per cent. The average rates of discount were higher in July than in June, however, at the eastern banks and at the Richmond, Chicago, and San Francisco banks.

Total bills purchased in open market in July were about 66 millions less than for the month of June. Smaller amounts are shown for all classes of acceptances in July than in June, the decrease in bankers' acceptances being about

49 millions and in trade acceptances about 14 millions. As compared with July of last year the total of bankers' acceptances purchased shows a decline of about 67 millions, while the total of trade acceptances increased from 1.7 to 10.2 millions, the increase in foreign trade acceptances being from 0.9 to about 10 millions.

The average maturity of all paper purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks during July was 47.82 days, compared with 45.68 days the month before and 51.21 days the year before. The average rate charged on acceptances purchased in July was 6.06 per cent, showing but little change from the average of 6.07 per cent for June, while for July and for June, 1919, the corresponding average rates were 4.25 and 4.24 per cent.

During the month under review 63 banks were added to the membership of the system, the total number of member banks increasing from 9,395 to 9,458, while the number of banks accommodated through discount of paper decreased from 4,948 in June to 4,858 in July. The number of members in each district at the end of July and of June and the number accommodated during each month is shown in the following statement:

Federal Reserve Bank.	Number of member banks in district.		Number of member banks accommodated.	
	July 31.	June 30.	July.	June.
Boston.....	432	432	231	246
New York.....	775	772	347	365
Philadelphia.....	690	688	357	378
Cleveland.....	862	861	298	296
Richmond.....	605	601	390	377
Atlanta.....	443	438	288	267
Chicago.....	1,397	1,394	751	739
St. Louis.....	567	562	287	297
Minneapolis.....	979	972	502	495
Kansas City.....	1,070	1,062	508	494
Dallas.....	828	812	519	610
San Francisco.....	810	801	380	384
Total.....	9,458	9,395	4,858	4,948

Federal Reserve Bank holdings of discounted and purchased bills, by classes of paper, at the end of July and June, 1920 and 1919, are shown in detail on page 985 and are summarized in the opposite column.

Among the principal changes between June and July in holdings of discounted paper the following are to be noted: A decrease of about 37 millions in paper secured by Government war obligations, more than offset by an increase of about 97 millions in paper not so secured. Holdings of agricultural paper were larger by 23 millions at the end of July than at the end of June, while the most recent total of 107 millions was 78 millions in excess of the corresponding amount a year earlier.

Summary of discounted and purchased paper held by the Federal Reserve Banks at the end of July and June, 1920 and 1919.¹

[In thousands of dollars.]

	1920, end of—		1919, end of—	
	July.	June.	July.	June.
Discounted paper—Total.	2,491,630	2,431,794	1,867,602	1,818,040
Secured by Government war obligations.	1,241,017	1,277,980	1,616,210	1,573,483
Otherwise secured and unsecured—Total.	1,250,613	1,153,814	251,392	244,557
Agricultural paper.....	106,611	83,193	28,639	30,836
Live-stock paper.....	95,909	84,845	34,965	37,420
Trade acceptances.....	19,498	20,034	9,600	7,803
Bankers' acceptances.	9,830	25,174	473	1,113
Commercial paper, n. e. s.....	1,018,765	940,568	177,715	167,385
Purchased paper—Total.	346,408	384,551	373,240	315,993
Bankers' acceptances—Total.....	339,646	372,541	371,991	314,407
Member banks.....	234,368	255,564	269,568	233,519
Nonmember trust companies.....	1,975	1,876	8,935	9,225
Nonmember State banks.....	45,137	54,598	31,928	29,361
Private banks.....	36,087	38,647	42,593	29,648
Foreign banks, branches, and agencies.....	22,079	21,856	18,967	12,654
Trade acceptances—Total.....	6,762	12,010	1,249	1,586
Foreign.....	5,124	10,071	673	1,204
Domestic.....	1,638	1,939	576	382

¹ For discounted paper the figures are for the last Friday of each month, for purchased paper for the last day of each month.

Holdings of live-stock paper show an increase of 11 millions for the end of July and an increase of 61 millions as compared with the total held a year ago, while bankers' and trade acceptance holdings were smaller at the end of July of this year than at the end of June, but much larger than at the end of July, 1919, the increase for bankers' acceptances being from 0.5 to 9.8 millions and for trade acceptances from 9.6 to 19.5 millions. Holdings of commercial paper not otherwise specified show a further increase from 941 millions in June to 1,019 millions in July, the corresponding figures in 1919 being 167 and 178 millions, respectively. While commercial paper constituted only 13.4 per cent of all discounts held at the end of July, 1919, this proportion rose to 47.4 per cent at the end of June and to 49.8 per cent at the end of July of this year.

Holdings of purchased acceptances at the end of July were about 346 millions, marking a further decrease of about 38 millions from the end of June of this year and a decrease of 27 millions since the end of July, 1919. Bankers' acceptances show a decrease of about 32 millions for the month and of about the same amount for the year, while trade acceptance holdings declined from 12 to 6.8 millions during the month under review, but still show a large increase over the 1.2 millions reported at the end of July, 1919. Of the bankers' acceptances held at the end of July, 69 per cent

were bills accepted by member banks, 13.9 per cent by nonmember State banks and trust companies, 10.6 per cent by private banks, and 6.5 per cent by foreign banks, branches, and agencies. Of the trade acceptances held, about 5 millions were based on transactions in the domestic trade and 1.6 millions on transactions in the foreign trade.

Total discount and open-market operations of each Federal Reserve Bank during July, 1920.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bills discounted for member banks.	Bills bought in open market.	United States securities purchased.		Total.	
			Bonds and Victory notes.	Certificates of indebtedness.	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
Boston.....	\$286,483,793	\$22,568,796	.....	\$62,763,000	\$371,815,589	\$435,552,808
New York.....	4,044,469,874	115,739,767	.....	382,798,500	4,543,008,141	4,323,320,699
Philadelphia.....	489,727,126	616,085	.....	61,286,500	551,629,711	1,034,505,184
Cleveland.....	196,977,103	21,538,845	.....	13,350,000	231,865,953	319,387,014
Richmond.....	251,416,440	3,083,515	.....	8,000,000	262,499,955	426,996,327
Atlanta.....	180,186,879	1,430,084	.....	4,000,000	185,616,963	182,993,039
Chicago.....	496,302,412	27,607,673	.....	3,150,000	527,060,085	408,088,731
St. Louis.....	192,560,908	2,040,770	.....	860,500	195,462,178	154,273,131
Minneapolis.....	72,291,302	2,774,399	.....	1,016,000	76,081,701	40,098,143
Kansas City.....	147,852,802	2,063,612	.....	* 1,821,000	151,737,414	110,503,447
Dallas.....	109,534,072	682,500	.....	5,270,500	115,487,072	100,713,599
San Francisco.....	247,121,093	19,317,631	.....	40,203,500	306,642,224	156,393,031
Total, July, 1920.....	6,714,923,809	219,463,677	.....	584,519,500	7,518,906,986	.....
Total, July, 1919.....	7,183,435,073	276,484,830	\$60,250	232,845,000	.....	7,692,825,153
Total, 7 months ending July 31, 1920.....	45,146,332,039	1,933,167,062	228,100	5,242,888,500	52,322,615,701	.....
Total, 7 months ending July 31, 1919.....	43,248,463,252	1,349,252,732	1,751,475	1,797,500,500	.....	46,396,968,959

* Includes \$1,000 of municipal warrants.

Average daily amount of earning assets held by each Federal Reserve Bank during July, 1920, earnings from each class of earning assets, and annual rate of earnings on basis of July, 1920, returns.

	Average daily holdings of the several classes of earning assets.			
	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	Total.
Boston.....	\$155,960,572	\$34,003,828	\$23,655,216	\$213,619,616
New York.....	836,176,110	150,513,037	83,048,752	1,069,737,899
Philadelphia.....	180,392,626	9,427,763	35,915,751	225,736,140
Cleveland.....	169,112,899	53,822,929	24,618,827	247,554,655
Richmond.....	101,631,500	5,740,213	13,944,913	121,316,626
Atlanta.....	115,109,041	3,874,899	15,910,525	134,894,465
Chicago.....	439,987,018	48,959,320	44,351,390	533,297,728
St. Louis.....	109,391,222	3,045,700	18,485,561	130,922,483
Minneapolis.....	77,561,000	3,400,000	8,636,000	89,597,000
Kansas City.....	108,955,758	2,665,255	21,773,548	133,394,561
Dallas.....	73,590,015	574,677	12,486,371	86,651,063
San Francisco.....	151,175,710	47,593,058	15,481,773	214,250,541
Total, July, 1920.....	2,519,043,471	363,620,679	318,308,627	3,200,972,777
Total, July, 1919.....	1,867,920,337	362,297,879	248,644,993	2,478,863,209

	Earnings from—				Average rates of earnings on—			
	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	Total.	Discounted bills.	Purchased bills.	United States securities.	Total.
Boston.....	\$819,228	\$174,948	\$42,744	\$1,036,920	Per cent. 6.20	Per cent. 6.07	Per cent. 2.13	Per cent. 5.73
New York.....	4,349,737	784,147	165,906	5,299,790	6.14	6.15	2.36	5.85
Philadelphia.....	850,800	47,992	68,425	967,217	5.56	6.01	2.24	5.05
Cleveland.....	838,851	274,467	42,982	1,156,300	5.84	6.00	2.06	5.50
Richmond.....	512,920	29,796	23,741	566,457	5.96	6.13	2.01	5.51
Atlanta.....	563,395	20,011	27,134	610,540	5.78	6.10	2.01	5.34
Chicago.....	2,397,453	249,412	78,739	2,725,604	6.43	6.01	2.10	6.03
St. Louis.....	526,258	15,528	32,593	574,379	5.66	6.02	2.09	5.19
Minneapolis.....	441,895	16,686	14,749	473,330	6.73	5.79	2.02	6.23
Kansas City.....	598,037	13,583	39,170	650,790	6.48	6.02	2.12	5.76
Dallas.....	380,989	3,011	22,280	406,280	6.09	6.08	2.10	5.51
San Francisco.....	762,999	241,154	27,254	1,031,407	5.96	5.98	2.08	5.68
Total, July, 1920.....	13,042,562	1,870,735	585,717	15,499,014	6.11	6.07	2.15	5.71
Total, July, 1919.....	6,586,435	1,315,282	473,506	8,375,223	4.15	4.27	2.24	3.98

Bills discounted during July, 1920, distributed by classes; also average rates and maturities of bills discounted by each Federal Reserve Bank.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Customers' paper secured by Government war obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes.		Trade acceptances.	Bankers' acceptances.	All other (commercial n. c. s., agricultural and live-stock paper).	Total.	Average maturity in days.	Average rate (365-day basis).
		Secured by Government war obligations.	Otherwise secured.						
Boston.....	\$16,308,260	\$234,192,365	\$150,000	\$146,058	.....	\$35,687,110	\$286,483,793	14.26	<i>Per cent.</i> 6.31
New York.....	57,498,277	2,617,967,910	51,219	2,112,710	² \$3,534,343	1,363,305,415	4,044,469,874	6.76	6.25
Philadelphia.....	33,589,804	289,943,084	.....	541,118	118,643	165,534,477	489,727,126	13.98	5.54
Cleveland.....	7,559,924	144,460,370	222,000	2,421,769	85,140	42,227,905	196,977,108	21.86	5.84
Richmond.....	2,451,661	209,963,445	1,762,000	869,799	.....	36,369,535	251,416,440	16.76	5.96
Atlanta.....	5,765,296	116,564,285	714,500	642,349	114,999	56,385,450	180,186,879	28.91	5.94
Chicago.....	9,961,854	295,432,298	817,655	1,884,638	655,000	187,550,967	496,302,412	34.36	6.65
St. Louis.....	5,715,701	100,369,142	441,150	932,115	827,352	84,275,448	192,560,908	30.13	6.04
Minneapolis.....	1,818,057	32,645,450	2,060,942	336,582	.....	35,430,271	72,291,302	42.24	6.77
Kansas City.....	3,724,615	104,552,630	566,000	1,022,745	30,862	37,955,950	147,852,802	31.01	6.62
Dallas.....	1,593,517	74,317,168	821,100	346,694	.....	32,455,593	109,534,072	33.55	5.87
San Francisco.....	2,699,222	163,371,736	690,600	³ 2,195,932	1,702,443	76,461,160	247,121,093	21.57	5.95
Total, July, 1920..	148,686,188	4,383,779,883	8,297,166	13,452,509	7,068,732	2,153,639,281	6,714,923,809	13.63	6.21
Total, July, 1919..	214,957,975	6,610,038,564	20,893,025	8,504,928	360,677	328,679,904	7,183,435,073	9.41	4.14

¹ Includes \$233,300 in the foreign trade.

² Includes \$15,000 of dollar exchange bills.

³ Includes \$105,466 in the foreign trade.

Bankers' and trade acceptances in the foreign and domestic trade and dollar exchange bills purchased during July, 1920; also average rates and maturities of total bills purchased by each Federal Reserve Bank.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bankers' acceptances.			Trade acceptances.			Dollar exchange bills.	Total bills purchased.	Average maturity in days.	Average rate (365-day basis).
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.				
Boston.....	\$7,821,545	\$14,747,251	\$22,568,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$22,568,796	33.78	<i>Per cent.</i> 6.09
New York.....	20,681,821	84,395,280	105,077,101	\$190,060	\$9,220,054	\$9,410,114	\$1,252,552	115,739,767	42.20	6.04
Philadelphia.....	75,352	515,733	591,085	.....	.....	.....	25,000	616,085	43.96	5.83
Cleveland.....	5,769,287	15,594,558	21,363,845	.....	.....	.....	175,000	21,538,845	55.18	6.01
Richmond.....	397,915	2,685,600	3,083,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,083,515	71.68	6.08
Atlanta.....	954,028	476,056	1,430,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430,084	63.30	6.08
Chicago.....	6,236,986	21,100,687	27,337,673	.....	.....	.....	270,000	27,607,673	61.80	6.12
St. Louis.....	1,240,770	800,000	2,040,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040,770	49.25	6.17
Minneapolis.....	527,690	2,146,709	2,674,399	.....	.....	.....	100,000	2,774,399	70.80	6.08
Kansas City.....	109,000	1,954,612	2,063,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,063,612	60.44	6.08
Dallas.....	682,500	.....	682,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	682,500	59.58	6.08
San Francisco.....	4,275,900	14,082,709	18,358,609	24,233	733,594	757,827	201,195	19,317,631	59.69	6.03
Total, July, 1920..	48,772,794	158,499,195	207,271,989	214,293	9,953,648	10,167,941	2,023,747	219,463,677	47.82	6.06
Total, July, 1919.....	60,379,550	213,595,045	273,974,595	728,458	940,450	1,668,908	841,327	276,484,830	51.21	4.25

Discounted bills, including member banks' collateral notes, held by each Federal Reserve Bank on the last Friday in July, 1920, distributed by classes.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank	Agricultural paper.	Live-stock paper.	Customers' paper secured by Government war obligations.	Member banks' collateral notes—		Trade acceptances.	Bankers' acceptances.	All other (commercial paper n. e. s.).	Total.
				Secured by Government war obligations.	Otherwise secured.				
Boston.....	6	5,085	25,862	63,959	.....	195	174	54,300	149,581
New York.....	459	.....	127,872	392,331	.....	3,125	2,463	302,071	828,321
Philadelphia.....	328	.....	49,148	93,830	.....	714	299	36,289	180,608
Cleveland.....	341	247	14,849	62,185	36	2,289	79	74,113	154,139
Richmond.....	7,738	149	6,644	35,785	701	1,502	.....	51,989	104,508
Atlanta.....	10,927	2,392	8,430	46,209	112	1,286	612	44,159	114,127
Chicago.....	25,812	.....	17,881	138,496	459	3,748	1,588	258,559	444,643
St. Louis.....	3,676	2,142	13,079	25,413	94	1,093	1,400	60,689	107,586
Minneapolis.....	12,199	30,935	3,964	4,841	940	.....	.....	25,122	78,524
Kansas City.....	8,786	27,567	6,928	39,069	198	1,163	42	25,446	109,199
Dallas.....	16,175	12,377	2,774	13,226	489	814	153	26,067	72,075
San Francisco.....	20,164	15,015	4,235	43,907	137	3,046	3,020	58,795	148,319
Total:									
1920.....	106,611	95,909	281,766	959,251	3,166	19,498	9,830	1,015,599	2,491,630
1919.....	28,639	34,965	230,218	1,385,992	12,959	9,600	473	164,756	1,867,602

Acceptances purchased by each Federal Reserve Bank and held July 31, 1920, distributed by classes of accepting institutions.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank.	Bank acceptances.					Trade acceptances.			
	Member banks.	Non-member trust companies.	Non-member State banks.	Private banks.	Foreign banks, branches and agencies.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Grand total.
Boston.....	24,040	.....	2,087	2,590	315	29,032	.....	.....	29,032
New York.....	74,110	1,634	24,647	18,541	10,830	129,762	1,468	4,039	135,269
Philadelphia.....	7,903	200	1,315	1,359	598	11,405	.....	.....	11,405
Cleveland.....	39,111	100	8,638	7,597	5,053	57,499	83	.....	57,582
Richmond.....	5,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,588	.....	.....	5,588
Atlanta.....	3,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,536	.....	.....	3,536
Chicago.....	38,749	13	642	567	222	40,193	.....	.....	40,193
St. Louis.....	2,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,740	.....	.....	2,740
Minneapolis.....	2,659	.....	183	.....	317	3,159	.....	.....	3,159
Kansas City.....	3,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,248	.....	.....	3,248
Dallas.....	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	718	.....	.....	718
San Francisco.....	34,966	28	7,515	5,433	4,744	52,766	87	1,085	53,938
Total:									
July 31, 1920.....	234,368	1,975	45,137	36,087	22,079	339,646	1,638	5,124	346,408
June 30, 1920.....	255,564	1,876	54,598	38,647	21,856	372,541	1,939	10,071	384,551
May 31, 1920.....	275,360	2,954	56,187	47,448	29,469	411,427	1,542	7,223	420,192
Apr. 30, 1920.....	270,808	1,237	45,055	48,549	31,210	396,859	600	9,788	407,247
Mar. 31, 1920.....	282,339	1,389	55,390	51,012	23,654	413,784	572	5,566	419,922
Feb. 28, 1920.....	364,940	2,100	70,127	60,218	33,440	530,825	580	4,800	536,205
Jan. 31, 1920.....	383,375	6,134	68,592	61,218	36,203	555,522	1,893	4,595	562,010
July 31, 1919.....	260,568	8,935	31,928	42,593	18,967	371,991	576	673	373,240
July 31, 1918.....	154,614	1,129	7,302	18,082	8,975	190,102	.....	.....	197,883

OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM FROM JULY 16 TO AUG. 15, 1920.

[Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve Bank or branch.	Items drawn on banks in own district.				Items drawn on Treasurer of United States.		Total.		Items forwarded to other Federal Reserve Banks and their branches.		Items forwarded to parent bank or to branch in same district.	
	Located in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.		Located outside Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities.									
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Boston.....	663,564	663,762	2,890,080	453,296	105,010	20,564	3,658,654	1,137,622	110,150	75,372	.....	.....
New York.....	1,028,719	2,018,310	3,737,160	1,293,100	878,512	88,756	5,644,391	3,400,166	847,770	587,518	21,941	8,208
Buffalo.....	144,346	112,845	342,559	57,836	8,570	4,589	495,475	175,270	139,585	36,440	32,465	23,363
Philadelphia.....	1,340,805	863,524	1,783,023	272,315	162,795	43,458	3,286,623	1,179,297	715,937	225,867	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	330,747	284,841	1,040,003	191,621	26,803	4,488	1,397,553	480,950	21,972	30,205	45,786	15,573
Cincinnati.....	148,928	161,823	724,397	95,445	30,700	3,585	904,025	260,853	13,296	16,073	9,256	5,700
Pittsburgh.....	310,716	339,601	802,999	104,430	22,788	5,298	1,136,503	449,329	60,931	49,065	28,353	8,389
Richmond.....	94,190	157,398	1,305,475	282,155	35,030	5,950	1,434,695	445,503	114,573	64,913	9,411	11,240
Baltimore.....	187,352	177,171	630,909	86,528	42,445	9,011	860,706	272,710	145,067	138,119	9,301	9,801
Atlanta.....	103,917	66,404	284,557	60,324	22,388	7,794	410,862	134,522	19,983	18,554	55,479	10,706
Birmingham.....	38,467	20,914	138,460	12,242	10,355	884	187,282	34,040	16,848	12,448	22,662	38,553
Jacksonville.....	29,716	20,636	114,853	13,423	9,954	1,278	154,523	35,337	22,874	7,423	6,150	2,440
Nashville*.....	44,823	35,199	179,027	23,875	11,303	1,440	235,153	60,514	25,729	5,128	11,084	1,914
New Orleans.....	53,782	62,655	99,001	16,537	16,906	3,930	169,689	83,122	64,180	10,748	6,740	1,219
Chicago.....	701,664	748,176	3,122,293	427,465	168,089	22,301	3,992,046	1,197,942	273,966	41,286	10,874	5,351
Detroit.....	184,671	194,960	347,441	50,933	22,338	3,231	554,450	249,124	8,720	7,277	7,174	3,211
St. Louis*.....	204,954	253,840	1,240,485	105,193	83,184	12,941	1,528,623	371,974	22,694	8,637	24,987	2,317
Little Rock.....	40,058	24,817	254,018	19,341	6,300	2,223	300,376	46,381	8,226	1,922	28,655	3,992
Louisville.....	75,026	64,898	325,610	26,736	23,952	7,041	424,588	98,675	9,748	2,012	2,414	535
Memphis*.....	64,752	31,541	127,276	9,945	8,256	1,804	200,284	42,700	2,499	1,226	3,312	1,210
Minneapolis.....	227,243	150,619	1,487,433	119,185	17,482	5,721	1,732,158	275,525	95,171	36,228	.....	.....
Kansas City*.....	320,023	370,494	2,224,660	233,913	65,656	8,226	2,610,339	612,633	253,960	75,829	98,875	36,743
Denver*.....	70,685	60,777	294,284	21,748	17,236	2,862	382,205	85,387	105,875	16,444	51,720	17,525
Oklahoma City*.....	14,292	25,396	409,105	43,593	.....	.....	423,397	68,989	13,017	2,261	7,134	7,479
Omaha.....	83,720	64,762	464,682	42,200	16,408	1,771	564,810	108,733	31,384	8,993	20,497	7,864
Dallas*.....	79,513	65,064	1,410,035	246,127	23,901	4,874	1,513,449	316,065	86,892	29,653	54,593	7,706
El Paso*.....	28,959	12,251	125,902	12,666	11,204	2,363	166,065	27,280	19,327	7,543	13,708	2,930
Houston*.....	56,906	44,216	355,513	39,179	40,319	2,214	452,738	85,609	18,846	23,980	9,163	2,410
San Francisco.....	115,232	104,763	314,721	29,644	43,281	82,697	473,234	217,104	23,743	4,624	60,276	10,272
Los Angeles.....	103,243	84,767	532,097	47,945	16,799	6,254	652,139	138,966	52,219	7,353	24,774	4,374
Portland.....	60,996	35,165	162,266	11,664	13,962	5,256	237,224	52,085	2,444	2,048	25,922	4,462
Salt Lake City*.....	52,623	26,142	349,169	31,105	10,225	2,362	412,017	59,609	6,902	15,172	6,976	6,936
Seattle.....	62,302	42,661	188,451	17,117	21,002	7,556	271,755	67,334	16,465	5,624	31,751	6,175
Spokane.....	27,047	17,483	143,918	11,636	6,511	846	177,476	29,965	5,939	3,230	16,261	3,741
July 16 to Aug. 15, 1920.....	7,093,981	7,407,875	27,951,862	4,510,462	1,999,664	383,068	37,045,507	12,301,405	13,376,932	11,579,215	757,694	272,339
June 16 to July 15, 1920.....	7,109,340	7,988,267	28,017,717	4,701,304	2,418,982	927,221	37,546,039	13,616,792	23,338,306	21,651,490	736,000	265,407
July 16 to Aug. 15, 1919.....	5,079,206	6,222,440	18,419,221	3,670,805	2,259,726	1,553,788	25,758,153	11,447,033	27,728,099	21,535,757	560,189	244,828

Federal Reserve district.	Number of member banks in district on Aug. 15.		Number of nonmember banks on par list Aug. 15.		Number of incorporated banks other than mutual savings banks not on par list Aug. 15.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Boston.....	432	429	257	241	.....	.....
New York.....	775	740	324	317	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	691	670	432	406	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	864	832	1,077	956	.....	119
Richmond.....	608	572	764	395	782	1,038
Atlanta.....	444	428	433	351	1,182	1,218
Chicago.....	1,396	1,364	4,241	3,192	.....	964
St. Louis.....	567	527	2,512	1,653	174	962
Minneapolis.....	985	893	2,901	1,463	.....	1,401
Kansas City.....	1,071	1,013	3,388	2,371	.....	876
Dallas.....	831	748	1,239	320	.....	891
San Francisco.....	808	678	1,037	913	.....	152
Total.....	9,472	8,894	18,605	12,578	2,138	7,621

¹ Includes 6,553 items amounting to \$1,965,000 forwarded direct to member banks in other Federal Reserve districts.

² Includes 7,313 items amounting to \$2,073,000 forwarded direct to member banks in other Federal Reserve districts.

³ Includes 4,544 items amounting to \$4,023,000 forwarded direct to member banks in other Federal Reserve districts.

* NOTE.—Number of business days in period was 26 in all Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities except in those marked with an asterisk where the number was 25, and in Oklahoma City where the branch opened for business on August 2 and where therefore the number of business days was 11 only.

**INTERDISTRICT TIME SCHEDULE APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD SHOWING COLLECTION
TIME FOR CASH ITEMS BETWEEN ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AND BRANCH BANKS.**

From—	To—																																		
	Boston.	New York.	Buffalo.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.	Richmond.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Birmingham.	Jacksonville.	Nashville.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Minneapolis.	Helena.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	Denver.	Oklahoma City.	Dallas.	El Paso.	Houston.	San Francisco.	Spokane.	Portland.	Seattle.	Salt Lake City.	Los Angeles.
Boston.....	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	6
New York.....	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
Buffalo.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	5
Philadelphia.....	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	
Cleveland.....	2	2	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	
Cincinnati.....	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	
Pittsburgh.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	
Richmond.....	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	5		
Baltimore.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	5		
Atlanta.....	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	5	5	5	4	5		
New Orleans.....	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	4	5	5	5	4	4	
Birmingham.....	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	3	5	5	5	4	5		
Jacksonville.....	3	2	3	2	...	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	...	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	6	6	6	4	6		
Nashville.....	3	2	3	2	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	5	5	5	4	5		
Chicago.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Detroit.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	5		
St. Louis.....	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	
Louisville.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	5		
Memphis.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	5	5	4	4		
Little Rock.....	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	5	5	5	4	4	
Minneapolis.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4		
Helena.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	...	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	3	1	2	2	2	4	
Kansas City.....	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	...	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	
Omaha.....	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	
Denver.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	
Oklahoma City.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	...	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	
Dallas.....	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	...	2	1	4	5	5	4	4		
El Paso.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	...	2	3	5	5	5	4	3		
Houston.....	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	...	4	6	6	4	4		
San Francisco.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	...	3	2	3	2	1	
Spokane.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	1	4	4	3	4	5	5	6	3	...	1	1	2	4
Portland.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	2	1	...	1	2	3
Seattle.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	3	1	1	...	3	4
Salt Lake City.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	3	...	2
Los Angeles.....	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	...

SEPTEMBER, 1920.

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN.

CHANGES IN CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

During the five weeks between July 23 and August 27 the Federal Reserve Banks increased their holdings of discounted bills by 197.2 millions from 2469.9 to 2667.1 millions, or at a weekly average rate of 39.4 millions. This increase proceeded steadily from week to week and much the larger share of it, viz, 129.8 millions, is represented by the increase of ordinary commercial paper, as distinct from paper secured directly or indirectly by United States war obligations or by Treasury certificates (so-called war paper). Loan operations of the Government included the issue on August 16 of over 157 millions of 1-year 6 per cent loan certificates and the redemption before maturity of moderate amounts of tax certificates falling due on September 15. On the whole, the effect of these operations was to arrest for a time the gradual liquidation by member banks of their holdings of Treasury certificates, for which there is apparently a steadily growing demand on the part of the investing public. Federal Reserve Bank holdings of paper secured by Treasury certificates show but little change, the August 27 total of 346.7 millions being slightly below the July 23 total. As against this slight decrease, the Federal Reserve Banks report a 60-million increase in their holdings of paper secured by Liberty bonds and a 10-million increase in paper secured by Victory notes. Of the total amount of discounts carried on August 27 by the Reserve Banks, the share of bills directly or indirectly protected by Government securities was slightly below 50 per cent, of which a little over 50 per cent, as against 48.1 per cent on July 23, is represented by bills secured by Liberty bonds.

Nearly 160 millions of the total increase of 197 millions in discounts held is composed of 15-day paper, which constituted slightly below 60 per cent of the total discounts held by the Reserve Banks on the last Friday in August. Holdings of 30-day paper show an increase of over 7 millions, while those of 60-day paper went up about 75 millions. On the other hand, holdings of 90-day paper, and especially of 6-month paper, show substantial reductions for the period, the decrease in the holdings of the latter class of paper reflecting largely the seasonal liquidation of loans in the farm districts.

Further reduction from 353.5 to 321.9 millions is shown in the Reserve Bank holdings of acceptances. These holdings are at present concentrated largely in the New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and San Francisco banks and are composed chiefly of bankers' bills originally purchased by the New York bank for its own

account and the account of other Reserve Banks. A reduction in Treasury certificates from the maximum of 298.5 millions held on July 30 to 273.7 millions, held four weeks later, represents largely the amount of special certificates redeemed by the Government during the more recent weeks.

Substantial increases for the period under review are shown in the volume of interbank discounting, the holdings of paper discounted for other Reserve Banks showing an almost continuous increase from 123.2 millions on July 23 to 166.5 millions on August 27. The latter amount was held exclusively by the Boston and Cleveland banks, bills discounted for other Reserve Banks constituting about 36 per cent of the total discounts held on August 27 by the Boston bank and over 50 per cent of the total discounts held on that date by the Cleveland bank. No change is shown in the list of rediscounting institutions, which includes the Federal Reserve Banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Dallas. Four of the banks included in this list, viz, those at Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas, continued to apply progressive discount rates during the period under review. These four banks show an aggregate increase of 33.2 millions in their liabilities on paper rediscounted with other Federal Reserve Banks besides a total increase of 11.1 millions in their net holdings of paper discounted for their member banks.

Holdings of acceptances purchased from other Federal Reserve Banks show a further increase from 42.5 to 48.9 millions, the latter amount representing acceptances sold by the New York and Chicago banks without their indorsement to the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and San Francisco banks. The aggregate guarantors' liability of the Federal Reserve Banks on bills purchased for account of foreign correspondents remains unchanged at 16.2 millions.

Government deposits fluctuated between 11.6 millions on August 13 and 55 millions on the following Friday. Reserve deposits moved within the relatively narrow limits of 1834.5 millions on August 13 and 1793.7 millions on August 20, while other deposits, including largely foreign Government credits and non-members' clearing accounts, show a further decline from 48.3 to 43.2 millions between July 23 and August 27. Net deposits increased from 1685.6 millions, the low figure for the period, to a high of 1717.9 millions five weeks later. Federal Reserve note circulation shows a further expansion for the period of 85.4 mil-

lions, while Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation increased by 10.7 millions. The banks' gold reserves, in consequence of further export withdrawals, show a loss of 11.5 millions, while the loss in total cash reserves, because of further silver deposits by the Government, amounted to only 6.2 millions. The banks' reserve ratio continued to decline steadily during the period and on August 27 stood at 43.2 per cent, compared with 44.4 per cent five weeks before.

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, July 30 to Aug. 27, 1920.

RESOURCES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
Gold and gold certificates:													
July 30.....	11,862	88,016	1,188	10,272	2,403	7,784	24,347	3,138	7,225	515	5,649	11,780	174,179
Aug. 6.....	11,934	89,755	1,196	10,351	2,415	7,840	24,364	3,096	7,209	532	5,690	20,783	185,165
Aug. 13.....	11,996	91,440	1,220	10,407	2,380	7,913	24,358	2,997	7,225	548	5,267	13,879	179,630
Aug. 20.....	12,107	95,413	1,276	10,432	2,396	8,024	24,400	2,874	7,192	558	6,001	12,452	183,125
Aug. 27.....	12,179	97,015	1,285	10,587	2,426	8,133	24,351	3,747	7,210	557	6,195	12,454	186,139
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board:													
July 30.....	41,652	57,504	29,475	79,221	18,135	7,133	67,483	15,018	8,141	22,523	6,484	36,620	389,389
Aug. 6.....	39,644	50,589	50,116	65,364	19,371	7,212	71,364	11,721	8,250	26,359	5,312	25,957	381,259
Aug. 13.....	42,039	29,238	47,285	65,449	20,532	6,261	88,800	10,027	6,718	27,609	6,419	39,550	389,927
Aug. 20.....	31,666	26,576	41,033	62,600	17,812	6,213	80,278	13,555	6,874	22,579	4,895	42,811	366,892
Aug. 27.....	37,291	24,116	34,963	56,801	26,130	5,540	95,158	12,335	5,841	23,552	5,043	46,502	373,272
Gold with foreign agencies:													
July 30.....	8,142	40,932	8,922	9,146	5,465	4,015	13,272	5,242	3,011	5,353	2,900	5,131	111,531
Aug. 6.....	8,142	40,932	8,922	9,146	5,465	4,015	13,272	5,242	3,011	5,353	2,900	5,131	111,531
Aug. 13.....	8,142	40,932	8,922	9,146	5,465	4,015	13,272	5,242	3,011	5,353	2,900	5,131	111,531
Aug. 20.....	8,136	40,905	8,916	9,139	5,461	4,013	13,263	5,238	3,009	5,350	2,898	5,127	111,455
Aug. 27.....	8,136	40,905	8,916	9,139	5,461	4,013	13,263	5,238	3,009	5,350	2,898	5,127	111,455
Gold with Federal Reserve agents:													
July 30.....	136,866	279,139	105,697	151,473	37,561	47,218	157,137	44,719	31,309	35,202	27,160	100,231	1,153,712
Aug. 6.....	134,754	278,544	103,727	148,633	44,008	47,720	154,529	45,775	30,904	37,867	26,348	97,534	1,150,343
Aug. 13.....	132,865	277,642	101,527	149,261	42,376	49,688	174,823	44,303	30,919	37,747	28,405	95,006	1,164,562
Aug. 20.....	130,330	277,126	108,903	150,982	44,343	48,558	170,626	45,337	30,984	37,568	26,932	92,575	1,164,264
Aug. 27.....	128,392	275,950	116,899	150,744	42,768	48,109	166,067	45,537	31,057	38,078	25,997	85,086	1,154,684
Gold redemption fund:													
July 30.....	18,315	35,977	10,543	1,072	9,086	8,660	41,479	5,141	45	4,698	4,599	9,278	148,893
Aug. 6.....	19,919	35,943	11,145	2,347	5,961	9,012	43,481	5,173	188	3,578	4,943	10,617	152,307
Aug. 13.....	21,343	35,958	11,671	1,558	6,875	7,467	22,668	6,474	7	4,242	3,415	10,030	131,708
Aug. 20.....	23,224	35,983	12,673	1,742	8,019	7,707	26,379	6,062	54	4,973	4,427	9,372	140,615
Aug. 27.....	24,604	35,928	12,768	777	8,714	9,394	30,412	5,375	61	4,048	4,924	9,270	146,275
Total gold reserves:													
July 30.....	216,837	501,568	155,825	251,184	72,650	74,810	303,718	73,258	49,731	68,291	46,792	163,040	1,977,704
Aug. 6.....	214,393	495,763	175,106	235,841	77,220	75,799	307,010	71,007	49,562	73,689	45,193	160,022	1,980,605
Aug. 13.....	216,385	475,210	170,625	235,821	77,628	75,344	323,921	69,043	47,880	75,499	46,406	163,596	1,977,358
Aug. 20.....	205,463	486,003	172,801	234,895	78,031	74,515	314,946	73,066	48,113	71,028	45,153	162,337	1,966,351
Aug. 27.....	210,602	473,914	174,831	228,048	85,499	75,189	329,251	72,232	47,178	71,585	45,057	158,439	1,971,825
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.:													
July 30.....	7,012	119,521	352	1,986	153	1,699	8,821	7,541	165	1,798	1,097	791	150,936
Aug. 6.....	6,752	119,528	255	2,283	145	1,669	8,416	7,742	75	1,829	1,525	920	151,139
Aug. 13.....	6,623	123,996	473	2,198	56	1,497	8,087	8,066	54	1,773	1,721	983	155,527
Aug. 20.....	6,308	124,112	360	2,345	199	1,561	8,012	8,145	62	1,661	1,933	788	155,486
Aug. 27.....	6,226	124,810	253	2,028	63	1,482	8,160	8,147	62	1,645	2,309	817	156,002
Total reserves:													
July 30.....	223,849	621,089	156,177	253,170	72,803	76,509	312,539	80,799	49,896	70,089	47,889	163,831	2,128,640
Aug. 6.....	221,145	615,291	175,361	238,124	77,365	77,468	315,426	78,749	49,637	75,518	46,718	160,942	2,131,744
Aug. 13.....	223,008	599,206	171,098	238,019	77,684	76,841	332,008	77,109	47,934	77,272	48,127	164,579	2,132,885
Aug. 20.....	211,771	610,115	173,161	237,240	78,230	76,076	322,958	81,211	48,175	72,689	47,086	163,125	2,121,837
Aug. 27.....	216,828	598,724	175,084	230,076	85,562	76,671	337,411	80,379	47,240	73,230	47,366	159,256	2,127,827
Bills discounted:													
Secured by Government war obligations—													
July 30.....	89,821	520,203	142,978	77,034	42,429	54,639	156,477	38,492	8,805	45,997	16,000	48,142	1,241,017
Aug. 6.....	105,030	551,919	138,296	77,068	41,533	56,121	155,956	35,427	10,014	47,319	17,299	49,416	1,285,398
Aug. 13.....	107,592	554,564	136,899	84,235	41,911	57,378	151,556	41,547	11,140	42,331	17,423	50,405	1,296,981
Aug. 20.....	129,309	542,329	136,498	75,068	41,797	61,362	157,600	33,652	5,732	45,498	22,494	50,270	1,301,609
Aug. 27.....	116,780	553,992	137,356	80,006	36,715	64,319	162,628	35,769	6,727	47,178	20,564	52,796	1,314,830
All other—													
July 30.....	59,760	308,118	37,630	77,105	62,079	59,488	288,166	69,094	69,719	63,202	56,075	100,177	1,250,613
Aug. 6.....	58,631	306,659	36,175	90,583	63,163	59,780	284,473	73,679	70,593	61,957	55,929	102,813	1,264,435
Aug. 13.....	59,162	347,974	40,865	91,609	62,658	59,842	282,219	70,212	65,893	55,364	53,820	102,407	1,292,025
Aug. 20.....	58,997	342,526	40,070	106,260	64,109	52,755	282,797	81,076	72,825	64,110	50,160	102,135	1,317,820
Aug. 27.....	68,766	366,051	37,060	116,708	64,047	54,573	276,136	76,461	71,482	62,526	53,084	105,403	1,352,297
Bills bought in open market:													
July 30.....	28,901	135,195	11,405	57,551	5,588	3,536	39,482	2,740	3,159	3,016	658	54,074	345,305
Aug. 6.....	25,009	134,576	11,158	54,866	6,451	3,472	39,924	2,619	2,905	3,916	1,123	53,371	339,390
Aug. 13.....	19,796	109,443	12,489	64,712	7,302	3,220	43,349	2,160	1,230	4,005	688	52,224	320,618
Aug. 20.....	19,734	112,907	11,506	59,378	7,319	2,786	45,272	2,570	934	4,016	680	53,495	320,565
Aug. 27.....	20,116	100,523	19,904	66,892	7,146	2,188	41,099	2,315	935	3,984	555	56,308	321,997

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.	Total
United States Gov- ernment bonds:													
July 30.....	557	1,457	1,386	833	1,233	114	4,477	1,153	116	8,867	3,966	2,632	26,791
Aug. 6.....	557	1,462	1,386	834	1,233	114	4,490	1,153	116	8,867	3,966	2,632	26,810
Aug. 13.....	557	1,462	1,386	834	1,233	114	4,490	1,153	116	8,867	3,966	2,632	26,810
Aug. 20.....	557	1,462	1,386	833	1,233	114	4,490	1,153	116	8,867	3,966	2,632	26,809
Aug. 27.....	557	1,462	1,386	834	1,233	114	4,490	1,153	116	8,867	3,966	2,632	26,810
United States Vic- tory notes:													
July 30.....	5	50		10		3				1			69
Aug. 6.....	5	50		10		3				1			69
Aug. 13.....	5	50		10		3				1			69
Aug. 20.....	5	50		10		3				1			69
Aug. 27.....	5	50		10		3				1			69
United States cer- tificates of in- debtedness:													
July 30.....	26,657	81,502	39,357	25,322	12,260	15,665	39,669	17,233	8,481	12,883	8,300	11,191	298,520
Aug. 6.....	21,541	68,743	32,165	23,322	12,260	15,665	39,723	17,274	8,481	12,842	8,300	11,174	271,490
Aug. 13.....	26,525	66,116	36,205	23,322	12,260	15,665	39,656	17,257	8,481	12,845	8,300	11,204	277,836
Aug. 20.....	21,583	69,629	33,598	24,250	12,260	15,665	40,038	17,302	8,481	12,830	8,302	13,220	277,155
Aug. 27.....	21,507	69,401	33,309	23,322	12,260	15,665	39,657	17,509	8,481	12,825	8,300	11,465	273,701
Total earning assets:													
July 30.....	205,701	1,046,525	232,756	237,855	123,589	133,445	528,271	128,712	90,280	133,966	84,999	216,216	3,162,315
Aug. 6.....	210,773	1,063,409	219,180	246,683	124,640	135,155	524,566	130,152	92,103	134,902	86,617	219,406	3,187,592
Aug. 13.....	213,637	1,079,609	227,844	264,722	125,364	136,222	521,270	132,329	86,860	123,413	84,197	218,872	3,214,339
Aug. 20.....	230,185	1,068,903	223,058	265,799	126,718	132,685	530,197	135,753	88,088	135,322	85,602	221,752	3,244,062
Aug. 27.....	227,731	1,091,479	229,015	287,772	121,401	136,862	524,010	133,207	87,741	135,381	86,469	228,604	3,289,672
Bank premises:													
July 30.....	1,535	3,783	619	1,156	1,079	601	2,118	866	566	762	972	232	14,289
Aug. 6.....	1,582	3,869	619	1,156	1,079	603	2,118	866	566	762	992	232	14,444
Aug. 13.....	1,644	3,841	686	1,156	1,129	603	2,118	866	566	762	1,001	232	14,604
Aug. 20.....	1,679	3,846	638	1,156	1,129	603	2,138	866	566	762	1,019	232	14,644
Aug. 27.....	1,700	3,942	638	1,156	1,135	606	2,138	866	586	791	1,079	232	14,899
Uncollected items and other deduc- tions from gross deposits:													
July 30.....	54,215	150,978	62,231	70,576	52,535	24,040	93,939	40,628	19,351	62,710	43,978	35,883	711,064
Aug. 6.....	57,362	154,059	59,798	71,858	53,904	23,534	99,966	46,329	19,078	68,089	42,304	37,407	733,688
Aug. 13.....	66,610	173,908	69,619	78,816	56,113	29,444	101,751	44,860	21,523	70,758	45,712	40,058	799,022
Aug. 20.....	59,586	168,254	72,039	80,305	59,324	33,184	100,770	43,998	20,540	62,719	44,512	39,949	755,240
Aug. 27.....	51,331	158,600	66,106	74,192	55,242	26,894	94,808	41,560	20,003	59,080	43,173	38,900	729,889
5 per cent redemp- tion fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes:													
July 30.....	1,072	3,127	1,300	871	451	517	2,211	523	445	916	586	665	12,684
Aug. 6.....	1,072	3,156	1,300	950	481	526	2,505	527	339	916	586	665	13,002
Aug. 13.....	1,072	2,157	1,300	959	451	482	2,433	524	402	916	586	665	11,947
Aug. 20.....	1,072	2,189	1,300	1,039	451	491	2,096	524	271	916	586	665	11,600
Aug. 27.....	1,072	2,194	1,300	1,139	451	559	1,968	524	582	916	586	665	11,956
All other resources:													
July 30.....	244	802	355	179	278	114	606	312	82	274	276	255	3,777
Aug. 6.....	288	598	371	227	242	161	451	321	105	283	182	271	3,500
Aug. 13.....	402	824	318	197	178	83	700	342	108	257	128	322	3,859
Aug. 20.....	258	782	433	166	188	97	701	378	103	263	117	341	3,827
Aug. 27.....	273	808	429	172	870	183	589	383	76	207	170	398	4,558
Total resources:													
July 30.....	486,616	1,826,304	453,438	563,807	250,735	235,226	939,684	251,840	160,620	268,717	178,700	417,082	6,032,769
Aug. 6.....	492,222	1,840,382	456,629	559,007	257,681	237,447	945,032	256,944	161,834	280,470	177,399	418,923	6,083,970
Aug. 13.....	506,373	1,859,545	470,865	583,869	260,919	243,675	960,280	256,060	157,393	273,378	179,751	424,728	6,176,836
Aug. 20.....	504,551	1,854,089	470,689	585,705	266,040	243,136	958,560	262,730	157,763	272,671	178,922	426,064	6,181,220
Aug. 27.....	498,985	1,855,747	472,572	594,507	264,661	241,775	960,924	256,919	156,228	263,605	178,843	428,055	6,178,771
Includes bills dis- counted for other Federal Reserve Banks:													
July 30.....	44,923	39,025		54,755									138,703
Aug. 6.....	59,514	27,285		64,083									150,882
Aug. 13.....	60,429	10,391		63,979									134,799
Aug. 20.....	67,916	8,306		74,964									151,186
Aug. 27.....	66,911			99,620									166,531
*Includes bankers' acceptances bought from Federal Reserve Banks without their indorse- ment:													
July 30.....	3,445		10,014	10,001								19,092	42,552
Aug. 6.....	2,518		10,014	9,329								16,590	38,451
Aug. 13.....	1,444		7,130	21,559								17,389	47,522
Aug. 20.....			4,274	16,892								14,235	35,401
Aug. 27.....			11,812	21,440								15,672	48,924

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, July 30 to Aug. 27, 1920—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.	Total.
Capital, paid-in:													
July 30.....	7,586	24,679	8,304	10,162	4,876	3,855	13,495	4,270	3,299	4,319	3,913	6,467	95,225
Aug. 6.....	7,586	24,680	8,312	10,166	4,878	3,864	13,550	4,272	3,311	4,322	3,924	6,476	95,341
Aug. 13.....	7,589	25,338	8,312	10,167	5,097	3,865	13,555	4,272	3,322	4,322	3,929	6,783	96,551
Aug. 20.....	7,589	25,336	8,398	10,246	5,101	3,875	13,549	4,275	3,328	4,345	3,933	6,784	96,759
Aug. 27.....	7,580	25,336	8,399	10,249	5,129	3,888	13,685	4,297	3,329	4,408	3,936	6,819	97,055
Surplus fund:													
July 30.....	12,351	51,308	13,069	13,712	8,067	7,050	23,917	5,884	5,178	8,395	4,152	11,662	164,745
Aug. 6.....	12,351	51,308	13,069	13,712	8,067	7,050	23,917	5,884	5,178	8,395	4,152	11,662	164,745
Aug. 13.....	12,351	51,308	13,069	13,712	8,067	7,050	23,917	5,884	5,178	8,395	4,152	11,662	164,745
Aug. 20.....	12,351	51,308	13,069	13,712	8,067	7,050	23,917	5,884	5,178	8,395	4,152	11,662	164,745
Aug. 27.....	12,351	51,308	13,069	13,712	8,067	7,050	23,917	5,884	5,178	8,395	4,152	11,662	164,745
Government de- posits:													
July 30.....	559	410	748	756	843	67	743	2,139	294	2,084	1,564	1,960	12,167
Aug. 6.....	1,110	10,014	1,039	316	2,218	1,160	1,064	661	533	643	1,638	384	20,780
Aug. 13.....	361	3,127	1,106	632	687	730	618	833	316	736	1,250	1,227	11,623
Aug. 20.....	3,700	19,089	2,444	3,125	1,347	1,971	7,086	5,009	1,747	2,658	1,755	5,028	54,959
Aug. 27.....	1,848	20,139	2,274	1,194	1,549	1,272	2,902	2,967	1,615	2,767	1,665	3,318	43,510
Due to members— reserve account:													
July 30.....	118,938	710,488	104,911	144,444	57,772	50,041	259,736	64,246	47,770	80,970	52,925	115,915	1,808,156
Aug. 6.....	117,727	722,701	106,997	142,913	58,593	49,757	258,318	60,801	48,174	79,652	53,677	117,488	1,816,798
Aug. 13.....	121,109	727,642	107,531	144,941	57,045	50,157	265,708	64,993	43,272	79,799	53,310	119,035	1,834,542
Aug. 20.....	116,955	706,633	104,482	146,448	59,185	49,175	253,698	65,446	42,670	81,240	51,855	115,888	1,793,675
Aug. 27.....	118,776	717,885	106,384	147,831	58,984	49,319	262,480	66,042	42,420	78,952	53,512	115,917	1,818,502
Deferred availabil- ity items:													
July 30.....	44,124	101,075	47,779	55,950	40,891	20,838	63,970	37,092	17,502	55,678	27,558	24,233	536,690
Aug. 6.....	43,636	94,727	46,853	53,258	42,416	20,361	64,987	44,902	18,419	67,966	24,836	27,417	549,778
Aug. 13.....	51,144	113,013	53,127	63,207	44,099	26,429	72,184	39,542	19,205	59,351	28,347	29,749	599,397
Aug. 20.....	48,141	110,143	54,670	63,953	45,600	26,431	71,532	40,557	18,597	53,722	28,238	29,510	591,094
Aug. 27.....	41,093	98,839	48,549	60,734	42,921	22,755	65,789	36,075	17,306	52,087	26,542	29,874	542,564
Other deposits, in- cluding foreign government cred- its:													
July 30.....	2,230	26,024	2,743	2,328	1,368	1,139	3,891	1,538	965	1,438	838	6,794	51,296
Aug. 6.....	3,386	21,340	2,773	2,416	1,350	1,055	3,808	1,676	941	1,471	889	3,716	44,821
Aug. 13.....	4,311	21,895	3,114	2,408	1,405	1,094	3,635	1,600	961	1,506	860	3,301	46,090
Aug. 20.....	3,053	21,409	2,819	2,277	1,479	1,099	3,898	1,641	928	1,396	847	3,982	44,828
Aug. 27.....	2,158	20,692	3,016	2,305	1,462	1,032	4,029	1,566	917	1,487	895	3,621	43,180
Total gross deposits:													
July 30.....	165,851	837,997	156,181	203,478	100,874	72,085	328,340	105,015	66,531	140,170	82,885	148,902	2,408,309
Aug. 6.....	165,859	848,782	157,662	198,903	104,577	72,333	328,177	108,040	68,067	149,732	81,040	149,005	2,432,177
Aug. 13.....	176,925	865,677	164,878	211,188	103,236	78,410	342,145	106,968	63,754	141,392	83,767	153,312	2,491,652
Aug. 20.....	171,849	857,274	164,415	215,803	107,611	78,676	336,214	112,653	63,942	139,016	82,695	154,408	2,484,556
Aug. 27.....	163,875	857,555	160,223	212,064	104,916	74,378	335,200	106,650	62,258	135,293	82,614	152,730	2,447,756
Federal Reserve notes in circula- tion:													
July 30.....	284,842	849,589	254,445	315,526	125,214	139,277	533,589	126,517	76,374	98,887	79,192	236,686	3,120,138
Aug. 6.....	289,872	852,369	255,765	314,771	128,224	140,787	537,951	128,214	76,052	100,454	79,509	237,893	3,141,861
Aug. 13.....	292,189	852,695	262,309	326,617	132,342	140,707	538,278	128,262	75,799	101,832	79,202	238,949	3,169,181
Aug. 20.....	294,550	854,295	262,239	322,899	132,692	139,548	541,649	128,584	75,849	103,655	79,494	239,271	3,174,725
Aug. 27.....	296,131	854,925	268,028	334,884	133,969	142,426	543,929	128,316	75,901	103,780	79,415	241,933	3,203,637
Federal Reserve Bank notes in cir- culation:													
July 30.....	13,894	35,958	19,277	18,478	10,455	11,496	33,355	8,557	7,807	15,019	7,098	10,780	192,168
Aug. 6.....	14,297	35,360	19,465	18,675	10,572	11,805	34,312	8,776	7,720	15,486	7,278	11,088	194,834
Aug. 13.....	14,875	35,393	19,835	19,186	10,688	11,901	34,704	8,864	7,802	15,395	7,199	11,070	196,912
Aug. 20.....	15,462	35,267	19,902	19,784	10,806	12,123	35,100	9,317	7,808	15,128	7,065	10,741	198,563
Aug. 27.....	16,065	34,790	20,005	20,006	10,876	12,109	35,378	9,650	7,844	15,510	7,065	11,495	200,793
All other liabilities:													
July 30.....	2,092	26,773	2,162	2,451	1,249	1,469	6,988	1,597	1,431	1,927	1,460	2,585	52,184
Aug. 6.....	2,257	27,883	2,356	2,780	1,363	1,608	7,125	1,758	1,506	2,081	1,496	2,799	55,012
Aug. 13.....	2,444	29,134	2,462	2,999	1,489	1,742	7,681	1,810	1,538	2,042	1,502	2,952	57,795
Aug. 20.....	2,750	30,609	2,666	3,261	1,703	1,864	8,431	2,017	1,658	2,132	1,583	3,198	61,872
Aug. 27.....	2,933	31,833	2,848	3,592	1,704	1,924	8,815	2,122	1,718	2,219	1,661	3,416	64,785
Total liabilities:													
July 30.....	486,616	1,826,304	453,438	563,807	250,735	235,226	939,684	251,840	160,620	268,717	178,700	417,082	6,032,769
Aug. 6.....	492,222	1,840,382	456,629	559,007	257,681	237,447	945,032	256,944	161,834	280,470	177,399	418,923	6,083,970
Aug. 13.....	506,373	1,859,545	470,865	583,869	260,919	243,675	960,280	256,060	157,393	273,378	179,751	424,728	6,176,836
Aug. 20.....	504,551	1,854,089	470,689	585,705	260,040	243,136	958,800	262,730	157,763	272,671	178,922	426,064	6,181,220
Aug. 27.....	498,935	1,855,747	472,572	594,507	264,661	241,775	960,924	256,919	156,228	269,605	178,843	428,055	6,178,771

Resources and liabilities of each Federal Reserve Bank at close of business on Fridays, July 30 to Aug. 27, 1920—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
MEMORANDA.													
Contingent liability as indorser on discounted paper re-discounted with other Federal Reserve Banks:													
July 30.....					23,133	21,607		30,607	13,738	22,902	26,716		138,703
Aug. 6.....					24,924	28,183		31,904	12,226	25,756	27,889		150,882
Aug. 13.....					24,667	25,209		20,941	10,073	23,534	30,375		134,799
Aug. 20.....					24,720	32,723		27,628	17,197	17,640	31,278		151,186
Aug. 27.....					25,000	31,963		32,434	20,347	22,247	34,540		166,531
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
July 30.....	1,168	6,092	1,280	1,312	784	576	1,904	752	432	768	416	736	16,220
Aug. 6.....	1,168	6,093	1,280	1,312	784	576	1,904	752	432	768	416	736	16,221
Aug. 13.....	1,168	6,083	1,280	1,312	784	576	1,904	752	432	768	416	736	16,211
Aug. 20.....	1,168	6,083	1,280	1,312	784	576	1,904	752	432	768	416	736	16,211
Aug. 27.....	1,168	6,077	1,280	1,312	784	576	1,904	752	432	768	416	736	16,205

Maturities of bills discounted and bought, also of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Within 15 days.	16 to 30 days.	31 to 60 days.	61 to 90 days.	Over 90 days.	Total.
Bills discounted:						
July 30.....	1,464,290	225,623	426,928	304,257	70,532	2,491,630
Aug. 6.....	1,529,341	189,930	434,400	342,326	53,836	2,549,833
Aug. 13.....	1,549,969	189,632	458,770	334,405	56,230	2,589,006
Aug. 20.....	1,515,379	219,669	511,330	332,684	40,367	2,619,429
Aug. 27.....	1,581,792	247,986	491,886	301,240	44,223	2,667,127
Bills bought:						
July 30.....	99,100	86,034	129,544	30,627		345,305
Aug. 6.....	114,800	69,882	122,345	32,363		339,390
Aug. 13.....	114,917	71,014	105,155	29,532		320,618
Aug. 20.....	112,734	70,815	110,891	26,157		320,597
Aug. 27.....	110,768	79,865	105,240	26,092		321,965
United States certificates of indebtedness:						
July 30.....	42,325	12,000	27,430	28,144	188,621	298,520
Aug. 6.....	17,967	12,900	37,738	40,273	162,612	271,490
Aug. 13.....	27,340	16,700	38,102	25,503	170,191	277,836
Aug. 20.....	25,538	19,483	28,524	16,908	186,705	277,158
Aug. 27.....	27,325	15,441	34,431	11,002	185,502	273,701

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

Federal Reserve agents' accounts at close of business on Fridays, July 30 to Aug. 27, 1920.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
RESOURCES.													
Federal Reserve notes on hand:													
July 30.....	49,300	135,000	28,780	31,150	27,313	68,520	75,740	18,240	11,395	6,450	12,350	5,080	469,318
Aug. 6.....	43,300	135,000	22,780	30,750	26,714	68,165	66,140	17,040	11,095	5,640	12,110	5,080	443,814
Aug. 13.....	42,000	135,000	24,940	27,725	24,974	71,205	73,900	16,440	10,455	5,280	11,020	5,080	448,019
Aug. 20.....	52,400	135,000	24,940	30,325	25,088	70,435	72,200	15,640	9,675	4,580	13,200	6,080	459,863
Aug. 27.....	53,660	141,000	30,940	26,565	27,348	70,515	71,720	16,640	8,975	6,880	13,010	6,080	473,333
Federal Reserve notes outstanding:													
July 30.....	295,953	981,658	265,305	331,711	131,481	143,037	592,052	144,923	78,095	105,409	82,729	273,435	3,425,788
Aug. 6.....	299,841	974,670	269,335	330,870	133,928	146,695	599,764	145,279	77,240	105,983	83,157	271,738	3,438,500
Aug. 13.....	303,252	971,932	270,334	338,224	138,296	145,582	596,498	146,967	77,145	107,704	83,305	271,730	3,450,969
Aug. 20.....	304,317	968,934	279,710	345,545	137,648	145,223	594,721	146,301	77,040	109,925	82,572	270,939	3,462,875
Aug. 27.....	305,679	972,767	277,707	349,866	137,773	146,693	595,521	145,481	77,013	109,295	82,826	273,110	3,471,731
Collateral security for Federal Reserve notes outstanding:													
Gold and gold certificates—													
July 30.....	900	196,608	-----	32,025	-----	2,500	-----	3,810	13,052	-----	10,331	-----	259,226
Aug. 6.....	900	196,608	-----	32,025	-----	2,500	-----	3,810	13,052	-----	10,331	-----	259,226
Aug. 13.....	900	196,608	-----	32,025	-----	2,500	-----	3,810	13,052	-----	11,331	-----	260,226
Aug. 20.....	900	196,608	-----	32,025	-----	2,500	-----	3,810	13,052	-----	11,331	-----	260,226
Aug. 27.....	900	196,608	-----	32,025	-----	2,500	-----	3,810	13,052	-----	11,331	-----	260,226
Gold redemption fund—													
July 30.....	18,966	9,531	14,308	19,448	4,061	3,218	9,992	3,378	1,557	3,342	4,095	19,737	111,633
Aug. 6.....	16,854	18,936	17,338	16,608	2,508	5,220	9,384	2,934	2,032	2,507	5,283	18,160	117,784
Aug. 13.....	19,965	18,034	15,138	17,236	3,876	3,688	8,679	3,163	1,917	3,387	6,340	16,520	117,943
Aug. 20.....	23,430	17,518	17,514	18,957	1,843	2,558	9,482	3,096	1,832	2,208	4,867	14,949	118,254
Aug. 27.....	21,492	16,342	15,510	18,719	3,268	3,609	8,922	2,896	1,805	2,718	5,932	13,318	114,531
Gold settlement fund—Federal Reserve Board—													
July 30.....	117,000	73,000	91,389	100,000	33,500	41,500	147,145	37,531	16,700	31,860	12,734	80,494	782,853
Aug. 6.....	117,000	63,000	86,389	100,000	41,500	40,000	145,145	39,031	15,800	35,360	10,734	79,374	773,333
Aug. 13.....	112,000	63,000	86,389	100,000	38,500	43,500	166,144	37,330	15,950	34,360	10,734	78,486	786,393
Aug. 20.....	106,000	63,000	91,389	100,000	42,500	43,500	161,144	38,431	16,100	35,360	10,734	77,626	785,784
Aug. 27.....	106,000	63,000	101,389	100,000	39,500	42,000	157,145	38,831	16,200	35,360	8,734	71,768	779,927
Eligible paper—Amount required—													
July 30.....	159,087	702,519	159,608	180,238	93,920	95,819	434,915	100,204	46,786	70,207	55,569	173,204	2,272,076
Aug. 6.....	165,087	696,126	165,608	182,237	89,920	98,975	445,235	99,504	46,336	68,116	56,809	174,204	2,288,157
Aug. 13.....	170,387	694,290	168,807	188,968	95,920	95,894	421,675	102,694	46,226	69,957	54,900	176,724	2,286,407
Aug. 20.....	173,987	691,808	170,807	194,563	93,305	96,665	424,095	100,964	46,056	72,337	55,640	178,364	2,298,611
Aug. 27.....	177,287	696,817	160,808	199,122	95,005	98,584	427,454	99,944	45,956	71,217	56,829	188,024	2,317,047
Excess amount held—													
July 30.....	19,395	259,995	1,581	27,785	14,925	21,836	49,210	10,024	25,828	42,005	17,164	15,257	505,005
Aug. 6.....	23,583	263,734	6,381	38,003	19,697	20,392	35,131	12,101	26,790	44,887	17,542	22,088	530,329
Aug. 13.....	16,163	286,145	2,438	33,877	4,319	24,508	55,175	11,171	23,665	31,640	17,031	13,412	519,544
Aug. 20.....	34,053	271,664	1,220	39,416	17,036	20,164	61,574	16,245	26,105	41,184	17,694	15,522	561,877
Aug. 27.....	28,375	291,854	4,511	62,465	11,072	22,484	52,099	14,575	18,653	42,386	17,374	14,061	579,909
Total resources:													
July 30.....	660,601	2,358,311	560,971	722,357	305,200	376,430	1,309,054	318,110	193,413	259,273	194,972	567,207	7,825,899
Aug. 6.....	666,565	2,348,074	567,831	730,493	314,267	381,947	1,300,799	319,699	192,365	262,493	195,966	570,644	7,851,143
Aug. 13.....	664,667	2,365,009	568,046	738,050	305,885	386,877	1,322,071	321,545	188,410	252,328	194,661	561,952	7,869,501
Aug. 20.....	695,087	2,344,532	585,580	760,831	317,420	381,045	1,323,216	324,487	189,860	265,914	196,038	563,480	7,947,490
Aug. 27.....	693,393	2,378,388	590,865	788,762	313,966	386,385	1,310,861	322,177	181,654	267,856	196,036	566,361	7,996,704
LIABILITIES.													
Federal Reserve notes received from Comptroller—gross:													
July 30.....	615,700	2,238,960	605,880	623,220	342,500	357,420	1,094,880	345,360	169,580	235,480	170,980	476,580	7,276,540
Aug. 6.....	615,700	2,238,960	605,880	624,820	345,900	361,720	1,095,600	346,960	169,580	236,080	171,980	477,580	7,290,760
Aug. 13.....	619,700	2,245,060	611,240	631,520	350,160	365,680	1,104,800	349,820	169,580	238,560	171,980	480,100	7,338,200
Aug. 20.....	633,700	2,245,060	623,240	643,720	351,660	365,680	1,105,520	350,420	169,580	241,560	174,900	482,740	7,387,780
Aug. 27.....	638,260	2,257,760	629,240	646,520	355,620	369,680	1,108,400	352,800	169,580	244,420	175,900	487,400	7,435,580
Less amounts returned for destruction:													
July 30.....	270,447	1,122,302	311,795	260,359	183,706	145,863	427,088	182,197	80,090	123,621	75,901	198,065	3,381,434
Aug. 6.....	272,559	1,129,290	313,765	263,200	185,258	146,860	429,696	184,641	81,245	124,457	76,713	200,762	3,408,446
Aug. 13.....	274,448	1,138,128	315,966	265,571	186,890	148,593	434,402	186,413	81,980	125,576	77,655	203,290	3,439,212
Aug. 20.....	276,983	1,141,126	318,590	267,850	188,924	150,022	438,599	188,479	82,865	126,755	79,128	205,721	3,465,042
Aug. 27.....	278,921	1,143,993	320,598	270,089	190,499	152,472	443,159	190,679	83,592	128,245	80,064	208,210	3,490,516

Federal Reserve agents' accounts at close of business on Fridays, July 30 to Aug. 27, 1920—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Fran- cisco.	Total.
LIABILITIES—con.													
Net amount of Fed- eral Reserve notes received from Comptroller of the Currency:													
July 30.	345,253	1,116,658	294,085	362,861	158,794	211,557	667,792	163,163	89,490	111,859	95,079	278,515	3,895,106
Aug. 6.	343,141	1,109,670	292,115	361,620	160,642	214,860	665,904	162,319	88,335	111,623	95,267	276,818	3,882,314
Aug. 13.	345,252	1,106,932	295,274	365,949	163,270	216,787	670,398	163,407	87,600	112,984	94,325	276,810	3,898,988
Aug. 20.	356,717	1,108,934	304,650	375,870	162,736	215,658	666,921	161,941	86,715	114,805	95,772	277,019	3,922,738
Aug. 27.	359,339	1,113,767	308,647	376,431	165,121	217,208	665,241	162,121	85,988	116,175	95,836	279,190	3,945,064
Collateral received from Federal Re- serve Bank:													
Gold—													
July 30.	136,866	279,139	105,697	151,473	37,561	47,218	157,137	44,719	31,309	35,202	27,160	100,231	1,153,712
Aug. 6.	134,754	278,544	103,727	148,633	44,008	47,720	154,529	45,775	30,904	37,867	26,348	97,534	1,150,343
Aug. 13.	132,865	277,642	101,527	149,261	42,376	49,688	174,823	44,303	30,919	37,747	28,405	95,006	1,164,562
Aug. 20.	130,330	277,126	108,903	150,982	44,343	48,558	170,626	45,337	30,984	37,568	26,932	92,575	1,164,264
Aug. 27.	128,392	275,950	116,899	150,744	42,768	48,109	166,067	45,537	31,057	38,078	25,997	85,086	1,154,684
Eligible paper—													
July 30.	178,482	962,514	161,189	208,023	108,845	117,655	484,125	110,228	72,614	112,212	72,733	188,461	2,777,081
Aug. 6.	188,670	959,860	171,989	220,240	109,617	119,367	480,366	111,605	73,126	113,003	74,351	196,292	2,818,486
Aug. 13.	186,550	980,435	171,245	222,840	100,239	120,402	476,850	113,835	69,891	101,597	71,931	190,136	2,805,951
Aug. 20.	208,040	963,472	172,027	233,979	110,341	116,829	485,669	117,209	72,161	113,541	73,334	193,886	2,860,488
Aug. 27.	205,662	988,671	165,319	261,587	106,077	121,068	479,553	114,519	64,609	113,603	74,208	202,085	2,896,956
Total liabilities:													
July 30.	655,607	2,358,311	560,971	722,357	305,200	376,430	1,309,054	318,110	193,413	259,273	194,972	567,207	7,825,899
Aug. 6.	666,565	2,348,074	567,831	730,493	314,267	381,947	1,300,799	319,699	192,365	262,493	195,966	570,644	7,851,143
Aug. 13.	664,667	2,365,009	568,046	738,050	305,885	386,877	1,322,071	321,545	188,410	252,328	194,661	561,952	7,869,501
Aug. 20.	695,087	2,344,532	585,580	760,831	317,420	381,045	1,323,216	324,487	189,860	265,914	196,038	563,480	7,947,490
Aug. 27.	693,393	2,378,388	590,865	788,762	313,966	386,385	1,310,861	322,177	181,654	267,856	196,036	566,361	7,996,704

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

Continued, though moderate, liquidation of Government war securities and of principal loan accounts, accompanied by a considerably larger reduction in individual deposits, are some of the main developments in the banking field during the period July 16 to August 20, as indicated by the weekly condition reports of about 815 member banks in leading cities. Borrowings from the Federal Reserve Banks during August show a substantial increase. A summary of changes in the principal asset and liability items of these banks follows:

Resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities from July 16 to Aug. 20, 1920.

[In millions of dollars.]

	July 16.	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 20.
United States bonds.....	877	874	876	883	876	876
United States Victory notes.....	194	194	193	184	190	189
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	473	462	434	401	394	444
Total United States securities owned.....	1,544	1,530	1,503	1,468	1,460	1,509
Loans secured by Government war obligations, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	1,000	982	982	973	964	959
Loans secured by corporate stocks and bonds.....	3,047	3,060	3,060	3,011	2,998	3,006
All other loans and investments, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	11,343	11,329	11,338	11,360	11,407	11,409
Total loans and investments, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	16,934	16,901	16,883	16,812	16,829	16,883
Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks.....	1,422	1,388	1,369	1,375	1,392	1,363
Cash in vault.....	368	361	355	360	355	352
Net demand deposits.....	11,532	11,427	11,399	11,312	11,392	11,256
Time deposits.....	2,698	2,715	2,706	2,722	2,727	2,724
Government deposits.....	122	142	115	74	67	145
Bills discounted and rediscounted with Federal Reserve Banks:						
Total.....	1,990	1,953	1,973	2,022	2,050	2,086
Secured by Government war obligations.....	984	972	966	1,003	1,018	1,024
All other.....	1,006	981	1,007	1,019	1,032	1,062

On August 16 the Treasury issued over 157 millions of 1-year 6 per cent loan certificates, with the consequence that there is shown on the following Friday a 50 million dollar increase in the total Treasury certificate holdings of the reporting banks, as against a 79 million reduction in these holdings during the four previous weeks. Both Liberty bond and Victory note holdings show but slight and, on the whole, downward changes. A similar development is noted for the member banks in New York City, which report for the first 4 weeks a gradual reduction of their certificate holdings by over 55 millions, as against an addition to these holdings during the week ending August 20 of over 16 millions, and but slight

changes in their holdings of Government war securities proper. Loans secured by Government war obligations followed a steady downward course, the August 20 total of 959 millions being about 41 millions below the total reported five weeks previous. Most of this reduction is reported by the banks located outside of New York City, the corresponding reduction for the New York City banks being about 15 millions. Loans protected by corporate securities carried on August 20 are given as 3,006 millions, or 41 millions below the July 16 total. For the New York banks a slightly larger reduction of this item, from 1,135 to 1,088 millions, may be noted.

All other loans and investments, comprising largely commercial loans and discounts, show an increase for the period of 66 millions, with the consequence that the total loan and investment account at the close of the period—16,883 millions—is 51 millions less than at the beginning of the period under review. For the New York City banks an increase of 38 millions in other loans and investments and a reduction of 63 millions in total loans and investments are shown. The ratio of combined holdings of United States war securities and loans supported by such securities to total loans and investments of reporting banks shows a further decline from 13.4 to about 13 per cent. In New York City, because of the relatively heavier liquidation of United States securities during the period, this ratio shows a decline from 17.4 to 16.7 per cent.

After a practically continuous decline to 67 millions on August 13, Government deposits, following the placing of the August 16 Treasury certificate issue, rose to 145 millions, an increase of 23 millions for the period. On the other hand, other demand deposits (net) show a reduction to 11,256 millions, or of 296 millions, while time deposits increased from 2,698 to 2,724 millions. For the New York City banks decreases of 9 millions in Government deposits and of 199 millions in other demand deposits are shown, as against an increase of about 6 millions in time deposits.

Total accommodation of reporting members at Federal Reserve Banks, as shown on the books of the latter, fluctuated between 1,953 millions on July 23 and 2,086 millions on August 20, the latter total marking an increase of 96 millions over the total reported at the beginning of the period. Of the larger amount slightly less than 50 per cent was represented by loans secured by Government war obligations, including Treasury certificates. The ratio of total accommodation at the Federal Reserve Banks to total loans and investments

of reporting banks, which measures in a way the extent to which the loan burden of the member banks is shifted to the reserve institutions, shows an almost continuous rise from 11.8 to 12.4 per cent. For the New York City banks an increase in this ratio from 12.1 to 13.6 per cent is shown, corresponding to an increase of 80.8 millions in their borrowings from the local Federal Reserve Bank.

Reserve balances fluctuated in general accord with changes in demand deposits, and on August 20 totaled 1,363 millions, a reduction of 59 millions since July 16. Cash in vault shows a slight decline from 368 to 352 millions. For the New York City banks decreases of 46 millions in reserve balances and of about 10 millions in cash in vault are shown.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from July 23 to Aug. 20, 1920.

1. ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
Number of reporting banks:													
July 23.....	46	114	56	92	82	47	107	35	35	83	49	68	814
July 30.....	46	114	56	92	82	47	107	35	35	83	49	68	814
Aug. 6.....	46	114	56	92	82	47	107	35	35	83	50	68	815
Aug. 13.....	46	114	59	92	82	47	107	35	35	83	50	68	818
Aug. 20.....	46	114	59	92	82	47	106	35	35	83	51	68	818
United States bonds to secure circulation:													
July 23.....	12,311	46,659	11,347	42,095	28,352	14,235	21,549	16,925	7,321	15,358	19,573	32,535	268,260
July 30.....	12,311	46,657	11,347	42,095	28,350	14,310	21,549	16,924	7,321	15,396	19,573	32,535	268,368
Aug. 6.....	12,311	46,582	11,347	42,095	28,483	14,310	21,549	16,924	7,318	15,396	19,573	32,535	268,423
Aug. 13.....	12,311	46,723	11,347	42,134	28,483	14,235	21,550	16,924	7,321	15,396	19,573	32,535	268,532
Aug. 20.....	12,311	46,750	11,347	42,135	28,483	14,285	21,550	16,924	7,321	15,421	19,573	32,635	268,735
Other United States bonds, including Liberty bonds:													
July 23.....	14,060	251,008	29,026	59,400	33,782	28,197	59,614	12,971	9,857	23,569	21,394	63,245	606,123
July 30.....	14,214	254,792	29,150	58,982	33,851	28,118	56,865	12,260	9,676	23,458	21,659	63,770	607,595
Aug. 6.....	15,148	259,899	29,498	59,595	33,672	28,470	56,607	13,110	9,801	23,812	21,441	63,628	614,681
Aug. 13.....	15,248	255,003	30,371	59,174	33,634	28,444	54,771	13,295	9,721	22,499	21,211	64,311	607,682
Aug. 20.....	15,399	254,099	28,906	59,616	33,700	28,563	55,621	13,318	9,761	24,355	21,307	62,563	607,127
United States Victory notes:													
July 23.....	7,070	83,084	9,047	19,228	7,658	4,282	39,996	2,652	1,010	4,513	3,428	11,733	193,701
July 30.....	6,981	82,781	9,014	19,407	7,391	4,317	39,747	2,689	997	4,579	3,194	12,021	193,118
Aug. 6.....	6,084	75,021	9,011	19,486	7,759	4,400	38,957	2,649	882	4,504	3,321	11,928	184,032
Aug. 13.....	6,072	81,226	9,366	19,526	7,766	4,429	38,985	2,675	1,016	4,299	3,146	12,113	190,619
Aug. 20.....	6,071	80,287	8,887	19,408	7,667	4,453	38,516	2,731	1,039	4,523	3,160	12,502	189,244
United States certificates of indebtedness:													
July 23.....	23,453	254,340	26,600	24,013	11,844	8,694	61,787	5,726	3,118	11,300	4,801	26,423	462,099
July 30.....	21,332	231,437	25,325	22,301	12,171	9,404	59,753	6,398	2,878	10,435	5,378	27,146	433,958
Aug. 6.....	19,778	211,873	23,971	20,995	11,514	9,203	54,261	5,126	2,730	9,980	5,315	26,479	401,225
Aug. 13.....	19,246	207,286	22,406	20,931	11,549	9,599	53,572	5,036	2,693	9,957	5,298	26,161	393,644
Aug. 20.....	25,749	225,814	24,636	25,195	12,327	11,068	65,135	5,827	2,812	9,221	6,090	29,579	443,453
Total United States securities owned:													
July 23.....	56,894	635,091	76,020	144,736	81,636	55,408	182,946	38,274	21,306	54,740	49,196	133,936	1,530,183
July 30.....	54,838	615,667	74,836	142,785	81,763	56,049	177,914	38,271	20,872	53,868	49,804	135,472	1,503,039
Aug. 6.....	53,321	593,375	73,827	142,171	81,428	56,383	171,404	37,809	20,731	53,692	49,650	134,570	1,468,361
Aug. 13.....	52,877	590,238	73,490	141,765	81,432	56,617	168,878	37,930	20,751	52,151	49,228	135,120	1,460,477
Aug. 20.....	59,530	606,860	73,776	146,354	82,186	58,369	180,822	38,800	20,933	53,520	50,130	137,279	1,508,559
Loans secured by Government war obligations, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	52,280	471,919	89,806	74,746	32,940	28,443	109,723	35,376	16,499	26,517	10,207	33,249	981,714
July 30.....	52,509	478,315	89,805	75,376	32,433	28,368	101,810	34,983	16,765	25,656	9,975	35,977	981,972
Aug. 6.....	51,593	472,975	89,444	75,294	32,050	28,966	101,418	33,593	16,760	25,873	9,995	35,198	973,159
Aug. 13.....	51,912	461,254	88,414	75,981	32,069	28,674	104,461	33,534	16,808	26,842	10,039	33,911	963,959
Aug. 20.....	49,092	469,132	88,123	75,513	31,866	28,509	97,351	32,836	16,474	27,197	9,935	33,327	959,355
Loans secured by stocks and bonds, other than United States securities:													
July 23.....	186,993	1,300,528	200,772	329,606	106,439	60,951	458,081	122,563	29,425	79,948	39,233	145,259	3,059,798
July 30.....	194,430	1,284,542	203,814	326,700	107,443	60,610	461,995	127,175	30,583	79,664	38,729	144,634	3,060,319
Aug. 6.....	183,663	1,246,203	201,647	329,823	107,318	60,560	458,343	126,642	30,918	80,198	39,237	146,511	3,011,063
Aug. 13.....	180,831	1,240,314	205,039	324,302	107,267	60,315	456,533	125,744	30,428	79,734	38,782	148,300	2,997,589
Aug. 20.....	185,047	1,240,843	212,127	323,263	106,931	60,231	458,438	126,819	30,380	80,050	38,902	142,690	3,005,721
All other loans and investments, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	785,961	4,003,241	568,550	936,021	392,844	420,057	1,768,490	414,373	283,452	509,638	249,995	996,415	11,329,037
July 30.....	785,210	4,005,139	571,493	943,058	392,551	423,755	1,766,344	408,965	285,971	511,596	252,736	991,124	11,337,942
Aug. 6.....	791,627	4,021,071	580,620	952,989	393,321	417,193	1,765,365	411,289	284,154	512,983	254,137	975,468	11,360,217
Aug. 13.....	798,137	4,066,351	589,761	951,549	390,966	409,635	1,774,288	410,891	279,296	512,679	253,922	968,351	11,406,866
Aug. 20.....	799,538	4,035,214	596,597	952,680	393,093	426,085	1,772,547	413,781	279,369	514,704	253,383	971,914	11,408,905

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from July 23 to Aug. 20, 1920—Contd.

1. ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
Total loans and investments, including discounts with Federal Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	1,082,137	6,410,779	935,148	1,485,109	613,859	564,859	2,519,240	610,586	350,682	670,843	348,631	1,308,859	16,900,731
July 30.....	1,086,987	6,383,663	939,948	1,487,919	614,190	569,682	2,508,063	609,394	354,191	670,784	351,244	1,307,207	16,883,272
Aug. 6.....	1,080,204	6,333,624	945,538	1,500,277	614,117	563,102	2,496,530	609,333	352,563	672,746	353,019	1,291,747	16,812,800
Aug. 13.....	1,084,757	6,358,187	956,704	1,493,597	611,734	555,241	2,504,160	608,099	347,283	671,406	352,031	1,285,692	16,828,891
Aug. 20.....	1,093,207	6,352,049	970,623	1,497,810	614,076	573,194	2,509,158	612,236	347,156	675,471	352,350	1,285,210	16,882,540
Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	85,622	655,454	69,250	99,994	36,284	32,298	191,670	41,196	21,842	47,618	25,133	81,660	1,388,021
July 30.....	83,029	647,267	66,331	100,035	35,387	30,988	189,558	41,555	21,328	44,044	24,570	84,567	1,368,659
Aug. 6.....	80,845	657,713	69,446	100,846	37,712	32,181	187,994	38,455	20,923	44,338	24,476	79,877	1,374,806
Aug. 13.....	83,653	665,957	69,325	101,396	35,654	31,215	196,230	41,138	17,431	42,401	24,611	83,220	1,392,231
Aug. 20.....	79,942	647,564	65,996	100,327	37,102	31,395	186,162	42,213	20,393	44,811	24,647	81,949	1,362,501
Cash in vault:													
July 23.....	23,973	118,478	16,343	33,879	16,952	12,871	65,057	9,408	10,479	14,894	10,529	28,024	360,887
July 30.....	22,406	115,403	15,741	32,789	16,546	13,205	65,632	9,095	9,180	14,919	11,900	27,933	354,749
Aug. 6.....	23,876	119,007	15,779	32,729	16,505	13,167	66,097	9,578	9,528	14,246	11,982	27,685	360,179
Aug. 13.....	23,567	115,456	16,921	30,924	16,229	12,947	65,095	9,390	9,317	14,177	11,831	28,652	354,506
Aug. 20.....	24,292	110,851	16,920	32,460	16,027	13,278	66,190	9,312	9,236	14,342	11,438	27,712	352,058
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed:													
July 23.....	835,041	5,165,557	675,638	914,964	343,827	265,752	1,416,365	319,459	213,172	416,012	224,770	636,544	11,427,101
July 30.....	832,429	5,170,254	666,861	918,246	342,066	263,534	1,412,934	318,248	209,915	412,461	219,866	632,024	11,398,838
Aug. 6.....	824,478	5,096,475	683,699	914,096	343,551	263,330	1,399,127	318,020	210,097	408,675	223,014	627,179	11,311,744
Aug. 13.....	837,274	5,078,627	688,348	914,849	343,807	266,121	1,423,424	330,212	213,065	430,113	228,156	637,789	11,391,785
Aug. 20.....	817,044	5,025,971	690,632	921,699	338,078	264,672	1,387,947	322,082	205,386	425,163	225,091	632,157	11,255,922
Time deposits:													
July 23.....	140,044	424,107	33,453	363,317	106,739	150,641	625,004	124,118	63,956	109,281	54,339	520,439	2,715,438
July 30.....	140,322	426,606	33,290	364,319	106,704	150,582	624,945	124,364	64,102	96,631	54,161	519,826	2,705,852
Aug. 6.....	140,421	429,595	33,514	365,892	112,770	150,859	627,257	124,764	63,846	96,940	54,245	521,521	2,721,624
Aug. 13.....	140,940	435,537	36,966	367,892	107,079	151,276	627,814	124,767	63,906	96,641	54,635	520,029	2,727,482
Aug. 20.....	140,909	435,650	36,993	367,292	107,401	150,324	625,901	124,263	64,081	97,639	54,968	518,407	2,723,828
Government deposits:													
July 23.....	8,204	84,466	9,222	7,433	987	1,727	12,135	3,461	138	5,962	461	8,080	142,276
July 30.....	6,646	68,424	7,462	5,952	820	1,501	9,798	2,747	245	4,718	371	6,603	115,287
Aug. 6.....	4,247	43,704	4,769	4,011	442	1,039	6,262	1,750	157	3,020	235	4,510	74,146
Aug. 13.....	3,800	39,319	4,291	3,624	583	724	5,646	1,564	141	2,718	216	4,107	66,733
Aug. 20.....	12,931	71,976	9,326	12,160	2,600	3,065	14,703	3,609	689	4,940	1,416	7,859	145,274
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States war obligations—													
July 23.....	19,631	348,217	55,748	30,729	33,810	32,362	99,223	20,896	4,685	26,329	16,851	24,921	713,402
July 30.....	22,619	336,930	59,008	26,293	35,142	32,602	98,588	21,964	5,471	26,975	17,156	26,064	708,812
Aug. 6.....	24,946	368,783	56,376	25,935	36,540	33,308	98,995	21,689	4,862	30,447	17,523	24,965	744,369
Aug. 13.....	23,476	385,707	56,193	35,210	37,090	32,572	92,044	20,551	4,737	24,794	17,555	27,787	757,716
Aug. 20.....	33,452	367,980	53,464	33,074	36,863	34,146	97,992	22,164	5,821	25,880	18,077	27,273	756,186
All other—													
July 23.....				36	150	869		2,388	450	85		185	4,163
July 30.....				36	495	826			450	85	145	85	2,122
Aug. 6.....				36	536					85	180	360	1,197
Aug. 13.....				36	641					85	15	235	1,462
Aug. 20.....				142	1,086					450	85	85	1,848
Bills discounted with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States war obligations—													
July 23.....	21,019	125,745	47,308	12,343	4,937	6,801	16,635	10,940	2,157	6,248	1,885	2,515	258,533
July 30.....	20,130	126,074	46,765	12,733	4,436	6,761	15,876	10,612	2,506	6,101	1,655	3,214	256,863
Aug. 6.....	18,504	133,974	44,863	10,146	4,264	7,134	15,335	9,321	2,623	6,212	1,794	4,276	258,446
Aug. 13.....	19,437	133,977	44,150	12,306	3,759	7,119	18,187	8,739	2,073	6,094	1,778	2,803	260,422
Aug. 20.....	17,936	140,523	46,784	12,154	3,906	7,349	17,799	9,289	1,821	6,556	1,522	2,760	268,399
All other—													
July 23.....	45,789	269,421	31,647	47,160	37,510	52,650	241,988	68,989	43,900	59,267	20,146	58,865	977,332
July 30.....	37,918	283,117	34,281	42,834	38,355	56,105	245,733	70,949	47,801	61,675	23,036	63,433	1,005,237
Aug. 6.....	37,781	282,754	32,563	49,431	38,164	60,990	242,511	74,737	48,784	61,219	23,575	65,120	1,017,629
Aug. 13.....	40,272	326,741	37,620	45,476	37,046	58,331	238,318	65,871	42,300	53,670	22,587	62,182	1,030,414
Aug. 20.....	46,463	324,565	36,911	43,063	37,616	63,223	240,698	75,741	48,981	57,911	22,314	62,572	1,060,063

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from July 23 to Aug. 20, 1920—Continued.

2. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Bos- ton.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.	Total.
Number of reporting banks:													
July 23.....	22	72	41	12	9	8	50	13	9	20	7	15	278
July 30.....	22	72	41	12	9	8	50	13	9	20	7	15	278
Aug. 6.....	22	72	41	12	9	8	50	13	9	20	8	15	279
Aug. 13.....	22	72	44	12	9	8	50	13	9	20	8	15	282
Aug. 20.....	22	72	44	12	9	8	49	13	9	20	8	15	281
United States bonds to se- cure circulation:													
July 23.....	2,281	36,961	7,337	3,664	2,782	3,100	1,438	10,295	2,791	4,958	4,560	16,550	96,717
July 30.....	2,281	36,961	7,337	3,664	2,780	3,100	1,438	10,294	2,791	4,996	4,560	16,550	96,752
Aug. 6.....	2,281	36,886	7,337	3,664	2,780	3,100	1,438	10,294	2,791	4,996	4,560	16,550	96,677
Aug. 13.....	2,281	37,026	7,337	3,664	2,780	3,100	1,438	10,294	2,791	4,996	4,560	16,550	96,817
Aug. 20.....	2,281	37,053	7,337	3,664	2,780	3,100	1,438	10,294	2,791	4,996	4,560	16,650	96,944
Other United States bonds, including Liberty bonds:													
July 23.....	5,165	218,057	21,740	7,499	4,706	1,651	22,412	4,762	1,934	8,205	5,815	38,457	340,403
July 30.....	5,162	221,852	21,856	7,501	4,683	1,654	22,254	4,067	1,730	8,145	6,019	38,811	342,734
Aug. 6.....	5,135	226,849	22,234	7,481	4,683	1,536	20,984	4,948	1,878	8,155	6,019	38,813	348,715
Aug. 13.....	5,116	221,530	23,105	7,575	4,683	1,672	19,143	4,956	1,732	6,519	6,078	39,308	341,417
Aug. 20.....	5,110	220,898	21,634	7,566	4,683	1,545	19,907	4,879	1,720	8,559	6,095	37,152	339,745
United States Victory notes:													
July 23.....	328	73,680	6,428	2,200	195	186	12,489	520	181	2,468	1,014	3,630	103,319
July 30.....	401	73,381	6,397	2,240	195	186	12,355	548	181	2,450	812	4,102	103,248
Aug. 6.....	341	65,686	6,395	2,231	195	187	11,642	532	101	2,352	812	4,048	94,522
Aug. 13.....	324	71,684	6,825	2,300	176	187	11,629	498	181	2,113	810	4,269	100,996
Aug. 20.....	317	70,949	6,349	2,248	193	200	11,336	547	206	2,400	817	4,624	100,186
United States certificates of indebtedness:													
July 23.....	14,135	235,130	24,505	4,555	1,245	1,196	24,142	4,376	655	5,949	1,143	12,219	329,250
July 30.....	13,032	212,480	23,239	4,596	1,186	1,221	23,728	5,158	640	5,116	1,691	13,109	305,196
Aug. 6.....	11,671	193,101	21,869	4,343	1,181	1,221	22,510	3,906	487	4,620	1,616	12,869	279,394
Aug. 13.....	11,196	188,547	20,301	4,168	1,147	1,272	21,644	3,790	507	4,597	1,589	12,708	271,466
Aug. 20.....	14,631	205,276	22,429	4,644	1,006	1,221	22,637	4,319	596	3,647	2,332	14,600	297,332
Total United States securities owned:													
July 23.....	21,909	563,828	60,010	17,918	8,928	6,133	60,481	19,953	5,561	21,580	12,532	70,856	869,689
July 30.....	20,876	544,674	58,829	18,001	8,844	6,161	58,775	20,067	5,342	20,707	13,082	72,572	847,930
Aug. 6.....	19,428	522,522	57,835	17,719	8,839	6,044	56,574	19,680	5,257	20,123	13,007	72,280	819,308
Aug. 13.....	18,917	518,787	57,568	17,707	8,786	6,231	53,854	19,538	5,211	18,225	13,037	72,535	810,696
Aug. 20.....	22,339	534,176	57,749	18,122	8,662	6,066	55,318	20,039	5,313	19,602	13,804	73,026	834,216
Loans secured by Govern- ment war obligations, in- cluding rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	43,930	439,555	85,251	20,887	9,527	6,281	72,720	21,967	9,264	11,562	2,709	16,477	740,130
July 30.....	43,991	445,829	85,059	20,637	9,520	5,695	66,144	21,740	9,402	11,507	2,830	18,190	740,544
Aug. 6.....	42,891	442,224	85,194	20,657	9,214	5,525	65,866	20,493	9,038	11,590	2,646	17,812	733,150
Aug. 13.....	43,562	430,989	84,220	20,806	9,135	5,147	67,695	20,698	9,071	12,248	2,578	16,197	722,346
Aug. 20.....	40,793	439,493	84,077	20,543	9,013	5,155	64,124	19,803	9,165	12,156	2,593	15,617	722,532
Loans secured by stocks and bonds, other than United States securities:													
July 23.....	141,971	1,146,701	182,075	117,043	14,813	6,428	341,531	84,543	12,729	34,021	9,986	70,285	2,162,126
July 30.....	149,677	1,130,519	185,091	112,215	14,976	6,462	346,209	88,915	13,050	34,151	9,870	68,429	2,159,564
Aug. 6.....	138,511	1,094,253	183,002	115,276	15,195	6,533	342,036	88,751	13,195	34,586	9,788	70,112	2,111,238
Aug. 13.....	135,624	1,085,346	186,500	108,990	15,292	6,572	339,807	87,598	13,134	34,468	9,762	69,756	2,092,849
Aug. 20.....	140,583	1,087,910	193,254	109,035	15,181	6,571	341,082	88,691	12,820	34,405	9,657	69,109	2,108,298
All other loans and invest- ments, including redis- counts with Federal Re- serve Bank:													
July 23.....	568,544	3,534,016	497,745	297,415	75,426	74,021	1,054,645	287,308	136,802	178,896	58,724	498,726	7,262,268
July 30.....	563,492	3,532,276	500,893	301,877	75,661	74,797	1,055,641	280,134	137,571	179,216	59,954	491,349	7,252,861
Aug. 6.....	570,450	3,548,801	510,716	302,068	75,180	72,621	1,053,954	282,266	137,237	181,338	62,270	476,131	7,273,032
Aug. 13.....	577,146	3,582,874	520,899	302,671	74,007	71,004	1,066,044	281,360	135,245	181,651	62,567	468,920	7,324,388
Aug. 20.....	576,658	3,559,884	527,310	305,376	75,280	73,354	1,067,727	283,807	132,544	182,529	63,687	476,273	7,324,429
Total loans and investments, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	776,354	5,684,100	825,081	453,263	108,694	92,863	1,529,377	413,771	164,356	246,059	83,951	656,344	11,034,213
July 30.....	778,036	5,653,298	829,872	452,730	109,001	93,115	1,526,769	410,856	165,365	245,581	85,736	650,540	11,000,899
Aug. 6.....	771,280	5,607,800	836,747	455,720	108,428	90,723	1,518,430	411,190	164,727	247,637	87,711	636,355	10,936,728
Aug. 13.....	775,249	5,617,996	849,187	450,174	107,220	88,954	1,527,400	409,194	162,661	246,592	87,944	627,708	10,950,279
Aug. 20.....	780,373	5,621,463	862,390	453,076	108,136	91,146	1,528,251	412,340	159,842	248,692	89,741	634,025	10,989,475
Reserve balances with Fed- eral Reserve Bank:													
July 23.....	68,631	610,846	61,750	25,461	5,718	6,153	136,552	31,216	10,334	16,115	6,612	38,178	1,017,566
July 30.....	67,244	606,317	59,267	28,252	5,391	5,904	135,921	31,179	9,766	12,754	6,921	42,304	1,011,220
Aug. 6.....	64,140	615,224	62,971	27,386	6,379	5,018	133,079	28,501	9,765	14,000	7,106	36,583	1,010,152
Aug. 13.....	66,615	624,805	61,900	29,250	5,510	5,935	138,356	30,316	6,059	12,784	7,143	38,717	1,027,395
Aug. 20.....	64,446	600,719	60,198	27,530	6,172	5,925	132,179	31,225	9,939	14,777	6,919	38,165	998,194

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from July 23 to Aug. 20, 1920—Continued.

2. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Bos- ton.	New York.	Phila- del- phia.	Cleve- land.	Rich- mond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minne- apolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Franc- isco.	Total.
Cash in vault:													
July 23.....	13,940	104,555	13,061	8,609	1,651	2,107	36,185	4,900	3,405	3,778	1,745	11,119	205,055
July 30.....	13,349	102,579	12,317	8,209	1,684	2,369	36,256	4,797	2,922	4,084	2,006	10,578	201,150
Aug. 6.....	13,893	104,913	12,462	8,909	1,699	2,175	36,963	5,016	2,763	3,873	1,942	10,390	204,998
Aug. 13.....	13,860	102,250	13,517	8,740	1,657	2,374	36,099	5,003	2,981	3,668	2,045	10,250	202,444
Aug. 20.....	14,493	97,552	12,976	8,743	1,475	2,328	36,474	4,808	2,871	3,750	1,937	10,335	197,742
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed:													
July 23.....	644,487	4,653,613	586,992	227,347	54,223	41,870	974,303	225,111	91,580	144,320	61,892	299,796	8,005,534
July 30.....	644,430	4,664,731	577,891	229,968	53,308	42,194	972,089	225,307	91,234	140,940	62,370	301,825	8,006,287
Aug. 6.....	636,181	4,603,319	595,218	230,364	50,781	42,156	957,209	222,491	91,156	140,566	64,484	299,555	7,933,480
Aug. 13.....	646,804	4,578,540	599,009	231,233	51,859	44,832	969,349	232,254	90,860	151,005	67,155	302,322	7,964,722
Aug. 20.....	630,173	4,527,824	602,906	229,538	51,971	42,530	945,639	225,760	87,892	150,462	65,333	301,726	7,861,754
Time deposits:													
July 23.....	43,783	301,623	23,487	171,358	21,304	21,342	282,640	73,936	23,138	19,137	5,048	245,674	1,232,470
July 30.....	43,478	301,766	23,287	171,552	21,327	21,311	282,679	74,097	22,967	11,647	5,094	245,368	1,224,573
Aug. 6.....	42,568	300,362	23,504	172,430	21,390	21,307	283,811	74,290	22,921	11,625	5,121	245,933	1,225,262
Aug. 13.....	42,819	307,727	26,925	173,714	21,371	21,163	285,056	74,452	22,903	11,605	5,151	244,996	1,237,882
Aug. 20.....	42,930	305,843	26,934	173,725	21,393	21,100	283,332	74,141	23,144	11,597	5,204	242,468	1,231,811
Government deposits:													
July 23.....	6,057	81,009	9,192	952	356	64	7,976	3,258	97	5,164	301	7,223	121,649
July 30.....	4,906	65,624	7,438	797	310	51	6,435	2,583	243	4,075	242	5,929	98,633
Aug. 6.....	3,141	41,896	4,754	501	147	32	4,119	1,644	156	2,607	154	4,120	63,271
Aug. 13.....	2,813	37,707	4,278	455	186	29	3,713	1,470	140	2,345	138	3,707	56,981
Aug. 20.....	6,891	68,464	9,093	2,480	323	31	7,566	3,140	80	4,397	1,299	6,248	110,012
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States war obligations—													
July 23.....	18,134	311,606	51,025	6,704	4,769	1,697	37,612	14,842	393	15,104	2,703	12,551	477,140
July 30.....	20,877	300,999	54,585	5,526	5,878	1,747	36,687	15,320	343	14,538	2,753	13,720	472,973
Aug. 6.....	22,154	331,149	52,915	5,265	7,274	1,847	33,628	14,373	271	17,441	3,178	12,833	502,328
Aug. 13.....	20,929	346,848	52,083	6,989	7,252	1,797	31,819	13,189	296	12,487	3,454	14,830	511,973
Aug. 20.....	30,815	328,951	50,160	5,285	7,725	1,797	34,034	14,833	380	13,170	3,873	14,180	505,203
All other—													
July 23.....					150								150
July 30.....					150								150
Aug. 6.....					150								150
Aug. 13.....													
Aug. 20.....													
Bills rediscounted with Fed- eral Reserve Bank:													
Secured by United States war obligations—													
July 23.....	20,412	120,263	46,615	4,003	226	1,346	9,097	5,755	1,544	3,653	473	1,291	214,678
July 30.....	19,523	120,890	46,072	3,821	193	1,201	8,684	5,874	1,702	3,573	602	1,764	213,899
Aug. 6.....	17,904	128,915	44,372	3,969	98	1,035	7,975	4,588	1,503	3,662	483	3,171	217,675
Aug. 13.....	18,811	129,870	43,661	3,739	46	843	9,605	4,253	1,372	3,708	422	1,780	218,110
Aug. 20.....	17,323	136,356	46,296	3,872	14	773	9,209	4,649	1,363	3,744	416	1,546	225,561
All other—													
July 23.....	44,950	252,218	29,925	35,526	9,966	10,519	169,092	53,913	32,632	29,891	4,995	28,516	702,143
July 30.....	36,956	261,925	32,278	34,127	9,920	11,160	174,325	53,027	32,576	29,567	6,359	33,254	715,474
Aug. 6.....	36,218	262,421	30,910	34,350	11,364	11,625	171,327	55,978	32,853	29,211	6,675	33,532	719,464
Aug. 13.....	38,772	304,175	35,606	35,064	10,245	10,858	172,798	51,417	28,458	25,087	6,012	31,398	749,890
Aug. 20.....	45,808	301,571	34,997	33,052	10,335	12,407	180,037	59,391	32,353	26,951	6,457	32,161	775,520

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from July 23 to Aug. 20, 1920—Contd.

3. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	New York District. ¹	Cleveland District. ²	Richmond District. ³	Atlanta District. ⁴	Chicago District. ⁵	St. Louis District. ⁶	Kansas City District. ⁷	Dallas District. ⁸	San Francisco District. ⁹	Total.
Number of reporting banks:										
July 23.....	10	40	19	24	12	18	19	12	44	198
July 30.....	10	40	19	24	12	18	19	12	44	198
Aug. 6.....	10	40	19	24	12	18	19	12	44	198
Aug. 13.....	10	40	19	24	12	18	19	12	44	198
Aug. 20.....	10	40	19	24	12	18	19	13	44	199
United States bonds to secure circulation:										
July 23.....	1,599	25,117	5,608	6,930	1,905	5,280	4,387	7,108	13,185	71,119
July 30.....	1,599	25,117	5,608	7,003	1,905	5,280	4,387	7,108	13,185	71,194
Aug. 6.....	1,599	25,117	5,608	7,003	1,905	5,280	4,387	7,108	13,185	71,194
Aug. 13.....	1,599	25,156	5,608	6,930	1,905	5,280	4,387	7,108	13,185	71,158
Aug. 20.....	1,599	25,156	5,608	6,930	1,905	5,280	4,387	7,108	13,185	71,158
Other United States bonds, including Liberty bonds:										
July 23.....	11,439	40,247	9,161	22,254	17,528	7,651	5,830	7,228	21,399	142,737
July 30.....	11,393	39,981	9,242	22,870	17,571	7,674	5,555	7,248	21,341	142,875
Aug. 6.....	11,510	40,844	9,334	22,538	17,560	7,643	5,883	7,193	21,552	144,037
Aug. 13.....	11,550	40,390	9,269	22,375	17,561	7,814	6,291	7,194	21,730	144,174
Aug. 20.....	11,577	40,587	9,273	22,622	17,511	7,886	6,108	7,270	22,118	144,952
United States Victory notes:										
July 23.....	1,886	13,957	2,846	2,917	18,563	2,028	586	1,200	7,565	51,548
July 30.....	1,848	14,105	2,837	2,804	18,523	2,043	620	1,195	7,381	51,356
Aug. 6.....	1,829	14,187	2,837	2,886	18,520	2,020	636	1,190	7,400	51,505
Aug. 13.....	1,828	14,125	2,836	2,916	18,515	2,079	657	1,188	7,365	51,509
Aug. 20.....	1,839	14,109	2,837	2,916	18,431	2,077	683	1,188	7,424	51,504
United States certificates of indebtedness:										
July 23.....	12,546	15,034	2,124	6,446	27,691	1,220	3,677	1,679	12,428	82,845
July 30.....	12,279	13,587	2,117	7,132	27,133	1,110	3,677	1,679	12,256	80,970
Aug. 6.....	12,184	12,573	1,856	6,975	23,295	1,090	3,677	1,679	11,855	75,184
Aug. 13.....	12,156	12,704	1,796	7,230	23,505	1,116	3,671	1,679	12,006	75,863
Aug. 20.....	13,036	16,249	1,109	8,840	33,030	1,378	3,695	1,726	13,028	92,091
Total United States securities owned:										
July 23.....	27,470	94,355	19,739	38,547	65,687	16,179	14,480	17,215	54,577	348,249
July 30.....	27,119	92,790	19,804	39,311	65,132	16,107	14,239	17,230	54,163	346,395
Aug. 6.....	27,122	92,721	19,635	39,404	61,280	16,033	14,583	17,170	53,992	341,940
Aug. 13.....	27,133	92,375	19,509	39,451	61,486	16,289	15,006	17,169	54,286	342,704
Aug. 20.....	28,051	96,101	18,827	41,308	70,877	16,621	14,873	17,292	55,755	359,705
Loans secured by Government war obligations, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:										
July 23.....	12,221	41,844	9,133	16,565	19,563	11,972	9,058	2,926	15,930	139,212
July 30.....	13,517	43,342	8,911	17,386	18,518	11,583	8,642	2,918	16,964	141,781
Aug. 6.....	11,888	42,305	8,909	18,008	18,817	11,445	8,773	2,879	16,176	139,200
Aug. 13.....	11,575	43,931	8,957	17,822	20,530	11,195	8,887	2,890	16,558	142,354
Aug. 20.....	11,253	43,688	9,128	18,075	17,052	11,400	9,108	2,963	16,546	139,213
Loans secured by stocks and bonds, other than United States securities:										
July 23.....	52,518	152,756	32,631	40,925	57,934	34,939	22,313	16,539	68,941	479,496
July 30.....	51,793	155,123	32,328	40,572	58,229	35,420	21,858	16,392	70,137	481,852
Aug. 6.....	52,794	154,474	32,142	40,377	59,090	35,047	21,901	16,438	67,522	480,694
Aug. 13.....	53,335	155,218	32,336	39,581	59,175	35,294	21,296	16,445	70,052	482,732
Aug. 20.....	53,736	154,109	33,466	40,142	59,675	35,271	21,657	16,574	65,035	479,665
All other loans and investments, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:										
July 23.....	181,453	469,067	122,891	259,751	342,823	111,508	159,950	78,747	460,336	2,186,526
July 30.....	183,821	469,126	123,619	263,789	340,794	113,432	161,656	79,610	462,487	2,198,334
Aug. 6.....	181,778	478,202	123,762	259,051	340,210	113,334	162,428	78,248	465,630	2,202,643
Aug. 13.....	182,415	476,372	123,459	254,566	343,651	113,908	159,142	78,342	463,888	2,195,743
Aug. 20.....	182,934	475,962	123,431	265,508	339,442	113,841	160,302	77,779	461,434	2,200,633
Total loans and investments, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank:										
July 23.....	273,662	758,022	184,394	355,788	486,007	174,598	205,801	115,427	599,784	3,153,483
July 30.....	276,250	760,381	184,662	361,558	482,673	176,542	206,395	116,150	603,751	3,168,362
Aug. 6.....	273,582	767,702	184,448	356,840	480,306	175,859	207,685	114,735	603,320	3,164,477
Aug. 13.....	274,458	767,896	184,261	351,420	484,842	176,686	204,331	114,855	604,784	3,163,533
Aug. 20.....	275,974	769,860	184,852	365,033	487,046	177,133	205,940	114,608	598,770	3,179,216
Reserve balances with Federal Reserve Bank:										
July 23.....	16,839	56,641	13,166	20,299	29,303	9,322	13,981	8,261	40,235	208,047
July 30.....	15,598	54,698	12,678	19,316	26,860	9,301	13,763	7,943	39,087	199,244
Aug. 6.....	17,444	55,347	13,745	20,071	28,561	9,272	13,952	7,735	39,759	205,886
Aug. 13.....	15,233	54,429	12,793	19,386	30,432	9,994	12,814	7,740	40,857	203,678
Aug. 20.....	18,249	55,613	13,128	19,258	27,797	9,902	14,066	7,610	40,278	205,901

¹ Buffalo.² Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.³ Baltimore.⁴ New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Nashville.⁵ Detroit.⁶ Louisville, Memphis, and Little Rock.⁷ Omaha and Denver.⁸ El Paso and Houston.⁹ Spokane, Portland, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

Principal resources and liabilities of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities as at close of business on Fridays, from July 23 to Aug. 20, 1920—Contd.

3. MEMBER BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH CITIES—Continued.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	New York District.	Cleve- land District.	Rich- mond District.	Atlanta District.	Chicago District.	St. Louis District.	Kansas City District.	Dallas District.	San Francisco District.	Total.
Cash in vault:										
July 23.....	3,558	14,805	5,513	6,970	12,889	3,600	5,256	2,936	15,263	70,790
July 30.....	3,005	14,506	5,305	7,022	13,528	3,472	5,182	3,305	15,781	71,106
Aug. 6.....	3,432	13,892	5,178	7,016	13,465	3,736	5,148	3,154	15,697	70,718
Aug. 13.....	3,114	12,878	5,106	6,787	13,526	3,651	5,187	3,283	16,660	70,192
Aug. 20.....	3,223	13,835	4,870	7,256	14,643	3,595	5,042	3,102	15,617	71,183
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed:										
July 23.....	171,103	512,614	113,017	173,057	201,660	83,815	117,574	67,120	305,340	1,745,300
July 30.....	171,952	514,887	113,552	172,403	202,283	82,679	119,299	64,111	298,931	1,740,097
Aug. 6.....	166,593	510,160	116,482	170,108	202,676	85,511	117,446	63,364	296,282	1,728,622
Aug. 13.....	168,593	507,870	113,455	170,699	212,929	87,696	122,282	63,590	303,637	1,750,751
Aug. 20.....	166,889	517,088	112,215	171,152	202,770	85,221	121,927	65,449	299,681	1,742,392
Time deposits:										
July 23.....	54,586	116,702	20,099	90,266	224,230	40,880	54,472	21,967	261,236	884,438
July 30.....	56,233	116,925	20,501	90,128	224,466	40,975	49,376	21,804	260,835	881,243
Aug. 6.....	60,619	117,017	26,190	90,313	224,798	41,134	49,666	21,786	261,919	893,442
Aug. 13.....	60,832	117,604	20,543	90,756	224,149	40,959	49,383	21,973	261,528	887,727
Aug. 20.....	60,851	116,678	20,615	89,867	223,972	40,947	49,710	22,136	261,808	886,584
Government deposits:										
July 23.....	1,947	5,699	290	1,635	711	203	676	150	820	12,131
July 30.....	1,577	4,498	234	1,427	575	164	546	121	644	9,786
Aug. 6.....	1,026	3,067	118	993	367	106	350	76	390	6,493
Aug. 13.....	907	2,768	105	682	331	94	316	74	383	5,660
Aug. 20.....	1,530	9,098	427	2,905	4,311	469	293	114	1,068	20,215
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank:										
Secured by United States war obligations—										
July 23.....	21,585	21,915	9,970	25,616	38,299	5,752	5,670	7,428	11,110	147,345
July 30.....	20,681	18,110	9,892	25,650	37,421	6,268	6,776	7,333	11,103	143,234
Aug. 6.....	21,274	18,554	9,775	26,081	40,175	6,844	7,449	6,853	10,890	147,895
Aug. 13.....	20,397	25,548	10,544	25,451	36,835	6,986	6,754	6,609	11,715	150,839
Aug. 20.....	21,350	24,806	9,487	26,817	39,817	6,755	6,760	6,909	11,585	154,286
All other—										
July 23.....				869		2,388	85		185	3,527
July 30.....				826			85		85	996
Aug. 6.....							85		360	445
Aug. 13.....							85		235	320
Aug. 20.....							85		85	170
Bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve Bank:										
Secured by United States war obligations—										
July 23.....	3,378	6,712	2,406	4,369	4,352	4,847	1,218	556	1,152	28,990
July 30.....	3,310	7,662	2,090	4,582	3,974	4,403	1,172	593	1,376	29,162
Aug. 6.....	3,193	4,860	2,103	4,983	4,301	4,411	1,293	615	1,026	26,785
Aug. 13.....	2,528	7,675	1,902	5,223	5,750	4,166	1,184	596	944	29,968
Aug. 20.....	2,683	7,617	2,169	5,627	5,965	4,326	1,456	606	1,135	31,584
All other—										
July 23.....	7,768	6,505	14,478	33,029	17,253	14,061	16,990	8,376	25,562	144,022
July 30.....	8,829	4,067	15,025	34,857	14,836	16,712	17,616	9,293	25,158	146,393
Aug. 6.....	7,257	10,115	14,009	39,713	16,503	14,709	17,747	9,502	26,548	156,103
Aug. 13.....	6,940	5,089	14,342	38,922	14,984	13,570	13,755	8,947	25,971	142,520
Aug. 20.....	8,394	4,465	14,162	42,194	9,341	15,445	15,950	8,249	25,313	143,513

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold imports into and exports from the United States, distributed by countries.

	Imports.						Exports.					
	During 10 days ending July 20, 1920.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1920.	During month of July, 1920.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1919.	During 10 days ending July 20, 1920.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1920.	During month of July, 1920.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1919.
Belgium.....					\$335,906							
Denmark.....												\$2,666
France.....		\$33,139	\$49,724	\$676,505	1,420,584							1,603,423
Germany.....											\$10,000	
Greece.....		10,000	10,000		120,000							
Iceland.....											912	
Italy.....					40,107						241,263	60,000
Netherlands.....					1,161,428							15,000
Norway.....					3,324							
Portugal.....					25,364							
Spain.....												26,920,000
Sweden.....												661
Switzerland.....					4,937						1,100	
United Kingdom:												
England.....	\$7,066,750	352,916	9,721,366	6,664,189	76,783,923	\$13,329					13,235	1,192,805
Scotland.....				45	45							
Total Europe.....	7,066,750	396,055	9,781,090	7,340,739	79,895,618	13,329					266,510	29,794,555
British Honduras.....					20							10,000
Canada.....	12,520	1,225,805	1,274,863	37,240	28,733,863	32,643,234	\$72,379	\$265,180	\$425,231	\$65,869	3,233,825	3,018,637
Costa Rica.....	8,131		48,650	42,475	428,160	463,375						
Guatemala.....			9,353		14,872							
Honduras.....		12,234	13,229	30,569	174,632	201,711					19,000	21,300
Nicaragua.....		35,006	66,615	64,800	799,316	834,718						10,000
Panama.....		40,355	40,355	2,662	84,325	2,441						300,000
Salvador.....			7,896	11,617	160,104	489,485					20,000	1,000
Mexico.....	80,419	133,898	376,875	125,286	2,675,281	3,093,700	136,367	190,785	565,862	223,554	15,948,747	5,833,878
Newfoundland.....					61							
Cuba.....		853	853		5,680	3,100	50,000	100,000	150,000		275,000	
British West Indies.....					87,249	18,838						7,940
Virgin Islands of U. S.....											10,000	
Dominican Republic.....									10,000		39,000	10,000
Dutch West Indies.....	16,000	2,890	18,890		147,930							
Total North America.....	117,070	1,451,041	1,857,579	314,649	33,311,432	37,800,663	258,746	555,965	1,151,093	289,423	19,545,572	9,212,755
Argentina.....	18,974		30,073		76,692	68,144					89,995,000	32,960,000
Bolivia.....		660	1,290	46	6,878	1,060						2,500,000
Brazil.....					24,585	18,363					280,000	50,000
Chile.....	997	346	1,343	3,245	329,868	156,280					400,000	100,000
Colombia.....	477,707	269,131	816,039	370,165	2,602,315	536,448					700,000	4,483,620
Ecuador.....			45,440		400,632	379,911				26,000	156,000	
British Guiana.....			4,331		71,940	79,694						5,005
Dutch Guiana.....	2,387		2,387		2,387	15,272	6,300				6,300	19,795
Peru.....	17,330	33,865	63,628	15,154	581,715	564,038			6,300			2,893,369
Uruguay.....											12,850,000	7,405,000
Venezuela.....	17,996		19,027	27,047	314,839	150,644					334,000	9,978,720
Total South America.....	535,391	304,002	983,558	415,657	4,411,851	1,969,863	6,300		6,300	26,000	104,721,300	60,395,509
China.....					1,260						16,286,750	9,628,446
British India.....										750,000	6,110,088	2,442,047
Straits Settlements.....											6,683,454	200,000
Dutch East Indies.....		102,919	201,287		2,589,066	2,524,455			500,000	20,000	12,065,105	2,147,000
French East Indies.....							2,100,000				2,100,000	
Hongkong.....			6,576,087		30,191,910	10,000,000	399,405	146,450	1,981,675	327,220	25,998,577	15,038,110
Japan.....							2,200,000	6,365,244	16,133,715	7,017,283	31,913,185	36,040,116
Russia in Asia.....												23,000
Total Asia.....		102,919	6,777,374		32,782,236	12,524,455	4,699,405	6,511,694	20,715,390	8,114,503	101,157,159	65,518,719
New Zealand.....	64,822		172,262		1,101,276							
Philippine Islands.....		71,002	171,644		557,219	366,292						2,500
British South Africa.....						8,150						
British West Africa.....											28,038	
Portuguese Africa.....		74,251	74,251		280,358	422,413						
Total all countries.....	7,784,033	2,399,270	19,817,758	8,071,045	152,339,990	53,105,165	4,964,451	7,067,659	21,872,782	8,429,926	225,718,579	164,924,038

¹ Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$11,713,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$3,846,000; bullion refined, \$77,212,000; United States coin, \$12,864,000; foreign coin, \$46,705,000.

² Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$10,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$18,286,000; bullion refined, \$1,009,000; coin, \$205,980,000; foreign coin, \$434,000.

Excess of gold exports over imports since Jan. 1, 1920, \$73,379,000. Excess of gold imports over exports since Aug. 1, 1914, \$706,376,000. Excess of gold exports over imports since June 10, 1919, \$394,643,000.

Silver imports into and exports from the United States, distributed by countries.

	Imports.						Exports.					
	During 10 days ending July 20, 1920.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1920.	During month of July, 1920.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1919.	During 10 days ending July 20, 1920.	During 11 days ending July 31, 1920.	During month of July, 1920.	During 10 days ending Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1920.	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1919.
Denmark.....												\$587,897
France.....			\$12,531	\$3,345	\$80,836	\$11,100					\$32,920	6,418,882
Italy.....					24,026							
Netherlands.....					30,820							
Norway.....					14,453							1,109,956
Portugal.....					7,978							1,950
Spain.....												228
Sweden.....							\$12,700		\$12,700		54,960	101,131
Switzerland.....												172,203
United Kingdom.....												
England.....				1,350	787,917	34,895	683,622	\$973,849	1,873,851		3,966,402	12,350,298
Total Europe.....			12,531	4,695	946,030	45,995	696,322	973,849	1,886,551		4,054,282	20,742,545
British Honduras.....					63,367	255,637						
Canada.....	\$103,144	\$117,190	247,141	85,093	2,400,703	4,881,770	67,893	316,694	428,930	\$24,798	6,033,598	2,605,316
Costa Rica.....	1,094		4,476	3,430	51,718	108,368						
Guatemala.....	1,698		1,729		21,734			1,000	1,000		4,500	4,400
Honduras.....	700	114,408	127,825	29,262	1,684,501	1,538,135					371,505	85,900
Nicaragua.....	322		18,747	11,581	490,724	564,759			3,000		3,000	
Panama.....		5,149	5,149	262	37,326	89,273					542,000	204,250
Salvador.....	22,800		45,367	49,797	3,637,724	248,305						
Mexico.....	438,901	884,417	2,789,261	729,529	38,289,065	35,180,497	60,130	21,909	177,037	81,441	2,597,916	888,969
Newfoundland.....					11							
British West Indies.....					6,949	2,296				400	18,080	10,328
Cuba.....		16,879	16,879		62,550	52,189			19,387	817	939,953	161
Virgin Islands of U. S.....											25,000	
Dominican Republic.....					84,800					34,500	231,500	105,000
Dutch West Indies.....					1,200							
French West Indies.....					20							
Haiti.....							5,000		5,000		9,000	
Total North America.....	568,659	1,138,043	3,256,574	908,945	46,832,381	42,921,240	133,023	339,603	634,354	141,956	10,776,025	3,904,324
Argentina.....	2,504		3,730		23,380	41,203			9,187		11,492	743
Bolivia.....	10,992	158,235	231,443	13,912	922,503	108,487					2,333	852
Brazil.....					293	1,527						
Chile.....	83,308	83,404	166,986	4,552	2,148,956	1,127,235						2,000
Colombia.....	69,479	130,124	226,967	122,903	577,112	128,224						
Ecuador.....			4,554	1,600	47,026	13,670						
British Guiana.....					6,390	33						2,493
Dutch Guiana.....	10		10					400	400		1,402	4,929
Peru.....	282,194	362,345	898,258	379,112	8,763,316	5,378,985						
Venezuela.....					68	512					10,000	
Total South America.....	448,487	734,108	1,531,948	522,079	12,489,044	6,799,876		400	9,587		25,227	11,017
China.....	1,000,000		1,278,000		1,289,974		1,065,225		1,065,225		49,915,419	16,971,155
British India.....											223,211	108,877,478
Dutch East Indies.....		159,338	407,464		2,290,213	971,229						
French East Indies.....											4,058,373	
Hongkong.....					1,650		85,473	1,813,146	1,898,619		18,698,886	4,037,981
Japan.....										713,723	713,763	
Russia in Asia.....											970	52,750
Turkey in Asia.....					38,511							
Total Asia.....	1,000,000	159,338	1,685,464		3,620,348	971,229	1,150,698	1,813,146	2,963,844	713,723	73,610,622	129,939,373
New Zealand.....	191		191		11,407							
Philippine Islands.....	1,524	1,333	2,857		12,883	7,654						
British South Africa.....					6,097	76,822						
British West Africa.....											5,480	
Portuguese Africa.....		6,664	6,664		93,321	42,998						
Total all countries.....	2,018,861	2,039,486	6,496,229	1,435,728	64,011,511	50,865,814	1,980,043	3,126,998	5,494,336	855,679	88,471,663	154,597,259

¹ Includes: Ore and base bullion, \$50,023,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$3,000; bullion refined, \$4,973,000; United States coin, \$1,650,000; foreign coin, \$7,362,000.

² Includes: Domestic exports—Ore and base bullion, \$727,000; United States mint or assay office bars, \$3,444,000; bullion refined, \$50,372,000 coin, \$13,969,000. Foreign exports—Ore and base bullion, \$1,000; bullion refined, \$16,334,000; coin, \$3,624,000.

Excess of silver exports over imports since Jan. 1, 1920, \$24,460,000. Excess of silver exports over imports since Aug. 1, 1914, \$453,832,000.

General stock of money in the United States, money held by the Treasury and by the Federal Reserve system, and all other money in the United States, Aug. 1, 1920.

	General stock.	Held in the United States Treasury as assets of the Government. ¹	Held by or for Federal Reserve Banks and agents.	Held outside United States Treasury and Federal Reserve system.	Amount per capita outside United States Treasury and Federal Reserve system.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury) ²	\$2,695,337,608	\$409,632,934	\$1,273,737,017	\$427,700,394	.....
Gold certificates.....	.....	.....	329,633,960	254,633,303	.....
Standard silver dollars.....	269,798,632	8,190,928	³ 64,971,151	73,586,309	.....
Silver certificates.....	.....	.....	29,452,873	91,943,922	.....
Subsidiary silver.....	258,863,512	6,364,173	.....	252,499,339	.....
Treasury notes of 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	1,653,419	.....
United States notes.....	346,681,016	6,045,338	⁴ 56,566,145	284,069,533	.....
Federal Reserve notes.....	3,423,299,935	27,651,850	287,454,095	3,108,194,990	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	207,400,000	2,115,736	14,999,899	190,284,365	.....
National bank notes.....	726,463,704	23,824,306	2,195,052	700,444,346	.....
Total:					
Aug. 1, 1920.....	7,927,844,377	483,824,265	2,059,010,192	5,385,009,920	\$50.22
July 1, 1920.....	7,887,181,586	485,057,472	2,021,271,614	5,380,852,500	50.19
June 1, 1920.....	7,804,528,384	462,799,326	1,988,583,225	5,353,145,833	50.00
May 1, 1920.....	7,755,953,906	488,928,232	1,976,153,519	5,290,872,155	49.45
Apr. 1, 1920.....	7,761,146,018	503,309,638	1,984,495,464	5,273,340,916	49.33
Mar. 1, 1920.....	7,806,311,880	546,960,744	1,981,490,058	5,277,861,078	49.41
Feb. 1, 1920.....	7,744,769,263	625,142,749	2,009,651,988	5,109,974,526	47.88
Jan. 1, 1920.....	7,961,320,139	604,888,833	2,044,422,303	5,312,009,003	49.81
July 1, 1919.....	7,588,473,771	578,848,043	2,167,280,313	4,842,345,415	45.00
Jan. 1, 1919.....	7,780,793,606	454,948,160	2,220,705,767	5,105,139,679	47.83
July 1, 1918.....	6,742,225,784	356,124,750	2,018,361,825	4,367,739,209	41.31
Jan. 1, 1918.....	6,256,198,271	277,043,358	1,723,570,291	4,255,584,622	40.53
July 1, 1917.....	5,480,009,884	253,671,614	1,280,880,714	3,945,457,556	37.88

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

² Includes balances in gold settlement fund standing to the credit of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents.

³ Includes subsidiary silver.

⁴ Includes Treasury notes of 1890.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

Rates on paper discounted for member banks approved by the Federal Reserve Board up to Aug. 31, 1920.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Paper maturing within 90 days.				Bankers' ac- ceptances maturing within 3 months.	Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing within 91 to 180 days.
	Secured by—		Trade accept- ances.	All other.		
	Treasury certificates of indebtedness.	Liberty bonds and Victory notes.				
Boston.....	5½	6	7	7	-----	7
New York.....	5½	6	7	7	6	7
Philadelphia.....	¹ 6	5½	6	6	5½	6
Cleveland.....	5½	5½	5½	6	5½	6
Richmond.....	¹ 6	6	6	6	6	6
Atlanta.....	¹ 6	5½	6	6	5½	6
Chicago.....	¹ 6	6	7	7	6	7
St. Louis.....	² 5½	5½	6	6	5½	6
Minneapolis.....	5½	6	6½	7	6	7
Kansas City.....	¹ 6	5½	6	6	5½	6
Dallas.....	¹ 6	5½	6	6	5½	6
San Francisco.....	¹ 6	6	6	6	6	6

¹ Discount rate corresponds to interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral, with minimum of 5 per cent in the case of Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, and Dallas, and 5½ per cent in the case of Richmond, Chicago, and San Francisco.

² 5½ per cent on paper secured by 5½ per cent certificates, and 5 per cent on paper secured by 4½ and 5 per cent certificates.

NOTE.—Rates shown for Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Dallas are normal rates, applying to discounts not in excess of basic lines fixed for each member bank by the Federal Reserve Bank. Rates on discounts in excess of the basic line are subject to a ½ per cent progressive increase, for each 25 per cent by which the amount of accommodation extended exceeds the basic line.

CONDITION OF MEMBER BANKS.

Abstract of condition reports of State bank and trust company members in each Federal Reserve district on June 30, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (36 banks).	District No. 2 (132 banks.)	District No. 3 (40 banks).	District No. 4 (109 banks).	District No. 5 (53 banks).	District No. 6 (72 banks).	District No. 7 (339 banks).	District No. 8 (86 banks).	District No. 9 (107 banks).	District No. 10 (56 banks).	District No. 11 (160 banks).	District No. 12 (184 banks).	Total United States (1,374 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts.....	451,348	2,186,414	176,846	471,671	110,833	213,747	1,115,947	246,429	83,192	71,481	79,816	475,080	5,682,754
Overdrafts.....	216	1,254	120	345	178	817	665	523	182	153	642	1,038	6,133
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....		775	1	673		198	18				7	125	1,797
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	28,522	143,593	1,436	9,819	1,889	8,232	29,738	10,424	5	31	4	1,894	235,587
Liberty bonds (exclusive of Liberty bonds borrowed).....	12,950	172,137	14,571	29,739	5,098	12,979	49,614	10,649	3,242	6,713	4,536	37,814	360,042
Other United States bonds (exclusive of United States bonds borrowed).....	65	216	4	209		81	7,474	22	30	41	40	3,056	11,238
United States Victory notes.....	6,729	37,275	3,734	9,153	1,372	2,692	30,096	2,252	505	1,383	685	8,575	104,451
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	11,950	95,220	15,097	15,220	515	2,807	32,118	2,941	1,220	654	2,438	17,083	197,263
War savings and thrift stamps, and Treasury savings certificates actually owned.....	41	100	20	110	19	67	367	33	17	93	63	122	1,052
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	1,968	10,588	2,141	3,234	632	1,153	5,158	1,420	360	276	454	1,814	29,198
Other bonds, stocks, etc. (exclusive of securities borrowed).....	96,487	466,231	100,787	174,543	12,970	26,723	228,786	41,560	8,328	11,296	1,055	105,134	1,273,900
Banking house.....	9,693	57,183	8,083	17,530	3,186	8,499	20,363	7,257	1,675	761	1,686	13,072	148,988
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,014	1,343	504	1,332	221	819	2,962	838	499	349	733	2,908	13,522
Other real estate owned.....	818	5,439	1,807	6,653	497	1,812	1,574	1,167	487	103	646	3,114	24,117
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	40,705	300,252	19,710	40,397	6,034	18,047	95,745	21,536	4,807	6,767	5,612	33,803	593,415
Gold coin and certificates.....	1,814	8,916	452	346	92	296	5,202	351	205	169	131	2,348	20,322
All other cash in vault.....	14,878	46,512	5,384	14,659	3,958	6,247	33,343	4,991	1,980	1,747	2,470	15,865	152,064
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	14,050	54,939	4,712	8,787	1,957	9,227	19,228	10,807	276	2,881	891	5,252	133,007
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	26,685	118,783	17,052	29,598	12,016	32,831	87,682	25,094	8,400	15,037	10,925	47,480	431,583
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	13,554	283,879	4,178	9,080	1,459	7,807	47,294	4,892	728	2,085	765	8,617	384,338
Outside checks and other cash items.....	2,701	14,786	702	4,548	313	938	13,369	1,608	614	675	1,078	5,872	47,204
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	814	16,292	1,511	989	112	549	2,111	679	388	132	57	2,104	25,738
Other assets.....	6,388	94,440	1,001	2,752	334	5,038	14,728	1,433	243	187	799	1,816	129,159
Total.....	743,390	4,116,567	379,853	851,387	163,685	361,606	1,843,582	396,906	117,383	123,014	115,533	793,936	10,006,842
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.....	32,400	167,792	23,423	39,841	13,200	24,585	94,784	26,885	9,147	6,555	11,691	43,295	493,598
Surplus fund.....	36,550	185,832	47,674	68,561	9,159	15,338	80,310	20,756	2,965	2,978	4,739	19,733	494,595
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	12,454	62,153	10,159	16,294	3,226	3,912	22,632	6,134	1,448	987	1,743	8,900	150,042
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	2,230	8,302	71	996	359	1,111	2,845	1,232	107	249	172	962	19,636
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	1,496	11,091	695	1,459	134	880	4,073	590	101	166	66	595	21,346
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	1,769	4,924	798	576	169	186	1,255	464	146	93	36	688	11,104
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	1,214	3,113	112	233	275	230	213	3			118	10	5,521
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	21,490	374,394	8,265	18,303	11,806	39,049	83,016	29,249	9,013	14,451	6,296	21,014	636,346
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	7,496	162,229	1,225	8,134	2,056	2,400	17,183	2,533	1,119	2,809	1,052	9,863	218,108
Demand deposits.....	456,407	2,426,564	210,222	317,499	65,292	151,435	682,730	163,692	34,585	57,920	68,811	216,440	4,851,597
Time deposits.....	119,564	361,054	46,486	346,679	44,034	95,659	767,328	106,155	50,896	27,915	13,703	446,562	2,426,035
United States deposits.....	4,658	50,031	8,648	7,233	368	2,449	4,369	2,554	81	1,042	358	4,707	86,498
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	15,151	100,887	19,217	11,787	6,794	12,141	46,353	11,574	1,789	5,004	4,062	11,213	245,972
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	375	1,725	659	971	4,679	3,487	2,731	9,281	5,753	2,787	2,659	4,879	39,996
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....		16,502	1	579		207	216	4		10	6	231	17,756
Acceptances.....	29,144	149,030	1,436	9,717	2,060	8,318	30,290	10,406		31	4	1,933	242,369
Other liabilities.....	992	29,944	762	2,525	74	210	3,254	5,394	233	17	17	2,911	46,333
Total.....	743,390	4,116,567	379,853	851,387	163,685	361,606	1,843,582	396,906	117,383	123,014	115,533	793,936	10,006,842
Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	32,917	97,905	15,387	12,990	6,927	32,985	65,505	32,294	5,010	4,684	5,298	15,611	327,513
Liability for rediscounts with other banks.....	502	141	300	145	1,035	4,034	1,762	3,419	733	1,317	497	2,878	16,703

Abstract of condition reports of State bank and trust company members of the Federal Reserve System on June 30, 1920, arranged by classes.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Central reserve city banks.				Other reserve city banks (180 banks).	Country banks (1,131 banks).	Total United States (1,374 banks) June 30, 1920.	Total United States (1,306 banks) May 4, 1920.
	New York (32 banks).	Chicago (14 banks).	St. Louis (17 banks).	Total (63 banks).				
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts.....	1,726,916	450,295	124,904	2,302,115	1,984,337	1,396,302	5,682,754	5,508,993
Overdrafts.....	1,034	158	37	1,229	2,679	2,225	6,133	5,702
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....	574	17	-----	591	1,105	101	1,797	1,723
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	137,895	28,185	9,440	175,520	51,800	8,267	235,587	230,015
Liberty bonds (exclusive of Liberty bonds borrowed).....	134,725	6,403	4,075	145,203	114,856	99,983	360,042	339,777
Other United States bonds (exclusive of United States bonds borrowed).....	120	7,150	-----	7,270	3,572	396	11,238	13,455
United States Victory notes.....	24,740	3,614	444	28,798	43,635	32,018	104,451	103,663
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	75,928	3,518	1,462	80,908	83,606	32,749	197,263	249,226
War savings and thrift stamps and Treasury savings certificates actually owned.....	42	32	4	78	373	601	1,052	1,217
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	8,282	2,309	831	11,422	11,201	6,575	29,198	28,282
Other bonds, stocks, etc. (exclusive of securities borrowed).....	287,426	71,355	28,685	387,466	561,546	324,888	1,273,900	1,292,924
Banking house.....	42,112	2,973	2,948	48,033	61,661	39,294	148,988	142,296
Furniture and fixtures.....	206	102	345	653	5,330	7,539	13,522	12,845
Other real estate owned.....	3,345	91	186	3,622	14,551	5,944	24,117	26,859
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	256,280	48,605	13,453	318,338	184,556	90,521	593,415	599,429
Gold coin and certificates.....	8,388	4,070	84	12,542	3,673	4,107	20,322	17,426
All other cash in vault.....	30,878	7,468	2,149	40,495	61,603	49,936	152,034	148,040
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	37,801	11,743	6,278	55,822	60,721	16,464	133,007	125,337
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	86,133	33,920	9,473	129,526	174,802	127,255	431,583	436,855
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	273,426	30,318	3,095	306,839	61,814	15,685	384,338	246,512
Outside checks and other cash items.....	12,571	6,491	643	19,705	19,583	7,916	47,204	37,916
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	12,552	1,042	428	14,022	7,911	3,805	25,738	20,406
Other assets.....	92,685	12,746	347	105,778	17,831	5,550	129,159	129,439
Total.....	3,254,059	732,605	209,311	4,195,975	3,532,746	2,278,121	10,006,842	9,718,337
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	122,720	36,450	13,075	172,245	177,232	144,121	493,598	481,536
Surplus fund.....	154,377	41,877	14,610	210,864	200,153	83,578	494,595	486,840
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	47,982	8,613	3,539	60,134	52,471	37,437	150,042	151,142
Approximate interest and discount collected, but not earned.....	7,586	2,152	813	10,551	6,307	2,778	19,636	17,746
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	10,009	2,945	435	13,389	5,914	2,043	21,346	18,863
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	4,266	573	244	5,083	3,336	2,685	11,104	19,643
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	2,949	203	-----	3,152	443	1,926	5,521	2,508
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	346,205	49,494	9,199	404,898	170,309	61,139	636,346	604,365
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	156,280	7,140	1,170	164,590	38,490	15,028	218,108	182,685
Demand deposits.....	1,945,795	337,249	91,343	2,374,387	1,479,647	997,563	4,851,597	4,713,460
Time deposits.....	155,359	204,345	57,978	417,682	1,183,259	825,094	2,426,035	2,337,635
United States deposits.....	46,716	1,211	2,287	50,214	29,397	6,887	86,498	76,521
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	64,684	10,412	5,124	80,220	105,718	60,034	245,972	294,097
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	393	100	-----	493	13,115	26,378	39,986	35,216
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	16,416	97	4	16,517	1,207	32	17,756	9,374
Acceptances.....	143,335	28,790	9,422	181,547	52,585	8,237	242,369	235,422
Other liabilities.....	28,987	954	68	30,009	13,163	3,161	46,333	51,284
Total.....	3,254,059	732,605	209,311	4,195,975	3,532,746	2,278,121	10,006,842	9,718,337
Liability for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank.....	79,255	46,313	13,799	139,367	137,759	50,387	327,513	326,108
Liability for rediscounts with other banks.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,167	8,596	16,763	10,765
Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	12.0	12.4	12.8	12.1	10.0	6.6	10.1	10.5

Classification of loans and discounts of State bank and trust company members of the Federal Reserve System, as shown by their condition reports for June 30, 1920.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (36 banks).	District No. 2 (132 banks).	District No. 3 (40 banks).	District No. 4 (109 banks).	District No. 5 (53 banks).	District No. 6 (72 banks).	District No. 7 (339 banks).	District No. 8 (86 banks).	District No. 9 (107 banks).	District No. 10 (56 banks).	District No. 11 (160 banks).	District No. 12 (184 banks).	Total United States (1,374 banks).
On demand:													
Not secured by collateral.	27,429	67,301	5,979	30,990	3,192	7,517	32,801	10,315	4,101	3,031	3,703	21,592	217,951
Secured by Government war obligations.....	2,025	34,471	5,419	4,785	1,043	1,381	11,298	2,351	273	134	164	1,941	65,285
Secured by other col- lateral.....	71,204	600,093	85,577	97,479	14,350	42,047	159,288	37,512	3,643	6,820	6,422	19,233	1,143,668
On time:													
Not secured by collateral.	249,140	960,339	43,361	143,671	54,592	112,312	513,879	113,582	35,590	27,730	26,180	166,309	2,446,685
Secured by Government war obligations.....	24,708	195,599	22,787	20,644	6,261	8,770	34,803	8,657	1,677	2,676	1,237	9,830	337,649
Secured by other col- lateral.....	62,811	372,804	22,302	72,367	30,805	63,771	200,740	76,114	26,187	27,717	42,850	72,143	1,070,611
Secured by real estate mort- gages, or other real estate liens or deeds.....	43,978	57,018	6,690	113,768	8,437	13,075	221,778	32,994	17,043	9,333	5,055	194,123	723,292
Acceptances of other banks discounted.....	3,246	81,150	300	3,962	76	275	21,692	2,549	421	41	.....	7,824	121,536
Acceptances of this bank pur- chased or discounted.....	2,759	7,258	118	644	115	2,531	2,013	206	.....	.....	.....	418	16,062
Loans and discounts not classified.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	156
Total loans and dis- counts.....	487,350	2,376,033	192,533	488,310	118,871	251,679	1,198,292	284,280	88,935	77,482	85,611	493,519	6,142,895

Abstract of condition reports of all member banks in each Federal Reserve district on June 30, 1920 (including 8,025 national banks and 1,374 State banks and trust companies).

[In thousands of dollars.]

	District No. 1 (432 banks).	District No. 2 (771 banks).	District No. 3 (688 banks).	District No. 4 (860 banks).	District No. 5 (603 banks).	District No. 6 (440 banks).	District No. 7 (1,395 banks).	District No. 8 (562 banks).	District No. 9 (980 banks).	District No. 10 (1,061 banks).	District No. 11 (811 banks).	District No. 12 (796 banks).	Total United States (9,399 banks).
RESOURCES.													
Loans and discounts.....	1,313,187	5,431,265	1,044,289	1,559,766	829,625	667,636	2,765,259	733,844	727,411	949,557	654,438	1,399,834	18,076,111
Overdrafts.....	597	4,763	321	1,010	1,036	1,417	2,722	1,321	1,605	2,632	2,213	2,950	22,587
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....	14	6,329	25	1,095	53	691	1,420	253	.....	51	7	1,077	11,015
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	86,471	338,606	25,631	28,064	12,763	15,140	74,654	17,350	8,464	4,800	4,911	35,147	652,001
United States Government securities owned ¹	165,600	813,998	250,100	297,084	167,223	129,953	396,615	115,879	91,780	139,334	127,121	246,968	2,941,655
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	7,527	24,670	8,323	10,148	4,813	3,782	13,270	4,251	3,274	4,294	3,741	6,392	94,485
Other bonds, stocks, and securities ²	242,790	983,265	393,850	447,513	92,170	63,992	412,515	105,706	67,056	82,202	16,968	216,870	3,124,897
Banking house.....	33,762	104,563	34,027	59,887	29,250	21,937	59,236	19,921	18,881	21,703	20,418	41,049	464,634
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,905	5,274	3,856	5,039	3,353	3,689	8,184	2,886	3,840	4,714	4,854	9,169	57,763
Other real estate owned.....	2,624	9,576	5,065	13,198	2,953	4,303	6,349	3,729	4,193	2,622	5,296	9,158	69,066
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	117,233	732,871	102,596	145,367	61,028	53,848	258,033	64,416	49,757	80,174	54,249	119,076	1,838,648
Cash in vault.....	51,383	157,822	44,889	63,651	33,129	23,898	103,739	19,914	20,504	30,355	23,692	48,841	621,817
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	49,829	161,003	62,720	64,235	36,687	22,564	72,258	40,588	8,037	45,019	26,058	26,118	615,116
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	97,099	229,096	94,998	163,406	89,677	100,479	329,417	87,448	101,274	216,263	102,381	212,503	1,824,041
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	45,974	860,755	45,684	34,219	20,710	16,579	103,560	15,109	11,841	24,649	8,322	41,397	1,223,799
Outside checks and other cash items.....	8,410	37,447	7,125	8,623	4,415	5,221	21,737	2,993	6,048	5,464	6,576	12,210	126,269
Due from United States Treasurer.....	2,596	5,710	3,220	4,929	3,164	2,036	4,710	2,066	1,853	2,436	2,493	3,292	38,505
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	3,494	28,021	3,989	5,471	1,303	1,589	9,169	2,302	6,111	3,445	1,954	6,880	73,728
Other assets.....	18,572	227,285	4,516	5,171	811	5,618	27,492	2,039	1,415	658	989	18,598	313,164
Total.....	2,250,067	10,162,319	2,135,224	2,917,876	1,394,163	1,144,372	4,670,339	1,242,015	1,133,344	1,620,372	1,066,681	2,457,529	32,194,301
LIABILITIES.													
Capital stock paid in.....	134,257	384,497	109,082	166,960	96,178	77,080	260,922	91,497	72,491	94,404	82,344	147,302	1,717,014
Surplus fund.....	120,622	449,092	169,112	173,797	68,082	52,053	186,451	51,921	37,985	50,767	72,825	47,749	1,480,456
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	49,294	182,254	42,342	62,459	21,421	15,878	68,361	20,983	18,786	22,493	19,901	37,255	561,427
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	9,510	31,641	5,472	6,016	5,047	3,938	12,489	4,678	3,035	4,514	3,839	2,995	93,174
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	5,641	32,541	2,823	3,804	1,398	1,880	10,082	1,743	1,878	1,813	1,641	2,445	67,689
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	2,676	8,812	1,952	2,221	1,787	913	2,911	831	1,435	903	397	1,636	26,474
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	3,914	7,537	1,453	1,562	4,961	964	1,584	105	614	32	1,665	291	24,682
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	136,258	1,399,216	166,589	226,690	115,666	101,509	505,400	146,759	106,800	261,676	94,616	199,837	3,461,016
Certified cashier's or treasurer's checks outstanding.....	17,432	453,735	13,202	20,092	10,188	6,428	39,573	7,396	12,490	22,854	13,079	31,892	648,261
Demand deposits.....	1,234,574	5,200,065	1,000,052	1,292,543	569,343	497,555	1,923,274	535,046	416,003	771,494	592,380	1,034,813	15,067,172
Time deposits.....	320,556	881,858	386,497	736,296	326,160	258,167	1,295,017	240,461	378,271	252,124	96,908	738,611	5,910,926
United States deposits.....	21,666	122,831	19,032	20,966	6,967	6,481	16,260	8,580	2,865	13,287	5,063	16,181	260,179
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	46,685	470,398	120,273	53,538	64,193	49,310	143,257	39,591	18,952	39,715	34,434	41,721	1,122,067
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,791	5,013	4,382	7,194	19,168	10,990	18,547	15,695	18,182	17,284	16,285	17,912	155,443
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	280	22,029	66	1,264	91	701	2,230	275	18	268	178	896	28,896
Acceptances.....	88,953	353,256	26,323	28,297	13,033	15,353	75,781	17,365	8,459	4,848	5,068	36,829	673,505
National bank notes outstanding.....	47,303	84,134	54,546	89,920	56,934	39,833	82,816	41,567	31,293	48,825	46,895	63,587	697,653
United States bonds borrowed.....	4,241	34,086	10,215	20,394	7,656	4,499	14,664	11,343	3,161	11,402	3,530	5,669	130,860
Other bonds and securities borrowed.....	178	1,193	20	465	56	218	355	152	31	1,030	459	425	4,382
Other liabilities.....	1,236	37,531	1,791	3,398	5,834	592	10,365	6,027	595	639	250	4,407	72,665
Total.....	2,250,067	10,162,319	2,135,224	2,917,876	1,394,163	1,144,372	4,670,339	1,242,015	1,133,344	1,620,372	1,066,681	2,457,529	32,194,301
Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank ³	110,775	346,578	89,358	64,584	74,517	80,498	343,221	100,471	85,328	93,679	56,958	112,825	1,558,792

¹ Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

² Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

³ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement or other guaranty by national banks.

Abstract of condition reports of all member banks of the Federal Reserve system on June 30, 1920, arranged by classes (including 8,025 national banks and 1,374 State banks and trust companies).

[In thousands of dollars]

	Central Reserve city banks.				Other Reserve city banks (553 banks).	Country banks (8,738 banks).	Total United States (9,399 banks) June 30, 1920.	Total United States (9,291 banks) May 4, 1920.
	New York (63 banks).	Chicago (23 banks).	St. Louis (22 banks).	Total (108 banks).				
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts.....	4,249,273	1,016,834	294,445	5,560,552	5,607,241	6,908,318	18,076,111	17,794,164
Overdrafts.....	4,188	377	81	4,646	5,681	12,260	22,587	22,080
Customers' liability on account of letters of credit.....	6,124	655	180	6,959	3,266	790	11,015	7,482
Customers' liability on account of acceptances.....	329,909	64,964	14,755	409,628	218,819	23,554	652,001	655,405
United States Government securities owned ¹	572,249	59,662	28,205	660,116	825,317	1,456,222	2,941,655	3,081,156
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank.....	18,477	4,927	1,845	25,249	30,101	39,135	94,485	92,435
Other bonds, stocks, and securities ²	543,901	103,025	47,402	694,328	955,726	1,474,843	3,124,897	3,175,951
Banking house.....	71,201	11,973	7,469	90,643	162,686	211,305	464,634	453,922
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000	120	747	1,867	12,472	43,424	57,763	55,808
Other real estate owned.....	4,369	204	1,890	6,463	27,722	34,881	69,066	70,819
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	619,667	127,306	31,246	778,219	538,214	522,215	1,838,648	1,865,638
Cash in vault.....	108,231	33,706	5,062	146,999	180,640	294,178	621,817	620,897
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection.....	119,591	40,148	26,974	186,713	364,203	64,200	615,116	580,063
Due from banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	130,689	131,095	30,390	292,174	706,053	825,814	1,824,041	1,874,173
Exchanges for clearing house, also checks on other banks in same place.....	841,880	69,272	9,741	920,893	244,575	63,331	1,228,799	867,427
Outside checks and other cash items.....	28,338	8,536	927	37,801	53,996	34,472	126,269	102,996
Due from United States Treasurer.....	3,173	280	547	4,000	10,194	24,311	38,505	38,187
Approximate interest earned but not collected.....	21,328	1,599	625	23,552	18,749	31,427	73,728	66,070
Other assets.....	224,390	23,163	593	248,146	54,789	10,229	313,164	323,899
Total.....	7,897,978	1,697,846	503,124	10,098,948	10,020,444	12,074,909	32,194,301	31,748,572
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in.....	266,462	84,800	37,775	389,037	529,164	798,813	1,717,014	1,695,555
Surplus fund.....	359,992	80,777	23,710	464,479	483,518	532,459	1,480,456	1,446,915
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	138,893	22,446	8,884	170,223	158,663	232,541	561,427	588,697
Approximate interest and discount collected but not earned.....	26,131	7,639	2,443	36,213	30,212	26,749	93,174	88,786
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	30,624	7,132	832	38,588	20,246	8,555	67,689	62,560
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	6,970	574	264	7,808	6,862	11,804	26,474	39,404
Due to Federal Reserve Bank.....	3,122	203	.....	3,325	5,652	15,705	24,682	21,547
Due to banks, bankers, and trust companies.....	1,319,375	322,474	77,245	1,719,294	1,362,380	379,342	3,461,016	3,524,359
Certified and cashiers' or treasurers' checks outstanding.....	439,893	19,419	3,240	462,552	109,133	76,676	648,361	518,517
Demand deposits.....	4,030,805	808,233	209,437	5,048,475	4,525,420	5,493,277	15,067,172	14,833,215
Time deposits.....	296,026	221,381	85,341	602,748	1,793,642	3,509,536	5,910,926	5,747,532
United States deposits.....	110,016	4,933	6,359	121,308	94,961	43,910	260,179	190,168
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....	400,312	43,981	14,606	458,899	367,203	295,965	1,122,067	1,246,721
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank.....	573	100	.....	673	48,053	106,717	155,443	133,497
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding.....	22,506	1,416	199	24,121	3,751	1,024	28,896	36,109
Acceptances.....	344,239	66,144	14,737	425,120	224,018	24,427	673,565	673,852
National bank notes outstanding.....	36,960	346	10,523	47,829	170,857	468,967	687,653	687,931
United States bonds borrowed.....	30,453	3,250	7,373	41,076	55,145	34,639	130,860	123,143
Other bonds and securities borrowed.....	1,059	.....	.....	1,059	1,699	1,824	4,582	6,119
Other liabilities.....	33,367	2,598	156	36,121	24,865	11,679	72,665	83,945
Total.....	7,897,978	1,697,846	503,124	10,098,948	10,020,444	12,074,909	32,194,301	31,748,572
Liability for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Banks ³	301,142	212,034	55,456	568,632	693,968	296,192	1,558,792	1,551,047
Ratio of reserve with Federal Reserve Bank to net deposit liability (per cent).....	12.8	12.9	12.4	12.8	10.0	7.4	9.9	10.1

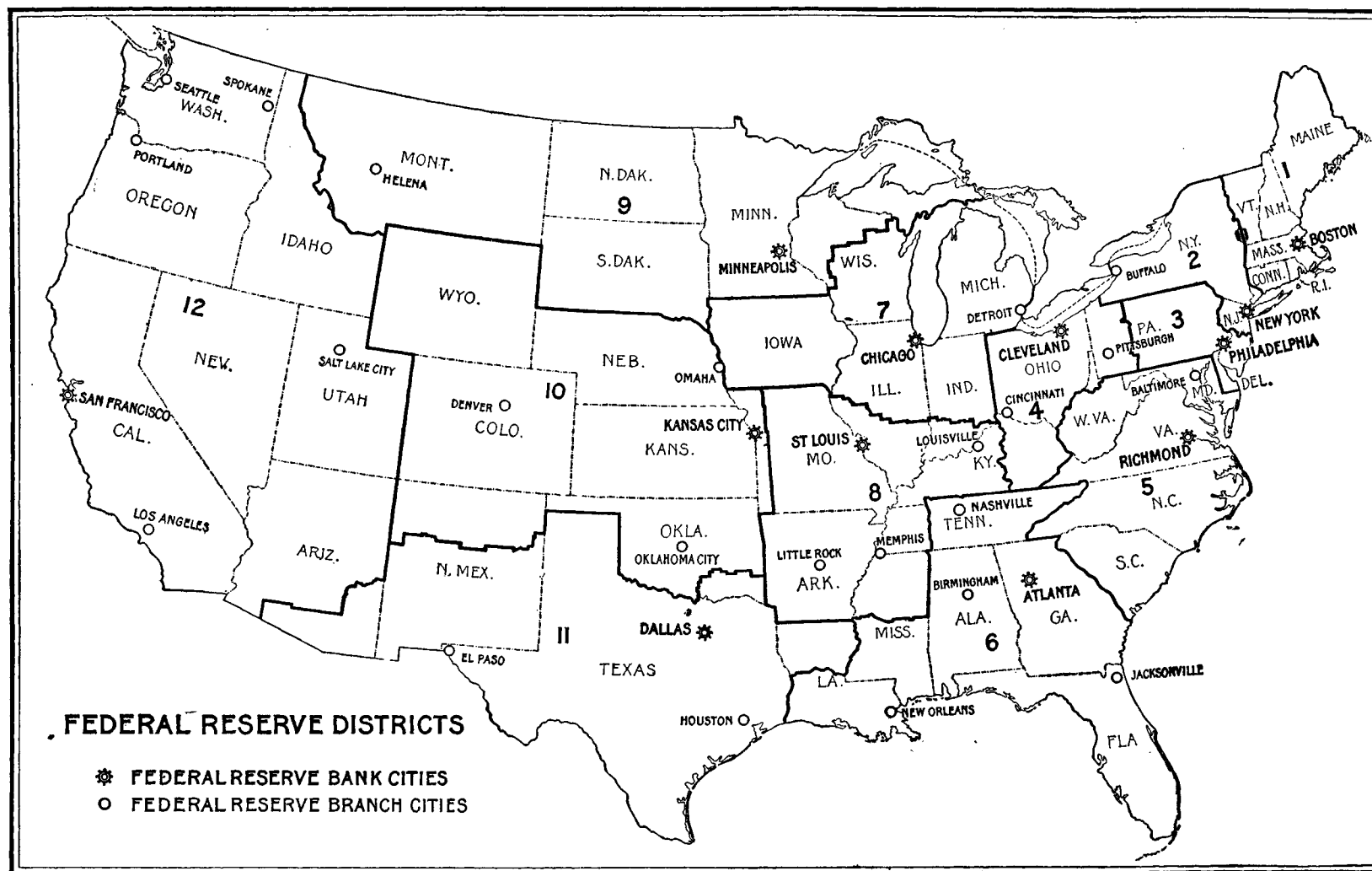
¹ Includes United States Government securities borrowed by national banks.

² Includes other bonds and securities borrowed by national banks.

³ Includes acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange sold with indorsement or other guaranty by national banks.

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The branch at Helena, Mont., has been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board, but is not yet open for business.