

OPERATION OF
Federal Reserve Bank
of Chicago

1919

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Federal Reserve Agent
of the
Seventh Federal
Reserve District
to the
Federal Reserve Board



COVERING THE CALENDAR YEAR
1919

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FOR 1920

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OPERATION OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO
IN 1919

IN the first year of readjustment from a war to a peace footing, the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago made a remarkable showing when measured both by performance and by financial results.

Features of operation, however, clearly indicate that such readjustment is a slow and hesitating process, especially in a district largely agricultural. While world wide conditions are closely related with those of the Middle West, it is not easy to discover any direct reflection of them in the attitude of the people of this section as indicated by their disposition to indulge in extravagant living, to disregard the necessity of thrift, the imperative need for increased production and the conservation of credit.

The Middle West is a great producing section, largely agricultural but with manufacturing centers scattered all through it, all contributing to feed and clothe Europe and to supply her with raw materials and finished products. Necessarily the problems of production, distribution and credit present themselves, and these involve as factors seasons of growth as well as harvest and transportation. The record of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for 1919 indicates in some measure the manner in which these various problems have been or are being met and solved.

In reviewing the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, attention is called to the grand total of the balance sheet at the close of 1919, showing total resources of \$974,270,255, or more than \$197,000,000 greater than the total resources at the close of 1918, \$573,364,510 greater than at the close of 1917, and 8.2 times the total resources at the end of December just preceding our participation in the war. No other single total so well expresses the magnitude of the service carried through the most critical year (possibly excepting the period of actual warfare) in longer than a half century.

It has been the endeavor to render the greatest possible service to the business community, to the end that the liquidating process necessary to bring the country back from a war footing to a peace basis may be accomplished with the least possible disturbance to business interests and to the country at large.

With this in mind, loans to and rediscounts for member banks have been carefully watched and the effort has been made to keep in touch with the general credit situation throughout the district as indicated by loans and discounts as shown in the reports of condition by the commercial banks.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, in 1919, was able not only to supply the legitimate needs of its own district but to make large advances to other Federal Reserve Banks not so fortunately situated. It also assisted materially in financing the Treasury, through the flotation of more than its full quota of Victory bonds, the banks of the district subscribing 18 per cent of the Victory Loan and purchasing 14 per cent of the total Loan Anticipation Certificates of Indebtedness and absorbing 13 per cent of the total Tax Anticipation Certificates subscribed in the country.

The transition from a war toward a peace footing has been attended so far with little business disturbance. In the early part of the year the sudden lessening of the demand for war materials and the cancellation of war contracts by the Government, together with the slowness of payment on these contracts, in consequence of the enormity of the task, involved the use of such a considerable amount of credit as to offset, in a measure, the steady liquidation of war obligations. All through the year, however, there has been in evidence resistance to attempts to readjust prices and wages from a war-time level to a pre-war normal, which necessarily finds its reflection to some extent in the loan account at the banks. Higher wages and high prices of materials call for the use of more money and credit in the conduct of business. The statistical record of operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reflects the effect of high prices, low production, speculation and extravagance existing in the Seventh Federal Reserve District.

The strain upon the banking system, due to conditions which to some extent were controlled during the war, has been increased with the relaxation from war-time economies and conservation. There is little in the figures of the year 1919 which gives hope for an immediate return to normal conditions until production begins to overtake consumption and savings are accumulated to take the place of wealth lost by waste and extravagance, and to increase the available supply of capital of which the world is so greatly in need.

The character of the services performed in the year 1919 is clearly depicted in the following resume of the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and in the statistics and charts accompanying this Report.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION

THE earnings for the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the year 1919 aggregated \$12,012,077, while the total expenses of the bank for the year 1919 aggregated \$2,548,324 compared with \$1,495,002 the previous year. From the net earnings of 1919, there was charged off \$820,000 as the estimated value of buildings to be razed on the property purchased at the end of 1918 as the site for the future home of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

The balance sheet as of December 31, 1919, shows \$423,823,509 Total Earning Assets, compared with \$247,091,416 at the close of the previous year, \$125,490,000 in 1917, and \$26,475,000 at the end of 1916. Total Resources shown were \$974,270,255 on December 31 last, compared with \$777,187,612 at the end of 1918, \$401,905,000 in 1917, and \$118,790,000 at the close of 1916.

The capital account at the close of 1919 showed \$12,347,150 paid in, compared with \$11,185,050 paid in at the end of 1918. The average capital paid in for the year was \$11,685,000, compared with \$10,087,800 for 1918. The surplus account at the close of 1919 was \$14,291,642.

Total government deposits on December 31, 1919 were \$350,003, compared with \$6,566,290 at the close of the previous year, \$3,052,000 at the close of 1917, and \$2,045,000 at the close of 1916. The "Total Due to Member Banks—Reserve" at the close of 1919 was \$257,978,903, against \$230,604,383 at the end of the previous year, \$169,174,000 at the close of 1917, and \$95,390,000 at the close of 1916.

The balance sheet also showed \$500,138,675 Federal Reserve Notes in actual circulation at the end of 1919, against \$428,820,115 at the close of the previous year.

The detailed Profit and Loss account balance sheet will be found in the Appendix accompanying this Report, Schedules 1 and 2.

DISCOUNT OPERATIONS IN 1919

THE Total Earning Assets standing at \$259,000,000 at the beginning of 1919 was composed of \$133,000,000 notes collateralized by United States Government securities, \$48,000,000, Other Discounted Paper, \$58,000,000, Open Market Bills and \$20,000,000—United States Securities Owned. On December 26 the Total Earning Assets stood at \$427,000,000; composed of \$147,000,000 notes collateralized by United States Government securities, \$128,000,000 Other Discounted Paper, \$108,000,000 Open Market Bills, and \$44,000,000 United States Securities Owned. In the early figures government securities appeared as collateral in 51 per cent of total earning assets, while on December 26, the high point reached by "Total Earning Assets," this percentage was 34 per cent.

Leaving out of consideration Investments, which show a steady increase from \$20,000,000 at the beginning of the year to \$44,000,000 at the end, the total Bills Discounted and Bought was composed principally of notes secured by Government obligations in the early months, the percentages showing 55 per cent at the low and 84 per cent on May 16, the high point. From this date on this proportion diminished and at the end of the year had declined to 38 per cent.

The removal of the preferential that had hitherto existed upon Government obligations as collateral accounts for the failure of notes thus secured to play an important part in the tremendous advance sustained in loans during the last half of the year, particularly in October, November and December. On July 3, the total Bills Discounted and Bought amounted to \$284,000,000, partly made up of \$208,000,000 Paper secured by United States War Obligations. On December 26, Total Bills Discounted and Bought amounted to \$383,000,000 of which \$147,000,000 was Paper secured by United States War Obligations. This involved a decline in percentage of from 73 to 38 during the last half of 1919.

During the year 1919 there were approved 28,944 applications for rediscount, for 951 banks, which compares with 22,864 applications approved for 850 banks in 1918. The bills discounted were distributed by States as follows:

Bills Discounted for Member Banks

	1919		1918	
	Number of Banks	Amount	Number of Banks	Amount
Illinois.....	208	\$2,254,681,713	168	\$1,741,500,084
Indiana.....	153	273,937,050	125	184,405,140
Iowa.....	341	547,590,970	333	385,191,839
Michigan.....	161	1,216,159,567	128	612,080,430
Wisconsin.....	88	263,942,845	96	342,672,516
Total.....	951	\$4,556,312,145	850	\$3,265,850,009

Bankers' Acceptances aggregating \$387,489,767 were purchased at rates running from 4 to 5½ per cent. The number of acceptors represented in these Acceptances was 214.

The total amount of advances to other Federal Reserve Banks through the rediscount of their bills during the year 1919 aggregated \$1,323,338,000. This was distributed as follows:

Atlanta.....	\$ 72,190,000
Boston.....	10,028,000
Dallas.....	370,975,000
Philadelphia.....	570,008,000
Richmond.....	300,137,000
Total.....	\$1,323,338,000

DEVELOPING THE TRADE ACCEPTANCE MARKET SLOW

DURING the year 1919 the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago made an extensive canvass through its member banks to determine the development of the trade acceptance movement in the Seventh District. The banks reported the volume of trade acceptances offered for discount, as follows:

Many bills offered	28 banks
Few bills offered.....	230 banks
No bills offered.....	581 banks

As to the rate of discount accorded trade acceptances, 36 banks granted a preferential rate and 221 banks took the bills at their ordinary rate of discount. Among the replies received as to the progress of the movement, 75 banks reported gains, while 713 banks reported no progress.

From another point of view the trade acceptance movement has a more favorable appearance, namely, the trade acceptances unpaid at maturity appear to be remarkably few, and the banks generally throughout the district express a preference for trade acceptances over the commercial notes in ordinary use.

Below is a table showing the trade acceptances rediscounted by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919.

	1919	1918	1917
First Quarter.....	\$1 234 958	\$ 963 090	\$ 8,609
Second Quarter.....	387,019	1,721,121	43,387
Third Quarter.....	974,454	2,835,840	138,700
Fourth Quarter.....	3,992,958	3,512,960	239,149
Total.....	\$6,589,389	\$9,033,011	\$ 429,845

OPEN MARKET FOR BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES GROWING

THE open market for Acceptances is gradually developing in the Seventh District. A number of large banks in the Reserve cities and some of the small banks outside of Reserve cities are purchasing Bankers' Acceptances. The Federal Reserve Bank is assisting in the development of an open market for Bankers' Acceptances by purchasing such Acceptances with a 15 day option to the broker to repurchase. The attitude, however, has been to discourage direct offerings by member banks.

LIQUIDATION OF WAR PAPER

IT IS problematical, of course, as to how long it will require for the banks of this district to clear up their war paper, but this is being urged and encouraged wherever possible without harassing business.

RESTRICTIONS TO CHECK SPECULATION

THE officers and directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago have sought wherever possible to check speculation, whether it be in the New York Stock Market, in commodities

or in real estate. The policy, however, has been to give assistance to member banks to care for their legitimate and seasonal requirements and Government financing. In cases where banks have shown a disposition to borrow continuously and heavily, efforts have been made to obtain information as to current conditions and the reasons for this unusual demand. If it is found that a bank is borrowing from the Federal Reserve Bank in order to secure additional working capital, or for profit, the borrowing bank is requested to liquidate its obligations.

TREND OF DEPOSITS

NET Deposits opened the year at \$211,000,000, gaining an advance of \$85,000,000 to the high point of the year, \$296,000,000 (July 18), before a recession set in which brought the figures back to practically the place at which the upward movement had started. The trend of deposits during the entire year was irregular and unusual, due to the artificial conditions produced by the consistently large borrowing of other Federal Reserve Banks. Commercial banking experience, that deposits grow with loans, was not followed in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, due to the fact that the proceeds of these advances to other Federal Reserve Banks were not left on deposit as is the case when members borrow, but were transferred through the Gold Settlement Fund to other Federal Reserve Banks.

RESERVE POSITION CAREFULLY SAFEGUARDED

DEMANDS upon the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, both from member banks and from other Federal Reserve Banks, were tremendous during 1919. From the highest point reached in the Total Net Deposit and Federal Reserve Note Liability in 1918, which was \$644,000,000 on Friday, December 6, this item steadily increased to \$738,000,000 on December 26, using the weekly figures exclusively. On the date of this high record, Cash Reserves against Net Deposits and Net Circulation Liability, stood at 50.6 per cent. Cash Reserves against these two net liabilities for the entire year averaged 63.5 per cent, while the average for the first ten months of the year was 65.4. On three occasions during the first ten months the Reserve percentage against Net Deposit and Cash Liability fell below 60 per cent, namely June 20—59.7 per cent, June 21—59.9 per cent, and June 30—58.5 per cent.

The transfer of gold to other Federal Reserve Banks as proceeds of advances made to them for Acceptances bought and notes and acceptances discounted in unusually large volume, resulted in a rather sharp and steady decline in Reserve percentage beginning with the first week in November. The low point in the Reserve percentage against Net Deposits and Federal Reserve Note Liability was reached December 29, when it touched

49.2 per cent. The low weekly Reserve computed on Friday was 50.6 per cent. The percentage against this combined liability at the end of the year was 51.4 per cent.

The average Reserve by months in 1919 was:

January.....	68.3	May.....	64.8	September.....	64.9
February.....	71.1	June.....	62.2	October.....	64.4
March.....	67.3	July.....	63.2	November.....	55.6
April.....	64.4	August.....	63.5	December.....	52.4

GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP

IN the appendix (Schedules 6 and 7), will be found the names of the 19 national banks whose application for stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago were approved during 1919; also the names and disposition of the 16 national banks which surrendered their stock.

There were forty-four State Banks added to the membership roll of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in 1919, while six State Banks retired from membership, making a net increase for the year of 38 State Banks. This class of membership stood at 326 banks on December 31, 1919. Of the six retiring banks three became national banks. The division of new members by States is: Illinois 5, Indiana 3, Iowa 6, Michigan 28 and Wisconsin 2. There were 1048 National Bank members in the Seventh District December 31, 1919.

The appendix contains names of new State Bank members and retiring State Banks, with disposition.

The following tabulation gives the total State Bank membership, according to States, in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago at the close of the year 1919:

	December 31, 1919			December 31, 1918		
	National	State	Totals	National	State	Totals
Illinois.....	319	61	380	316	57	373
Indiana.....	194	22	216	194	19	213
Iowa.....	354	80	434	354	77	431
Michigan.....	76	139	215	74	113	187
Wisconsin.....	105	24	129	107	22	129
Total.....	1048	326	1374	1045	288	1333

FIDUCIARY POWERS

SCHEDULE 10 in the appendix lists the national banks in this district whose applications for fiduciary powers under Section 11 (K) of the Reserve Act were approved by the Federal Reserve Board during 1919. There were 54 such applications divided among the States as follows: Illinois 15, Indiana 15, Iowa 15, Michigan 4 and Wisconsin 5. Of these, 10 were applications for additional fiduciary powers. Banks having these powers now number 146.

DEPARTMENT OF BANK EXAMINATIONS

OWING to the fact that national banks are under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Currency and that state banks are now and will remain under the jurisdiction of the various State Banking Departments, growth of the Department of Examinations must of necessity be slow. While the department has made direct examinations of both national and state member banks, the field work has been confined largely to co-operative examinations in connection with representatives of State Banking Departments, and credit examinations of state banks in connection with their applications for membership.

During the year meetings were held separately with each of the five State Banking Departments, with practically a full attendance of every member connected with each department. These meetings resulted in a better understanding of the various matters of mutual interest, and the visitors gained a better knowledge of the Federal Reserve System and the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. At the same time the officers of the Federal Reserve Bank gained a much better idea of the conditions which confront the operation of the various State Banking Departments. The relations existing between the Banking Departments represented in the Seventh District and our Examining Department are pleasant and cordial and promise co-operation to the fullest extent in increasing the efficiency of the work in which there is mutual interest. The plan has been to lay the foundation of the Examining Department along correct lines, which may be extended as demands are made upon it.

STATE BANK RESERVES

THE discrepancy existing between reserve percentage against deposits required by State Banking laws and those obligatory under the Federal Reserve Act has been removed in the State of Iowa for Iowa State Banks which become members of the Federal Reserve System. Thus two States in this District, Michigan and Iowa, have given recognition through their law-making bodies of the safety of smaller reserves for a bank which has the resources of a Reserve Bank to draw upon in case of need. The attitude of Banking Departments in the three remaining States continues liberal toward the reserve percentages carried by banks under their jurisdiction which have become allied with the Federal Reserve System, but actual incorporation in their State laws of sections covering this point has not yet been accomplished.

PART PLAYED IN GOVERNMENT FINANCING IN 1919

THE Seventh Federal Reserve District was assigned a quota of \$652,500,000 of the Victory loan, or more than 14 per cent of the total amount offered, \$4,500,000,000. Total subscriptions were \$772,046,550, 118 per cent of quota. Allotments made aggregated \$694,330,000. There were 2,267,411 individual

subscribers, with an average subscription of \$340. To the Fourth Liberty Loan there were 4,300,312 subscribers, averaging \$227 for each as compared with an average of \$172 for 3,479,315 subscribers to the Third Loan.

Payment on the Fourth Liberty Loan was completed in January. By the end of the year payments on the Victory Loan had all been completed excepting three individual accounts totaling under \$1,000, and deliveries of all notes had been made except approximately \$5,000,000 registered notes which had yet to be received from the Treasury Department. Payments on the Victory Liberty Loan were effected as follows: by cash, \$212,516,011.45; by credit in War Loan Deposit Account established by approved depositories, \$241,024,313.55; and by Certificates of Indebtedness, \$240,789,000.

Final figures for the Victory Liberty Loan showing subscriptions, quota and per cent of quota subscribed by States (Illinois divided into Cook County and outside Cook County) will be found in the Appendix (Schedule 14); also classification of subscriptions according to denomination (Schedule 15); coupon notes delivered by denomination (Schedule 16); and subscriptions for the Victory Loan by cities having population of 25,000 or more (Schedule 17).

The Liberty Loan Organization for the Seventh District functioned satisfactorily, and the result is a fitting tribute to those tireless workers who gave freely of their time and energy.

During the year 1919 the banks of the Seventh Federal Reserve District purchased \$1,001,727,000 "loan anticipation" certificates of indebtedness, 14 per cent of the total amount purchased by the banks in the entire country and \$605,818,500 tax anticipation certificates of indebtedness, 13 per cent of the total amount of tax anticipation certificates sold in the entire country. All of these certificates have matured or have been retired except \$180,623,000 loan anticipation and \$246,390,500 tax anticipation certificates. At the present time, therefore, 7½ per cent of the total banking resources of this district are invested in United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness. The organization by which these certificates have been distributed was built upon the county unit. Each of the 338 counties in the district is in charge of two prominent resident bankers, who work closely with the Director of Treasury Certificate Sales.

DEPOSITS OF TREASURY FUNDS WITH BANKS IN 1919

THE number of depositary banks increased during 1919 from 1,060 to 1,177. The maximum payment by credit to the War Loan Deposit Account during the year was \$143,062,704 on the occasion of the initial payment of the Victory Liberty Loan. Total payments by credit upon the Victory Liberty Loan were \$242,055,211, more than one-third of the money

required on this account. Payments for Certificates of Indebtedness purchased by banks during the year were made by credit to the amount of \$1,021,000,000, which is 64 per cent of the certificates sold.

Approved collateral held by custodians as security for deposits of Treasury funds reached a maximum on June 11, when the five custodians, one in each State, held a total of \$231,061,870. On December 1 the minimum for the year was reached—\$70,399,395.

WAR SAVINGS—1919

THE work of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in the sale of War Savings Certificates and Stamps during the year 1919 has been chiefly concerned with education. Until August 1 the War Savings campaign was conducted on the State unit plan. Thereafter the five State organizations were molded into one District Organization with headquarters in Chicago.

Sales during the first nine months showed a steady decrease, but from October 1 sales showed a decided increase. During the months of October and November sales showed approximately 100 per cent increase over September sales. This increase is attributed to the sale of the new Treasury Savings Certificates. A complete tabulation of sales by months and States for the entire year will be found in the Appendix (Schedule 17).

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ISSUE

THE volume of the Federal Reserve Notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in circulation at the first of the year was \$426,000,000, a figure reached after an expansion during 1918 of over \$250,000,000. During the first half of 1919 this figure never exceeded \$426,000,000. In fact, there were two rather substantial downward trends during this period. However, when pent-up buying power and the desire to employ it resulted in a tremendous advance in consumption, commodity prices and speculative operations, there was a correspondingly heavy demand for circulation media. From the end of July, during which month there was a reaction from the upward trend that developed at the end of June, the rise in the Federal Reserve Note item was sharp and continuous until the end of the year. The net expansion for the year was \$84,000,000, with Federal Reserve Notes in actual circulation standing at \$510,000,000 on December 26, 1919. (See Schedules 19 and 20, Exhibit B, and Charts).

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTE ISSUE

ON December 31, 1918, there were outstanding \$18,525,800 in Federal Reserve Bank Notes. At the close of the year 1919 this item stood at \$41,289,800. This expansion of more than \$20,000,000 in denominations of principally \$1. and \$2. can be traced to the Pittman Act, under which Silver certificates were withdrawn from circulation in order to use the silver dollars

released for settlement of adverse trade balances in the East, to the increased demand for small bills, and to the policy of the Treasury in withholding silver certificates from circulation in order to use for minor coin the bullion resulting from the breaking up of standing silver dollars back of the silver certificates. In the Appendix will be found a table covering the amount of these notes put into circulation and redeemed during the year.

At the close of the year there was \$43,609,800 in United States Securities on deposit with the United States Treasurer as security for outstanding Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

POSITION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

CONDITION of the commercial banks is fairly well reflected in the summary of the reports of 107 selected banks in this district as of December 26, 1919, which indicates that they were borrowing approximately 78 per cent of their reserves. They have borrowed \$208,000,000, whereas, their reserves both with Federal Reserve Bank and in vault were \$265,000,000. Considering that vault cash is not legal reserve and that almost \$78,000,000 of the above figure was represented by vault cash, it may be seen how heavily the banks are leaning on the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago at this time.

The interest rate on money for business bears a close relationship to the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and, with a $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent rate on Certificates of Indebtedness, it is not thought that commercial paper will become any cheaper than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. at least for several months of the new year. Other factors which no doubt will keep money firm for the next few months are the continued strength of commercial and agricultural demand; the stagnation of agricultural credits that would have been liquidated with better shipping facilities; the large land settlements to be made in March—the aftermath of tremendous speculation in land; and, finally, the completion of the readjustment of war-time industries to a peace-time basis, though the past year has seen considerable progress in this direction.

Meantime, there is a good market for commodities of all kinds and the danger of excessive stocks is reduced, owing to the rapidity of the turn-over of merchandise, and the average merchant's belief that prices may commence to recede at any time.

FEDERAL RESERVE CLEARING SYSTEM

THE operations of the Clearing System of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago continue to show a remarkable increase in volume. During the year 1919 the daily average of items handled by the Transit Department compared to the number handled in the same period of the previous year, showed an increase of 106 per cent. The number of items drawn on banks

in Chicago increased 112 per cent, while the daily average of items drawn on banks outside of Chicago increased 121 per cent.

There was an increase of 38 per cent in government checks handled. The turn-over in December averaged daily 29,462 Chicago items and 121,663 outside items, or a total of 151,125 which, with 7,223 government checks, made a total average of 158,348. The largest volume in the history of the Transit Department was handled on December 15, 1919, when the business comprised 240,132 items, composed of 41,712 Chicago items, 191,405 items on banks outside of Chicago and 7,015 government checks.

There has been a marked increase in the number of banks on the Par List of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. At the close of business December 31, 1919, 5,271 banks out of a total of 5,564 in the Seventh District were on the Par List. Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan were 100 per cent Par, all banks in Illinois and Iowa going on the Par List November 1 and all in Indiana December 1, while Michigan reached the 100 per cent status December 31.

The Transit Department inaugurated a merit system recently for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the clerical force and this has brought gratifying results in reducing the number of errors in the sorting and listing of checks.

LEASED WIRE SYSTEM

OWING to the volume of telegrams handled over the leased wire system during the past year, additional facilities have been acquired to the extent of approximately 2,500 miles, which makes the total mileage of the system 12,500.

The Chicago-New York circuit was converted from a single wire to a full duplex, or two-way wire (doubling its capacity); branch banks were opened at Little Rock, Buffalo, Houston and Nashville, all being connected with their parent banks by leased wires; new wires were established between Chicago and Kansas City, also Richmond and Baltimore, to provide for increased business, which is being handled with great facility.

TRANSFER OPERATIONS

THE policy happily adopted in 1918 of promoting mail and telegraphic transfers of credit for the better mobilization of reserves, was continued throughout 1919. Uniform rates were maintained of 15 cents discount per day per thousand—say 5½ per cent per annum—for mail purchases and 7½ cents discount per day per thousand for mail sales. Telegraphic transfers were made without charge and member banks have been encouraged to avail themselves of this great privilege for the conservation of their reserves and the effective utilization of their cash resources in all positions.

The year 1919 showed a gain of 31.8 per cent in the total of transfers purchased by mail and by wire, the total being \$4,205,247,000, against \$3,188,602,000. Sales of transfers by mail and wire made a total of \$1,115,010,000 against \$498,329,000 an increase of 123 per cent for the year 1919. Total transfer operations buying and selling by wire and by mail, amounted to \$5,320,257,000 against \$3,686,931,000, an increase of 44.3 per cent. Details of these transfer operations appear in the Appendix.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT

THE Collection Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago was established on July 1, 1917 and for the balance of the year, as well as 1918, member banks did not use the service which it provided to any considerable extent. Prior to July 1, 1918, a service charge of 10c per item was assessed, but, in order to add to services made available to member banks, this charge was waived thereafter. At the present time about 10 per cent of the member banks use our collection facilities, though country banks thus far have not shown much interest in the service.

The following table will afford an idea of the volume of business handled in the Department for the year 1919:

Received From	Items	Amounts
Federal Reserve Banks	31,209	\$81,846,903
Chicago Banks	4,789	20,313,164
Member Banks, District No. 7 outside Chicago	13,245	12,462,949
Discount Department	9,117	201,459,117
Total	58,360	\$316,082,133

Figures for 1918 are not available in a form which would make a fair comparison, but with the daily increase in volume future reports should be very interesting. Returns at par can be made for collections on points where there is a Federal Reserve Bank or branch and there are in the neighborhood of three-hundred banks in this district which remit at par for collections. These par points, together with the par points available through country banks in other district, afford a saving in collection costs that cannot be ignored by the member bank which is interested in using to the fullest extent the privilege to which membership entitles it.

COLLATERAL DEPARTMENT

THE heavy volume of business in the Discount Department of this bank made clear the necessity for the establishment of a Collateral Department which would work closely in harmony with the Discount Department, but maintain a strict individuality, this to enable the members of the department to concentrate exclusively upon the careful handling of securities used or to be used as collateral to loans to member banks. This department was therefore separated from the Discount Department almost

a year ago, and since that time the collateral pledged to our member banks' bills payable, together with that unpledged, has been held in the custody of the Collateral Department.

During the past year Certificates of Indebtedness having exceeded other forms of collateral, it has been necessary to release for redemption and credit an average of \$10,000,000 for each maturing issue. For certain periods these maturities have occurred every fifteen days. The average shipments of securities for a weekly period total \$25,000,000, made to two hundred and fifty member banks.

The largest total amount of securities held in this department during the year was reached on May 3, \$195,300,000. The total securities held at the close of business December 31, 1919, was \$120,627,000.

GOLD SETTLEMENT FUND

DAILY settlements through the Gold Settlement Fund continue to be advantageous to the Federal Reserve Banks in settling accounts between each other, and the Federal Bank of Chicago has participated in these benefits. The schedules in the Appendix relating to the operations of the Gold Settlement Fund are divided into the representation of our gain or loss through three kinds of operations.

The summary of the year's transactions in all accounts results in net gains through settlements and direct transactions, \$988,837,000 and \$29,638,000, respectively. Against these credits there stands a loss of \$1,048,769,000, or a net loss for the year of \$30,294,000. Balance in the Gold Settlement Fund standing to the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on December 31, 1919, was \$76,478,000.

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

UNTIL after the middle of the year 1919 no new foreign accounts were established by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the so-called Bank of England Sterling Gold Account being still on our books at \$816,042.43. This account was closed out on April 2, 1919, and for three months no transactions in this direction were consummated. On July 17, by arrangement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, this bank participated to the extent of \$11,018,766.56 in a credit to the Argentine Republic, and on September 17 the Bank of England Sterling Gold Account was reopened with a balance of \$5,412,154.05. The Bank of England Account reached the high point of \$17,422,349.63 on November 12 and closed the year at \$15,627,105.15. The Argentine Republic Account was gradually reduced from the initial amount to the figure \$8,602,992.69 on October 31, which was maintained up to and including the end of the year.

BANKING QUARTERS

DURING the year considerable attention has been given to the making of plans for the allotment of space to the different departments of the bank in the new building, the site for which was purchased during 1918, located at La Salle, Quincy and Jackson Streets. The tremendous expansion in the volume of business, however, in the meantime has made it necessary to acquire temporary quarters, which provide an additional floor space of 25,000 square feet. When it is noted that more than 300 employees were added to the clerical force during the year the necessity for this unusual increase in floor space is evident.

At the beginning of 1919 the floor space occupied by the bank proper, as well as its Fiscal Agency Department, covered 60,000 square feet. The expansion in required floor space was made necessary chiefly by the growth of the Transit Department and, as a matter of fact, due to the falling off in the volume of Fiscal Agency operations, considerable floor space formerly occupied by these functions has been given over to departments of the bank proper.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

THE personnel of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for the year 1919 was as follows: Class A—James B. Forgan, E. L. Johnson, and George M. Reynolds; Class B—John W. Blodgett, A. R. Erskine and A. H. Vogel; Class C—William A. Heath, E. T. Meredith and James Simpson. For the year 1920 the Board will remain the same with the exception of James B. Forgan, whose term expired December 31, 1919, and who has been succeeded by C. H. McNider of Mason City, Iowa. The Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Agent remains the same as in 1918. The Board held its usual regular monthly meeting during the year.

The Executive Committee for the year 1919 was composed of James B. McDougal, Governor, James B. Forgan, George M. Reynolds, James Simpson and the Federal Reserve Agent. This committee will serve during the year 1920 with the exception of James B. Forgan, who has retired from the Board and whose successor has not as yet been appointed. The committee held two regular meetings each week during the year. The Membership Committee is composed of the Federal Reserve Agent, James B. McDougal and A. H. Vogel, a director.

There were no changes in the official staff until the December meeting of the Board, at which time three new official positions were created. E. L. Harris, formerly in charge of Sales of Certificates of Indebtedness, was elected an official with the title, Manager of Bank Relations and Membership; W. K. Lyle, formerly Chief Clerk, and W. C. Bachman, formerly Transit Manager, were elected Assistant Cashiers, continuing in their former capacities; W. F. McLallen, Assistant Federal Reserve Agent, was reelected Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The Detroit Branch had for its directors for the year 1919, John Ballantyne, Emory W. Clark, Julius H. Haass, Charles H. Hodges and R. B. Locke. The officers are: R. B. Locke, Manager and Chairman of the Board, W. R. Cation, cashier and J. B. Dew, assistant cashier. The Federal Reserve Agent is represented at the Detroit Branch by John G. Baskin as Assistant Federal Reserve Agent, and H. N. Baxendale, Acting Assistant Federal Reserve Agent.

The following new departments were created and put into operation during the year: Bank Relations and Membership, Planning, Educational and Welfare. The first-named department will greatly facilitate the handling of bank relations and further promote a better understanding between the banks of the Seventh District and the Federal Reserve Bank, in addition to being of added service to banks considering membership. The Planning Department is an internal Department having supervision over all systems in use, and in addition thereto it will act in an advisory capacity to all other departments in changing or installing systems. The Educational Department will have control of all educational matters pertaining to the personnel of the bank and when functioning to its fullest extent it will school all new employees in the work to which they have been designated. The Welfare Department cares for the physical and mental well-being of the employees and it is generally responsible for the proper morale of the organization. The Statistical and Analytical Department, started in 1918, was expanded and took over the work of compiling statistical information other than departmental, both for the Board at Washington and for our own officers and members. This department is designed to function with the Division of Analysis and Research and the Statistical Division of the Federal Reserve Board.

There were added to the staff of the Department of Examinations early in 1919 through appointment by the Federal Reserve Board, Mark A. Wilson, formerly an Examiner for the State of Indiana and Joseph M. Conway, formerly an Examiner for the State of Michigan.

At the beginning of the year 1919 there was a total of 833 employees on the payroll, and at the close of business December 31, 1919, our records show 1,193 employees, including officers, an increase of 43 per cent.

DETROIT BRANCH IN 1919

DURING the year the Detroit Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has fulfilled with satisfaction the functions assigned to it by the Board of Directors on November 27, 1917. The first full calendar year of its operation, 1919 has justified in every way its creation.

On February 1, 1920 the Detroit Branch will begin to enjoy all the functions of a Federal Reserve Bank, except that of note

issue and a few minor functions. Control will be vested in the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, who will appoint directors and officers of the Branch, to serve at the pleasure of the Board. Supervision of the accounts of the Branch will be assigned to the Auditor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

The territory in which the Branch will operate consists of the following Michigan counties:

Bay	Jackson	Monroe	St. Clair
Genesee	Lapeer	Oakland	Tuscola
Hillsdale	Lenawee	Saginaw	Washtenaw
Huron	Livingston	Sanilac	Wayne
Ingham	Macomb	Shiawassee	

Figures pertaining to the operations of the Branch are contained in the Appendix (Schedules 26 to 33). It will be of interest to note the large increase in all departments for the second six months of 1919 as compared with the first six months.

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT A.—*Movement of principal earning assets of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago during the calendar year 1919.*

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	Discounted Paper secured by U. S. War obligations	Other Discounted Paper	(1+2)	Per cent 1÷3	Bills Bought in open Market	Total Bills Discounted and Bought	U. S. Securities	Total earning assets
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jan. 3.....	\$132,963	\$48,851	\$181,814	73.1	\$ 57,880	\$239,694	\$20,122	\$259,816
Jan. 10.....	125,924	38,653	164,577	76.5	47,941	212,518	30,131	242,649
Jan. 17.....	108,632	33,355	141,987	76.5	34,693	176,680	21,123	197,803
Jan. 24.....	138,253	34,221	172,474	80.1	31,749	204,223	25,123	229,346
Jan. 31.....	128,125	25,740	153,865	83.3	30,421	184,286	22,122	206,408
Feb. 7.....	\$128,253	\$25,749	\$154,002	83.2	\$31,458	\$185,460	\$22,122	\$207,582
Feb. 14.....	131,878	20,812	152,690	86.4	34,709	187,399	21,122	208,521
Feb. 20.....	154,870	17,952	172,822	89.6	33,249	206,071	21,122	227,193
Feb. 28.....	162,708	15,861	178,569	91.1	32,676	211,245	21,122	232,367
Mar. 7.....	\$155,544	\$15,219	\$170,763	91.1	\$32,586	\$203,349	\$21,088	\$224,437
Mar. 14.....	152,165	13,336	165,501	91.9	51,802	217,303	21,089	238,392
Mar. 21.....	191,704	14,903	206,607	92.7	49,253	255,860	21,088	276,948
Mar. 28.....	199,278	15,367	214,645	92.8	41,214	255,859	21,089	276,948
Apr. 4.....	\$206,595	\$16,545	\$223,140	92.6	\$39,291	\$262,431	\$21,088	\$283,519
Apr. 11.....	202,040	16,134	218,174	92.6	31,173	249,347	22,088	271,435
Apr. 18.....	200,298	17,701	217,999	91.0	27,548	245,547	23,089	268,636
Apr. 25.....	195,872	16,510	212,382	92.2	24,556	236,938	24,088	261,026
May 2.....	\$209,305	\$14,473	\$223,778	93.5	\$26,306	\$250,084	\$24,088	\$274,172
May 9.....	200,037	14,266	214,303	93.3	23,952	238,255	25,088	263,343
May 16.....	202,391	13,184	215,576	93.9	24,412	239,987	25,088	265,075
May 23.....	201,723	14,882	216,606	93.1	28,332	244,937	25,088	270,025
May 29.....	228,140	18,604	246,744	92.4	27,640	274,384	26,119	300,503
June 6.....	\$195,120	\$16,197	\$211,317	92.3	\$32,776	\$244,093	\$27,088	\$271,181
June 13.....	192,979	16,574	209,553	92.1	34,236	243,789	27,088	270,877
June 20.....	213,504	21,980	235,484	90.7	37,722	273,206	28,088	301,294
June 27.....	200,427	21,824	222,251	90.2	40,463	262,714	29,088	291,802
July 3.....	\$208,412	\$30,199	\$238,611	87.3	\$45,802	\$284,413	\$30,089	\$314,502
July 11.....	188,205	32,323	220,528	85.3	50,887	271,415	30,089	301,507
July 18.....	183,427	29,228	212,655	86.2	53,524	266,179	31,088	297,267
July 25.....	191,632	24,313	215,945	88.7	56,016	271,961	31,089	303,050
Aug. 1.....	\$193,391	\$26,223	\$219,614	88.1	\$50,800	\$270,414	\$33,088	\$303,502
Aug. 8.....	186,386	26,477	212,863	87.5	52,452	265,315	34,088	299,403
Aug. 15.....	158,584	24,576	183,160	86.6	49,943	233,103	36,089	269,192
Aug. 22.....	188,450	20,025	208,475	90.4	45,722	254,197	37,089	291,286
Aug. 29.....	185,258	20,528	205,786	90.0	46,169	251,955	38,283	290,238
Sept. 5.....	\$192,490	\$21,965	\$214,455	89.7	\$43,067	\$257,522	\$39,312	\$296,834
Sept. 12.....	137,833	27,925	165,758	83.1	44,097	209,855	108,119	317,974
Sept. 19.....	139,657	32,371	172,028	81.1	42,967	214,995	46,119	261,114
Sept. 26.....	172,455	46,091	218,546	78.9	42,771	261,317	42,304	303,621
Oct. 3.....	\$181,605	\$52,749	\$234,354	77.5	\$38,557	\$272,911	\$45,317	\$318,228
Oct. 10.....	165,002	48,903	213,905	77.1	40,826	254,731	46,693	301,424
Oct. 17.....	179,599	46,155	225,754	79.5	42,006	267,760	44,349	312,109
Oct. 24.....	186,790	57,022	243,812	76.6	43,358	287,170	44,999	332,169
Oct. 31.....	173,740	57,917	231,657	75.0	64,241	295,898	44,510	340,408
Nov. 7.....	\$170,269	\$51,825	\$222,094	76.7	\$92,402	\$314,496	\$44,182	\$358,678
Nov. 14.....	180,944	72,097	253,041	71.5	103,674	356,715	44,258	400,973
Nov. 21.....	169,345	81,449	250,794	67.5	102,054	352,848	44,962	397,810
Nov. 28.....	176,503	88,956	265,459	66.5	99,923	365,382	44,713	410,095
Dec. 5.....	\$173,759	\$87,854	\$261,613	66.4	\$95,063	\$356,676	\$44,380	\$401,056
Dec. 12.....	143,316	105,052	248,368	57.7	97,736	346,104	44,318	390,422
Dec. 19.....	135,715	107,984	243,699	55.7	105,917	349,616	44,362	393,978
Dec. 26.....	146,840	128,429	275,269	53.3	108,352	383,621	44,230	427,851

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO MOVEMENT OF EARNING ASSETS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1919.

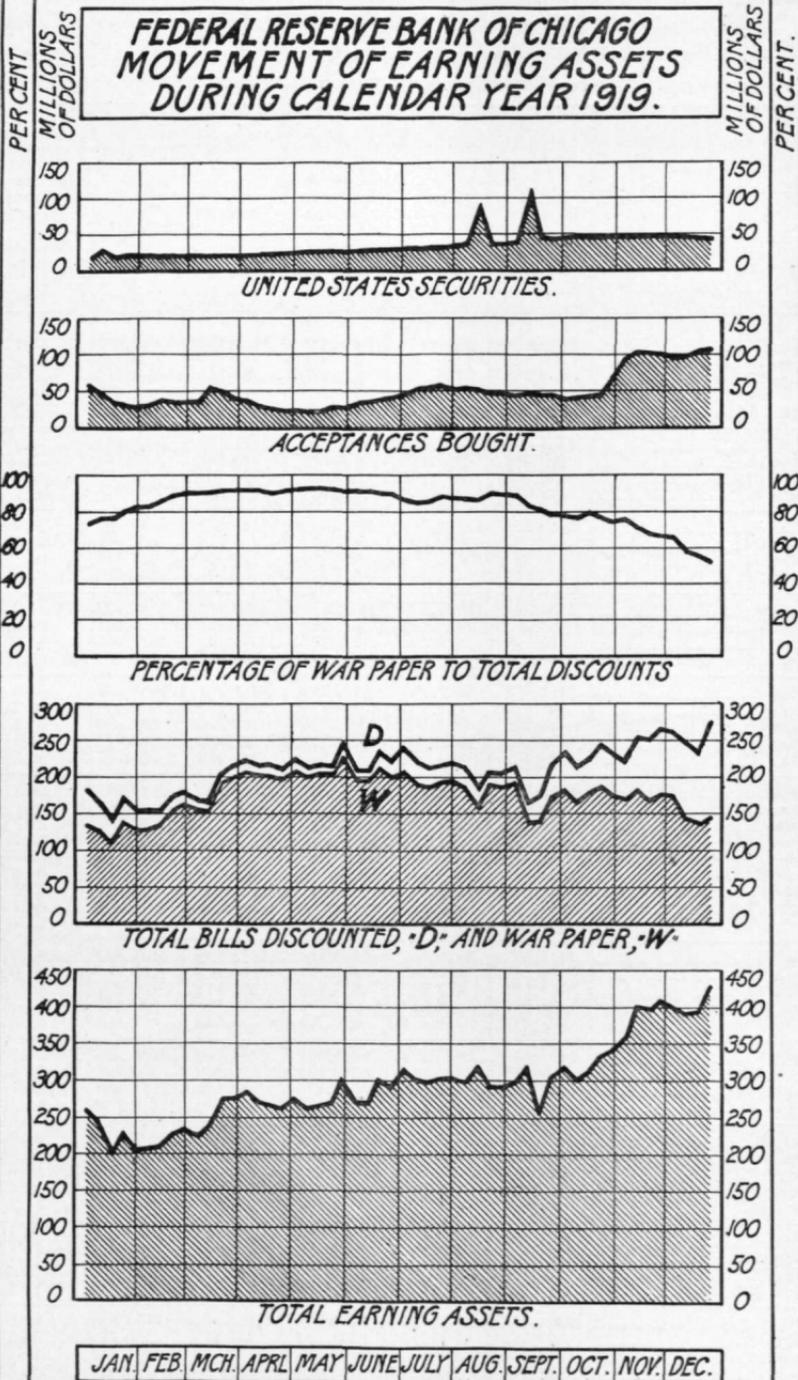
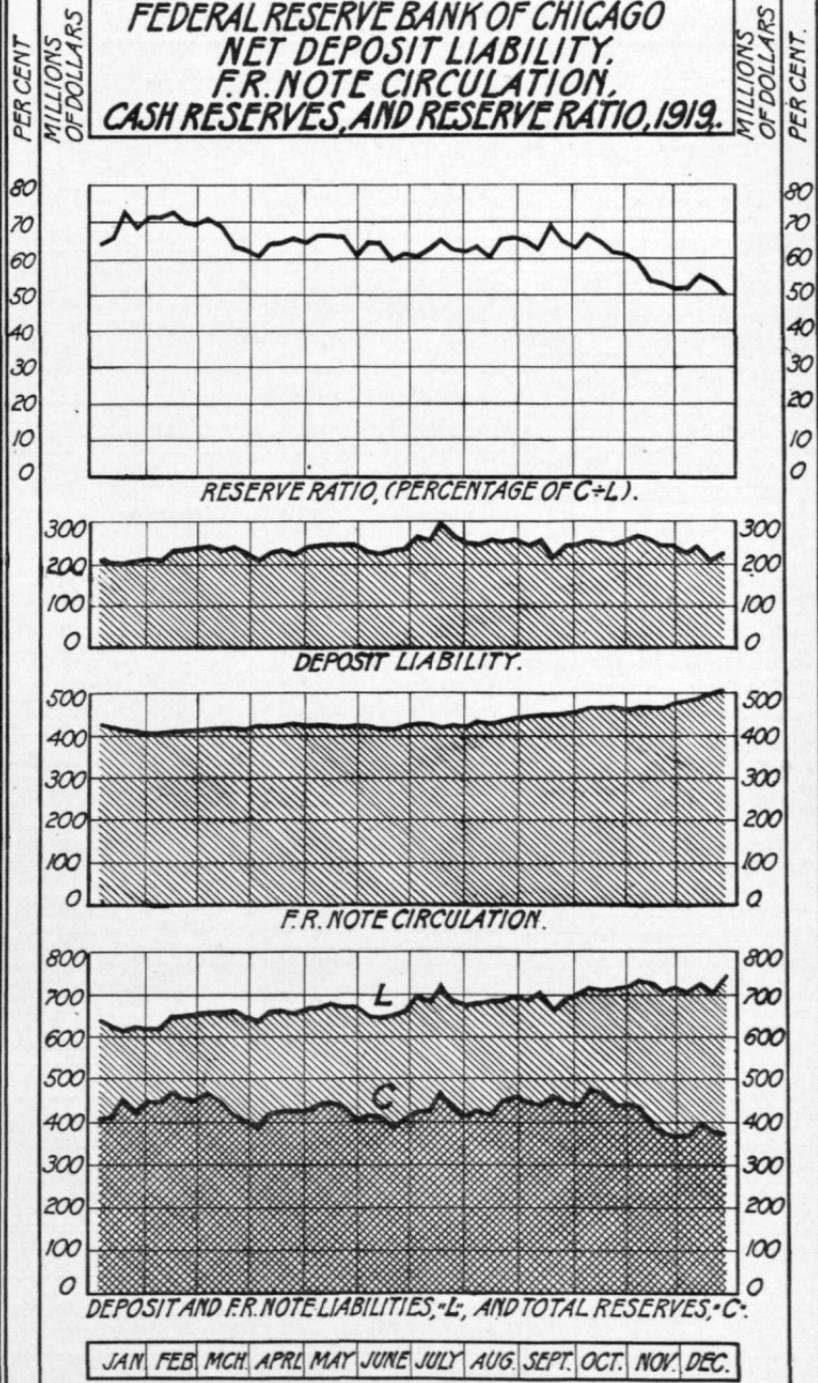


EXHIBIT B.—Movement of gold and cash reserves, Federal Reserve note and net deposit liabilities, and the reserve percentage of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago during the calendar year 1919.

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	Gold Reserves	Cash Reserves	Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	Net Deposits	(3+4)	Ratio of cash reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan. 3.....	\$406,609	\$408,554	\$426,129	\$211,366	\$637,495	64.1
Jan. 10.....	409,906	411,988	420,457	203,429	623,886	66.0
Jan. 17.....	447,742	450,180	412,859	204,345	617,204	72.9
Jan. 24.....	419,898	422,196	410,265	210,913	621,178	68.0
Jan. 31.....	441,678	443,740	405,026	213,979	619,005	71.7
Feb. 7.....	\$441,046	\$442,781	\$407,665	\$211,470	\$619,135	71.5
Feb. 14.....	467,762	469,158	409,884	236,348	646,232	72.6
Feb. 20.....	450,016	451,291	410,057	236,584	646,641	69.8
Feb. 28.....	448,346	449,722	410,806	239,170	649,976	69.2
Mar. 7.....	\$464,602	\$465,715	\$415,139	\$242,123	\$657,262	70.9
Mar. 14.....	447,052	448,266	417,611	235,518	653,129	68.6
Mar. 21.....	416,088	417,509	418,932	240,926	659,858	63.3
Mar. 28.....	403,588	404,794	417,546	229,188	646,734	62.6
Apr. 4.....	\$386,249	\$387,230	\$425,120	\$209,953	\$635,073	61.0
Apr. 11.....	417,065	418,435	425,279	228,146	653,425	64.0
Apr. 18.....	422,944	424,297	423,145	234,042	657,187	64.6
Apr. 25.....	424,901	426,222	426,455	224,317	650,772	65.5
May 2.....	\$425,978	\$427,105	\$422,296	\$241,781	\$664,077	64.3
May 9.....	441,452	442,598	424,024	243,985	668,009	66.3
May 16.....	443,837	445,123	422,396	249,702	672,098	66.2
May 23.....	434,686	435,738	419,554	247,358	666,912	65.3
May 29.....	404,006	404,934	422,327	244,420	666,747	60.7
June 6.....	\$415,315	\$416,640	\$421,046	\$227,786	\$648,832	64.2
June 13.....	411,499	412,646	418,271	225,630	643,901	64.1
June 20.....	386,522	387,524	417,700	230,995	648,695	59.7
June 27.....	404,093	405,202	421,672	235,131	656,803	61.7
July 3.....	\$421,900	\$422,755	\$429,248	\$266,269	\$695,517	60.8
July 11.....	422,788	423,552	427,211	255,196	682,407	62.1
July 18.....	462,999	463,974	420,685	296,723	717,408	64.7
July 25.....	426,828	427,781	423,393	262,599	685,992	62.4
Aug. 1.....	\$415,409	\$416,365	\$420,314	\$252,503	\$672,817	61.9
Aug. 8.....	426,568	427,442	431,735	246,972	678,707	63.0
Aug. 15.....	415,588	417,217	429,140	258,131	687,271	60.7
Aug. 22.....	446,999	448,154	434,786	253,866	688,652	65.1
Aug. 29.....	457,835	458,735	439,744	257,221	696,965	65.8
Sept. 5.....	\$445,048	\$445,891	\$444,845	\$244,540	\$689,385	64.7
Sept. 12.....	439,153	440,252	447,265	236,355	703,620	62.6
Sept. 19.....	458,965	460,007	447,173	218,172	665,345	69.1
Sept. 26.....	443,185	444,280	450,048	241,036	691,084	64.3
Oct. 3.....	\$439,557	\$440,617	\$457,059	\$243,411	\$700,470	62.9
Oct. 10.....	474,873	475,963	462,546	255,781	718,327	66.3
Oct. 17.....	459,308	460,562	462,597	249,808	712,405	64.6
Oct. 24.....	437,639	439,076	463,729	247,002	710,731	61.8
Oct. 31.....	438,644	440,571	460,397	259,099	719,496	61.2
Nov. 7.....	\$433,040	\$435,407	\$467,103	\$265,320	\$732,423	59.4
Nov. 14.....	381,397	383,816	464,896	258,298	723,194	53.1
Nov. 21.....	373,567	375,971	468,708	243,234	711,942	52.8
Nov. 28.....	367,482	369,871	475,062	243,466	718,528	51.5
Dec. 5.....	\$364,461	\$367,176	\$480,334	\$225,506	\$705,840	52.0
Dec. 12.....	395,255	398,140	485,203	241,553	726,756	54.8
Dec. 19.....	373,251	375,391	498,174	207,654	705,828	53.2
Dec. 26.....	372,355	374,184	510,018	228,842	738,860	50.6

**FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO
NET DEPOSIT LIABILITY,
F.R. NOTE CIRCULATION,
CASH RESERVES, AND RESERVE RATIO, 1919.**



SCHEDULE 1.—Balance sheet—Comparative statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

	Dec. 31, 1919	Dec. 31, 1918	Dec. 31, 1917	Dec. 31, 1916
ASSETS				
Bills discounted, members.....	\$286,908,175	\$164,088,997	\$105,923,175	\$ 4,437,460
Bills discounted, bought.....	92,650,234	62,880,918	9,182,429	10,337,161
United States bonds and notes.....	44,265,100	20,121,500	10,384,600	10,375,100
Investments.....	.....	.....	.....	1,325,760
Total earning assets.....	\$423,823,509	\$247,091,416	\$125,490,205	\$ 26,475,482
Real estate (site for new building).....	2,116,149	2,936,149	.....	.....
Interest accrued on U. S. bonds and notes.....	380,865	86,001	63,695	50,896
Premium on United States bonds.....	.....	.....	.....	193,311
5 per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes.....	1,888,150	829,390	.....	.....
Liberty Loan bonds, \$10 participation certificates.....	2,850	9,450	163,100	.....
Furniture and Fixtures.....	.....	.....	.....	28,304
Cost of unissued Federal Reserve notes.....	.....	.....	.....	67,957
Due from member banks, overdrafts.....	6,648	30,941	330,615	1,723
Due from Federal Reserve banks.....	66,882,527	26,784,494	5,992,720	29,913,819
Federal Reserve Banks, transfers bought.....	3,570,000	6,565,000	8,178,412	.....
Transit and exchanges for clearing house.....	51,350,405	41,060,921	19,868,657	4,692,553
Federal Reserve and National Bank notes.....	42,358,644	26,819,995	10,635,500	2,986,185
Gold coin and gold certificates.....	24,181,000	23,234,185	32,189,305	27,600,625
Bank of England sterling gold account.....	15,627,105	816,042	7,350,000	.....
Other lawful money.....	1,920,443	1,797,544	963,872	396,102
Gold settlement fund.....	76,478,739	106,772,373	58,960,460	26,183,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	243,604,230	275,803,010	130,723,530	.....
Gold redemption fund Federal Reserve notes.....	19,533,109	15,151,205	646,490	200,000
Total cash reserve.....	\$381,344,627	\$423,574,360	\$230,833,657	\$ 54,379,727
Other assets.....	545,878	1,399,491	349,181	.....
*Total assets.....	\$974,270,255	\$777,187,612	\$401,905,745	\$118,789,962
LIABILITIES				
Capital paid in.....	\$ 12,347,150	\$ 11,185,050	\$ 9,091,700	\$ 6,683,550
Surplus.....	14,291,642	3,316,022	215,799	.....
Profit and Loss.....	.....	.....	.....	61,978
Reserve for franchise tax.....	.....	3,100,223	.....	.....
Discount on United States bonds.....	97,571	89,248	77,603	.....
Unearned discount.....	1,417,073	514,586	318,087	46,451
Unearned interest, investments.....	.....	.....	.....	6,051
Reserved for sundry expenses.....	196,644	19,612	4,833	5,391
Difference account.....	40,429	1,784	254	.....
Federal Reserve notes outstanding.....	535,459,230	450,938,010	190,788,530	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes outstanding.....	41,289,800	18,525,800	.....	.....
Federal Reserve Bank transfers sold.....	200,000	3,700,116	1,471,347	.....
Liberty loan \$10 participation certificates sold.....	2,850	9,450	163,100	.....
Uncollected funds.....	58,211,397	32,545,315	18,183,306	.....
United States Government deposits.....	350,003	6,566,290	3,052,436	2,045,784
Due to Federal Reserve Banks.....	43,258,856	14,743,259	6,165,983	14,550,742
Due to member banks, reserves.....	257,978,903	230,604,383	169,174,348	95,390,012
Due to non-member clearing Banks.....	525,711	1,328,460	3,198,413	.....
Due to foreign agencies.....	8,602,992	.....	.....	.....
*Total liabilities.....	\$974,270,255	\$777,187,612	\$401,905,745	\$118,789,962

*In tabulating the Balance Sheets for comparison cents have been omitted.

SCHEDULE 2.—*Profit and loss statement of Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago covering 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916.*

	1919	1918	1917	1916
Earnings for year.....	\$12,012,077	\$8,481,747	\$2,020,714	\$665,935
Net service charges in excess of Transit Department disbursements.....		*155,672	1,564	.....
Total earnings.....	\$12,012,077	\$8,326,075	\$2,022,278	\$665,935
Expense of operation of bank proper.....	\$ 1,787,154	\$1,093,317	\$ 317,113	\$232,370
Other expenses.....			929	246
Cost of Federal Reserve currency issued (including postage, etc.).....	400,418	375,002	159,824	5,113
Cost of Federal Reserve currency unissued (charged off).....		13,679	43,001	.....
Miscellaneous charges account note issues.....	62,558	13,004	2,314	.....
Taxes on Federal Reserve bank note circulation	133,970			
Cost of currency shipments to and from member and non-member banks.....	66,144			
Furniture and equipment.....	98,080			
Depreciation on furniture and equipment.....			32,225	25,000
Depreciation on United States Bonds.....			237,118	
Total expenses.....	\$ 2,548,324	\$1,495,002	\$ 792,526	\$262,730
Earnings for year.....	\$ 9,463,753	\$6,831,073	\$1,229,751	\$403,205
Less miscellaneous deductions.....	†887,550	25,992		
Net earnings for year.....	\$ 8,576,203	\$6,805,081	\$1,229,751	\$403,205
Profit and Loss January 1.....			61,978	20,091
Amount paid by Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis January 30, 1917, to equalize stock of said bank transferred to Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago capital stock.....			2,127	
Net income.....	\$ 8,576,203	\$6,805,081	†\$1,293,856	\$423,296
Dividends paid.....	\$ 699,000	\$ 603,602	\$ 862,131	\$360,648
Interest paid on Capital Stock surrendered.....	1,806	1,033	126	669
Profit and Loss December 31.....	7,875,397	6,200,446	431,598	61,978

*Deduct from earnings. Figure represents cost of operation of Transit Department in excess of service charges which were discontinued June 15, 1918.

†Dividends paid on June 29, 1917, covered the period from January 1, 1916 to June 30, 1916, inclusive, and amounted to \$205,710. Dividends paid on December 29, 1917, covered the period from July 1, 1916 to December 31, 1917, inclusive, and amounted to \$654,347.

‡Includes \$820,000 estimated value of buildings to be razed—charged off.
 \$66,764 Federal Reserve Board assessment for expenses, January 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920, charged off.
 \$786 net difference charged off.

SCHEDULE 3.—*Operations of the leased wire service of the Federal Reserve System, headquarters at Chicago. Telegrams handled January 1 to December 31, 1919, inclusive.*

Banks	Sent by	Received by	Relayed by	Handled by
Boston.....	11,056	9,599		20,646
New York.....	54,702	53,779		108,511
Philadelphia.....	14,615	10,391		25,006
Cleveland.....	26,106	20,205		46,311
Richmond.....	19,306	20,777		40,083
Atlanta.....	20,854	20,598		41,452
Chicago.....	35,265	47,532	159,833	244,630
St. Louis.....	27,253	21,138		48,391
Minneapolis.....	10,170	12,460		22,630
Kansas City.....	31,247	22,987		54,234
Dallas.....	22,865	24,425		47,290
San Francisco.....	25,998	29,514		55,512
Federal Reserve Board.....	53,233	69,944	70,659	193,836
Total.....	352,670	363,349	230,492	948,532

SCHEDULE 4.—Discount Rates.—Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, 1919.

	Rates in effect Jan. 1, 1919	Change effective					Rates in effect Jan. 1, 1920
		Apr. 4, 1919	Apr. 21, 1919	Aug. 29, 1919	Nov. 5, 1919	Dec. 13, 1919	
Member bank's Collateral Notes—15 days or less							
Secured by							
Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	4				*4½	4½	4½
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes.....	4		4¼		4½	4¾	4¾
Eligible paper.....	4		4¼		4½	4¾	4¾
War Finance Corp. Bonds.....		5	5¼		5½	5¾	5¾
Rediscounts: Maturing within 15 days							
Secured by							
Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	4		4¼	4	*4½	4½	4½
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes.....	4		4¼		4½	4¾	4¾
War Finance Corp. Bonds.....		5	5¼		5½	5¾	5¾
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	4		4¼		4½	4¾	4¾
Maturing within 16 to 90 days							
Secured by							
Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	4¼				4½		4½
Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes.....	4¼		4¼		4½	4¾	4¾
War Finance Corp. Bonds.....		5¾					5¾
Otherwise secured and unsecured.....	4¾						4¾
Maturing within 91 to 180 days							
Agricultural and live stock paper.....	5½						5½
Trade Acceptances							
Maturing within 15 days.....	4		4¼		4½		4½
Maturing within 16 to 90 days.....	4½						4½

*Rate of 4¼ percent on paper secured by 4¼ percent Treasury Certificates.

†Rate of 4 percent on paper secured by Fourth Liberty Loan bonds when paper rediscounted was taken at rate not exceeding coupon rate on bonds.

SCHEDULE 5.—Money Rates in Chicago at Commercial Banks in 1919

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
Demand money.....	4¼	7	4¼	7	4¼	7	4¼	7	4¼	7	4¼	7
Commercial paper.....	5	6	5	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	6	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Brokers' 6 months' paper.....	5	6	5	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
Year money.....	5	5½	5	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
Acceptances.....	4¾	5¾	4¾	6	4¾	6	4¾	6	4¾	6	4¾	6
Notes secured by certificates of indebtedness.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
Demand money.....	4¾	7	4¾	7	4¾	7	4¾	7	4¾	7	5	7
Commercial paper.....	5¼	5½	5	5½	5	5½	5	5¾	5½	5¾	5	6
Brokers' 6 months' paper.....							5½	6	5½	6	5½	6
Year money.....											6	6
Acceptances.....	4¾	6	4¾	6	4¾	5½	4¾	5¼	4¾	5½	4¾	5¾
Notes secured by certificates of indebtedness.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5¾	5¾

SCHEDULE 6.—Member Banks in Federal Reserve District of Chicago authorized to accept up to 100 per cent of their individual capital and surplus during 1919.

Application to accept 100%.	Location	Approved
Live Stock Exchange National Bank.....	Chicago, Ill.	March 14, 1919.
Chicago Trust Co.....	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 24, 1919.
First & Old Detroit National Bank.....	Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 2, 1919.

SCHEDULE 7.—New national banks, 1919

First National Bank.....	Altona, Ill.
First National Bank.....	Barrington, Ill.
The National Trust Bank.....	Charleston, Ill.
First National Bank.....	Fairmount, Ill.
First National Bank.....	Foosland, Ill.
First National Bank.....	Hinsdale, Ill.
First National Bank.....	Lemont, Ill.
First National Bank.....	Oak Park, Ill.
Citizens National Bank.....	Toluca, Ill.
Cedar Grove National Bank.....	Cedar Grove, Ind.
Farmers National Bank.....	Remington, Ind.
Farmers & Merchants National Bank.....	Rensselaer, Ind.
First National Bank.....	Roanoke, Ind.
First National Bank.....	College Springs, Ia.
Webster County National Bank.....	Fort Dodge, Ia.
First Wisconsin National Bank.....	Milwaukee, Wis
Farmers National Bank.....	Sparta, Wis
First National Bank.....	Chesaning, Mich.
National Union Bank.....	Jackson, Mich.

SCHEDULE 8.—National banks liquidated in 1919.

Name of Bank.	Location.	Disposition.
The Second National Bank.....	Charleston, Ill.....	Consolidated with National Trust Bk.
First National Bank.....	Nauvoo, Ill.....	Liquidated.
First National Bank.....	St. Ann, Ill.....	Liquidated.
Farmers National Bank.....	Springfield, Ill.....	To Ridgely-Farmers State Bank— (Member).
Ridgely National Bank.....	Springfield, Ill.....	
Farmers National Bank.....	Warsaw, Ill.....	Liquidated.
Wayne National Bank.....	Cambridge City, Ind.	Liquidated.
First National Bank.....	Flora, Ind.....	Liquidated.
First National Bank.....	Shirley, Ind.....	Liquidated.
South Bend National Bank.....	South Bend, Ind.....	Consolidated with Citizens National.
First National Bank.....	Richland, Ia.....	Liquidated.
National State Bank.....	Burlington, Ia.....	Consolidated with First National Bank.
Commercial National Bank.....	Appleton, Wis.....	Consolidated with First National Bank of Appleton.
First National Bank.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	
Wisconsin National Bank.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Consolidated into First Wisconsin Na- tional Bank.
Commercial National Bank.....	Oshkosh, Wis.....	
		Consolidated with Old National Bank.

SCHEDULE 9.—*State bank membership in Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago by states and cities, with year of admission.*

ILLINOIS

City	Bank	Admitted
Auburn.....	Auburn State Bank.....	1918
Barrington.....	First State Bank of Barrington.....	1918
Bloomington.....	State Bank of Bloomington.....	1918
Chicago.....	Austin State Bank.....	1917
	Capital State Savings Bank.....	1918
	Central Trust Co. of Illinois.....	1914
	Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co.	1917
	Depositors State & Savings Bank.....	1918
	First Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
	Foreman Bros. Banking Co.....	1917
	Great Lakes Trust Co.....	1919
	Harris Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
	Home Bank & Trust Co.....	1918
	Hyde Park State Bank.....	1917
	Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
	Kaspar State Bank.....	1917
	Madison & Kedzie State Bank.....	1918
	Mechanics & Traders State Bank.....	1918
	Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
	Merchants Loan & Trust Co.....	1917
	Noel State Bank.....	1917
	Northern Trust Co.....	1918
	North Side State Savings Bank.....	1918
	North-Western Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
	Security Bank of Chicago.....	1918
	Second Security Bank.....	1919
	Standard Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
	State Bank of Chicago.....	1917
	Union Trust Co.....	1917
	United State Bank of Chicago.....	1917
Cicero.....	Kirchman State Bank.....	1917
Des Plaines.....	Des Plaines Bank.....	1918
Elizabeth.....	Elizabeth State Bank.....	1919
Elmhurst.....	Elmhurst State Bank.....	1915
Eureka.....	Farmers State Bank of Eureka.....	1918
Evanston.....	Evanston Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
	State Bank of Evanston.....	1917
Fulton.....	Whiteside County State Bank.....	1919
Geneva.....	State Bank of Geneva.....	1918
Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale State Bank.....	1918
Joliet.....	Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Joliet.....	1915
	Joliet Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
Kewanee.....	Union State Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	1917
La Grange.....	La Grange State Bank.....	1918
Magnolia.....	First State Bank of Magnolia.....	1918
Marshall.....	Marshall State Bank.....	1918
Martinsville.....	Martinsville State Bank.....	*1917
Matteson.....	First State Bank of Matteson.....	1918
Mattoon.....	Central Ill. Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
Moline.....	Moline Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
	Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	1918
	State Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	1918
Mount Carroll.....	Carroll County State Bank.....	1918
Oak Park.....	Oak Park Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
	Suburban Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
Oswego.....	Oswego State Bank.....	1918
Shannon.....	State Bank of Shannon.....	1918
Springfield.....	Ridgely-Farmers State Bank.....	1919

SCHEDULE 9.—*State bank membership in Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago by states and cities, with year of admission—Continued.*

ILLINOIS—Continued

City	Bank	Admitted
St. Charles.....	Stewart State Bank.....	1918
Sycamore.....	Pierce Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
Wenona.....	First State Bank of Wenona.....	1918

INDIANA

Angola.....	Steuben County State Bank.....	1918
Bargersville.....	Farmers State Bank.....	1918
Colfax.....	Farmers State Bank.....	1919
Connersville.....	Farmers & Merchants Trust Co.....	1918
Cromwell.....	Sparta State Bank.....	1918
Elkhart.....	St. Joseph Valley Bank.....	1917
Hillsboro.....	Hillsboro State Bank.....	1918
Jamestown.....	Citizens State Bank.....	1918
Kentland.....	Discount & Deposit State Bank.....	1917
	Kent State Bank.....	1918
Lafontaine.....	Farmers State Bank.....	1919
Marion.....	Grant Trust & Savings Co.....	1918
North Liberty.....	North Liberty State Bank.....	1918
Peru.....	Peru Trust Co.....	1918
Richmond.....	Dickinson Trust Co.....	1918
Rochester.....	United States Bank & Trust Co.....	1919
South Bend.....	American Trust Co.....	1918
	St. Joseph Loan & Trust Co.....	1918
South Whitley.....	Gandy State Bank.....	1918
Terre Haute.....	Terre Haute Trust Co.....	1918
Tipton.....	Farmers Loan & Trust Co.....	1918
Winamac.....	First Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918

IOWA

Algona.....	County Savings Bank.....	1918
Alta Vista.....	Alta Vista Savings Bank.....	1918
Ames.....	Story County Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
Avoca.....	Avoca State Bank.....	1918
Audubon.....	Iowa Savings Bank.....	1918
Barnes City.....	Farmers Savings Bank.....	1918
Battle Creek.....	Battle Creek Savings Bank.....	1918
Bellevue.....	Bellevue State Bank.....	1918
Blairsburg.....	State Bank of Blairsburg.....	1918
Brighton.....	Brighton State Bank.....	1918
Britt.....	Commercial State Bank.....	1918
Cedar Falls.....	Iowa State Savings Bank.....	1918
	Security Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
Chariton.....	State Savings Bank.....	1918
Charter Oak.....	Farmers State Bank.....	1918
Cherokee.....	Cherokee State Bank.....	1918
Clinton.....	Peoples Trust & Savings Bank.....	1917
Davenport.....	American Commercial Savings Bank.....	1918
Decorah.....	Citizens Savings Bank.....	1918
	Winneshiek County State Bank.....	1918
Des Moines.....	Bankers Trust Co.....	1918
	Central State Bank.....	1918
	First Trust & Savings Bank.....	1919
	Iowa Loan & Trust Co.....	1917
Elberon.....	Farmers State Bank.....	1918
Eldora.....	Citizens Savings Bank.....	1918
Elkader.....	Elkader State Bank.....	1918

SCHEDULE 9.—*State bank membership in Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago by states and cities, with year of admission—Continued.*

IOWA—Continued

City	Bank	Admitted
Ellsworth.....	Farmers State Bank of Ellsworth.....	1918
	State Bank of Ellsworth.....	1918
Fairbank.....	Fairbank State Bank.....	1918
Fairfield.....	Iowa State Savings Bank.....	1918
Fort Madison.....	American State Bank.....	1919
Fostoria.....	Citizens Savings Bank.....	1918
Garwin.....	Garwin State Bank.....	1918
Germania.....	Farmers & Drovers State Bank.....	1918
Gilbert.....	Gilbert Savings Bank.....	1918
Gilman.....	Citizens Savings Bank.....	1917
Grant.....	Farmers Savings Bank.....	1919
Humboldt.....	Peoples State Bank.....	1918
Jefferson.....	Jefferson Savings Bank.....	1918
Knoxville.....	Guaranty State Bank.....	1918
Leon.....	Farmers & Traders State Bank.....	1918
Lockridge.....	Lockridge Savings Bank.....	1918
Logan.....	State Savings Bank.....	1918
Lowden.....	Lowden Savings Bank.....	1918
Lytton.....	Farmers Savings Bank.....	1919
Malcom.....	Malcom Savings Bank.....	1918
Mapleton.....	Mapleton Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
Marshalltown.....	Marshalltown State Bank.....	1918
Mason City.....	Commercial Savings Bank.....	1917
Mediapolis.....	Commercial State Bank.....	1918
Missouri Valley.....	State Savings Bank.....	1918
Mondamin.....	Mondamin Savings Bank.....	1918
Monticello.....	Lovell State Bank.....	1918
	Monticello State Bank.....	1918
Moville.....	Moville State Bank.....	1919
New Hampton.....	State Bank of New Hampton.....	1918
Newton.....	Citizens State Bank.....	1918
	Jasper County Savings Bank.....	1918
Ogden.....	City State Bank.....	1918
Osage.....	Home Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
Ottumwa.....	Ottumwa Savings Bank.....	1917
Perry.....	Peoples Trust & Savings Bank.....	1918
Remsen.....	Farmers Savings Bank.....	1918
Riceville.....	Riceville State Bank.....	1918
Roland.....	Farmers Savings Bank.....	1918
Royal.....	Home State Bank.....	1918
Sac City.....	Farmers Savings Bank.....	1918
	Sac County State Bank.....	1918
Sibley.....	Sibley State Bank.....	1919
Sioux City.....	Bankers Loan & Trust Co.....	1916
Sioux Center.....	Sioux Center State Bank.....	1918
Sutherland.....	First Savings Bank.....	**1917
Terril.....	Terril Savings Bank.....	1918
Thompson.....	State Bank of Thompson.....	1918
Tipton.....	Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank.....	1918
Ute.....	State Savings Bank.....	1918
Vail.....	Farmers State Bank.....	*1917
Wapello.....	Wapello State Savings Bank.....	1918
Waterloo.....	Waterloo Bank & Trust Co.....	1918

MICHIGAN

Adrian.....	Adrian State Savings Bank.....	1918
	Commercial Savings Bank.....	1918
	Lenawee County Savings Bank.....	1918

SCHEDULE 9.—*State bank membership in Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago by states and cities, with year of admission—Continued:*

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Bank	Admitted
Albion	Albion State Bank	1918
	Commercial & Savings Bank	1915
Alpena	Alpena County Savings Bank	1918
Ann Arbor	Farmers & Mechanics Bank	1918
	State Savings Bank	1918
Armada	Armada State Bank	1919
	Farmers State Bank	1918
Bay City	Bay City Bank	1918
	Farmers State Savings Bank	1918
	Peoples Commercial & Savings Bank	1918
Bellevue	Farmers State Bank	1919
Benton Harbor	Benton Harbor State Bank	1918
Big Rapids	Big Rapids Savings Bank	1918
	Citizens State Bank	1918
Birmingham	First State Savings Bank	1919
Caledonia	State Bank of Caledonia	1919
Caro	State Savings Bank	1919
Carson City	Farmers & Merchants State Bank	1918
Carsonville	First State Bank	1919
Cassopolis	Cass County State Bank	1918
Charlotte	Eaton County Savings Bank	1917
Chelsea	Farmers & Merchants Bank	1918
	Kempf Commercial Savings Bank	1919
Coloma	State Bank of Coloma	1918
Coopersville	Peoples Savings Bank	1918
Croswell	First State Bank	1919
Davison	Davison State Bank	1918
Dearborn	Dearborn State Bank	1918
Detroit	American State Bank	*1917
	Bank of Detroit	1918
	Central Savings Bank	1917
	Detroit Savings Bank	1917
	Dime Savings Bank	1917
	First State Bank of Detroit	1917
	Peninsular State Bank	**1917
	Peoples State Bank	1917
	United Savings Bank of Detroit	1918
	Wayne County & Home Savings Bank	1917
	Edmore	Edmore State Bank	1918
Elk Rapids	Elk Rapids State Bank	1918
Evart	First State Savings Bank	1919
Farmington	Farmington State Savings Bank	1918
Fenton	Commercial Savings Bank	1918
	Fenton State Savings Bank	1918
Flint	Citizens Commercial & Savings Bank	1917
	Genesee County Savings Bank	1918
	Industrial Savings Bank	1917
	Union Trust & Savings Bank	1917
Flushing	Peoples State Bank	1918
Fountain	Bank of Fountain	1919
Frankenmuth	Frankenmuth State Bank	1918
Fremont	Fremont State Bank	1918
	Old State Bank	*1917
Grand Haven	Grand Haven State Bank	1917
	Peoples Savings Bank	1918
Grand Rapids	City Trust & Savings Bank	1918
	Commercial Savings Bank	1918
	Grand Rapids Savings Bank	1917
	Kent State Bank	1917

SCHEDULE 9.—*State bank membership in Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago by states and cities, with year of admission—Continued.*

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Bank	Admitted
Grand Rapids—Cont	Peoples Savings Bank.....	1919
Greenville.....	Commercial State Savings Bank.....	1918
Hart.....	Oceana County Savings Bank.....	*1917
Highland Park.....	Highland Park State Bank.....	1917
Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale Savings Bank.....	1918
Holland.....	First State Bank.....	1918
	Holland City State Bank.....	1918
Holly.....	First State & Savings Bank.....	1919
Hopkins.....	Hopkins State Savings Bank.....	1919
Howell.....	First State & Savings Bank.....	1919
Hudson.....	Boies State Savings Bank.....	1917
	Thompson Savings Bank.....	1918
Imlay City.....	Lapeer County Bank.....	1918
	Peoples State Bank of Imlay City.....	1918
Ionia.....	State Savings Bank.....	1918
Jackson.....	Central State Bank.....	1917
	Jackson State Savings Bank.....	1918
Jonesville.....	Grosvenor Savings Bank.....	1918
Lake Odessa.....	Lake Odessa State Savings Bank.....	1919
Lakeview.....	Commercial State Savings Bank.....	1918
	Farmers & Merchants State Bank.....	1918
Lansing.....	Lansing State Savings Bank.....	*1917
Lapeer.....	Lapeer Savings Bank.....	1917
Lenox.....	Macomb County Savings Bank.....	1919
Lowell.....	City State Bank.....	1918
Ludington.....	Ludington State Bank.....	1918
Manchester.....	Peoples Bank.....	1918
	Union Savings Bank.....	1918
Manistee.....	Manistee County Savings Bank.....	1918
Marcellus.....	G. W. Jones Exchange Bank.....	1918
Marshall.....	Commercial Savings Bank.....	1918
Mason.....	Farmers Bank.....	1919
	First State & Savings Bank.....	1919
Midland.....	Chemical State Savings Bank.....	1919
Milan.....	Milan State Savings Bank.....	1917
Milford.....	First State Bank.....	1918
Monroe.....	B. Dansard & Sons State Bank of Monroe.....	1917
Morenci.....	Wakefield State Bank.....	1918
Mount Pleasant.....	Exchange Savings Bank.....	1917
	Isabella County State Bank.....	1918
Mount Clemens.....	Ullrich Savings Bank.....	1918
Nashville.....	Farmers & Merchants Bank.....	1918
	State Savings Bank.....	1919
Niles.....	Niles City Bank.....	1917
Northville.....	Lapham State Savings Bank.....	1919
Onsted.....	Onsted State Bank.....	1918
Paw Paw.....	Paw Paw Savings Bank.....	1918
Petersburg.....	H. C. McLachlin & Co. State Bank.....	1917
Petoskey.....	First State Bank of Petoskey.....	1918
Pontiac.....	American Savings Bank.....	1918
	First Commercial Bank.....	1919
	Pontiac Savings Bank.....	1918
Port Huron.....	Federal Commercial & Savings Bank.....	1917
Redford.....	Redford State Savings Bank.....	1918
Rochester.....	Rochester Savings Bank.....	*1917
Rogers City.....	Presque Isle County Savings Bank.....	1918
Romeo.....	Romeo Savings Bank.....	1917
Royal Oak.....	First Commercial State Bank.....	1918
	Royal Oak Savings Bank.....	1918

SCHEDULE 9.—State bank membership in Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago by states and cities, with year of admission—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Bank	Admitted
St. Charles.....	St. Charles State Bank.....	1919
St. Clair.....	Commercial & Savings Bank.....	*1917
Saginaw.....	American State Bank.....	1917
	Bank of Saginaw.....	1918
Saline.....	Saline Savings Bank.....	1918
Saugatuck.....	Fruit Growers State Bank.....	1915
South Haven.....	Citizens State Bank.....	1918
Suttons Bay.....	Leelanau County Savings Bank.....	1918
Tecumseh.....	Lilley State Bank.....	1918
	Tecumseh State Savings Bank.....	1918
Traverse City.....	Traverse City State Bank.....	1918
Vicksburg.....	Farmers State Bank.....	1919
	First State Bank.....	1919
Warren.....	State Savings Bank of Warren.....	1918
Washington.....	Washington Savings Bank.....	1918
Wayne.....	Wayne Savings Bank.....	1919
Williamston.....	Crossman & Williams State Bank.....	1919
	Williamston State Bank.....	1918

WISCONSIN

Baraboo.....	Bank of Baraboo.....	1918
Burlington.....	Bank of Burlington.....	1918
Clinton.....	Citizens Bank.....	1917
Delavan.....	Citizens Bank of Delavan.....	1919
Green Lake.....	Green Lake State Bank.....	1918
Kenosha.....	Merchants & Savings Bank.....	1918
Kewaunee.....	State Bank of Kewaunee.....	1919
Madison.....	Bank of Wisconsin.....	1914
Milwaukee.....	American Exchange Bank.....	*1917
	Badger State Bank.....	1915
	Marshall & Ilsley Bank.....	1917
	Second Ward Savings Bank.....	1918
Mineral Point.....	Iowa County Bank.....	1918
	State Bank of Mosinee.....	1918
Oakfield.....	Bank of Oakfield.....	1918
Platteville.....	State Bank of Platteville.....	1918
Plymouth.....	Plymouth Exchange Bank.....	1918
	State Bank of Plymouth.....	1918
Sheboygan.....	Bank of Sheboygan.....	1918
	Citizens State Bank.....	1918
Sturgeon Bay.....	Bank of Sturgeon Bay.....	1918
Waupun.....	State Bank of Waupun.....	1918
Wausau.....	Marathon County Bank.....	1918
Winneconne.....	Union Bank of Winneconne.....	1918

*Capital and reserve paid in following year.

**Reserve paid in following year.

†Nationalized in February, 1919.

SCHEDULE 10.—Retiring state bank members and disposition

ILLINOIS

Charleston..... Charleston Trust & Savings Bank (to National Ban

IOWA

College Springs..... Farquhar Savings Bank (to National Bank)
 Kellerton..... Kellerton State Bank (withdrew)
 Mt. Ayr..... Mt. Ayr State Bank (withdrew)

MICHIGAN

Jackson..... Union Bank (to National Bank)
 Otsego..... Citizens State Bank (withdrew)

SCHEDULE 11.—Member banks authorized and approved in 1919 to exercise fiduciary powers.

ILLINOIS		IOWA	
Aurora.....	Old Second National Bank	Burlington.....	Merchants National Bank
Canton.....	Canton National Bank	Cedar Rapids.....	Cedar Rapids National Bank
Charleston.....	National Trust Bank	Charter Oak.....	First National Bank
Charleston.....	Second National Bank	Clinton.....	Merchants National Bank
Chicago.....	Corn Exchange National Bank	Council Bluffs.....	*First National Bank
Chicago.....	*The National City Bank	Elkader.....	First National Bank
Danville.....	First National Bank	Fairfield.....	First National Bank
Decatur.....	Citizens National Bank	Greenfield.....	First National Bank
El Paso.....	Woodford County Nat'l Bank	Hawarden.....	First National Bank
Freeport.....	First National Bank	Linn Grove.....	First National Bank
Galesburg.....	First National Bank	Millford.....	First National Bank
Joliet.....	Joliet National Bank	Muscatine.....	First National Bank
Mattoon.....	State National Bank	New Sharon.....	First National Bank
Rockford.....	Manufacturer's National Bank	Rippey.....	First National Bank
Rockford.....	*The Third National Bank	Webster City.....	First National Bank
INDIANA		MICHIGAN	
Brazil.....	Citizens National Bank	Battle Creek.....	*Old National Bank
Crawfordsville.....	The Elston National Bank	Benton Harbor.....	*Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bk.
Elkhart.....	First National Bank	Detroit.....	National Bank of Commerce
Fort Wayne.....	The Old National Bank	Jackson.....	National Union Bank
Goshen.....	City National Bank		
Hammond.....	First National Bank	WISCONSIN	
Indianapolis.....	Fletcher American Nat'l Bank	Antigo.....	Langlade National Bank
Kokomo.....	*Howard National Bank	Hartford.....	First National Bank
Logansport.....	The City National Bank	Fond du Lac.....	*Commercial National Bank
Marion.....	Marion National Bank	Marinette.....	First National Bank
Michigan City.....	*Merchants National Bank	Oshkosh.....	Commercial National Bank
Muncie.....	Delaware County Nat'l Bank		
New Castle.....	First National Bank		
Richmond.....	*First National Bank		
Winamac.....	*First National Bank		

*Additional Powers Granted

SCHEDULE 12.—U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness anticipating
Victory Liberty Loan.

Date of issue	Total issue	Alloted to Chicago district	Rate of interest	Date of maturity	Subscribers
Jan. 2, 1919.....	\$751,684,500	\$108,647,000	4½%	June 3, 1919	3,542
Jan. 16, 1919.....	600,101,500	97,774,500	4½%	June 17, 1919	3,772
Jan. 30, 1919.....	687,381,500	103,048,500	4½%	July 1, 1919	3,595
Feb. 13, 1919.....	620,578,500	91,677,500	4½%	July 15, 1919	3,183
Feb. 27, 1919.....	532,381,500	82,044,000	4½%	July 29, 1919	2,732
Mar. 13, 1919.....	542,197,000	82,656,500	4½%	Aug. 12, 1919	2,544
Apr. 10, 1919.....	646,025,000	99,886,000	4½%	Sept. 9, 1919	2,926
May 1, 1919.....	591,308,000	107,256,500	4½%	Oct. 7, 1919	2,474
Total.....	\$4,971,657,500	\$772,990,500			

Anticipating Taxes, 1919—1920

Date of issue	Total issue	Alloted to Chicago district	Rate of interest	Date of maturity	Subscribers
Jan. 16, 1919.....	\$392,381,000	\$ 42,045,000	4½%	June 17, 1919	355
Mar. 15, 1919.....	407,918,500	48,301,500	4½%	June 16, 1919	329
June 3, 1919.....	526,139,500	79,163,000	4½%	Sept. 15, 1919	420
June 3, 1919.....	238,711,500	63,326,500	4½%	Dec. 15, 1919	332
July 1, 1919.....	326,468,000	46,516,000	4½%	Sept. 15, 1919	591
July 1, 1919.....	511,444,000	58,624,000	4½%	Dec. 15, 1919	665
July 15, 1919.....	323,074,500	65,290,500	4½%	Mar. 15, 1920	524
Sept. 15, 1919.....	101,131,500	24,097,500	4¾%	Mar. 15, 1920	550
Sept. 15, 1919.....	657,469,000	35,172,000	4½%	Sept. 15, 1920	512
Dec. 1, 1919.....	260,322,000	42,493,500	4¾%	Mar. 15, 1920	505
Dec. 15, 1919.....	728,130,000	100,789,000	4½%	June 15, 1920	819
Total.....	\$4,473,189,500	\$605,818,500			

SERIES OF 1920

Date of issue	Total issue	Alloted to Chicago district	Rate of interest	Date of maturity	Subscribers
Aug. 1, 1919.....	\$533,801,500	\$ 79,723,000	4½%	Jan. 2, 1920	2,148
Aug. 15, 1919.....	532,152,000	70,582,000	4½%	Jan. 15, 1920	2,095
Sept. 2, 1919.....	573,841,500	63,193,500	4½%	Feb. 2, 1920	1,623
Dec. 1, 1919.....	162,178,500	15,238,000	4¾%	Feb. 16, 1920	585
Total.....	\$1,801,973,500	\$228,736,500			

SCHEDULE 13.—*Depository banks division statistics.*

(Depository Division Figures Include Payments of Accrued Interest)

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN PAYMENTS

January 30, 1919.....	\$21,819,079
January 16, 1919.....	36,747,728
Total.....	\$58,566,807

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

[Issued in anticipation of Victory Loan]

Dated	Amount
Jan. 2, 1919.....	\$78,653,058
Jan. 16, 1919.....	60,583,338
Jan. 30, 1919.....	69,525,300
Feb. 13, 1919.....	63,752,570
Feb. 27, 1919.....	58,965,430
Mar. 13, 1919.....	52,039,695
Apr. 10, 1919.....	66,351,081
May 1, 1919.....	78,660,249
Total.....	\$528,530,730

SCHEDULE 13.—*Depository banks division statistics—Continued.*

Depository Division figures include payments of accrued interest.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

[Issued in anticipation of taxes.]

Due			
June 17, 1919	T-2	\$	29,837,467
June 16, 1919	T-3		9,072,477
Sept. 15, 1919	T-4		46,241,995
Dec. 15, 1919	T-5		32,591,336
Sept. 15, 1919	T-6		29,439,562
Dec. 15, 1919	T-7		40,854,516
Mar. 15, 1920	T-8		38,426,926
Mar. 15, 1920	T-9		18,735,103
Sept. 15, 1920	T-10		25,762,531
Mar. 15, 1920	T.N-3		32,486,025
June 15, 1920	T.J-1920		48,447,610
Total			\$351,895,548

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Dated			
Aug. 1, 1919		\$	48,019,002
Aug. 15, 1919			45,245,522
Sept. 2, 1919			40,182,680
Dec. 1, 1919			9,615,500
Total			\$143,062,704

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN PAYMENTS

Dated			
May 20, 1919		\$101,438,712	
June 2, 1919		41,810,527	
July 15, 1919		41,913,473	
Aug. 12, 1919		20,922,940	
Sept. 9, 1919		15,975,297	
Oct. 7, 1919		13,359,075	
Nov. 11, 1919		6,635,187	
Total		\$242,055,211	

COLLATERAL HELD BY CUSTODIANS

1st Quarter	Jan. 7	\$159,452,204.68	Minimum
	Mar. 29	196,624,560.29	Maximum
2nd Quarter	Apr. 28	180,744,270.28	Minimum
	June 11	231,061,870.04	Maximum
3rd Quarter	July 9	180,843,539.89	Maximum
	Aug. 15	135,389,202.40	Minimum
4th Quarter	Dec. 1	70,399,395.16	Minimum
	Dec. 23	127,626,323.91	Maximum

Total number designated depositories, 1 177

SCHEDULE 14.—Final figures for Victory Liberty Loan—Seventh Federal Reserve District.

(By Geographical Divisions)

	Subscriptions	Quota	Per Cent Quota Subscribed
Cook County.....	\$239,080,550	\$189,225,000	126.33
Illinois (Outside Cook County).....	93,242,650	84,825,000	109.92
Indiana.....	85,307,450	81,562,500	104.58
Iowa.....	111,787,450	110,925,000	100.07
Michigan.....	149,444,500	110,925,000	134.72
Wisconsin.....	93,183,950	75,037,500	124.18
Total.....	\$772,046,550	\$652,500,000	118.32

SCHEDULE 15.—Classification of Subscriptions to Victory Loan by Denominations—Seventh Federal Reserve District.

Group	Subscriptions Ranging from	Number of Subscribers	Amount	Percentage
Class A.....	\$50 to \$10,000.....	2,264,137	\$493,061,200	64.0
Class B.....	\$10,050 to 50,000.....	2,554	68,531,700	9.0
Class C.....	\$50,050 to 100,000.....	431	36,525,900	4.7
Class D.....	\$100,050 to \$200,000.....	132	20,823,500	2.7
Class E.....	\$200,050 and over.....	157	150,462,750	19.6
	Allocated subscriptions—net.....	2,267,411	\$769,405,050	2,641,500
	Grand Total.....		\$772,046,550	

SCHEDULE 16.—Coupon notes delivered.

VICTORY LOAN

	Number Subscriptions	Denomination	Amount
Victory 4¾ Coupon.....	1,543,519	\$ 50	\$ 77,175,950
Victory 4¾ Coupon.....	1,162,893	100	116,289,300
Victory 4¾ Coupon.....	143,852	500	71,926,000
Victory 4¾ Coupon.....	165,600	1,000	165,600,000
Victory 4¾ Coupon.....	8,796	5,000	43,980,000
Victory 4¾ Coupon.....	4,987	10,000	49,870,000
	3,029,647		\$524,841,250
Total amount.....			\$524,841,250
Victory 3¾ Coupon.....	4,303	\$ 50	\$ 215,150
Victory 3¾ Coupon.....	4,640	100	464,000
Victory 3¾ Coupon.....	2,017	500	1,008,500
Victory 3¾ Coupon.....	26,464	1,000	26,464,000
Victory 3¾ Coupon.....	1,906	5,000	9,530,000
Victory 3¾ Coupon.....	2,977	10,000	29,770,000
	42,307		\$67,451,650
Total amount.....			\$67,451,650

SCHEDULE 17.—Subscriptions for the Victory Liberty Loan by cities. A statement of results of subscription campaign in communities having a population in excess of 25,000.

ILLINOIS

City	Population	Number of subscriptions	Amount of subscriptions
Aurora.....	34,204	6,178	\$ 1,558,450
Bloomington.....	27,258	3,213	1,429,900
Chicago and Cook County.....	2,552,967	800,000	235,000,000
Danville.....	32,261	2,718	1,311,000
Decatur.....	39,631	3,638	2,041,400
Elgin.....	28,203	4,120	1,376,150
Joliet.....	38,010	13,000	3,000,000
Moline.....	27,451	10,038	22,281,350
Peoria.....	71,458	20,000	3,909,550
Rockford.....	55,185	7,900	3,393,000
Rock Island.....	28,926	8,169	1,474,250
Springfield.....	61,120	2,800	3,362,350

INDIANA

East Chicago.....	28,743	6,385	\$ 931,950
Fort Wayne.....	76,183	14,340	5,750,000
Gary.....	65,000	17,667	1,887,000
Hammond.....	26,171	7,683	1,134,900
Indianapolis.....	271,708	68,000	17,961,350
Muncie.....	35,085	3,784	1,703,200
South Bend.....	68,946	6,729	3,267,950
Terre Haute.....	66,083	3,405	3,044,850

IOWA

Burlington.....	25,030	1,641	\$1,301,000
Cedar Rapids.....	37,308	9,506	2,323,750
Clinton.....	27,386	2,340	1,253,500
Council Bluffs.....	31,484	3,133	1,154,150
Davenport.....	48,811	12,700	3,510,000
Des Moines.....	101,598	10,313	6,225,250
Dubuque.....	39,873	3,500	1,622,900
Sioux City.....	57,078	8,419	2,913,750
Waterloo.....	35,559	5,571	1,237,700

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek.....	29,480	7,500	\$ 2,200,000
Bay City.....	47,942	5,000	4,000,000
Detroit.....	571,784	131,000	86,236,000
Flint.....	80,000	20,217	3,503,650
Grand Rapids.....	128,291	22,359	7,467,550
Hamtramck.....	25,000	475	150,200
Highland Park.....	25,000	1,965	3,856,050
Jackson.....	35,363	8,839	1,651,550
Kalamazoo.....	48,886	6,363	1,829,350
Lansing.....	40,498	8,981	1,588,000
Muskegon.....	26,100	8,160	1,325,400
Saginaw.....	55,642	8,949	3,313,300

WISCONSIN

Green Bay.....	29,353	5,320	\$ 1,161,900
Kenosha.....	31,576	9,180	3,202,450
Madison.....	30,699	6,631	2,191,350
Milwaukee.....	436,535	57,410	35,847,000
Oshkosh.....	36,065	3,836	1,454,800
Racine.....	46,486	15,572	2,278,150
Sheboygan.....	28,559	2,790	1,529,050

SCHEDULE 18.—Total sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps through Post Offices and Federal Reserve banks from January 1st to December 31st, inc., 1919.

Month	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Wisconsin	Total
January.....	\$3,058,287	\$1,790,170	\$1,465,675	\$1,097,063	\$1,275,943	\$8,687,139
February.....	804,104	676,074	169,676	289,636	215,800	2,155,289
March.....	742,842	585,393	99,715	277,732	161,819	1,867,500
April.....	637,504	211,801	59,978	238,983	116,411	1,264,678
May.....	440,269	180,006	79,684	161,325	108,440	969,724
June.....	432,428	157,389	53,524	122,637	100,645	866,623
July.....	382,577	255,180	52,818	143,617	82,309	916,502
August.....	349,574	240,033	46,257	128,761	83,121	847,746
September.....	426,592	199,190	36,672	99,179	79,713	841,347
October.....	559,260	290,804	161,738	299,356	198,926	1,510,084
November.....	600,787	332,877	146,112	324,329	141,496	1,545,601
December.....	538,958	307,091	174,179	175,429	149,478	1,345,135
Totals.....	\$8,973,182	\$5,226,008	\$2,546,028	\$3,358,047	\$2,714,101	\$22,817,368

This statement is drawn up from reports issued by the Treasury Department.

SCHEDULE 19.—Federal Reserve notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago received from other Federal Reserve Banks for redemption or credit, and notes of other Federal Reserve Banks returned by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for redemption or credit.

RECEIVED.

	1914-15	1916	1917	1918	1919
Boston.....	\$ 22,925	\$ 24,000	\$ 347,800	\$ 2,247,800	\$ 6,311,850
New York.....	77,955	140,410	1,760,420	14,071,550	40,400,150
Philadelphia.....	11,995	16,970	406,000	3,237,500	6,951,510
Cleveland.....	2,000	17,190	420,040	3,294,050	19,259,550
Richmond.....	265	2,600	128,610	2,765,850	8,873,310
Atlanta.....	1,870	8,795	224,550	2,493,075	6,792,795
St. Louis.....	41,040	49,950	1,050,350	12,486,965	25,007,785
Minneapolis.....	5,970	53,380	219,500	4,261,800	15,834,500
Kansas City.....	950	2,895	142,150	1,285,100	10,335,250
Dallas.....	1,065	4,795	128,835	1,722,150	2,310,850
San Francisco.....	8,900	9,380	301,010	1,842,315	7,900,180
Total.....	\$ 174,935	\$ 330,365	\$ 5,129,265	\$49,708,155	\$149,977,730

RETURNED.

	1914-15	1916	1917	1918	1919
Boston.....	\$ 7,400	\$ 96,500	\$ 218,500	\$ 1,209,500	\$ 3,908,200
New York.....	212,200	1,615,500	3,425,000	10,923,000	28,910,000
Philadelphia.....	11,540	124,000	357,500	1,931,500	6,150,000
Cleveland.....	51,280	572,000	939,500	6,654,000	19,051,000
Richmond.....	54,735	328,000	332,000	1,553,000	5,490,500
Atlanta.....	66,925	603,000	747,500	2,013,000	6,330,000
St. Louis.....	38,155	545,500	1,205,000	5,146,000	13,122,000
Minneapolis.....	252,795	2,286,500	3,418,000	7,347,000	18,418,000
Kansas City.....	192,770	1,496,500	2,776,500	8,578,500	14,621,500
Dallas.....	148,680	930,500	974,000	1,816,000	3,270,000
San Francisco.....	40,895	391,500	875,000	4,285,100	10,269,500
Total.....	\$ 1,077,375	\$ 8,989,500	\$15,268,500	\$51,456,600	\$129,540,700

SCHEDULE 20.—Federal Reserve notes.

Denominations	Notes Outstanding Dec. 31, 1918	Notes issued During 1919	Notes Redeemed During 1919	Notes Outstanding Dec. 31, 1919
Fives.....	\$ 69,450,760	\$ 67,640,000	\$ 56,046,620	\$ 81,044,140
Tens.....	140,688,250	110,920,000	86,993,270	164,614,980
Twenties.....	191,545,500	112,400,000	83,305,940	220,639,560
Fifties.....	28,437,400	19,800,000	10,351,150	37,886,250
Hundreds.....	20,816,100	3,200,000	2,888,300	21,127,800
Five Hundreds.....	.....	2,200,000	16,500	2,183,500
Thousands.....	.....	6,000,000	37,000	5,963,000
Five Thousands.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	\$450,938,010	\$324,160,000	\$239,638,780	\$535,459,230

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SCHEDULE 21.—Federal Reserve Bank Notes, Dec. 31, 1919.

	Ones	Twos	Fives	Tens	Twenties	Total
Total notes received during 1919 from Comptroller of the Currency.....	\$24,340,000	\$5,968,000	\$2,520,000	\$ 128,240	\$ 734,400	\$33,690,640
Total notes returned during 1919 to Comptroller of the Currency for destruction.....	4,834,840	927,810	3,703,390	1,257,220	203,380	10,926,640
Addition to outstanding notes during 1919....	\$19,505,160	\$5,040,190	*\$1,183,390	*\$1,128,980	\$ 531,020	\$22,764,000
Total notes outstanding December 31, 1918...	7,826,550	2,088,200	5,175,350	2,576,200	859,500	18,525,800
Outstanding December 31, 1919.....	\$27,331,710	\$7,128,390	\$3,991,950	\$1,447,220	\$1,390,520	\$41,289,800

*Reduction.

SCHEDULE 22.—Total transfers bought and sold by months for 1919.

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Month	Amount Bought		Amount Sold	
	By Draft	By Telegraph	By Draft	By Telegraph
January.....	\$ 44,195	\$ 287,669	\$ 13,380	\$ 52,181
February.....	32,950	246,683	12,240	25,075
March.....	30,782	266,504	11,410	32,140
April.....	42,667	258,414	7,610	29,792
May.....	52,818	253,061	10,493	45,953
June.....	40,398	283,478	21,670	44,384
July.....	27,946	348,408	20,678	86,600
August.....	41,312	369,054	26,630	61,315
September.....	49,286	342,713	24,157	109,021
October.....	64,606	332,594	21,267	121,257
November.....	58,681	290,351	22,215	146,036
December.....	81,603	359,074	14,825	154,681
Total.....	\$ 567,244	\$3,638,003	\$ 206,575	\$ 908,435

SCHEDULE 23.—Exchange bought and sold January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, inclusive.

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Name	Amount Bought		Amount Sold	
	By Draft	By Telegraph	By Draft	By Telegraph
Baltimore.....	\$ 4,725	\$ 31,966		\$ 1,850
Boston.....	24,688	168,551	\$ 1,223	51,285
Cleveland.....	1,830	105,350	300	26,020
Kansas City.....	1,318	116,686	1,308	13,525
Minneapolis.....	4,974	112,482		93,429
New York.....	399,057	2,294,759	203,332	622,226
Philadelphia.....	53,126	149,425		8,585
Pittsburg.....	3,586	31,954	282	600
St. Louis.....	67,818	285,056	75	12,555
San Francisco.....	1,225	70,748	55	31,600
Dallas.....	39	37,101		15,640
Cincinnati.....	962	42,343		700
Omaha.....	1,680	67,534		12,924
Denver.....	78	17,319		1,000
El Paso.....		3,275		250
Portland.....		7,924		1,971
Salt Lake City.....	665	12,165		200
Seattle.....		17,609		3,625
Spokane.....		7,823		1,550
Louisville.....	150	21,151		3,700
Little Rock.....		2,955		
Richmond.....		7,193		2,200
Detroit.....	275			
Buffalo.....	405			
Memphis.....		4,224		
Jacksonville.....		1,040		
Houston.....		2,797		1,000
Atlanta.....		5,032		150
New Orleans.....	663	13,321		1,850
Birmingham.....		220		
Total.....	\$ 567,244	\$3,638,003	\$ 206,575	\$ 908,435

SCHEDULE 24.—Operation of the Federal Reserve Clearing System; Daily Average Number of Checks Handled Monthly and During the Calendar Year, 1919.

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Months	Items drawn on Banks in Federal Reserve City		Items drawn on Banks in Seventh district outside Federal Reserve City		Items drawn on Banks in other districts		Total exclusive of items drawn on Treasurer U. S.		Items drawn on Treasurer United States		Total including items drawn on Treasurer U. S.	
	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount
42 January	371,819	\$ 679,362	1,306,286	\$203,881	142,312	\$33,509	1,820,417	\$ 916,752	386,949	\$108,520	2,207,366	\$1,025,272
February	343,391	520,858	1,196,402	180,071	133,259	26,346	1,673,052	727,275	277,982	92,224	1,951,034	819,499
March	631,287	683,403	1,707,015	276,198	182,246	40,024	2,520,548	999,625	416,831	87,221	2,937,379	1,086,846
April	423,840	595,407	1,620,951	223,882	157,541	25,613	2,202,332	844,902	639,675	70,114	2,842,007	915,016
May	449,685	695,494	1,704,624	247,773	146,347	26,976	2,300,656	970,243	393,991	52,924	2,694,647	1,023,167
June	493,996	703,970	1,844,221	275,520	152,843	39,037	2,491,060	1,018,527	274,610	49,033	2,765,670	1,067,560
July	494,696	633,045	2,005,865	277,162	164,219	58,632	2,664,780	968,839	237,824	59,178	2,902,604	1,028,017
August	540,588	646,749	2,032,905	291,579	167,633	54,565	2,741,126	992,893	165,698	34,127	2,906,824	1,027,020
September	640,282	796,204	2,191,229	356,647	182,599	50,682	3,014,110	1,203,533	251,305	45,043	3,265,415	1,248,576
October	693,711	753,320	2,463,403	365,173	192,747	37,201	3,349,861	1,155,694	425,803	30,487	3,775,664	1,186,181
November	650,009	662,651	2,315,521	330,434	187,019	35,269	3,152,549	1,028,354	236,955	23,524	3,389,504	1,051,878
December	766,015	837,310	2,938,242	413,099	225,010	53,257	3,929,267	1,303,666	187,762	46,066	4,117,029	1,349,732
Total	6,499,319	\$8,207,773	23,326,664	\$3,441,419	2,033,775	\$481,111	31,859,758	\$12,130,303	3,895,385	\$698,461	35,755,143	\$12,828,764
Daily average, 1919	21,467	\$ 27,137	80,396	\$ 11,369	6,730	\$ 1,589	105,261	\$ 40,096	12,890	\$ 2,347	118,148	\$ 79,922
Total, 1918	3,047,109	6,748,151	10,289,902	2,225,581	1,073,410	292,992	14,410,421	9,266,724	2,801,637	1,128,269	17,212,058	10,394,993
Total, 1917	1,807,728	3,985,878	4,362,436	987,821	511,438	187,450	6,681,602	5,161,149	850,764	202,461	7,532,366	5,363,610
Total, 1916	950,596	1,549,148	2,722,827	616,111	778,959	873,758	4,452,382	3,039,017	713,003	74,740	5,165,385	3,113,757

DETROIT BRANCH

SCHEDULE 26.—*Balance sheet of the Detroit Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago as at the close of business December 31, 1919.*

Assets	December 31, 1919	December 31, 1918
Bills discounted for members.....	\$33,767,800	\$13,112,872
Bills discounted, bought.....		1,185,043
Total earning assets.....	\$33,767,800	\$14,297,915
Transit and exchange for clearing house.....	3,045,020	72,312
Federal Reserve and national bank notes.....	15,175,647	10,289,790
Gold coin and gold certificates.....	80,000	260,000
Other lawful money.....	562,500	595,004
Total cash reserves.....	\$ 642,500	\$ 855,004
Total assets.....	\$52,630,967	\$25,515,021
Liabilities		
Unearned discount.....	\$ 54,255	\$ 16,374
Received for sundry expense.....	258	27
Difference account.....		101
Uncollected funds.....	1,332,639	645
Due to head office.....	51,243,815	25,497,874
Total liabilities.....	\$52,630,967	\$25,515,021

SCHEDULE 27.—*Profit and loss statement of the Detroit Branch.*

Earnings	January 1, to December 31, 1919	March 18, to December 31, 1918
Discount on bills.....	\$1,037,030	\$ 417,308
Discount on acceptances.....	4,734	24,305
Transfers bought and sold.....	160	10,410
Sundry.....	2,242	2,319
Total earnings.....	\$1,044,166	\$ 454,342
Expenses		
Expenses.....	\$ 194,081	\$ 99,949
Differences charged off.....	174	156
Expenses Total.....	\$ 194,255	\$ 100,105
Net earnings.....	\$ 849,911	\$ 354,237

SCHEDULE 28.—Total loans (for monthly period ending the 17th). Detroit Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

	1918	1919
January.....		\$ 38,998,000
February.....		39,112,000
March.....		38,185,000
April.....	\$ 26,407,000	41,456,000
May.....	13,105,000	47,208,000
June.....	6,131,000	64,078,000
Six months.....	\$ 45,643,000	\$269,037,000 *
July.....	\$ 30,421,000	\$ 81,399,000
August.....	29,236,000	101,632,000
September.....	50,339,000	110,502,000
October.....	62,790,000	68,481,000
November.....	48,626,000	80,496,000
December.....	41,029,000	74,420,000
Six months.....	\$262,441,000	\$516,930,000
Year.....	\$308,084,000	\$785,967,000

SCHEDULE 29.—Detroit Branch Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago clearing house balances (for monthly period ending the 17th) settled through reserve accounts.

	1918	1919
January.....		\$ 66,510,000
February.....		55,463,000
March.....		56,982,000
April.....	\$ 46,867,000	70,754,000
May.....	47,091,000	65,764,000
June.....	51,875,000	75,270,000
Six months.....	\$145,833,000	\$390,743,000
July.....	\$ 74,479,000	\$ 82,307,000
August.....	55,739,000	89,807,000
September.....	61,586,000	114,715,000
October.....	49,211,000	108,562,000
November.....	48,858,000	116,608,000
December.....	54,254,000	140,688,000
Six months.....	\$344,127,000	\$652,687,000
Year.....	\$489,960,000	\$1,043,430,000

SCHEDULE 30.—Detroit Branch, incoming cash letters.
(For monthly period ending the 17th.)

	1918		1919	
	Amount	Items	Amount	Items
January.....			\$ 59,728,000	84,847
February.....			54,610,000	79,574
March.....			48,976,000	78,215
April.....	\$ 12,080,000	24,700	57,850,000	97,997
May.....	36,370,000	26,975	61,966,000	106,193
June.....	45,624,000	36,477	62,773,000	107,066
Six months.....	\$ 94,074,000	88,152	\$345,903,000	553,892

SCHEDULE 30.—*Detroit Branch, incoming cash letters.—Continued*
(For monthly period ending the 17th.)

	1918		1919	
	Amount	Items	Amount	Items
July.....	\$ 62,905,000	47,818	\$ 65,112,000	125,831
August.....	42,115,000	47,176	73,792,000	118,319
September.....	34,070,000	52,488	86,379,000	124,362
October.....	48,255,000	63,230	97,306,000	140,304
November.....	49,264,000	83,430	103,025,000	144,950
December.....	55,694,000	76,696	107,963,000	148,869
Six months.....	\$292,303,000	370,838	\$533,577,000	802,635
Year.....	\$386,377,000	458,990	\$879,480,000	1,356,527

SCHEDULE 31.—*Detroit Branch Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, collection items received (for monthly period ending the 17th.)*

	1918		1919	
	Amount	Items	Amount	Items
January.....			\$ 358,000	181
February.....			769,000	223
March.....			352,000	112
April.....	\$ 321,000	48	455,000	158
May.....	134,000	46	1,070,000	245
June.....	20,000	11	483,000	260
Six months.....	475,000	105	3,487,000	1,179
July.....	\$ 705,000	63	\$ 1,700,000	387
August.....	246,000	57	1,273,000	354
September.....	274,000	95	2,155,000	452
October.....	577,000	175	2,122,000	526
November.....	1,197,000	137	1,881,000	526
December.....	404,000	125	2,293,000	604
Six months.....	\$ 3,403,000	652	\$11,424,000	2,849
Year.....	\$ 3,878,000	757	\$14,911,000	4,028

SCHEDULE 32.—*Wire transfers bought and sold, for monthly period ending the 17th, Detroit Branch Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.*

	1918		1919	
	Bought	Sold	Bought	Sold
January.....			\$ 26,985,000	\$ 40,814,000
February.....			23,990,000	29,128,000
March.....			17,715,000	35,945,000
April.....	\$ 9,980,000		32,730,000	29,053,000
May.....	7,034,000		26,245,000	40,356,000
June.....	12,656,000	\$ 2,075,000	56,007,000	18,085,000
Six months.....	\$ 29,670,000	\$ 2,075,000	\$183,672,000	\$193,381,000
July.....	\$ 11,164,000	\$ 7,850,000	\$129,529,000	\$ 82,631,000
August.....	14,620,000	19,955,000	54,839,000	93,748,000
September.....	11,867,000	12,964,000	70,110,000	104,631,000
October.....	21,364,000	14,222,000	71,568,000	87,203,000
November.....	18,860,000	12,637,000	73,423,000	84,344,000
December.....	22,873,000	21,603,000	82,827,000	86,501,000
Six months.....	\$100,748,000	\$ 89,231,000	\$482,296,000	\$539,058,000
Year.....	\$130,418,000	\$ 91,306,000	\$665,968,000	\$732,439,000

SCHEDULE 33.—*Detroit Branch, Fiscal Agency Operations. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.*

	GOVERNMENT CHECKS PAID				COUPONS PAID				CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS REDEEMED	
	1918		1919		1918		1919		1918	1919
	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items	Amount	No. Items		
January			\$ 39,557,000	35,221			\$ 360,000	102,958		\$ 11,641,000
February			29,182,000	33,502			72,000	37,252		6,255,000
March			22,572,000	31,994			391,000	50,519		12,516,000
April			22,204,000	42,736			711,000	146,619		1,394,000
May			28,815,000	43,241			830,000	245,145		7,176,000
June			14,244,000	32,894	\$ 389,000	77,840	435,000	144,118		36,259,000
Six Months			\$156,574,000	219,588	\$ 389,000	77,840	\$2,799,000	726,611		\$ 75,241,000
July			9,277,000	23,886	189,000	53,547	462,000	121,440		22,963,000
August			11,479,000	25,676	65,000	34,326	162,000	116,775		6,243,000
September			8,691,000	30,856	127,000	38,225	452,000	81,707		43,076,000
October	\$23,295,000	23,561	16,701,000	30,239	285,000	86,695	654,000	160,891		1,082,000
November	26,707,000	24,404	8,730,000	32,277	189,000	64,737	658,000	209,900		4,800,000
December	37,271,000	30,371	8,416,000	33,990	430,000	117,511	2,227,000	207,362	\$9,487,000	18,279,000
Six Months	\$87,273,000	78,336	\$63,294,000	176,924	\$1,285,000	395,041	\$4,615,000	898,075	\$9,487,000	\$ 96,443,000
Year	\$ 87,273,000	78,336	\$219,868,000	396,512	\$1,674,000	472,881	\$7,414,000	1,624,686	\$9,487,000	\$171,684,000

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SCHEDULE 34.—*Detroit Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Currency Operations.*

	DEPOSITS		PAYMENTS		SHIPMENTS	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
January	\$14,487,000	\$14,487,000		\$ 9,138,000		\$ 3,360,000
February		8,363,000		11,316,000		4,268,000
March		7,732,000		11,406,000		1,625,000
April	\$ 9,280,000	9,614,000	\$ 9,780,000	14,239,000	\$ 2,608,000	1,378,000
May	7,554,000	11,206,000	9,248,000	13,044,000	3,277,000	1,270,000
June	6,452,000	11,635,000	10,316,000	12,696,000	2,672,000	6,360,000
Six Months	\$23,286,000	\$63,037,000	\$29,344,000	\$71,839,000	\$ 8,557,000	\$18,261,000
July	\$ 8,913,000	\$13,274,000	\$13,008,000	\$15,398,000	\$ 2,022,000	\$ 4,519,000
August	8,357,000	13,212,000	11,601,000	15,007,000	3,226,000	5,685,000
September	6,820,000	12,051,000	14,016,000	18,316,000	3,666,000	4,131,000
October	8,392,000	16,161,000	14,224,000	21,361,000	2,295,000	6,588,000
November	8,425,000	17,458,000	14,196,000	21,157,000	1,541,000	6,644,000
December	10,089,000	17,931,000	13,456,000	22,274,000	2,672,000	4,948,000
Six Months	\$50,996,000	\$90,087,000	\$80,501,000	\$113,513,000	\$15,422,000	\$32,515,000
Year	\$74,282,000	\$153,124,000	\$109,845,000	\$185,352,000	\$23,979,000	\$50,776,000

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ERRATA

- PAGE 9.—First line under heading "Fiduciary Powers." Should read Schedule 11 instead of Schedule 10.
- PAGE 12.—Last line under heading "War Savings—1919." Should read Schedule 18 instead of Schedule 17.
- PAGE 19.—Second line of last paragraph. Should read Schedules 26 to 34 instead of Schedules 26 to 33.