

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

AUGUST 1938



Recent Business Developments
Operating Ratios of Member Banks
Central Bank Annual Reports—
Netherlands and Argentine



**BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**
CONSTITUTION AVENUE AT 20TH STREET
WASHINGTON

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No. 8

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

In the latter part of June and the early part of July prices of stocks and lower-grade bonds showed substantial increases, and prices of most staple commodities rose considerably. There was increased buying of commodities such as nonferrous metals, textiles, and hides and leather, reflecting larger purchases by traders as well as by manufacturers. Industrial production, as measured by the Board's seasonally adjusted index, advanced from 76 percent of the 1923-1925 average in May to 77 percent in June and to 80 or more in July. The advance in private residential building, begun early this year, was maintained and the volume of such new projects was somewhat larger than last summer. Contracts for commercial and industrial building remained at a low level. Distribution of commodities to consumers, both in urban and rural areas, showed less decline than is usual at this season. Government expenditures increased somewhat in accordance with the new program and Federal funds were allotted in substantial amounts for new construction projects to be started later in the year. Imports showed little change in June, following a steady decline since the spring of 1937, while exports were somewhat below the level maintained during 1937 and the early part of this year. The number employed outside agriculture continued to decline in June and was below a year ago by about 3,300,000 or 10 percent. The average number of hours worked by those employed was also lower than a year ago and, with little change in wage rates, payrolls showed a larger reduction than employment. Farm cash income, including Government payments, continued about one-eighth smaller than last year.

Recent economic developments

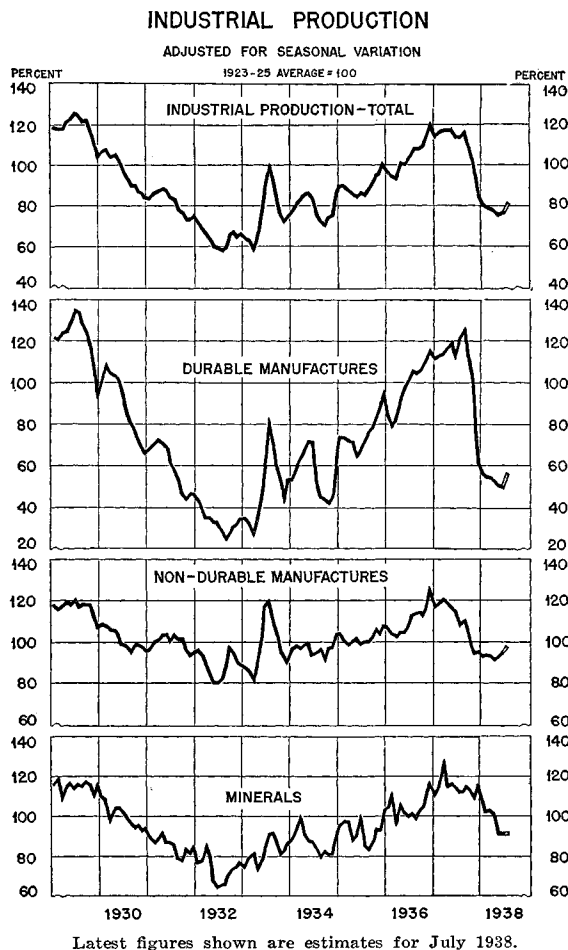
The recent improvement follows a period of five months when industrial activity was declining only gradually and when inventory reductions were continuing in substantial amounts. Currently inventory positions appear distinctly smaller in many lines, such as automobiles, steel, and textiles. The situation is not uniform, however, stocks of some commodities, particularly raw materials, continuing large. The reduction in inventories occurred notwithstanding some decline in distribution of commodities.

In the first five months of the year expenditures by producers for plant and equipment were being further reduced and consumers were curtailing their outlays for many products, particularly automobiles and some other durable goods. In residential building, however, there was an increase in activity, reflecting in part the stimulus of considerable reduction in the costs of home ownership. Public construction early in the year was at a somewhat reduced level; a new public works program, however, was undertaken in this period with a view to increasing expenditures later in 1938 and in 1939. Reflecting in part the existing low level of demand for durable goods, wholesale prices of some products, particularly building materials, were at a reduced level early this year and steel prices were lowered in June. These reductions in prices of basic materials should encourage expenditures for capital equipment when conditions in general warrant such outlays.

Following a sharp decline in the latter part of 1937, industrial production declined somewhat further in the first five months of 1938, reflecting a marked reduction in output of minerals and also some further decrease in output of durable manufactures. Output of

Industrial production

nondurable manufactures showed little change from the low level reached toward the end of 1937. These developments are shown in the following chart:



Output of semifinished durable goods, which had decreased sharply during the latter part of 1937, declined only slightly during the first five months of 1938, as indicated by the indexes of iron and steel and lumber production, shown in the chart on the next page. Considerable inventories of steel had been acquired by manufacturers before the autumn of 1937 and part of the steel used subsequently in the production of finished products, such as automobiles, came from stocks, so that steel consumption was considerably

above production. A sharp reduction in steel stocks in various positions was one important factor leading to the recent increase in steel output from 26 percent of capacity in the middle of June to 37 percent in the last week of July.

In industries manufacturing such finished durable products as machinery and railroad equipment, activity in the latter part of 1937 had declined less rapidly than output of semifinished materials, operations being based largely on unfilled orders. Subsequently as new orders continued in small volume the backlog of orders was sharply reduced, and activity continued to decline. In the automobile industry, output had been reduced in the last quarter of 1937 but not so much as sales, and this year, in order to enable dealers to dispose of large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, manufacturers curtailed output further. In the first seven months of this year assemblies totaled about 1,300,000 cars as compared with 3,200,000 a year ago. Stocks of new cars were reduced considerably and there was some decline in stocks of used cars.

Activity in most nondurable goods industries showed little change after the turn of the year. Output in the cotton and wool textile industries was fairly stable at low levels, until the recent advance, as is shown on the chart, and changes in the meat-packing and tobacco industries were largely seasonal. Exceptions to the general rule were the shoe, silk, and rayon industries, where output increased from the low levels reached in the last quarter of the last year.

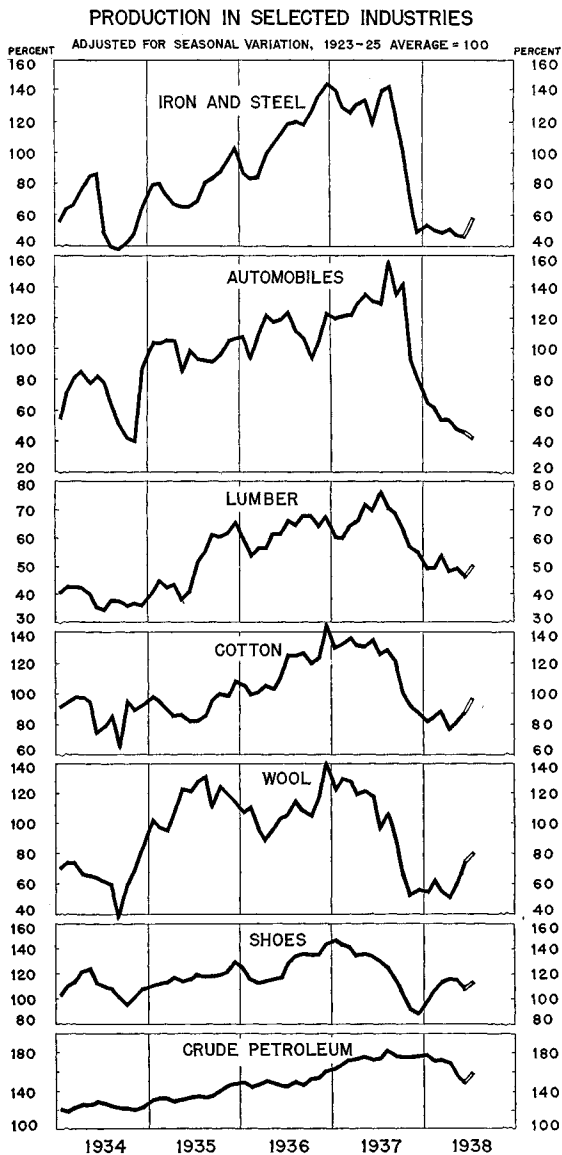
The marked decline in mineral production this year was in large part due to sharp curtailment at bituminous coal mines, where output in the latter part of 1937 had been sustained as consumer stocks were accumulated in anticipation of the fixing of higher prices. In May and June there was a sharp reduction in output of crude petroleum following the accumulation of stocks of petroleum products during the previous period of

unusually high output. In July, however, production was increased substantially. Production of copper continued to decline in the first half of 1938 and output of zinc and lead, which had been maintained throughout 1937, was sharply curtailed. Stocks of these commodities in the hands of refiners continued at a high level but it appears that stocks in the hands of consuming industries declined.

Preliminary information on employment and payrolls in the first half of July indicates that, while there was a further decline, it was less than seasonal. In June the number of persons employed in nonagricultural pursuits is smaller than a year ago by about 3,300,000, reflecting an exceptionally rapid decrease in the latter part of 1937 and a further decline this year. A large part of the decrease in employment was in manufacturing, particularly at plants producing durable goods. There were considerable declines also on the railroads and at mines and some decreases in the number employed in trade and service industries. Along with the decrease in employment, there was a marked reduction in the working time of those still employed. The average number of hours worked in manufacturing industries in June was 34 per week, somewhat more than last winter but considerably less than the average of 40 hours in the spring of 1937. Wage rates for the most part showed little change during the first half of 1938, although there were substantial reductions in some branches of the textile and clothing industries and smaller decreases in a few other lines.

During the first half of 1938 residential building increased more than seasonally, while other private construction continued at an exceptionally low level. New contracts for public construction were slightly above the level of last year, but the volume of such work actually under way was smaller than last year in the first quarter and not much larger in the second quarter. Altogether the volume of construction showed less decline from last year than output most durable goods.

As a result of the smaller volume of building and of the recession in business generally, wholesale prices of leading building materials were reduced further, in many cases to 1936 levels. Nominal wage rates in the building trades showed few further increases, and in some localities actual rates paid declined



Latest figures shown are estimates for July 1938.

Employment conditions

somewhat, but generally they continued substantially higher than in 1936. Contractors' margins appear to have been smaller than in the early part of 1937 when the position of contractors was strong and they were making allowances for possible further increases in costs of materials and labor. In housing, the costs of home ownership were lowered also by further substantial reductions in down payments and current charges owing in part to the Federal Housing Administration amendments adopted early this year.

Reviewing changes in demand for new projects this year, it appears that the number of prospective home buyers was increased by the reduction in costs, in spite of declines in income and employment; that because of a low level of industrial activity, business men for the most part were not disposed to start new industrial and commercial building projects or to revive those postponed last summer; and that the Government, in view of the curtailment in business, decided not to permit the decline in public construction that might have occurred at this time and, further, to expand somewhat the volume of such construction.

The following table shows the course of construction contract awards during recent years:

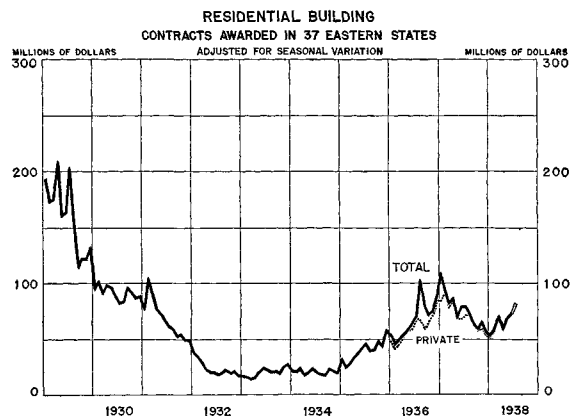
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED IN 37 EASTERN STATES

[Monthly averages. In millions of dollars.]

	Total	Publicly-financed	Privately-financed			
			Total	Residential	Factories	All other
1935.....	154	84	70	40	9	21
1936.....	223	111	112	60	17	35
1937.....	243	96	147	71	26	50
1937						
1st quarter...	221	83	138	69	24	45
2nd quarter...	277	101	176	90	28	57
3rd quarter...	270	105	165	71	36	58
4th quarter...	203	95	108	53	16	40
1938						
1st quarter...	179	88	92	51	9	32
2nd quarter...	252	117	135	80	10	44

Source.—F. W. Dodge Corporation. The figures shown are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

The extent of the recent increase in contracts for residential building, over and above the usual spring rise, is indicated in the accompanying chart, based on F. W. Dodge figures. In the eleven Western States not covered in these reports a similar increase is indicated by building permit figures. The rise was quite widespread and the current level of private residential building is somewhat higher than last summer, although incomes are at a considerably lower level. The low rate of activity last winter reflected in part the fact that last autumn many operative builders curtailed new construction until houses already built could be sold.



Based on F. W. Dodge Corporation data. Latest figures shown are estimates for July 1938.

The number of nonfarm dwelling units built in the United States during the first half of the year was about one-eighth less than in the corresponding period last year when about 165,000 were built, and the average size of units apparently was somewhat smaller this year. In the South the volume of new private residential building was only slightly smaller than a year ago, while in the Middle West and the Northeast it was considerably reduced. The difference apparently reflected to some extent the effects of greater reductions in income in the industrial areas, but comparison by localities indicates that

this relationship was far from uniform. Also, increases after the beginning of this year were more than seasonal throughout the country.

Of the substantial volume of public projects being planned by local authorities under the program of the United States Housing Authority only one had reached the stage of construction contracts by the latter part of July. By that time, however, the Housing Authority had made contracts with local authorities to lend them \$154,000,000, which, together with local contributions of 10 percent of the cost of the projects, will provide for construction of 30,500 dwelling units. The program for the next two or three years was expanded this spring to provide total loans of \$800,000,000, which on this basis would involve construction of about 160,000 units.

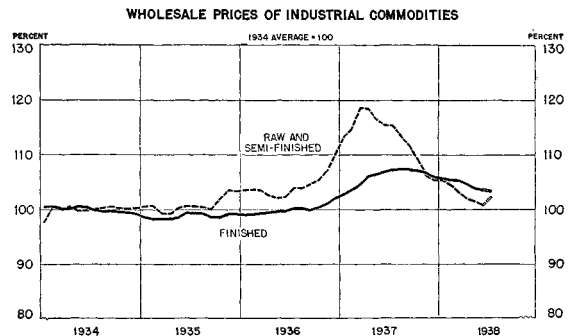
Prices of rubber, hides, nonferrous metals, and some other staple commodities advanced substantially in the latter half of June and early in July and later showed little change when

Commodity prices

buying, which had been partly speculative, declined in volume. In the same period iron and steel prices were considerably reduced from the advanced level maintained since March 1937. The general wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose slightly and in the latter part of July was at 79 percent of the 1926 average, as compared with 81 at the beginning of the year and 88 in the spring and summer of 1937. Retail prices of foods showed a slight advance in recent months, following a decline of 9 percent from September 1937 to February 1938, while prices of other commodities sold in retail markets continued to decline.

The decline in the general level of wholesale prices during the first six months of this year reflected decreases in prices of industrial commodities and also of foodstuffs. For industrial commodities recent changes are indicated on the accompanying chart, show-

ing separately indexes of prices for raw and semifinished industrial materials and for finished products. Declines this year in prices for finished products, particularly shoes, textile products, and paper, reflected in part further large decreases in prices of some materials and attempts of manufacturers to dispose of their goods in a period of declining demand.



Federal Reserve classification of Bureau of Labor Statistics' data. Latest figures shown are estimates for July 1938.

Purchases of raw materials in this period continued in small volume as manufacturers curtailed their output of finished goods and also reduced their stocks of materials. Production of materials such as nonferrous metals and woodpulp was curtailed, but not as much as shipments and consequently visible stocks in the hands of producers increased further. In the case of hides and leather, however, stocks in the hands of producers as well as of consumers were reduced, partly as a result of an increase in shoe production.

Reviewing the course of prices of individual materials this year, it appears that after the beginning of the year when there was a brief advance accompanying increased foreign buying, declines were quite general until June and were to some extent independent of changes in commodity stocks. Prices of hides and leather, for example, declined further this spring, in spite of reductions in

stocks, then rose at the time of the general advance in speculative markets in June.

Rubber, also sensitive to many influences outside the industry, declined from around 15 cents per pound early in the year to below 11 cents in March, increased only slightly as quotas for shipments from producing countries were later sharply reduced, but rose in June and July to 16 cents per pound.

Cotton prices since the beginning of the year have fluctuated around $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound except for a brief period at the end of May when they were lower. The world carryover of American cotton on August 1 was about 13,500,000 bales, the largest on record. About 7,000,000 bales of this carryover is included in the United States Government financed stocks. Acreage was sharply reduced this year and unofficial estimates indicate a crop of about 11,000,000 bales as compared with 19,000,000 last season. World consumption of American cotton during the past crop year was about 11,000,000 bales, and in the preceding year was 13,000,000 bales.

Wool prices, after declining further in the early part of 1938, advanced somewhat in July, reflecting in part increased demand from manufacturers. Rayon prices, which had remained unchanged in the latter part of 1937 when other textile fibers had been decreasing, were reduced early in 1938 to the lowest levels in the history of the industry.

Prices of nonferrous metals and steel scrap decreased further during the first half of 1938 as buying of these commodities in this country was at low levels and industrial activity in foreign countries declined. Domestic output of nonferrous metals was reduced considerably. In the latter part of June and in July heavy forward purchases, particularly of copper, were accompanied by price advances in nonferrous metals, and steel scrap prices also increased. At about the same time prices of pig iron and semifinished and finished steel, which had remained

largely unchanged at advanced levels since March 1937, were materially reduced with decreases in some areas much larger than in others.

The decline in prices of foodstuffs in the early months of this year reflected in large part the prospect of a second year of ample crops, larger supplies of livestock products, and some further reduction in consumer income. Winter wheat prices declined from above \$1.00 per bushel early in the year to about 70 cents at the end of May, advanced sharply in the early part of June, then declined to below 70 cents in July. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the supply of wheat for the current season, including a carryover of 200,000,000 bushels, will total approximately 1,170,000,000 bushels, which would be around 200,000,000 bushels larger than last season. Average domestic consumption of wheat is 670,000,000 bushels and last season, when world supplies of wheat were the smallest in recent years, exports of the United States crop were close to 100,000,000 bushels. Indications are that domestic carryover of wheat next July will be larger than the record carryover of 380,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1933. A Government program was recently announced for loans at close to market prices and for a reduction in plantings from 81,000,000 acres to 55,000,000.

Prices of livestock and meats showed little change during the first half of 1938, following the marked decline last fall and early winter. Slaughter supplies were in about the same volume as a year ago but, with lower consumer incomes, prices were materially lower. In July livestock and meat prices showed some seasonal advance. Good pastures and ample feed supplies this year resulted in a more than seasonal increase in milk production and, with further reductions in demand on the part of consumers, prices of dairy products declined to the lowest levels in four years.

Prices of common stocks rose sharply during the last ten days of June and the first week of July and have recently continued upward at a more moderate pace.

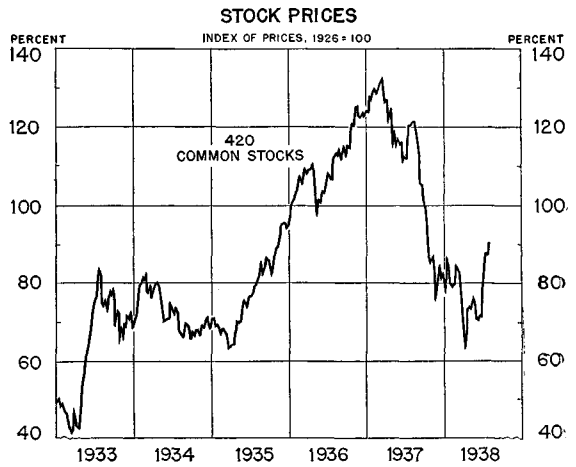
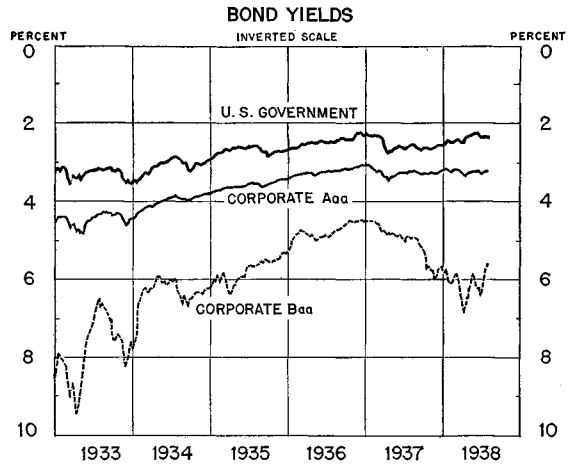
Corporate security prices recently continued upward at a more moderate pace.

Prices of lower-grade corporate bonds showed a marked advance in April and have recovered further since the middle of June. The extent of these increases is indicated on the chart, which shows fluctuations in common stock prices and in bond yields. In order to facilitate comparisons with stock prices the scale on the bond chart is inverted so that a decline in yields as bond prices advance and an advance in stock prices both show as upward movements.

Stocks of leading industrial and public utility companies had by the end of July recovered about 40 percent of the total price decline from their highs in the early part of 1937 to the lows in March of this year, while for lower-grade bonds of these companies the recovery was a much larger proportion of the preceding price decline. Recent large gains of railroad stocks and bonds followed relatively larger price declines during the early months of the year, and compared with their 1937 high prices of railroad securities are still lower than those in other industries.

Prices of the highest-grade corporate bonds have continued during the past few weeks near their record highs, and yields of industrial and public utility bonds rated Aa or better have been generally below 3 1/4 percent.

BOND YIELDS AND STOCK PRICES



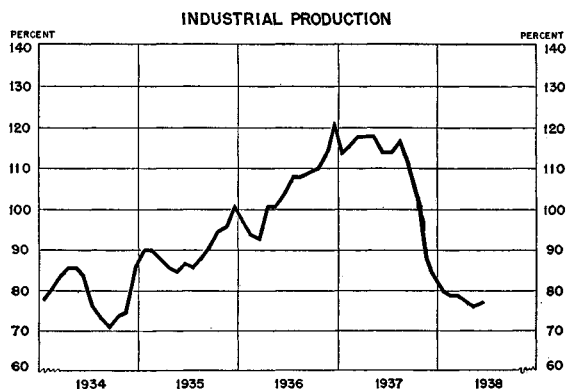
Sources: U. S. Government bonds, Treasury Department; corporate bonds, Moody's Investors Service; 420 common stocks, Standard Statistics Company. Latest figures are for week ending July 23.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled July 23 and released for publication July 25]

Industrial activity showed little change in June and increased in the first three weeks of July, although there is usually a considerable decline at this season. Prices of most staple commodities advanced sharply in the latter part of June and early July and there were substantial increases in prices of stocks and lower grade bonds.

Production.—Volume of industrial production, as measured by the Board's seasonally adjusted index, was at 77 percent of the 1923-1925 average in June as compared with 76 in May and an average of 79 in the first quarter of the year. Available data indicate that in July the index will show a considerable rise.



Monthly index of physical volume of production, adjusted for seasonal variation, 1923-1925 average = 100.

In June activity in the textile industry increased, reflecting chiefly a further rise at woolen mills. Output at cotton and silk mills, which usually declines at this season, showed little change. Shoe production declined, following a considerable increase earlier in the year.

Automobile output decreased further in June; sales of new cars continued in excess of production, however, and stocks were further reduced. Steel production declined seasonally in June, and lumber production showed little change, although some increase is usual. Output of plate glass rose sharply

from an exceptionally low level. Coal production remained in small volume in June, while output of crude petroleum, which had been sharply reduced in May, declined somewhat further.

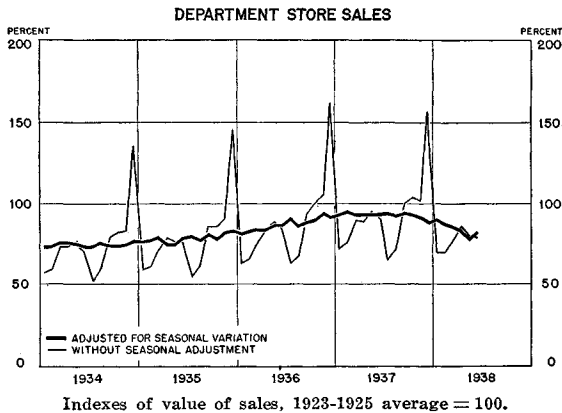
In the first three weeks of July activity at steel mills increased, although there is usually a decline in that period, and in the third week of the month ingot production was estimated at 36 percent of capacity as compared with an average rate of 28 percent in June. Crude petroleum output also rose sharply, reflecting chiefly a return to production on a six-day week basis in Texas. Automobile production declined seasonally.

Value of construction contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, showed a decline in June, following a considerable increase in May. Changes in both months reflected chiefly fluctuations in awards for publicly-financed construction. Awards for private residential building were maintained in June at about the same daily rate as in May, although there is usually some decline at this season, and were in slightly larger volume than a year ago. Other private construction work remained at recent low levels.

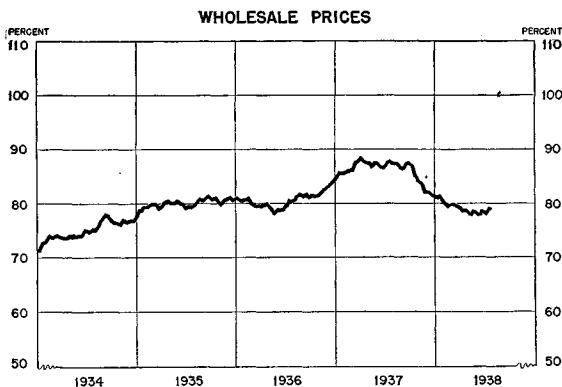
Employment.—Factory employment and payrolls decreased further from the middle of May to the middle of June. Employment in the automobile, steel, machinery, and clothing industries continued to decline, while at woolen mills there was an increase and in most other manufacturing lines changes were small. In trade employment was reduced, while in other nonmanufacturing industries changes in the number employed were largely seasonal.

Agriculture.—A total wheat crop of 967,000,000 bushels was indicated by July 1 conditions, according to the Department of Agriculture. A crop of this size would be considerably larger than average and a Government program was announced for loans

at close to current market prices. Cotton acreage on July 1 was estimated at 26,900,000 acres as compared with 34,500,000 acres last year when, with exceptionally high yield per acre, a record crop was harvested. Production estimates for most other major crops were slightly under the large harvests of last season.



Distribution.—Distribution of commodities to consumers was maintained in June at about the May level, although a decline is usual at this season. Sales at department and variety stores showed little change and mail order sales increased. In the first half of July department stores sales decreased less than seasonally.

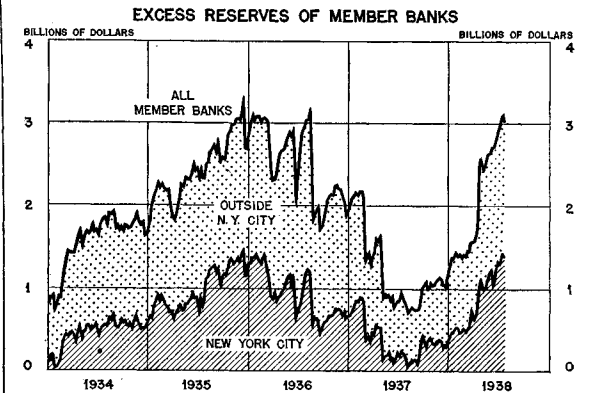


Index compiled by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1926 = 100. By weeks January 6, 1934, to July 23, 1938.

Freight-car loadings showed little change from May to June and were slightly above the low level of April.

Commodity prices.—Prices of industrial materials, particularly rubber, hides, non-ferrous metals, and steel scrap, showed advances from the middle of June to the third week of July, and there were also increases in prices of livestock and products. Wheat prices declined, following a rise early in June. Prices of iron and steel were reduced and there were also declines in some other industrial products.

Bank credit.—Excess reserves of member banks increased substantially in June and the first half of July, rising to above \$3,000,000,000, as compared with \$1,730,000,000 just prior to the reduction in reserve requirements the middle of April. The largest gain in excess reserves occurred at city banks through the retirement of Treasury bills and the continued growth of bankers' balances.

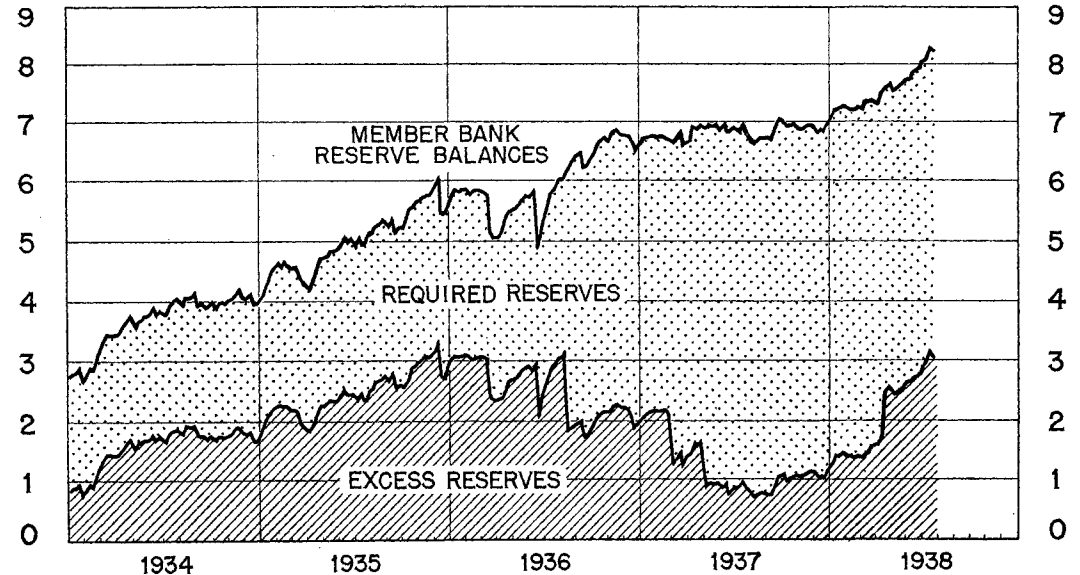
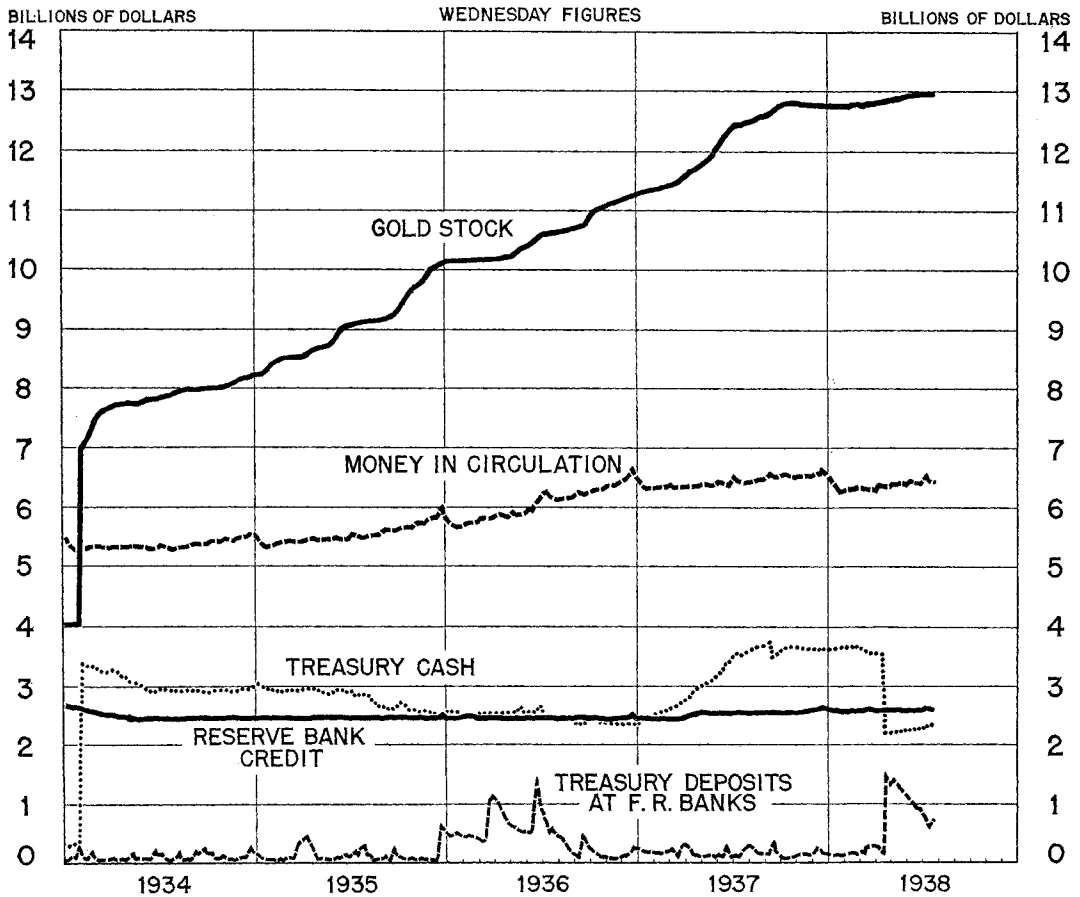


Wednesday figures of estimated excess reserves for all member banks and for selected New York City banks, January 3, 1934, to July 20, 1938.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, which had increased sharply in the first week of June, declined during the remainder of June, reflecting largely redemption of Treasury bills held by New York City banks and a decrease in loans to security brokers and dealers. During the first three weeks of July total loans and investments at reporting banks showed little net change.

Money rates.—Rates on Treasury bills and notes were slightly firmer in July but continued at exceedingly low levels. Yields on Treasury bonds showed little change.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Latest figures for July 20. See table on page 698.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS STATISTICS

	1938			1937			Annual averages					
	June	May	Apr.	June	May	Apr.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1929
<i>Averages of daily figures; in millions of dollars</i>												
RESERVE BANK CREDIT, MEMBER BANK RESERVES, AND RELATED ITEMS												
Reserve bank credit outstanding—total	2,592	2,594	2,606	2,478	2,577	2,522	2,554	2,481	2,475	2,502	2,429	1,459
Bills discounted	9	8	11	6	16	10	14	6	7	36	283	952
Bills bought	1	1	1	3	5	4	3	4	5	25	83	241
U. S. Government securities	2,560	2,564	2,569	2,430	2,526	2,480	2,540	2,430	2,431	2,432	2,052	2,008
Monetary gold stock	12,946	12,891	12,829	10,514	11,901	11,686	12,162	10,578	9,059	7,512	4,059	3,996
Treasury currency outstanding	2,707	2,697	2,685	2,492	2,546	2,541	2,567	2,503	2,478	2,381	2,271	2,015
Currency in circulation	6,433	6,415	6,387	6,062	6,426	6,397	6,475	6,101	5,585	5,403	5,576	4,476
Treasury cash holdings	2,283	2,227	2,769	2,579	3,069	2,863	3,225	2,474	2,791	2,798	288	207
Treasury deposits with F. R. banks	967	1,315	900	793	85	159	158	446	128	81	55	22
Nonmember deposits and other accounts	683	637	594	567	511	506	595	551	507	438	497	406
Member bank reserve balances:												
Total	7,878	7,587	7,469	5,484	6,932	6,824	6,830	5,989	5,001	3,676	2,343	2,358
Excess	2,762	2,525	2,071	2,593	927	1,552	1,220	2,512	2,469	1,564	528	43
<i>Averages of Wednesday figures; in millions of dollars</i>												
REPORTING MEMBER BANKS												
Total loans and investments	20,696	20,732	20,819	22,330	22,201	22,280	22,198	22,064	19,997	18,672	17,505	22,599
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	686	602	622	1,393	1,326	1,276	1,226	1,181	990	981	777	* 2,208
Loans on securities to others (except banks) ¹	1,833	1,842	1,840	2,006	2,028	2,046	2,006	2,055	2,131	2,545	3,157	* 5,448
All other loans	5,865	5,986	6,142	6,298	6,169	6,077	6,314	5,226	4,907	4,965	5,222	9,231
U. S. Government obligations:												
Direct	7,864	7,980	7,955	8,355	8,320	8,447	8,394	9,080	7,989	6,856	5,228	2,865
Fully guaranteed	1,453	1,354	1,179	1,160	1,163	1,181	1,164	1,260	928	* 325		
Other securities	2,995	2,968	3,081	3,118	3,195	3,253	3,094	3,272	3,052	* 3,000	3,121	2,847
Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	6,407	6,070	5,885	5,332	5,350	5,340	5,307	4,799	4,024	2,875	1,822	1,725
Cash in vault	398	384	342	315	338	346	337	383	326	271	240	248
Balances with domestic banks	2,406	2,296	2,107	1,761	1,790	1,967	1,884	2,358	2,112	1,688	1,322	1,142
Demand deposits—adjusted	14,932	14,579	14,437	15,300	15,420	15,283	15,097	14,619	12,729	(?)	(?)	(?)
Time deposits (excluding interbank) ²	5,231	5,214	5,223	5,233	5,194	5,145	5,202	4,999	4,883	4,937	4,946	6,788
Deposits of domestic banks ⁴	5,847	5,706	5,407	5,028	5,138	5,544	5,298	5,810	4,938	3,814	2,822	2,787
Borrowings	5	1	3	25	20	3	12	5	6	8	115	674
<i>Averages of daily figures; percent per annum</i>												
MONEY RATES AND BOND YIELDS												
Commercial paper	.88	.88	.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	.95	.75	.76	1.02	1.72	5.85
Stock exchange call loans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.91	.86	1.00	1.16	7.61
U. S. Treasury bills (91 days)	.05	.05	.09	.36	.41	.56	.28	.17	.17	.28		
U. S. Treasury bonds, long term	2.31	2.30	2.43	2.64	2.67	2.74	2.57	2.47	2.70	3.10	3.31	3.60
Corporate high grade bonds (Moody's Aaa)	3.26	*3.22	*3.30	3.28	*3.33	3.42	*3.26	3.24	3.60	4.00	4.49	4.73
<i>Amounts per month; in millions of dollars</i>												
CAPITAL ISSUES												
All issues—total	506	217	352	560	266	303	323	518	392	180	89	959
New	345	157	197	360	150	159	173	164	121	116	60	841
Refunding	160	60	155	200	116	144	150	354	270	64	29	118
Domestic corporate issues—total	294	62	79	418	170	165	198	382	189	41	32	781
New	199	36	12	269	78	78	99	99	34	15	13	667
Refunding	95	26	67	149	92	87	99	282	155	26	18	115
<i>Index numbers</i>												
PRICES												
Common stocks (1926=100)	73	74	71	114	116	125	112	111	78	72	63	190
Wholesale commodity prices (1926=100):												
All commodities	78	78	79	87	87	88	86	81	80	75	66	95
Farm products	69	68	68	89	90	92	86	81	79	65	51	105
Foods	73	72	72	85	84	86	86	82	84	71	61	100
Other commodities	81	82	82	86	86	87	85	80	78	78	71	92
Retail food prices (1923-25=100)	80	79	79	86	87	86	85	82	80	74	66	105
<i>Index numbers, adjusted for seasonal variation, 1923-25=100</i>												
BUSINESS INDEXES												
Industrial production	#77	76	77	114	118	118	110	105	90	79	76	119
Manufactures	#75	73	73	114	118	118	109	105	90	78	75	119
Minerals	#91	91	101	115	117	115	115	104	91	86	82	115
Construction contracts awarded—total	#52	51	52	61	56	53	59	55	37	32	25	117
Residential	#42	37	37	42	44	41	41	37	21	12	11	87
All other	#60	62	65	77	66	61	74	70	50	48	37	142
Factory employment	#76	78	79	101	102	102	99	92	86	83	72	105
Factory payrolls (unadjusted)	#67	69	71	103	105	105	98	82	71	63	49	109
Freight-car loadings	58	58	57	78	80	84	78	75	64	62	58	107
Department store sales	82	78	83	93	93	93	92	88	79	75	67	111
<i>Amounts per month; in millions of dollars</i>												
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS												
Exports, including re-exports	#233	257	*275	265	290	269	279	205	190	178	140	437
General imports	#146	148	160	286	285	287	257	202	171	138	121	367

Preliminary. † Revised. * Partly estimated.
¹ Includes loans on securities to banks, 1929-1934.
² Figures not available.
³ Includes time deposits of banks, domestic and foreign, 1929-1934.
⁴ Does not include time deposits 1929-1934.

**NEW FRENCH FINANCIAL MEASURES — OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS AND
ADVANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT BY THE BANK OF FRANCE**

Two decrees of June 17, 1938, authorize the Bank of France to undertake open market operations in short-term securities, and approve the convention of April 14, 1938, between the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of France increasing by ten billion francs the amount of advances that may be granted by the Bank of France to the French treasury. These measures are given in translation below.

**DECREE REGARDING EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF
THE BANK OF FRANCE**

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
Paris, June 17, 1938.

Mr. President:

For several years past, legislative provisions have granted to banks of issue in a number of countries, in addition to authority to make discounts and advances which constitute their essential activity, authority to enter the open market with a view to expanding or to restricting the volume of credit by purchases and sales of negotiable securities.

The Bank of France has already received, at the time of the monetary reform of 1928, certain powers of this nature since article 9 of the convention of June 23,¹ between the Government and the Bank authorizes it, for account of foreign banks of issue, to purchase bills and short-term paper (valeurs à courte échéance), and article 3 of the convention¹ entered into the same day by the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement (Autonomous Amortization Office) and the Bank permits the latter, in its discretion, to sell on the market and to repurchase before maturity bills of the Caisse Autonome which had been delivered to the Bank in exchange for Treasury notes (bons du Trésor) guaranteeing advances granted during the war to foreign governments.

The second of these operations could not be realized, for reasons of a practical nature, but the constant performance of the first has permitted the Bank to acquire the experience necessary for open market operations.

Capital movements which have affected the Paris market, in the course of recent years, have demonstrated the utility of giving the Bank greater freedom and a more effective power of intervention.

To this end it appears useful to add to the statutory powers, a list of which is given in article 106 of the decree of December 31, 1936, comprising a codification of the texts concerning the Bank of France, power to buy and sell negotiable short-term bills and paper such as: bank acceptances, Treasury bills, national defense notes, promissory notes and short-term paper issued by public bodies.

The use of these methods should render discount policy more effective on the money markets.

Under no circumstances, therefore, and by analogy with the provisions of article 122 of the codification

decree of December 31, 1936, may purchases of negotiable paper be made for the benefit of the Treasury or of the public bodies issuing these instruments.

It will be the duty of the General Council to adapt these measures to circumstances and accordingly to fix the limits and terms of these operations.

Such is the purpose of the accompanying decree which we have the honor to present for your approval. Respectfully submitted:

The President of the Council, Minister of
National Defense and of War,
EDOUARD DALADIER.

The Minister of Finance,
PAUL MARCHANDEAU.

The President of the French Republic,
On the report of the President of the Council,
Minister of National Defense and of War, and of
the Minister of Finance,

By virtue of the law of April 13, 1938, concerning financial recovery;²

The Council of Ministers concurring,

Decrees:

ARTICLE 1. In order to influence the volume of credit and to regulate the money market, the Bank of France is authorized, in addition to the operations enumerated in article 106 of the codification decree of December 31, 1936, to buy in the open market, within the limits and under the conditions fixed by the General Council, negotiable short-term public bills and private bills eligible for discount and to resell, without endorsement, the bills previously acquired.

Under no circumstances shall these operations be carried out for the benefit of the Public Treasury or the issuing bodies.

ART. 2. The present decree shall be submitted for ratification by the Chambers, as provided by the law of April 13, 1938.²

ART. 3. The President of the Council, Minister of National Defense and of War, and the Minister of Finance, each in so far as he is concerned, are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be published in the Journal Officiel of the French Republic.

Done at Paris, June 17, 1938.

ALBERT LEBRUN.
By the President of the Republic:

The President of the Council, Minister of
National Defense and of War,
EDOUARD DALADIER.

The Minister of Finance,
PAUL MARCHANDEAU.

**DECREE APPROVING A CONVENTION WITH THE BANK
OF FRANCE**

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
Paris, June 17, 1938.

Mr. President:

The accompanying proposed decree has as its object approval of a convention entered into with the

¹ See BULLETIN for August 1928, pp. 573 and 575.

² See BULLETIN for June 1938, p. 452.

Bank of France proposing to give to the Treasury authority to obtain supplementary advances from the bank of issue up to the amount of ten billion francs.

This new authorization for advances will constitute a margin of safety enabling the Treasury in any contingency to meet the heavy expenditures which the international situation imposes on the country.

Respectfully submitted,

The President of the Council, Minister of
National Defense and of War,
EDOUARD DALADIER.

The Minister of Finance,
PAUL MARCHANDEAU.

The President of the French Republic,
By virtue of the law of April 13, 1938, concerning
financial recovery;²

On the report of the Minister of Finance,
The Council of Ministers concurring,

Decrees:

ARTICLE 1. The convention entered into on April 14, 1938, between the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of France, the text of which is annexed to the present decree, is approved.

ART. 2. The present decree shall be submitted to the Chambers for ratification as provided for by the law of April 13, 1938.²

ART. 3. The President of the Council, Minister of National Defense and of War, and the Minister of Finance, each so far as he is concerned, are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be published in the Journal Officiel of the French Republic.

² See BULLETIN for June 1938, p. 452.

Done at Paris, June 17, 1938.

ALBERT LEBRUN.

By the President of the Republic:

The President of the Council, Minister of
National Defense and of War,
EDOUARD DALADIER.

The Minister of Finance,
PAUL MARCHANDEAU.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND
THE GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

Between the undersigned, M. Paul Marchandea, Deputy, Minister of Finance, acting on behalf of the State,

And M. Pierre Fournier, Governor of the Bank of France, duly authorized by decision of the General Council of the Bank of France under date of April 14, 1938,

It has been agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Notwithstanding article 8 of the convention of June 23, 1928, the Bank of France undertakes to grant to the State, at the request of the Minister of Finance and in addition to the advances provided for under article 3 of the convention of June 18, 1936,³ article 1 of the convention of June 30, 1937,⁴ and article 1 of the convention of March 22, 1938,⁵ new temporary advances for a maximum amount of ten billion francs.

ART. 2. These advances will be subject to the provisions set forth in the convention of June 18, 1936,³ in so far as advances mentioned in article 3 of said convention are concerned.

ART. 3. The present convention is exempt from stamp and registration taxes.

Executed in duplicate at Paris, April 14, 1938.

PAUL MARCHANDEAU.

PIERRE FOURNIER.

³ See BULLETIN for July 1936, p. 536.

⁴ See BULLETIN for August 1937, p. 720.

⁵ See BULLETIN for June 1938, p. 452.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANK OF CANADA ACT

The Bank of Canada Act of July 3, 1934,¹ as amended by the Bank of Canada Act Amendment Act of June 23, 1936,² is now amended by the Act of July 1, 1938, the text of which is given below. The proclamation referred to in Section 21 was issued on July 16, 1938, directing that the new Act shall come into force on August 15, 1938.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE BANK OF CANADA ACT [Assented to July 1, 1938]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the *Bank of Canada Act Amendment Act, 1938*.

2. Paragraph (f) of section two of the *Bank of Canada Act*, being chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1934, is repealed and the subsequent paragraphs of the said section are designated (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j).

3. Subsection one of section five of the said Act, as enacted by section four of the *Bank of Canada Act Amendment Act, 1936*, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“5. (1) The Bank shall be under the management of a Board of Directors composed of a Governor, a Deputy Governor and eleven directors appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Act. There may also be an Assistant Deputy Governor who shall not as such be a member of the Board.”

4. Subsection one of section seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“7. (1) The Governor of the Bank shall be the chief executive officer and shall on behalf of the Board have the direction and control of the business of the Bank, with authority to act in connection with the conduct of the business of the Bank in all matters which are not by this Act or by the by-laws of the Bank specifically reserved to be done by the Board or by the Executive Committee.”

5. Section nine of the said Act, as enacted by section six of the said amending Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“9. (1) The Minister with the approval of the Governor in Council shall as of the first day of March in each year appoint for terms of three years each a sufficient number of directors to provide that there shall be eleven directors: Provided, however, that every director holding office at the date of the coming into force of this subsection shall continue as a director up to and including the last day of February in the year of the expiration of the term of office for which he was elected or appointed.

(2) In the event of a vacancy amongst the directors the Minister shall, with the approval of the

Governor in Council, appoint a qualified person to hold office for the remainder of the term.

(3) In the transaction of the business of the Bank each director shall have one vote.

(4) The directors shall on the expiration of their terms of office be eligible for re-appointment.”

6. Section ten of the said Act, as enacted by section seven of the said amending Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“10. (1) The directors shall be selected from diversified occupations; but no person shall be eligible for appointment who is a director, officer or employee of a chartered bank, and any person appointed as a director who is a shareholder of a chartered bank shall divest himself of ownership of his shares within three months of the date of his appointment and shall not thereafter during the term of his office have an interest, either directly or indirectly, as a shareholder in a chartered bank.

(2) No person shall be appointed, or, shall continue to hold office as a director who—

(a) is not a British subject ordinarily resident in Canada; or

(b) is employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of any province of Canada, or holds any office or position for which any salary or other remuneration is payable out of public moneys; provided, however, that a director may perform temporary services for the Government of Canada or any province for which he may be reimbursed actual living and traveling expenses; or

(c) has reached the age of seventy-five years.

(3) If any director, in the opinion of the Board, becomes permanently incapacitated, he may be removed from office by resolution of the Board approved by the Governor in Council.”

7. Section eleven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“11. The directors shall be entitled to receive for attendance at directors' meetings and executive committee meetings, such fees as may be fixed by the by-laws of the Bank, but the aggregate amount of the fees paid to all directors, exclusive of expenses, shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars in any year.”

8. Section seventeen of the said Act, as enacted by section ten of the said amending Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“17. (1) The capital of the Bank shall be five million dollars but may be increased from time to time pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Governor in Council and by the Parliament of Canada.

(2) The capital shall be divided into one hundred thousand shares of the par value of fifty dollars each, which shall be issued to the Minister to be held by him on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

(3) The shares issued to the Minister shall be registered by the Bank in his name in the books of the Bank at Ottawa.”

¹ See BULLETIN for October 1934, pp. 653-660.

² See BULLETIN for October 1936, pp. 789-792.

9. The said Act is amended by inserting after section seventeen the following section:—

"17A. (1) The Minister shall, as of the date of the coming into force of this subsection, exchange one hundred thousand Class "B" shares of the Bank out of the one hundred and two thousand Class "B" shares of the Bank then held by him for one hundred thousand shares of the capital of the Bank authorized to be issued by section seventeen of this Act and the said one hundred thousand Class "B" shares of the Bank so exchanged shall forthwith be cancelled.

(2) The Bank shall on the date of the coming into force of this subsection pay to each holder of Class "A" shares of the Bank the sum of fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents for each Class "A" share registered in his name at the close of business on the fifteenth day of July, 1938 together with the amount of dividends accrued to the date of the coming into force of this subsection and all Class "A" shares of the Bank shall be deemed to be cancelled as of the date of the coming into force of this subsection.

(3) The Minister shall as of the date of the coming into force of this subsection reimburse the Bank the amount by which payments made by the Bank to the holders of Class "A" shares, excluding any amount paid by way of dividend, exceed the par value of such shares and such reimbursement shall be effected by surrendering to the Bank for cancellation two thousand of the Class "B" shares held by the Minister having the aggregate par value of one hundred thousand dollars and by paying to the Bank out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

(4) The Bank shall, on the date of the coming into force of this subsection, pay to the Minister on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, the amount of dividends accrued up to the said date upon the one hundred and two thousand Class "B" shares of the Bank held by the Minister as of the said date."

10. Section eighteen of the said Act is repealed.

11. Section nineteen of the said Act, as enacted by section eleven of the said amending Act, is repealed.

12. Paragraphs (d) and (f) of subsection one of section twenty-one of the said Act, as enacted by section thirteen of the said amending Act, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(d) buy and sell securities issued or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada or any province, having a maturity exceeding two years from the date of acquisition by the Bank, but the Bank shall at no time hold securities not maturing within two years having a par value in excess of fifty percent of its outstanding note issue and deposit liabilities, nor shall the Bank at any time hold securities not maturing within ten years of a par value in excess of five times the amount of the paid-up capital and rest fund of the Bank;

(f) buy and sell securities issued by the United Kingdom or the United States of America having a maturity exceeding six months from the date of acquisition by the Bank, but the Bank shall at no time hold such securities of a par value in

excess of one-half of the amount of the paid-up capital of the Bank."

13. Subsections one, two and three of section twenty-seven of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"27. (1) Every chartered bank shall maintain a reserve of not less than five per centum of such of its deposit liabilities as are payable in Canadian dollars, and such reserve shall consist of a deposit with the Bank and of notes of the Bank held by such bank.

(2) For the purposes of this section, every chartered bank shall make a return to the Bank to be signed by the chief accountant or acting chief accountant and by the general manager or acting general manager of such bank, showing the amount of such of its deposit liabilities as are payable in Canadian dollars and also the amount of its deposit with the Bank and the amount of the notes of the Bank held by such bank, at the end of each juridical day of the month last preceding the date of the return, and showing for the month the daily average amount of such deposit liabilities and of its deposit with the Bank and of the notes of the Bank held by such bank. Such return shall be delivered or transmitted to the Bank at the same time as the return to the Minister, pursuant to section one hundred and twelve of *The Bank Act*, is transmitted or delivered.

(3) The daily average amount of such of its deposit liabilities as are payable in Canadian dollars for each chartered bank shall be the basis of determining the amount of the reserve to be maintained by such bank during the month next following the month in which such return was made."

14. Section thirty-one of the said Act, as amended by section nineteen of the said amending Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"31. The Bank shall establish a rest fund and after making such provision as the Board thinks proper for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, pension funds and all such matters as are properly provided for by banks and after deducting an amount equal to four and one-half per centum of the paid-up capital which may be utilized for the payment of cumulative dividends at a rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, the ascertained surplus available from the operations of the Bank during each financial year shall be applied by the Board as follows:

- (a) If the rest fund of the Bank is less than the paid-up capital, one-third of such surplus shall be allocated to the rest fund and the residue shall be paid to the Receiver General and placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund;
- (b) If the rest fund is not less than the paid-up capital but is less than twice the paid-up capital, one-tenth of such surplus shall be allocated to the rest fund and the residue shall be paid to the Receiver General and placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund;
- (c) If the rest fund is not less than twice the paid-up capital, the whole of such surplus shall be paid to the Receiver General and placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

15. Section thirty-four of the said Act, as amended by section twenty-two of the said amending Act, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"34. (1) The fiscal year of the Bank shall be the calendar year.

(2) Within six weeks after the end of each fiscal year, the Bank shall transmit to the Minister a statement of its accounts for the fiscal year, signed by the Governor or the Deputy Governor or the Assistant Deputy Governor and the Chief Accountant or Acting Chief Accountant of the Bank, and certified by the auditors in the form prescribed by the by-laws of the Bank, together with such summary or report by the Governor as he may deem desirable or as may be required by the Minister.

(3) A copy of the accounts so signed and certified and of the Governor's report shall be forthwith published in *The Canada Gazette*, and if Parliament is then sitting, shall within fourteen days after the receipt thereof by the Minister be laid before Parliament, or if Parliament is not sitting, it shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session thereof."

16. Section thirty-five of the said Act is repealed.

17. Section thirty-six of the said Act is repealed.

18. Section forty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"41. No statute relating to the insolvency or winding-up of any corporation shall apply to the Bank and in no case shall the affairs of the Bank be wound up unless Parliament so provides: Provided, however, that if provision is made for winding up the Bank the notes of the Bank outstanding shall be the first charge upon the assets."

19. Section forty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"43. (1) The Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make by-laws not repugnant to the provisions of this Act with respect to

- (a) the declaration and payment of dividends;
- (b) the calling of meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee and what number of persons shall constitute a quorum in each case, and how questions considered at such meetings shall be determined;
- (c) the fees of directors and the duties and conduct of officers, clerks and employees of the Bank;
- (d) the form of the annual statement of accounts; and
- (e) generally as to the management and disposition of the stock, property and undertakings of the Bank; and may amend or repeal such by-laws.

(2) Every by-law and every amendment or repeal thereof shall take effect when published in *The Canada Gazette*".

20. Subsection one of section twenty-four of the French version of the said *Bank of Canada Act* is amended by striking out the word "vingt-cinq" in the sixth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "vingt-six".

21. This Act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NETHERLANDS BANK

The annual report of the Netherlands Bank for the year ending March 31, 1938, was presented to the general meeting of shareholders on June 7, 1938, by Mr. L. J. A. Trip, Governor of the Bank. Sections of the report are given herewith:¹

International economic and financial developments.—The year 1937 falls into two sharply divided periods. The first half was marked by a definite continuation of the upward movement which began in 1936. Production and trade, commodity prices and security quotations, freight rates and shipping tonnage of the merchant marine, for the most part showed a definite improvement. Unemployment fell to a lower level. The trade balance of the different countries developed in the direction of sound equilibrium—which means that the balances of the raw material producing countries showed an increasing credit surplus, while the debit balances of the predominantly industrial countries increased. Because of this rapid development, and because the position of Government finance was increasingly affected by the enormous expenditures for rearmament, and also because of the superabundance of money and the large production of gold, people questioned whether there was not danger of an unsound expansion with its sequel of reaction and depression. Even without the expansion, however, the recession took place. The trend of business during the second half of the year was in almost every respect in contrast to that of the first six months. In a steadily increasing number of countries the upward trend was reversed. The downward trend has continued thus far into 1938.

The general character of the movement which took place, although in different degrees, in almost all countries, proves how great a measure of mutual dependence still exists, notwithstanding the widespread effort to achieve isolation and self-sufficiency. Obviously, special circumstances in each country played an important part. This has always been the case, and in previous business recessions also considerable differences were to be observed in the extent and the rapidity with which the individual countries

¹ The report, available in Dutch and in the official English translation published by the Bank, contains in addition sections dealing with the money market, interest rates, the capital market, exchange rates, etc., together with a number of tables. For earlier reports, see BULLETIN for August 1937, July 1936, 1934, 1933, September 1932, August 1931, etc.

were affected. Generally speaking it can hardly be said that in the present case the differences are much greater than in the past, except in individual cases where isolation was made the primary objective. Apart from the fact that such cases cannot, from an economic and financial point of view, be regarded as examples worth imitating, the influence on these countries of international developments seems merely to have been postponed rather than eliminated. Even in these extreme cases, the trends of international developments make themselves felt.

The restrictions imposed on the various forms of international trade have been unable to prevent the changed business situation from making its influence felt everywhere. International relations have once again proved to be such an essential factor in the welfare and progress of individual countries and their peoples that neglect of these principles or their artificial restriction must endanger the standard of living in those countries which are guilty of disregarding them.

For a comparatively small country like the Netherlands which, by geographical position, by tradition and by the character of its people, is dependent upon international trade, any effort to dissociate itself from international developments must be useless and harmful. Those who believe that this end can be reached through economic or monetary measures will find themselves mistaken. It is worth remembering that no such aim underlay the policy of maintaining the gold value of the guilder, followed by the Netherlands prior to September 26, 1936. The advocates of that policy have never denied the necessity of reckoning with and making adjustments to international developments. Their point of view has been, and rightly so, that in the lasting interests of the country as a whole, this adjustment should be sought not by depreciation of the currency but by direct reduction of the national level of costs and expenditures. When, as a result of external causes, this last way could no longer be followed, the consequences of the new situation had to be faced. Those who try to find contradictions in lines of conduct and utterances on monetary policy as between the two periods in question, seem to me to overlook this fact.

If one would account for the sudden and

sharp recession in business during the second half of last year, a large number of contributing factors deserve attention. Opinions as to the weight of each of these factors may, of course, differ. The fact that, together, they could exercise so much influence indicates, it seems to me, that the world is still in the position of a very sick person, who shows symptoms of recovery but cannot be wholly cured because the rest necessary for complete restoration is not to be had, and the remedies which were intended to cure seem to have the contrary effect.

In the spring of 1937 the first shock was caused by the fear that the two leading countries, England and the United States, might decide upon a reduction in the price of gold. The so-called "gold scare" developed. The anticipation that commodity prices would fall if such a reduction was put into effect cut down further buying. Soon afterward it was realized that the earlier demand for commodities, which had caused a quick, sharp rise in prices, had overestimated the effects of rearmament and of private investments on the one hand, and on the other hand, had underestimated the possibilities of existing productive capacity. Invisible stocks on hand of manufacturers and dealers increased. This led to a further slowing up of purchases and deliveries, so that toward the end of 1937 and at the beginning of 1938, visible stocks of most of the leading staple commodities also showed an increase. The sharp decline of quotations on the international security market had an unfavorable effect on the markets for various consumers' goods. As compared with December 1936, the quotations of industrial shares in the United States had fallen in March 1938 by no less than 37.6 percent, and in England by 28.7 percent. Obviously, in these circumstances, commodity prices could not be maintained at the level at which they stood at the beginning of 1937. In almost every country the index number of wholesale prices moved downward during the last quarter of 1937. Only France, Italy and Japan—countries in which special influences were at work—showed an advance.

Over the year 1937 as a whole, commodity prices still moved upward, except in the case of a few countries, of which the United States was the most outstanding example. This indicated that present-day opinions and aims in the economic field are directed toward keeping up the price level artificially by curtailing production rather than toward stimu-

lating sales and maintaining production at the cost of price reduction and the elimination of weaker enterprises. The restriction of output imposed early in 1938 on almost all commodities subject to control is another indication of this line of reasoning. Experience will have to show whether this method actually achieves the purpose for which a sound policy directed toward the general welfare should strive, and which consists in supplying mankind with more abundant goods and services.

The most important question—whether the present recession will continue and will develop into a new crisis or, perhaps after a time give place to recovery—cannot be answered as yet. On purely economic and financial grounds, it seems to me, there should be no reason to fear the first alternative. When the excessive stocks in the hands of manufacturing industries have been used up, a gradual increase of demand may be anticipated. Opportunities for new investment, it is true, may continue to be limited for a time, because of the capacity of productive plant, which has been mentioned; but on the other hand, according to estimates which have been made on this subject, considerable amounts of capital will be required for the maintenance and improvement of existing plant, especially in the United States. Expenditures for armaments, unfortunately, will make their influence felt to an increasing degree, while, apart from rearmament, the scale on which public bodies continue to spend, together with the great abundance of money and capital prevailing in many countries, points in the direction of over-expansion.

The two most important factors, however, lie neither in the economic nor in the financial sphere. They consist in the existing political uncertainty, and in the fears that Government intervention will have an unfavorable, or even a confiscatory, effect on business profits. These two factors cripple individual initiative and destroy confidence in the future. The political uncertainty must be attributed to the war raging in the Far East, and to the situation in Spain. No one can predict the outcome of either of these conflicts.

If, in addition, one considers the strained relations existing between other countries, and their intense concentration on armament programs, there can be no doubt that an improvement in international political rela-

tions is the first and most important condition for genuine and permanent recovery.

The immediate condition to be fulfilled is this—measures of Government intervention, which have been greatly increased in recent years, should be held within reasonable limits, and not be pushed so far as to undermine the foundations of business, which is the source of prosperity and employment. There are many instances in which these limits have been exceeded. It is a striking fact that in those countries which have lost sight of practical possibilities, or have tried the most experiments in economic planning and influencing business conditions, either the recovery has been most retarded, or the recession has been most marked. The experience of recent years has proved that even the richest country cannot take the liberty of assuming for any length of time a large part of the tasks of private business, by carrying out large scale public works at the cost of enormous deficits in the budget and a corresponding increase in the public debt. The expectation that Government intervention would continue for only a brief period, in order to “start the motor” of private enterprise, has not been fulfilled. This is not surprising, since the unfavorable development of Government finance and of the public debt creates lack of confidence and checks business activity. This is especially the case whenever the Government measures in question have driven up costs of production and have reduced or destroyed profits.

Without strengthened confidence in the future on the two most important points just mentioned, no favorable forecast can be made regarding an improvement in business conditions. This is especially true in regard to an expansion of international commercial, financial and monetary transactions. Those who take a realistic view must feel that the time is not yet ripe for trade agreements, particularly of a general character. Improvement can be made at first only gradually, step by step, and with due allowance for what has been done in the past and cannot be undone. The first step can probably go no further than the acceptance of certain principles, which individual governments declare themselves prepared to abide by in their bilateral negotiations. Inasmuch as tariff walls and other obstacles were erected through bilateral discriminatory measures, they could be most effectively removed by similar bilateral methods. This policy, as ex-

emplified by the United States, has achieved noteworthy results. An impartial and accurate report should be prepared and published each year on the progress made in this direction, and its effects on world production and world trade.

International monetary developments.—The universally desired improvement in international monetary relations is no less dependent upon the fulfillment of the two conditions mentioned above. The existing regulation, now generally regarded as only temporary, which is included in the agreement of September 25, 1936—the so-called “tripartite agreement”—to which Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland have also adhered, has undoubtedly rendered good service. It has at least brought about some stability in the exchanges. Its influence has been felt also beyond the countries mentioned. Except in the case of the French franc, no great monetary disturbances or fluctuations have occurred.

The course of French exchange proves beyond question that the agreement constitutes no guarantee of a permanent relation between the exchanges mentioned. It was possible for the franc to show a decline on May 5, 1938, of no less than 47.8 percent, without causing a termination of the agreement. This is to be explained by the fact that the signatories reserved the right—in case domestic policies destroyed their economic and financial equilibrium with other leading countries—to try to recover that balance by currency depreciation. This illustrates the dualism which characterizes this monetary agreement. On the one hand, it recognizes the importance of exchange stability to the entire world; on the other hand, it permits any signatory country to sacrifice stability and world interests to a purely domestic financial, economic and social policy, which is beyond its capacity and which undermines the productivity of its enterprises. Considering, also, that each signatory country may denounce the agreement on its own behalf on twenty-four hours' notice, the existing state of affairs must indeed be considered unsatisfactory.

An effort should therefore be made to improve this situation. Such an effort, it is clear, must be related to developments in other fields of international relations. Yet, apart from the complicated nature of the effort, a further difficulty is that no reasonable consensus of opinion or clear idea exists

of the objective to be attained. According to statements by responsible authorities in various countries, the objective is a return to an international monetary system based on gold. That gold cannot be dispensed with as an international means of adjustment is now fairly well accepted. On the other hand, it is stated repeatedly that the new system to be introduced will have to differ in important respects from the gold standard as it was formerly operated. But, in what the differences are to consist, and how the system will work in practice without continually giving rise to disturbances and anxieties, unfortunately no one knows.

The principal question which is raised by all this and on which a decision will have to be taken some time, is whether fixed buying and selling prices for gold will be established and maintained in the different countries. In the absence of such fixed prices, stable rates of exchange cannot be assured. In theory it is conceivable that the leading countries might agree beforehand to make a simultaneous and equal percentage change in their gold prices whenever they considered such action desirable in order to influence international economic conditions. It is also conceivable in the abstract that each individual country might apply such a change in order to influence its internal developments.

In practice, I should consider these ideas unacceptable and unworkable. They are unacceptable, in my opinion, because, as the experience of recent years has shown, monetary measures of such a character are inadequate to accomplish the desired result. They produce reactions which would preclude in advance any possibility of tranquillity and order in international monetary relations. They are impracticable because joint action by the different countries is unattainable, and individual action on the part of each country separately would lead to measures of defense and reprisal by the other countries. The acceptance of these ideas would bring chaos to the international system, and any effort toward cooperation in the monetary or in the economic and financial field, would be foredoomed to failure.

It should be borne in mind that such a system provides not only for an advance in the price of gold, but also for a reduction if necessary. In practice, however, no reduction could reasonably be expected. It also goes without saying that changes in the price of gold could be made only by Government

decree, and in countries under a parliamentary system, only by legislation. Then the question arises whether, at a time when business was showing a marked upward trend, agreement could ever be imagined among even a small number of countries on a measure that would not only check the advance, but also because of its psychological effect, would bring about a recession and a decline in trade. This reasoning holds good to an even greater extent in regard to an individual country, which might imagine that it could control its own economic position through changes in the price of gold, regardless of international developments.

The conclusion can be nothing else than this: A technique which consisted in changing the price of gold, if it should be adopted, would in practice amount to the one-sided process of letting the value of the national currency continually depreciate. The consequences were clearly shown by what the depreciations and devaluations of recent years brought about in the way of an unduly sharp rise in the value of gold as expressed in national currencies, with all its attendant consequences and its dangers for the future. The consequences of monetary measures that have already been adopted will have to be accepted. The dangers threatening as a result of the situation thus created must, so far as possible, be averted by a sound budgetary management and by a cautious and far-seeing policy regarding new investments. It would be extremely risky to adopt a policy which in practice would amount to increasing still further the harmful consequences and dangers which monetary developments since 1931 have brought about in the economic situation.

So long as the question of the desired objectives has received no definite answer, there is little point in exchanging views over the so-called new or modified gold standard. That answer alone can constitute the basis on which one can go on building for cooperation between the monetary authorities in the different countries and between the authorities and the private banking system in each country, in order to strengthen the international monetary system and protect it as far as possible from new disturbances and disequilibria.

Gold production.—The production of gold in 1937, as was to be expected, reached a new maximum. It rose from 1,031,267 kilograms in 1936 to 1,083,366 kilograms, an increase of

5 percent. Since 1932, when for the first time the previous record production of 1915 was surpassed, the average annual increase amounted to 8.7 percent. It is worth remembering that in a series of years preceding 1932, gold production showed no increase, or it even decreased. If one accepts the thesis offered in various quarters that a yearly increase of 3 percent would be necessary to supply the world's requirements for maintaining a stable price level, then production should have risen from the 707,152 kilograms produced in 1915, to 1,355,239 kilograms in 1937; whereas in fact it was only 1,083,366 kilograms, as just stated. It would seem, therefore, that the increase in amount need cause no anxiety, and is no more serious in character than the rise which took place in the past when new gold fields were discovered. Of much greater importance, however, is the increase in value of the gold output, as expressed in depreciated national currencies. In 1932 the amount produced represented a value of \$502,000,000 at the then-existing par value. In 1937, the output represented a value of \$1,219,000,000 in dollars of present-day parity. This comparison shows an increase of almost 143 percent. If the unsatisfactory distribution of the monetary stocks in the various countries is also taken into consideration, it is obvious that this situation furnishes still another argument for restoring a freer and more general movement of goods and capital.

Monetary gold stocks.—At the end of 1937 the gold reserves of six countries¹ together owned 82.4 percent of the estimated total of 23,273,462 kilograms constituting the aggregate monetary gold stocks of the world, as compared with 79.7 percent at the end of 1936.

It should be emphasized that these figures are the only ones available as to the gold holdings of the countries listed. They give no information regarding any additional stocks that may have been included in the holdings of the Equalization Funds over and above the amount published. On the basis of such statistics as are available, it seems that the United States, England and the Netherlands together have acquired 2,228,537 kilograms of gold during 1937, or more than twice the total gold production of that year. This is not surprising when one considers that the

¹ Gold reserves of central banks in the United States, England, France, Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium at the end of 1937, and holdings of British Equalization Fund as of September 30, 1937.

gold stock of the Bank of France alone declined by 382,974 kilograms. Certainly, in these circumstances, a permanent restoration of confidence in the financial and monetary position of France, with a consequent repatriation of French capital and a return flow of gold into France, are matters of great international importance.

Apart from the drain of gold from France, considerable amounts of gold were sold by the public during 1937 at the time when fears of a reduction in the price of gold gained currency. After these fears were allayed, gold was again bought by the public, yet on balance private hoardings probably declined in 1937.

Finally, certain countries sold considerable sums of gold in connection with the financing of their war expenditures.

Among the factors which caused gold to flow to the three countries mentioned above, an important place should, in my judgment, be given—apart from the desire for security and the search for investment which sent large amounts of foreign capital to those countries—to the essential change that is taking place in the relations between debtor and creditor countries. The three countries mentioned are leading members of the latter group, and consequently are most affected by this change. This means that old loans and old debts are gradually being paid off, although often not by the full amount of the original debt. This constitutes a process of liquidation of old obligations, without any counterbalancing new loans or credits, which, owing to the unsettled state of international relations and the absence of credit-worthy borrowers, cannot be issued in any considerable amount.

Danger of further increase in government expenditures.—This process of repayment is important also because the repatriation of capital which formerly was invested abroad may induce the governments of creditor countries to increase their loan issues for further public expenditures. The new loan issues would probably be applied to undertaking or expanding large-scale public works. If such a course were adopted, the outlook for government finance would be even more serious than it is now; public indebtedness would rise above its present unduly high level; taxpayers would for many years have to raise a still larger amount for interest and amortization payments than is raised by present tax levies, which are already generally consid-

ered unreasonably heavy. The great difference between foreign capital investment on a sound basis and for directly productive purposes, on the one hand, and the issue of government loans for public works, on the other hand, lies in this fact—that in the first case, interest and amortization are met out of the yield of the business enterprises furthered by the loans and not out of the nation's tax resources; whereas in the second case, these resources must be drawn upon for payment, and nearly always for the full amount. This danger is a matter of special concern in present circumstances, with public indebtedness in almost all countries at an alarmingly high level; while the execution of armament programs, together with budget deficits from other sources, is bound to cause a considerable further increase in government and other public debts. An impartial examination of budget and debt positions, as they now stand or will develop if present courses are continued, must inevitably lead to the conclusion that, if the world does not come to its senses and effect a drastic improvement, serious repercussions and dislocations cannot fail to result.

I do not overlook the fact that such a policy as described above is often urged as a means to combat the serious evil of unemployment. The question whether the desired end—which must be a permanent increase of employment—could be accomplished by this means is, therefore, of great importance, and must be answered in the negative. Such a policy, even though it helped a certain number of the unemployed to get work for a time, would not touch the causes of the evil and would add considerably to the difficulties. I have already called attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the experience thus far acquired. In reality, the policy recommended means that for the most part present employment is created at the expense of future employment, while the financial burden is also postponed to the future. Interest and amortization payments on loans issued to finance public works will continue to be a burden for many years, whereas, according to sound financial principles, the expenditure would properly be chargeable to current income, or at least be paid off within a few years. The only appropriate solution—which will ultimately have to be adopted—consists in the acceptance by government and people of a policy and a standard of living which will make lower-cost production possible, will

improve existing conditions of private industries and thereby increase opportunities for trade and employment.

Situation in the Netherlands.—It is plain, after what has been said, that the Netherlands could not escape the effects of the worldwide business recession during the latter half of last year. The marked improvement and revival of the preceding period slowed down. The Netherlands, in my opinion, can be classed among the countries in which the upward trend was brought down to about the level of the end of 1936. Taken as a whole, 1937 may be called a favorable year, although the better results were particularly apparent in those industries which produce for the international market. The results in the so-called “sheltered industries” were less satisfactory. This is natural, because these industries are slower to feel the effects of business fluctuations and, in contrast to the first group, have failed to make the necessary adjustment of costs and prices during the years of severe crisis. Though unemployment declined in 1937, the situation in this respect continues to be unsatisfactory.

It is a source of satisfaction, however, that developments in the Netherlands since the latest recession have in general been restricted to a slowing down of the tempo of recovery, in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year.

Economic developments in the Netherlands in the near future will depend to a great extent on the trend of world economic conditions. As already stated, this country is influenced to a considerable degree by international developments, without being able to influence them very much. This is especially true in the sphere of political relations. But even in matters of commercial and monetary policy, the Netherlands can do very little without the initiative and cooperation of the great powers. Yet it is fitting that the Netherlands should continue to urge a gradual improvement and expansion of international trade and stability, while giving its full cooperation to every effort which is based on reality.

While, therefore, this country's influence for good can have only a limited importance, on the other hand the Netherlands will receive the full impact of any serious disturbances in foreign countries. In these circumstances, it seems to me, every effort should be made to meet and endure such disturbances as well as possible. It is unfortunate but in-

evitable that great sacrifices, of both a personal and financial character, will be necessary for this purpose. This is especially the case in respect to the defense of the country, both in Europe and the Far East. The inescapable consequences of this necessity must be accepted, and, in particular, the foundations of Netherlands economy must be strengthened and reinforced by mutual collaboration. These foundations consist chiefly in a strong and healthy business position, and in financial prudence directed toward equilibrium and adjustment, on the part of public bodies.

As to the former, it is of the highest importance for the Netherlands that private initiative should continue to be able to develop, and that the difficult conditions of our economic life should not be intensified by Government measures which impose new charges and encroach upon business profits. If these requirements are not given due consideration, the necessary resources out of which sacrifices are to be made will dwindle, and disturbances of our own making will come about, in addition to those of foreign origin which affect the position of the Netherlands. While recognizing that the course of events has made it necessary for the Government to extend its intervention in business, the danger must not be overlooked that intervention may in practice make the level of costs more rigid, to the disadvantage of consumers and of the power to compete on the world market, and may keep alive weak industries which would be unable to survive of their own strength. In spite of the impediments to a free functioning of the price mechanism, I still believe that the level of costs is a paramount factor for the strength and for the future of trade and industry. The country that neglects this factor by making, or forcing business to make, regulations and agreements which, even without having this end in view, would hinder or prevent changes in the level of costs as such changes are required by the development of prices, would seriously prejudice its interests and be unable to maintain its place in the world.

The existing situation and the future prospects of public finance must be considered unfavorable. For the period from 1931 to 1938 the visible deficits of the ordinary budget are considerably in excess of 300,000,000 guilders. Of next importance are certain amounts which, according to the

rules of sound financial policy, should be charged to the ordinary budget, but do not appear in the estimates because they are either charged to the extraordinary budget or left out of the account altogether. The budget for 1938 gives a summary of the items falling under this head, amounting for that year alone, to about 71,500,000 guilders. If this amount is compared with the official estimate of the deficit, at 13,246,000 guilders, the importance of the invisible deficit at once becomes evident. This is not the place, and for my purpose it is also unnecessary, to discuss the question, whether the total of 71,500,000 guilders mentioned above is not too low an estimate. I think that the answer must be in the affirmative. In any case, the increase in military expenditures made necessary by international conditions makes its influence felt to only a moderate extent. Furthermore, no account is taken of the deficits created in the social insurance fund and the pension fund by the suspension of payment of annuities calculated on the original interest-basis, and of the increase of those deficits caused by the decline in the rate of interest. It cannot be denied that, as a result of the situation briefly described above, the national wealth has been diminished to a considerable degree, and that the burden of national debt increases from year to year considerably more than is proper, and than is indicated by the official figures as published, so that the future cannot be regarded without concern.

The facts stated above make it all the more disquieting that not only the financial position of the State but also that of many municipalities—among which are the largest and most important—leaves much to be desired.

The people of the Netherlands are unable to form a complete picture of the situation from the statistics available. It would be well to publish a clear and full budget statement, drawn up in accordance with correct principles and taking into account all the factors involved; and also a statement of the national debt, taking into account the amounts for which the State is responsible and which are not now included. Such a statement, after it had been issued, could not fail to convince the public that the present level of expenditure cannot be maintained; and that the current impression that the present financial policy of the Government is putting too much stress on high

standards of soundness and prudence is not in accordance with actual facts and with the demands of enlightened public opinion.

The Netherlands Bank.—The operations of the Netherlands Bank were centered last year on the manifold work of the Equalization Fund. The law of September 30, 1936 (Staatsblad No. 403), as is well known, charged the Bank with the management of the Fund, in accordance with regulations issued by the Minister of Finance and under his supervision. The general line of policy followed by the Fund was fully explained and defended by the Minister in a written and oral exchange of views with the States-General.¹ The operations of the Fund were influenced throughout the year by the strong demand for guilders which prevailed on both the domestic and the international market and considerably exceeded the supply. Undoubtedly, the disparity between demand and supply was caused chiefly by large capital movements which, without the regulatory intervention of the Fund, would have had undesirable effects. Repatriation of Netherlands capital, an influx of foreign capital which either was held in liquid form or sought investment in Netherlands or Netherlands-Indies balances, payments in whole or in part of sums owed to the Netherlands by foreign countries including the Netherlands-Indies, smaller demands for foreign exchange by importers and others who, before the suspension of the gold standard, held a larger stock of foreign exchange than was necessary to cover their current requirements, the selling of gold against guilders—all these factors worked in the same one-sided direction. They are temporary in character, and so are not to be included among the factors determining the normal and permanent position of the Netherlands balance of payments. It was not surprising that in these circumstances the Fund intervened and supplied the excess-demand for guilders; such action lies entirely within the scope of the task assigned to it from the very beginning of its existence. In this connection two things must not be overlooked. In the first place, the factors mentioned above would have had their influence if the former gold parity had been maintained and there had never been any doubt of its permanent maintenance.

¹ See Memorandum in answer to the Provisional Report of the Lower Chamber in respect to chapter VII B of the budget for 1938 (Proceedings of the States-General 1937-1938, Annex A, page 13) and Proceedings of this Chamber (1937-1938, pages 248 and following).

In that case, according to the rules of the gold standard, the excess-demand for guilders would also have been met through the purchase of gold or foreign exchange. In January 1933, when it certainly could not be said that the guilder enjoyed unlimited confidence, the gold reserve of the Netherlands Bank had risen to 1,032,595,000 guilders.

In the second place, it may be pointed out that, if the Fund had not intervened, and if it had not been made clear that a further rise in the rate of the guilder would not be permitted, the expectation of such a rise might well have led to a speculative increase in the demand for guilders. The phenomenon which occurred at the time of the return to the gold standard after the World War, especially in the case of the pound sterling and the Scandinavian currencies, would have been repeated.

Therefore, it seems to me that the great abundance of funds in the money market—which undoubtedly has its disadvantages—cannot be attributed to the monetary policy followed since September 1936. Much the same thing is true of the decline of interest on capital. As usual, there is a certain relation between the abundance of funds in the money market and the low level of long-term interest rates. As a result of these low returns on capital, funds which are suitable for long-term investment are temporarily kept liquid in the money market; on the other hand, funds which would normally be kept in the money market are, in the absence of profitable short-term uses, employed by banks and other large concerns in the purchase of bonds with an average maturity of about five years; this tends to depress still further the level of interest for long-term loans. So far, the volume of money-market funds invested in this manner has not reached large proportions; while the impression seems to be that the banks are applying the correct policy in regard to the bonds in question, as well as in regard to bonds which they have to take into their own portfolios out of rather unsuccessful issues—a policy of regarding them as commercial assets to be disposed of as soon as occasion offers. It would be undesirable to follow the precedent set by some other countries of investing in long-term obligations a large volume of funds which, by their nature, ought to be kept in liquid form. This principle is the very foundation of Netherlands Bank policy

in determining the eligibility of securities as collateral for loans.

It follows from what has already been said that I do not feel that the decline in the level of interest rates has been the result of artificial measures taken in the Netherlands. The decline, however, is probably to be attributed in part to the fact that the international movement of capital has been dammed up in very narrow channels, as a result of the deplorable policy of nationalism and isolation exhibited in international relations. The responsibility for this policy can certainly not be placed upon the Netherlands. It is well known that the restrictions regarding the flotation of new foreign issues and the introduction of foreign securities has been greatly relaxed. Meanwhile, the number of investments which are worth con-

sidering continues to be limited. In this respect, also, the factors described above, which continue to undermine confidence, make their influence felt.

It may be well at this point to recall that in the past also there have been periods during which interest rates were at a low level. As an example, it may be recalled that in 1896 the Netherlands national debt was brought down to a basis of 3 percent. Up until 1911 the Government could obtain long-term loans at that rate of interest. Although it is quite understandable that investors object strongly to a sharp and rapid decline and try to mitigate its consequences, the decline in interest rates thus far means no more than a return to a former situation, which was ended for a long series of years by the World War and its aftermath.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NETHERLANDS BANK AS OF MARCH 31, 1938, AND MARCH 31, 1937

[In thousands of guilders]

Assets	March 31, 1938	March 31, 1937	Liabilities	March 31, 1938	March 31, 1937
Gold coin.....	113, 557	124, 107	Notes in circulation.....	934, 313	823, 131
Gold bullion.....	1, 352, 681	796, 408	Current accounts.....	877, 879	335, 089
Silver coin.....	13, 744	17, 119	Other demand liabilities.....	453	143
Correspondents abroad.....	4, 291	2, 400	Capital.....	20, 000	20, 000
Foreign bills.....	5, 400	2, 364	Reserve fund.....	4, 861	4, 339
Domestic bills.....	9, 111	20, 256	Special reserve.....	7, 102	6, 600
Loans.....	77, 718	84, 420	Pension fund.....	12, 000	11, 278
Advances in current account.....	221, 545	95, 051	Unearned discount on domestic bills.....	3	4
Advances to the Government (law of May 27, 1932).....	8, 906	10, 194	Unearned discount on foreign bills.....	3	2
Investments in shares listed by the Amsterdam Brokers' Association.....	34, 994	32, 736	Dividends payable.....	23	22
Shares of the Bank for International Settlements of which 25 percent is paid in.....	1, 209	1, 208	Balance of profits at the disposal of the general meeting.....	668	940
Other investments.....	7, 784	8, 669			
Net balance with banking correspondents.....	619	233			
Cash items.....	66	37			
Interest accrued on loans.....	542	615			
Interest accrued on advances in current account.....	128	709			
Interest accrued on investments.....	358	343			
Commission account.....	71	78			
Bank premises and furniture.....	4, 580	4, 600			
Total assets.....	1, 857, 306	1, 201, 548	Total liabilities.....	1, 857, 306	1, 201, 548

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

The annual report of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic for the third financial period, covering the year ending December 31, 1937, was approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on March 8, 1938. Sections of the official English text are given herewith:¹

The Bank's policy during the financial year recently ended has been based on a consideration put forward in last year's annual report, wherein was suggested the wisdom of acting cautiously and building up prudent reserves, inasmuch as upward trends in economic activity have been proved to be of limited duration.

No forecasts were made, nor were they possible, but the similarity between certain current happenings and those noted in previous economic cycles warned against any misguided belief in uninterrupted prosperity.

The improvement in recent years was due to good crops, better prices, and large investments of foreign capital. Argentina's past experience in this respect has shown more than once how an upward movement of this kind is liable to slacken as a result of an unfavorable year for agriculture or of a shrinkage in those investments, both of which events generally occur quickly and without giving time for adequate precautions.

It was, therefore, only a matter of sound foresight to prepare for the time when the surplus in the balance of payments would be converted into a deficit, with the inevitable withdrawal of the funds which had previously flowed in so freely.

It was necessary to accumulate gold and foreign exchange during the upward phase, taking care at the same time that the funds into which these reserves were converted in the internal money market did not act as an incentive to an exaggerated credit inflation. With this end in view, the Central Bank pursued in 1937 its well known policy of absorbing surplus funds, and created a new medium of absorption for this purpose when those already in use proved insufficient.

¹ The report, available in the official English translation published by the Bank, contains in addition sections dealing with profits for the year, benefits for the staff, etc., together with statistical tables and charts. For earlier reports, see BULLETIN for September 1937 and July 1936.

Quotations in New York of the Argentine peso based on buying rates for foreign currencies in the official market in Buenos Aires averaged \$0.33312 in December 1937.

The results achieved so far by this policy, and what still remains to be done, will be fully dealt with later. In due course it will also be explained how it was found necessary to begin drawing upon the gold and foreign exchange reserves, and the guiding principles under which this was done. For the moment it will suffice to say that these reserves are strong enough to guarantee the stability of the official exchange market, so that it is not affected and cannot be affected by the international movements of floating funds. As such movements cannot be prevented, the Bank has conceived another plan and executed it: to isolate these funds in the free market so that their sudden flight does not disturb nor dislocate the official exchange market, through which the fundamental transactions of our economy are effected.

The country's monetary and financial policy must be based on facts and on the lessons of its own experience. That it is impossible to disregard this principle without suffering the consequences has been proved by the course of events in the stock market. In the corresponding chapter it will be seen that, although the National Government abstained from new offers in order to allow the market to recover from its great effort on the occasion of the Repatriation Loan, large issues of every type of security were launched, saturating the market and causing, as was logical, a considerable fall in prices. Nevertheless, this decline has proved beneficial insofar as it has shown that what might previously have been considered capricious interference by the State, was designed to meet a very real need of coordination.

Subsequent difficulties are avoided by admitting facts promptly and shaping policy to fit them. Smaller crops and more limited investments of foreign capital mean only a passing recession in economic activity. The country is well used to such cyclical fluctuations. With its finances, its currency, and its banking system in a healthy condition, and in possession of considerable monetary reserves, it can calmly face these shocks which only affect the fringe of its economy, although they are capable of degenerating into more penetrating ills if indispensable measures of prudence are not firmly applied at the right time.

EXCHANGE POLICY

The world-wide abnormal monetary situation.—Three years have now elapsed since the National Government submitted to Congress its projects concerning currency and banking. The accompanying message expressed the hope that the proposed reforms would pave the way “for Argentine currency to recover its stability on a basis better suited to the nature of our economy” always provided that the world at large “return soon to what has heretofore been considered monetary normality, and that the principal currencies which are now on an inconvertible basis return to the gold standard.”¹

But Argentine monetary reform could not be founded on an assumption which might prove to be of remote fulfilment. For this reason, the above mentioned message, showing a clear vision of the realities of the situation, added that “if, instead of a widespread return to the gold standard and to comparative freedom in international trade, the world should continue to follow the policy of self-contained economies and unrelated currencies, the Republic, thanks to the new organization of its currency and credit system, would be able to pursue its own course, defending its own interests and, as far as possible, preventing those policies from harming its fundamental economic institutions.”

Events have justified this foresight. The pound sterling and other principal currencies are still on an inconvertible basis, and Argentina has been forced to pursue her own monetary policy using the resources and opportunities rendered available by the new system.

But, if the appropriate moment has not yet arrived for passing a currency stabilisation law which would authorise the conversion of bank-notes into gold for the purpose of upholding the value of the peso, the Bank has taken care to carry out this aim to the extent which the country's interests permit. It has been able to do so as regards the official exchange rates, which have remained unmodified throughout last year, and it commands sufficient resources to allow the same policy to be followed during the present year. Argentina's fundamental dealings with foreign countries, those which are of paramount importance in the present international economic situation, are free from the disturbing influences at work in the free market because

¹ Banking and currency laws, National Ministry of Finance, 1935, page 49.

they are based on the stable values of the official exchange market where about 90% of the exchange provided by exports is sold, and out of which the payments for the whole of the foreign debt service and 83% of our imports are made.

The dual exchange market régime.—So that these facts and the significance of our present monetary policy may be the better understood, and to prevent the repetition of mistaken interpretations, it seems desirable to give an explanation of the dual exchange régime and its working.

The dual market régime is a consequence of events themselves. It will be recalled that the original intention, to control all the country's exchange transactions by bringing them into one close market, had to be abandoned toward the end of 1933 in view of the impossibility of controlling all international movements of funds, part of which showed an increasing tendency to go through a “boot-leg” market. The system was therefore changed. Control was retained on what it was deemed desirable to control and on what could be effectively controlled, by means of the official exchange market, wherein all foreign exchange derived from exports (except those to neighboring countries² and those of certain other export products³ continued to be sold. The prior permit system was also established to prevent the continuance of adverse balances, and to distribute the available exchange between the import and financial service requirements corresponding to the several countries, in accordance with the terms of the commercial agreements which were successively concluded. Lastly, so as to put an end to prohibited operations, complete freedom was granted to other movements of liquid funds, which from then onwards could be effected in an entirely free market.

In this way the free market became a safety valve for the official market, which would otherwise be exposed to the danger of excessive pressure by a demand for foreign currencies.

To form an idea of the nature and importance of the business done in the two markets the following figures suffice. The exchange

² Goods shipped to neighbouring countries may be involved in national currency (Art. 6, Decree of January 25, 1932). For this reason, importers of Argentine products resident in neighboring countries sell the amount of foreign currency necessary to buy the Argentine paper pesos which they require to pay for their purchases in the free market.

³ Certain products the exporters of which are not obliged to sell their exchange in the official market.

provided by exports amounted, in 1937, to 2,095,200,000 pesos (at the rate of 15 pesos to the £), of which 1,871,200,000 pesos were sold in the official exchange market, which only deals in exchange from that source. The remaining 224,000,000 pesos of foreign exchange,⁴ mostly derived from exports to neighbouring countries, were sold on the free market. This latter market therefore received only 10.7% of the exchange derived from exports, but, by way of compensation, it received foreign currencies from other sources, such as capital investments, floating funds from abroad, freights and a considerable volume of private, commercial, and financial transactions. The total volume of exchange from these latter sources in 1937 amounted to 410,300,000 pesos, which, added to that provided by exports, brings the free market's total supply to 650,000,000 pesos. Although substantial, this sum proved insufficient to meet the demand during the year, as will be explained in due course.

The Central Bank's intervention in the free market.—The absolute freedom of this market is, however, compatible with a certain degree of intervention, not by any measure of official control, but rather by purchases and sales of exchange alternately effected in the open market by the Central Bank (and, before its establishment, by the Banco de la Nación Argentina) on the same footing as the other banks operating in the market.

From the early days of the free market until the end of 1936, when certain events worthy of special notice occurred, this intervention was exercised in the opposite direction to that which at one time was thought. Far from aiming at the devalorisation of the peso, repeated sales of official exchange were made in the free market, to check depreciation in the first place, and, later, to improve the quotation of the peso, as can be plainly seen from the table in the next column.

The average quotation of the pound thus fell from 21.12 pesos in the second quarter of 1934 to 18.07 pesos in the third quarter of 1936.

During this space of time, the Central Bank's intervention did not result in any purchases of exchange whatsoever in the free market. Such purchases were made for the first time in the last quarter of 1936. It will

⁴ This figure is not the same as that given in the table on page 667 because of the difference between the rate of 15 pesos to the £ and the rates actually obtained.

FREE EXCHANGE MARKET OPERATIONS¹

Period	Bank operations			Exchange sold (+) or bought (-) by Central Bank in the market	Average closing selling rate for the £
	Purchases	Sales	Difference (Purchases less Sales)		
(In millions of pesos)					(Pesos to the £)
Year 1934.....	565.4	608.0	- 42.6	+ 41.0	19.92
1st quarter...	105.5	107.1	- 1.6	+ 4.1	19.82
2nd quarter...	146.7	146.9	- 0.2	+ 5.7	21.12
3rd quarter...	176.9	185.1	- 8.2	+ 1.2	19.26
4th quarter...	136.3	168.9	- 32.6	+ 30.0	19.47
Year 1935.....	568.0	670.4	-102.4	+100.5	18.63
1st quarter...	144.7	177.5	- 32.8	+ 30.4	19.12
2nd quarter...	138.7	170.8	- 32.1	+ 31.5	18.86
3rd quarter...	138.9	158.8	- 19.9	+ 18.9	18.47
4th quarter...	145.7	163.3	- 17.6	+ 19.7	18.08
Year 1936.....	783.2	631.8	+151.4	-151.5	17.87
1st quarter...	142.9	156.5	- 13.6	+ 15.9	18.13
2nd quarter...	149.0	157.4	- 8.4	+ 11.5	18.06
3rd quarter...	145.8	159.6	- 13.8	+ 13.0	18.07
4th quarter...	345.5	158.3	+187.2	-191.9	17.22
Year 1937.....	650.0	822.6	-172.6	+170.4	16.46
1st quarter...	180.0	165.0	+ 15.0	- 10.4	16.26
2nd quarter...	203.1	189.7	+ 13.4	- 13.0	16.24
3rd quarter...	152.0	236.4	- 84.4	+ 83.5	16.50
4th quarter...	114.9	231.5	-116.6	+110.3	16.82

(1) At the actual rates at which operations were effected.

be remembered that this period was characterized by a considerable excess of supply over demand. Large amounts of floating and speculative funds were flowing into the country, apart from capital for permanent investment. The peso rose rapidly and when, on December 10 of that year, the official market selling rate was reduced from 17 to 16 pesos to the pound, the free market moved in the same direction with such intensity that it was necessary to check it by heavy purchases of exchange, at a little above the new official level, so as to prevent the free rate from dropping below that of the official market.

So it was that the Central Bank's purchases of exchange in the free market reached the considerable sum of 191,900,000 pesos in the last quarter of 1936.

There were very good reasons behind this action, whereby the Central Bank felt that it was carrying out its regulative functions "accumulating reserves sufficient to mitigate the consequences of fluctuations in the investment of foreign capital," as prescribed by Article 3 of the Central Bank law. Close observation of the predominant tendencies discernible in the free market in no way allowed of any confidence being felt that such funds would stay here permanently. Our own experience, and that of other countries, counselled extreme caution and the taking of timely measures against the adverse move-

ment of funds. To have allowed this abnormal supply of exchange to act on the market with its full spontaneous force would have meant, not only the disruption of the dual market exchange régime before the time for a final settlement of the problem had arrived, but also leaving the nation's currency at the mercy of a future reaction, likely to prove all the more violent because of the intensity of the movement which had preceded it.

It was in this way that the first reserve of exchange for the free market came into being at the end of 1936. During the first half of 1937 stability seemed to have been attained around 16.25 pesos to the pound. The above mentioned reserve only increased by 23,400,000 pesos. But the signs of a trend in the opposite direction were not long in appearing. The peso's persistent tendency to depreciate as the third quarter of the year wore on induced the Bank to begin to make use of the exchange which it had just accumulated, for the purpose of meeting the excess of demand over supply, as can be seen from the table on page 666. In that third quarter the average sterling rate rose to 16.50 and the Central Bank sold foreign exchange to the value of 83,500,000 pesos. In the fourth quarter the depreciation became accentuated and the pound rose to 16.99,⁵ despite the fact that the Central Bank sold exchange to the value of a further 110,300,000 pesos. The Bank's total sales in the second half of the year thus amounted to 193,800,000 pesos.

The transformation in the free market balance of payments.—What is the explanation of this sequence of events, which quickly exhausted the free market's reserve of exchange—set aside for just such a contingency—and almost put the Central Bank again in the position of selling official exchange?

The answer lies chiefly in the fluctuations in the balance of payments. During the first half of the year the inflow of capital destined for permanent investment and of floating funds, which had begun earlier, continued. These resources of the free market, together with exchange derived from exports and supplies from other sources, allowed payments for imports without prior permit, which are effected through the free market, to be met without difficulty. The same may be said of the other remittances which, as already men-

⁵ These rates are those for exchange sold in the market by the Central Bank. The rates charged by the banks to the general public are slightly higher.

tioned, are made through that market. It is a well known fact that in this country imports adjust themselves easily to an increased surplus in the balance of payments. In the present instance this characteristic was again noted both as regards the official and the free market. It is also a regular feature of our cyclical experience that, when the items on the credit side of the balance of payments contract for any reason—either because exports decrease or because foreign funds are arriving in lesser quantities—the corresponding decline in imports is slow to follow. It is thus that an unbalanced position occurs which results in an immediate appreciation of the pound and other foreign currencies.

Events once again followed this course so far as the free market was concerned, and the adverse balance was accentuated by the concurrent flight of floating funds, as is shown by the figures contained in the following table, based on the actual rates ruling in that market.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN THE FREE MARKET IN 1937¹

Items	First six months	Second six months	Increase or Decrease
	<i>(In millions of pesos)</i>		
1. Assets.....	383.1	266.9	-116.2
Exports.....	144.1	95.6	-48.5
Freights, shipping expenses and other grain exporters' transactions.....	35.0	36.1	+ 1.1
Capital investments, floating funds and private operations.....	145.4	84.4	- 61.0
Transactions under 16,000 pesos.....	58.6	50.8	- 7.8
2. Liabilities.....	355.0	467.6	+112.6
Imports.....	129.8	140.4	+ 10.6
Withdrawal and redemption of capital, floating funds, financial services, private operations and sundries.....	122.9	210.3	+ 87.4
Transactions under 16,000 pesos.....	102.3	116.9	+ 14.6
3. Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (1-2).....	+ 28.1	-200.7	

(1) At the actual rates at which operations were effected.

In the second half of the year, the influx of permanent capital and floating funds and private receipts from abroad, all diminished appreciably, falling from a total of 145,400,000 pesos in the first half of the year to 84,400,000 pesos in the second, a decrease of 61,000,000. At the same time, exchange derived from exports declined from 144,100,000 to 95,600,000 pesos, that is by 48,500,000.

All these figures refer to transactions involving amounts exceeding 16,000 pesos, as those below this figure, for statistical reasons, have been placed under a separate

heading, although they aggregate a fairly considerable sum.

If all the items in the table are taken into account, the total of free market assets, that is, the available supply of exchange, drops from the first half-year to the second by 116,200,000 pesos.

As regards liabilities, remittances for the payment of imports rise from 129,800,000 to 140,400,000 pesos, and other remittances increase heavily, from 225,200,000 to 327,200,000 pesos, or say 102,000,000. These other remittances include withdrawals and redemptions of capital, financial services, private transactions, and sundries. The total liabilities therefore increase 112,600,000, while assets decline 116,200,000. Hence the large discrepancy of 200,700,000 pesos in the balance of payments for the second half of the year, which forced the Central Bank to intervene actively in the market.

International floating funds.—If these events have been dealt with at some length it is because they explain the vicissitudes of the free market and facilitate a better understanding of our present monetary policy.

The movement of short-term funds from one country to another was one of the characteristics of the classical gold standard régime, as it is frequently described when contrasting it with present day conditions. These movements constantly tended to the better distribution of the liquid resources of the international financial market and gave to the whole system a high degree of flexibility; as soon as a shortage was felt in one market floating funds hastened there of their own accord, attracted by the higher interest rates; when in another a surplus accrued and money rates fell, the superfluous funds withdrew to where better rates were obtainable.

The present situation cannot be fitted into this simple mould. Floating funds today do not go where they are needed but, on the contrary, where they are not wanted and they take flight just when the unfavorable trend of the economic situation might have made their presence beneficial.

Nothing could be more contrary to the principles governing the efficient working of the gold standard, so much so that this phenomenon is one of the consequences of the unsettled political and economic situation of the world and of the profound changes undergone by the fundamental conditions under which that monetary system functioned.

The isolation of floating funds.—Our country cannot alter these facts. The international situation is beyond our sphere of influence. We must take it as we find it and not as we would like it to be, and follow a monetary policy in accordance with the realities of the situation and with the national welfare as its exclusive aim.

We are constantly exposed to the ebb and flow of foreign funds which flit nervously from one country to another. They flee from other centres borne on the wings of an exaggerated foreign confidence in Argentina, which is unfounded and as harmful to us as the gloomy pessimism which replaces it without warning, either because of the varying fortunes natural to an agricultural country or because of political developments in other nations.

Argentina cannot prevent these flurries, which are a sign of the times in which we live, neither can she avoid their effects. To counteract them would require the establishment of a strict and inquisitorial control system and, even then, the results of such methods would defeat their own purpose.

But, if these movements of funds cannot be prevented, an attempt can at least be made to isolate them and restrict their sphere of action. The existence of the free exchange market has made possible the achievement of this purpose.⁶ Through that market floating funds come and go, and the rate of exchange in such transactions depends on supply and demand. These latter are themselves greatly influenced by those very funds, and by the rate at which they are entering or leaving the country at the moment. It is neither in Argentina's interest nor to her advantage to become a temporary haven for this refugee money which must under no circumstances be confused with foreign capital permanently

⁶ For the purpose of checking the inflow of funds from abroad in these circumstances, the Board of Directors of the Central Bank resolved, on April 20, 1937, that it should be an essential condition for subscription to Certificates of Participation in Consolidated Bonds, and Gold and Foreign Exchange Holding Certificates, that the subscribing banks "should undertake, throughout the life of the Certificates, not to pay interest on new deposits by foreign banks or firms or on funds from abroad in general".

In Switzerland the currency authorities found themselves obliged to take strong measures. "At the request of the Banque Nationale Suisse—says a communication received from Zurich dated November 12, last—banks and bankers have found it necessary to examine ways and means for halting the extremely large inflow of foreign capital and to refund at least a part of the excessive foreign deposits at present on hand. At the request of the Banque Nationale Suisse—it goes on—banks and bankers have decided, as from November 15, 1937, not to allow their foreign correspondents the facility of maintaining sight deposits in Switzerland above the amount necessary for ordinary business, and always provided that such funds do not exceed an amount which, according to past experience, may be described as normal".

invested in the country for the furtherance of its economic development.

In this way, the movements of floating funds do not affect in the slightest the ordinary normal transactions effected through the official market, which has thus been freed from disturbing influences of this nature.

Only the official market affects local prices.

—Because of the circumstances explained above, the all important reasons which make the maintenance of the stability of the official market advisable lose a great deal of their force when applied to the free market. The nature and sphere of influence of the two markets are substantially different. Whereas official market rates play a decisive part in establishing internal price levels, free market rates have not the same economic significance nor the same importance.

The prices of our export products are governed by the official market buying rate and those of our imports by the selling rate. These are the main component parts of our general wholesale price level, the index number of which now stands at 111.7 (basis: 1926 = 100), that is, a few points above the pre-crisis level. There can be no doubt that, given the present worldwide level of agricultural and industrial prices, a further depreciation of the peso in the official market would cause a parallel rise in internal wholesale prices and would affect the cost of living, causing serious economic and social repercussions.⁷

We are, therefore, in a very different position from that which prevailed during the late crisis, when a depreciation of the currency lessened, so far as the home market was concerned, the severity of the drop which occurred in international prices.

The quotation of the peso in the free market has no such influence. Payments for imports made through that market amounted, in 1937, to 255,800,000 pesos (at the rate of 15 pesos to the £), or 16.9% of the total payments for imports in that year, but of this sum nearly 100,000,000 pesos correspond to remittances by importers of automobiles and motoring accessories.

As for the other transactions effected through the free market, it is enough to recall their nature to realize that their influ-

⁷ The cost of living index, in spite of increases in the last few years, is still below the 1926 level. As is well known, its response to wholesale prices is always a slow process.

ence on the internal price level must be negligible.

It should not be thought on this account that the free market exchange rate is a matter that can be treated with indifference. On the contrary, it would be most desirable to limit its fluctuations to a minimum because of the financial significance of the free market in foreign centres. The intervention of the Central Bank, which cannot, of course, ignore the fluctuations of the free peso, has already been explained, but this intervention is, perforce, limited by the amount of exchange bought by the Bank in that same market, and by the sums which circumstances permit to be taken from the official market's surplus of exchange, once its needs of the moment have been covered and prudent reserves made for anticipated future requirements.

The function of the official market's reserves.—The timely use of these reserves is undoubtedly preferable to the tightening up of the restrictive mechanism which the official exchange market has in its hands: the power of granting prior permits. It is well known that in recent years these permits have been freely granted in view of the abundant supply of exchange. More than a restrictive weapon, the permits have acted as a selective medium, diverting to the free market those imports which could not be paid for in the official market under the terms of the existing exchange agreements. So much is this so that imports paid for through the official market have lately increased to a very considerable extent, as can be seen from the following figures.

IMPORTS PAID FOR THROUGH THE OFFICIAL MARKET
[At selling rate]

Years	Millions of pesos
1934.....	828
1935.....	899
1936.....	919
1937.....	1,287

This rise in imports is the natural outcome of the country's increased purchasing power due to larger exports. In the same way, imports must adjust themselves, when the time comes, to a decline in purchasing power. The official market's reserves exist so that this adjustment may be made without shocks and without having to resort to the drastic em-

ployment of restrictive measures except in cases of persistent disequilibrium.

In the free market, imports do not require a permit of any kind. Their volume is regulated naturally by the market itself. If imports exceed the market's resources, a greater demand for exchange to pay for them will arise, and the consequent appreciation of foreign currencies will tend to correct the excess of imports through the working of the ancient law of supply and demand.

These remarks on the working of the dual exchange market system do not in any way imply the expression of new principles of monetary policy, but rather an adaptation to a situation beyond our control, while awaiting the monetary recovery of the principal countries which will make it possible to do away with restrictions and return to the far more efficient working of a system of free exchange under a normal currency régime.

ABSORPTION OF FUNDS POLICY

Media of payment and imports.—The plethora of funds brought about by the inflow of foreign exchange is another of the problems originated by the favourable balances in our international accounts during the last few years. The time to examine this point has now arrived.

Before referring to the manner in which the Central Bank has carried on its policy of absorbing those funds, and in order to facilitate a better understanding of the subject, it will be helpful to recall briefly the close relationship which exists between exchange movements, media of payment, and banking funds.

When the banks buy the surplus exchange resulting from those favourable balances from their customers, they credit them with the equivalent and thus create media of payment or liquid funds—the name is immaterial—in the form of deposits in current account. When, in their turn, they sell that exchange to the Central Bank, the latter credits the amount to the cash accounts of the banks who thus receive fresh funds.

The Central Bank has aimed at absorbing these additional holdings so as to counteract the natural tendency of the banks to expand credit as their cash holdings increase. But, for reasons explained hereunder, it has not sought to immobilise media of payment, apart from the operations effected on account of debt repatriation.

It is a fact which has been repeatedly proved in this country that media of payment originating in the inflow of foreign exchange (just as in the case of bullion imports under the gold standard) tend ultimately to be used up like that exchange itself. For these very media are employed, after a time, to pay for the larger imports and the remittances abroad which they themselves have brought about. Only the additional currency gradually called for by the growth of the population and the increased volume of business remains in the country.

It is through the working of a similar mechanism that imports constantly tend to adjust themselves to increases in exports and in the other items on the credit side of our balance of payments. Increased imports are, therefore, a natural consequence of increased capacity to purchase abroad, reflected in more abundant media of payment.

From the monetary point of view, the National Government's foreign debt repatriation programme has consisted in withdrawing from the market, through the placing of bonds and Treasury bills and the utilization of exchange profits, the media of payment necessary to buy from the Central Bank the foreign exchange required for that operation. In this way, exchange which would otherwise have been used for the payment of imports went to redeem foreign debt with the consequent lightening of the burden of financial services in our balance of payments. The exchange so purchased was equivalent to 357,300,000 pesos (at the rate of 15 pesos to the £). To this amount was added later a further 98,200,000 pesos for other repatriation operations, which, though they helped to relieve the congestion of the money market, and so assisted the Central Bank in the achievement of its purpose, were partly the cause of the disturbance of the stock market, as will be seen in due course.

Outside these special cases, the Central Bank's policy has not had as an objective the sterilization of media of payment—as this would have meant an entirely unnecessary interference with the natural expansion of the import trade—but rather the absorption of liquid funds.

The excess of banking funds.—We have already stated that, in following this policy, the Central Bank sought to prevent the other banks, encouraged thereto by the growth of their cash holdings, from expand-

ing their loans and investments and thus creating new amounts of circulating media in excess of business requirements. This new circulating media, like that originating in the inflow of foreign exchange, is also eventually reflected in an increased demand for exchange, once it has completed its internal circulation. But, as it is not backed by an equivalent amount of exchange, as in the former case, it weighs on the already existing reserves and, if the credit expansion is considerable, becomes a serious cause of monetary difficulties.

To counteract this spontaneous tendency towards credit expansion, the Central Bank, since its establishment, has had as its dominating aim, first, the absorption of the funds resulting from the revaluation of the gold stock as explained in previous annual reports, and, later, to prevent the inflow of exchange from causing a parallel increase in the volume of banking funds. With this latter end in view the Central Bank resorted to two different methods. The first was the immediate withdrawal and cancellation of the funds which it created when buying exchange from the banks, through the placing with those or other banks of Certificates of Participation in Consolidated Bonds, special Treasury bills, or Gold and Foreign Exchange Holding Certificates. The second was the utilization of the available resources of the Exchange Fund to pay for those purchases of exchange, thus obviating the need for creating new banking funds. Either of these methods leads ultimately to the desired objective.

In the previous annual report it was mentioned that when the available amount of Certificates of Participation in Consolidated Bonds was almost exhausted, the National Government authorized the Central Bank to issue Treasury bills up to a maximum value of 100,000,000 pesos for the same purpose. The funds obtained through these bills were used for the purchase of exchange which was, in due course, utilized for debt repatriation. But, as the creation of new funds continued on the increase, the Central Bank, to maintain the efficacy of its intervention in the market, had to seek a further means of absorbing them. It therefore decided to issue Gold and Foreign Exchange Holding Certificates and began dealing in them during the month of March. These Certificates are placed with the banks in the same way as Certificates of Participation in Consolidated

Bonds. Banks take them up and hand over funds to the Central Bank, which invests them for account of the banks in an equivalent amount of gold and foreign exchange entered in a special holding account. This investment in gold and foreign exchange earns for the banks a yield similar to that of Certificates of Participation in Consolidated Bonds.

As for the second method mentioned above, the various resources which make up the Exchange Fund—exchange profits, funds derived from the sale of bonds, and other available Treasury balances with no immediate employment—have been used to buy exchange from the banks. All these funds are temporarily invested in foreign exchange and, when the Government decides to make use of them for other purposes, the Central Bank buys the exchange in question and credits the corresponding Government accounts with the equivalent amounts.

The total volume of funds absorbed by these various methods reached a maximum of 1,060,500,000 pesos in May last, including the funds left over from the revaluation of the gold. After that date this figure diminished for two reasons already mentioned: the utilization of a part of the Exchange Fund's resources in the repatriation of the foreign debt, and the outflow of exchange which took place in the second half of the year to compensate the disequilibrium which developed in the balance of payments.

The fact that the cash holdings of the banks averaged 832,000,000 pesos in 1937, an increase of only 34,200,000 pesos over the average for 1936, is mainly due to these withdrawals of funds by the Central Bank.

The placing of certificates of participation.—Details regarding the placing of Certificates of Participation in Consolidated Bonds are given in the table on page 672.

As can be seen from the last three columns, interest rates remained at a very low level as a consequence of the abundance of funds seeking investment. Interest rates for Holding Certificates have followed the same trend. These latter certificates reached their peak in August, when they amounted to 290,300,000 pesos, equivalent to £19,400,000 sterling.

Resources for future operations.—Anticipating future contingencies, the Bank has, during the past financial year, taken the

necessary steps to ensure its ability to continue unhampered with its absorption of funds policy if circumstances render it advisable.

PLACING OF CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION IN CONSOLIDATED BONDS DURING 1937

Date of issue of Certificates	Nominal value			Certificates in circulation		Interest on amount allotted (1)		
	Offered	Subscribed	Allotted	Nominal value	Market value	Minimum	Maximum	Average
	(In thousands of pesos)					(%)		
Jan. 2...	35,600	56,850	35,600	399,000	396,977	1.84	2.00	1.96
Jan. 16...	78,550	102,350	78,550	399,000	396,980	1.86	2.02	2.00
Feb. 2...	61,000	105,400	61,000	399,000	397,001	1.86	1.99	1.98
Feb. 17...	82,850	141,750	82,850	399,000	397,025	1.86	2.02	1.96
Mar. 2...	39,100	66,900	39,100	399,000	397,026	1.83	1.96	1.93
Mar. 17...	101,900	121,700	101,900	399,000	397,047	1.88	1.88	1.88
Apr. 2...	35,600	48,500	30,150	393,550	391,625	1.80	1.90	1.88
Apr. 17...	84,000	111,000	70,250	393,550	391,755	1.82	1.86	1.85
			(2)8,400			1.78	1.78	1.78
Apr. 30...	40,000	50,190	40,000	372,650	370,853	1.80	1.85	1.85
May 17...	82,850	76,900	76,900	366,700	364,935	1.80	1.92	1.88
May 26...			(2)500	367,200	365,453	1.75	1.75	1.75
June 2...	34,100	47,000	34,100	367,200	365,441	1.80	1.92	1.84
June 17...	132,000	92,600	92,600	357,900	356,172	1.76	1.96	1.94
July 2...	33,150	53,000	29,850	357,900	356,175	1.80	1.88	1.85
			(2)3,300			1.76	1.76	1.76
July 17...	78,650	104,500	78,650	357,900	356,180	1.78	1.82	1.81
Aug. 2...	62,000	67,320	50,250	366,150	364,399	1.74	1.84	1.81
Aug. 17...	76,650	87,900	76,650	366,150	364,414	1.76	1.80	1.80
Sept. 2...	54,600	41,250	41,250	372,800	371,036	1.74	1.94	1.83
Sept. 17...	92,850	103,000	92,850	372,800	371,055	1.77	1.90	1.87
Oct. 2...	35,000	13,550	13,550	357,200	355,530	1.80	1.88	1.82
Oct. 16...	78,650	93,350	78,650	357,200	355,517	1.78	1.86	1.84
Nov. 2...	52,250	70,300	52,250	357,200	355,523	1.76	1.80	1.80
Nov. 17...	50,000	81,850	50,000	332,550	330,991	1.72	1.80	1.76
Dec. 2...	25,000	50,000	25,000	312,300	310,844	1.72	1.76	1.76
Dec. 17...	91,850	118,350	91,850	312,300	310,884	1.72	1.72	1.72
Dec. 31...	18,500	12,750	12,750	310,500	309,094	1.68	1.76	1.72

(1) For a term of 90 days approximately. (2) Direct sales. (3) On December 31, 1936, certificates in circulation amounted to 399,000,000 pesos nominal value and 396,970,530 pesos market value.

For this purpose a special "Interest in Suspense" account was opened into which was paid the difference between the interest which the Bank collects on Consolidated Treasury Bonds and the interest which it pays on Certificates of Participation in those same bonds, and also the differences between the interest earned by the gold and foreign exchange earmarked for holding operations and the interest paid on Gold and Foreign Exchange Holding Certificates. On December 31 last the "Interest in Suspense" account showed a balance in hand of 5,230,970 pesos, of which 3,064,365 pesos were derived from the first, and 2,166,605 pesos from the second named source. Of course, whatever part of these amounts may not be used in the future for the purpose mentioned above must eventually return to the Profit and Loss account. If this should come to pass, the desirability of forming a special reserve for the amortiza-

tion of Consolidated Bonds might be considered, in case the Central Bank should find it advisable to part with some of these bonds, as authorized by Art. 32 of Law 12,155.

The dangers of credit inflation.—Despite this systematic absorption of funds, credit has shown an inflationary tendency in 1937 and, as a result, the market has received an additional volume of 104,800,000 pesos of circulating medium.

The trend of credit should be followed with close attention as it is a factor of decisive importance in monetary stability and in this respect the conclusive experience of former times should not be forgotten. It is not necessary to go back very far to find a typical example, the repetition of which must be avoided at all costs. Midway through 1928, when gold exports to cover the deficit in the balance of payments had just begun, a considerable expansion of bank loans and investments, in no way justified by the genuine needs of business and production, also commenced. This credit inflation, which serves to confirm once again the soundness of old established monetary principles, played a substantial part in forcing out of the country all the gold which had entered it since 1927. Between September 1928 and December 1929, when the Caja de Conversión was closed, the equivalent of 425,500,000 pesos in bullion was exported. The increase in loans, largely due to the Government deficit, was continually forcing on the market fresh quantities of artificially created purchasing power which allowed the country to continue importing on a large scale, notwithstanding the heavy decline in its real resources. Later, the precipitous fall in world prices found the country already weakened by a continued disequilibrium.

It is necessary to profit by past experience and follow a cautious credit policy during a year which will see a shrinkage in the volume of our agricultural production. Loans for the establishment of new businesses or the extension of already existing ones should be restricted as much as possible and postponed until a more opportune moment. It would also be most advisable to avoid an increase in immobilized funds, so as not to diminish the liquidity of bank portfolios. Loans for the construction of public works undoubtedly involve this danger. Neither such loans nor the pledging of bonds as security to place new issues can be regarded as

sound methods of financing such works. There is in this connection one elementary and undeniable fact, namely, that it is impossible without serious detriment to monetary stability to replace or increase, by means of purely banking devices, the real and actual volume of savings which the public is prepared to invest year by year in Government bonds.

The observance of these rational principles of liquidity is essential if the banking system is to function properly. The Banking Law, for good and sufficient reasons, has allowed the banks considerable latitude in this matter. For this very reason their responsibility towards the public is great, inasmuch as, through their credit policy, they can increase or decrease the purchasing power of the community substantially.

In this connection, the Central Bank has noted with pleasure the initiation of a policy of cooperation between the country's principal banks, its purpose being to prevent low interest rates from leading to regrettable excesses due to unrestrained competition.

Disturbing effects of a budget deficit.—It must not be forgotten, however, that in this problem of credit expansion, a budget deficit plays a role of preponderant importance. The introduction to the Central Bank Law clearly expresses that "if the State meets its expenses by resorting to bank loans it brings about a growth in the media of payment (whether it be in notes or deposits) which is not justified by a corresponding development in business. Such a proceeding, therefore, places on the market an additional volume of purchasing power which formerly did not exist. And if this increase is on such a scale that new savings entering the banks, and which are not used for new loans, are insufficient to counterbalance it, an inflationary movement with all its notorious and pernicious effects is not long in starting."¹

The Nation has managed to suppress its deficit after a great and sustained effort. To maintain a balanced budget and avoid deficits in the provinces and municipalities is a matter of vital importance for the future soundness of the monetary system.

BOND OPERATIONS

The boom of early 1937.—The inflow of funds from abroad to which we have alluded

¹ Banking and currency laws, National Ministry of Finance, 1935, page 84.

in previous chapters has also influenced the stock market, tending to accentuate its fluctuations.

Early in the year the Central Bank began to prepare the ground for issuing, at the opportune moment, the loan to finance a part of the repatriation of the dollar debt which the National Government had undertaken towards the end of 1936. Careful observation of market conditions at that time revealed certain tendencies which it was desirable to keep within bounds in order to avoid subsequent complications. There was, for one thing, a wave of speculative optimism which had already made itself felt in December 1936, when the total volume of stock exchange transactions reached the maximum figure of 233,000,000 pesos (nominal value). The abundance of both foreign and local capital and the speculative impetus were reflected in a strong demand for national securities, which allowed the Central Bank, between December 1 and 16, to dispose of 4½% 1936 Bonds to the value of 45,300,000 pesos which had previously remained unsold. The issue of these bonds had commenced when the Nation took over the consolidated debt of the Province of Mendoza as explained in last year's report.

Once the available supply of these bonds was exhausted, the National Ministry of Finance decided to advance its 1937 bond issue programme so as to avoid an artificial and exaggerated rise in stock prices. It was decided to issue 100,000,000 pesos in 4% 1936 bonds which were offered on the stock exchange for the first time on December 18, opening at 86, with a flat yield of 4.65% as against 4.76% earned by the 4½% issues of 1935 and 1936. Such was the demand on the stock exchange that 25,300,000 were placed on the first day, the closing price being 88.

The year 1937 opened under these abnormal conditions and the Central Bank went on selling bonds which, although not immediately needed by the National Treasury, served to check the inflation of prices. The rise in quotations for spot transactions having been thus restrained, the upward movement pushed up quotations for forward operations, and so wide a margin appeared between spot and forward rates that it immediately attracted a considerable volume of funds seeking employment in the customary contango operations (simultaneous spot purchases and forward sales). Short-term

money so invested on the stock exchange produced a fictitious expansion of the market's absorptive capacity. Foreseeing that the liquidation of these transactions might later have detrimental effects on Government securities, the Central Bank decided to enter the forward market in a resolute manner for the purpose of slowing down this tendency and also of gaining control of the market before the moment of settlement arrived. Between January 4, the date on which these operations commenced, and March 5, the Central Bank made forward sales of 4½% and 4% 1936 bonds to the value of 28,800,000 pesos.

This, amongst other things, served to demonstrate the desirability of an understanding between the various banks to prevent the grant of advances against a pledge of bonds from encouraging stock exchange transactions of a kind liable to endanger the stability of the market.

The pressure brought to bear in the manner explained above prevented the price of the new 4% bonds from exceeding the maximum average of 91.45 reached during the first week in February. At the end of that month, speculative demand having been met by the large sales referred to above, the tone of the market underwent a fundamental change and the liquidation of large accounts of this kind began. Lack of buyers caused an appreciable drop in quotations and the Central Bank entered the market as a buyer when prices reached a level which it considered suitable. In this way the Central Bank, working as previously planned to relieve the congestion of the market, bought back on the stock exchange 18,100,000 pesos in bonds, an amount equivalent to 62.9% of its earlier forward sales.

The Repatriation Loan.—The events reviewed above naturally delayed the issue of the Repatriation Loan, which could only be launched on May 4 last. The 200,000,000 pesos of this 4% loan was floated through a banking syndicate managed by the Central Bank and formed by the principal banking and financial houses of the country.

In the following table full details of the subscriptions to this loan are given and it may be noted that the loan was oversubscribed by 31,700,000 pesos.

The Banco de la Nación Argentina, which had not joined previous syndicates because its charter forbids it to acquire a greater

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS OF THE FOREIGN DEBT REPATRIATION LOAN, 4% 1937

[Nominal value, in pesos]

Placing agents	Subscribed by underwriters and by the public			Allotted to underwriters and to the public
	Federal Capital	Interior	Total	
Members of the syndicate	142,347,500	82,106,700	224,454,200	196,353,000
1. Underwriting banks and institutions.....	119,645,200	14,303,600	133,948,800	118,021,600
Underwriters.....	44,750,000	—	44,750,000	44,750,000
The public.....	74,895,200	14,303,600	89,198,800	73,271,600
2. Non-underwriting banks.....	22,702,300	67,803,100	90,505,400	78,331,400
Banco de la Nación.....	19,747,300	65,698,600	85,445,900	74,409,600
Banco de la Provincia.....	2,955,000	2,104,500	5,059,500	3,921,800
Non-Members of the syndicate.....	2,614,300	4,671,000	7,285,300	3,647,000
Total.....	144,961,800	86,777,700	231,739,500	200,000,000

volume of national securities than it now holds, was this time invited to participate as a placing member only. Events demonstrated the wisdom of the new procedure as the Banco de la Nación proved a most effective agent for the placing of bonds. Of the subscribed total of 231,700,000 pesos, it accounted for 85,400,000, these subscriptions being received chiefly through its country branches.

The large number of small subscriptions received deserves to be particularly stressed and is clearly shown in the following table.

REPATRIATION LOAN BONDS SUBSCRIBED BY THE PUBLIC

Amount subscribed	Total for whole country		
	Number of subscriptions	Total amounts	Average per subscription
		(In pesos)	
Less than 5,000 pesos.....	16,148	29,294,500	1,814
From 5,100 to 10,000 pesos.....	3,049	25,764,100	8,450
From 10,100 to 50,000 pesos.....	2,474	58,640,800	23,703
From 50,100 to 100,000 pesos.....	289	23,122,800	80,010
From 100,100 to 250,000 pesos.....	134	22,773,900	169,954
More than 250,000 pesos.....	50	27,393,400	547,868
Total.....	22,144	186,989,500	8,444

Out of a total of 22,144 subscriptions by members of the public, 16,148 were for amounts not exceeding 5,000 pesos, their average value being 1,814 pesos each.

The 200,000,000 pesos nominal value of this loan actually brought in 181,005,209 pesos, from which 3,375,000 pesos should be deducted for underwriting and placing commissions and expenses. The cost of floating the

loan thus worked out at 1.69% of the total, which is a low figure when compared with that for previous loans.

In preparing and floating this loan the Central Bank received valuable help from an advisory committee composed of the following institutions: Banco de Londres y América del Sud; Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata; The First National Bank of Boston; Crédito Industrial y Comercial Argentino; S. A. Manufacturas de Tabacos Piccardo y Cía. Ltda., and Mercado de Títulos y Cambios de la Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires S. A.

The saturation of the bond market.—The considerable strain entailed by the Repatriation Loan induced the National Government to withdraw from the market until the month of August, so as to give time for the absorption of some of the bonds taken up by the underwriters themselves and to allow the accumulation of new funds for investment. Nevertheless, subsequent events showed that this prudent attitude was not enough to safeguard the market's stability. No sooner was the situation somewhat clearer, shortly after the issue of that loan, than numerous bond issues from different sources were launched, the most important of which were the following (nominal value):

End of June: offer by the Province of Buenos Aires to holders of its dollar bonds of exchange into new bonds negotiable in the home market, this operation entailed an internal issue of more than 40,000,000 pesos. June and July: sale by the Province of Buenos Aires to a stock exchange group of a considerable number of 5% Series A bonds. Although it has not been possible to obtain official information as to the volume of bonds so placed, it is estimated at close on 40,000,000 pesos, out of which the necessary funds were obtained to withdraw from circulation about 15,000,000 pesos of paving bonds as a result of the conversion of those bonds. In addition, the Municipality of Concordia issued 2,000,000 pesos in 6% bonds, and the Municipality of Tres Arroyos 3,400,000 pesos, also in 6% bonds. August: placing of a 4½% repatriation loan for a total of 40,000,000 pesos by the Municipality of Buenos Aires, and issue of 1,000,000 pesos in 6% bonds by the Municipality of Gualaguay. September: placing of 38,000,000 pesos in 5½% debentures by the Cía. Unión Telefónica, and issue by the Municipality of Avellaneda of a 10,000,000 pesos 5½% conversion loan. October: issue by the Province

of Salta of a 10,000,000 pesos 5% conversion loan.

To all this must be added the direct placing of bonds by the Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan and the Municipalities of the City of Buenos Aires and Rosario, apart from the normal issue of National Mortgage Bank bonds and of new series of mortgage bonds by the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

The total volume of these provincial and municipal issues, together with national and other mortgage bonds and private issues, launched on the market after the Repatriation Loan, aggregated 227,000,000 pesos nominal value, whereas national securities placed by the Central Bank during the same period amounted only to 10,200,000 pesos.

The sale of such a considerable volume of bonds without any prearranged plan on a market which had had its absorptive capacity heavily drawn upon during the first half of the year was undoubtedly the predominant cause of the marked decline in quotations which occurred during the next six months as shown in the table given below.

MONTHLY AVERAGE QUOTATIONS FOR SPOT OPERATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL NATIONAL BOND ISSUES ON THE BUENOS AIRES STOCK EXCHANGE

Year 1937	Crédito Argentino Interno					Foreign Debt Repatriation Loan, 4%, 1937
	5% ⁽¹⁾	4½%, 1934	4½%, 1935	4½%, 1936	4%, 1936	
<i>(In pesos excluding coupon)</i>						
January.....	99.08	95.90	95.17	94.95	90.66	—
February.....	99.89	96.31	95.52	95.42	91.38	—
March.....	100.41	95.46	94.97	95.01	91.04	—
April.....	100.55	95.18	95.02	94.89	90.88	—
May.....	99.92	95.49	94.93	94.89	90.57	(2)90.76
June.....	100.29	96.26	95.37	95.28	90.73	90.87
July.....	100.46	96.17	95.48	95.38	90.72	90.76
August.....	100.61	95.33	95.04	95.02	90.08	90.10
September.....	100.19	95.48	95.14	95.07	89.75	89.95
October.....	100.45	95.08	94.69	94.88	88.42	88.41
November.....	99.57	92.47	92.49	92.84	85.24	85.34
December.....	100.16	92.87	92.17	92.09	84.11	84.14
Average....	100.09	95.28	94.57	94.85	90.28	89.40

⁽¹⁾ Including Empréstito Patriótico 5%, 1st Series. ⁽²⁾ Average for 9 days.

The total value of bonds placed on the market in 1937¹ thus exceeds 500,000,000 pesos cash corresponding to 556,000,000 pesos nominal value, excluding debt conversions. It is obvious that this amount had inevitably to produce a glut on the market, more especially when in 1936 the market had absorbed bonds to the value of 350,000,000 pesos and

¹ This does not include 22,300,000 pesos nominal value handed over to the pension boards, which were not placed on the market.

in 1935 only 250,000,000 pesos. But, though it is true that this excessive supply of bonds was, as mentioned above, the principal reason for the fall in quotations, it was not the only one. The demand for securities, which had been so active at the end of 1936 and during the early months of 1937, both on account of the volume of national savings seeking investment in bonds and of the influx of foreign funds, fell away visibly during the second half of the year. This was due to the exhaustion of the market after the Repatriation Loan and to the appreciable decline in foreign capital entering the country during the latter part of the year, as explained in another chapter of this report. The withdrawal of a portion of these funds which had been temporarily invested in bonds also had its influence. The fall in quotations was therefore due partly to accidental circumstances and partly to other factors of a cyclical nature which had already made themselves felt in other countries.²

The Securities Commission.—Freedom of operation is a very important factor in a well organized market but this does not preclude a reasonable degree of coordination for the purpose of preventing the repetition of a situation such as that described above. It is clearly impossible to influence the demand for Government securities, which is determined by the larger or smaller volume of the savings of the public available for investment, and by the inflow of foreign funds. A genuine demand for bonds cannot be created by the use of credit devices. But, on the other hand, it is possible to bring pressure to bear on the supply of bonds to prevent the overloading of the market with an excessive volume of securities.

To achieve this purpose gradually and to work for the improvement of certain market methods, the Central Bank decided at the end of October to form the Securities Commission with the cooperation of the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange and that of a banking establishment nominated by the banks and financial houses operating in the market. It should be placed on record here that the Central Bank has worked in close cooperation with the stock exchange, which is equally aware of the importance of this problem and

² In Great Britain, between December 1934 (maximum prices) and December 1937, 2½% Consolidated Stock Bonds declined by 20.3%.

of the need of arriving at a solution. The Commission formed by these three entities, after duly considering the position at the time, circularised all interested parties to the effect that it was advisable to discontinue all further bond issues until such time as the stock market situation should become firmer. At the same time the Central Bank suggested to the other banks the desirability of its being kept informed of all operations involving the issue of bonds in which they should take part and, also, of all requests for loans to finance new issues secured by pledging bonds.

The Commission was successful in postponing all the issues planned for the last two months of the year, but, obviously, this is only a putting off and not a solution of this serious problem. This is not, of course, the place to discuss the wisdom of public works programmes, but it is permissible to emphasise once more that the future stability of the market depends, above all else, on the adjustment of their financing to the market's absorptive capacity. Failing this, any other measure will be a mere palliative.

Placing of Treasury Bills.—During the year the placing of National Government Treasury Bills was carried on as usual by monthly tenders and direct sales.

Figures for the various tenders are set out below:

PLACING OF TREASURY BILLS FOR ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN 1937

Date of issue	Treasury Bills			Bills issued by tender in circulation	Average rate of interest on amount allotted maturing at approximately:		
	Offered	Subscribed	Allotted		30 days	60 days	90 days
January 9.....	19,125	19,300	19,125	41,550	2.00	2.08	2.25
February 10.....	16,625	30,210	16,400	41,325	2.07	2.17	2.31
March 10.....	23,300	26,600	23,525	41,550	2.05	2.09	2.26
April 10.....	30,000	8,300	5,300	32,725	—	2.14	2.23
May 10.....	25,000	18,300	13,300	32,625	2.16	2.23	2.24
June 10.....	30,000	33,160	25,500	38,850	2.00	2.03	2.23
July 10.....	25,000	23,707	22,207	56,207	2.00	2.00	2.22
August 10.....	25,000	16,072	14,572	55,322	1.95	1.88	2.24
September 10.....	30,000	34,100	32,100	57,500	2.03	1.94	2.24
October 9.....	20,000	14,400	13,900	52,050	2.00	2.06	2.25
November 10.....	30,000	15,500	13,900	49,800	2.05	2.12	2.25
December 10.....	30,000	21,000	20,100	(1)41,800	2.05	2.13	2.25

(1) On December 31, 1936, bills in circulation amounted to 41,550,000 pesos.

On December 31, 1937, Treasury bills outstanding amounted to 149,800,000 pesos, distributed as follows: for ordinary require-

ments of the National Treasury, 74,300,000 pesos, for redemption of the dollar debt, 63,-600,000 pesos, and for the Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales, 11,900,000 pesos.

Services in connection with the public debt.

—The Bank continued attending to the internal and foreign debt services for account of the National Government. In addition, it has undertaken the various redemptions and investments of bonds ordered by the Ministry of Finance and which were carried out in accordance with its instructions.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE BANK

The application of the banking law—Banks inspected: The Bank Inspection Department has continued to perform the duties outlined in last year's report. To date, 51 banks have been inspected and 10 were still under inspection at the close of the financial year.

In carrying out this task the Bank's officials have acted with all tact and discretion, endeavouring in all cases to cooperate with the establishments inspected so that the aims of the banking law may be achieved in the best possible manner.

Forms: In the second half of the year the confidential balance-sheet form required by the above mentioned law was sent out on trial to each bank in the country. Once the remarks and suggestions which all banks were asked to send in have been received, the definite form will be decided on and will serve as a basis for the Central Bank in following the variations which occur in the balance-sheet of each establishment, and in preparing the statistical summary which must be published as prescribed by the banking law.

The first confidential profit and loss account form, also required by that law, was sent to all banks and will be filled in at the close of each financial year with the corresponding data.

Minimum cash holdings: The regulations in force regarding minimum cash holdings were complied with in a very satisfactory manner in 1937; only a few establishments of minor importance showed a shortage, for which reason they were not authorised by the Central Bank to distribute their profit for the year.

The fluctuations in the cash holdings of the banks can be observed in the following table:

LIABILITIES, CASH HOLDINGS AND SURPLUS OVER THE LEGAL MINIMUM DURING 1937

[Average daily balances in thousands of pesos]

Month	Liabilities			Cash holdings		Surplus over legal minimum		
	Sight	Term	Total	Amt.	%	Surplus	Deficit	Net surplus
Jan.....	1,727,183	2,313,836	4,041,019	848,717	21.0	387,851	563	387,288
Feb.....	1,808,639	2,333,584	4,142,223	845,594	20.4	370,096	544	369,552
Mar.....	1,878,653	2,339,139	4,217,792	842,180	20.0	355,102	627	354,475
Apr.....	1,914,385	2,359,430	4,273,815	859,598	20.1	365,081	523	364,558
May.....	1,902,098	2,368,564	4,270,662	806,355	18.9	313,071	515	312,556
June.....	1,906,019	2,340,058	4,246,077	864,993	20.4	373,286	441	372,845
July.....	1,913,717	2,364,656	4,278,373	870,088	20.3	375,250	511	374,739
Aug.....	1,942,491	2,370,698	4,313,189	843,917	19.6	343,997	673	343,324
Sept.....	1,919,829	2,374,487	4,294,316	798,069	18.6	301,443	486	300,957
Oct.....	1,895,104	2,389,324	4,284,428	814,013	19.0	320,212	542	319,670
Nov.....	1,854,911	2,399,400	4,254,311	798,045	18.8	309,907	579	309,328
Dec.....	1,848,354	2,392,483	4,240,837	792,230	18.7	305,648	643	305,005
Average	1,875,949	2,362,138	4,238,087	831,983	19.6	343,412	554	342,858

Liquidations: During the course of the year the Bank has had to intervene in the taking over of the assets and liabilities of the Banco Anglo Sud Americano by the Banco de Londres y América del Sud, on the occasion of the liquidation of the first named institution. The transfer of the assets was effected with the corresponding readjustment in book values, and the capital of the second named bank has been increased to the extent required by the new responsibilities towards the public incurred through this operation. The Banco de Londres y América del Sud's holding of Central Bank shares was raised in proportion to its increased capital, and the remainder of the Banco Anglo Sud Americano's shares was bought by the Central Bank. The remainder, together with the shares purchased from other liquidated banks, will be again offered to the shareholding banks during the coming financial year, in accordance with the regulations in force.

The Banco Protector Argentino, which had its head office in Buenos Aires, also went into liquidation in 1937, since it had not been authorised to continue operating as a bank. The return of all deposits and payment in full of other creditors being assured, the Central Bank allowed the establishment to effect its own liquidation.

The problem presented by the Banco Hipotecario Argentino was also studied. This institution must, in the course of 1938, transform itself into a non-banking institution under the supervision of the Instituto Movi-

lizador de Inversiones Bancarias. The precedent established in this case by the Central Bank is worthy of special notice. To permit this transformation to be effected, sufficient new capital had first to be paid up to enable the establishment's banking liabilities to be met without losses.

The remaining liquidations, begun in previous years and of which mention has been made in former annual reports, have been temporarily held up by the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the Nation on June 8, 1937 which rules that, in all cases of liquidation of banks which have suspended payment, the appointment of the receiver must be made by the Courts. In the case of the Banco Italo Español Argentino of Mendoza the receiver has already made his report and the Central Bank is again proceeding with the liquidation. On February 21 the meeting of creditors of the Banco Escandinavo Argentino took place, since when the liquidation has been continued by the Central Bank.

Constitutionality of the Banking Law: The application of the banking law has caused the Central Bank to bring suit against the Province of Mendoza in order to compel the Banco oficial de Préstamos y Ahorro to submit to the law's requirements. The case has been taken to the Supreme Court of the Nation and its decision will be of far-reaching importance as the constitutional validity of the application of the banking law to State banks will be implicitly ruled on.

New banks: As regards applications for leave to establish new banks the Central Bank has advised the Government against granting such permission, restating its previously expressed opinion that the country's banking requirements are more than covered and that the establishment of new banks is not justified.

Measures regarding currency notes and coins.—*Renewal and exchange of banknotes:* The withdrawal of the banknotes issued by the former Caja de Conversión, which, according to Law 12,160, must be carried out by the Central Bank, has been actively pushed forward during the year. Out of a total of 126,407,277 notes in circulation when the Central Bank was established, only 56,906,896, or 45%, remained in circulation on December 31, 1937.

As is already known, the Central Bank, in order to speed up this exchange, found it necessary to issue notes similar to those

which the Caja de Conversión had issued formerly, the only difference being in the inscription. In the meantime the question of a change of system has been studied and this has led to the conclusion that, both from the point of view of appearance and of safety, the steel engraving process should be used for the new banknotes.

The Bank's intention, referred to in the previous report, was to install a special plant for this purpose as the National Mint does not possess the necessary equipment, but this plan has had to be temporarily shelved because of the Ministry of Finance's decision to equip the Mint with the building and machinery needed for the proposed change of system. Meanwhile the Central Bank is considering the new designs for its own notes and the subsidiary ones.

New coin values: The Ministry of Finance consulted the Bank regarding the desirability of coining fifty centavo and one peso pieces. After due consideration a favourable conclusion was arrived at respecting this proposal and the Ministry was advised that a trial issue of a limited number of silver one peso coins should be made, and to minimize the danger of counterfeiting the use of the alloy known as quaternary silver produced by the British Royal Mint was recommended. The issue of pure nickel (99% nickel) fifty centavo coins was also recommended.

One and two centavo coins: At the end of the financial year 1935, the Bank pointed out to the National Government the advisability of issuing new one and two centavo coins to replace the copper coins at present in circulation minted under the general currency law, N° 1,130. It suggested the adoption of a type of coin which would be easier to handle and would thus encourage their more general use. During the financial year 1937 the Executive submitted the corresponding draft law to Congress.

Exchange operations.—*Volume of transactions:* The Bank's policy in regard to exchange has been explained in the corresponding chapter. It will, therefore, be sufficient to point out here that the total volume of exchange transactions has been considerably greater in 1937 than in the previous year, mainly because of the greater quantity of exchange bought and sold to the banks and other authorised entities, and because of the national foreign debt redemption operations. Whereas in 1936, 13,901 transactions

amounting in all to 3,277,500,000 pesos were effected, in 1937 operations with foreign correspondents increased to 15,884 for 4,621,500,000 pesos.

The redemption of a part of the foreign dollar debt, which had commenced in 1936, was continued during the financial year 1937. The funds required for this purpose, amounting in all to 85,600,000 dollars were acquired by means of arbitrage operations in the London and New York markets through the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, respectively.

Gold imports: By Presidential decree signed on August 23, 1937, the Bank was entrusted with the task of importing a part of the gold holdings belonging to the Exchange Fund and managed by the Bank for account of the National Government. This operation was carried out through the Bank of England, who undertook to obtain the best possible terms for the shipment of 4,773 bars with a fine gold content of 59,719.3 kilogrammes.

The gold imported is equivalent to 202,100,000 pesos, at the rate of 140.4 shillings per ounce and 15 pesos to the £. The total cost of its transportation amounted to 793,453 pesos, or say 0.39% of the value of the gold, and included the following items: freight, 606,385 pesos; insurance (covering war risk), 183,694 pesos; and other expenses, 3,374 pesos.

The interest on the gold in transit, which is usually included in the cost of commercial transfers of bullion, has been excluded in this case.

Forward transactions in the official market: At the end of 1936 the holdings of foreign exchange in the official market increased

considerably as a result of the large exports during the second half of the year. According to the regulations in force these holdings should have been in the possession of the authorised establishments in the form of spot cable exchange. But, as a matter of fact, a large proportion of this exchange had been bought forward by the banks, so that, when the Central Bank asked them for a part of it to cover the remittances required for foreign debt redemption, the banks were forced to make use of credits abroad. To avoid a repetition of such an occurrence at a time when the country had sufficient resources at its disposal, the Central Bank by circular in January 1937 resolved that banks and other authorised entities should not be obliged thereafter to transfer as spot cable exchange forward pounds bought by them, provided they declared them as such when closing the deal and complied with the regulations covering forward operations.

Agreement with Germany: As in former years the Bank has had charge of the transactions involving the sale or purchase of exchange under the agreement signed between Argentina and Germany. All dealings in reichsmarks were entered in the Central Bank's accounts with the Deutsche Verrechnungskasse of Berlin and, despite the large number of these operations handled, no difficulties of any kind were encountered.

"Economic Review."—During the year the Bank has commenced the publication of the "Economic Review" (editions in Spanish and in English), which was formerly issued by the Banco de la Nación Argentina. The "Review" is a quarterly and, in order to keep the information given therein up to date, a Statistical Supplement has also been started.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1937 AND 1936

[In thousands of pesos]

Assets	Dec. 31, 1937	Dec. 31, 1936	Liabilities	Dec. 31, 1937	Dec. 31, 1936
Gold at home.....	1, 224, 418	1, 224, 418	Notes in circulation.....	1, 149, 751	1, 093, 928
Gold at home, extension of Exchange Fund.....	129, 109		Bank deposits.....	355, 394	426, 002
Gold abroad and foreign exchange.....	68, 196	303, 247	National Government deposits.....	125, 019	120, 772
Subsidiary currency.....	2, 477	4, 215	Other deposits.....	4, 927	4, 851
Shareholding banks, shares subscription accounts.....	15	15	Capital.....	20, 000	20, 000
Non-interest bearing Government bonds.....	118, 884	118, 884	General reserve fund.....	2, 586	996
Consolidated Treasury bonds.....	397, 970	399, 000	Special reserve for contingencies.....	1, 500	
National securities, Article 34, Law 12, 155.....	23, 701	18, 909	Contingency and enlargement of premises reserve.....	600	600
Bank premises.....	970	1, 330	Certificates of participations in Consolidated Treasury bonds.....	310, 500	399, 000
Temporary advances to National Government, Art. 44, Law 12, 155.....	17, 092		Bank premises amortization account.....	970	1, 330
Other assets.....	2, 510	4, 088	Profit and loss account.....	7, 386	6, 000
			Other liabilities.....	6, 707	626
Total assets.....	1, 985, 340	2, 074, 105	Total liabilities.....	1, 985, 340	2, 074, 105

**EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS DURING THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED
JUNE 30, 1938**

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
CURRENT EARNINGS													
Discounted bills.....	\$70,856	\$6,204	\$14,645	\$15,949	\$5,560	\$5,153	\$8,237	\$1,948	\$894	\$1,022	\$4,530	\$2,317	\$4,397
Purchased bills.....	2,139	98	512	133	119	56	45	161	4	3	37	38	933
U. S. Government securities.....	17,988,207	1,309,461	5,208,881	1,480,738	1,750,909	968,450	767,079	1,966,070	\$18,950	601,176	901,539	691,493	1,523,461
Industrial advances.....	423,479	56,007	106,616	85,042	22,109	39,384	2,402	15,217	6,891	20,323	10,886	25,953	32,649
Commitments to make industrial advances.....	79,536	5,867	22,193	763	7,158	8,111	602	36	2,740	543	4,744	1,148	25,631
All other.....	338,989	3,060	47,928	8,752	36,939	12,414	9,070	90,916	11,051	20,055	77,190	4,161	17,453
Total current earnings.....	18,903,206	1,380,697	5,400,775	1,591,377	1,822,794	1,033,568	787,435	2,074,348	840,530	643,122	998,926	725,110	1,604,524
CURRENT EXPENSES													
Operating expenses:													
Salaries:													
Officers.....	1,144,312	58,500	266,857	63,627	86,228	69,356	77,170	125,531	87,347	51,500	85,140	66,400	106,656
Employees.....	8,229,754	526,065	2,200,127	645,433	742,151	462,578	411,120	980,942	449,509	263,767	446,397	437,809	663,856
Retirement System contributions for current service.....	458,528	27,743	120,975	34,870	39,940	26,669	21,613	54,019	26,937	15,885	28,165	23,067	38,645
Legal fees.....	52,837	2,799	10,869	9,586	5,227	250	32	16	5,000	7,346	849	4,558	6,305
Directors' fees and expenses.....	68,343	2,912	6,959	3,913	3,910	3,696	7,389	3,398	6,351	5,813	10,721	4,284	8,997
Federal Advisory Council fees and expenses.....	9,026	758	621	550	600	384	691	733	675	830	626	708	1,850
Traveling expenses (other than directors and members of Federal Advisory Council).....	155,690	8,183	29,083	12,604	15,108	12,054	10,088	16,297	12,541	13,523	7,134	6,689	12,386
Postage and expressage.....	1,533,856	165,876	256,864	145,243	136,206	119,834	98,815	181,767	71,986	55,497	101,050	78,313	122,405
Telephone and telegraph.....	237,944	11,666	47,784	15,435	22,910	13,838	21,554	15,241	17,088	9,114	21,391	17,908	24,015
Printing, stationery and supplies.....	363,323	34,433	67,747	34,458	30,988	23,062	21,704	35,410	21,959	13,485	25,656	21,069	32,752
Insurance on currency and security shipments.....	111,916	16,497	20,535	13,081	10,297	7,591	6,897	12,149	2,473	3,389	4,255	3,654	11,098
Other insurance.....	123,338	7,709	17,840	10,617	8,495	7,598	8,700	9,899	11,653	9,398	12,006	8,249	11,174
Taxes on bank premises.....	716,562	78,057	219,752	34,883	63,506	34,007	28,673	84,476	26,366	36,803	44,618	16,101	49,320
Depreciation on bank building.....	550,492	27,916	99,013	63,266	78,427	39,751	21,274	62,070	24,452	13,210	35,156	34,379	51,578
Light, heat, power, and water.....	185,091	12,958	31,103	19,641	22,182	12,912	9,939	19,523	10,644	7,822	15,703	9,216	13,388
Repairs and alterations to bank building.....	60,619	1,504	10,399	8,657	5,325	2,756	3,407	4,729	3,953	2,235	5,759	2,321	9,574
Rent.....	74,734			345	36,060	8,189	2,329		1,560		127	840	25,284
Furniture and equipment.....	156,448	25,448	21,506	23,392	13,326	6,220	7,949	28,183	11,104	2,008	8,162	5,273	3,877
All other.....	298,830	17,162	34,248	36,125	27,580	14,540	21,187	37,823	20,224	20,231	17,789	18,348	33,573
Total operating expenses.....	14,531,643	1,026,186	3,462,342	1,175,726	1,348,466	865,885	780,531	1,672,206	811,822	531,856	870,704	759,186	1,226,733
Less reimbursements for certain fiscal agency and other expenses.....	1,950,648	93,089	315,088	103,489	131,952	115,861	222,415	270,984	167,360	78,104	98,440	236,436	117,430
Net operating expenses.....	12,580,995	933,097	3,147,254	1,072,237	1,216,514	750,024	558,116	1,401,222	644,462	453,752	772,264	522,750	1,109,303
Assessment for expenses of Board of Governors.....	878,275	63,155	315,623	85,886	80,845	37,814	30,657	104,699	25,875	20,085	25,211	25,801	62,621
Federal Reserve currency:													
Original cost.....	741,875	95,917	158,975	71,559	60,402	41,768	34,859	108,984	30,808	26,931	31,672	5,908	74,092
Cost of redemption.....	95,752	5,869	19,185	6,952	8,280	6,451	10,137	14,116	5,629	2,059	3,818	4,218	9,038
Total current expenses.....	14,296,897	1,098,038	3,641,037	1,236,634	1,366,041	836,057	633,769	1,629,021	706,777	502,827	832,965	558,677	1,255,051
Current net earnings.....	4,606,309	282,659	1,759,738	354,743	456,753	197,511	153,666	445,327	133,753	140,295	165,961	166,433	340,470
Dividends paid.....	3,999,875	282,065	1,528,925	368,006	397,258	148,190	133,262	392,280	116,804	87,029	124,140	117,918	303,998

OPERATING RATIOS OF MEMBER BANKS, 1937

A number of important operating ratios of member banks, by size groups, for the year 1937 have been made available for the country as a whole and by classes of banks, geographic divisions, and Federal Reserve districts. They are designed to show the chief sources of earnings from current operations, the disposition of these earnings, rates of income from and losses on loans, rates of income from and losses on investments, and the amounts of earnings and profits in relation to available funds and capital account. These ratios are presented in the tables which appear on the following pages.

The ratios presented are arithmetic averages of corresponding ratios which were computed by the Federal Reserve banks for each of the member banks in their respective districts on the basis of the official condition reports and semiannual earnings and dividends reports submitted by such banks. Because of uniformity in the method of compiling and tabulating these individual bank ratios it has been possible to combine the results into a national analysis. Similar or related analyses covering their respective districts have been prepared by the Federal Reserve banks and distributed to their member banks.

In the computation of the averages equal weight was given to the ratios of each bank, large or small. Consequently, the ratios shown may be said to represent the experience of a "typical" bank rather than the combined experience of all the banks in a given classification whose ratios were averaged. They should be contrasted with other member bank operating ratios, computed on the basis of aggregate dollar figures, which have been published by the Board of Governors for a number of years and which for the years 1936 and 1937 may be found in the June 1938 BULLETIN, pages 442 and 445.

In the case of some of the ratio items there is no great difference between the results based on the aggregate dollar amounts in-

volved and those obtained by averaging the ratios of individual banks.¹ However, ratios which are substantially larger or smaller in the case of very large banks than in the case of medium-sized and small banks differ materially according to which method of computation is used.² In a group of banks substantially homogeneous as to size, an average of individual operating ratios is likely to be close to a ratio computed from aggregate dollar amounts.

It should be recognized that ratios computed for a large group of banks cannot be entirely representative of all the banks in the group, in view of diversity in size, location, type of business, etc. The more similarity there is among the banks whose ratios are averaged, the more nearly typical the resulting averages are of all the banks in the group. Hence, for them to serve their best purpose, the ratios presented herewith should be analyzed in detail—by size groups and by areas—rather than in broad outline. For special purposes and because of certain practical considerations³ the averages of the ratios of member banks in all size groups combined and for the country as a whole have been included in the published tabulations, but the inherent limitations upon their general usefulness should not be overlooked. Major emphasis should be given to those average operating ratios which represent the experience of banks whose size and location are roughly similar.

¹ The ratio of net profits to capital account, for instance, when computed for all member banks on the basis of aggregate figures, amounted to 6.3 percent (see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, June 1938, page 442). The arithmetic average of the corresponding ratios computed for the individual member banks was 6.6 percent (as shown in table I).

² For example, owing to the heavy weighting given the figures of large banks in the calculation of ratios on the basis of aggregate dollar amounts, the ratio of interest and discount on loans received by all member banks as a whole was only 4.0 percent (see FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, June 1938, page 442), whereas the average of the rates received by member banks individually (see table I) amounted to 6.2 percent.

³ It is useful, for example, to know that the arithmetic average of the widely diverse rates of interest and discount received by member banks individually on their loans in 1937 was 6.2 percent. But the information might be misleading if the precise significance of this figure were not realized and if it were not known also that the ratio of total interest and discount received by these banks on their loans (in dollars) to their total loans was appreciably less than 6.2 percent. Although the so-called "typical" bank received this amount, member banks in the aggregate received only 4.0 percent.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF MEMBER BANKS, BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937
ALL MEMBER BANKS¹

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	63.9	56.1	50.2	46.6	44.2	42.7	41.4	49.7
Interest and dividends on investments.....	21.3	29.3	35.8	39.1	39.6	37.8	36.3	34.8
Other current earnings.....	14.8	14.6	14.0	14.3	16.2	19.5	22.3	15.5
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	34.3	30.1	27.3	26.3	25.9	27.1	28.5	28.1
Interest on deposits.....	10.9	16.6	20.5	22.0	22.2	19.9	14.2	19.1
Other current expenses.....	29.1	26.8	25.1	24.1	24.6	25.8	27.5	25.6
Total current expenses.....	74.3	73.5	72.9	72.4	72.7	72.8	70.2	72.8
Net current earnings.....	25.7	26.5	27.1	27.6	27.3	27.2	29.8	27.2
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-9.1	-5.8	-4.8	-5.3	-5.7	-7.2	-5.7	-5.8
Net profits.....	16.6	20.7	22.3	22.3	21.6	20.0	24.1	21.4
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	7.9	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.3	6.2
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-7	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2	-1	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.5
Profits on securities sold.....	.5	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-1	-4	-6	-6	-7	-6	-6	-5
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.9
Net current earnings.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1
Net profits.....	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.7	.7	.9
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	6.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.6
Net profits.....	4.1	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.4	7.0	6.6
Number of Banks¹	502	1,190	1,486	1,251	993	396	405	6,223

¹ Figures for 118 of the member banks in operation at the end of 1937 were excluded from the compilations because these banks had been members of the Federal Reserve System less than a year, had been involved in mergers or reorganizations during the year, or had some exceptional characteristics which justified their exclusion. However, no bank was omitted because of a large departure from the average experience with respect to profits from operations.

² Minus figures represent the excess of gross losses and depreciation over profits on securities sold and recoveries; plus figures, the opposite.

³ Available funds comprise deposits, borrowed money, and capital account.

⁴ By "capital account" is meant the aggregate book value of capital stock, capital notes and debentures, surplus, undivided profits, reserves for contingencies, reserves for stock dividends on common stock, and retirement fund for preferred stock and/or capital notes and debentures.

NOTE.—Figures of earnings, expenses, losses, recoveries, profits on securities sold, and net profits used in computation of the ratios were totals for such items included in the two semiannual earnings and dividends reports submitted by member banks for 1937. Figures of loans, investments, deposits, borrowed money, and capital account were averages of amounts shown in the banks' official condition reports for the three call dates in 1937, namely, March 31, June 30, and December 31.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY CLASSES OF BANKS AND BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937

NATIONAL BANKS

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	63.5	55.6	49.7	46.1	43.7	42.1	42.1	49.5
Interest and dividends on investments.....	22.0	30.1	36.5	39.8	40.4	39.1	37.7	35.6
Other current earnings.....	14.5	14.3	13.8	14.1	15.9	18.8	20.2	14.9
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	34.4	29.9	27.3	26.2	26.0	27.0	28.2	28.0
Interest on deposits.....	10.9	16.5	20.5	22.0	22.1	19.9	13.8	19.1
Other current expenses.....	29.2	27.0	25.1	24.1	24.6	25.9	27.3	25.7
Total current expenses.....	74.5	73.4	72.9	72.3	72.7	72.8	69.3	72.8
Net current earnings.....	25.5	26.6	27.1	27.7	27.3	27.2	30.7	27.2
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-9.2	-5.9	-4.8	-5.1	-5.1	-5.8	-3.3	-5.5
Net profits.....	16.3	20.7	22.3	22.6	22.2	21.4	27.4	21.7
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	7.9	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.4	6.3
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-7	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	+1	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.5
Profits on securities sold.....	.5	.6	.8	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-1	-4	-6	-6	-6	-6	-5	-5
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.9
Net current earnings.....	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.1
Net profits.....	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	6.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.3	8.5
Net profits.....	4.0	6.2	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.8	8.1	6.7
Number of Banks¹	428	1,015	1,286	1,091	817	300	267	5,204

STATE MEMBER BANKS

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	66.2	58.9	53.7	50.0	46.3	44.7	40.2	51.0
Interest and dividends on investments.....	17.3	24.7	31.4	34.5	36.0	33.7	33.7	31.0
Other current earnings.....	16.5	16.4	14.9	15.5	17.7	21.6	26.1	18.0
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	34.0	31.0	27.5	27.3	25.4	27.2	29.2	28.4
Interest on deposits.....	11.1	16.8	20.5	21.7	22.5	20.1	15.1	18.9
Other current expenses.....	28.0	26.2	25.0	23.9	24.9	25.6	27.7	25.7
Total current expenses.....	73.1	74.0	73.0	72.9	72.8	72.9	72.0	73.0
Net current earnings.....	26.9	26.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.1	28.0	27.0
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-8.3	-5.1	-4.6	-7.2	-8.2	-11.2	-10.2	-7.4
Net profits.....	18.6	20.9	22.4	19.9	19.0	15.9	17.8	19.6
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	7.8	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.1	5.9
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-4	-1		-2	-4	-5	-3	-2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.4
Profits on securities sold.....	.2	.4	.7	.9	.9	.7	.6	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-2	-2	-5	-9	-1.0	-8	-8	-6
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	4.0
Net current earnings.....	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1
Net profits.....	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.7	.6	.5	.8
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	7.2	9.2	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.0	8.9
Net profits.....	4.9	7.4	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.3	4.9	6.4
Number of Banks¹	74	175	200	160	176	96	138	1,019

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937

NEW ENGLAND STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	59.1	51.0	51.4	44.2	48.6	48.6	44.4	48.5
Interest and dividends on investments.....	32.7	36.2	35.9	42.0	37.2	33.6	31.1	36.6
Other current earnings.....	8.2	12.8	12.7	13.8	14.2	17.8	24.5	14.9
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	38.4	33.6	29.8	28.2	25.9	25.2	30.5	28.8
Interest on deposits.....	2.0	11.7	15.6	20.7	24.0	22.6	11.6	18.1
Other current expenses.....	32.2	30.8	27.7	25.7	24.2	24.0	27.6	26.6
Total current expenses.....	72.6	76.1	73.1	74.6	74.1	71.8	69.7	73.5
Net current earnings.....	27.4	23.9	26.9	25.4	25.9	28.2	30.3	26.5
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	+3.9	-6.6	-2.3	-3.8	-8.8	-6.9	-5.4	-5.3
Net profits.....	31.3	17.3	24.6	21.6	17.1	21.3	24.9	21.2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.8	3.8	5.2
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....		-4	-5	-1	-3	-5	+1	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.5
Profits on securities sold.....	.9	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.9	.6	.9
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-7	-1.0	-7	-1.2	-9	-8	-7	-9
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.8
Net current earnings.....	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0
Net profits.....	1.3	.7	1.0	.8	.6	.8	.7	.8
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	3.4	4.1	5.7	6.8	7.2	8.2	7.4	6.5
Net profits.....	3.8	3.1	4.6	5.6	4.5	6.0	5.8	4.9
Number of Banks¹	15	42	67	73	91	43	35	366

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	52.1	48.0	44.3	42.9	42.0	40.8	38.7	43.5
Interest and dividends on investments.....	39.6	43.2	45.7	45.8	44.3	42.2	39.0	44.1
Other current earnings.....	8.3	8.8	10.0	11.3	13.7	17.0	22.3	12.4
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	30.2	26.1	24.5	23.5	23.2	24.5	27.7	24.6
Interest on deposits.....	22.0	26.0	27.3	27.9	27.8	24.6	16.7	26.3
Other current expenses.....	29.1	27.1	25.5	24.2	24.5	25.0	27.5	25.3
Total current expenses.....	81.3	79.2	77.3	75.6	75.5	74.1	71.9	76.2
Net current earnings.....	18.7	20.8	22.7	24.4	24.5	25.9	28.1	23.8
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-3.5	-6.5	-6.6	-9.1	-8.7	-11.2	-10.8	-8.3
Net profits.....	15.2	14.3	16.1	15.3	15.8	14.7	17.3	15.5
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.1	5.5
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-5	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.7
Profits on securities sold.....	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.6	.9
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-5	-7	-8	-8	-8	-7	-8	-8
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.9
Net current earnings.....	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9
Net profits.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	3.6	5.0	6.0	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.0	6.3
Net profits.....	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0
Number of Banks¹	47	223	366	376	349	120	115	1,596

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

For classification of States by geographic divisions, see page 688.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	58.9	51.5	45.8	41.1	37.6	34.4	37.0	43.5
Interest and dividends on investments.....	29.5	35.3	42.2	45.0	45.4	42.8	39.6	41.5
Other current earnings.....	11.6	13.2	12.0	13.9	17.0	22.8	23.4	15.0
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	28.7	28.0	25.2	25.5	26.0	27.7	28.4	26.4
Interest on deposits.....	17.0	19.7	23.2	22.5	22.3	19.2	15.7	21.2
Other current expenses.....	28.4	26.2	24.5	23.6	24.0	26.5	26.5	25.0
Total current expenses.....	74.1	73.9	72.9	71.6	72.3	73.4	70.6	72.6
Net current earnings.....	25.9	26.1	27.1	28.4	27.7	26.6	29.4	27.4
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-10.6	-4.8	-3.2	-3.4	-4.9	-4.5	-4.4	-4.3
Net profits.....	15.3	21.3	23.9	25.0	22.8	22.1	25.0	23.1
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.3	5.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	- .5	- .2	- .1		- .2	+ .3		- .1
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.3
Profits on securities sold.....	.3	.5	.9	.7	.7	.5	.5	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	- .7	- .4	- .7	- .5	- .6	- .5	- .5	- .6
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.6
Net current earnings.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0
Net profits.....	.6	.8	.9	.9	.8	.7	.7	.8
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	6.1	7.7	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	8.9
Net profits.....	3.3	6.2	7.7	8.1	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.4
Number of Banks¹	56	184	301	251	195	84	80	1,151

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	60.0	54.7	47.9	44.8	41.1	44.9	41.6	50.0
Interest and dividends on investments.....	19.3	25.3	31.5	35.5	37.3	35.4	36.7	29.6
Other current earnings.....	20.7	20.0	20.6	19.7	21.6	19.7	21.7	20.4
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	36.5	30.8	30.5	29.6	30.6	32.0	30.7	31.4
Interest on deposits.....	11.9	16.1	18.2	17.9	15.8	14.4	9.4	15.9
Other current expenses.....	28.4	25.8	25.0	23.7	26.0	27.7	30.5	26.0
Total current expenses.....	76.8	72.7	73.7	71.2	72.4	74.1	70.6	73.3
Net current earnings.....	23.2	27.3	26.3	28.8	27.6	25.9	29.4	26.7
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-12.6	-8.7	-8.5	-7.7	-3.9	-5.9	-2.7	-8.2
Net profits.....	10.6	18.6	17.8	21.1	23.7	20.0	26.7	18.5
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.7	3.9	6.2
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-1.0	- .6	- .4	- .3	- .1		+ .1	- .5
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.2
Profits on securities sold.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	- .1	- .4	- .4	- .5	- .6	- .7	- .3	- .4
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	3.9
Net current earnings.....	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	.8	.7	1.1
Net profits.....	.5	.9	.7	.8	.8	.6	.7	.7
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	6.3	9.7	9.6	10.6	9.7	8.9	9.1	9.3
Net profits.....	3.2	6.4	6.3	7.6	7.8	6.5	8.2	6.3
Number of Banks¹	141	265	226	157	97	37	35	958

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

For classification of States by geographic divisions, see page 688.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	63.7	62.5	59.6	54.1	54.1	51.7	42.3	56.3
Interest and dividends on investments.....	25.9	24.7	27.9	32.4	30.1	29.3	33.7	29.2
Other current earnings.....	10.4	12.8	12.5	13.5	15.8	19.0	24.0	14.5
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	30.2	26.7	24.5	25.4	26.4	27.6	28.2	26.1
Interest on deposits.....	19.3	21.8	23.3	24.0	19.2	19.1	11.1	21.2
Other current expenses.....	27.9	26.4	22.3	22.3	23.4	24.9	26.7	24.0
Total current expenses.....	77.4	74.9	70.1	71.7	69.0	71.6	66.0	71.3
Net current earnings.....	22.6	25.1	29.9	28.3	31.0	28.4	34.0	28.7
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	+1.3	-5.4	-4.8	-2.9	-2.4	-4.9	-6.5	-3.9
Net profits.....	23.9	19.7	25.1	25.4	28.6	23.5	27.5	24.8
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.4	6.0
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....		-2	-3	-2		-1	-1	-2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.6
Profits on securities sold.....	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	+5	-5	-4	-7	-7	-5	-6	-5
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.9
Net current earnings.....	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	.9	1.0	1.1
Net profits.....	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	1.0
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	4.8	6.8	9.2	8.4	9.4	8.5	10.0	8.5
Net profits.....	5.1	5.5	7.5	7.4	8.5	6.9	7.9	7.2
Number of Banks ¹	25	95	137	132	92	38	41	560

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	70.5	64.0	58.6	55.4	53.0	44.7	47.6	57.7
Interest and dividends on investments.....	21.7	24.7	30.9	32.7	31.5	37.1	29.1	29.7
Other current earnings.....	7.8	11.3	10.5	11.9	15.5	18.2	23.3	12.6
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	33.1	30.5	26.9	26.4	26.0	24.3	27.1	27.7
Interest on deposits.....	14.7	14.8	19.7	20.7	19.8	20.0	14.7	18.4
Other current expenses.....	27.2	25.7	24.8	23.8	24.0	25.6	29.2	25.0
Total current expenses.....	75.0	71.0	71.4	70.9	69.8	69.9	71.0	71.1
Net current earnings.....	25.0	29.0	28.6	29.1	30.2	30.1	29.0	28.9
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-6.3	-3.3	-5.1	-2.6	-5.4	-3.7	-4.6	-4.3
Net profits.....	18.7	25.7	23.5	26.5	24.8	26.4	24.4	24.6
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	7.6	6.9	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	4.2	6.3
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-7		-4	-4	-3	-3	-3	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.7
Profits on securities sold.....	1.0	.7	.8	.7	.6	.7	1.4	.8
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-4	+5	-4	-4	-6	-5	-1.1	-3
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.0
Net current earnings.....	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	.9	1.2
Net profits.....	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.7	1.0
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	6.0	8.4	9.2	8.7	9.1	10.4	8.4	8.7
Net profits.....	4.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.5	8.9	7.1	7.3
Number of Banks ¹	22	54	77	70	44	10	20	297

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

For classification of States by geographic divisions, see page 688.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	72.3	63.3	57.4	55.1	50.9	47.7	46.6	60.3
Interest and dividends on investments.....	14.5	21.0	24.8	27.3	29.6	32.6	34.8	23.2
Other current earnings.....	13.2	15.7	17.8	17.6	19.5	19.7	18.6	16.5
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	36.2	34.8	32.5	30.9	29.1	28.8	28.8	33.1
Interest on deposits.....	3.8	6.2	7.6	9.7	10.3	11.0	10.0	7.2
Other current expenses.....	29.8	28.1	27.0	25.4	27.5	28.8	29.7	27.9
Total current expenses.....	69.8	69.1	67.1	66.0	66.9	68.6	68.5	68.2
Net current earnings.....	30.2	30.9	32.9	34.0	33.1	31.4	31.5	31.8
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-9.7	-4.4	-3.0	-3.1	-1.9	-7.5	+1.9	-4.6
Net profits.....	20.5	26.5	29.9	30.9	31.2	23.9	33.4	27.2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.6	5.9	4.9	8.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-9	-2	+1	+3	+1	-3	+2	-2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.7
Profits on securities sold.....	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	.6	.4
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	+2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-5	-4	-2
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.6	4.6
Net current earnings.....	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	.9	1.5
Net profits.....	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	.8	.9	1.3
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	8.2	11.0	12.2	13.1	12.4	11.0	10.0	11.0
Net profits.....	5.4	9.0	10.8	11.6	11.4	7.6	10.4	9.2
Number of Banks¹	157	229	171	102	68	33	36	796

MOUNTAIN STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	61.3	64.4	55.6	51.9	43.6	41.9	39.5	54.4
Interest and dividends on investments.....	15.8	17.2	24.6	27.5	34.7	34.0	41.0	25.2
Other current earnings.....	22.9	18.4	19.8	20.6	21.7	24.1	19.5	20.4
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	33.1	30.3	29.3	28.2	28.6	30.7	28.6	29.7
Interest on deposits.....	9.6	10.7	14.8	14.2	13.9	13.0	13.6	13.0
Other current expenses.....	29.6	27.1	26.2	26.3	26.8	26.6	27.3	26.9
Total current expenses.....	72.3	68.1	70.3	68.7	69.3	70.3	69.5	69.6
Net current earnings.....	27.7	31.9	29.7	31.3	30.7	29.7	30.5	30.4
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-14.0	-4.5	-1.9	+6	+6.1	-6.9	+1.0	-2.5
Net profits.....	13.7	27.4	27.8	31.9	36.8	22.8	31.5	27.9
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.2	5.4	5.8	7.4
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-5	+1	+2	+7	+1.3	-1	+2.0	+4
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.3
Profits on securities sold.....	.2	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.6	.4
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-2	-3	-3	-4	-4	-7	-5	-4
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds:³								
Total current earnings.....	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	4.2
Net current earnings.....	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9	1.3
Net profits.....	.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	.7	.9	1.2
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account:⁴								
Net current earnings.....	8.4	12.5	12.1	13.0	13.1	11.8	10.2	11.9
Net profits.....	4.3	10.4	11.0	12.8	15.7	8.8	10.5	10.9
Number of Banks¹	30	61	76	49	33	15	17	281

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

For classification of States by geographic divisions, see page 688.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND BY SIZE GROUPS, YEAR 1937—Continued

PACIFIC STATES

(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Size group—total deposits (in thousands of dollars)							All groups
	250 and under	250-500	500-1,000	1,000-2,000	2,000-5,000	5,000-10,000	Over 10,000	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):								
Interest and discount on loans.....	68.3	57.8	56.5	57.9	54.2	48.0	51.4	56.0
Interest and dividends on investments.....	12.2	26.2	29.4	26.9	28.9	30.4	29.7	27.7
Other current earnings.....	19.5	16.0	14.1	15.2	16.9	21.6	18.9	16.3
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	35.3	34.4	30.4	31.0	30.0	30.0	28.3	31.0
Interest on deposits.....	11.7	15.6	18.7	17.1	21.4	21.2	19.0	18.1
Other current expenses.....	28.0	24.8	22.6	24.1	22.1	23.7	23.3	23.6
Total current expenses.....	75.0	74.8	71.7	72.2	73.5	74.9	70.6	72.7
Net current earnings.....	25.0	25.2	28.3	27.8	26.5	25.1	29.4	27.3
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-7.3	-2	+5	-2.0	-1.9	-1.6	-5.4	-1.6
Net profits.....	17.7	25.0	28.8	25.8	24.6	23.5	24.0	25.7
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:								
Interest and discount on loans.....	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.0	6.4
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-1	-1		+2	-1		-3	
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:								
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.5
Profits on securities sold.....	.1	.6	.9	.7	.6	1.0	.7	.8
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-4	-2	-2	-7	-3	-4	-3	-3
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³								
Total current earnings.....	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.1
Net current earnings.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Net profits.....	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.8	1.1
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴								
Net current earnings.....	8.0	9.1	10.2	11.6	9.3	10.0	11.4	10.2
Net profits.....	6.0	8.9	10.0	10.0	8.3	9.1	9.7	9.3
Number of Banks ¹	9	37	65	41	24	16	26	218

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

NOTE.— The States included in each geographic division are as follows:

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.*Middle Atlantic:* New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.*East North Central:* Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.*West North Central:* Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.*South Atlantic:* Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.*East South Central:* Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.*West South Central:* Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.*Mountain:* Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.*Pacific:* Washington, Oregon, California.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF \$250,000 AND UNDER
 (Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district												United States
	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	59.1	49.8	56.0	56.5	65.5	66.3	58.9	65.1	49.8	66.0	75.1	67.5	63.9
Interest and dividends on investments.....	32.7	41.1	37.2	35.2	27.6	20.2	24.7	23.0	25.3	16.9	12.2	11.9	21.3
Other current earnings.....	8.2	9.1	6.8	8.3	6.9	13.5	16.4	11.9	24.9	17.1	12.7	20.6	14.8
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	38.4	32.7	28.8	28.3	28.9	32.1	32.1	28.6	35.4	36.8	36.2	34.5	34.3
Interest on deposits.....	2.0	17.3	26.8	17.9	22.6	12.7	14.5	15.3	14.8	8.7	2.7	11.5	10.9
Other current expenses.....	32.2	28.7	29.7	27.6	25.9	26.8	27.5	31.3	28.9	28.1	30.6	27.2	29.1
Total current expenses.....	72.6	78.7	85.3	73.8	77.4	71.6	74.1	75.2	79.1	73.6	69.5	73.2	74.3
Net current earnings.....	27.4	21.3	14.7	26.2	22.6	28.4	25.9	24.8	20.9	26.4	30.5	26.8	25.7
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	+3.9	-3.8	-3.8	-3.9	+3.8	-1.0	-8.1	-25.0	-14.9	-9.2	-9.0	-11.4	-9.1
Net profits.....	31.3	17.5	10.9	22.3	26.4	27.4	17.8	³ -2	6.0	17.2	21.5	15.4	16.6
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.3	8.3	6.8	7.1	7.0	8.5	9.7	7.5	7.9
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....		-6	-5	-2	+1	-4	-2	-2.8	-1.1	-5	-6	-2	-7
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7
Profits on securities sold.....	.9	.7	.8	.3	.4	1.1	.2	.6	.5	.3	.4	.1	.5
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-7	-5	-5	-4	+1	+5	-8	-4	-3	-1	+4	-3	-1
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.1	4.8
Net current earnings.....	1.2	.9	.7	1.1	.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3
Net profits.....	1.3	.7	.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	.7	⁵ -2	.3	.9	1.3	.9	.8
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	3.4	4.0	3.0	5.5	4.5	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.8	7.9	7.7	8.3	6.6
Net profits.....	3.8	3.1	2.3	4.7	5.3	6.4	4.3	⁵ -1.3	2.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.1
Number of Banks ¹	15	21	24	21	16	22	25	35	64	134	114	11	502

For footnotes 1-4 see table I, page 682.

⁵ Net deficit.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF \$250,000-\$500,000
(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district											United States	
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas		San Francisco
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	51.0	49.6	49.4	48.5	63.1	63.6	51.5	57.4	47.6	61.6	64.7	62.2	56.1
Interest and dividends on investments.....	36.2	39.3	43.9	42.0	26.5	21.2	32.8	30.5	30.4	20.4	19.2	22.2	29.3
Other current earnings.....	12.8	11.1	6.7	9.5	10.4	15.2	15.7	12.1	22.0	18.0	16.1	15.6	14.6
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	33.6	29.1	23.6	25.4	26.3	29.0	30.5	27.8	28.9	33.7	34.9	32.7	30.1
Interest on deposits.....	11.7	20.8	29.7	24.8	25.8	13.9	18.3	16.3	20.6	10.1	3.6	14.5	16.6
Other current expenses.....	30.8	27.7	26.3	25.7	25.3	27.0	26.2	27.6	26.3	25.5	30.1	24.3	26.8
Total current expenses.....	76.1	77.6	79.6	75.9	77.4	69.9	75.0	71.7	75.8	69.3	68.6	71.5	73.5
Net current earnings.....	23.9	22.4	20.4	24.1	22.6	30.1	25.0	28.3	24.2	30.7	31.4	28.5	26.5
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-6.6	-8.1	-7.7	-3.2	-3.8	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-12.8	-6.9	-1.5	-3.7	-5.8
Net profits.....	17.3	14.3	12.7	20.9	18.8	25.9	21.1	24.4	11.4	23.8	29.9	24.8	20.7
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.3	7.5	6.0	6.7	6.7	8.5	9.2	7.4	7.1
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-4	-4	-5	-1		-3	-1	-3	-9	-6	+3	-2	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Profits on securities sold.....	1.0	.7	1.0	.6	.5	.8	.5	.7	.6	.3	.3	.5	.6
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-1.0	-7	-9	-5	-4	+4	-4	-1	-8	-2	-2	-2	-4
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.3
Net current earnings.....	1.0	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	1.4	.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
Net profits.....	.7	.6	.5	.8	.8	1.2	.8	1.0	.6	1.1	1.5	1.2	.9
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	4.1	5.6	4.7	6.4	6.4	8.7	7.7	8.4	9.6	11.5	10.1	10.3	8.4
Net profits.....	3.1	3.2	3.0	5.3	5.6	7.1	6.5	7.1	4.7	8.8	9.3	8.6	6.4
Number of Banks ¹	42	91	106	82	63	66	123	77	126	219	141	54	1,190

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF \$500,000-\$1,000,000
 (Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district												United States
	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	51.0	44.5	45.9	49.2	59.7	60.4	44.0	49.8	40.1	55.4	59.4	56.2	50.2
Interest and dividends on investments.....	36.2	43.8	45.4	41.4	29.8	24.7	40.9	36.1	39.5	25.8	22.3	28.8	35.8
Other current earnings.....	12.8	11.7	8.7	9.4	10.5	14.9	15.1	14.1	20.4	18.8	18.3	15.0	14.0
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	29.8	27.3	21.9	23.7	23.7	27.1	28.1	26.4	28.0	32.3	33.0	29.3	27.3
Interest on deposits.....	15.2	22.8	29.9	28.0	25.7	16.9	20.8	19.6	23.2	12.1	5.7	18.0	20.5
Other current expenses.....	28.0	25.1	25.5	24.1	21.5	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.6	24.3	28.6	23.7	25.1
Total current expenses.....	73.0	75.2	77.3	75.8	70.9	68.7	74.1	71.4	76.8	68.7	67.3	71.0	72.9
Net current earnings.....	27.0	24.8	22.7	24.2	29.1	31.3	25.9	28.6	23.2	31.3	32.7	29.0	27.1
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-2.1	-5.1	-8.6	-5.6	-3.4	-4.7	-1.5	-5.4	-11.6	-3.8	-3.4	-2	-4.8
Net profits.....	24.9	19.7	14.1	18.6	25.7	26.6	24.4	23.2	11.6	27.5	29.3	28.8	22.3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.5	7.7	8.5	7.0	6.4
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-5	-4	-8	-2	-1	-6		-5	-2	-2	+1	+1	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
Profits on securities sold.....	1.1	.9	1.1	.9	.5	.5	.8	.9	.7	.4	.5	.7	.8
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-7	-7	-8	-8	-4	-2	-7	-4	-1.1	-1	-4	-2	-6
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.0
Net current earnings.....	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
Net profits.....	1.0	.8	.6	.7	1.0	1.2	.9	.9	.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	.9
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	5.6	6.8	5.7	7.2	9.2	10.5	9.1	9.0	9.9	11.5	11.6	10.8	8.8
Net profits.....	4.6	5.1	3.6	5.5	7.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	4.9	10.1	10.1	10.5	7.1
Number of Banks ¹	65	155	160	165	101	72	183	106	119	149	122	89	1,486

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF \$1,000,000-\$2,000,000
(Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district											United States	
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas		San Francisco
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	44.0	41.8	45.2	44.7	57.3	52.1	40.8	48.7	33.6	51.5	57.8	59.0	46.6
Interest and dividends on investments.....	42.1	45.3	45.6	44.2	31.4	32.1	43.2	35.4	45.0	28.7	25.0	26.1	39.1
Other current earnings.....	13.9	12.9	9.2	11.1	11.3	15.8	16.0	15.9	21.4	19.8	17.2	14.9	14.3
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	28.1	25.8	20.3	24.6	23.2	29.4	27.2	26.5	27.7	31.5	31.5	29.6	26.3
Interest on deposits.....	20.8	25.7	29.8	25.7	26.8	17.6	21.4	18.9	21.3	12.3	7.4	17.5	22.0
Other current expenses.....	25.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	21.1	24.4	23.0	25.9	25.3	23.7	26.7	23.8	24.1
Total current expenses.....	74.6	75.7	73.8	74.1	71.1	71.4	71.6	71.3	74.3	67.5	65.6	70.9	72.4
Net current earnings.....	25.4	24.3	26.2	25.9	28.9	28.6	28.4	28.7	25.7	32.5	34.4	29.1	27.6
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-3.8	-7.5	-11.1	-3.1	-4.2	-1.8	-4.8	-5.3	-9.2	-6	-4.1	-2.5	-5.3
Net profits.....	21.6	16.8	15.1	22.8	24.7	26.8	23.6	23.4	16.5	31.9	30.3	26.6	22.3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.8	7.2	8.0	6.7	6.0
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-1	-2	-9	-2	-2	-4	-1	-4	-1	+4	+2	+1	-2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.6
Profits on securities sold.....	.9	.9	.9	.7	1.1	.8	.7	.6	.5	.4	.5	.7	.8
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-1.2	-8	-9	-5	-9	-4	-7	-3	-7	-2	-3	-6	-6
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.8
Net current earnings.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1
Net profits.....	.8	.7	.6	.8	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	.9
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.4	8.7	8.6	10.3	9.1	9.9	12.7	13.0	12.0	8.9
Net profits.....	5.5	4.8	3.7	6.4	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.2	6.4	12.3	10.9	10.1	7.1
Number of Banks ¹	71	180	156	146	96	69	160	79	76	101	64	53	1,251

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF \$2,000,000-\$5,000,000
 (Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district												United States
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	48.3	40.8	43.2	45.4	56.0	49.1	36.0	43.2	32.9	47.3	53.6	52.3	44.2
Interest and dividends on investments.....	37.5	43.5	45.5	41.0	29.9	31.8	44.7	39.3	44.5	32.6	27.2	30.4	39.6
Other current earnings.....	14.2	15.7	11.3	13.6	14.1	19.1	19.3	17.5	22.6	20.1	19.2	17.3	16.2
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	25.7	24.7	21.1	23.5	25.3	28.0	27.8	26.8	29.3	30.6	29.3	30.0	25.9
Interest on deposits.....	24.0	25.8	29.3	27.0	21.5	15.5	20.2	19.0	20.1	11.9	8.1	20.4	22.2
Other current expenses.....	24.2	25.6	23.1	24.0	22.8	24.3	24.2	25.1	26.7	26.2	28.0	22.5	24.6
Total current expenses.....	73.9	76.1	73.5	74.5	69.6	67.8	72.2	70.9	76.1	68.7	65.4	72.9	72.7
Net current earnings.....	26.1	23.9	26.5	25.5	30.4	32.2	27.8	29.1	23.9	31.3	34.6	27.1	27.3
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-9.3	-9.1	-7.3	-7.9	-1.0	-4.4	-3.1	-6.5	-7.7	+2.4	-1.5	-1.2	-5.7
Net profits.....	16.8	14.8	19.2	17.6	29.4	27.8	24.7	22.6	16.2	33.7	33.1	25.9	21.6
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.5	7.7	6.1	5.6
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-3	-3	-7	-3		-2	-1	-2		+4	+1		-2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
Profits on securities sold.....	.7	.9	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-9	-8	-6	-8	-6	-7	-6	-1.0	-9	-1	-3	-3	-7
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Net current earnings.....	1.0	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	.9	1.1	.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0
Net profits.....	.6	.6	.8	.7	1.1	1.1	.8	.8	.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	.8
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	7.2	7.2	6.3	7.5	9.3	10.3	10.3	9.5	8.5	11.9	12.9	10.0	8.6
Net profits.....	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	7.3	5.8	12.3	12.1	9.2	6.7
Number of Banks ¹	87	168	132	123	68	46	120	49	58	70	43	29	993

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF \$5,000,000-\$10,000,000
 (Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district												United States
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	48.6	42.3	40.3	39.3	55.1	43.8	33.6	38.8	39.3	47.3	50.9	48.1	42.7
Interest and dividends on investments.....	33.6	40.5	42.7	43.3	30.9	31.5	41.9	45.5	36.8	32.1	28.5	30.6	37.8
Other current earnings.....	17.8	17.2	17.0	17.4	14.0	24.7	24.5	15.7	23.9	20.6	20.6	21.3	19.5
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	25.2	26.3	22.2	22.6	26.5	28.5	29.3	26.6	32.6	32.4	30.8	28.2	27.1
Interest on deposits.....	22.6	24.1	24.6	24.5	22.6	12.2	17.8	19.7	14.6	9.8	10.4	20.9	19.9
Other current expenses.....	24.0	25.5	23.8	25.4	23.0	28.7	26.3	24.2	29.9	29.1	29.7	24.6	25.8
Total current expenses.....	71.8	75.9	70.6	72.5	72.1	69.4	73.4	70.5	77.1	71.3	70.9	73.7	72.8
Net current earnings.....	28.2	24.1	29.4	27.5	27.9	30.6	26.6	29.5	22.9	28.7	29.1	26.3	27.2
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-6.9	-9.8	-15.5	-2.6	-5.0	-5.1	-6.2	-5.1	-7.4	-2.8	-9.9	-2.7	-7.2
Net profits.....	21.3	14.3	13.9	24.9	22.9	25.5	20.4	24.4	15.5	25.9	19.2	23.6	20.0
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.8	5.5	5.2
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-5	-1	-1.1			-2	+1	-1	+4	+1	-4		-2
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.1
Profits on securities sold.....	.9	.8	.9	.8	.7	.5	.5	.9	.4	.5	.4	.6	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-8	-8	-7	-5	-6	-6	-5	-9	-7	-5	-4	-4	-6
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.5
Net current earnings.....	1.1	.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.7	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Net profits.....	.8	.5	.5	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.8	.5	.8	.6	.9	.7
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	8.2	7.9	7.2	8.3	8.2	10.4	9.9	9.5	7.7	11.1	9.7	10.5	9.0
Net profits.....	6.0	4.6	3.3	7.3	6.5	8.9	7.6	7.7	5.3	9.3	5.4	9.2	6.4
Number of Banks ¹	43	67	41	38	25	20	68	14	15	25	22	18	396

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF OVER \$10,000,000
 (Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district												United States
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	44.8	39.5	38.6	41.4	43.6	40.3	34.0	44.9	41.0	39.5	49.5	49.7	41.4
Interest and dividends on investments.....	30.8	36.2	39.1	39.6	33.9	35.4	41.5	35.5	40.8	37.6	32.2	31.1	36.3
Other current expenses.....	24.4	24.3	22.3	19.0	22.5	24.3	24.5	19.6	18.2	22.9	18.3	19.2	22.3
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	30.6	29.3	26.4	25.2	29.1	27.3	29.5	28.5	30.1	30.2	29.0	28.0	28.5
Interest on deposits.....	11.3	15.6	16.2	19.1	12.1	12.9	14.7	13.0	13.3	6.7	9.2	18.4	14.2
Other current expenses.....	27.5	28.5	26.6	26.1	26.2	29.7	26.0	28.7	29.8	31.6	29.2	23.9	27.5
Total current expenses.....	69.4	73.4	69.2	70.4	67.4	69.9	70.2	70.2	73.2	68.5	67.4	70.3	70.2
Net current earnings.....	30.6	26.6	30.8	29.6	32.6	30.1	29.8	29.8	26.8	31.5	32.6	29.7	29.8
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-5.1	-12.4	-10.5	-4.5	-7.6	-2.7	-3.3	-4.8	-1.3		+1.1	-4.1	-5.7
Net profits.....	25.5	14.2	20.3	25.1	25.0	27.4	26.5	25.0	25.5	31.5	33.7	25.6	24.1
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	5.5	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.3
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	+1	-4	-8	-2		-5	+1		+1.8	+9	+3	+2	-1
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8
Profits on securities sold.....	.6	.7	.5	.5	.7	.8	.4	1.0	.4	.6	.6	.8	.6
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-7	-1.0	-4	-5	-7	-3	-5	-1.0	-6	-2	-5	-4	-6
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.0
Net current earnings.....	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	1.0	.9
Net profits.....	.7	.4	.6	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9	.7
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	7.5	6.9	7.1	8.1	9.7	9.5	10.2	9.8	7.6	9.6	10.1	11.5	8.8
Net profits.....	6.0	3.2	4.6	6.5	7.4	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.2	9.7	10.3	10.2	7.0
Number of Banks ¹	33	72	32	41	28	25	56	24	9	26	24	35	405

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE OPERATING RATIOS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS,¹ BY SIZE GROUPS AND FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS, YEAR 1937—Continued
BANKS IN ALL SIZE GROUPS COMBINED
 (Averages of individual bank rates or ratios expressed as percentages)

Ratio item	Federal Reserve district											United States	
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas		San Francisco
Sources and Disposition of Earnings (Ratios to total current earnings):													
Interest and discount on loans.....	48.4	43.1	45.4	46.4	57.8	55.3	42.0	50.9	41.5	57.1	62.7	56.6	49.7
Interest and dividends on investments.....	36.7	42.5	44.4	41.8	29.9	27.5	40.3	34.3	36.6	24.2	20.8	27.0	34.8
Other current earnings.....	14.9	14.4	10.2	11.8	12.3	17.2	17.7	14.8	21.9	18.7	16.5	16.4	15.5
Total current earnings.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries and wages.....	28.8	26.8	22.1	24.3	25.0	28.6	28.6	27.1	29.5	33.2	33.4	30.1	28.1
Interest on deposits.....	18.0	23.2	28.6	25.7	24.0	15.3	19.5	17.9	20.2	10.6	5.3	17.6	19.1
Other current expenses.....	26.6	25.8	24.8	24.5	22.8	25.8	24.9	26.6	26.6	25.9	29.2	23.7	25.6
Total current expenses.....	73.4	75.8	75.5	74.5	71.8	69.7	73.0	71.6	76.3	69.7	67.9	71.4	72.8
Net current earnings.....	26.6	24.2	24.5	25.5	28.2	30.3	27.0	28.4	23.7	30.3	32.1	28.6	27.2
Net losses and depreciation, less profits on securities sold ²	-5.4	-8.0	-9.2	-4.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.7	-7.0	-11.2	-4.5	-4.1	-2.3	-5.8
Net profits.....	21.2	16.2	15.3	20.6	24.8	26.7	23.3	21.4	12.5	25.8	28.0	26.3	21.4
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Loans:													
Interest and discount on loans.....	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.3	7.7	8.5	6.6	6.2
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on loans.....	-3	-3	-8	-2	-	-4	-	-5	-4	-2	-	-	-3
Rates of Earnings and of Losses on Investments:													
Interest and dividends on investments.....	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
Profits on securities sold.....	.9	.9	.9	.7	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.4	.4	.7	.7
Net losses (-) or recoveries (+) on investments.....	-9	-8	-8	-6	-5	-2	-6	-5	-8	-1	-1	-3	-5
Rates of Earnings on Available Funds: ³													
Total current earnings.....	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.9
Net current earnings.....	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
Net profits.....	.8	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	.9
Rates of Earnings on Capital Account: ⁴													
Net current earnings.....	6.4	6.9	5.9	7.3	8.4	9.4	9.4	8.8	9.0	11.0	10.5	10.9	8.6
Net profits.....	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.7	7.3	8.0	7.9	6.6	4.9	9.3	8.9	9.8	6.6
Number of Banks ¹	356	754	651	616	397	320	735	384	467	724	530	289	6,223

For footnotes see table I, page 682.

FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS
UNITED STATES

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Monetary gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks	Non-member deposits	Other Federal Reserve accounts	Member bank reserve balances	
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	U. S. Government securities	Other Reserve bank credit ¹	Total								Total	Excess (estimated)
End of month figures:														
1937—May 31	17	6	2,526	35	2,585	11,990	2,547	6,462	3,144	73	272	255	6,915	918
June 30	10	4	2,526	22	2,562	12,318	2,550	6,447	3,445	93	285	260	6,900	865
July 31	15	3	2,526	30	2,574	12,446	2,572	6,460	3,586	233	301	258	6,753	791
Aug. 31	22	3	2,526	26	2,577	12,567	2,585	6,524	3,720	139	337	257	6,751	773
Sept. 30	22	3	2,526	28	2,579	12,741	2,599	6,542	3,582	141	374	265	7,014	1,038
Oct. 30	21	3	2,526	30	2,580	12,803	2,609	6,555	3,661	114	472	263	6,928	1,055
Nov. 30	17	3	2,564	23	2,606	12,774	2,621	6,561	3,631	121	465	261	6,962	1,169
Dec. 31	10	1	2,564	38	2,612	12,760	2,637	6,550	3,619	142	407	263	7,027	1,212
1938—Jan. 31	12	1	2,564	16	2,593	12,756	2,655	6,320	3,648	150	388	260	7,237	1,383
Feb. 28	10	1	2,564	15	2,590	12,776	2,668	6,334	3,594	180	423	257	7,248	1,415
Mar. 31	13	1	2,590	17	2,611	12,795	2,679	6,355	3,550	316	435	262	7,287	1,546
Apr. 30	9	1	2,564	21	2,594	12,869	2,690	6,397	2,195	1,320	355	263	7,623	*2,548
May 31	9	1	2,564	9	2,582	12,919	2,702	6,467	2,263	1,157	390	261	7,665	2,568
June 30	8	1	2,564	23	2,596	12,963	2,713	6,461	2,303	860	363	261	8,024	2,875
Wednesday figures:														
1937—Aug. 4	15	3	2,526	17	2,561	12,462	2,572	6,468	3,605	309	320	258	6,636	704
Aug. 11	17	3	2,526	26	2,572	12,497	2,573	6,482	3,640	253	327	259	6,681	740
Aug. 18	18	3	2,526	18	2,565	12,527	2,577	6,500	3,672	156	340	258	6,744	782
Aug. 25	19	3	2,526	17	2,565	12,541	2,577	6,495	3,683	161	356	258	6,730	761
Sept. 1	24	3	2,526	26	2,579	12,567	2,585	6,532	3,719	156	337	256	6,731	750
Sept. 8	24	3	2,526	20	2,572	12,604	2,587	6,597	3,756	130	314	257	6,710	756
Sept. 15	23	3	2,526	46	2,598	12,651	2,590	6,554	3,495	348	313	266	6,865	880
Sept. 22	24	3	2,526	24	2,578	12,694	2,593	6,529	3,537	193	362	266	6,977	1,020
Sept. 29	24	3	2,526	20	2,573	12,734	2,596	6,520	3,575	140	369	266	7,033	1,062
Oct. 6	23	3	2,526	31	2,583	12,765	2,596	6,569	3,610	76	421	265	7,003	1,090
Oct. 13	23	3	2,526	6	2,558	12,784	2,601	6,585	3,634	83	458	264	6,919	992
Oct. 20	18	3	2,526	17	2,565	12,793	2,605	6,546	3,654	82	479	264	6,939	1,021
Oct. 27	23	3	2,526	17	2,570	12,801	2,607	6,519	3,666	94	485	264	6,951	1,073
Nov. 3	24	3	2,526	6	2,559	12,804	2,608	6,565	3,662	111	482	263	6,889	1,046
Nov. 10	21	3	2,537	15	2,576	12,789	2,611	6,564	3,648	139	483	263	6,879	1,066
Nov. 17	19	3	2,555	14	2,590	12,789	2,611	6,534	3,633	135	503	262	6,922	1,100
Nov. 24	16	3	2,564	13	2,596	12,774	2,619	6,554	3,626	113	485	261	6,949	1,138
Dec. 1	17	3	2,564	18	2,603	12,774	2,621	6,568	3,627	177	459	261	6,906	1,119
Dec. 8	17	3	2,564	27	2,612	12,764	2,623	6,591	3,622	242	446	262	6,836	1,052
Dec. 15	16	3	2,564	48	2,631	12,765	2,625	6,596	3,620	232	419	270	6,884	1,057
Dec. 22	16	3	2,564	75	2,658	12,765	2,630	6,681	3,625	153	470	269	6,855	1,007
Dec. 29	13	3	2,564	22	2,602	12,760	2,634	6,571	3,620	140	413	269	6,983	1,157
1938—Jan. 5	11	1	2,564	27	2,603	12,755	2,639	6,510	3,622	127	404	262	7,071	1,267
Jan. 12	11	1	2,564	24	2,599	12,755	2,640	6,395	3,628	115	401	262	7,193	1,386
Jan. 19	11	1	2,564	35	2,610	12,755	2,639	6,346	3,621	135	418	264	7,219	1,371
Jan. 26	11	1	2,564	18	2,594	12,755	2,654	6,294	3,642	117	393	261	7,296	1,440
Feb. 2	11	1	2,564	18	2,594	12,755	2,657	6,323	3,648	143	383	260	7,249	1,385
Feb. 9	11	1	2,564	18	2,594	12,756	2,661	6,306	3,650	156	434	259	7,205	1,385
Feb. 16	10	1	2,564	26	2,600	12,781	2,662	6,302	3,626	187	454	258	7,216	1,364
Feb. 23	10	1	2,564	16	2,591	12,784	2,665	6,324	3,620	155	443	258	7,240	1,412
Mar. 2	10	1	2,564	12	2,563	12,767	2,669	6,343	3,579	185	421	256	7,215	1,391
Mar. 9	8	1	2,564	21	2,594	12,768	2,670	6,354	3,562	181	389	256	7,311	1,467
Mar. 16	8	1	2,564	35	2,608	12,778	2,672	6,328	3,550	264	325	264	7,328	1,460
Mar. 23	10	1	2,564	18	2,592	12,781	2,674	6,325	3,545	270	312	263	7,333	1,559
Mar. 30	12	1	2,564	10	2,587	12,794	2,680	6,329	3,551	292	315	263	7,312	1,560
Apr. 6	11	1	2,564	20	2,596	12,803	2,682	6,394	3,554	244	334	259	7,296	1,575
Apr. 13	13	1	2,564	25	2,602	12,825	2,683	6,380	3,542	141	317	258	7,472	1,727
Apr. 20	10	1	2,564	9	2,583	12,841	2,688	6,361	2,164	1,428	349	263	7,547	*2,492
Apr. 27	8	1	2,564	13	2,586	12,860	2,690	6,355	2,192	1,321	343	264	7,661	2,579
May 4	8	1	2,564	16	2,589	12,870	2,693	6,407	2,196	1,429	353	263	7,504	2,442
May 11	8	1	2,564	16	2,589	12,880	2,695	6,396	2,215	1,361	370	262	7,560	2,483
May 18	8	1	2,564	17	2,589	12,892	2,697	6,402	2,226	1,283	383	261	7,622	2,555
May 25	9	1	2,564	10	2,583	12,905	2,701	6,393	2,248	1,183	387	261	7,716	2,632
June 1	8	1	2,564	20	2,593	12,918	2,703	6,469	2,254	1,093	393	260	7,745	2,640
June 8	9	1	2,564	9	2,582	12,940	2,703	6,437	2,277	1,005	399	261	7,848	2,711
June 15	9	1	2,564	24	2,598	12,950	2,707	6,420	2,289	935	438	267	7,904	2,726
June 22	10	1	2,564	17	2,591	12,957	2,710	6,402	2,293	929	445	267	7,922	2,782
June 29	10	1	2,564	16	2,590	12,962	2,712	6,428	2,299	864	366	266	8,041	2,900
July 6	8	1	2,564	30	2,603	12,967	2,715	6,514	2,303	770	363	261	8,074	2,985
July 13	9	1	2,564	22	2,596	12,979	2,716	6,444	2,315	628	372	261	8,273	3,153
July 20	8	1	2,564	13	2,585	12,989	2,717	6,433	2,321	724	353	259	8,202	3,039

¹ Includes industrial advances.

NOTE.—For description of figures in this table and discussion of their significance, see BULLETIN for July 1935, pp. 419-429. Reprints of article, together with all available back figures, may be obtained upon request from Division of Research and Statistics. Back figures are also shown in Annual Report for 1936 (tables 3 and 4) and for excess reserves in BULLETIN for August 1935, pp. 499-500. Averages of daily figures for recent months and years are shown in the table on p. 649.

* Reserve requirements reduced by approximately 13¼ percent effective April 16.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Wednesday figures							End of month		
	1938							1938		1937
	July 20	July 13	July 6	June 29	June 22	June 15	June 8	June	May	June
ASSETS										
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury.....	10,633,423	10,634,922	10,634,927	10,635,929	10,635,912	10,637,401	10,637,400	10,635,928	10,638,900	8,835,907
Redemption fund—F. R. notes.....	9,996	9,884	9,884	9,387	9,900	9,164	9,619	9,388	8,930	10,471
Other cash.....	406,959	401,129	374,414	406,523	411,562	401,326	397,797	395,413	381,986	312,309
Total reserves.....	11,050,378	11,045,935	11,019,225	11,051,839	11,057,374	11,047,891	11,044,816	11,040,729	11,029,816	9,158,687
Bills discounted:										
For member banks.....	7,585	9,266	7,958	9,691	9,508	9,396	8,568	8,214	9,040	9,928
For nonmember banks, etc.....										1
Total bills discounted.....	7,585	9,266	7,958	9,691	9,508	9,396	8,568	8,214	9,040	9,929
Bills bought:										
Payable in dollars.....										718
Payable in foreign currencies.....	540	540	537	537	537	537	536	537	534	3,083
Total bills bought.....	540	540	537	537	537	537	536	537	534	3,801
Industrial advances.....	16,214	16,274	16,361	16,590	16,535	16,635	16,732	16,521	16,913	22,152
U. S. Government securities:										
Bonds.....	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	744,105	657,253	744,105	657,253	732,508
Treasury notes.....	1,174,105	1,174,105	1,165,105	1,165,105	1,141,819	1,132,053	1,191,905	1,165,105	1,191,905	1,170,713
Treasury bills.....	645,805	645,805	654,805	654,805	678,091	687,857	714,857	654,805	714,857	622,969
Total government securities.....	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,564,015	2,526,190
Other reserve bank credit.....	-3,138	6,270	14,126	-1,061	447	7,155	-7,764	6,239	-8,490	-398
Total reserve bank credit outstanding.....	2,585,216	2,596,365	2,602,997	2,589,772	2,591,042	2,597,738	2,582,087	2,595,526	2,582,012	2,561,674
LIABILITIES										
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	4,124,138	4,134,161	4,174,869	4,124,442	4,108,568	4,123,102	4,135,785	4,148,537	4,157,204	4,206,477
Deposits:										
Member bank—reserve account.....	8,201,896	8,273,069	8,073,675	8,040,951	7,921,888	7,904,250	7,847,605	8,023,527	7,664,601	6,900,288
U. S. Treasury—general account.....	723,989	627,928	770,193	863,897	928,590	934,887	1,004,684	859,901	1,157,181	92,813
Foreign bank.....	126,908	128,957	134,865	138,612	149,500	139,487	131,989	138,151	128,159	157,400
Other deposits.....	226,518	242,816	227,997	227,441	295,508	298,579	267,141	225,109	261,728	127,671
Total deposits.....	9,279,311	9,272,770	9,206,730	9,270,901	9,295,486	9,277,203	9,251,419	9,246,688	9,211,669	7,278,172
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (percent).....	82.4	82.4	82.3	82.5	82.4	82.4	82.5	82.4	82.5	79.7

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
Bills discounted:										
June 29.....	9,691	7,807	471	477	355	575	6			
July 6.....	7,958	6,286	247	527	503	389	6			
July 13.....	9,266	7,369	418	536	528	410	5			
July 20.....	7,585	5,662	612	417	570	320	4			
Bills bought in open market:										
June 29.....	537	110	69	229	129					
July 6.....	537	107	216	83	131					
July 13.....	540	69	275	86	110					
July 20.....	540	239	168	23	110					
Industrial advances:										
June 29.....	16,590	1,239	171	286	934	2,146	2,927	6,636	2,251	
July 6.....	16,361	1,269	305	229	1,034	2,154	2,735	6,443	2,192	
July 13.....	16,274	1,233	277	283	1,150	1,979	2,644	6,492	2,216	
July 20.....	16,214	1,885	58	367	611	2,423	2,278	6,401	2,191	
U. S. Government securities:										
June 29.....	2,564,015	106,776	112,246	174,203	215,480	88,885	168,763	453,645	579,257	664,760
July 6.....	2,564,015	118,893	81,361	181,285	215,480	100,571	168,763	453,645	579,257	664,760
July 13.....	2,564,015	92,271	86,493	171,040	236,036	102,750	168,763	462,645	579,257	664,760
July 20.....	2,564,015	81,361	92,335	192,780	229,401	92,713	168,763	462,645	579,257	664,760

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
ASSETS													
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:													
June 29	10,635,929	595,370	4,467,058	512,785	701,163	296,809	215,548	2,196,452	320,202	208,227	254,728	181,571	686,016
July 6	10,634,927	618,443	4,397,244	507,658	721,234	303,446	220,467	2,180,168	319,561	225,713	204,008	191,736	685,249
July 13	10,634,922	630,242	4,458,423	492,977	692,736	298,648	229,145	2,129,485	312,805	224,669	275,231	194,098	696,463
July 20	10,633,423	625,400	4,500,356	478,702	688,673	301,180	226,170	2,092,169	320,182	223,862	278,334	189,651	708,744
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes:													
June 29	9,387	1,008	980	1,299	1,481	628	365	441	479	853	268	362	1,223
July 6	9,884	994	1,854	1,263	1,431	613	292	375	442	846	255	356	1,163
July 13	9,884	994	1,854	1,263	1,431	613	292	375	442	846	255	356	1,163
July 20	9,996	931	1,586	1,148	1,324	1,060	241	755	414	833	234	339	1,131
Other cash:													
June 29	406,523	39,075	97,882	25,346	31,812	23,565	25,303	56,898	18,565	10,311	26,680	16,923	34,163
July 6	374,414	37,535	97,137	21,064	28,634	21,807	20,846	50,937	15,960	8,607	23,679	15,849	32,359
July 13	401,129	41,050	108,833	22,994	28,682	22,906	20,381	54,401	17,012	9,311	23,334	16,817	36,408
July 20	406,959	42,436	110,708	25,868	28,981	23,398	18,941	56,204	16,696	9,367	21,351	16,138	36,871
Total reserves:													
June 29	11,051,839	635,453	4,565,920	539,430	734,456	321,002	241,216	2,253,791	339,246	219,391	281,676	198,856	721,402
July 6	11,019,225	656,972	4,496,235	529,985	751,299	325,866	241,605	2,231,480	335,963	235,166	287,942	207,941	718,771
July 13	11,045,935	672,286	4,569,110	517,234	722,849	322,167	249,818	2,184,261	330,259	234,826	297,820	211,271	734,034
July 20	11,050,378	668,767	4,612,650	505,718	718,978	325,638	245,352	2,149,128	337,292	234,062	299,919	206,128	746,746
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations direct or fully guaranteed:													
June 29	6,111	596	3,155	743	242	649	237	25	50	32	44	50	288
July 6	4,704	500	2,252	621	289	304	195	125	20	32	43	60	263
July 13	6,005	245	2,433	681	284	579	212	1,150	20	58	35	105	203
July 20	4,467	225	2,004	660	359	381	221	110	40	111	38	105	213
Other bills discounted:													
June 29	3,580	170	525	598	202	402	756		60	94	182	329	262
July 6	3,254	161	473	571	209	383	557		60	94	170	200	376
July 13	3,261	109	440	617	219	394	582	11	60	91	167	202	369
July 20	3,118	109	415	594	220	382	567	4	60	71	149	224	323
Total bills discounted:													
June 29	9,691	766	3,680	1,341	444	1,051	993	25	110	126	226	379	550
July 6	7,958	661	2,725	1,192	498	687	752	125	80	126	213	260	639
July 13	9,266	354	2,873	1,298	503	973	794	1,161	80	149	202	307	572
July 20	7,585	334	2,419	1,254	579	763	788	114	100	182	187	329	536
Bills bought in open market:													
June 29	537	40	211	55	49	23	19	66	2	2	16	16	38
July 6	537	40	210	55	49	23	19	67	2	2	16	16	38
July 13	540	40	213	55	49	23	19	67	2	2	16	16	38
July 20	540	40	213	55	49	23	19	67	2	2	16	16	38
Industrial advances:													
June 29	16,590	2,381	4,267	2,947	851	1,537	121	559	137	1,185	433	827	1,345
July 6	16,361	2,381	4,256	2,865	771	1,499	118	558	136	1,185	422	825	1,345
July 13	16,274	2,416	4,198	2,855	765	1,496	117	528	135	1,183	420	816	1,345
July 20	16,214	2,391	4,192	2,858	759	1,490	117	523	135	1,176	418	811	1,344
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds:													
June 29	744,105	53,679	216,454	61,097	71,357	40,623	32,335	80,458	34,599	25,646	36,169	25,232	63,456
July 6	744,105	56,942	226,407	66,972	69,728	36,921	32,270	80,919	33,203	21,310	34,429	24,657	60,347
July 13	744,105	56,941	226,407	66,972	69,727	36,922	32,271	80,919	33,203	21,310	34,428	24,657	60,348
July 20	744,105	56,941	226,407	66,972	69,727	36,922	32,271	80,919	33,203	21,310	34,428	24,657	60,348
Treasury notes:													
June 29	1,165,105	84,047	338,922	95,666	111,727	63,608	50,628	125,979	54,174	40,159	56,631	44,206	99,358
July 6	1,165,105	89,155	354,504	104,864	109,176	57,812	50,528	126,703	51,989	33,367	53,906	38,608	94,493
July 13	1,174,105	89,844	357,242	105,674	110,020	58,258	50,918	127,682	52,391	33,625	54,323	38,906	95,222
July 20	1,174,105	89,844	357,242	105,674	110,020	58,258	50,918	127,682	52,391	33,625	54,323	38,906	95,222
Treasury bills:													
June 29	654,805	47,236	190,479	53,765	62,793	35,748	28,453	70,802	30,447	22,570	31,827	24,845	55,840
July 6	654,805	50,106	199,236	58,935	61,358	32,491	28,398	71,209	29,219	18,753	30,296	21,698	53,106
July 13	645,805	49,418	196,498	58,125	60,515	32,044	28,007	70,230	28,817	18,495	29,880	21,400	52,376
July 20	645,805	49,418	196,498	58,125	60,515	32,044	28,007	70,230	28,817	18,495	29,880	21,400	52,376
Total U. S. Government securities:													
June 29	2,564,015	184,962	745,855	210,528	245,877	139,979	111,416	277,239	119,220	88,375	124,627	97,283	218,654
July 6	2,564,015	196,203	780,147	230,771	240,262	127,224	111,196	278,831	114,411	73,430	118,631	84,963	207,946
July 13	2,564,015	196,203	780,147	230,771	240,262	127,224	111,196	278,831	114,411	73,430	118,631	84,963	207,946
July 20	2,564,015	196,203	780,147	230,771	240,262	127,224	111,196	278,831	114,411	73,430	118,631	84,963	207,946
Total bills and securities:													
June 29	2,590,833	188,149	754,013	214,871	247,221	142,500	112,549	277,889	119,469	89,688	125,302	98,505	220,587
July 6	2,588,871	199,285	787,338	234,883	241,580	129,433	112,085	279,581	114,629	74,743	119,282	86,064	209,968
July 13	2,590,095	199,013	787,431	234,979	241,579	129,716	112,126	280,587	114,628	74,764	119,269	86,102	209,901
July 20	2,588,354	198,968	786,971	234,938	241,649	129,500	112,120	279,535	114,648	74,790	119,252	86,119	209,964
Due from foreign banks:													
June 29	183	14	68	19	17	8	6	23	3	2	5	5	13
July 6	183	14	70	18	17	8	6	22	3	2	5	5	13
July 13	180	14	66	18	17	8	7	22	3	2	5	5	13
July 20	180	14	66	18	17	8	7	22	3	2	5	5	13

**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS,
BY WEEKS—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
ASSETS—Continued													
Federal Reserve notes of other banks:													
June 29	19,505	431	3,401	871	855	1,738	2,352	2,867	1,394	1,348	1,178	559	2,511
July 6	20,252	342	3,023	629	1,218	2,071	2,012	2,532	1,967	1,736	1,468	543	2,711
July 13	25,552	688	5,426	1,518	1,382	1,781	1,873	3,432	2,045	1,469	1,732	544	3,662
July 20	26,602	877	6,308	1,626	1,030	1,746	1,631	3,835	1,526	1,616	1,206	544	4,657
Uncollected items:													
June 29	520,057	56,159	126,367	37,113	58,594	44,249	18,091	67,303	21,955	16,247	26,833	18,804	28,342
July 6	585,567	53,563	143,427	39,619	63,260	53,335	21,895	75,624	26,780	17,080	31,369	24,870	34,745
July 13	644,090	64,447	160,892	49,608	68,227	52,500	21,959	86,236	28,659	18,514	35,010	25,241	32,797
July 20	593,833	59,401	144,966	45,731	64,404	47,380	19,874	75,729	26,448	17,532	37,311	24,013	31,044
Bank premises:													
June 29	44,616	2,973	9,890	4,762	6,138	2,661	2,097	4,538	2,317	1,542	3,126	1,277	3,295
July 6	44,577	2,973	9,874	4,762	6,138	2,661	2,098	4,528	2,316	1,540	3,121	1,271	3,295
July 13	44,578	2,973	9,874	4,762	6,138	2,661	2,098	4,528	2,316	1,541	3,121	1,271	3,295
July 20	44,581	2,973	9,874	4,762	6,138	2,661	2,095	4,528	2,316	1,547	3,121	1,271	3,295
All other assets:													
June 29	44,953	2,661	12,865	4,906	4,766	2,944	2,030	4,111	1,770	1,596	1,956	1,564	3,784
July 6	44,837	2,888	13,466	4,470	4,781	2,798	2,078	4,223	1,731	1,407	1,850	1,400	3,745
July 13	46,027	2,963	13,888	4,624	4,874	2,871	2,111	4,329	1,790	1,433	1,904	1,432	3,808
July 20	47,486	3,074	14,209	4,734	5,056	2,912	2,189	4,517	1,863	1,473	2,019	1,504	3,936
Total assets:													
June 29	14,271,986	885,840	5,472,524	801,972	1,052,047	515,192	378,341	2,610,522	486,154	329,814	440,076	319,570	979,934
July 6	14,303,512	916,037	5,453,433	814,366	1,068,293	516,172	381,779	2,597,990	483,389	331,674	445,037	322,094	973,248
July 13	14,396,457	942,384	5,546,687	812,743	1,045,066	511,704	389,992	2,563,395	479,700	332,549	458,861	325,866	987,510
July 20	14,351,414	934,074	5,575,044	797,527	1,037,272	509,845	383,268	2,517,294	484,096	331,022	462,833	319,584	999,555
LIABILITIES													
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation:													
June 29	4,124,442	355,038	901,498	302,065	404,520	190,375	140,449	956,763	173,643	133,002	162,634	75,852	328,603
July 6	4,174,869	360,011	913,591	303,062	408,024	192,226	141,556	966,801	174,398	134,658	164,543	77,118	338,881
July 13	4,134,161	356,751	899,523	302,016	408,027	189,969	140,499	960,644	172,930	132,915	163,038	75,996	331,853
July 20	4,124,138	355,607	898,978	301,125	405,416	188,520	140,154	958,769	172,608	132,377	164,368	75,952	330,264
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve account:													
June 29	8,040,951	390,927	3,822,759	368,194	461,248	204,549	155,604	1,344,232	242,420	122,627	218,101	164,117	546,173
July 6	8,073,675	427,129	3,783,408	387,328	474,309	210,530	161,888	1,355,111	239,952	121,527	220,357	163,592	528,544
July 13	8,273,069	455,191	3,921,663	385,450	474,934	211,445	164,781	1,353,990	234,954	125,022	227,332	170,153	548,154
July 20	8,201,896	442,442	3,949,118	367,501	469,926	214,620	157,270	1,317,399	228,341	119,745	220,581	166,641	548,312
U. S. Treasurer—general account:													
June 29	863,897	44,820	275,269	45,827	72,741	53,392	41,925	176,051	24,605	43,702	16,542	40,430	28,593
July 6	770,193	37,900	272,215	38,634	69,069	38,889	35,541	166,889	19,956	43,923	13,684	37,749	25,744
July 13	627,928	28,401	211,032	28,100	40,388	36,392	41,068	99,743	21,418	42,425	16,863	35,033	27,065
July 20	723,989	39,584	247,434	34,337	45,801	36,956	44,489	101,675	28,785	45,778	27,298	33,023	38,829
Foreign bank:													
June 29	138,612	9,919	50,309	13,500	12,674	5,924	4,821	16,393	4,133	3,168	3,995	3,995	9,781
July 6	134,865	9,713	48,395	13,220	12,411	5,800	4,721	16,053	4,047	3,103	3,912	3,912	9,578
July 13	128,957	9,241	46,691	12,577	11,807	5,519	4,492	15,272	3,850	2,952	3,722	3,722	9,112
July 20	126,908	9,240	44,642	12,577	11,807	5,519	4,492	15,273	3,850	2,952	3,722	3,722	9,112
Other deposits:													
June 29	227,441	4,103	177,848	1,617	9,386	2,945	4,902	1,826	6,819	2,773	775	1,875	12,572
July 6	227,997	4,134	177,904	1,683	9,973	3,126	4,143	1,713	6,829	2,559	530	2,652	12,661
July 13	242,816	4,019	191,680	2,561	10,119	3,356	4,303	1,755	6,637	3,043	657	2,453	12,253
July 20	226,518	3,946	173,068	4,005	9,357	2,883	4,074	1,519	6,744	3,002	532	2,861	14,527
Total deposits:													
June 29	9,270,901	449,769	4,326,185	429,138	556,049	266,810	207,252	1,538,502	277,977	172,270	239,413	210,417	597,119
July 6	9,206,730	478,876	4,282,012	440,865	565,762	258,345	206,293	1,509,766	270,784	171,112	238,483	207,905	576,527
July 13	9,272,770	496,852	4,371,066	428,688	537,248	256,692	214,644	1,470,760	266,859	173,442	248,574	211,361	596,584
July 20	9,279,311	495,212	4,414,262	418,420	536,891	259,978	210,325	1,435,866	267,720	171,477	252,133	206,247	610,780
Deferred availability items:													
June 29	521,301	56,474	122,224	36,837	58,398	42,732	17,496	69,634	23,730	14,974	27,583	21,991	29,228
July 6	571,624	52,879	136,874	37,667	61,858	50,500	20,918	76,211	27,532	16,410	31,770	25,897	33,108
July 13	638,000	63,762	154,970	49,225	67,081	49,921	21,814	86,698	29,213	16,710	36,988	27,324	34,294
July 20	597,151	58,951	140,603	45,195	62,263	46,229	19,764	77,388	33,087	17,682	36,400	26,216	33,733
Capital paid in:													
June 29	133,570	9,405	50,937	12,245	13,377	4,954	4,449	13,153	3,904	2,907	4,159	3,938	10,142
July 6	133,667	9,408	50,955	12,245	13,369	4,955	4,449	13,202	3,908	2,907	4,163	3,942	10,164
July 13	133,706	9,412	50,956	12,246	13,380	4,957	4,455	13,209	3,909	2,908	4,165	3,938	10,171
July 20	133,760	9,415	50,958	12,245	13,389	4,962	4,461	13,213	3,919	2,910	4,177	3,939	10,172
Surplus (section 7):													
June 29	147,739	9,900	51,943	13,466	14,323	4,964	5,626	22,387	4,667	3,153	3,613	3,892	9,805
July 6	147,739	9,900	51,943	13,466	14,323	4,964	5,626	22,387	4,667	3,153	3,613	3,892	9,805
July 13	147,739	9,900	51,943	13,466	14,323	4,964	5,626	22,387	4,667	3,153	3,613	3,892	9,805
July 20	147,739	9,900	51,943	13,466	14,323	4,964	5,626	22,387	4,667	3,153	3,613	3,892	9,805

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
LIABILITIES—Continued													
Surplus (section 13b):													
June 29.....	27,683	2,874	7,744	4,411	1,007	3,409	730	1,429	545	1,001	1,142	1,270	2,121
July 6.....	27,683	2,874	7,744	4,411	1,007	3,409	730	1,429	545	1,001	1,142	1,270	2,121
July 13.....	27,683	2,874	7,744	4,411	1,007	3,409	730	1,429	545	1,001	1,142	1,270	2,121
July 20.....	27,683	2,874	7,744	4,411	1,007	3,409	730	1,429	545	1,001	1,142	1,270	2,121
Reserve for contingencies:													
June 29.....	32,846	1,448	8,210	2,000	3,177	1,401	1,603	7,174	1,215	1,908	934	1,776	2,000
July 6.....	32,846	1,448	8,210	2,000	3,177	1,401	1,603	7,174	1,215	1,908	934	1,776	2,000
July 13.....	32,845	1,448	8,210	2,000	3,176	1,401	1,603	7,174	1,215	1,908	934	1,776	2,000
July 20.....	32,810	1,448	8,210	2,000	3,176	1,401	1,603	7,146	1,215	1,901	934	1,776	2,000
All other liabilities:													
June 29.....	13,504	932	3,783	1,810	1,196	547	736	1,480	473	599	598	434	916
July 6.....	8,354	641	2,104	650	773	372	604	1,020	340	525	389	294	642
July 13.....	9,553	1,385	2,275	691	824	391	621	1,094	362	512	407	309	682
July 20.....	8,822	667	2,346	665	807	382	605	1,096	335	521	426	292	680
Total liabilities:													
June 29.....	14,271,986	885,840	5,472,524	801,972	1,052,047	515,192	378,341	2,610,522	486,154	329,814	440,076	319,570	979,934
July 6.....	14,303,512	916,037	5,453,435	814,366	1,068,293	516,172	381,779	2,597,990	483,389	331,674	445,037	322,094	973,248
July 13.....	14,396,457	942,384	5,546,687	812,743	1,045,066	511,704	389,992	2,563,395	479,700	332,549	458,861	325,866	987,510
July 20.....	14,351,414	934,074	5,575,044	797,527	1,037,272	509,845	383,268	2,517,294	484,096	331,022	462,833	319,584	999,555
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents:													
June 29.....	1,506	108	541	147	138	65	53	179	45	35	44	44	107
July 6.....	1,368	98	491	134	126	59	48	163	41	31	40	40	97
July 13.....	1,097	79	394	107	101	47	38	131	33	25	32	32	78
July 20.....	975	70	350	96	90	42	34	116	29	23	28	28	69
Commitments to make industrial advances:													
June 29.....	13,649	1,414	4,027	118	1,542	1,856	183	24	569	237	443	91	3,145
July 6.....	13,468	1,417	3,957	130	1,483	1,857	183	24	611	238	381	91	3,096
July 13.....	13,500	1,416	3,955	129	1,494	1,849	183	22	611	237	381	91	3,132
July 20.....	13,432	1,415	3,939	125	1,486	1,842	183	22	605	238	374	91	3,112

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT, JUNE 19, 1934, TO JULY 20, 1938

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday of each month)	Applications received to date, net		Applications recommended for approval by Industrial Advisory Committees to date, (with and without conditions)		Applications approved to date by Federal Reserve banks (with and without conditions)						
					Total		Federal Reserve bank advances outstanding	Federal Reserve bank commitments outstanding	Approved but not completed ¹	Repaid, expired, or withdrawn by applicant, etc.	Financing institution participations outstanding ²
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount					
1934—Dec. 26	5,053	187,696	1,122	54,531	984	49,634	13,589	8,225	20,966	5,558	1,296
1935—June 26	6,618	263,482	1,815	102,331	1,646	88,778	27,518	20,579	11,248	24,900	4,533
Dec. 31 ³	7,615	306,708	2,176	132,460	1,993	124,493	32,493	27,649	11,548	44,025	8,778
1936—June 24	8,158	331,391	2,394	142,811	2,183	133,343	30,487	24,454	9,381	61,422	7,599
Dec. 30	8,379	342,699	2,500	149,204	2,280	139,829	25,533	20,959	8,236	77,903	7,208
1937—Jan. 27	8,398	342,999	2,606	149,527	2,287	140,213	24,781	20,238	7,697	80,500	6,997
Feb. 24	8,427	343,904	2,617	149,711	2,297	140,515	24,208	19,623	7,709	82,163	6,912
Mar. 31	8,483	346,911	2,643	150,561	2,323	141,546	23,064	18,611	7,898	85,215	6,767
Apr. 28	8,510	348,342	2,663	152,724	2,336	144,564	23,904	17,628	9,045	86,806	7,281
May 26	8,524	349,288	2,677	153,720	2,353	145,228	23,196	17,188	8,462	89,268	7,114
June 30	8,546	351,420	2,687	154,960	2,361	145,768	23,014	16,331	1,470	97,668	7,275
July 28	8,554	352,024	2,690	155,023	2,367	145,887	22,462	15,726	1,098	99,271	7,330
Aug. 25	8,572	352,666	2,698	155,514	2,373	146,457	21,762	15,179	1,151	101,139	7,236
Sept. 29	8,593	354,426	2,610	155,902	2,381	146,724	21,395	14,880	537	102,608	7,304
Oct. 27	8,606	354,872	2,618	156,413	2,386	147,295	20,875	14,488	899	103,806	7,227
Nov. 24	8,633	359,706	2,624	156,533	2,392	148,208	20,616	13,816	1,382	105,749	7,145
Dec. 29	8,677	363,292	2,640	158,743	2,406	150,987	20,200	12,780	3,369	107,400	7,238
1938—Jan. 26	8,711	364,487	2,660	159,370	2,419	151,587	19,861	13,388	1,563	109,002	7,773
Feb. 23	8,766	367,754	2,683	160,603	2,433	152,543	19,659	13,078	2,059	109,992	7,755
Mar. 30	8,906	373,519	2,717	162,648	2,464	154,918	19,366	13,110	3,419	111,198	7,825
Apr. 27	9,012	377,778	2,760	165,921	2,497	156,933	19,357	12,735	3,957	113,126	7,758
May 25	9,096	380,648	2,813	167,695	2,536	158,962	18,583	13,260	3,522	115,628	7,969
June 29	9,152	383,535	2,836	168,894	2,566	161,158	18,439	13,649	3,084	117,560	8,426
July 20 ⁴	9,173	387,309	2,853	167,666	2,583	161,920	18,093	13,432	2,976	119,091	8,328

¹ Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve banks and under consideration by applicant.

² Does not include financing institution guaranties of advances and commitments made by Federal Reserve banks, which amounted to 11,857,840 on July 20, 1938.

³ Tuesday.

⁴ July 27, not yet available.

NOTE.—On July 20, 1938, there were 40 applications amounting to 6,723,500 under consideration by the Industrial Advisory Committees and the Federal Reserve banks.

^{*} Revised.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Federal Reserve notes:													
Issued to F. R. bank by F. R. agent:													
June 29	4,418,328	381,012	996,800	318,226	427,393	200,480	155,864	982,643	186,538	138,160	172,048	84,636	374,528
July 6	4,458,193	381,071	1,005,144	316,216	429,929	200,209	155,743	1,006,080	187,578	139,316	174,326	83,822	378,759
July 13	4,472,648	380,891	1,004,776	318,965	431,135	200,421	155,751	1,005,174	186,826	138,853	173,959	83,248	392,651
July 20	4,455,659	381,694	1,001,525	316,998	430,241	199,021	154,839	1,001,821	186,189	138,336	173,708	83,249	388,038
Held by Federal Reserve bank:													
June 29	293,886	25,974	95,302	16,161	22,873	10,105	15,415	25,890	12,895	5,158	9,414	8,784	45,925
July 6	283,324	21,060	91,553	13,154	21,905	7,983	14,187	39,279	13,180	4,658	9,783	6,704	39,878
July 13	338,487	24,140	105,253	16,949	23,106	10,452	15,252	44,530	13,896	5,938	10,921	7,252	60,798
July 20	331,521	26,087	102,547	15,873	24,825	10,501	14,685	43,052	13,581	5,959	9,340	7,297	57,774
In actual circulation: ¹													
June 29	4,124,442	355,038	901,498	302,065	404,520	190,375	140,449	956,763	173,643	133,002	162,634	75,852	323,603
July 6	4,174,869	360,011	913,591	303,062	408,024	192,226	141,556	966,801	174,398	134,658	164,543	77,113	333,881
July 13	4,134,161	356,751	899,523	302,016	408,027	189,969	140,499	960,644	172,930	132,915	163,038	75,996	331,853
July 20	4,124,138	355,607	898,978	301,125	405,416	188,520	140,154	958,769	172,608	132,377	164,368	75,952	330,264
Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to bank:													
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:													
June 29	4,533,632	390,000	1,010,000	337,000	432,000	202,000	159,000	1,000,000	192,632	141,500	177,000	88,500	404,000
July 6	4,543,632	390,000	1,010,000	337,000	432,000	202,000	159,000	1,010,000	192,632	141,500	177,000	88,500	404,000
July 13	4,542,632	390,000	1,010,000	337,000	434,000	202,000	159,000	1,010,000	192,632	141,500	177,000	88,500	404,000
July 20	4,528,632	390,000	1,010,000	327,000	434,000	202,000	159,000	1,010,000	188,632	141,500	177,000	88,500	404,000
Eligible paper:													
June 29	8,546	736	3,506	989	269	942	763	25	50	126	217	379	544
July 6	6,986	631	2,577	830	323	578	698	125	20	106	204	260	634
July 13	8,267	319	2,779	901	328	863	712	1,161	20	130	193	292	569
July 20	6,615	299	2,333	876	404	639	706	114	40	165	178	329	532
Total collateral:													
June 29	4,542,178	390,736	1,013,506	337,989	432,269	202,942	159,763	1,000,025	192,682	141,626	177,217	88,879	404,544
July 6	4,550,618	390,631	1,012,577	337,830	432,323	202,578	159,698	1,010,125	192,652	141,606	177,204	88,760	404,634
July 13	4,550,899	390,319	1,012,779	337,901	434,328	202,863	159,712	1,011,161	192,652	141,630	177,193	88,792	404,569
July 20	4,535,247	390,299	1,012,333	327,876	434,404	202,639	159,706	1,010,114	188,672	141,665	177,178	88,829	404,532

¹ Includes Federal Reserve notes held by the United States Treasury or by a Federal Reserve Bank other than the issuing bank.

**RESERVE POSITION OF MEMBER BANKS,
JUNE, 1938**

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Classes of banks and districts	Gross demand deposits	Net demand deposits ¹	Time deposits	Reserves with Federal Reserve banks		
				Required	Held	Excess
All member banks	29,311	23,888	11,521	5,116	7,878	2,762
Central reserve city banks:						
New York	10,146	9,452	741	2,187	3,341	1,153
Chicago	2,375	2,077	456	495	899	404
Reserve city banks:						
Boston district	1,010	895	108	162	261	99
New York district	165	136	151	31	34	2
Philadelphia district	1,055	875	251	166	251	86
Cleveland district	1,366	1,059	729	222	361	139
Richmond district	608	464	205	91	135	44
Atlanta district	569	414	173	81	96	15
Chicago district	1,119	807	531	168	239	71
St. Louis district	703	544	172	104	171	67
Minneapolis district	348	235	88	45	60	15
Kansas City district	904	570	156	107	160	52
Dallas district	605	378	122	72	95	22
San Francisco district	1,885	1,515	1,935	362	497	135
Total	10,336	7,891	4,622	1,612	2,359	747
Country banks:						
Boston district	749	565	558	96	132	36
New York district	1,200	889	1,394	176	286	110
Philadelphia district	545	396	872	91	135	44
Cleveland district	527	368	659	77	121	44
Richmond district	448	299	335	53	81	28
Atlanta district	422	276	213	44	62	18
Chicago district	751	497	649	92	171	79
St. Louis district	321	216	232	38	57	20
Minneapolis district	286	180	272	35	55	20
Kansas City district	420	265	155	39	63	23
Dallas district	472	303	99	41	69	28
San Francisco district	312	214	265	39	48	9
Total	6,453	4,468	5,702	821	1,280	459

¹ Gross demand deposits minus demand balances with domestic banks (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks) and cash items in process of collection.

NOTE.—See table at foot of p. 715, for percentages of deposits required to be held as reserves.

**MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES,
BY CLASSES OF BANKS**

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	All member banks ¹	Central reserve city banks		Reserve city banks	Country banks ¹
		New York	Chicago		
Total reserves held:					
1937—May	6,932	2,684	589	2,272	1,386
June	6,878	2,669	603	2,230	1,377
July	6,845	2,652	581	2,252	1,360
August	6,701	2,522	568	2,248	1,362
September	6,854	2,672	576	2,232	1,375
October	6,954	2,767	581	2,240	1,366
November	6,919	2,729	588	2,246	1,365
December	6,879	2,657	599	2,272	1,352
1938—January	7,183	2,856	604	2,345	1,378
February	7,230	2,906	598	2,350	1,377
March	7,326	3,039	574	2,349	1,365
April	7,469	3,150	622	2,348	1,350
May	7,587	3,204	794	2,311	1,278
June	7,878	3,341	899	2,359	1,280
Week ending (Friday):					
May 27	7,673	3,274	812	2,327	1,259
June 3	7,718	3,348	813	2,296	1,262
June 10	7,824	3,289	863	2,369	1,303
June 17	7,866	3,270	917	2,393	1,287
June 24	7,898	3,363	920	2,349	1,267
July 1	7,984	3,438	938	2,338	1,270
July 8	8,025	3,423	931	2,367	1,304
July 15	8,218	3,557	931	2,428	1,302
Excess reserves:					
1937—May ²	927	203	51	316	357
June	876	176	70	289	341
July	876	199	52	301	324
August	750	108	34	287	321
September	900	235	43	289	333
October	1,043	354	50	307	323
November	1,104	373	69	333	328
December	1,071	305	80	366	319
1938—January	1,353	461	86	451	355
February	1,406	499	78	468	361
March	1,524	631	52	481	359
April ²	2,071	884	146	609	432
May	2,525	1,065	321	689	451
June	2,762	1,153	404	747	459
Week ending (Friday):					
May 27	2,609	1,136	334	704	435
June 3	2,652	1,193	335	686	438
June 10	2,714	1,103	375	756	479
June 17	2,710	1,061	414	770	465
June 24	2,794	1,184	422	741	447
July 1	2,868	1,250	436	731	451
July 8	2,931	1,261	432	754	484
July 15	3,086	1,378	430	796	483

¹ Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates.

² Reserve requirements increased May 1, 1937; and decreased April 16, 1938; see table at foot of p. 715 for amount of changes.

³ Preliminary.

DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LARGER AND SMALLER CENTERS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	All member banks				Member banks in larger centers (places over 15,000)				Member banks in smaller centers (places under 15,000)			
	Gross demand		Time		Gross demand		Time		Gross demand		Time	
	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May	June	May
Boston	1,758	1,743	666	668	1,648	1,632	541	543	110	111	124	125
New York	11,511	11,213	2,286	2,279	11,108	11,100	1,057	1,063	257	264	488	488
Philadelphia	1,601	1,596	1,123	1,125	1,399	1,394	674	676	201	202	449	449
Cleveland	1,894	1,892	1,388	1,388	1,688	1,685	1,096	1,097	206	207	292	291
Richmond	1,057	1,060	539	539	893	893	353	352	164	167	187	187
Atlanta	991	1,009	386	384	854	867	304	302	137	142	82	82
Chicago	4,245	4,131	1,636	1,623	1,578	1,577	1,909	1,897	291	290	271	270
St. Louis	1,024	1,020	404	402	835	832	293	291	189	189	111	112
Minneapolis	634	600	360	362	465	435	175	176	168	164	185	186
Kansas City	1,323	1,319	311	311	1,014	1,008	197	197	309	311	113	114
Dallas	1,078	1,073	221	219	818	810	177	175	260	263	44	44
San Francisco	2,197	2,200	2,200	2,201	2,086	2,089	2,104	2,104	111	112	96	97
Total	29,311	28,856	11,521	11,502	14,387	14,323	7,880	7,872	2,403	2,421	2,445	2,445

¹ Excluding central reserve city banks, for which figures for latest month are shown in table above.

KINDS OF CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
 [Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve banks. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Gold certificates	Silver dollars	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1937—June.....	6,447	88	38	1,078	1	341	144	281	4,169	38	269
July.....	6,460	87	38	1,088	1	341	144	286	4,175	37	263
August.....	6,524	86	39	1,115	1	345	146	286	4,213	36	258
September.....	6,542	86	39	1,127	1	348	147	284	4,222	35	253
October.....	6,555	85	39	1,129	1	349	147	285	4,238	35	248
November.....	6,561	84	40	1,144	1	352	148	284	4,232	34	243
December.....	6,550	83	40	1,137	1	350	148	283	4,237	33	239
1938—January.....	6,320	82	39	1,085		339	145	264	4,099	33	234
February.....	6,334	81	39	1,097	1	338	144	267	4,104	32	231
March.....	6,355	81	39	1,125	1	338	144	263	4,106	32	227
April.....	6,397	80	39	1,162	1	339	144	264	4,112	31	224
May.....	6,467	79	39	1,215	1	341	145	268	4,127	31	220
June.....	6,461	78	39	1,230	1	342	146	262	4,114	30	217

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 36.)

PAPER CURRENCY, BY DENOMINATIONS, AND COIN IN CIRCULATION

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve banks. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total in circulation ¹	Coin and small denomination currency ²						Large denomination currency ²						Unassorted ²		
		Total	Coin	\$1 ³	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000		\$5,000	\$10,000
1937—June.....	6,447	4,926	523	487	34	885	1,539	1,458	1,526	384	699	138	283	8	14	5
July.....	6,460	4,942	523	488	33	894	1,550	1,454	1,520	381	697	137	283	7	15	2
August.....	6,524	5,007	529	498	33	907	1,574	1,466	1,520	382	698	137	282	7	14	4
September.....	6,542	5,019	534	503	33	908	1,574	1,467	1,527	382	702	138	285	7	14	4
October.....	6,555	5,029	535	502	33	909	1,576	1,474	1,531	384	704	138	286	6	13	5
November.....	6,561	5,043	540	504	33	912	1,574	1,480	1,525	381	701	136	287	5	14	6
December.....	6,550	5,015	537	505	33	905	1,550	1,475	1,542	387	710	139	288	6	12	7
1938—January.....	6,320	4,789	522	474	31	856	1,482	1,424	1,532	382	705	138	288	7	12	1
February.....	6,334	4,798	520	473	32	863	1,489	1,421	1,538	382	708	138	291	7	13	2
March.....	6,355	4,784	521	473	31	860	1,487	1,412	1,573	385	718	144	300	9	18	3
April.....	6,397	4,807	522	476	31	866	1,498	1,414	1,593	388	725	146	304	12	18	3
May.....	6,467	4,856	526	487	32	877	1,512	1,422	1,616	389	727	152	307	17	24	4
June.....	6,461	4,837	527	481	31	875	1,503	1,420	1,627	391	732	152	309	17	25	2

¹ Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve banks.

² Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

³ Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 37.)

TREASURY CURRENCY OUTSTANDING

[Held by Treasury and Federal Reserve banks and in circulation. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Silver dollars and silver bullion ¹	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal Reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1937—June.....	2,550	1,382	359	151	347	38	272
July.....	2,572	1,409	361	151	347	37	266
August.....	2,585	1,424	363	152	347	37	262
September.....	2,599	1,441	364	153	347	36	257
October.....	2,609	1,465	367	154	347	36	251
November.....	2,621	1,468	370	155	347	35	247
December.....	2,637	1,486	372	156	347	34	242
1938—January.....	2,655	1,509	373	156	347	33	237
February.....	2,668	1,526	373	156	347	33	233
March.....	2,679	1,540	374	157	347	32	230
April.....	2,690	1,554	374	157	347	32	226
May.....	2,702	1,570	374	157	347	31	223
June.....	2,713	1,584	374	157	347	31	221

¹ Includes silver held against silver certificates amounting to \$1,508,000,000 on June 30, 1938 and \$1,305,000,000 on June 30, 1937.

SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY

[By selected banks in New York City. In thousands of dollars]

Year or month	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net shipments	Net receipts
1933.....	554	91,059	-----	90,505
1934.....	345	40,587	-----	40,242
1935.....	10,628	19,966	-----	9,338
1936.....	34,774	26,216	8,558	-----
1937.....	21,500	47,550	-----	26,050
1937—June.....	7,000	1,972	5,028	-----
July.....	809	2,586	-----	1,777
August.....	877	2,839	-----	1,962
September.....	1,946	2,271	-----	325
October.....	781	4,531	-----	3,750
November.....	336	13,326	-----	12,990
December.....	69	5,947	-----	5,878
1938—January.....	189	4,658	-----	4,469
February.....	28	3,824	-----	3,796
March.....	1,212	2,728	-----	1,516
April.....	503	2,618	-----	2,115
May.....	155	6,179	-----	6,024
June.....	379	3,486	-----	3,107

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 39).
 Description.—See BULLETIN for January 1932, pp. 7-8.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONETARY GOLD STOCK

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Gold stock at end of year or month		Increase in total gold stock	Net gold import	Net release from earmark	Domestic gold production
	Total	Inactive account				
1934 ¹	8,238	-----	4,202.5	1,133.9	82.6	96.0
1935.....	10,125	-----	1,887.2	1,739.0	.2	110.7
1936.....	11,258	26.5	1,132.5	1,116.6	-85.9	131.6
1937.....	12,760	1,227.9	1,502.5	1,585.5	-200.4	143.1
1936—May	10,402	-----	176.7	170.0	-3.2	10.4
June.....	10,608	-----	206.6	277.8	-24.8	10.0
July.....	10,648	-----	39.2	15.4	2.3	12.8
August.....	10,716	-----	68.4	67.5	-11.9	13.1
September.....	10,845	-----	129.0	171.8	-28.8	12.1
October.....	11,045	-----	199.7	218.8	-11.3	13.8
November.....	11,184	-----	139.6	75.8	3.0	11.8
December.....	11,258	26.5	73.3	57.0	-7.0	10.9
1937—January	11,358	126.5	100.1	121.3	-48.3	9.5
February.....	11,436	204.7	78.2	120.3	-8.0	8.2
March.....	11,574	342.5	137.9	154.3	-4.4	10.8
April.....	11,799	568.0	225.6	215.8	7.2	9.1
May.....	11,990	759.1	191.1	155.4	26.2	12.3
June.....	12,318	1,086.8	327.8	262.0	-15.9	11.2
July.....	12,446	1,214.1	127.3	175.4	-35.5	12.6
August.....	12,567	1,335.7	121.6	104.8	-5.3	16.8
September.....	12,741	1,210.0	174.3	145.5	9.3	12.1
October.....	12,803	1,271.9	62.0	90.5	-8.0	14.8
November.....	12,774	1,242.5	-29.3	22.1	-20.1	13.8
December.....	12,760	1,227.9	-14.0	18.0	-101.6	11.8
1938—January	12,756	1,223.2	-4.6	2.1	-1.1	10.9
February.....	12,776	1,200.6	20.7	8.0	-18.2	9.9
March.....	12,795	1,183.0	18.5	52.9	-6.0	10.6
April.....	12,869	-----	74.3	71.1	-1.2	10.5
May.....	12,919	-----	49.8	52.8	-53.9	11.4
June.....	12,963	-----	44.2	55.3	-15.5	10.5

^p Preliminary.

¹ Figures based on rate of \$20.67 a fine ounce in January 1934 and \$35 a fine ounce thereafter.

NOTE.—Figures for domestic production of gold are those published in table, p. 735, adjusted to exclude production in Philippines. Adjustment based on annual figures reported by Director of Mint and monthly imports of gold to U. S. from Philippines. For back figures, other than those of domestic gold production, see Annual Report for 1936 (table 30).

BANK SUSPENSIONS¹

	Total, all banks	Member banks		Nonmember banks	
		National	State	In-sured ²	Not insured
Number of banks suspended:					
1934.....	57	1	-----	8	48
1935.....	34	4	-----	22	8
1936.....	44	1	-----	40	3
1937.....	59	4	2	47	6
1938—Jan.-June.....	34	1	-----	28	5
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars):³					
1934.....	36,937	40	-----	1,912	34,985
1935.....	10,015	5,313	-----	3,763	939
1936.....	11,306	507	-----	10,207	592
1937.....	19,723	7,379	1,708	10,156	480
1938—Jan.-June.....	7,513	36	-----	6,459	1,018

¹ Represents licensed banks suspended; does not include nonlicensed banks placed in liquidation or receivership.

² Federal deposit insurance became operative January 1, 1934.

³ Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspension, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were reported.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 71).

MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO AND FROM UNITED STATES¹

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1938					
	June		May		Jan.-June	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
Belgium.....	3,248	-----	891	-----	10,297	-----
France.....	13	-----	35	-----	146	5,000
Germany.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Netherlands.....	571	-----	-----	-----	571	-----
Spain.....	105	-----	-----	-----	105	-----
Sweden.....	11,520	-----	10,221	-----	21,741	-----
Switzerland.....	226	-----	-----	-----	226	-----
United Kingdom.....	20,599	-----	2,909	14	90,537	50
Canada.....	738	12	638	8	4,211	51
Mexico.....	835	119	5,838	189	13,122	648
Central America.....	414	-----	265	-----	1,897	-----
Bolivia.....	-----	-----	44	-----	102	-----
Chile.....	549	-----	958	-----	4,298	-----
Colombia.....	1	-----	2,108	-----	6,317	-----
Ecuador.....	618	-----	136	-----	1,739	-----
Peru.....	380	-----	813	-----	2,165	-----
Venezuela.....	7	-----	36	-----	235	-----
Australia.....	2,984	-----	3,583	-----	11,234	-----
British India.....	2,252	-----	-----	-----	8,633	-----
China and Hong Kong.....	1,125	-----	94	-----	1,421	-----
Japan.....	5,782	-----	21,949	-----	55,525	-----
Philippine Islands.....	3,232	-----	2,286	1	12,648	1
All other countries ²	239	-----	183	-----	1,005	-----
Total.....	55,438	131	52,987	212	247,974	5,750

¹ Figures represent customs valuations which, with some exceptions, are at rate of \$35 a fine ounce.

² Includes all movements of unreported origin or destination.

Back figures.—See table p. 735, and Annual Report for 1936 (tables 32 and 33).

BANK DEBITS

[Debits to individual accounts. Amounts in millions of dollars]

	Number of centers	1938		1937
		June	May	June
New York City.....	1	15,637	12,828	16,434
Outside New York City.....	140	17,160	16,013	20,030
Federal Reserve districts:				
Boston.....	11	1,696	1,551	1,972
New York.....	7	16,398	13,562	17,330
Philadelphia.....	10	1,675	1,514	1,800
Cleveland.....	13	1,609	1,567	2,152
Richmond.....	7	643	596	727
Atlanta.....	15	796	795	865
Chicago.....	21	4,472	3,951	5,225
St. Louis.....	5	864	873	1,043
Minneapolis.....	9	553	579	636
Kansas City.....	15	999	922	1,184
Dallas.....	10	661	624	720
San Francisco.....	18	2,431	2,308	2,808
Total.....	141	32,797	28,841	36,463

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 67).

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

Comprises all national banks in the continental United States and all State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and such private and industrial banks as are included in abstracts issued by State banking departments. Also includes, during the period June 1934-June 1935, private banks which, pursuant to the provisions of sec. 21 (a) of the Banking Act of 1933, submitted condition reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. Under the amended provisions of Sec. 21 (a) private banks no longer report to the Comptroller of the Currency. For comparative figures of private banks included in the figures from June 1934 to December 1935, see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1935, p. 883, and July 1936, p. 535. Figures for nonmember banks are for dates indicated or nearest thereto for which figures are available.

NUMBER OF BANKS

Call date	Total	Member banks			Nonmember banks	
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings banks	Other nonmember banks
1933—June 30	14,519	5,606	4,897	709	576	8,337
Dec. 30	15,011	6,011	5,154	857	579	8,421
1934—Mar. 5 ¹		6,206	5,288	918		
June 30	15,835	6,375	5,417	958	578	8,882
Dec. 31	16,039	6,442	5,462	980	579	9,018
1935—Mar. 4	16,024	6,422	5,446	976	579	9,023
June 29	15,994	6,410	5,425	985	571	9,013
Nov. 1	15,904	6,400	5,403	997	571	8,983
Dec. 31	15,837	6,387	5,386	1,001	570	8,880
1936—Mar. 4	15,808	6,377	5,375	1,002	569	8,862
June 30	15,752	6,400	5,368	1,032	566	8,786
Dec. 31	15,628	6,376	5,325	1,051	565	8,687
1937—Mar. 31	15,569	6,367	5,305	1,062	565	8,637
June 30 ²	15,527	6,357	5,293	1,064	564	8,606
Dec. 31	15,393	6,341	5,260	1,081	563	8,489
1938—Mar. 7	15,348	6,335	5,250	1,085	563	8,450

For footnotes see table below.

DEPOSITS, EXCLUSIVE OF INTERBANK DEPOSITS³

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	All banks	Member banks			Nonmember banks	
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings banks	Other nonmember banks
1933—June 30	37,998	23,338	14,772	8,566	9,713	4,946
Dec. 30	38,505	23,771	15,386	8,385	9,708	5,026
1934—Mar. 5 ¹		25,293	16,203	9,090		
June 30	41,870	26,615	17,097	9,518	9,780	5,475
Dec. 31	44,770	28,943	18,519	10,424	9,828	6,000
1935—Mar. 4	44,455	28,589	18,502	10,087	9,837	6,029
June 29	45,766	29,496	19,051	10,465	9,920	6,350
Nov. 1	47,522	31,072	20,128	10,944	9,936	6,513
Dec. 31	48,964	32,159	20,886	11,273	9,963	6,842
1936—Mar. 4	48,716	31,774	20,605	11,169	9,972	6,970
June 30	51,335	34,098	21,986	12,112	10,060	7,176
Dec. 31	53,701	35,893	23,107	12,786	10,143	7,666
1937—Mar. 31	52,577	34,746	22,355	12,390	10,157	7,674
June 30 ²	53,287	35,440	22,926	12,514	10,213	7,635
Dec. 31	52,440	34,810	22,655	12,155	10,257	7,373
1938—Mar. 7	51,697	34,118	22,264	11,854	10,259	7,320

For footnotes see table below.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	All banks			Member banks			Nonmember banks					
	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments	Mutual savings banks			Other nonmember banks		
							Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments
1933—June 30	40,076	22,203	17,872	24,786	12,858	11,928	10,044	5,941	4,103	5,246	3,404	1,841
Dec. 30	40,319	21,977	18,342	25,220	12,833	12,386	9,955	5,906	4,079	5,115	3,238	1,877
1934—Mar. 5 ¹				26,548	12,706	13,842						
June 30	42,502	21,278	21,224	27,175	12,523	14,652	9,904	5,648	4,256	5,423	3,108	2,315
Dec. 31	43,458	20,473	22,984	28,150	12,028	16,122	9,782	5,491	4,291	5,526	2,955	2,571
1935—Mar. 4	43,747	20,394	23,353	28,271	11,953	16,318	9,775	5,478	4,297	5,701	2,963	2,738
June 29	44,416	20,272	24,145	28,785	11,928	16,857	9,852	5,341	4,511	5,779	3,003	2,777
Nov. 1	45,008	20,140	24,868	29,301	11,841	17,460	9,854	5,302	4,552	5,853	2,997	2,856
Dec. 31	45,717	20,329	25,388	29,985	12,175	17,810	9,804	5,210	4,594	5,927	2,944	2,983
1936—Mar. 4	46,115	20,267	25,847	30,288	12,099	18,189	9,795	5,202	4,592	6,032	2,966	3,066
June 30	48,458	20,679	27,778	32,259	12,542	19,717	9,961	5,105	4,856	6,238	3,032	3,206
Dec. 31	49,524	21,449	28,075	33,000	13,300	19,640	10,060	5,027	5,034	6,464	3,062	3,402
1937—Mar. 31	49,138	21,790	27,348	32,525	13,699	18,826	10,096	5,026	5,070	6,518	3,065	3,453
June 30 ²	49,696	22,514	27,182	32,739	14,285	18,454	10,180	5,002	5,178	6,778	3,227	3,550
Dec. 31	48,566	22,198	26,368	31,752	13,938	17,794	10,187	4,996	5,191	6,627	3,244	3,383
1938—Mar. 7	48,319	21,779	26,540	31,521	13,546	17,975	10,196	4,995	5,201	6,602	3,238	3,304

¹ Nonmember bank figures not available.

² Prior to Dec. 30, 1933, member-bank figures include interbank deposits not subject to immediate withdrawal, which aggregated \$103,000,000 on that date. The nonmember bank figures include interbank deposits to the extent (estimated as \$150,000,000 on June 30, 1937) that they are not shown separately in a few State bank abstracts.

³ Beginning with this date (1) the figures exclude private banks in Georgia which no longer report to the State banking department (43 such banks reported deposits of \$2,491,000 and loans and investments of \$1,087,000 on December 31, 1936); and (2) the figures include Morris Plan and industrial banks in New York and North Carolina, of which there were 45 on June 30, 1937, with deposits of \$50,287,000 and total loans and investments of \$61,165,000. The figures already include such Morris Plan and industrial banks in other States as are covered by State banking department reports.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (tables 48-49).

ALL MEMBER BANKS—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	Total loans and investments	Loans to customers (except banks)					Loans to banks	Open-market loans				Investments				
		Total	To brokers outside New York City ¹	To others on securities	Real estate loans	Re-reporting banks' own acceptances		Other secured and unsecured	Purchased paper			Loans to brokers in New York City ¹	Total	U.S. Government obligations		Other securities
									Acceptances payable in United States	Bills payable abroad	Commercial paper bought			Direct	Fully guaranteed	
TOTAL—ALL MEMBER BANKS																
1929—Dec. 31	35,934	23,193	803	7,655	3,191	11,515	714	212	80	291	1,660	9,784	3,863	-----	5,921	
1933—June 30 ²	24,786	11,337	165	3,752	2,372	192	4,857	330	291	25	87	788	11,028	6,887	5,041	
1934—Dec. 31	28,150	10,509	187	3,110	2,273	232	4,708	155	256	31	232	843	16,122	9,906	5,227	
1935—Dec. 31	29,985	10,548	196	2,893	2,284	169	5,006	98	181	29	272	1,047	17,810	10,501	1,768	
1936—Dec. 31	33,020	11,628	266	2,735	2,405	131	6,041	85	161	18	324	1,144	19,640	11,639	5,045	
1937—Mar. 31	32,525	11,862	258	2,816	2,440	128	6,220	99	170	22	386	1,159	18,826	10,856	6,108	
June 30	32,739	12,369	258	2,829	2,505	113	6,563	115	131	15	377	1,278	18,454	10,870	1,819	
Dec. 31	31,752	12,638	212	2,752	2,547	130	6,998	70	126	23	364	738	17,794	10,574	1,797	
1938—Mar. 7	31,521	12,287	203	2,665	2,556	119	6,745	96	102	19	368	675	17,975	10,625	1,827	
June 30 ²	30,712	11,902	177	2,614	2,613	112	6,386	121	73	13	293	525	17,784	10,216	2,127	
NEW YORK CITY³																
1929—Dec. 31	8,774	4,964	55	2,145	169	2,595	322	128	46	21	1,202	2,091	1,112	-----	979	
1933—June 30 ²	7,133	2,297	38	1,044	157	120	937	162	224	10	720	3,709	2,551	-----	1,158	
1934—Dec. 31	7,761	2,202	64	820	139	164	1,024	63	210	16	6	662	4,602	3,246	278	
1935—Dec. 31	8,418	2,196	50	793	140	107	1,096	42	158	16	5	1,018	4,985	3,425	401	
1936—Dec. 31	9,280	2,567	78	753	144	65	1,527	42	136	10	5	1,095	5,425	3,739	470	
1937—Mar. 31	9,101	2,676	74	790	142	69	1,600	51	119	6	4	1,105	5,140	3,356	473	
June 30	9,006	2,890	76	824	149	65	1,776	62	98	1	5	1,219	4,730	3,176	484	
Dec. 31	8,313	2,817	58	733	141	74	1,811	29	112	6	6	703	4,640	3,207	388	
1938—Mar. 7	8,317	2,721	49	727	140	65	1,741	60	90	5	8	647	4,785	3,180	432	
June 30 ²	8,008	2,494	47	717	132	62	1,536	85	65	4	10	509	4,484	3,031	709	
CITY OF CHICAGO³																
1929—Dec. 31	1,757	1,330	240	533	21	535	88	9	5	5	11	309	116	-----	193	
1933—June 30 ²	1,287	589	48	251	30	24	237	30	27	7	12	13	610	384	-----	225
1934—Dec. 31	1,581	435	29	170	18	16	202	11	29	5	27	26	1,049	743	78	
1935—Dec. 31	1,868	455	28	149	15	14	249	6	3	1	12	1	1,392	1,061	88	
1936—Dec. 31	2,100	613	60	140	13	8	402	6	3	1	10	1	1,467	1,107	94	
1937—Mar. 31	1,868	629	62	155	14	2	407	4	2	1	12	1	1,220	853	94	
June 30	1,969	651	50	145	13	6	437	2	3	1	16	1	1,295	907	94	
Dec. 31	1,901	615	41	129	12	6	426	1	1	2	19	-----	1,266	916	94	
1938—Mar. 7	1,997	593	39	113	11	6	423	1	2	1	19	-----	1,382	1,008	100	
June 30 ²	1,805	512	29	109	10	3	361	-----	1	11	-----	1,281	859	122		
RESERVE CITY BANKS																
1929—Dec. 31	12,029	8,418	425	2,775	1,538	3,679	258	42	24	102	239	2,944	1,368	-----	1,576	
1933—June 30 ²	8,492	4,258	63	1,340	1,131	46	1,678	99	6	38	45	4,011	2,483	-----	1,528	
1934—Dec. 31	10,028	4,024	90	1,124	1,090	49	1,671	55	13	9	108	5,715	3,809	279		
1935—Dec. 31	10,780	4,144	96	1,037	1,094	46	1,551	34	19	10	120	21	6,432	4,076	656	
1936—Dec. 31	11,795	4,582	123	1,048	1,124	56	2,231	23	17	5	131	36	7,000	4,426	697	
1937—Mar. 31	11,611	4,618	114	1,039	1,135	55	2,276	29	37	10	154	38	6,725	4,250	669	
June 30	11,629	4,739	114	1,032	1,164	39	2,389	34	25	7	145	44	6,635	4,267	635	
Dec. 31	11,414	4,996	97	1,066	1,176	47	2,610	27	10	12	132	26	6,211	3,961	637	
1938—Mar. 7	11,250	4,836	100	1,020	1,173	45	2,498	25	8	11	134	18	6,219	3,962	648	
June 30 ²	11,148	4,699	87	1,000	1,201	45	2,366	26	7	7	104	8	6,298	3,941	717	
COUNTRY BANKS																
1929—Dec. 31	13,375	8,481	83	2,231	1,462	4,705	45	33	5	163	208	4,439	1,267	-----	3,172	
1933—June 30 ²	7,873	4,194	15	1,117	1,055	3	2,005	38	4	27	10	3,598	1,469	-----	2,129	
1934—Dec. 31	8,780	3,849	14	996	1,026	2	1,810	27	5	2	92	60	4,756	2,108	355	
1935—Dec. 31	8,919	3,754	13	894	1,035	2	1,810	17	3	2	135	7	5,002	1,940	623	
1936—Dec. 31	9,825	3,866	16	843	1,123	3	1,881	14	4	2	178	13	5,747	2,368	645	
1937—Mar. 31	9,945	3,940	17	833	1,160	2	1,937	15	12	6	216	16	5,741	2,397	626	
June 30	10,134	4,089	18	828	1,179	2	2,062	16	4	5	211	15	5,794	2,520	635	
Dec. 31	10,124	4,210	16	824	1,219	2	2,149	13	3	3	208	9	5,677	2,490	678	
1938—Mar. 7	9,958	4,138	15	804	1,233	3	2,083	11	3	1	208	9	5,589	2,477	647	
June 30 ²	9,751	4,197	14	788	1,269	3	2,123	10	2	1	168	8	5,365	2,386	579	

^p Preliminary.¹ Loans (secured by stocks and bonds) to brokers and dealers in securities.² Beginning June 30, 1933, figures relate to licensed banks only.³ Central reserve city banks.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 53).

ALL MEMBER BANKS—RESERVES, DEPOSITS, AND BORROWINGS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	Reserves with Federal Reserve banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic banks ¹	Cash items reported as in process of collection ²	Demand deposits						Demand deposits adjusted ⁴	Time deposits				Borrowings	
					Interbank		United States Government	Public funds	Certified and officers' checks cash letters of credit ³	Individuals, partnerships, corporations, etc.		Interbank	Postal savings	Public funds	Individuals, partnerships, corporations, etc.		
					Domestic banks	Foreign banks											Domestic banks
TOTAL—ALL MEMBER BANKS																	
1929—Dec. 31	2,374	558	2,168	3,806	3,517	544	143	1,335	1,681	17,526	16,647	95	154	122	595	12,267	879
1933—June 30*	2,235	405	2,008	1,455	3,057	145	806	1,087	657	11,830	12,089	89	1	788	300	7,803	191
1934—Dec. 31	4,082	609	3,149	1,903	4,569	147	1,636	1,799	838	14,951	15,686	134	7	452	294	9,020	13
1935—Dec. 31	5,573	665	3,776	2,255	5,696	444	844	2,139	882	18,035	18,801	151	5	218	361	9,680	6
1936—Mar. 4	5,784	624	3,970	1,718	6,148	394	600	2,173	779	17,927	19,161	152	5	167	344	9,784	11
1936—Dec. 31	6,572	697	4,066	2,533	6,402	432	882	2,329	881	20,970	21,647	153	6	104	296	10,429	15
1937—Mar. 31	6,613	662	3,445	1,974	5,752	456	415	2,564	677	20,885	21,352	153	6	97	269	10,659	18
1937—June 30	6,897	629	3,207	2,201	5,298	615	628	2,577	752	20,272	21,401	123	14	100	292	10,818	16
1937—Dec. 31	7,005	589	3,414	2,259	5,436	453	781	2,132	767	19,747	20,387	129	11	95	482	10,806	12
1938—Mar. 7	7,249	604	3,561	1,407	5,615	366	752	2,237	566	19,116	20,513	137	11	90	512	10,845	28
NEW YORK CITY⁵																	
1929—Dec. 31	827	68	179	2,406	1,198	464	20	128	1,180	5,847	4,750	40	133	18	33	1,112	179
1933—June 30*	846	46	101	874	1,255	127	332	96	461	4,876	4,358	22	1	110	4	671	8
1934—Dec. 31	1,576	86	103	1,069	1,798	126	792	229	540	5,370	5,069	1	7	56	4	591	-----
1935—Dec. 31	1,876	65	111	1,133	2,338	410	224	323	524	6,479	6,193	-----	4	3	12	591	-----
1936—Mar. 4	2,493	57	108	829	2,527	363	140	260	496	6,471	6,398	-----	4	-----	11	586	-----
1936—Dec. 31	2,658	61	133	1,087	2,493	393	225	285	457	7,274	6,929	-----	4	-----	13	679	12
1937—Mar. 31	2,719	56	123	853	2,171	419	139	314	354	7,237	7,051	-----	5	-----	14	758	1
1937—June 30	2,749	60	105	996	2,014	575	306	368	427	6,934	6,733	-----	12	-----	17	767	3
1937—Dec. 31	2,738	56	120	989	2,108	416	362	189	404	6,507	6,111	-----	7	-----	49	696	-----
1938—Mar. 7	2,941	59	95	605	2,173	327	380	185	327	6,429	6,356	-----	8	-----	67	694	12
CITY OF CHICAGO⁵																	
1929—Dec. 31	169	13	133	158	310	26	8	42	32	1,041	957	19	7	2	68	332	41
1933—June 30*	232	34	203	61	259	2	46	87	16	870	912	-----	6	1	358	-----	
1934—Dec. 31	415	40	207	90	445	2	46	182	23	1,073	1,189	-----	1	-----	381	-----	
1935—Dec. 31	511	39	209	135	522	4	98	208	27	1,301	1,401	-----	-----	-----	413	-----	
1936—Mar. 4	480	35	195	96	594	4	81	217	26	1,243	1,390	-----	-----	-----	407	-----	
1936—Dec. 31	558	32	188	159	599	5	72	191	27	1,495	1,554	-----	-----	-----	449	-----	
1937—Mar. 31	482	21	93	114	595	5	96	203	38	1,001	1,128	-----	-----	-----	440	1	
1937—June 30	596	27	155	130	536	6	41	208	22	1,409	1,509	-----	-----	-----	452	-----	
1937—Dec. 31	596	27	179	146	528	5	64	207	23	1,354	1,438	-----	-----	-----	445	-----	
1938—Mar. 7	566	22	135	84	576	7	92	170	17	1,270	1,372	-----	-----	-----	468	445	
RESERVE CITY BANKS																	
1929—Dec. 31	751	166	947	1,041	1,604	50	76	423	300	5,547	5,229	30	14	41	371	4,433	292
1933—June 30*	705	122	1,002	401	1,315	15	312	349	108	3,708	3,764	59	-----	358	208	2,941	16
1934—Dec. 31	1,268	207	1,643	537	1,984	17	620	585	169	4,919	5,136	117	1	186	206	3,494	-----
1935—Dec. 31	1,694	256	1,779	752	2,422	28	385	707	204	6,001	6,161	134	1	79	266	3,796	-----
1936—Mar. 4	1,794	264	1,910	607	2,594	26	285	738	151	5,961	6,238	135	1	72	251	3,855	1
1936—Dec. 31	2,108	285	1,816	971	2,826	33	407	843	230	7,023	7,126	137	1	35	203	4,026	-----
1937—Mar. 31	2,108	264	1,545	764	2,546	32	132	935	155	6,833	7,159	137	2	34	176	4,064	5
1937—June 30	2,215	212	1,392	805	2,339	35	212	934	163	6,840	7,132	108	2	35	190	4,140	1
1937—Dec. 31	2,310	200	1,470	841	2,389	30	256	777	192	6,743	6,870	107	4	34	266	4,161	-----
1938—Mar. 7	2,376	213	1,632	538	2,461	31	234	809	121	6,455	6,848	116	3	33	269	4,198	5
COUNTRY BANKS																	
1929—Dec. 31	627	321	908	291	405	3	39	742	169	5,091	5,711	6	-----	61	133	6,390	367
1933—June 30*	452	203	702	149	228	1	116	555	72	2,576	3,054	7	-----	285	86	3,833	167
1934—Dec. 31	822	275	1,296	207	342	2	178	804	106	3,589	4,292	16	-----	210	84	4,554	13
1935—Dec. 31	927	305	1,676	235	415	1	187	901	127	4,254	5,047	18	-----	136	83	4,879	6
1936—Mar. 4	1,017	268	1,757	187	433	1	93	965	106	4,252	5,136	17	-----	95	82	4,938	3
1936—Dec. 31	1,247	319	1,929	316	483	2	178	1,011	167	5,177	6,039	16	-----	69	90	5,275	8
1937—Mar. 31	1,304	321	1,684	242	440	2	57	1,113	130	5,013	6,012	16	-----	64	79	5,377	11
1937—June 30	1,337	330	1,554	269	409	2	69	1,067	139	5,089	6,027	15	-----	64	85	5,459	12
1937—Dec. 31	1,361	307	1,645	283	412	1	78	959	149	5,143	5,968	21	-----	61	158	5,504	12
1938—Mar. 7	1,366	310	1,700	180	403	1	66	1,073	101	4,963	5,957	20	-----	56	159	5,508	11

¹ Prior to Dec. 31, 1935, excludes balances with private banks to the extent that they were then reported in "Other assets." Since Oct. 25, 1933, includes time balances with domestic banks which on that date amounted to \$69,000,000 and which prior to that time were reported in "Other assets."
² Does not include cash items in process of collection reported in balances with domestic banks. Prior to Dec. 31, 1935, includes cash items on hand but not in process of collection, amounting on that date to \$16,000,000.

³ Includes "Due to Federal Reserve banks (transit account)," known as "Due to Federal Reserve banks (deferred credits)" prior to Dec. 31, 1935,
⁴ Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection and, prior to Dec. 31, 1935, less cash items reported on hand but not in process of collection.

⁵ Beginning June 1933 figures relate to licensed banks only.
⁶ Central reserve city banks.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 54).

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS, AND OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

(Monthly data are averages of weekly figures. In millions of dollars)

Date or month	Total loans and investments	Loans							Investments				Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic banks	
		Total	Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	Open market paper	To brokers and dealers in securities	Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	Real estate loans	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	U. S. Government obligations					Other securities
											Direct	Fully guaranteed				
TOTAL—101 CITIES																
1937—June.....	22,330	9,697	4,303	474	1,393	717	1,167	131	1,512	12,633	8,355	1,160	3,118	5,332	315	1,761
December.....	21,484	9,451	4,626	472	903	648	1,167	73	1,562	12,033	8,046	1,113	2,874	5,358	341	1,850
1938—January.....	21,285	9,137	4,462	461	825	623	1,163	67	1,536	12,148	8,118	1,131	2,899	5,614	315	1,986
February.....	21,214	8,936	4,391	446	738	616	1,160	67	1,518	12,278	8,168	1,147	2,963	5,646	294	2,016
March.....	21,072	8,884	4,328	426	762	611	1,153	86	1,518	12,188	7,992	1,159	3,037	5,724	302	1,992
April.....	20,819	8,604	4,229	403	622	592	1,147	104	1,507	12,215	7,950	1,179	3,081	5,885	342	2,107
May.....	20,732	8,430	4,085	380	602	589	1,154	115	1,505	12,302	7,985	1,254	2,968	6,070	384	2,296
June.....	20,696	8,384	3,953	354	686	582	1,158	125	1,526	12,312	7,864	1,453	2,995	6,407	398	2,406
1938—May 11.....	20,810	8,451	4,110	385	595	589	1,152	120	1,500	12,359	8,017	1,344	2,998	6,001	391	2,277
May 18.....	20,679	8,408	4,074	376	590	587	1,157	120	1,504	12,271	7,979	1,364	2,928	6,107	379	2,315
May 25.....	20,597	8,345	4,031	367	578	587	1,156	113	1,513	12,252	7,922	1,385	2,945	6,230	403	2,328
June 1.....	20,536	8,334	3,992	365	603	583	1,156	114	1,521	12,202	7,844	1,411	2,947	6,252	390	2,373
June 8.....	20,944	8,625	3,962	361	673	582	1,159	167	1,521	12,319	7,891	1,434	2,994	6,355	404	2,388
June 15.....	20,866	8,361	3,958	354	663	581	1,157	121	1,527	12,505	8,032	1,451	3,022	6,405	385	2,446
June 22.....	20,572	8,279	3,916	348	640	580	1,159	113	1,523	12,293	7,782	1,481	3,030	6,448	397	2,409
June 29.....	20,561	8,321	3,936	340	652	583	1,160	113	1,537	12,240	7,770	1,488	2,982	6,574	417	2,415
July 6.....	20,476	8,252	3,880	335	661	577	1,157	120	1,522	12,224	7,727	1,499	2,998	6,577	403	2,428
July 13.....	20,468	8,231	3,885	333	638	578	1,159	118	1,518	12,237	7,730	1,505	3,002	6,737	415	2,462
July 20.....	20,618	8,208	3,878	332	623	578	1,159	128	1,510	12,410	7,696	1,622	3,092	6,709	389	2,428
NEW YORK CITY																
1937—June.....	8,491	3,969	1,699	163	1,184	279	132	88	424	4,522	3,059	437	1,026	2,506	53	66
December.....	7,891	3,545	1,800	192	729	228	130	37	429	4,346	3,045	365	936	2,518	60	72
1938—January.....	7,834	3,373	1,719	184	665	213	128	38	426	4,461	3,098	386	977	2,683	54	71
February.....	7,826	3,260	1,704	169	587	212	126	40	422	4,566	3,131	404	1,031	2,719	51	65
March.....	7,717	3,247	1,670	155	606	212	123	56	425	4,470	2,954	426	1,090	2,844	50	70
April.....	7,647	3,078	1,628	147	489	201	118	77	418	4,569	2,995	443	1,131	2,946	51	68
May.....	7,614	3,007	1,565	139	473	205	118	87	420	4,607	3,033	564	1,010	3,010	50	70
June.....	7,671	3,038	1,511	131	549	200	118	97	432	4,633	2,973	650	1,010	3,208	53	75
1938—May 11.....	7,694	3,018	1,576	143	468	206	118	92	415	4,676	3,076	560	1,040	2,957	51	67
May 18.....	7,562	2,998	1,562	137	462	204	118	92	423	4,564	3,025	565	974	3,019	50	71
May 25.....	7,500	2,957	1,546	134	447	204	118	84	424	4,543	2,972	589	982	3,136	51	76
June 1.....	7,482	2,964	1,527	134	472	203	118	85	425	4,518	2,926	612	980	3,214	57	81
June 8.....	7,947	3,244	1,511	133	714	200	118	139	429	4,703	3,041	643	1,019	3,091	52	80
June 15.....	7,793	3,009	1,514	131	522	197	118	93	434	4,784	3,105	652	1,027	3,174	49	73
June 22.....	7,584	2,974	1,501	130	515	197	119	84	428	4,610	2,911	663	1,036	3,219	50	71
June 29.....	7,552	3,000	1,504	129	520	201	118	86	442	4,552	2,885	678	989	3,339	58	71
July 6.....	7,494	2,968	1,463	130	537	195	118	92	433	4,526	2,844	684	998	3,277	53	72
July 13.....	7,449	2,932	1,464	132	496	193	119	93	435	4,517	2,837	687	993	3,412	52	77
July 20.....	7,537	2,910	1,451	131	486	194	117	101	430	4,627	2,815	753	1,059	3,444	49	76
OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY																
1937—June.....	13,839	5,728	2,604	311	209	438	1,035	43	1,088	8,111	5,296	723	2,092	2,826	262	1,695
December.....	13,593	5,906	2,826	280	174	420	1,037	36	1,133	7,687	5,001	748	1,938	2,840	281	1,778
1938—January.....	13,451	5,764	2,743	277	160	410	1,035	29	1,110	7,687	5,020	745	1,922	2,931	261	1,915
February.....	13,388	5,676	2,687	277	151	404	1,034	27	1,096	7,712	5,037	743	1,932	2,927	243	1,951
March.....	13,355	5,637	2,658	271	156	399	1,030	30	1,093	7,718	5,038	733	1,947	2,880	252	1,922
April.....	13,172	5,526	2,601	256	133	391	1,029	27	1,089	7,646	4,960	736	1,950	2,939	291	2,039
May.....	13,118	5,423	2,520	241	129	384	1,036	28	1,085	7,695	4,947	790	1,958	3,060	334	2,226
June.....	13,025	5,346	2,442	223	137	382	1,040	28	1,094	7,679	4,891	803	1,985	3,199	345	2,331
1938—May 11.....	13,116	5,433	2,534	242	127	383	1,034	28	1,085	7,683	4,941	784	1,958	3,044	340	2,210
May 18.....	13,117	5,410	2,512	239	128	383	1,039	28	1,081	7,707	4,954	799	1,954	3,088	329	2,244
May 25.....	13,097	5,388	2,485	233	131	383	1,038	29	1,089	7,709	4,950	796	1,963	3,094	352	2,252
June 1.....	13,054	5,370	2,465	231	131	380	1,038	29	1,096	7,684	4,918	799	1,967	3,038	333	2,292
June 8.....	12,997	5,381	2,451	228	159	382	1,041	28	1,092	7,616	4,850	791	1,975	3,264	352	2,308
June 15.....	13,073	5,352	2,444	223	141	384	1,039	28	1,093	7,721	4,927	799	1,995	3,231	336	2,373
June 22.....	12,988	5,305	2,415	218	125	383	1,040	29	1,095	7,683	4,871	818	1,994	3,229	347	2,338
June 29.....	13,009	5,321	2,432	211	132	382	1,042	27	1,095	7,688	4,885	810	1,993	3,235	359	2,344
July 6.....	12,982	5,284	2,417	205	124	382	1,039	28	1,089	7,698	4,883	815	2,000	3,300	350	2,356
July 13.....	13,019	5,299	2,421	203	142	385	1,040	25	1,083	7,720	4,893	818	2,009	3,325	363	2,385
July 20.....	13,081	5,298	2,427	201	137	384	1,042	27	1,080	7,783	4,881	869	2,033	3,265	340	2,352

Note: For description of figures see BULLETIN for November 1935, pages 711-738, or reprint, which may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics, and BULLETIN for June 1937, pages 530-531. For back figures see BULLETIN for November 1935, pages 711-738, or reprint, page 876 of BULLETIN for December 1935, Annual Report for 1937 (tables 65-67) and corresponding tables in previous Annual Reports.

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES—Continued

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING MEMBER BANKS, AND OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

(Monthly data are averages of weekly figures. In millions of dollars)

Date or month	Cash items reported as in process of collection ¹	Other assets	Total assets	Demand deposits					Time deposits			Borrowings	Other liabilities	Capital account		
				Total liabilities	Interbank		United States Government	Certified checks, etc.	Other	Demand deposits—adjusted ²	Interbank				Other	
					Domestic banks	Foreign banks					Domestic banks					Foreign banks
TOTAL—101 CITIES																
1937—June.....	1,569	1,325	32,632	4,927	579	378	489	16,380	15,300	101	12	5,233	25	906	3,602	
December.....	1,585	1,294	31,912	4,943	411	579	495	15,659	14,570	110	15	5,203	10	857	3,630	
1938—January.....	1,334	1,270	31,804	5,174	421	665	433	15,339	14,438	112	8	5,210	4	814	3,624	
February.....	1,206	1,310	31,686	5,172	383	638	367	15,348	14,509	114	9	5,237	3	792	3,623	
March.....	1,301	1,298	31,689	5,164	348	700	433	15,227	14,360	116	9	5,239	7	820	3,626	
April.....	1,275	1,281	31,709	5,292	327	612	393	15,318	14,437	115	9	5,223	3	791	3,626	
May.....	1,226	1,307	32,015	5,596	309	549	407	15,397	14,579	110	9	5,214	1	778	3,645	
June.....	1,477	1,328	32,712	5,736	305	501	536	15,873	14,932	111	9	5,231	5	756	3,649	
1938—May 11.....	1,268	1,293	32,040	5,567	307	546	402	15,464	14,598	111	9	5,207	-----	785	3,642	
May 18.....	1,202	1,306	31,988	5,622	306	545	372	15,399	14,569	110	9	5,209	-----	768	3,648	
May 25.....	1,156	1,319	32,033	5,585	304	538	406	15,447	14,697	111	10	5,212	3	766	3,651	
June 1.....	1,554	1,323	32,428	5,723	306	533	558	15,585	14,589	109	9	5,216	1	738	3,650	
June 8.....	1,415	1,350	32,856	5,798	303	520	620	15,829	15,034	108	9	5,230	24	762	3,653	
June 15.....	1,862	1,342	33,306	5,819	300	506	717	16,210	15,065	108	9	5,227	1	765	3,644	
June 22.....	1,200	1,345	32,371	5,676	306	483	358	15,778	14,936	114	9	5,242	1	756	3,648	
June 29.....	1,353	1,280	32,600	5,664	311	465	426	15,963	15,036	116	9	5,239	1	758	3,648	
July 6.....	1,317	1,263	32,464	5,847	309	463	416	15,702	14,801	116	9	5,229	-----	732	3,641	
July 13.....	1,509	1,261	32,852	5,878	304	455	521	15,982	14,994	114	8	5,209	7	729	3,645	
July 20.....	1,296	1,271	32,711	5,825	299	449	462	15,961	15,127	114	8	5,208	11	727	3,647	
NEW YORK CITY																
1937—June.....	716	474	12,306	1,911	540	179	311	6,729	6,324	-----	11	723	21	404	1,477	
December.....	749	473	11,763	1,984	375	310	319	6,232	5,802	-----	12	674	6	368	1,493	
1938—January.....	601	471	11,714	2,094	386	358	276	6,110	5,785	-----	6	646	3	353	1,482	
February.....	506	477	11,644	2,095	347	343	222	6,143	5,859	-----	7	660	2	339	1,486	
March.....	614	475	11,770	2,086	310	325	280	6,284	5,931	-----	7	656	4	356	1,482	
April.....	568	476	11,756	2,187	288	206	236	6,361	6,029	-----	7	654	-----	335	1,482	
May.....	553	491	11,788	2,354	271	150	256	6,302	6,005	-----	7	636	1	323	1,488	
June.....	748	495	12,250	2,430	269	120	368	6,609	6,228	-----	7	654	4	303	1,486	
1938—May 11.....	563	488	11,820	2,353	270	145	253	6,347	6,037	-----	7	633	-----	321	1,488	
May 18.....	518	494	11,714	2,362	266	146	226	6,267	5,975	-----	7	633	-----	319	1,488	
May 25.....	530	500	11,793	2,343	267	140	258	6,334	6,062	-----	8	634	3	318	1,488	
June 1.....	779	501	12,114	2,392	269	135	356	6,524	6,101	-----	7	641	1	300	1,489	
June 8.....	733	504	12,407	2,482	266	128	459	6,590	6,316	-----	7	657	22	309	1,487	
June 15.....	1,036	486	12,611	2,481	264	119	542	6,754	6,260	-----	7	656	-----	303	1,485	
June 22.....	532	490	11,946	2,394	270	110	213	6,506	6,187	-----	7	659	-----	303	1,484	
June 29.....	661	491	12,172	2,402	275	109	268	6,670	6,277	-----	7	655	-----	301	1,485	
July 6.....	573	482	11,951	2,435	272	110	248	6,440	6,115	-----	7	655	-----	308	1,476	
July 13.....	730	478	12,198	2,456	268	109	352	6,584	6,206	-----	6	649	-----	294	1,480	
July 20.....	590	487	12,183	2,455	264	110	297	6,636	6,343	-----	6	644	-----	291	1,480	
OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY																
1937—June.....	853	851	20,326	3,016	39	199	178	9,651	8,976	101	3	4,510	4	502	2,125	
December.....	836	821	20,149	2,959	36	269	176	9,427	8,768	110	3	4,529	4	489	2,147	
1938—January.....	733	799	20,090	3,080	35	307	157	9,249	8,653	112	2	4,564	1	461	2,142	
February.....	700	833	20,042	3,077	36	295	145	9,205	8,650	114	2	4,577	1	453	2,137	
March.....	687	823	19,919	3,078	38	375	153	8,963	8,429	116	2	4,583	3	464	2,144	
April.....	707	805	19,953	3,105	39	406	157	8,957	8,408	115	2	4,569	3	456	2,144	
May.....	673	816	20,227	3,242	38	399	151	9,095	8,574	110	2	4,578	-----	455	2,157	
June.....	729	833	20,462	3,306	36	381	168	9,264	8,704	111	2	4,577	1	453	2,163	
1938—May 11.....	705	805	20,220	3,214	37	398	149	9,117	8,561	111	2	4,574	-----	464	2,154	
May 18.....	684	812	20,274	3,260	40	399	146	9,132	8,594	110	2	4,576	-----	449	2,160	
May 25.....	626	819	20,240	3,242	37	398	148	9,113	8,635	111	2	4,578	-----	448	2,163	
June 1.....	775	822	20,314	3,331	37	398	202	9,061	8,488	109	2	4,575	-----	438	2,161	
June 8.....	682	846	20,449	3,316	37	392	161	9,239	8,718	108	2	4,573	2	453	2,166	
June 15.....	826	856	20,695	3,338	36	387	175	9,456	8,805	108	2	4,571	1	462	2,159	
June 22.....	668	855	20,425	3,282	36	373	145	9,272	8,749	114	2	4,583	1	453	2,164	
June 29.....	692	789	20,428	3,262	36	356	158	9,293	8,759	116	2	4,584	1	457	2,163	
July 6.....	744	781	20,513	3,412	37	353	168	9,262	8,686	116	2	4,574	-----	424	2,165	
July 13.....	779	783	20,654	3,422	36	346	169	9,398	8,788	114	2	4,560	7	435	2,165	
July 20.....	706	784	20,528	3,370	35	339	165	9,325	8,784	114	2	4,564	11	436	2,167	

¹ Does not include cash items in process of collection reported in balances with domestic banks.
² Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY DISTRICTS AND FOR CITY OF CHICAGO

[In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district and date (1938)	Total loans and investments	Loans								Investments			Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic banks	
		Total	Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	Open market paper	To brokers and dealers in securities	Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	Real estate loans	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	U. S. Government obligations					Other securities
											Direct	Fully guaranteed				
BOSTON (6 cities)																
June 29	1,151	602	280	67	21	32	83	3	116	549	391	26	132	310	123	134
July 6	1,128	592	274	65	21	32	82	3	115	536	384	26	126	340	124	139
July 13	1,109	591	274	64	23	32	83	3	112	518	365	26	127	364	125	149
July 20	1,114	588	270	63	24	32	82	3	114	526	366	31	129	354	124	142
NEW YORK (8 cities)*																
June 29	8,372	3,394	1,618	139	526	271	223	86	531	4,978	3,109	723	1,146	3,464	75	167
July 6	8,318	3,362	1,577	140	544	265	222	93	521	4,956	3,074	728	1,154	3,405	69	170
July 13	8,281	3,325	1,578	142	503	263	223	93	523	4,956	3,070	735	1,151	3,525	70	167
July 20	8,364	3,301	1,564	141	492	264	221	101	518	5,063	3,038	807	1,218	3,575	64	167
PHILADELPHIA (4 cities)																
June 29	1,120	420	191	20	17	34	58	2	98	700	335	89	276	242	17	163
July 6	1,117	418	191	19	16	34	58	2	98	699	331	93	275	258	17	162
July 13	1,122	420	191	19	18	34	59	2	97	702	334	93	275	254	18	157
July 20	1,127	418	191	19	16	34	59	2	97	709	335	96	278	239	16	159
CLEVELAND (10 cities)																
June 29	1,761	679	265	12	22	37	173	2	168	1,082	742	84	256	344	40	277
July 6	1,757	672	260	11	21	37	172	2	169	1,085	747	82	256	362	37	285
July 13	1,758	674	260	11	23	37	172	2	169	1,084	746	82	256	359	40	278
July 20	1,770	673	262	11	21	37	172	2	168	1,097	745	92	260	351	37	278
RICHMOND (12 cities)																
June 29	607	231	100	10	4	16	31	1	69	376	284	29	63	127	19	131
July 6	609	230	99	10	4	16	31	1	69	379	288	30	61	130	19	133
July 13	609	228	98	10	3	16	31	1	69	381	289	31	61	132	19	138
July 20	604	228	98	10	3	16	31	2	68	376	283	32	61	137	18	136
ATLANTA (8 cities)																
June 29	543	280	147	3	7	15	28	4	76	263	145	39	79	92	12	137
July 6	540	278	151	3	6	15	27	4	72	262	145	38	79	97	11	134
July 13	542	277	150	3	6	15	26	4	73	265	144	42	79	98	12	135
July 20	552	284	156	3	6	15	27	4	73	268	145	43	80	96	11	126
CHICAGO (12 cities)*																
June 29	2,821	830	474	30	29	79	91	5	122	1,991	1,343	213	435	1,150	67	429
July 6	2,807	815	465	30	28	78	91	4	119	1,992	1,337	215	440	1,155	65	423
July 13	2,828	825	470	30	32	79	91	4	119	2,003	1,347	212	441	1,153	68	417
July 20	2,842	817	466	31	31	79	91	4	115	2,025	1,348	223	454	1,121	62	410
ST. LOUIS (5 cities)																
June 29	625	277	163	6	6	12	48	7	35	348	190	62	96	185	11	124
July 6	624	275	162	5	5	12	48	7	36	349	191	62	96	181	11	130
July 13	635	275	164	5	5	12	48	6	35	360	199	63	98	177	11	131
July 20	643	283	169	5	6	12	49	7	35	360	199	64	97	176	10	128
MINNEAPOLIS (8 cities)																
June 29	358	158	75	5	2	7	6	-----	63	200	146	14	40	76	6	121
July 6	355	155	73	4	1	8	6	-----	63	200	146	15	39	75	6	127
July 13	356	155	72	4	2	8	6	-----	63	201	146	14	41	78	6	127
July 20	357	155	73	5	1	8	6	-----	62	202	148	13	41	75	5	124
KANSAS CITY (12 cities)																
June 29	601	236	142	17	4	12	22	1	38	365	207	42	116	152	13	294
July 6	604	239	145	17	3	12	22	1	39	365	207	43	115	153	12	297
July 13	608	242	148	17	4	12	22	1	38	366	208	43	115	159	13	308
July 20	616	244	150	16	4	12	22	1	39	372	209	45	118	153	12	303
DALLAS (9 cities)																
June 29	481	225	142	2	2	14	20	1	44	256	172	34	50	99	11	211
July 6	485	228	144	2	2	14	21	1	44	257	171	35	51	100	10	211
July 13	481	226	142	2	3	14	21	-----	44	255	173	31	51	103	11	219
July 20	487	226	142	2	3	14	21	-----	44	261	172	38	51	102	10	215
SAN FRANCISCO (7 cities)																
June 29	2,121	989	339	29	12	54	377	1	177	1,132	706	133	293	333	23	227
July 6	2,132	988	339	29	10	54	377	2	177	1,144	706	132	306	321	22	217
July 13	2,139	993	338	28	16	56	377	2	176	1,146	709	133	304	335	22	236
July 20	2,142	991	337	26	16	55	378	2	177	1,151	708	138	305	330	20	240
CITY OF CHICAGO*																
June 29	1,813	525	344	16	26	68	12	1	58	1,288	864	122	302	946	35	216
July 6	1,797	511	335	16	25	67	12	1	55	1,286	859	123	304	945	36	209
July 13	1,815	519	339	16	29	68	12	-----	55	1,296	869	120	307	943	35	203
July 20	1,827	512	336	17	27	68	12	-----	52	1,315	871	129	315	914	33	202

* Separate figures for New York City are shown in the immediately preceding table, and for the city of Chicago in this table. The figures for the New York and Chicago districts, as shown in this table, include New York City and Chicago, respectively.

**REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY DISTRICTS AND FOR CITY OF CHICAGO—Continued**

[In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district and date (1938)	Cash items reported as in process of collection ¹	Other assets	Total assets	Demand deposits					Demand deposits—adjusted ²	Time deposits			Borrowings	Other liabilities	Capital account
				Interbank		United States Government	Certified checks, etc.	Other		Interbank		Other			
				Domestic banks	Foreign banks					Domestic banks	Foreign banks				
BOSTON (6 cities)															
June 29	54	72	1,844	228	9	8	18	1,057	1,021	1	261			22	240
July 6	62	71	1,864	243	10	8	17	1,065	1,020	1	261			19	240
July 13	63	71	1,881	243	10	8	16	1,080	1,033		262			22	240
July 20	58	71	1,863	239	9	8	18	1,067	1,027	1	262			19	240
NEW YORK (8 cities)*															
June 29	694	566	13,338	2,453	277	117	282	7,209	6,797	16	7	1,049	1	313	1,614
July 6	609	565	13,136	2,493	274	118	265	6,990	6,646	16	7	1,050		319	1,604
July 13	770	551	13,364	2,515	269	117	372	7,110	6,712	14	6	1,043	6	304	1,608
July 20	625	560	13,355	2,510	266	117	312	7,173	6,860	13	6	1,038	11	301	1,608
PHILADELPHIA (4 cities)															
June 29	58	85	1,685	274	5	20	6	834	782	13		290		18	225
July 6	55	81	1,690	295	4	20	6	824	775	12		290		14	225
July 13	61	82	1,694	298	4	20	7	824	770	13		289		14	225
July 20	56	82	1,679	288	4	20	9	815	768	12		291		15	225
CLEVELAND (10 cities)															
June 29	73	103	2,598	305	1	18	16	1,104	1,047	33		740		20	361
July 6	73	104	2,618	322	1	19	19	1,099	1,045	35		744		18	361
July 13	74	104	2,613	316	1	19	18	1,103	1,047	35		744		17	360
July 20	71	105	2,612	312	1	18	19	1,102	1,050	36		746		17	361
RICHMOND (12 cities)															
June 29	43	35	962	193		13	10	427	394	6		198		21	94
July 6	46	33	970	204		13	11	424	389	6		198		21	93
July 13	45	33	976	203		12	10	433	398	6		198		21	93
July 20	42	33	970	197		12	9	433	400	6		199		21	93
ATLANTA (8 cities)															
June 29	37	38	859	184	1	23	3	362	328	4		185		7	90
July 6	39	38	859	191	1	23	4	357	322	4		184		5	90
July 13	43	38	868	190	1	23	4	368	329	4		183		5	90
July 20	38	38	861	188	1	23	4	363	329	4		183		5	90
CHICAGO (12 cities)*															
June 29	160	81	4,708	892	7	115	35	2,375	2,250	8		879		24	373
July 6	164	80	4,694	918	7	110	36	2,342	2,214	8		878		21	374
July 13	173	81	4,720	923	8	104	35	2,369	2,231	8		877	1	21	374
July 20	155	82	4,672	905	7	100	34	2,346	2,225	8		877		21	374
ST. LOUIS (5 cities)															
June 29	43	23	1,011	260		15	7	440	404	7		186		7	89
July 6	47	23	1,016	268		15	5	440	398	6		186		7	89
July 13	49	23	1,026	264		15	5	455	411	6		185		7	89
July 20	43	23	1,023	262		15	5	454	416	6		185		7	89
MINNEAPOLIS (8 cities)															
June 29	26	17	604	122	1	2	7	288	269	2		119		7	56
July 6	29	17	609	128	1	2	6	288	265	2		119		7	56
July 13	29	18	614	130	1	2	6	292	269	2		119		6	56
July 20	27	18	606	127	1	2	6	286	265	2		119		6	57
KANSAS CITY (12 cities)															
June 29	57	22	1,139	333		18	13	525	481	7		145		3	95
July 6	68	22	1,156	350		18	14	525	471	7		144		3	95
July 13	75	22	1,185	354		18	14	551	490	7		143		3	95
July 20	66	23	1,173	358		18	14	534	482	7		144		3	95
DALLAS (9 cities)															
June 29	30	25	857	187		25	7	418	395			132		5	83
July 6	36	25	867	196	1	25	7	421	392			131		4	82
July 13	40	25	879	191		25	8	438	406			131		4	82
July 20	37	25	876	193		24	9	433	405			131		4	82
SAN FRANCISCO (7 cities)															
June 29	78	213	2,995	233	10	91	22	924	868	19	2	1,055		311	328
July 6	89	204	2,985	239	10	92	26	927	864	19	2	1,044		294	332
July 13	87	213	3,032	251	10	92	26	959	898	19	2	1,035		305	333
July 20	78	211	3,021	246	10	92	23	955	900	19	2	1,033		308	333
CITY OF CHICAGO*															
June 29	107	50	3,167	688	6	87	21	1,636	1,550			464		20	245
July 6	106	49	3,142	703	7	81	22	1,601	1,517			465		17	246
July 13	112	50	3,158	708	7	77	22	1,617	1,527			464		17	246
July 20	97	50	3,123	694	7	72	21	1,601	1,525			464		17	247

¹ Does not include cash items in process of collection reported in balances with domestic banks.

² Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

* See note on preceding page.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, ACCEPTANCES, AND BROKERS' BALANCES

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Com- mer- cial paper out- stand- ing ¹	Dollar acceptances outstanding											
		Total out- stand- ing	By holders						By classes				
			Held by accepting banks			Held by Federal Reserve banks			Based on im- ports into U. S.	Based on ex- ports from U. S.	Dollar ex- change	Based on goods stored in or shipped between points in	
			Total	Own bills	Bills bought	For own ac- count	For ac- count of foreign corres- pond- ents	Held by others				U. S.	Foreign coun- tries
1937—June.....	285	364	273	130	143	1	4	87	157	77	1	55	74
July.....	325	352	265	144	121	(*)	3	83	143	71	2	65	71
August.....	329	344	263	143	120	-----	2	79	133	71	2	68	69
September.....	331	344	274	148	127	-----	1	69	127	77	1	73	66
October.....	323	346	282	153	129	-----	2	62	127	82	1	75	62
November.....	311	348	279	148	131	-----	2	67	122	84	1	79	61
December.....	279	343	278	147	131	-----	2	63	117	87	2	78	59
1938—January.....	299	326	266	147	119	-----	2	59	106	82	3	75	60
February.....	293	307	246	140	106	-----	1	61	96	78	2	70	61
March.....	297	293	236	143	93	-----	(*)	57	91	75	2	63	62
April.....	271	279	229	141	89	-----	1	48	86	71	1	60	61
May.....	251	268	218	139	80	-----	2	48	81	65	1	57	64
June.....	225	264	210	135	76	-----	2	52	79	63	1	58	63

¹ As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.² Less than \$500,000.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 66).

CUSTOMERS' DEBIT BALANCES, MONEY BORROWED, AND PRINCIPAL RELATED ITEMS OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS

[Member firms of New York Stock Exchange. Ledger balances in millions of dollars]

End of month	Debit balances				Credit balances					
	Customers' debit balances (net) ¹	Debit balances in partners' investment and trading accounts	Debit balances in firm investment and trading accounts	Cash on hand and in banks	Money bor- rowed ²	Customers' credit balances ¹		Other credit balances		
						Free	Other (net)	In partners' invest- ment and trading accounts	In firm invest- ment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1935—December.....	1,258	75	135	179	930	286	79	24	10	410
1936—March.....	1,351	67	168	181	995	303	89	23	15	429
June.....	1,267	67	164	219	985	276	86	24	14	420
September.....	1,317	72	141	227	995	299	99	24	14	423
December.....	1,395	64	164	249	1,048	342	103	30	12	424
1937—March.....	1,549	61	175	223	1,172	346	115	29	18	419
June.....	1,489	55	161	214	1,217	266	92	25	13	397
July.....	1,493	56	157	206	1,213	265	96	25	13	397
August.....	1,509	54	149	202	1,233	252	92	26	13	391
September.....	1,363	48	128	239	1,088	256	96	26	12	385
October.....	1,053	40	135	263	781	272	107	24	12	383
November.....	1,034	38	120	225	723	270	95	24	11	376
December.....	985	34	108	232	688	278	85	26	10	355
1938—January.....	958	31	103	220	641	288	87	28	11	333
February.....	937	31	104	207	628	280	80	26	10	324
March.....	831	29	95	215	576	239	81	25	9	315
April.....	763	26	97	203	485	248	88	24	9	309
May.....	760	25	85	208	482	243	92	22	8	301
June.....	774	27	88	215	495	258	89	22	11	298

¹ Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms' own partners.² Includes both money borrowed from banks and trust companies in New York City and elsewhere in the United States and also money borrowed from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

NOTE.—For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts" in BULLETIN for September 1936. The article describes the methods by which the figures are derived and reported, distinguishes the table from a "statement of financial condition," and explains that the last column is not to be taken as representing the actual net capital of the reporting firms.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for March 1938, p. 196.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

[Percent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	Rediscounts and advances under secs. 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act ¹			Advances under sec. 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act		Advances secured by direct obligations of the United States (last paragraph of sec. 13 of the Federal Reserve Act)	
	Rate July 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate	Rate July 31	In effect beginning—	Rate July 31	In effect beginning—
Boston.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2	2	Sept. 2, 1937	2½	April 29, 1938
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½	2	Oct. 10, 1935	3½	Feb. 8, 1934
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2	2	Sept. 4, 1937	4	Oct. 20, 1933
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2	2	Oct. 19, 1935	3½	May 11, 1935
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2	2	Sept. 10, 1937	4	Feb. 19, 1934
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2	2	Aug. 21, 1937	2½	April 23, 1938
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2	2	Aug. 21, 1937	4	Oct. 16, 1933
St. Louis.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2	2	Sept. 2, 1937	4	Feb. 23, 1935
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2	2	Aug. 24, 1937	4½	Apr. 15, 1933
Kansas City.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2	2	Sept. 3, 1937	2½	Apr. 16, 1938
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2	2	Aug. 31, 1937	2½	Apr. 16, 1938
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2	2	Sept. 17, 1937	4	Oct. 19, 1933

¹ Rates indicated also apply to United States Government securities bought under repurchase agreement.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 40).

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

[Percent per annum]

Maturity	Rate in effect on July 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
1-15 days ¹	1½	Oct. 20, 1933	1
16-30 days.....	1½	do.....	1
31-45 days.....	1½	do.....	1
46-60 days.....	1½	do.....	1
61-90 days.....	1½	do.....	1
91-120 days.....	¾	do.....	1
121-180 days.....	1	do.....	1½

¹ This rate also applies to acceptances bought under repurchase agreements, which agreements are always for a period of 15 days or less.

NOTE.—Minimum buying rates at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on prime bankers' acceptances payable in dollars; higher rates may be charged for other classes of bills. The same minimum rates apply to purchases, if any, made by other Federal Reserve banks.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 41).

MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q.

[Percent per annum]

	Nov. 1, 1933 to Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1935 to Dec. 31, 1935	In effect beginning Jan. 1, 1936
Savings deposits.....	3	2½	2½
Postal Savings deposits.....	3	2½	2½
Other time deposits payable in:			
6 months or more.....	3	2½	2½
90 days to 6 months.....	3	2½	2
Less than 90 days.....	3	2½	1

NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember banks as established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, effective February 1, 1936, are the same as those in effect for member banks. In some States the maximum rates established by the Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are superseded by lower maximum rates established by State authority.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES ON INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES

Rates in effect July 31, 1938, on advances and commitments under Sec. 13(b) of the Federal Reserve Act as amended June 19, 1934.

[Percent per annum except as otherwise specified]

Federal Reserve Bank	Advances direct to industrial or commercial organizations	Advances to financing institutions—		Commitments to make advances
		On portion for which institution is obligated	On remaining portion	
Boston.....	3½-6	3	3½	½-1
New York.....	4-6	3	4-5	1-2
Philadelphia.....	4-6	1 2½	(?)	½-2
Cleveland.....	4½-6	3½	4	1
Richmond.....	6	4-6	4-6	1-2
Atlanta.....	5-6	5	5	½
Chicago.....	5-6	1 2½	5-6	1-2
St. Louis.....	4-5½	3½	4	¾
Minneapolis.....	6	4½-5	4½-5	1
Kansas City.....	4-6	4	4	½-2
Dallas.....	5-6	4	5-6	1
San Francisco.....	5-6	3-4	4-5	½-2

¹ Authorized rate 1 percent above prevailing discount rate.

² Same as to borrower but not less than 4 percent.

³ Flat charge.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 40).

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

[Percent of deposits]

Classes of deposits and banks	June 21, 1917- Aug. 15, 1936	Aug. 16, 1936- Feb. 28, 1937	Mar. 1, 1937- Apr. 30, 1937	May 1, 1937- Apr. 15, 1938	Apr. 16, 1938- and after
On net demand deposits: ¹					
Central reserve city.....	13	19½	22¾	26	22¾
Reserve city.....	10	15	17½	20	17½
Country.....	7	10½	12¼	14	12
On time deposits:					
All member banks.....	3	4½	5¼	6	5

¹ See footnote to table on p. 704 for explanation of method of computing net demand deposits.

MONEY RATES AND BOND YIELDS

OPEN-MARKET RATES IN NEW YORK CITY
[Percent per annum]

Year, month, or week	Prevailing rate on—			Average rate on—			Average yield on U. S. Treasury 3-to-5 year notes
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Stock exchange time loans, 90 days	Stock exchange call loan renewals	U. S. Treasury bills		
					New issues offered within period ¹	91-day dealers' quotation	
1935 average	.76	.13	.56	.56	.14	.17	1.29
1936 average	.75	.15	1.16	.91	.14	.17	1.11
1937 average	.95	.43	1.25	1.00	.45	.28	1.40
1937—June	1	7/16-1/2	1 1/4	1.00	.56	.36	1.54
July	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.49	.28	1.44
August	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.52	.29	1.45
Sept.	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.53	.31	1.50
October	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.34	.20	1.42
Nov.	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.15	.09	1.31
Dec.	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.10	.11	1.27
1938—January	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.10	.10	1.13
February	1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.08	.08	1.09
March	3/4-1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.07	.08	1.01
April	3/4-1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.08	.09	.94
May	3/4-1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.03	.05	.77
June	3/4-1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.02	.05	.67
Week ending:							
June 11	3/4-1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.03	.05	.65
June 18	3/4-1	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.02	.05	.66
June 25	3/4	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.01	.04	.68
July 2	3/4	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.02	.04	.68
July 9	3/4	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.04	.06	.69
July 16	3/4	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.05	.06	.69
July 23	3/4	7/16	1 1/4	1.00	.06	.07	.72

¹ Series comprises 182-day bills to February 23, 1935, 273-day bills from March 1, 1935, to October 15, 1937, bills maturing about March 16, 1938, from October 22, to December 10, 1937, and 91-day bills thereafter.
Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (tables 42 and 43). Figures for 91-day Treasury bills available on request.

RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
[Weighted averages of prevailing rates; percent per annum]

	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
New York City:									
January	5.74	4.24	4.71	4.12	3.58	2.83	2.64	2.50	2.36
February	5.73	4.31	4.71	4.11	3.45	2.90	2.56	2.41	2.34
March	5.81	4.20	4.72	4.88	3.31	2.64	2.61	2.50	2.40
April	5.85	4.17	4.69	4.33	3.39	2.61	2.54	2.53	2.36
May	5.88	4.11	4.55	4.24	3.42	2.69	2.51	2.44	2.40
June	5.93	4.13	4.61	4.10	3.30	2.66	2.44	2.34	2.36
July	5.88	4.05	4.42	3.93	3.30	2.61	2.44	2.36	2.27
August	6.05	3.97	4.45	3.97	3.33	2.67	2.42	2.41	.....
September	6.06	3.93	4.30	3.79	3.26	2.72	2.40	2.39	.....
October	6.08	4.27	4.35	3.76	3.28	2.72	2.46	2.38	.....
November	5.86	4.67	4.12	3.52	3.22	2.77	2.43	2.45	.....
December	5.74	4.64	4.22	3.48	3.18	2.61	2.43	2.40	.....
Year	5.88	4.22	4.49	4.02	3.33	2.70	2.49	2.43	.....
8 other northern and eastern cities:									
January	.87	4.61	5.07	4.89	4.65	4.08	3.62	3.36	3.37
February	5.86	4.63	5.13	4.84	4.49	4.02	3.63	3.43	3.29
March	5.91	4.62	5.14	5.39	4.52	4.05	3.60	3.34	3.25
April	6.00	4.57	5.10	5.09	4.52	3.99	3.47	3.36	3.26
May	6.09	4.55	5.14	4.99	4.39	3.88	3.45	3.45	3.27
June	6.02	4.49	5.13	4.97	4.30	3.78	3.51	3.32	3.38
July	6.08	4.48	5.05	4.82	4.15	3.79	3.61	3.32	3.28
August	6.11	4.47	5.12	4.68	4.12	3.87	3.47	3.29	.....
September	6.24	4.48	5.03	4.65	4.11	3.75	3.45	3.33	.....
October	6.25	4.62	4.96	4.51	4.13	3.75	3.50	3.37	.....
November	6.12	4.87	4.88	4.54	4.08	3.63	3.47	3.42	.....
December	5.94	4.91	4.88	4.59	3.98	3.67	3.46	3.36	.....
Year	6.04	4.61	5.05	4.83	4.29	3.86	3.52	3.36	.....
27 southern and western cities:									
January	5.94	5.50	5.61	5.60	5.40	4.95	4.47	4.16	4.16
February	5.96	5.43	5.61	5.56	5.39	4.84	4.51	4.15	4.09
March	6.04	5.40	5.64	5.66	5.40	4.85	4.44	4.15	4.15
April	6.07	5.36	5.63	5.68	5.34	4.80	4.40	4.21	4.13
May	6.10	5.26	5.64	5.66	5.28	4.79	4.43	4.17	4.13
June	6.16	5.34	5.62	5.62	5.19	4.76	4.39	4.18	4.14
July	6.17	5.30	5.63	5.54	5.07	4.58	4.35	4.19	4.12
August	6.22	5.28	5.68	5.53	5.05	4.63	4.25	4.18	.....
September	6.27	5.32	5.63	5.55	5.04	4.51	4.29	4.18	.....
October	6.29	5.38	5.56	5.50	5.05	4.55	4.23	4.16	.....
November	6.29	5.53	5.55	5.42	4.93	4.51	4.24	4.17	.....
December	6.20	5.56	5.60	5.43	4.92	4.55	4.14	4.15	.....
Year	6.14	5.39	5.62	5.56	5.17	4.69	4.35	4.17	.....

BOND YIELDS¹
[Percent per annum]

Year, month, or week	U. S. Treasury ²	Municipal ³	Corporate ⁴							
			Total	By ratings				By groups		
				Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility
Number of issues	7-12	15	120	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1935 average	2.70	3.41	4.46	3.60	3.95	4.55	5.75	4.02	4.95	4.43
1936 average	2.47	3.07	3.87	3.24	3.46	4.02	4.77	3.50	4.24	3.88
1937 average	2.57	3.10	3.94	3.26	3.46	4.01	5.03	3.55	4.34	3.93
1937—June	2.64	3.11	3.90	3.28	3.43	3.96	4.93	3.51	4.22	3.97
July	2.59	3.07	3.88	3.25	3.41	3.94	4.91	3.50	4.21	3.92
August	2.59	3.01	3.88	3.24	3.41	3.94	4.92	3.47	4.28	3.89
September	2.67	3.18	3.98	3.28	3.46	4.02	5.16	3.55	4.43	3.96
October	2.65	3.24	4.12	3.27	3.53	4.16	5.52	3.63	4.66	4.08
November	2.60	3.17	4.21	3.24	3.54	4.24	5.82	3.65	4.91	4.06
December	2.54	3.15	4.16	3.21	3.50	4.20	5.73	3.66	4.79	4.03
1938—January	2.47	3.03	4.19	3.17	3.50	4.20	5.89	3.54	5.02	4.01
February	2.46	2.99	4.23	3.20	3.51	4.24	5.97	3.57	5.06	4.07
March	2.45	2.99	4.36	3.22	3.56	4.34	6.30	3.58	5.44	4.05
April	2.43	3.03	4.50	3.30	3.73	4.49	6.47	3.64	5.75	4.11
May	2.30	2.91	4.28	3.22	3.56	4.28	6.06	3.51	5.44	3.90
June	2.31	2.91	4.40	3.26	3.68	4.41	6.25	3.55	5.75	3.90
Week ending:										
July 2	2.36	2.92	4.33	3.27	3.69	4.36	5.98	3.53	5.58	3.86
July 9	2.35	2.89	4.24	3.24	3.64	4.26	5.79	3.49	5.41	3.82
July 16	2.34	2.89	4.20	3.23	3.63	4.23	5.70	3.49	5.31	3.80
July 23	2.35	2.87	4.15	3.22	3.62	4.19	5.57	3.48	5.20	3.78

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.

² A average of yields of all outstanding bonds due or callable after 8 years.

³ Standard Statistics Co.

⁴ Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday.

Because of limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa group has been reduced from 10 to 3, the industrial Aa group from 10 to 5, and the railroad Aaa group from 10 to 9. Series revised back to Jan. 1, 1937 because of change in railroad bond yield averages in all rating groups.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 74).

BOND PRICES¹

Year, month, or date	U. S. Treasury ²	Municipal ³	Corporate ³			
			Total	Industrial	Railroad	Utility
Number of issues.....	7-12	15	60	20	20	20
1935 average.....	106.1	105.3	88.6	88.2	79.4	98.2
1936 average.....	107.0	110.8	97.5	92.2	94.7	105.4
1937 average.....	104.4	110.3	93.4	90.1	89.6	100.4
1937—June.....	103.5	110.1	95.0	91.2	93.2	100.6
July.....	104.0	110.8	95.3	91.4	93.2	101.2
August.....	104.0	111.8	94.8	91.9	91.0	101.4
September.....	103.3	109.0	91.3	90.0	85.6	98.4
October.....	103.5	108.1	86.4	85.5	78.4	95.2
November.....	104.0	109.1	83.3	82.7	72.1	95.0
December.....	104.7	109.5	82.7	81.4	72.5	94.2
1938—January.....	105.3	111.5	80.6	81.7	66.2	94.0
February.....	105.4	112.2	79.3	80.6	65.0	92.2
March.....	105.0	112.2	76.0	79.5	57.3	91.2
April.....	104.8	111.6	73.8	77.8	53.5	90.2
May.....	106.1	113.6	76.5	80.4	55.1	94.0
June.....	106.0	113.6	75.3	80.0	52.0	94.0
June 29.....	105.6	113.4	78.0	82.3	56.3	95.5
July 6.....	105.7	113.9	79.3	83.6	58.2	96.2
July 13.....	105.8	113.9	80.5	84.6	59.7	97.2
July 20.....	105.6	114.3	81.6	85.8	61.3	97.8

¹ Monthly data are averages of daily figures except for municipal bonds, which are averages of Wednesday figures.

² Average prices of all outstanding bonds due or callable after 8 years, based on quotations from Treasury Department.

³ Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard Statistics Co.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 73); for U. S. Treasury bonds, see BULLETIN for May 1936, p. 317.

STOCK MARKET

Year, month, or date	Stock prices ¹					Volume of trading ²
	Pre-ferred ³	Common (index, 1926=100)				
		Total	Industrial	Railroad	Utility	
Number of issues....	20	420	348	32	40	-----
1935 average.....	133.8	78	91	34	71	1,411
1936 average.....	138.9	111	127	51	104	1,824
1937 average.....	136.2	112	131	49	95	1,519
1937—June.....	135.2	114	134	54	91	697
July.....	135.7	118	139	52	96	917
August.....	137.2	121	144	51	97	729
September.....	136.4	106	126	43	89	1,498
October.....	133.5	91	107	35	81	2,324
November.....	132.3	83	96	31	80	1,420
December.....	132.1	82	95	31	79	1,174
1938—January.....	133.5	82	96	29	76	1,069
February.....	133.3	81	96	28	71	719
March.....	132.2	78	93	26	69	922
April.....	127.9	71	84	21	64	778
May.....	131.7	74	87	22	70	620
June.....	132.3	73	86	21	69	1,033
June 29.....	134.0	85	102	26	76	2,247
July 6.....	134.7	88	105	27	77	1,920
July 13.....	135.0	87	104	27	76	1,490
July 20.....	135.7	91	109	29	78	2,004

¹ Standard Statistics Co. Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures.

² Average prices of industrial high-grade, derived from yields.

³ Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, in thousands of shares. Weekly figures are averages for the week ending Saturday.

Back figures.—For stock prices, see Annual Report for 1936 (table 73)

CAPITAL ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total (new and re-fund-ing)	For new capital								For refunding							
		Total (dom-estic and for-aign)	Domestic						For-aign ¹	Total (do-mestic and for-aign)	Domestic						For-aign ¹
			Total	State and mun-icipal	Fedral agen-cies ²	Corporate					Total	State and mun-icipal	Fedral agen-cies ²	Corporate			
						Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks						Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	
1928.....	9,898	3,040	6,789	1,379	64	5,346	2,385	2,961	1,251	1,858	1,620	36	0	1,584	1,054	530	238
1929.....	11,513	10,091	9,420	1,418	0	8,002	2,078	5,924	671	1,422	1,387	13	0	1,374	542	833	35
1930.....	7,619	6,909	6,004	1,434	87	4,483	2,080	1,503	905	709	527	53	0	474	451	23	182
1931.....	4,038	3,089	2,860	1,235	75	1,551	1,239	311	229	949	893	21	51	821	789	32	56
1932.....	1,751	1,194	1,165	762	77	325	305	20	29	557	498	87	93	319	315	4	59
1933.....	1,063	720	708	483	64	161	40	120	12	343	283	37	26	219	187	32	60
1934.....	2,160	1,386	1,386	803	405	178	144	35	0	774	765	136	317	312	312	0	9
1935.....	4,699	1,457	1,409	855	150	404	334	69	48	3,242	3,216	365	987	1,864	1,782	81	26
1936.....	6,214	1,972	1,949	735	22	1,192	839	352	23	4,242	4,123	382	353	3,387	3,187	200	119
1937.....	3,878	2,080	2,076	727	157	1,192	789	403	4	1,798	1,639	175	280	1,184	833	351	169
1937—June.....	560	360	360	91	0	269	187	82	0	200	200	21	30	149	139	11	0
July.....	340	247	247	77	89	81	39	42	0	93	93	8	29	57	20	37	0
Aug.....	187	79	79	28	0	51	34	17	0	109	109	25	27	56	51	6	0
Sept.....	221	154	154	41	0	113	87	25	0	67	67	7	20	39	(?)	39	0
Oct.....	203	96	93	27	0	67	46	21	3	107	106	2	34	70	70	0	2
Nov.....	136	94	94	43	25	26	22	4	(?)	42	42	4	27	10	10	(?)	0
Dec.....	164	122	122	79	0	43	27	16	1	42	42	5	23	14	14	(?)	0
1938—Jan.....	122	93	93	41	6	46	40	6	0	29	29	18	4	3	1	1	0
Feb.....	199	82	81	40	0	41	41	(?)	1	117	117	22	32	62	62	0	0
Mar.....	245	126	126	94	9	24	23	1	0	119	119	16	45	58	58	0	0
Apr.....	352	197	197	45	140	12	11	1	0	155	155	4	84	67	67	0	0
May.....	217	157	157	88	33	36	20	16	0	60	60	4	31	26	26	0	0
June.....	506	345	342	130	14	199	189	10	3	160	160	14	52	95	95	0	0

¹ Revised.

² Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.

³ Includes publicly offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.

⁴ Less than \$500,000.

Source.—For domestic issues, Commercial and Financial Chronicle; for foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 72).

TREASURY FINANCE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT
VOLUME AND KIND OF DIRECT OBLIGATIONS

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total gross debt	Interest-bearing									Noninterest-bearing		
		Total interest bearing	Publicly offered ¹						Ad-justed service issues ²	Social security issues ⁴	All other ³	Ma-tured debt	Other
			Total	Bonds			Notes	Bills					
				Pre-war	Treas-ury ²	U. S. Savings							
1932—June.....	19,487	19,161	*18,816	753	13,460	-----	1,261	616	105	-----	240	60	266
1933—June.....	22,539	22,158	*21,782	753	13,417	-----	4,548	954	92	-----	284	66	315
1934—June.....	27,053	26,480	*26,006	753	15,679	-----	6,653	1,404	118	-----	356	54	518
1935—June.....	28,701	27,645	26,910	753	14,019	62	10,023	2,053	156	-----	580	231	825
1936—June.....	33,779	32,989	31,297	79	17,168	316	11,381	2,354	1,071	19	601	169	620
1937—June.....	36,425	35,800	33,734	79	19,936	800	10,617	2,303	926	579	560	119	506
1937—July.....	36,716	36,113	33,918	79	19,936	833	10,617	2,453	915	649	632	103	499
August.....	37,045	36,450	34,146	79	19,936	862	10,617	2,663	905	769	630	100	494
September.....	36,875	36,264	33,877	79	19,936	885	10,575	2,403	896	868	623	122	489
October.....	36,956	36,366	33,900	79	19,936	908	10,575	2,403	888	957	620	109	482
November.....	37,094	36,511	33,924	79	19,936	932	10,575	2,403	883	1,086	619	106	477
December.....	37,279	36,708	34,018	79	20,476	964	10,547	1,952	876	1,188	626	99	472
1938—January.....	37,453	36,887	34,114	79	20,476	1,060	10,547	1,952	872	1,263	638	99	466
February.....	37,633	37,080	34,144	79	20,476	1,106	10,531	1,952	867	1,399	669	91	462
March.....	37,556	37,001	34,032	79	20,927	1,148	10,076	1,803	860	1,460	648	98	458
April.....	37,510	36,963	34,016	79	20,927	1,181	10,076	1,753	856	1,458	635	92	454
May.....	37,422	36,871	33,845	79	20,927	1,210	10,076	1,553	852	1,538	637	101	450
June.....	37,165	36,576	33,463	79	21,846	1,238	9,147	1,154	868	1,601	644	141	447

¹ Excludes postal savings bonds, formerly sold to depositors in the Postal Savings System.
² Includes Liberty bonds.
³ Includes adjusted service bonds of 1945 and special issues of adjusted service bonds and of notes to Government Life Insurance Fund series and of certificates to the adjusted service fund.
⁴ Includes special issues to old-age reserve account, unemployment trust fund, and railroad retirement account.
⁵ Includes postal savings bonds and special issues to retirement funds, to Postal Savings System and to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
⁶ Includes certificates of indebtedness not shown separately: 1932—\$2,726,000,000; 1933—\$2,108,000,000; 1934—\$1,517,000,000.

MATURITIES OF PUBLICLY OFFERED DIRECT OBLIGATIONS, JUNE 30, 1938

[In millions of dollars]

Date maturing	Total	Bonds ¹	Notes	Bills
1938—Before Oct. 1.....	1,172	-----	18	1,154
Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	433	-----	433	-----
1939—Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	942	-----	942	-----
Apr. 1-June 30.....	1,294	-----	1,294	-----
July 1-Sept. 30.....	427	-----	427	-----
Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	526	-----	526	-----
1940.....	2,854	-----	2,854	-----
1941.....	2,219	834	1,385	-----
1942.....	1,001	-----	1,001	-----
1943.....	1,166	898	268	-----
1945.....	2,123	2,123	-----	-----
1946.....	1,854	1,854	-----	-----
1947.....	2,139	2,139	-----	-----
1948.....	*1,767	*1,767	-----	-----
1949.....	819	819	-----	-----
1951.....	1,223	1,223	-----	-----
1952.....	1,250	1,250	-----	-----
1953.....	1,786	1,786	-----	-----
1954.....	2,663	2,663	-----	-----
1955.....	755	755	-----	-----
1956.....	489	489	-----	-----
1959.....	982	982	-----	-----
1960.....	2,611	2,611	-----	-----
1961.....	50	50	-----	-----
1963.....	919	919	-----	-----
Total.....	33,463	23,162	9,147	1,154

¹ Issues classified as of date of final maturity; most issues callable at earlier dates; most of the U. S. Savings bonds are redeemable at option of holder.
² Includes unclassified U. S. Savings bonds.

FULLY GUARANTEED OBLIGATIONS, BY AGENCIES ¹

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Home Owners' Loan Corporation ²	Recon-struction Finance Corporation	Com-mo-dity Credit Corporation
1934—June.....	681	312	134	235	-----
December.....	3,063	980	1,834	249	-----
1935—June.....	4,123	1,226	2,647	250	-----
December.....	4,494	1,387	2,855	252	-----
1936—June.....	4,718	1,422	3,044	252	-----
December.....	4,662	1,422	2,988	225	-----
1937—June.....	4,665	1,422	2,987	255	-----
July.....	4,703	1,420	2,987	295	-----
August.....	4,633	1,400	2,937	296	-----
September.....	4,633	1,400	2,937	296	-----
October.....	4,634	1,400	2,937	297	-----
November.....	4,644	1,410	2,937	297	-----
December.....	4,645	1,410	2,937	297	-----
1938—January.....	4,646	1,410	2,937	298	-----
February.....	4,646	1,410	2,937	299	-----
March.....	4,646	1,410	2,937	299	-----
April.....	4,647	1,410	2,937	299	-----
May.....	4,852	1,410	2,937	299	206
June.....	4,853	1,410	2,937	299	206

¹ Principal amount of obligations guaranteed as to interest and principal. Excludes obligations held by U. S. Treasury and reflected in the public debt. The total includes guaranteed debentures of the Federal Housing Administrator, amounting to \$583,000 on June 30, 1938.
² Excludes obligations guaranteed as to interest only.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY OPERATIONS

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Period	General and special accounts											Trust accounts, etc. ⁷ excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	Increase or decrease during period					
	Receipts					Expenditures ¹							Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	General fund balance	Gross debt			
	Total	In-come taxes	Social security taxes ²	Other internal revenue ³	All other	Total	General			Re-cov-ery and relief	Re-volv-ing funds (net) ⁵					Trans-fers to trust acc'ts. ⁴		
							Inter-est on debt	National de-fense and Vet-erans' Adm. ⁴	All other									
Fiscal year ending:																		
June 1935	3,800	1,099	-----	2,179	523	6,802	821	1,089	1,315	3,366	141	71	-3,002	+613	-741	+1,648		
June 1936	4,116	1,427	(0)	2,086	603	8,477	749	1,340	1,310	3,341	* 78	1,814	-4,361	+123	+840	+5,078		
June 1937	5,294	2,158	253	2,187	697	8,001	866	1,436	1,944	3,079	* 244	868	-2,707	-67	-128	+2,646		
June 1938	6,242	2,635	755	2,285	567	7,701	926	1,556	2,178	2,264	169	607	-1,459	+382	-338	+740		
1937—June	868	547	53	212	56	1,300	194	128	179	232	27	540	-432	+20	+800	+1,212		
July	409	57	53	221	77	659	12	128	197	198	* 2	125	-249	+44	+85	+291		
August	453	35	60	501	56	556	21	127	162	175	10	61	-103	+37	+263	+329		
September	788	501	50	186	51	680	159	125	161	159	20	55	+108	+20	-43	-170		
October	393	40	52	189	52	616	67	128	183	168	16	55	-283	+18	-184	+137		
November	327	37	60	182	49	542	9	128	165	159	25	55	-215	+10	-68	+137		
December	866	487	138	192	49	730	163	134	141	173	56	63	+136	+43	+365	+186		
1938—January	395	52	57	172	53	666	16	130	180	150	94	56	-251	+35	-23	+173		
February	349	62	110	141	36	512	17	123	150	156	10	56	-162	+7	+25	+180		
March	959	723	3	193	40	759	153	138	155	198	26	58	+201	+41	+166	-76		
April	273	49	34	155	35	686	66	130	215	204	51	19	-413	+8	-451	-46		
May	375	40	131	169	35	575	9	134	201	208	20	2	-199	+165	-122	-88		
June	774	550	5	185	34	821	233	132	238	316	* 98	1	-47	-46	-351	-258		

¹ Excludes debt retirement.

² Includes taxes under Social Security Act and on carriers and their employees.

³ Includes miscellaneous internal revenue, unjust enrichment tax, and processing taxes.

⁴ Excludes expenditures for adjusted service which are included under "Transfers to Trust Accounts, etc."

⁵ Includes revolving funds of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, Public Works Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Export-Import Bank.

⁶ Includes expenditures for retirement funds, adjusted service certificate fund, old-age reserve account, and railroad retirement account.

⁷ Includes, also, increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar, and expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), receipts from seigniorage, transactions in checking accounts of Governmental agencies, unemployment trust fund, old-age reserve account, and railroad retirement account.

⁸ Less than \$600,000.

⁹ Excess of credits.

GENERAL FUND BALANCE

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	In-active gold	Inc-rem-ent on gold	Seign-iorage	Work-ing balance
1932—June	417	-----	-----	-----	417
1933—June	862	-----	-----	-----	862
1934—June	2,582	-----	811	-----	1,771
1935—June	1,841	-----	700	140	1,001
1936—June	2,682	-----	140	316	2,225
1937—January	1,726	127	141	340	1,118
February	1,539	205	141	344	849
March	1,826	343	141	348	995
April	1,702	568	141	350	642
May	1,754	758	141	354	501
June	2,553	1,087	141	356	970
July	2,639	1,213	141	369	915
August	2,902	1,335	141	375	1,051
September	2,860	1,209	141	382	1,128
October	2,676	1,271	141	388	875
November	2,608	1,243	141	394	831
December	2,973	1,228	142	401	1,202
1938—January	2,950	1,223	142	413	1,172
February	2,975	1,201	142	421	1,212
March	3,140	1,183	142	427	1,389
April	2,689	-----	142	433	2,114
May	2,567	-----	142	440	1,985
June	2,216	-----	142	446	1,628

GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES, MAY 31, 1938

[Based on compilation by U. S. Treasury Department from reports received from organizations concerned. In millions of dollars]

	Financed wholly from Government funds					Financed partly from Government funds				Total		
	Recon- struction Finance Corpo- ration	Com- modity Credit Corpo- ration	Public Works Admin- istra- tion	Agricul- tural credit insti- tutions	Other	Farm mort- gage insti- tutions	Other farm credit insti- tutions	Home mort- gage insti- tutions	Other	May 31, 1938	Apr. 30, 1938	May 31, 1937
ASSETS												
Loans and preferred stock:												
Loans to financial institutions.....	275				1			187	25	487	489	478
Preferred stock, etc.....	536				(1)			259		795	794	809
Home mortgage loans.....								2,282		2,282	2,302	2,591
Farm mortgage loans.....						2,842				2,842	2,849	2,910
Other agricultural loans.....	1	228		15	102				(1)	641	629	552
All other loans.....	935		29		436					1,401	1,363	1,246
Total loans and preferred stock.....	1,747	228	29	15	539	2,842	296	2,727	25	8,448	8,427	8,586
Cash.....	5	(1)		6	80	62	21	144	19	336	329	283
United States direct obligations.....	48			5	25	59	121	29	362	649	654	545
Obligations of Government credit agencies:												
Fully guaranteed by U. S.....				14	(1)	(1)	39	9	102	165	168	196
Other ²				26		(2) 3	11			40	43	29
Production credit association class A stock.....				76						76	76	76
Accounts and other receivables.....	23	2		1	39	182	4	20	4	275	276	285
All other assets.....	14	(1)	22	(1)	438	158	(1)	523	21	1,177	1,158	742
Total assets other than inter-agency ²	1,837	229	52	143	1,121	3,305	493	3,453	533	11,167	11,130	10,742
LIABILITIES												
Bonds, notes, and debentures:												
Guaranteed by United States.....	299	206			1	1,410		2,937		4,852	4,647	4,669
Other ²		(1)			34	1,022	212	77	(1)	1,346	1,391	1,324
Other liabilities (including reserves)	33	(1)		4	52	188	7	161	131	575	572	505
Total liabilities other than interagency ²	331	207		4	87	2,619	219	3,176	131	6,773	6,610	6,498
Excess of assets over liabilities, ex- cluding interagency transactions.....	1,506	23	52	139	1,035	686	274	277	402	4,394	4,519	4,244
Privately owned interests.....						193	3	43	139	379	376	355
U. S. Government interests.....	1,506	23	52	139	1,035	493	270	234	263	4,014	4,144	3,889

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² Revised.

³ Excludes \$761,000,000 of Federal land bank bonds held by Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

NOTE.—For explanation of table and back figures see BULLETIN for April 1936, p. 220.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[Amounts outstanding. In thousands of dollars]

	June 30, 1937	Dec. 31, 1937	Jan. 31, 1938	Feb. 28, 1938	Mar. 31, 1938	Apr. 30, 1938	May 31, 1938	June 30, 1938
Loans to financial institutions.....	271,858	251,368	246,598	245,303	241,428	241,294	237,588	1 234,897
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....	40,483	38,650	38,417	37,854	37,778	37,679	37,651	37,525
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....	581,900	555,312	551,335	537,199	534,363	536,637	535,934	533,761
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	354,320	355,894	358,216	361,951	368,471	369,379	390,233	393,699
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....	221,907	237,637	235,263	233,782	237,170	240,566	243,885	245,080
Loans to industrial and commercial businesses.....	70,549	74,794	73,703	73,196	72,688	73,072	73,741	76,369
Loans to drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.....	72,424	77,522	77,715	77,802	77,522	78,740	78,993	79,406
Other loans.....	3,882	3,920	3,846	3,962	4,067	4,173	4,284	4,324
Securities purchased from Public Works Administration.....	119,585	132,564	140,916	140,659	140,997	143,378	144,829	145,148
Total loans and investments, other than interagency.....	1,736,909	1,727,661	1,726,009	1,711,708	1,714,481	1,724,919	1,747,139	1,750,210
Loans to Federal land banks.....	13,757	11,617	11,481	7,829	7,521	6,614	6,584	5,017
Loans to Commodity Credit Corporation.....	47,393	63,120	80,206	88,016	95,049	101,273		
Capital stock of Commodity Credit Corporation.....	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000				
Capital stock of, and loans to R. F. C. Mortgage Co.....	48,286	66,408	68,207	69,888	71,352	72,938	48,293	40,011
Preferred stock of Export-Import banks.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Capital stock of Disaster Loan Corporation.....	6,000	10,000	10,000	10,000				
Loans to Rural Electrification Administration.....	4,000	21,598	26,055	29,505	31,755	33,755	35,155	46,498
Capital stock and surplus of National Mortgage Assoc.....				11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Total loans and investments.....	1,973,345	2,017,403	2,038,957	2,044,945	1,951,157	1,970,499	1,868,170	1,872,735

¹ Includes \$79,000,000 of loans for distribution to depositors of closed banks.

NOTE.—For explanation of table and back figures, see BULLETIN for April 1936, p. 220.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OUTSTANDING, BY INSTITUTIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

End of month	Farm mortgage loans by—		Federal intermediate credit bank loans to and discounts for—		Production credit associations	Regional agricultural credit corporations	Emergency crop and drought loans	Loans to cooperatives by—		
	Federal land banks	Land Bank Commissioner	Regional agricultural credit corporations, production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives ¹	Other financing institutions, except cooperatives				Federal intermediate credit banks	Banks for cooperatives, including Central Bank	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund
1934—December.....	1,915,792	616,825	99,675	55,672	60,852	87,102	111,182	33,969	27,851	54,863
1935—December.....	2,071,925	794,726	104,706	47,162	94,096	43,400	172,489	2,731	50,013	44,433
1936—December.....	2,064,158	836,779	129,872	41,017	105,212	25,288	164,887	1,641	69,647	53,754
1937—June.....	2,052,319	830,577	164,977	47,337	160,051	22,914	189,141	635	45,032	46,854
July.....	2,050,522	828,771	170,110	48,167	163,553	22,069	187,353	1,126	52,405	45,664
August.....	2,047,650	826,317	171,270	48,886	162,515	21,126	185,802	1,047	56,341	44,281
September.....	2,045,276	823,257	167,477	46,573	153,977	19,434	182,331	1,157	66,897	47,236
October.....	2,042,637	820,163	159,898	42,414	142,652	17,491	177,362	1,229	73,450	45,296
November.....	2,039,005	816,653	160,627	40,867	137,473	16,208	173,701	1,509	82,026	45,284
December.....	2,035,307	812,749	165,194	40,464	138,169	15,592	172,130	1,813	87,633	30,982
1938—January.....	2,031,290	807,788	164,700	39,263	138,996	15,488	170,429	1,576	86,856	30,259
February.....	2,029,517	804,212	173,384	38,552	147,983	15,198	169,609	1,502	87,113	27,875
March.....	2,025,707	798,776	186,137	39,526	162,000	15,164	175,800	1,420	82,323	27,304
April.....	2,022,846	794,916	195,899	40,650	173,113	15,060	183,467	793	79,926	26,335
May.....	2,019,930	790,772	202,147	41,312	179,790	14,834	184,766	655	78,417	25,332
June.....	2,017,696	786,068	207,988	42,894	184,327	14,788	184,532	19	81,190	24,604

¹ Some of the loans made by the regional agricultural credit corporations and the banks for cooperatives and most of the loans made by the production credit associations are discounted with the Federal intermediate credit banks. The amounts in this column are thus included in the three columns under those headings. Such loans are not always discounted in the same month in which the original credit is extended.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD
LOANS OUTSTANDING, BY INSTITUTIONS

[Loans in thousands of dollars]

End of month	Home mortgage loans by—			Federal home loan bank loans to member institutions ³
	Home Owners' Loan Corporation ¹	Federal savings and loan associations		
		Number of associations	Loans ²	
1934—December.....	2,379,491	639	81,300	86,658
1935—December.....	2,897,162	1,023	348,000	102,795
1936—December.....	2,765,098	1,212	586,700	145,401
1937—June.....	2,556,401	1,286	742,400	167,057
July.....	2,524,129	1,293	765,200	169,571
August.....	2,497,224	1,296	782,900	175,607
September.....	2,472,421	1,307	804,400	179,511
October.....	2,446,002	1,311	826,000	184,041
November.....	2,422,149	1,318	832,300	187,336
December.....	2,397,647	1,328	853,500	200,095
1938—January.....	2,370,984	1,332	864,900	190,538
February.....	2,348,025	1,334	874,800	187,518
March.....	2,323,995	1,338	895,300	183,125
April.....	2,301,894	1,342	919,700	183,750
May.....	2,281,884	1,345	930,300	186,510
June.....	2,265,153	1,346	947,500	196,225

¹ In addition to loans the HOLC held on June 30, 1938, \$911,000,000 in other assets, consisting principally of investments in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and in various savings and loan associations, real estate and other property, and accrued interest receivable.

² Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates for all Federal savings and loan associations; this series replaces figures formerly shown for associations reporting each month.

³ Includes loans to Federal savings and loan associations, all of which are members, and a negligible amount to other than member institutions.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Depositors' balances ¹	Assets					Cash, reserve funds, etc. ¹
		Total	Cash in depository banks	U. S. Government securities			
				Total	Direct obligations	Guaranteed obligations	
1934—June.....	1,198	1,225	695	453	418	35	77
1935—June.....	1,205	1,236	385	777	630	147	74
1936—June.....	1,232	1,265	203	967	800	167	95
1937—April.....	1,270	1,307	134	1,100	933	167	73
May.....	1,268	1,306	134	1,100	933	167	72
June.....	1,268	1,307	136	1,100	933	167	71
July.....	1,271	1,309	134	1,100	933	167	75
August.....	1,273	1,312	133	1,100	933	167	79
September.....	1,270	1,307	133	1,100	933	167	74
October.....	1,269	1,308	130	1,100	933	167	78
November.....	1,270	1,306	129	1,101	934	167	76
December.....	1,270	1,308	130	1,097	930	167	81
1938—January.....	1,272	1,311	125	1,097	930	167	89
February.....	1,271	1,311	124	1,112	946	167	75
March.....	1,268	1,306	121	1,113	946	167	72
April.....	1,266	1,301	119	1,110	944	166	72
May.....	² 1,255						
June.....	² 1,252						

² Preliminary.

¹ Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit. Does not include accrued interest nor outstanding savings stamps.

² Includes working cash with postmasters, 5-percent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds with the Treasurer of the United States, accrued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late postmasters.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for August 1935, p. 502.

PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND TRADE

[Index numbers; 1923-25 average=100. The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment for seasonal variation]

Year and month	Industrial production ¹ *						Construction contracts awarded (value) ²						Factory employment ³		Factory pay-rolls ⁴		Freight-car loadings ⁵ *		Department store sales ⁶ (value)		
	Total		Manufactures		Minerals		Total		Residential		All other		Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed
	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	
1919		83		84		77		63		44		79		107		98		84		78	
1920		87		87		89		63		30		90		108		118		91		94	
1921		67		67		70		56		44		65		82		77		78		87	
1922		85		86		74		79		68		88		90		82		85		88	
1923		101		101		105		84		81		86		104		103		100		98	
1924		95		94		96		94		95		94		96		96		98		99	
1925		104		105		99		122		124		120		100		101		103		103	
1926		108		108		108		129		121		135		101		104		107		106	
1927		106		106		107		129		117		139		99		102		104		107	
1928		111		112		106		135		126		142		99		102		104		108	
1929		119		119		115		117		87		142		105		109		107		111	
1930		96		95		99		92		50		125		91		89		92		102	
1931		81		80		84		63		37		84		77		67		74		92	
1932		64		63		71		28		13		40		66		46		55		69	
1933		76		75		86		25		11		37		72		49		58		67	
1934		79		78		86		32		12		48		83		63		62		75	
1935		90		90		91		37		21		50		86		71		64		79	
1936		105		105		104		55		37		70		92		82		75		88	
1937		110		109		115		59		41		74		99		98		78		92	
1935																					
April	86	89	86	91	88	79	27	30	18	22	33	38	86	86	72	62	59	75	79		
May	85	87	84	87	90	88	27	32	21	25	32	39	85	85	69	61	60	74	76		
June	87	86	85	84	99	87	30	35	24	26	36	43	84	83	67	64	63	79	79		
July	86	83	87	83	85	85	35	39	25	25	43	50	85	84	67	59	59	50	65		
Aug.	88	87	89	87	83	86	38	40	24	24	50	54	86	86	71	63	64	77	81		
Sept.	91	90	92	89	87	83	43	44	25	25	58	59	86	88	74	64	71	81	86		
Oct.	95	97	95	96	93	101	45	45	25	25	66	62	87	89	76	68	75	78	86		
Nov.	96	98	97	98	93	96	60	55	26	25	88	76	88	89	76	68	69	82	91		
Dec.	101	96	101	95	102	97	68	54	26	22	103	80	89	88	78	68	64	83	145		
1936																					
Jan.	97	95	96	95	104	100	62	50	25	21	92	75	89	87	74	70	65	81	63		
Feb.	94	95	92	93	111	107	52	45	25	22	75	68	87	87	74	71	68	83	66		
Mar.	93	96	93	97	97	90	47	47	26	28	63	62	88	88	78	66	64	84	77		
April	101	104	100	105	106	95	47	53	30	35	60	67	89	89	79	71	68	84	85		
May	101	105	101	105	102	101	46	56	32	38	57	70	90	90	81	72	71	87	89		
June	104	104	105	105	100	101	52	60	36	39	65	78	90	90	81	73	73	87	84		
July	108	105	109	105	101	102	59	65	44	45	71	82	93	91	80	76	77	91	68		
Aug.	108	106	110	106	99	104	62	65	46	46	75	81	93	94	84	76	77	86	68		
Sept.	109	107	110	107	102	110	59	60	47	47	69	70	94	96	84	75	84	88	94		
Oct.	110	111	111	110	105	116	57	54	43	41	69	65	94	97	89	77	86	90	100		
Nov.	114	115	115	115	112	115	58	51	40	39	72	62	96	97	91	82	84	94	105		
Dec.	121	114	121	114	117	111	66	53	45	38	83	65	99	98	95	83	77	92	161		
1937																					
Jan.	114	112	115	113	110	106	63	51	45	37	77	63	99	97	80	73	93	72	72		
Feb.	116	117	116	118	116	111	62	54	47	42	75	64	100	99	82	76	95	76	70		
Mar.	118	122	117	122	128	119	56	56	45	47	64	63	101	101	101	83	80	93	90		
April	118	122	118	125	115	105	53	61	44	51	61	68	102	102	105	84	79	93	89		
May	118	122	118	123	117	117	56	68	44	52	66	81	102	102	105	80	80	93	95		
June	114	115	114	114	115	118	61	72	42	47	77	92	101	101	103	78	79	93	90		
July	114	111	114	110	112	115	67	75	44	45	86	99	103	101	100	80	82	94	65		
Aug.	117	115	117	114	113	120	62	68	40	40	81	87	102	102	104	79	81	92	72		
Sept.	111	109	110	106	115	125	56	56	37	37	71	72	101	102	100	78	87	94	100		
Oct.	102	102	101	99	113	123	52	49	36	35	65	61	98	101	100	76	84	93	103		
Nov.	88	90	85	86	109	112	56	50	32	31	76	65	94	95	90	71	72	91	101		
Dec.	84	80	79	75	115	108	61	49	30	25	87	98	89	89	81	67	62	59	156		
1938																					
Jan.	80	79	76	75	108	103	52	42	26	22	73	59	84	82	72	65	59	90	70		
Feb.	79	79	75	76	102	98	51	44	32	28	66	56	83	82	73	62	57	88	70		
Mar.	79	80	75	77	103	95	46	46	33	35	56	55	82	82	73	60	57	86	77		
April	77	78	73	76	101	91	52	59	37	43	65	73	79	80	71	57	55	83	86		
May	76	77	73	75	91	90	51	61	37	44	62	76	78	77	69	58	57	78	80		
June	^{p77}	^{p77}	^{p75}	^{p75}	^{p91}	^{p90}	^{p52}	^{p60}	^{p42}	^{p46}	^{p60}	^{p72}	^{p76}	^{p76}	^{p67}	58	58	82	79		

^p Preliminary.

^{*} Average per working day.

¹ For indexes of groups and separate industries see pp. 723-724; for description see BULLETIN for February and March 1927.

² 3-month moving average of F. W. Dodge Corporation data centered at second month; for description see p. 358 of BULLETIN for July 1931.

³ The indexes for factory employment and payrolls unadjusted for seasonal variation are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For description and back figures for the seasonally adjusted index of factory employment compiled by F. R. Board of Governors see pp. 950-978 of BULLETIN for December 1936. For current indexes of groups and separate industries see pp. 725-728. Underlying figures are for payroll period ending nearest middle of month.

⁴ For indexes of groups see p. 730.

⁵ Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1936 (table 75). For department store sales see p. 631 of BULLETIN for August 1936, and for freight-car loadings, see pp. 522-529 of BULLETIN for June 1937.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES (ADJUSTED INDEXES)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors; adjusted for seasonal variation. 1923-25 average = 100]

Industry	1937								1938					
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Manufactures—Total	118	114	114	117	110	101	85	79	76	75	75	73	73	p75
IRON AND STEEL	134	119	140	142	125	100	68	49	52	50	49	50	47	46
Pig iron.....	114	107	121	123	119	95	67	50	47	46	45	44	40	36
Steel ingots.....	136	121	141	144	125	101	68	49	52	51	49	50	48	47
TEXTILES	123	126	111	115	108	91	80	77	75	80	81	74	77	p87
Cotton consumption.....	130	136	125	129	121	101	91	88	32	85	89	77	81	88
Wool.....	121	119	95	106	88	65	51	66	54	62	54	50	60	p74
Consumption.....	132	129	102	120	96	68	51	54	52	61	57	55	73	p90
Machinery activity ¹	120	118	96	96	80	74	58	66	67	71	51	42	53	p68
Carpet and rug loom activity ¹	93	94	71	83	80	59	41	43	40	49	49	47	36	p39
Silk deliveries.....	109	115	97	92	103	105	94	69	80	88	100	101	87	101
FOOD PRODUCTS:														
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	76	77	70	78	87	89	86	86	92	86	83	84	84	81
Hogs.....	54	49	44	50	67	76	74	72	77	66	59	66	66	58
Cattle.....	99	111	99	111	109	102	96	101	106	109	111	105	103	108
Calves.....	124	134	129	141	140	120	115	114	113	111	116	111	110	110
Sheep.....	145	145	139	148	150	139	139	143	160	164	151	151	164	151
Wheat flour.....	89	94	91	83	83	86	86	88	86	89	90	90	86	98
Sugar meltings.....	98	69	91	96	45	73	101	142	99	83	63	77	81	78
PAPER AND PRINTING:														
Newsprint production.....	62	61	64	65	65	63	64	63	57	53	53	46	53	51
Newsprint consumption.....	147	145	140	141	147	145	130	134	132	129	126	125	125	122
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:														
Automobiles.....	135	130	129	157	135	142	92	78	65	61	54	54	49	46
Locomotives.....	31	30	25	21	29	32	22	16	14	19	23	17	12	-----
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS:														
Tanning.....	133	119	115	109	98	89	81	86	94	102	104	*104	104	*91
Cattle hide leathers.....	109	102	94	93	86	79	77	75	78	81	78	72	75	-----
Calf and kip leathers.....	111	99	91	93	87	85	81	76	72	79	77	72	77	-----
Goat and kid leathers.....	82	83	68	63	60	52	63	73	80	89	87	72	68	-----
Boots and shoes.....	133	128	127	124	108	92	83	74	91	81	74	73	75	-----
Boots and shoes.....	148	129	130	120	106	95	84	93	105	116	121	*124	124	*102
CEMENT AND GLASS:														
Cement.....	78	74	75	73	73	79	76	71	59	57	65	67	69	69
Glass, plate.....	223	260	206	216	199	179	151	108	62	35	42	42	44	80
NONFERROUS METALS:														
Tin deliveries ¹	115	112	100	108	136	141	115	88	91	85	77	71	69	73
Zinc.....	116	115	112	110	116	115	108	107	98	90	87	80	79	70
Lead.....	76	70	82	82	77	81	79	87	69	67	64	74	60	64
FUELS, MANUFACTURED:														
Petroleum refining.....	200	202	206	207	216	217	211	201	200	194	191	196	197	-----
Gasoline ¹	253	256	261	265	277	277	268	255	253	243	239	250	253	-----
Kerosene.....	112	114	119	121	109	110	113	108	111	113	120	114	118	-----
Fuel oil ¹	130	133	139	134	147	147	144	140	141	140	133	134	130	-----
Lubricating oil ¹	131	129	124	121	126	134	127	123	116	114	113	109	108	-----
Coke, byproduct.....	143	134	144	149	148	128	104	89	87	85	82	79	73	69
Coke, beehive.....	31	29	32	28	25	20	14	11	9	8	7	6	5	5
RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES¹	132	123	102	93	106	94	75	66	67	57	62	63	68	72
Tires, pneumatic ¹	137	128	105	96	110	98	78	70	70	59	64	66	71	75
Inner tubes ¹	94	84	73	69	75	69	53	42	45	41	42	39	41	48
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	155	150	164	159	162	155	155	170	157	157	160	159	163	154
Cigars.....	74	73	78	73	77	73	73	74	75	73	77	69	70	73
Cigarettes.....	221	212	233	229	231	221	221	247	225	226	227	230	237	219
Manufactured tobacco.....	81	80	86	79	81	82	83	84	77	77	83	84	84	84
Minerals—Total	117	115	112	113	115	113	109	115	108	102	103	101	91	p91
Bituminous coal.....	80	81	79	78	87	84	78	79	65	63	58	62	57	p58
Anthracite.....	64	*77	48	38	53	56	67	70	66	53	68	45	64	p72
Petroleum, crude.....	176	172	174	181	177	176	174	176	177	171	172	170	156	p148
Iron ore.....	159	122	121	128	113	91	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	34
Zinc.....	116	115	112	110	116	115	108	107	98	90	87	80	79	70
Lead.....	76	70	82	82	77	81	79	87	69	67	64	74	60	64
Silver.....	101	107	148	139	116	91	119	104	96	96	98	96	92	-----

¹ Without seasonal adjustment.

* Preliminary.

† Revised.

NOTE.—For description see BULLETINS for February and March 1927. For latest revisions see BULLETINS for March 1932, pp. 194-196, September 1933, pp. 584-587, November 1936, p. 911, and March 1937, p. 255. Series on silk-loom activity and on production of book paper, wrapping paper, fine paper, box board, mechanical wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, paper boxes, and lumber, usually published in this table, are in process of revision.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES (UNADJUSTED INDEXES)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors; without seasonal adjustment. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry	1937								1938					
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Manufactures—Total	123	114	110	114	106	99	86	75	75	76	77	76	75	p75
IRON AND STEEL	146	119	130	139	123	98	63	43	50	53	55	55	51	46
Pig iron.....	116	105	115	118	116	95	68	49	47	47	48	47	41	36
Steel ingots.....	149	121	131	141	124	98	62	43	50	53	56	56	52	47
TEXTILES	123	119	103	108	107	93	83	72	78	84	83	76	77	p82
Cotton consumption.....	134	130	114	116	118	104	95	81	86	91	94	82	83	85
Wool.....	116	113	89	102	91	69	54	56	55	65	54	49	57	p70
Consumption.....	122	116	91	111	101	69	55	55	54	67	58	54	67	p81
Machinery activity.....	120	118	96	96	80	74	58	66	67	71	51	42	53	p68
Carpet and rug loom activity.....	93	94	71	83	80	59	41	43	40	49	49	47	36	p39
Silk deliveries.....	108	102	92	96	109	105	97	62	92	94	96	100	86	90
FOOD PRODUCTS:														
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	74	76	67	70	83	89	95	101	107	85	78	76	82	80
Hogs.....	52	50	39	38	50	64	81	94	104	73	60	58	64	60
Cattle.....	96	104	98	109	121	119	110	107	107	96	97	93	100	101
Calves.....	140	139	125	129	134	126	117	109	105	104	117	121	125	114
Sheep.....	142	142	139	150	173	153	137	140	161	154	137	142	161	148
Wheat flour.....	83	83	88	88	98	96	93	85	84	86	84	81	81	56
Sugar meltings.....	109	82	111	108	48	69	79	81	66	81	74	89	91	93
PAPER AND PRINTING:														
Newsprint production.....	63	63	62	64	65	63	63	63	58	53	52	47	54	52
Newsprint consumption.....	151	144	124	126	144	154	139	138	127	127	131	134	129	121
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:														
Automobiles.....	163	147	132	116	53	100	111	94	65	61	63	66	59	52
Locomotives.....	30	29	25	23	30	32	23	17	12	19	23	15	12	-----
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS	122	114	114	121	113	97	78	73	87	104	107	p102	96	p88
Tanning.....	103	100	93	94	91	84	76	73	74	83	77	71	71	-----
Cattle hide leathers.....	105	97	88	91	91	88	80	74	73	84	78	72	73	-----
Calf and kip leathers.....	78	80	79	76	70	62	60	62	66	82	77	65	65	-----
Goat and kid leathers.....	124	128	118	122	113	96	82	80	86	84	76	73	69	-----
Boots and shoes.....	135	123	127	138	127	106	79	74	95	117	127	p122	112	p97
CEMENT AND GLASS:														
Cement.....	92	91	92	94	92	90	76	56	36	34	46	65	82	86
Glass, plate.....	234	234	185	216	199	179	151	108	62	35	44	46	47	72
NONFERROUS METALS:														
Tin deliveries.....	115	112	100	108	136	141	115	88	91	85	77	71	69	73
Zinc.....	117	111	104	103	110	112	108	109	103	97	92	83	80	68
Lead.....	75	72	79	79	73	84	82	88	70	69	65	73	59	65
FUELS, MANUFACTURED:														
Petroleum refining.....	200	201	206	207	216	218	212	202	200	194	190	196	197	-----
Gasoline.....	253	256	261	265	277	277	268	255	253	243	239	250	253	-----
Kerosene.....	108	106	110	115	112	115	122	117	113	115	117	113	114	-----
Fuel oil.....	130	133	139	134	147	147	144	140	141	140	133	134	130	-----
Lubricating oil.....	131	129	124	121	126	134	127	123	116	114	113	109	108	-----
Coke, byproduct.....	142	132	140	145	145	128	106	90	88	87	85	80	72	68
Coke, beehive.....	28	24	25	23	22	20	15	12	10	10	8	7	5	5
RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES	132	123	102	93	106	94	75	66	67	57	62	63	68	72
Tires, pneumatic.....	137	128	105	96	110	98	78	70	70	59	64	66	71	75
Inner tubes.....	94	84	73	69	75	69	53	42	45	41	42	39	41	48
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	157	164	178	170	179	187	158	138	150	143	152	146	165	169
Cigars.....	76	80	82	76	88	89	86	55	58	63	70	65	72	80
Cigarettes.....	224	234	256	247	254	233	219	202	221	206	216	210	240	241
Manufactured tobacco.....	82	82	86	81	88	85	81	69	78	78	84	80	84	86
Minerals—Total	117	118	115	120	125	123	112	108	103	98	95	91	90	p90
Bituminous coal.....	70	72	72	77	92	92	87	84	72	67	58	52	49	p52
Anthracite.....	64	*67	39	38	54	72	69	69	72	57	56	47	64	p63
Petroleum, crude.....	177	175	177	184	182	177	172	171	170	168	170	170	158	p151
Iron ore.....	235	240	245	257	218	156	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28	67
Zinc.....	117	111	104	103	110	112	108	109	103	97	92	83	80	68
Lead.....	75	72	79	79	73	84	82	88	70	69	65	73	59	65
Silver.....	98	105	126	138	111	90	128	105	97	104	106	96	89	-----

p Preliminary.

* Revised.

NOTE.—For description see BULLETINS for February and March 1927. For latest revisions see BULLETINS for March 1932, pp. 194-196, September 1933, pp. 584-587, and March 1937, p. 256. Series on silk loom activity and on production of book paper, wrapping paper, fine paper, box-board, mechanical wood pulp, chemical wood pulp, paper boxes, and lumber, usually published in this table, are in process of revision.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIES (ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1933. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry and group	1937								1938					
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total.....	102.2	101.4	103.0	102.4	100.7	98.4	94.1	89.0	84.2	83.0	81.6	79.2	77.5	76.1
Durable goods.....	98.4	97.8	100.1	99.3	98.6	96.7	91.4	84.4	76.8	73.8	72.3	69.3	67.2	65.1
Nondurable goods.....	106.2	105.3	106.2	105.6	102.9	100.2	97.0	94.0	92.1	92.7	91.6	89.9	88.6	88.0
IRON, STEEL PRODUCTS.....	108.7	100.7	108.3	108.7	108.4	105.4	98.4	90.5	82.9	80.2	78.6	76.3	74.6	72.4
Blast furnaces, steel works.....	120	106	121	122	123	119	110	100	91	88	86	83	80	78
Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets.....	94	82	88	87	88	85	81	74	63	63	62	61	61	58
Cast-iron pipe.....	72	69	68	66	64	62	59	61	56	56	57	58	57	56
Cutlery, edge tools.....	89	86	89	92	91	88	86	83	79	76	73	73	71	71
Forgings.....	73	73	77	73	74	72	65	60	52	48	44	44	43	41
Hardware.....	98	96	96	93	93	94	91	83	71	67	65	61	59	58
Plumbers' supplies.....	98	91	89	92	95	93	90	82	81	78	78	80	81	79
Steam, hot-water heating.....	82	80	81	77	77	71	64	61	59	56	57	56	57	57
Stoves.....	113	118	107	111	105	99	85	80	75	80	79	74	74	74
Structural, ornamental.....	77	78	79	79	80	78	75	70	66	64	61	61	58	55
Tin cans, tinware.....	107	107	110	109	104	98	99	94	92	91	91	90	91	88
Tools.....	103	102	103	105	99	96	91	87	82	79	79	76	75	73
Wirework.....	183	181	176	171	170	187	180	161	133	124	121	117	116	104
MACHINERY.....	125.6	129.4	131.5	131.3	130.2	128.0	120.8	113.2	104.8	99.6	96.4	92.4	89.1	85.8
Agricultural implements.....	136	143	147	148	151	158	145	140	135	130	130	129	126	117
Cash registers, etc.....	134	136	137	135	137	136	134	129	127	128	127	126	124	122
Electrical machinery.....	118	120	121	121	121	119	113	105	96	90	86	82	78	75
Engines, turbines, etc.....	147	146	150	151	155	157	152	143	133	123	119	116	107	102
Foundry, machine-shop products.....	110	113	114	114	112	110	105	99	91	87	84	80	78	75
Machine tools.....	150	153	154	161	157	157	152	146	141	132	126	122	116	109
Radios, phonographs.....	155	190	214	201	180	162	127	115	104	110	100	105	96	96
Textile machinery.....	87	87	87	88	87	84	78	73	68	65	62	59	60	56
Typewriters.....	154	159	156	155	150	147	134	123	117	115	113	111	113	116
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	122.2	122.6	123.5	121.3	123.9	126.3	119.1	102.8	82.7	78.8	75.5	68.3	65.1	60.6
Aircraft.....	807	794	768	812	799	817	795	789	787	792	773	754	730	697
Automobiles.....	133	134	136	132	136	138	128	109	83	80	77	69	65	60
Cars, electric, steam railroad.....	71	70	69	69	67	71	73	61	50	44	39	34	29	26
Locomotives.....	55	57	60	61	64	66	64	60	57	51	44	36	31	29
Shipbuilding.....	104	104	102	106	106	106	107	103	99	96	94	88	91	90
RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS.....	62.4	63.7	64.4	62.4	60.1	58.7	57.4	53.2	48.4	45.1	44.4	41.8	40.3	39.4
Electric railroad.....	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	64	63	62	62	61	60	60
Steam railroad.....	62	64	64	62	60	58	57	52	47	44	43	40	39	38
NONFERROUS METALS, PRODUCTS.....	115.4	115.0	115.4	115.9	113.7	109.4	105.1	97.9	90.3	87.8	86.4	84.1	82.6	80.8
Aluminum.....	123	132	138	138	131	103	122	114	106	101	97	94	93	93
Brass, bronze, copper.....	124	123	121	121	117	112	103	96	90	87	85	84	83	82
Clocks, watches.....	125	124	120	128	126	124	119	111	98	101	99	95	92	88
Jewelry.....	95	95	101	99	93	92	90	88	87	85	87	81	79	81
Lighting equipment.....	100	96	94	93	97	98	93	85	71	70	67	65	64	62
Silverware, plated ware.....	73	73	82	78	80	78	76	74	72	72	71	70	67	66
Smelting, refining.....	88	89	94	94	94	90	86	84	81	77	75	73	71	69
Stamped, enameled ware.....	160	159	153	156	152	152	143	125	111	106	107	105	104	98
LUMBER PRODUCTS.....	71.7	72.3	72.9	71.4	69.3	66.4	62.1	58.8	56.9	56.1	57.1	55.7	54.4	53.6
Furniture.....	91	92	91	88	86	81	75	73	71	69	69	68	67	67
Lumber, millwork.....	56	56	56	55	55	54	51	48	46	47	47	46	43	44
Lumber, sawmills.....	54	54	56	54	53	51	47	44	43	42	44	42	42	40
STONE, CLAY, GLASS PRODUCTS.....	71.3	70.4	70.4	70.3	70.5	69.4	67.2	64.9	61.2	59.5	57.4	56.0	54.9	54.2
Brick, tile, terra cotta.....	52	50	51	48	49	47	44	43	42	42	39	39	38	36
Cement.....	62	62	61	64	66	67	67	67	61	59	60	60	56	55
Glass.....	110	109	110	112	111	109	105	100	92	87	83	79	79	77
Marble, granite, slate.....	44	42	41	41	42	41	41	39	38	40	38	36	36	36
Pottery.....	79	82	79	79	78	78	75	73	72	70	68	66	66	70
TEXTILES, PRODUCTS.....	107.6	105.4	106.2	105.9	100.9	96.4	91.6	88.4	85.6	87.0	86.0	84.4	82.4	82.0
A. Fabrics.....	103.2	101.3	102.0	100.9	95.9	90.4	85.8	82.6	80.2	79.6	78.9	77.9	77.4	77.9
Carpets, rugs.....	102	102	100	101	101	87	85	79	69	73	70	67	64	57
Cotton goods.....	106	104	105	106	101	93	90	87	85	84	84	82	81	81
Cotton small wares.....	96	100	102	104	101	97	91	85	79	77	76	74	76	77
Dyeing, finishing textiles.....	119	114	116	116	114	113	108	104	102	100	99	100	102	101
Hats, fur-felt.....	84	90	87	84	79	82	87	87	84	82	81	79	68	61
Knit goods.....	121	118	123	121	117	112	108	101	101	104	103	102	99	100
Silk, rayon goods.....	84	86	84	81	76	73	67	61	56	56	58	62	63	58
Woolen, worsted goods.....	90	87	84	78	70	68	60	61	59	55	50	49	53	60
B. Wearing apparel.....	115.3	112.0	113.1	115.1	109.7	107.4	103.0	99.7	95.8	101.8	100.4	97.1	91.8	89.3
Clothing, men's.....	116	109	109	108	103	100	94	89	87	93	92	89	79	74
Clothing, women's.....	144	142	145	156	147	143	139	136	132	140	134	129	125	123
Corsets, allied garments.....	89	90	91	90	89	89	89	89	88	86	84	83	84	86
Men's furnishings.....	138	141	147	139	129	128	122	114	105	114	115	111	111	115
Millinery.....	53	54	52	54	51	50	48	50	51	52	51	54	49	46
Shirts, collars.....	119	118	119	117	115	114	109	107	99	105	109	106	105	108

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIES (ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION)—Continued

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1933. 1923-25 average = 100]

Industry and group	1937								1938					
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
LEATHER PRODUCTS	96.0	96.1	95.2	93.0	90.0	88.8	85.7	86.1	87.2	87.8	87.0	86.4	83.3	80.4
Boots, shoes.....	96	97	97	94	90	88	89	89	91	92	91	91	87	83
Leather.....	100	99	95	94	93	89	83	78	77	77	75	75	75	75
FOOD PRODUCTS	114.8	114.7	119.4	116.2	114.8	113.8	114.2	111.5	111.9	112.0	110.4	107.6	107.6	108.9
Baking.....	135	135	136	134	134	136	134	132	133	132	132	131	130	131
Beverages.....	203	206	209	210	209	199	209	204	207	211	207	200	200	195
Butter.....	88	90	91	88	87	86	84	84	87	88	87	88	87	85
Canning, preserving.....	144	143	169	155	151	138	141	135	135	135	128	112	120	126
Confectionery.....	78	77	81	82	76	80	80	78	79	78	76	77	73	75
Flour.....	78	75	78	77	74	75	75	75	74	74	74	74	74	75
Ice cream.....	78	77	76	75	76	72	74	75	72	73	71	74	74	71
Slaughtering, meat packing.....	90	89	91	88	88	89	90	87	90	88	86	85	84	85
Sugar, beet.....	90	90	91	89	108	110	105	79	38	76	83	86	74	77
Sugar refining, cane.....	78	75	79	75	66	67	69	76	68	74	69	67	76	76
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	61.2	60.2	61.3	60.8	60.2	59.3	59.6	59.6	56.2	60.1	60.2	59.9	60.8	60.4
Tobacco, snuff.....	56	58	57	57	56	56	56	56	56	57	56	56	56	56
Cigars, cigarettes.....	62	61	62	61	61	60	60	60	56	61	61	60	61	61
PAPER, PRINTING	108.0	108.2	107.3	107.4	107.8	107.0	105.0	102.1	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.0	98.8	98.4
Boxes, paper.....	106	106	105	104	100	99	97	94	92	92	93	92	91	91
Paper, pulp.....	120	121	120	119	119	117	114	100	108	109	108	107	105	105
Book, job printing.....	98	98	98	98	99	99	98	95	94	94	93	92	91	90
Newspaper, periodical printing.....	106	106	105	105	107	107	106	105	103	103	103	104	103	103
CHEMICALS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	126.0	127.5	127.7	127.2	127.4	123.7	120.9	115.5	113.0	112.8	111.1	109.1	108.9	106.8
A. Other than petroleum	126.1	128.0	128.1	127.3	127.9	123.4	120.2	114.2	111.4	111.2	109.2	106.8	106.5	104.3
Chemicals.....	138	137	138	137	137	135	129	123	120	117	113	110	108	107
Cottonseed oil, cake, meal.....	77	72	62	62	67	87	90	85	98	97	85	99	92	78
Druggists' preparations.....	112	114	112	114	112	110	109	108	104	105	104	105	107	109
Explosives.....	93	97	97	97	94	93	93	90	86	87	87	89	87	86
Fertilizers.....	98	110	104	105	94	89	86	89	83	84	75	76	85	90
Paints, varnishes.....	134	134	136	136	134	132	129	124	119	117	118	116	114	112
Rayon, allied products.....	392	408	413	407	407	380	367	330	312	323	331	303	310	291
Soap.....	103	103	104	103	102	99	98	96	96	97	96	93	92	92
B. Petroleum refining	125	125	126	127	125	124	124	121	120	119	119	119	119	117
RUBBER PRODUCTS	101.7	100.0	96.6	99.8	99.5	98.1	90.4	86.3	79.2	74.5	72.3	72.0	70.2	69.9
Rubber boots, shoes.....	81	76	67	77	76	74	66	63	58	56	56	58	56	57
Rubber goods, other.....	145	144	140	140	137	135	126	121	110	108	106	107	106	103
Rubber tires, inner tubes.....	89	89	87	90	91	90	83	79	73	66	63	61	59	60

NOTE.—Figures for June 1938 are preliminary. For description and back data see pp. 950-978 of the BULLETIN for December 1936 and p. 259 of the BULLETIN for March 1937. Underlying figures are for payroll period ending nearest middle of month.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES (WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1933. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry and group	Factory employment							Factory payrolls						
	1937		1938					1937		1938				
	May	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	May	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total.....	102.3	101.1	82.3	81.7	79.6	77.4	75.7	105.2	102.9	73.2	73.3	70.7	69.2	67.0
Durable goods.....	99.9	98.8	73.3	72.4	70.0	68.2	65.7	107.5	104.6	63.7	63.8	61.8	60.5	57.7
Nondurable goods.....	104.8	103.5	92.1	91.7	89.8	87.4	86.5	102.3	100.8	85.1	85.3	82.0	80.3	78.9
IRON, STEEL PRODUCTS.....	110.1	101.4	80.0	78.9	76.9	75.5	73.0	124.7	110.4	61.3	62.1	61.2	60.9	56.3
Blast furnaces, steel works.....	122	106	89	87	84	82	79	146	123	65	66	65	64	57
Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets.....	94	82	63	62	61	61	58	113	93	53	53	51	56	52
Cast-iron pipe.....	72	71	55	56	57	57	58	62	60	35	39	41	41	41
Cutlery, edge tools.....	89	86	78	75	75	72	71	87	86	64	63	60	58	58
Forgings.....	74	73	48	47	44	43	41	74	72	34	34	32	31	28
Hardware.....	99	97	68	66	61	60	58	117	97	60	57	52	54	53
Plumbers' supplies.....	96	93	79	78	79	80	81	77	76	52	52	54	59	57
Steam, hot-water heating.....	82	80	56	57	56	57	57	83	76	42	43	42	43	47
Stoves.....	117	119	74	77	75	77	74	107	106	57	61	59	62	58
Structural, ornamental.....	77	79	61	60	59	58	56	79	82	56	55	53	53	49
Tin cans, tinware.....	105	109	86	87	88	89	90	112	117	89	92	91	94	93
Tools.....	103	102	80	79	77	75	73	114	115	73	76	70	69	65
Wirework.....	183	181	124	121	117	116	104	189	189	102	105	102	98	86
MACHINERY.....	126.1	129.2	99.7	96.8	93.2	89.6	85.7	134.9	137.2	91.8	88.7	84.2	81.3	76.7
Agricultural implements.....	140	141	138	137	137	130	115	184	183	176	178	169	163	137
Cash registers, etc.....	134	136	128	127	126	124	122	149	147	123	124	115	116	116
Electrical machinery.....	118	120	90	86	82	78	75	124	126	82	78	73	69	67
Engines, turbines, etc.....	149	150	125	121	119	109	105	157	156	120	119	115	102	95
Foundry, machine-shop products.....	112	113	87	85	82	79	75	119	120	78	75	72	70	66
Machine tools.....	150	153	134	128	122	116	109	162	165	120	112	101	97	86
Radio, phonographs.....	140	182	95	86	88	86	92	109	156	72	61	69	70	75
Textile machinery.....	88	87	66	64	60	60	56	95	94	52	50	49	48	47
Typewriters.....	154	154	114	113	111	113	112	155	151	88	81	78	79	80
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT.....	128.3	126.4	80.6	77.8	72.0	68.2	62.3	134.1	127.8	67.0	66.0	65.4	59.9	56.7
Aircraft.....	823	834	776	781	769	745	732	739	751	699	700	689	684	672
Automobiles.....	140	138	83	80	73	69	62	144	135	62	62	63	56	53
Cars, electric, steam railroad.....	78	77	42	39	37	32	28	90	91	48	44	40	34	30
Locomotives.....	59	60	48	44	38	33	31	47	51	37	33	26	22	20
Shipbuilding.....	107	103	95	95	91	93	89	119	115	110	109	106	107	105
RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS.....	63.6	64.0	44.9	44.5	42.3	41.0	39.6	67.1	68.7	45.6	45.5	43.2	42.5	40.6
Electric railroad.....	63	63	62	62	61	60	60	66	67	69	68	68	67	66
Steam railroad.....	64	64	44	43	41	40	38	67	69	44	44	42	41	39
NONFERROUS METALS, PRODUCTS.....	115.5	113.9	87.6	87.4	84.9	82.5	80.0	113.1	111.5	73.4	74.2	69.3	68.7	66.0
Aluminum.....	126	130	102	101	97	95	91	135	136	97	101	98	92	85
Brass, bronze, copper.....	126	122	87	87	85	84	82	127	125	70	72	69	71	67
Clocks, watches.....	123	122	101	99	94	91	86	122	119	89	84	68	68	64
Jewelry.....	89	89	84	85	78	74	76	69	70	61	60	52	51	54
Lighting equipment.....	100	96	69	67	66	64	62	102	95	55	55	51	51	52
Silverware, plated ware.....	74	74	71	72	70	69	68	70	69	57	60	54	54	52
Smelting, refining.....	88	89	77	75	73	71	69	85	85	69	66	65	64	61
Stamped, enameled ware.....	163	159	106	110	108	105	98	166	162	93	101	98	93	87
LUMBER PRODUCTS.....	71.6	72.9	54.2	55.8	55.0	54.4	54.1	68.2	72.3	45.3	48.7	47.1	47.4	48.1
Furniture.....	87	89	68	68	65	64	65	77	79	53	54	49	48	50
Lumber, millwork.....	57	58	46	46	45	44	45	55	58	40	42	41	42	43
Lumber, sawmills.....	55	56	40	42	42	42	41	53	57	33	37	37	38	38
STONE, CLAY, GLASS PRODUCTS.....	74.4	74.0	55.0	55.5	56.9	57.4	57.1	72.0	71.4	46.6	48.1	49.4	52.6	51.2
Brick, tile, terra cotta.....	55	55	35	36	39	40	40	49	49	26	26	29	32	32
Cement.....	69	70	49	54	61	62	63	71	75	45	50	59	66	66
Glass.....	112	112	86	84	82	81	80	119	119	80	81	77	79	77
Marble, granite, slate.....	45	44	35	35	36	37	38	41	38	29	30	32	34	33
Pottery.....	82	80	70	71	70	69	69	75	70	59	60	57	58	54
TEXTILES, PRODUCTS.....	107.3	103.4	89.2	89.4	86.3	82.3	80.5	96.2	91.3	74.5	74.6	68.5	63.7	60.5
A. Fabrics.....	102.2	99.7	81.7	80.9	78.1	76.8	76.7	98.0	93.8	69.5	68.4	63.9	62.7	62.3
Carpets, rugs.....	102	102	73	73	68	64	57	101	100	55	57	52	47	47
Cotton goods.....	106	103	85	87	83	81	81	107	101	71	73	68	66	64
Cotton small wares.....	98	97	81	80	78	78	75	96	92	76	77	71	72	68
Dyeing, finishing textiles.....	119	110	105	105	103	102	98	106	96	90	89	86	83	77
Hats, fur-felt.....	83	84	84	84	81	67	57	69	74	73	67	54	48	48
Knit goods.....	122	118	104	105	103	99	100	125	119	104	107	103	98	96
Silk, rayon goods.....	79	79	59	60	60	59	53	68	68	46	47	46	47	41
Woolen, worsted goods.....	88	86	60	62	47	52	59	81	79	50	39	34	37	46
B. Wearing apparel.....	116.5	109.3	104.2	106.9	103.0	93.2	87.2	88.9	82.5	81.4	83.8	74.6	63.0	56.6
Clothing, men's.....	112	107	96	98	91	76	72	90	87	74	76	65	48	43
Clothing, women's.....	153	137	144	146	143	133	119	106	92	108	110	99	88	72
Corsets, allied garments.....	91	90	87	87	87	86	86	92	85	84	89	86	85	77
Men's furnishings.....	142	137	115	121	116	114	112	106	104	88	94	84	80	82
Millinery.....	56	51	56	59	61	52	43	39	37	44	51	47	35	28
Shirts, collars.....	120	118	103	110	108	106	108	102	102	84	91	86	84	82

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES (WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT)—Continued

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1933. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry and group	Factory employment							Factory payrolls						
	1937		1938					1937		1938				
	May	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	May	June	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
LEATHER PRODUCTS	95.1	93.8	89.4	90.1	88.0	82.5	78.4	81.6	80.6	73.2	72.7	67.1	58.3	55.9
Boots, shoes.....	95	94	94	95	93	86	81	74	73	72	72	66	54	51
Leather.....	99	98	78	76	75	74	74	110	108	80	78	74	75	77
FOOD PRODUCTS	107.9	112.6	101.7	100.4	101.0	101.8	107.0	111.6	115.8	104.3	103.4	104.1	107.0	111.3
Baking.....	135	137	130	130	130	133	133	130	134	126	127	126	128	131
Beverages.....	207	224	190	194	198	204	213	237	261	209	217	223	233	245
Butter.....	89	96	81	82	85	88	91	71	77	66	66	68	74	75
Canning, preserving.....	100	123	79	76	81	83	108	109	124	78	75	80	85	106
Confectionery.....	71	69	76	75	72	67	67	69	68	74	73	66	64	67
Flour.....	74	74	74	73	72	72	74	73	74	73	72	71	71	75
Ice cream.....	82	91	62	63	70	79	83	76	82	59	61	67	74	78
Slaughtering, meat packing.....	89	89	88	84	83	83	85	99	99	96	92	92	95	96
Sugar, beet.....	47	49	31	34	39	39	42	51	55	41	42	46	47	50
Sugar refining, cane.....	78	75	71	68	67	76	76	72	68	64	60	65	73	71
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	59.9	60.1	58.8	59.3	59.1	59.4	60.3	53.6	55.7	48.8	50.7	49.3	52.5	55.2
Tobacco, snuff.....	56	56	59	57	56	56	55	66	69	65	65	66	64	68
Cigars, cigarettes.....	60	61	59	60	59	60	61	52	54	46	49	47	51	54
PAPER, PRINTING	107.7	106.9	101.1	100.3	99.7	98.5	97.2	105.9	104.9	96.4	96.6	94.6	93.8	91.6
Boxes, paper.....	104	103	90	91	90	89	88	106	104	88	89	87	88	86
Paper, pulp.....	120	121	109	108	107	105	105	122	124	103	103	100	99	97
Book, job printing.....	97	95	95	93	92	90	88	95	91	89	88	85	84	81
Newspaper, periodical printing.....	106	105	103	103	104	103	102	105	104	01	102	102	101	100
CHEMICALS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	124.5	123.9	113.1	113.2	110.4	107.2	103.6	136.7	137.4	119.2	119.4	116.3	117.7	114.5
A. Other than petroleum.....	124.6	123.4	111.8	112.1	108.6	104.8	100.2	136.2	135.7	113.6	114.5	110.9	111.3	107.9
Chemicals.....	138	139	115	111	109	108	108	153	154	123	118	117	116	117
Cottonseed oil, cake, meal.....	48	44	100	88	75	57	48	42	39	90	79	65	51	43
Druggists' preparations.....	108	109	106	105	104	104	104	118	121	116	115	115	115	115
Explosives.....	91	95	87	87	86	85	85	103	103	92	91	87	86	89
Fertilizers.....	105	76	94	117	123	90	62	116	79	88	111	121	96	67
Paints, varnishes.....	140	139	116	117	118	119	117	145	143	111	113	117	122	118
Rayon, allied products.....	384	391	329	334	303	304	279	382	392	283	300	260	275	258
Soap.....	103	103	96	96	94	92	92	114	115	111	112	109	107	107
B. Petroleum refining.....	124	126	118	118	118	117	118	138	143	137	135	134	138	136
RUBBER PRODUCTS	103.6	101.2	74.4	72.9	72.7	71.5	70.6	109.2	103.8	59.2	60.6	61.7	63.1	63.2
Rubber boots, shoes.....	76	73	56	55	54	52	54	73	70	40	40	38	40	41
Rubber goods, other.....	147	142	109	108	109	107	102	154	145	97	98	99	97	92
Rubber tires, inner tubes.....	94	93	66	64	63	62	62	103	98	50	52	55	57	59

* Revised.

NOTE.—Figures for June 1938 are preliminary. For description see pp. 950-953 of the BULLETIN for December 1936. Back data may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Underlying figures are for payroll period ending nearest middle of month.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars.]

Month	Total		Residential		Factories		Commercial		Public works and public utilities ¹		Educational ¹		All other ¹	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
January.....	242.7	192.2	78.4	36.2	37.0	6.6	21.5	15.4	68.0	98.6	18.8	19.0	19.0	16.4
February.....	188.3	118.9	63.0	40.0	12.6	4.9	22.3	13.0	60.1	30.5	10.9	15.4	19.4	15.1
March.....	231.2	226.9	90.2	79.4	22.2	15.7	30.0	20.2	51.9	59.7	9.1	21.0	27.9	31.0
April.....	269.5	222.0	107.8	74.6	30.1	11.5	28.5	18.9	65.4	67.0	13.7	16.9	24.1	33.1
May.....	243.7	283.2	83.9	83.2	18.5	8.6	25.6	19.2	65.8	122.2	21.4	11.8	28.4	38.2
June.....	317.7	251.0	93.0	85.7	36.8	10.7	24.5	18.8	98.9	83.5	36.9	14.7	27.7	37.7
July.....	321.6	-----	81.0	-----	58.5	-----	29.1	-----	101.4	-----	14.8	-----	36.7	-----
August.....	281.2	-----	73.4	-----	37.9	-----	29.6	-----	89.6	-----	16.7	-----	34.0	-----
September.....	207.1	-----	65.6	-----	12.9	-----	25.3	-----	65.3	-----	15.3	-----	22.6	-----
October.....	202.1	-----	65.5	-----	12.6	-----	25.2	-----	61.3	-----	10.1	-----	27.3	-----
November.....	198.4	-----	59.9	-----	13.5	-----	18.9	-----	59.2	-----	18.5	-----	28.4	-----
December.....	209.5	-----	43.5	-----	20.9	-----	16.5	-----	64.8	-----	37.0	-----	26.8	-----
Year.....	2,913.1	-----	905.3	-----	313.7	-----	297.0	-----	851.6	-----	223.2	-----	322.2	-----

¹Not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to changes in classification.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF FINANCING

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars.]

Month	Total						Publicly financed ¹						Privately financed ¹					
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January.....	83	186	100	215	243	192	39	157	55	149	112	118	44	29	45	66	130	75
February.....	53	97	75	140	188	119	27	65	38	79	69	51	26	31	37	62	119	68
March.....	60	178	123	199	231	227	25	126	68	96	66	95	35	52	55	103	165	132
April.....	57	131	124	235	270	222	18	78	53	105	74	99	39	53	71	130	195	123
May.....	77	134	127	216	244	283	24	72	47	94	93	144	53	63	80	122	151	139
June.....	102	127	148	233	318	251	29	73	64	116	137	108	74	54	84	116	180	143
July.....	83	120	159	295	322	-----	20	52	67	153	131	-----	63	67	93	141	191	-----
August.....	106	120	169	275	281	-----	47	69	92	153	104	-----	59	51	76	122	178	-----
September.....	120	110	167	234	207	-----	71	69	97	116	80	-----	49	41	70	119	127	-----
October.....	145	135	201	226	202	-----	100	79	114	101	78	-----	45	57	87	125	124	-----
November.....	162	112	188	208	198	-----	126	74	118	89	93	-----	36	38	70	119	106	-----
December.....	207	93	264	200	209	-----	156	61	196	82	115	-----	51	32	68	117	94	-----
Year.....	1,256	1,543	1,845	2,675	2,913	-----	683	975	1,007	1,334	1,152	-----	573	568	837	1,341	1,761	-----

¹ Back figures.—See BULLETIN for February 1938, p. 159. Data for years prior to 1932 not available.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICTS

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district	1938		1937
	June	May	June
Boston.....	16,094	26,306	20,159
New York.....	51,885	82,493	70,480
Philadelphia.....	11,658	9,881	16,538
Cleveland.....	24,725	20,887	34,923
Richmond.....	29,981	21,152	39,994
Atlanta.....	18,239	20,157	21,299
Chicago.....	48,852	50,101	55,277
St. Louis.....	16,178	17,318	18,275
Minneapolis.....	7,647	8,495	13,559
Kansas City.....	12,921	12,686	15,279
Dallas.....	12,826	13,680	11,959
Total (11 districts).....	251,006	283,156	317,742

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY DISTRICTS

[Figures reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Amounts in thousands of dollars.]

Federal Reserve district	Number			Liabilities		
	1938		1937	1938		1937
	June	May	June	June	May	June
Boston.....	107	109	66	947	1,228	889
New York.....	295	327	203	3,597	4,280	2,270
Philadelphia.....	61	49	34	591	885	770
Cleveland.....	85	72	49	1,739	997	731
Richmond.....	56	55	37	673	462	442
Atlanta.....	34	34	21	334	284	279
Chicago.....	152	163	90	2,062	2,896	1,458
St. Louis.....	42	30	22	402	343	249
Minneapolis.....	26	20	21	285	236	207
Kansas City.....	36	48	38	601	1,116	297
Dallas.....	15	21	17	180	437	105
San Francisco.....	109	125	72	845	1,395	494
Total.....	1,018	1,053	670	12,236	14,559	8,191

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Merchandise exports ¹					Merchandise imports ¹					Excess of exports				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
January.....	172	176	199	223	289	136	167	187	240	171	37	9	11	-18	119
February.....	163	163	182	233	263	133	152	193	278	163	30	11	-11	-45	100
March.....	191	185	195	257	276	158	177	199	307	173	33	8	-4	-51	102
April.....	179	164	193	269	^r 275	147	171	203	287	160	33	-6	-10	-18	115
May.....	160	165	201	290	257	155	171	192	285	148	6	-5	9	5	109
June.....	171	170	186	265	^r 233	136	157	191	286	^r 146	34	13	-5	-21	^r 87
July.....	162	173	180	268	-----	127	177	195	265	-----	34	-3	-15	3	-----
August.....	172	172	179	277	-----	120	169	193	246	-----	52	3	-14	31	-----
September.....	191	199	221	297	-----	132	162	216	233	-----	60	37	5	63	-----
October.....	206	221	265	333	-----	130	189	213	224	-----	77	32	52	108	-----
November.....	195	270	226	315	-----	151	169	196	223	-----	44	100	30	92	-----
December.....	171	223	230	320	-----	132	187	245	209	-----	38	37	-15	111	-----
Year.....	2,133	2,283	2,456	3,346	-----	1,655	2,047	2,423	3,084	-----	478	235	33	262	-----

^r Preliminary. ^r Revised.¹ Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.² General imports, including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for January 1931, p. 18, for July 1933, p. 431, and for February 1937, p. 152.

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers; 1923-25 average=100]

	1937		1938			
	June	Feb. ¹	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total.....	78	62	60	57	58	58
Coal.....	76	54	49	55	57	58
Coke.....	89	35	38	39	35	37
Grain and grain products.....	74	76	77	77	77	82
Livestock.....	41	41	41	38	42	39
Forest products.....	52	38	36	33	35	35
Ore.....	113	78	76	52	26	36
Miscellaneous.....	87	69	67	60	61	62
Merchandise ¹	67	62	61	60	60	59
Without seasonal adjustment						
Total.....	79	57	57	55	57	58
Coal.....	65	63	52	47	49	49
Coke.....	82	47	39	33	34	34
Grain and grain products.....	72	69	71	68	69	80
Livestock.....	33	34	32	35	37	32
Forest products.....	55	37	37	34	36	37
Ore.....	192	19	19	21	37	62
Miscellaneous.....	90	59	64	63	64	64
Merchandise ¹	68	60	61	61	60	59

¹ In less-than-carload lots.

NOTE.—For description and back data see pp. 522-529 of BULLETIN for June 1937. Based on daily average loadings. Basic data compiled by Association of American Railroads. Total index compiled by combining indexes for classes with weights derived from revenue data of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

DEPARTMENT STORES—SALES, STOCKS

[Index numbers based on value figures; 1923-25 average=100]

Month	Index of sales ¹				Index of stocks (end of month)			
	Adjusted for seasonal variation		Without seasonal adjustment		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Without seasonal adjustment	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
January.....	93	90	72	70	74	71	66	63
February.....	95	88	76	70	76	70	72	67
March.....	93	86	90	77	76	70	78	71
April.....	93	83	89	86	76	69	79	71
May.....	93	78	95	80	76	69	78	71
June.....	93	82	90	79	76	68	73	65
July.....	94	-----	65	-----	77	-----	69	-----
August.....	92	-----	72	-----	78	-----	74	-----
September.....	94	-----	100	-----	77	-----	80	-----
October.....	93	-----	103	-----	76	-----	85	-----
November.....	91	-----	101	-----	75	-----	86	-----
December.....	89	-----	156	-----	72	-----	68	-----
Year.....	-----	-----	92	-----	-----	-----	76	-----

^r Preliminary.¹ Based on daily average sales—with allowance for changes from month to month in number of Saturdays and in number of Sundays and holidays. Adjustment for seasonal variation makes allowance in March and April for the effects upon sales of changes in the date of Easter.

Back figures.—Department store sales, see p. 631 of BULLETIN for August 1936; department store stocks, see p. 232 of BULLETIN for March 1938.

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Index of Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1926=100]

Year, month, or week	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities								
				Total	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials ¹	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous
1929.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	91.6	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6
1930.....	86.4	88.3	90.5	85.2	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7
1931.....	73.0	64.8	74.6	75.0	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8
1932.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	70.2	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4
1933.....	65.9	51.4	60.5	71.2	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5
1934.....	74.9	65.3	70.5	78.4	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7
1935.....	80.0	78.8	83.7	77.9	89.6	70.9	73.5	86.4	85.3	80.5	80.6	68.3
1936.....	80.8	80.9	82.1	79.6	95.4	71.5	76.2	87.0	86.7	80.4	81.7	70.5
1937.....	86.3	86.4	85.5	85.3	104.6	76.3	77.6	95.7	95.2	83.9	89.7	77.8
1937—May.....	87.4	89.8	84.2	86.3	106.7	78.7	77.2	95.8	97.2	84.5	89.3	80.5
June.....	87.2	88.5	84.7	86.1	106.4	78.2	77.5	95.9	96.9	83.6	89.5	79.4
July.....	87.9	89.3	86.2	86.3	106.7	78.3	78.1	96.1	96.7	83.9	89.7	79.0
August.....	87.5	86.4	86.7	86.1	108.1	77.1	78.4	97.0	96.3	82.2	91.1	77.3
September.....	87.4	85.9	88.0	85.9	107.6	75.3	78.7	97.1	96.2	81.4	91.1	77.0
October.....	85.4	80.4	85.5	85.1	106.7	73.5	78.5	96.4	95.4	81.2	91.0	76.2
November.....	83.3	75.7	83.1	84.3	101.4	71.2	78.2	96.8	93.7	80.2	90.4	75.4
December.....	81.7	72.8	79.8	83.6	97.7	70.1	78.4	96.3	92.5	79.5	89.7	75.0
1938—January.....	80.9	71.6	76.3	83.5	96.7	69.7	78.3	96.6	91.8	79.6	88.3	75.2
February.....	79.8	69.8	73.5	83.0	94.7	68.6	78.5	96.0	91.1	79.1	88.0	74.8
March.....	79.7	70.3	73.5	82.6	93.6	68.2	77.7	96.0	91.5	78.7	87.7	74.4
April.....	78.7	68.4	72.3	82.0	92.1	67.2	76.8	96.3	91.2	77.5	87.3	73.4
May.....	78.1	67.5	72.1	81.6	91.3	66.1	76.2	96.7	90.4	76.8	87.2	73.1
June.....	78.3	68.7	73.1	81.3	90.1	65.5	76.4	96.1	89.7	76.3	87.1	72.9
Week ending—												
1938—Mar. 5.....	79.8	71.1	73.8	82.9	94.3	67.9	78.3	96.2	90.8	78.9	89.6	74.7
Mar. 12.....	79.8	71.7	73.8	82.9	94.2	67.8	78.3	96.1	90.6	78.6	89.6	74.5
Mar. 19.....	79.5	70.5	73.4	82.8	94.2	67.8	78.1	96.1	90.6	78.4	89.6	74.5
Mar. 26.....	79.2	69.6	73.1	82.7	93.7	67.7	78.1	96.0	90.7	78.1	89.6	74.1
Apr. 2.....	78.8	68.8	72.6	82.4	93.4	67.1	78.1	96.0	90.2	77.6	89.5	73.4
Apr. 9.....	78.5	68.1	72.2	82.2	92.5	67.0	77.6	95.9	91.2	77.3	88.7	73.1
Apr. 16.....	78.6	68.9	72.3	82.1	92.0	67.0	77.5	95.9	91.1	77.5	88.7	73.1
Apr. 23.....	78.6	69.1	72.2	82.1	92.6	66.7	77.3	95.9	91.0	77.3	88.7	73.3
Apr. 30.....	78.3	67.8	71.9	82.2	93.0	66.5	77.2	96.4	91.7	77.1	88.6	73.3
May 7.....	77.9	67.4	71.4	82.0	92.2	66.1	77.1	96.3	90.9	77.0	88.6	73.0
May 14.....	77.8	67.4	71.5	81.9	92.3	66.1	76.8	96.3	90.9	76.7	88.6	73.1
May 21.....	78.2	68.8	72.9	81.7	91.7	66.0	76.6	96.3	90.4	76.4	88.6	73.1
May 28.....	78.1	68.8	73.0	81.5	91.6	65.8	76.5	95.7	90.9	76.0	88.6	72.7
June 4.....	77.7	67.2	72.3	81.4	91.5	65.5	76.5	95.7	90.2	75.9	88.6	72.5
June 11.....	77.8	68.3	72.7	81.2	91.1	64.9	76.5	95.7	90.1	75.9	88.6	72.4
June 18.....	78.4	69.7	73.5	81.5	91.1	64.8	76.7	96.5	89.8	75.8	88.6	72.7
June 25.....	78.2	68.8	73.2	81.5	91.0	64.9	76.8	96.4	90.0	76.1	88.4	72.8
July 2.....	77.9	68.5	72.7	81.5	91.9	65.3	77.0	95.1	89.5	76.7	88.4	72.9
July 9.....	78.3	69.4	73.6	81.4	91.5	65.7	77.2	95.3	88.5	76.8	88.1	72.5
July 16.....	78.9	70.7	74.4	81.6	92.1	65.7	77.4	95.3	89.3	77.1	88.0	72.6
July 23.....	78.7	69.3	74.3	81.6	92.4	65.8	77.4	95.3	89.3	77.0	87.9	72.5

Subgroups	1937					1938				
	June	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	June	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
FARM PRODUCTS:										
Grains.....	105.7	69.0	66.0	62.3	62.7					
Livestock and poultry.....	98.3	82.7	79.3	77.9	80.2					
Other farm products.....	77.4	62.8	62.0	62.2	63.0					
FOODS:										
Dairy products.....	72.0	76.7	71.7	69.1	68.5					
Cereal products.....	90.4	80.9	79.8	78.4	80.2					
Fruits and vegetables.....	84.5	56.5	56.8	58.7	61.7					
Meats.....	98.0	81.6	82.2	82.1	84.5					
Other foods.....	74.3	65.9	64.5	65.4	64.7					
HIDES AND LEATHER PRODUCTS:										
Shoes.....	107.5	104.6	104.5	102.5	101.8					
Hides and skins.....	114.6	69.5	62.6	63.4	62.3					
Leather.....	98.8	83.3	82.2	82.1	81.6					
Other leather products.....	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.4	97.7					
TEXTILE PRODUCTS:										
Clothing.....	89.1	84.6	84.6	82.2	82.2					
Cotton goods.....	89.7	67.5	65.7	65.0	63.9					
Hosiery and underwear.....	64.6	60.3	60.6	60.5	59.7					
Silk and rayon.....	32.5	28.8	28.9	28.4	27.6					
Woolen and worsted goods.....	93.2	80.2	77.1	76.0	75.6					
Other textile products.....	67.5	67.0	66.0	65.3	65.0					
FUEL AND LIGHTING MATERIALS:										
Anthracite.....	74.5	79.3	76.0	73.8	74.5					
Bituminous coal.....	98.5	99.5	97.5	97.5	97.5					
Coke.....	105.0	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.3					
Electricity.....	79.5	86.8	87.0	-----	-----					
Gas.....	84.2	83.4	85.2	88.3	-----					
Petroleum products.....	61.5	57.9	57.5	56.4	56.3					
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS:										
Agricultural implements.....	94.1	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.1					
Farm machinery.....	96.1	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.6					
Iron and steel.....	99.7	99.4	100.4	101.8	100.9					
Motor vehicles ²	86.9	95.6	95.6	95.8	96.0					
Nonferrous metals.....	91.9	71.6	70.7	68.8	67.2					
Plumbing and heating.....	78.7	78.9	77.2	77.2	77.2					
BUILDING MATERIALS:										
Brick and tile.....	95.0	91.1	90.4	90.5	90.6					
Cement.....	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5					
Lumber.....	102.2	91.3	91.1	89.3	88.7					
Paint and paint materials ¹	83.6	82.2	81.4	80.9	80.1					
Plumbing and heating.....	78.7	78.9	77.2	77.2	77.2					
Structural steel.....	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	113.0					
Other building materials.....	101.1	94.8	94.8	94.1	93.3					
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS:										
Chemicals.....	90.1	83.2	81.9	81.2	80.6					
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	78.0	73.8	73.8	72.8	71.9					
Fertilizer materials.....	70.5	71.8	70.1	69.6	69.5					
Mixed fertilizers.....	72.3	71.6	69.7	69.3	69.3					
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS:										
Furnishings.....	92.5	91.6	90.9	90.8	90.7					
Furniture.....	86.6	83.7	83.6	83.6	83.5					
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Auto tires and tubes.....	56.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4					
Cattle feed.....	116.9	85.1	79.0	78.6	78.4					
Paper and pulp.....	95.0	88.8	87.5	86.9	85.5					
Rubber, crude.....	41.0	28.4	24.5	24.2	26.3					
Other miscellaneous.....	85.8	82.1	81.8	81.5	81.1					

¹ Monthly figures from January 1937 to February 1938, inclusive, and weekly figures from January 16, 1937, to April 2, 1938, are subject to revision.
² Preliminary revision.

Back figures.—For monthly and annual indexes of groups, see Annual Report for 1936 (table 80); for indexes of subgroups, see Annual Report for 1936 (table 81). Figures for revised series available at Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JULY CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Based on estimates of the Department of Agriculture, by States, as of July 1, 1938]

[In thousands of units]

Federal Reserve district	Corn		Total wheat		Winter wheat		Spring wheat	
	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	7, 693	7, 914	76	110	9, 164	7, 966	76	110
New York.....	28, 379	27, 357	9, 256	8, 074	20, 783	20, 783	92	108
Philadelphia.....	55, 907	53, 362	20, 952	20, 834	20, 783	20, 703	169	131
Cleveland.....	207, 157	184, 626	53, 646	52, 272	53, 526	52, 165	120	107
Richmond.....	139, 806	134, 425	28, 459	27, 274	28, 459	27, 274	-----	-----
Atlanta.....	182, 250	191, 681	7, 530	6, 451	7, 530	6, 451	-----	-----
Chicago.....	1, 140, 744	905, 264	79, 707	74, 414	78, 012	72, 577	1, 695	1, 837
St. Louis.....	363, 227	320, 476	79, 133	67, 931	78, 966	67, 789	167	142
Minneapolis.....	248, 022	236, 747	131, 841	225, 041	14, 346	27, 815	117, 495	197, 226
Kansas City.....	177, 352	312, 591	299, 495	325, 467	201, 374	314, 951	8, 121	10, 516
Dallas.....	86, 945	101, 106	42, 912	36, 392	42, 807	36, 290	105	102
San Francisco.....	7, 753	6, 533	120, 986	123, 152	60, 135	81, 444	60, 851	41, 708
Total.....	2, 644, 995	2, 482, 102	873, 993	967, 412	685, 102	715, 425	188, 891	251, 987

Federal Reserve district	Oats		Tame hay		Tobacco		White potatoes	
	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938	Production 1937	Estimate July 1, 1938
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	6, 142	6, 542	3, 492	3, 460	30, 439	32, 663	57, 609	56, 816
New York.....	20, 194	25, 631	6, 007	5, 310	1, 371	1, 743	33, 561	32, 130
Philadelphia.....	15, 557	17, 267	2, 343	2, 385	28, 990	32, 710	25, 334	24, 765
Cleveland.....	45, 850	49, 286	4, 928	5, 642	131, 698	126, 811	18, 603	20, 684
Richmond.....	18, 885	19, 587	3, 745	3, 759	839, 494	762, 645	30, 352	28, 847
Atlanta.....	13, 571	15, 153	3, 118	3, 237	187, 312	207, 279	14, 722	15, 261
Chicago.....	544, 644	479, 355	15, 360	18, 336	26, 635	34, 196	51, 039	53, 285
St. Louis.....	55, 561	48, 228	6, 162	6, 669	301, 156	289, 797	12, 716	13, 784
Minneapolis.....	251, 656	241, 315	9, 396	10, 310	1, 966	2, 810	46, 497	42, 140
Kansas City.....	113, 172	129, 562	6, 427	7, 260	4, 344	5, 990	32, 308	34, 763
Dallas.....	33, 087	37, 510	1, 211	1, 439	-----	-----	4, 268	3, 763
San Francisco.....	27, 939	24, 393	11, 596	11, 681	-----	-----	66, 280	60, 422
Total.....	1, 146, 258	1, 093, 829	73, 785	79, 488	1, 553, 405	1, 496, 644	393, 289	386, 660

NOTE.—1937 figures for tobacco and white potatoes are as revised in July 1938.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

End of Month	Total ¹ (52 countries)	Europe											Switzerland		
		United States	Canada	Euro- pe (26 countries)	Latin Amer- ica (11 countries)	Asia and Oceania (8 countries)	Africa (5 countries)	United King- dom ²	France	Ger- many	Italy ³	Bel- gium	Nether- lands	National Bank	B. I. S.
1934—December	21,051	8,238	134	11,010	601	805	263	1,584	5,445	32	518	590	573	624	4
1935—December	21,604	10,125	189	9,517	666	816	291	1,648	4,395	33	270	611	438	454	8
1936—December	22,630	11,258	188	9,307	736	858	283	2,584	2,995	27	208	632	490	655	11
1937—May	23,529	11,990	193	9,464	716	875	291	2,647	2,846	28	208	609	769	635	17
June	23,845	12,318	187	9,466	730	863	281	2,689	2,722	28	208	625	848	635	8
July	23,656	12,446	188	9,159	721	876	267	2,689	2,422	28	208	617	862	628	3
August	23,592	12,567	188	9,141	711	717	267	2,689	2,424	28	208	607	862	615	4
September	23,733	12,741	186	9,129	711	702	264	2,689	2,428	28	208	590	862	612	6
October	23,845	12,803	187	9,191	706	691	266	2,689	2,428	28	208	572	906	646	4
November	23,968	12,774	187	9,359	695	687	266	2,689	2,564	28	208	570	940	644	5
December	23,964	12,760	184	9,381	685	687	266	2,689	2,564	28	210	597	930	648	5
1938—January	24,036	12,756	186	9,453	689	687	266	2,689	2,564	29	210	599	957	687	5
February	23,944	12,776	188	9,351	681	686	261	2,689	2,428	29	210	593	977	699	5
March	^p 23,928	12,795	186	9,330	^p 665	686	266	2,689	2,428	29	210	531	998	698	7
April	^p 23,765	12,869	189	^p 9,100	^p 658	686	263	2,689	2,428	29	210	529	1,007	697	7
May	^p 23,746	12,919	187	^p 9,032	^p 655	^p 687	^p 265	2,690	2,428	29	210	456	1,008	686	11
June		12,963	^p 187	^p 9,057				2,690	2,428	29	210	481	1,008	679	10

End of month	Europe—Continued											Latin America				
	Austria	Bulgaria	Czecho- slovakia	Den- mark	Greece	Hungary	Norway	Pol- land	Portu- gal	Ruma- nia	Spain ⁴	Sweden	Yugo- slavia	6 other countries	Ar- gentina	Brazil
1934—December	45	19	112	60	40	23	61	96	68	104	740	159	53	60	403	8
1935—December	46	19	112	54	34	23	84	84	68	109	735	185	43	63	444	17
1936—December	46	20	91	54	26	25	98	75	68	114	718	240	48	82	501	25
1937—May	46	22	90	53	26	25	88	78	68	116	718	242	50	82	483	28
June	46	22	91	53	23	25	88	80	68	116	718	242	50	79	496	28
July	46	22	90	53	24	25	86	81	69	117	718	243	50	78	487	29
August	46	22	90	53	24	25	86	82	69	118	718	243	50	78	477	29
September	46	22	90	53	24	25	86	82	69	118	718	243	51	78	481	30
October	46	23	90	53	24	25	86	82	69	119	718	244	52	78	479	30
November	46	23	91	53	24	25	86	82	69	119	718	244	52	78	471	31
December	46	24	92	53	24	25	82	83	69	120	718	244	51	78	469	32
1938—January	46	24	93	53	24	25	82	83	69	120	718	245	51	79	463	32
February	46	24	93	53	24	25	81	83	69	121	718	253	51	79	458	30
March	^s 46	24	93	53	24	25	90	83	69	122	718	261	53	79	447	31
April		24	93	53	24	25	90	83	69	122	525	261	54	^p 79	442	31
May		24	93	53	24	25	90	84	69	122	525	272	54	^p 79	440	32
June		^p 24	93	53	25	25	90	85	^p 69	123	525	279	55	^p 79		

End of month	Latin America—Continued						Asia and Oceania						Africa			
	Chile	Col- ombia	Mex- ico	Peru	Urugu- ay	4 other countries	British India	China	Japan	Java	New Zea- land	Tur- key	2 other countries	Egypt	South Africa	3 other countries
1934—December	29	19	23	19	82	18	275	7	394	77	25	22	6	55	184	24
1935—December	29	16	44	20	77	19	275	10	425	54	23	24	6	55	212	24
1936—December	29	19	46	20	77	19	275	8	463	60	23	26	4	55	203	25
1937—April	29	18	47	20	77	19	274	16	459	74	23	29	3	55	215	25
May	29	14	46	20	77	19	274	19	452	74	23	29	3	55	211	25
June	30	16	45	20	77	19	274	16	443	74	23	29	3	55	201	25
July	30	15	45	20	77	19	274	55	412	79	23	29	3	55	187	25
August	30	16	43	20	77	19	274	46	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	25
September	30	15	38	20	77	20	274	31	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	25
October	30	16	34	20	77	20	274	20	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	22
November	30	15	31	20	77	20	274	16	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	22
December	30	16	24	20	74	20	274	16	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	22
1938—January	30	18	32	21	74	20	274	16	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	22
February	30	19	30	20	74	20	274	16	261	79	23	29	3	55	184	22
March	30	19	25	19	74	^p 20	274	16	261	79	23	29	3	55	189	22
April	30	19	25	20	71	^p 20	274	16	261	79	23	29	3	55	186	22
May	30	19	^p 25	20	71	^p 20	274	16	261	80	23	29	^p 3	55	188	^p 22

^p Preliminary.¹ See notes under United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain.² Bank of England only. In addition, according to official announcements, British Exchange Equalization Account held \$934,000,000 of gold on Mar. 31, 1937, and \$1,395,000,000 on Sept. 30, 1937.³ Figure for March 1937 officially reported as of 20th of month and carried forward through November 1937. Figures for December 1937 through March 1938, officially reported and carried forward for subsequent months.⁴ Figure for August 1, 1936 carried forward through March 1938; April 1938 figure officially reported and carried forward.⁵ Figure for March 7, 1938, date of latest statement received; Austrian National Bank subsequently absorbed by Reichsbank in accordance with German decree of March 17, 1938.

NOTE.—The countries for which figures are not shown separately are, in Europe: Albania, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania; in Latin America: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Guatemala; in Asia and Oceania: Australia and Siam; and in Africa: Algeria, Belgian Congo, and Morocco.

For back figures and description of table see BULLETIN for June 1933, pp. 368-372 and July 1936, pp. 544-547; also see footnotes to table in BULLETIN for August 1936, p. 667; and December 1937, p. 1262.

GOLD PRODUCTION

Outside U. S. S. R.

[In thousands of dollars]

Year or month	Estimated world production outside U.S.S.R.	Production reported monthly												
		Total	Africa				North and South America					Far East		
			South Africa	Rhodesia	West Africa	Belgian Congo	United States ¹	Canada	Mexico	Colombia	Chile	Australia	Japan proper	British India
<i>\$1=25-8/10 grains of gold 9/10 fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=\$20.67</i>														
1929	382,532	359,164	215,242	11,607	4,297	2,390	45,651	39,862	13,463	2,823	683	8,712	6,927	7,508
1930	401,088	373,279	221,526	11,476	4,995	2,699	47,248	43,454	13,813	3,281	428	9,553	8,021	6,785
1931	426,424	394,402	224,863	11,193	5,524	3,224	49,527	55,687	12,866	4,016	442	12,134	8,109	6,815
1932	458,102	421,656	238,931	12,000	5,992	3,642	50,626	62,933	12,070	5,132	788	14,563	8,198	6,782
1933	469,257	420,176	227,673	13,335	6,623	3,631	52,842	60,968	13,169	6,165	3,009	16,873	8,968	6,919
<i>\$1=15-5/21 grains of gold 9/10 fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=\$35</i>														
1933	794,498	711,401	385,474	22,578	11,214	6,148	89,467	103,224	22,297	10,438	5,094	28,568	15,183	11,715
1934	823,003	723,642	366,795	24,264	12,153	6,549	108,191	104,023	23,135	12,045	8,350	30,559	16,354	11,223
1935	882,533	771,950	377,090	25,477	13,625	7,159	126,325	114,971	23,858	11,515	9,251	31,240	20,043	11,394
1936	970,206	856,708	396,768	28,053	16,295	7,386	152,509	131,181	26,465	13,632	9,018	40,118	23,684	11,599
1937	^p 1,045,428	^p 918,456	410,710	28,296	20,784	8,018	167,723	143,172	29,591	15,478	11,063	46,982	^p 25,065	11,574
1936—November	82,215	72,757	33,042	2,270	1,506	634	13,369	11,229	2,291	1,035	758	3,494	2,162	966
December	83,237	73,779	33,858	2,262	1,544	631	13,106	11,612	1,647	1,113	708	4,197	2,118	983
1937—January	84,278	73,361	34,352	2,315	1,671	586	11,597	11,499	2,854	1,332	935	3,171	2,065	984
February	79,256	68,535	32,330	2,109	1,563	579	10,285	10,853	2,227	1,117	769	3,727	2,077	899
March	84,864	74,216	34,381	2,416	1,605	634	12,645	11,420	2,510	1,285	620	3,562	2,156	982
April	83,253	72,673	34,308	2,391	1,669	638	11,245	11,317	2,111	1,269	926	3,738	2,106	956
May	87,500	76,710	34,010	2,408	1,559	681	14,361	11,904	1,678	1,234	1,800	3,910	2,122	982
June	87,133	76,715	34,132	2,339	1,649	688	13,150	12,071	3,701	1,246	643	4,046	2,093	957
July	89,160	78,436	34,895	2,364	1,650	693	14,984	12,162	2,452	1,476	962	3,874	1,945	979
August	^p 92,439	^p 81,760	34,598	2,441	1,822	710	18,254	12,196	2,451	1,422	782	3,974	^p 2,135	975
September	^p 88,338	^p 77,819	34,170	2,421	1,890	695	15,059	12,184	2,246	1,298	847	3,977	^p 2,100	932
October	^p 90,196	^p 79,776	34,559	2,399	1,896	698	16,111	12,559	2,449	1,281	907	3,891	^p 2,065	961
November	^p 90,240	^p 79,876	34,279	2,352	1,854	686	15,987	12,349	2,849	1,373	724	4,386	^p 2,100	938
December	^p 88,771	^p 78,577	34,696	2,341	1,957	729	14,046	12,658	2,064	1,144	1,088	4,725	^p 2,100	1,029
1938—January	^p 87,469	^p 76,942	34,573	2,381	1,964	661	12,618	12,638	2,948	1,456	797	3,858	^p 2,100	948
February	^p 82,402	^p 72,027	32,524	2,246	1,887	642	11,207	11,929	2,266	1,175	846	4,333	^p 2,100	872
March	^p 89,560	^p 79,166	35,519	2,387	2,002	673	12,850	13,161	3,253	1,403	676	4,204	^p 2,100	939
April	^p 88,093	^p 77,591	34,351	2,374	2,024	702	12,339	12,895	^p 3,253	1,664	701	4,280	^p 2,100	906
May	^p 91,446	^p 80,287	35,794	^p 2,416	^p 2,094	^p 702	13,715	13,338	^p 3,078	1,338	^p 561	^p 4,210	^p 2,100	^p 941

Gold production in U. S. S. R.: No regular Government statistics on gold production in U. S. S. R. are available, but data of percentage changes irregularly given out by officials of the gold mining industry, together with certain direct figures for past years, afford a basis for estimating annual production, in millions of dollars, as follows—at \$20.67 per fine ounce: 1929, \$15; 1930, \$31; 1931, \$34; 1932, \$40; 1933, \$56; at \$35 per fine ounce: 1933, \$95; 1934, \$135; 1935, \$158; 1936, \$185 (revised); 1937, \$180.

^p Preliminary.

¹ Includes production in the Philippines.

NOTE.—For monthly figures back to January 1929 and for explanation of table see BULLETINS for June 1938, pp. 539-540, and April 1933, pp. 233-35. For annual figures of world production back to 1873 (including Russia-U.S.S.R.), see Annual Report of Director of Mint for 1936, pp. 108-109 and 1937 p. 104. Figures for Canada beginning January 1937 are subject to official revision.

GOLD MOVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars at approximately \$35 a fine ounce]

Year or month	United States													
	Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:												
		United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Netherlands	Switzerland	Canada	Mexico	Colombia	Philippine Islands	Australia	Japan	British India	All other countries
1934 ¹	1,131,994	499,870	260,223	8,902	94,348	12,402	86,829	30,270	16,944	12,038	1,029	4	76,820	32,316
1935.....	1,739,019	316,727	934,243	3	227,185	968	95,171	13,667	10,899	15,335	3,498	-----	75,268	47,054
1936.....	1,116,584	174,093	873,671	3,351	71,006	7,511	72,648	39,966	11,911	21,513	23,280	-----	77,892	39,745
1937.....	1,585,503	891,531	-13,710	90,859	6,461	54,452	111,480	38,482	18,397	25,427	34,713	246,464	50,762	30,185
1936—November.....	75,836	44,665	20	2,545	-----	3,698	10,680	368	-----	1,628	3,731	-----	6,182	2,289
December.....	56,970	32,998	9	2	-----	3,281	4,709	462	-----	2,273	936	-----	10,108	2,193
1937—January.....	121,325	73,950	10,864	10,691	271	6,506	5,865	1,945	1	2,123	1,617	-----	6,028	1,463
February.....	120,326	75,238	1,138	-----	14	8,155	10,661	0,153	-----	2,109	2,910	-----	7,077	3,870
March.....	154,332	121,451	76	1,131	1,086	-----	4,925	3,242	3	1,944	3,467	5,696	4,017	7,296
April.....	215,811	175,165	596	5,399	-----	-----	7,225	1,973	4,261	2,231	2,388	9,978	4,857	1,737
May.....	155,362	103,822	1,375	-----	-----	1,166	14,434	2,800	5,496	2,106	2,613	16,593	3,797	1,160
June.....	262,022	156,943	11,059	5,228	1,392	36,235	20,946	665	2,177	2,064	2,167	15,316	3,966	3,866
July.....	175,417	76,432	1,138	22,556	3,177	2,390	7,428	5,348	2	2,410	3,796	44,459	4,355	1,925
August.....	104,844	30,147	-----	10,118	621	-----	12,247	3,524	1	1,505	3,710	37,697	3,613	1,761
September.....	145,495	59,066	-----	13,703	-----	-----	14,497	2,054	2,110	2,981	3,010	40,927	5,275	1,871
October.....	90,477	24,402	-----	22,030	-----	-----	9,669	2,089	8	1,375	2,076	19,875	6,902	2,051
November.....	22,110	-5,046	-24,968	-----	-----	-----	816	2,285	4,323	2,286	3,173	37,148	767	1,326
December.....	17,982	-40	-14,987	-----	-----	-----	2,767	3,404	16	2,292	3,786	18,774	107	1,862
1938—January.....	2,088	-20	-4,974	-----	-----	-----	649	819	-----	1,676	1,025	-----	1,043	1,870
February.....	8,036	-11	15	-----	-----	-----	692	721	2,105	1,330	1,943	-----	-----	1,241
March.....	52,927	31,395	39	4,220	-----	-----	717	2,758	2,102	2,240	458	4,484	2,979	1,536
April.....	71,091	35,429	18	1,938	-----	-----	747	1,812	1	1,883	1,241	23,311	2,359	2,353
May.....	52,775	2,895	35	891	-----	-----	630	5,650	2,108	2,285	3,582	21,950	-----	² 12,750
June.....	55,307	20,599	13	3,248	571	226	726	715	1	3,232	2,984	5,782	2,252	² 14,958

¹ Differs from official customhouse figures in which imports and exports for January 1934 are valued at approximately \$20.67 a fine ounce.² Figures for May and June 1938 include imports from Sweden of \$10,221,000 and \$11,520,000 respectively.

NOTE.—For gross import and export figures and for additional countries see table on p. 706.

GOLD MOVEMENTS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars at approximately \$35 a fine ounce]

Year or month	United Kingdom												Germany	
	Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:												
		United States	France	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.	Australia	South Africa, Rhodesia, West Africa	British India	Other British countries	China		All other countries
1934	716,269	-497,166	348,190	121,017	-13,585	32,575	-----	41,790	335,253	206,693	62,397	-----	179,105	-90,920
1935	389,732	-435,502	142,137	-4,726	-17,476	10,796	931	37,981	404,295	181,602	32,754	14,051	2,879	42,969
1936	1,169,931	-276,830	756,215	23,292	-15,133	-21,215	-----	26,723	488,814	128,421	28,067	13,930	17,647	3,715
1937	420,427	-834,009	541,187	46,147	-21,998	-16,572	199,965	24,165	464,837	66,330	22,079	15,544	87,253	-3,718
1937-Jan.	-25,523	-73,568	22,453	-220	414	1,021	5,628	2,504	16,903	3,953	694	-----	-5,305	17,426
Feb.	122,206	-75,615	163,919	153	452	1,756	-----	1,968	24,113	8,705	786	-----	-3,942	27,024
Mar.	78,484	-104,399	124,121	507	1,587	965	22,520	2,727	26,593	5,760	592	-----	-2,489	588
Apr.	12,036	-149,444	11,281	-1,055	104	927	98,510	2,122	44,198	2,848	1,220	-----	1,325	1,778
May	-48,319	-101,710	-274	-1,786	-1,545	452	8,420	2,353	37,106	8,368	3,873	-----	-586	2,956
June	22,957	-128,380	79,545	8,398	-7,915	997	14,037	1,552	46,933	2,782	1,251	-----	3,767	-22,222
July	127,953	-79,498	112,113	16,348	-9,207	-208	14,153	705	57,861	6,129	1,296	7,227	1,032	-11,355
Aug.	122,643	-26,043	50,463	12,212	416	-662	16,914	1,981	54,463	7,178	1,171	8,454	-3,903	-11,467
Sept.	-29,775	-86,145	-2,034	8,245	573	-420	19,784	2,039	36,199	4,735	989	-----	-13,739	-8,182
Oct.	-6,348	-16,236	-2,831	3,171	8,176	-10,047	-----	1,476	36,244	5,739	1,032	-----	-33,071	63
Nov.	22,054	4,258	-2,488	84	-2,215	-5,663	-----	2,359	47,694	4,960	3,877	-----	-30,813	-79
Dec.	20,976	2,006	-15,077	90	-12,834	-5,689	-----	2,379	36,528	5,174	8,300	-137	236	-247
1938-Jan.	27,245	1,487	-9,848	41	-1,487	-6,055	-----	3,775	32,889	4,425	10,063	-60	-7,985	-200
Feb.	51,387	3,528	-1,940	78	5	-3,067	5,669	2,958	43,092	5,002	7,036	-----	-10,973	5,359
Mar.	79,037	-35,535	-4,276	49	55,448	3,625	11,273	3,620	50,540	5,101	2,786	-9	-13,586	-27
Apr.	53,186	-18,307	-3,039	86	15,039	-4,139	31,089	4,168	35,077	3,586	3,590	-----	-13,763	6,011
May	97,478	-5,233	-1,119	168	48,446	-6,751	28,083	2,467	35,407	3,824	2,139	-139	-10,784	17,890
June	77,461	-7,105	-5,605	-----	44,936	-10,774	22,484	1,858	27,827	2,702	8,230	-----	-7,092	-----

Year or month	Switzerland								British India						
	Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:							Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:			Gold production in India	Change in:	
		United States	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands	All other countries		United States	United Kingdom	All other countries		Reserves in India ¹⁰	Private holdings in India ¹¹
1934	-46,065	-12,784	-45,955	-29,235	18,397	19,431	2,580	1,500	-230,720	-82,183	-144,185	-4,352	11,222	173	-219,671
1935	-230,788	647	-64,858	-181,725	-13,940	25,542	342	-6,795	-161,872	-46,172	-113,953	-1,746	11,393	-6	-150,472
1936	122,279	-9,127	-1,714	39,305	14,531	51,299	4,600	23,378	-121,066	-57,167	-64,349	450	11,599	-----	-109,467
1937	-56,946	-51,608	11,940	-45,061	27,739	-657	6,553	-5,852	-61,689	-17,620	-44,083	715	11,574	-41	-50,073
1937-Jan.	-135	-6,675	5,227	-612	732	-100	-575	1,966	-8,477	-4,087	-4,488	98	984	-----	-7,493
Feb.	-17,034	-6,247	2,436	-1	852	-----	-566	-13,507	-3,161	-2,750	-538	127	899	-----	-2,262
Mar.	575	-----	-463	-490	653	-----	55	819	-3,965	-3,401	-693	125	982	-----	-2,986
Apr.	-1,506	-26	-1,966	-289	192	-----	-----	584	-6,068	-3,237	-3,017	186	956	-38	-5,074
May	-4,479	-1,174	-1,987	-3,132	1,107	-----	96	611	-4,933	-1,101	-3,710	-122	952	-----	-3,951
June	-49,417	-36,242	-4,351	-8,740	521	-----	274	-879	-1,809	-----	-2,118	309	957	1	-853
July	-6,038	-1,243	-153	-1,831	-512	4	-2,278	-25	-8,689	-1,644	-7,253	208	979	-4	-7,706
Aug.	-1,630	-----	-393	-1,242	8	-----	350	-354	-5,197	-424	-4,759	-14	975	-----	-4,222
Sept.	-7,147	-8	-376	-6,995	-37	-----	-1,186	1,456	-4,532	-----	-4,883	352	932	-----	-3,600
Oct.	-1,138	8	3,286	-9,627	-109	-561	4,559	1,307	-4,655	-976	-3,752	73	961	-----	-3,694
Nov.	4,113	-----	4,869	-6,276	-227	559	3,275	1,914	-4,200	-----	-4,294	94	938	-----	-3,262
Dec.	26,892	-----	5,810	-5,828	24,558	-559	2,553	358	-----	-----	-4,578	-1,421	1,029	-----	-4,970
1938-Jan.	10,826	8	12,478	-13,978	10,409	-41	1,614	335	-5,599	-414	-5,110	-75	948	-----	-4,651
Feb.	2,448	-35	11,223	-11,518	-584	615	2,198	549	-7,423	-----	-5,712	-1,711	872	-----	-6,551
Mar.	-3,188	-----	3,595	-9,257	-943	1,763	1,421	233	-2,749	-----	-1,738	-1,010	939	-----	-1,810
Apr.	-7,632	7	-2,391	-6,084	-266	5,397	2,467	-6,761	-4,388	-----	-3,745	-643	906	-----	-3,482
May	-5,201	33	4,860	-2,943	-1,549	-2,009	2,396	-5,988	-----	-----	-----	-----	941	-----	-2,920
June	5,947	-----	5,260	-7,776	-----	5,946	5,718	-3,202	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

† Preliminary. * Revised.

¹ Includes \$17,465,000 exported to Rumania and unspecified net imports of \$95,937,000.

² Includes exports of \$60,661,000 to Sweden and \$12,571,000 to Norway; and net imports of \$53,465,000 from Switzerland.

³ Includes \$10,129,000 exported to Sweden and unspecified net imports of \$19,684,000.

⁴ Includes \$67,655,000 exported to Central and South America and net exports of \$16,596,000 to Switzerland.

⁵ Figures for Sept., Oct., and Nov. 1937 include exports to Central and South America of \$15,120,000, \$27,511,000, and \$24,996,000 respectively.

⁶ Includes net exports of \$12,082,000 to Switzerland.

⁷ Includes net exports of \$6,000,000 to Switzerland and \$7,590,000 to Sweden.

⁸ Figures for April, May, and June 1938 include exports to Sweden of \$10,088,000, \$13,996,000 and \$7,673,000 respectively.

⁹ Beginning with April 1938, figures do not include gold movements of Austrian State with Germany proper or foreign countries.

¹⁰ Through March 1935 gold held by government; subsequently, gold held by Reserve Bank of India to which government gold was transferred.

¹¹ Figures derived from preceding columns; net imports plus production minus increase in reserves in India.

¹² Includes \$14,292,000 exported to Germany.

¹³ Figures for April and May 1938 include exports to Germany of \$9,953,000 and \$6,182,000 respectively.

NOTE.—Germany, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.—In some cases annual aggregates of official monthly figures differ somewhat from revised official totals published for year as a whole. German gold movements by individual countries not available beginning July 1937.

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Gold (in issue department) ¹	Assets of banking department				Note circulation	Liabilities of banking department			
		Cash reserves		Dis- counts and advances	Secur- ities		Deposits			Other liabi- lities
		Coin	Notes				Bankers'	Public	Other	
1929—Dec. 25	145.8	2	26.3	22.3	84.9	379.6	71.0	8.8	35.8	17.9
1930—Dec. 31	147.6	6	38.8	40.0	104.7	368.8	132.4	6.6	36.2	18.0
1931—Dec. 30	120.7	6	31.6	27.3	133.0	364.2	126.4	7.7	40.3	18.0
1932—Dec. 28	119.8	8	23.6	18.5	120.1	371.2	102.4	8.0	33.8	18.0
1933—Dec. 27	190.7	1.0	58.7	16.8	101.4	392.0	101.2	22.2	36.5	18.0
1934—Dec. 26	192.3	5	47.1	7.6	98.2	405.2	89.1	9.0	36.4	18.0
1935—Dec. 25	200.1	6	35.5	8.5	94.7	424.5	72.1	12.1	37.1	18.0
1936—Dec. 30	313.7	6	46.3	17.5	155.6	467.4	150.6	12.1	39.2	18.0
1937—Mar. 31	313.7	1.0	89.8	7.1	123.4	473.8	62.3	52.2	38.5	18.3
Apr. 28	313.7	1.0	44.8	5.5	119.7	468.8	87.6	26.2	39.6	17.7
May 26	321.3	9	46.0	4.9	119.7	475.2	91.4	24.0	37.5	17.8
June 30	328.4	9	38.0	6.3	164.3	488.4	140.5	10.8	40.2	18.0
July 28	328.4	1.1	28.1	5.8	135.2	498.3	104.3	10.5	37.3	18.1
Aug. 25	328.4	1.5	38.1	4.3	128.5	488.3	92.8	25.4	36.0	18.2
Sept. 29	328.4	1.7	37.9	6.2	126.6	488.5	95.1	21.8	37.2	18.3
Oct. 27	328.4	1.6	43.3	8.1	121.1	483.1	87.7	32.2	36.6	17.7
Nov. 24	328.4	1.5	66.0	8.6	97.0	480.4	83.6	35.4	36.3	17.8
Dec. 29	328.4	8	41.1	9.2	135.5	505.3	120.6	11.4	36.6	18.0
1938—Jan. 26	326.4	6	53.2	10.4	117.9	473.2	113.1	13.6	37.3	18.1
Feb. 23	326.4	8	51.9	6.5	116.9	474.5	105.6	16.7	35.5	18.2
Mar. 30	326.4	8	41.0	8.7	131.0	485.4	108.1	17.8	37.4	18.3
Apr. 27	326.4	8	37.1	7.1	131.4	489.3	113.3	10.9	36.5	17.7
May 25	326.4	8	46.2	9.5	115.1	480.2	91.2	26.5	36.1	17.8
June 29	326.4	9	41.2	7.3	140.6	485.2	125.5	10.5	36.1	17.9
July 27 ²	326.4	1.1	33.1	9.5	137.0	493.3	116.4	11.2	35.1	18.1

Bank of France (Figures in millions of francs)	Assets						Liabilities						
	Gold ³	Fore- ign ex- change	Domestic bills		Ad- vances to Gov- ernment ⁴	Loans on—		Negotia- ble se- curities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits		Other liabi- lities
			Spe- cial ⁵	Other		Short- term Gov- ernment secur- ities	Other secur- ities				Gov- ernment	Other	
1929—Dec. 27	41,668	25,942	8,624	—	—	2,521	5,612	5,603	68,571	11,737	7,850	1,812	
1930—Dec. 26	53,578	26,179	8,429	—	—	2,901	5,304	6,609	76,436	12,624	11,698	2,241	
1931—Dec. 30	68,963	21,111	7,389	—	—	2,730	7,157	8,545	85,725	5,898	22,183	1,989	
1932—Dec. 30	83,017	4,484	3,438	—	—	2,515	6,802	9,196	85,028	2,311	20,072	2,041	
1933—Dec. 29	77,098	1,158	4,739	—	—	2,921	6,122	8,251	82,613	2,322	13,414	1,940	
1934—Dec. 28	82,124	963	3,971	—	—	3,211	5,837	8,288	83,412	3,718	15,359	1,907	
1935—Dec. 27	66,296	1,328	9,712	—	—	573	3,253	5,800	81,150	2,862	8,716	2,113	
1936—Dec. 30	60,359	1,460	8,465	17,698	—	715	3,583	5,640	84,342	2,089	13,655	2,557	
1937—Mar. 26	57,359	1,194	1,514	8,440	20,066	225	3,698	5,640	85,543	1,977	16,404	2,552	
Apr. 30	57,359	1,112	1,470	7,639	19,991	965	3,918	5,642	87,063	4,361	13,408	2,518	
May 27	57,359	1,063	1,437	8,377	19,980	385	3,777	5,642	85,745	3,154	14,766	2,502	
June 24	54,859	1,058	1,260	9,356	21,380	776	4,013	5,641	85,985	2,209	15,710	2,549	
July 29	55,677	951	991	10,197	23,887	958	4,064	5,641	89,307	2,563	15,812	3,152	
Aug. 26	55,718	911	833	8,655	25,218	476	3,763	5,637	88,255	2,251	15,927	3,196	
Sept. 30	55,805	825	600	9,799	25,999	1,340	4,175	5,637	85,558	2,351	15,886	3,133	
Oct. 28	55,805	829	562	10,620	26,918	483	3,710	5,637	87,218	2,648	14,679	3,121	
Nov. 25	58,932	965	722	9,655	26,918	314	3,675	5,637	7,343	90,131	2,686	17,893	3,452
Dec. 30	58,933	911	652	10,066	31,909	675	3,781	5,680	7,277	93,837	3,461	19,326	3,160
1938—Jan. 27	58,933	871	841	12,053	31,904	925	3,824	5,580	7,019	92,255	2,689	23,720	3,285
Feb. 24	55,807	874	821	11,582	31,904	866	3,652	5,575	7,187	92,740	2,226	20,147	3,154
Mar. 31	55,807	845	573	10,321	38,574	997	3,825	5,575	8,361	98,095	2,233	21,409	3,141
Apr. 28	55,807	830	632	10,865	40,134	879	3,700	5,575	7,288	98,519	2,802	21,237	3,154
May 25	55,808	813	596	9,024	40,134	113	3,454	5,575	7,334	98,923	3,248	17,525	3,155
June 30	55,808	804	177	5,772	40,134	552	3,614	5,574	8,258	102,087	3,245	12,769	2,592

¹ Preliminary.

² Issue department also holds securities and silver coin as cover for fiduciary issue, which is fixed by law at £260,000,000. However, by direction of British Treasury under Section 2, paragraph (2), of Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928 (see BULLETIN for August 1928, pp. 567-569), reductions in amount of fiduciary issue (and securities held as cover) have been in effect as follows: Dec. 16, 1936, to Nov. 10, 1937, £60,000,000; Nov. 17, 1937, to Jan. 12, 1938, £40,000,000; since Jan. 19, 1938, £60,000,000. From August 1, 1931, to March 31, 1933, increase of £15,000,000 in fiduciary issue (and securities held as cover) was authorized by British Treasury under Section 8 of Currency and Bank Notes Act.

³ By law of October 1, 1936, gold provisionally revalued at rate of 49 milligrams gold 0.900 fine per franc (see BULLETIN for November 1936, pp. 878-880). Of total gold increment of about 17,000,000,000 francs, 10,000,000,000 francs was initially turned over to Stabilization Fund established by law of October 1. By decree of July 22, 1937, gold was again revalued on basis of 43 milligrams of gold 0.900 fine per franc, and resulting increment of about 6,800,000,000 francs was allocated to fund for regulating market for Government securities (see BULLETIN for September 1937, p. 853).

⁴ Bills and warrants endorsed by National Wheat Board (law of Aug. 15, 1936—see BULLETIN for October 1936, pp. 785-786), and bills redimpted for account of Banques Populaires (law of Aug. 19, 1936—see BULLETIN for October 1936, p. 788).

⁵ Includes advances granted under authority of Conventions between Bank of France and Treasury of June 18, 1936, June 30, 1937, March 22 1938, and April 14, 1938. (See BULLETINS for July 1936, p. 536; August 1937, p. 720; June 1938, p. 452; and August 1938, p. 650).

NOTE.—For explanation of table see BULLETIN for February 1931, pp. 81-83; and July 1935, p. 463.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

Reichsbank (Figures in millions of reichsmarks)	Assets							Liabilities			
	Reserves		Treasury bills	Other bills (and checks)	Security loans	Securities		Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits	Other liabilities
	Gold	Foreign exchange				Eligible as note cover	Other				
1920—Dec. 31	2,283	404	241	2,608	251	-----	92	656	5,044	755	736
1930—Dec. 31	2,216	469	206	2,366	256	-----	102	638	4,778	652	822
1931—Dec. 31	984	172	98	4,144	245	-----	161	1,065	4,776	755	1,338
1932—Dec. 31	806	114	1	2,806	178	-----	398	1,114	3,560	540	1,313
1933—Dec. 30	386	9	49	3,177	183	-----	259	735	3,645	640	836
1934—Dec. 31	79	5	45	4,021	146	-----	445	319	3,901	984	1,001
1935—Dec. 31	82	5	53	4,498	84	-----	349	315	4,285	1,032	923
1936—Dec. 31	66	6	62	5,448	74	-----	221	303	4,980	1,012	953
1937—June 30	69	6	61	5,262	55	-----	104	300	4,992	880	862
July 31	69	6	29	5,316	52	-----	104	299	5,112	732	892
Aug. 31	70	6	33	5,283	52	-----	104	299	5,116	736	901
Sept. 30	70	6	53	5,538	51	-----	105	293	5,256	838	927
Oct. 30	70	6	7	5,578	44	-----	105	293	5,275	711	959
Nov. 30	70	6	27	5,520	46	-----	105	286	5,198	766	987
Dec. 31	71	6	119	6,013	60	-----	106	286	5,493	1,059	970
1938—Jan. 31	71	5	60	5,459	66	-----	108	286	5,159	851	986
Feb. 28	71	5	21	5,637	81	-----	110	286	5,278	891	996
Mar. 31	71	5	89	5,813	63	-----	96	297	5,622	1,323	877
Apr. 30	71	5	12	5,841	59	-----	121	297	6,086	1,031	903
May 31	71	5	18	5,832	57	-----	545	300	6,269	1,021	911
June 30	71	6	39	6,136	71	-----	547	300	6,440	1,119	932

NOTE—For explanation of above table see BULLETIN for February 1931, pp. 81-83, and July 1935, p. 463.

Central bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1938			1937	Central bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1938			1937
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
National Bank of Albania (thousands of francs):					Central Bank of Bolivia—Cont.				
Gold				7,554	Securities—Government	396,807	402,285	402,790	378,138
Foreign assets				22,697	Other	6,091	4,366	4,379	4,770
Loans and discounts				3,748	Other assets	19,210	20,537	20,339	13,717
Other assets				4,026	Note circulation	267,335	265,805	262,627	249,649
Note circulation				11,228	Deposits	225,775	283,228	271,119	246,230
Other sight liabilities				14,938	Other liabilities	63,100	61,090	61,163	57,316
Other liabilities				11,858	Bank of Brazil (millions of milreis):				
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (millions of pesos):					Cash				237
Gold at home		1,298	1,307	1,224	Correspondents abroad				523
Gold abroad and foreign exchange		48	32	344	Loans and discounts				2,457
Negotiable Government bonds		107	130	40	Deposits				3,048
Other assets		169	182	160	National Bank of Bulgaria (millions of leva):				
Note circulation		1,100	1,128	1,165	Gold		1,994	1,994	1,797
Deposits—Member bank		327	355	437	Foreign exchange		815	858	415
Government		142	113	120	Loans and discounts		961	983	1,109
Other		2	2	4	Government debt		3,495	3,495	3,523
Foreign exchange sold forward		11	12		Other assets		1,331	1,258	1,038
Other liabilities		42	42	41	Note circulation		2,350	2,441	2,394
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds):					Deposits		3,996	3,894	3,298
Issue department:					Other liabilities		2,250	2,252	2,189
Gold and English sterling	16,007		16,007	16,012	Bank of Canada (thousands of Canadian dollars):				
Securities	40,302		42,296	38,559	Gold	181,608	181,705	180,678	181,543
Banking department:					Sterling and United States exchange	31,607	31,807	17,327	18,113
Coin, bullion, and cash	1,310		1,322	1,090	Canadian Gov't. securities:				
London balances	26,718		27,189	38,874	2 years or less	113,730	122,046	119,706	35,943
Loans and discounts	12,780		12,857	11,896	Over 2 years	52,167	39,534	39,981	98,269
Securities	49,857		49,193	38,032	Other securities	1,013	9,607	12,267	10,018
Deposits	86,106		85,892	86,784	Other assets	6,950	5,494	17,541	7,402
Note circulation	49,034		51,034	47,039	Note circulation	154,112	155,306	155,921	133,142
National Bank of Belgium (millions of belgas):					Deposits—Chartered banks	195,447	189,131	195,803	189,836
Gold	2,836	2,693	3,123	3,688	Dominion Government	21,197	27,238	18,242	14,590
Foreign balances and bills	756	748	1,135	² 1,391	Other	1,568	3,071	2,820	501
Discounts	424	490	194	(³)	Other liabilities	14,751	15,447	14,715	13,219
Loans	75	133	32	33	Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):				
Other assets	461	464	462	309	Gold		144	144	144
Note circulation	4,163	4,116	4,390	4,418	Discounts for member banks		12	63	20
Demand deposits—Treasury	43	14	40	165	Loans to government		782	782	795
Other	228	279	399	766	Other loans and discounts		128	118	113
Other liabilities	118	118	118	72	Other assets		50	49	62
Central Bank of Bolivia (thousands of bolivianos):					Note circulation		731	739	699
Gold at home and abroad	54,142	54,158	53,635	50,429	Deposits—				
Foreign exchange	59,971	107,076	93,612	89,516	Bank		185	219	227
Loans and discounts	19,990	21,701	20,154	16,626	Other		59	58	82
					Other liabilities		142	140	126

¹ Form of official statement revised effective December 1937.

² Discounts, domestic and foreign; includes certain items carried in other assets beginning December 1937.

³ Not reported separately on bank statement; see notes 1 and 2.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures as of last report date of month]

Central bank	1938			1937	Central bank	1938			1937
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):					Bank of Finland (millions of markkaa):				
Gold.....	33,499	34,896	27,435		Gold.....	621	620	620	693
Foreign exchange.....	6,839	6,693	17,172		Foreign assets.....	2,291	2,384	2,588	2,170
Loans and discounts.....	18,408	16,760	14,333		Loans and discounts.....	1,563	1,585	1,527	1,114
Government loans and securities.....	46,825	46,843	45,992		Domestic securities.....	245	272	277	329
Other assets.....	26,449	26,803	26,977		Other assets.....	318	319	362	416
Note circulation.....	50,037	48,544	53,807		Note circulation.....	2,105	2,184	2,272	1,859
Deposits.....	40,528	42,525	38,014		Deposits—Treasury.....	141	292	369	268
Other liabilities.....	41,455	40,924	40,090		Other.....	1,096	1,050	1,089	864
					Other liabilities.....	1,695	1,655	1,643	1,731
National Bank of Czechoslovakia (millions of koruny):					Bank of Greece (millions of drachmas):				
Gold.....	2,652	2,653	2,658	2,579	Gold and foreign exchange (net).....	3,241	3,310	3,452	3,177
Foreign exchange.....	317	363	422	382	Loans and discounts.....	6,905	6,510	6,205	3,951
Discounts.....	2,346	2,289	1,565	1,176	Government obligations.....	4,360	4,355	4,342	4,100
Loans.....	1,287	1,260	1,155	1,028	Other assets.....	2,186	2,257	1,972	2,265
Government debt.....	2,006	2,007	2,007	2,015	Note circulation.....	6,467	6,481	6,795	6,447
Other assets.....	1,172	1,238	1,114	960	Deposits.....	7,837	7,673	7,050	4,915
Note circulation.....	7,947	7,937	7,123	6,158	Other liabilities.....	2,387	2,276	2,126	2,131
Demand deposits.....	264	335	245	211					
Other liabilities.....	1,567	1,539	1,552	1,771	National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengos):				
					Gold.....	84	84	84	84
Bank of Danzig (thousands of gulden):					Foreign exchange reserve.....	72	73	71	54
Gold.....	28,953	28,377	28,376	28,118	Discounts.....	439	470	471	400
Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	4,900	4,525	2,734	1,053	Loans—To Treasury.....	120	120	119	107
Other foreign exchange.....	581	533	418	1,670	Other.....	14	14	14	12
Loans and discounts.....	16,659	16,117	15,836	15,815	Other assets.....	321	316	316	247
Other assets.....	3,401	3,570	3,298	4,139	Note circulation.....	581	584	585	437
Note circulation.....	35,486	35,538	35,400	32,961	Demand deposits.....	205	221	214	180
Demand deposits.....	17,443	15,616	12,501	12,120	Certificates of indebtedness.....	70	70	70	93
Other liabilities.....	19,016	19,016	19,017	19,015	Other liabilities.....	194	203	206	195
					Reserve Bank of India (millions of rupees):				
National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):					Issue department:				
Gold.....	118	118	118	118	Gold at home and abroad.....	444	444	444	444
Foreign exchange.....	88	81	75	8	Sterling securities.....	788	788	803	803
Discounts.....	20	21	21	28	Indian Gov't. securities.....	324	324	274	274
Loans—To Government agencies.....	150	122	140	250	Rupee coin.....	599	591	561	563
Other.....	98	103	106	115	Note circulation.....	1,802	1,829	1,860	1,860
Securities.....	116	110	106	53	Banking department:				
Other assets.....	84	75	76	65	Notes of issue department.....	352	318	225	225
Note circulation.....	414	409	420	387	Balances abroad.....	20	47	228	228
Deposits.....	96	63	64	95	Treasury bills discounted.....	2			
Other liabilities.....	164	159	159	154	Investments.....	67	71	74	74
					Other assets.....	11	9	7	7
Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands of sucres):					Deposits.....	344	338	428	428
Gold.....				35,936	Other liabilities.....	107	107	106	106
Foreign exchange.....				29,060					
Loans and discounts.....				42,635	Bank of Japan (millions of yen):				
Note circulation.....				63,099	Gold ²	801	801	801	524
Deposits.....				51,524	Discounts.....	439	458	478	439
					Loans—Government.....	3	3	3	231
National Bank of Egypt ¹ (thousands of pounds):					Other.....	46	66	88	64
Gold.....	6,545	6,545	6,545		Government bonds.....	1,280	1,237	1,176	854
Foreign exchange.....	1,574	2,108	2,423		Other assets.....	198	174	208	221
Loans and discounts.....	4,297	4,728	3,226		Note circulation.....	1,946	1,881	1,986	1,571
British, Egyptian, and other Government securities.....	34,172	34,549	36,753		Deposits—Government.....	258	445	370	352
Other assets.....	7,182	7,401	9,145		Other.....	194	94	90	88
Note circulation.....	19,811	19,901	19,856		Other liabilities.....	370	319	307	373
Deposits—Government.....	7,360	8,124	10,011						
Other.....	18,140	19,039	19,637		Bank of Java (millions of guilders):				
Other liabilities.....	8,461	8,267	8,587		Gold.....		117	117	109
					Foreign bills.....		2	1	5
Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (thousands of colones):					Loans and discounts.....		63	65	67
Gold.....	13,172	13,172	13,161		Other assets.....		92	105	115
Foreign exchange.....	4,267	4,895	6,900		Note circulation.....		185	186	194
Loans and discounts.....	751	933	200		Deposits.....		62	74	76
Government debt and securities.....	5,552	5,557	6,176		Other liabilities.....		27	27	26
Other assets.....	1,752	1,840	2,732						
Note circulation.....	14,091	14,833	16,347		Bank of Latvia (millions of lats):				
Deposits.....	7,035	7,503	8,714		Gold.....	78	78	78	77
Other liabilities.....	4,368	4,061	4,106		Foreign exchange reserve.....	39	42	47	41
					Loans and discounts.....	131	134	131	122
Bank of Estonia (thousands of krooni):					Other assets.....	55	54	56	47
Gold.....	34,253	34,248	34,234	34,192	Note circulation.....	63	65	66	47
Foreign exchange (net).....	15,817	15,362	15,948	17,534	Deposits.....	196	198	197	209
Loans and discounts.....	22,580	23,127	24,163	25,405	Other liabilities.....	44	44	48	31
Other assets.....	29,587	29,464	29,708	22,727					
Note circulation.....	46,775	48,296	50,618	42,901	Bank of Lithuania (millions of litu):				
Demand deposits.....	34,944	32,951	32,807	40,772	Gold.....	79	79	79	77
Other liabilities.....	20,520	20,952	20,628	16,183	Foreign exchange.....	5	5	6	6
					Loans and discounts.....	105	109	109	94
					Other assets.....	32	32	32	35
					Note circulation.....	123	126	129	108
					Deposits.....	76	78	75	81
					Other liabilities.....	23	21	22	22

¹ Items for issue and banking departments consolidated.² By law of August 10, 1937, gold revalued on August 25 at rate of 290 milligrams fine gold per yen.

CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures as of last report date of month]

Central bank	1938			1937	Central bank	1938			1937
	June	May	April	June		June	May	April	June
Netherlands Bank (millions of guilders):					National Bank of Rumania—Cont.				
Gold	1,481	1,481	1,480	1,246	Loans and discounts	7,214	6,685	6,698	6,184
Silver (including subsidiary coin)	21	20	18	19	Special loans	1,949	1,952	1,972	2,069
Foreign bills	5	5	5	2	Government debt	10,478	10,483	10,467	10,985
Discounts	8	9	9	18	Other assets	11,529	11,088	10,610	9,712
Loans	330	331	321	178	Note circulation	29,886	30,208	30,574	25,975
Other assets	63	67	67	64	Demand deposits	12,879	11,504	11,052	13,015
Note circulation	911	944	901	821	Other liabilities	9,896	10,362	10,081	11,698
Deposits—Government	145	136	106	75	South African Reserve Bank				
Other	809	786	845	590	(thousands of pounds):				
Other liabilities	44	47	48	42	Gold	22,724	22,862	22,582	24,409
Reserve Bank of New Zealand					Foreign bills	8,253	6,245	5,415	6,285
(thousands of pounds):					Other bills and loans	25	3,829	2,729	139
Gold		2,802	2,802	2,802	Other assets	13,004	13,106	12,747	13,408
Sterling exchange reserve		18,279	18,327	21,543	Note circulation	15,930	17,371	17,700	15,416
Advances to State or State undertakings		3,776	4,071	4,954	Deposits	24,859	25,401	22,620	25,990
Investments		2,736	2,424	2,906	Other liabilities	3,214	3,268	3,153	2,835
Other assets			327	193	Bank of Sweden (millions of kroner):				
Note circulation		13,817	14,082	12,631	Gold	615	600	576	534
Demand deposits		12,274	11,789	18,180	Foreign assets	873	875	900	962
Other liabilities		1,797	2,079	1,588	Discounts	13	13	13	13
Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):					Loans	22	21	20	28
Gold	199	199	199	195	Domestic securities	45	40	35	6
Foreign assets	235	272	255	129	Other assets	390	334	315	351
Total domestic credits and securities	181	175	172	236	Note circulation	972	931	948	872
Discounts	(1)	(1)	74	157	Demand deposits	830	836	786	851
Loans	(1)	(1)	30	24	Other liabilities	155	116	125	170
Securities	(1)	(1)	69	56	Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Other assets	(1)	(1)	24	8	Gold	2,806	2,837	2,882	2,624
Note circulation	445	436	444	415	Foreign exchange	397	407	496	71
Demand deposits—Government	9	76	70	37	Discounts	32	44	11	23
Other	113	109	77	56	Loans	22	21	21	31
Other liabilities	(1)	(1)	60	58	Other assets	700	700	713	615
Central Reserve Bank of Peru					Note circulation	1,541	1,529	1,538	1,409
(thousands of soles):					Other sight liabilities	1,778	1,845	1,952	1,320
Gold and foreign exchange		45,837	48,606	53,047	Other liabilities	637	635	634	636
Discounts		30,526	30,017	35,153	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (thousands of pounds):				
Government loans		69,679	68,239	45,164	Gold	36,863	36,862	36,861	36,710
Other assets		5,492	7,235	10,154	Foreign exchange—Free	6	17	22	46
Note circulation		95,541	95,982	96,016	In clearing accounts	9,678	15,251	16,839	40,952
Deposits		40,865	41,417	30,108	Loans and discounts	65,957	61,742	53,946	43,806
Other liabilities		15,129	16,698	17,394	Securities	190,622	189,802	190,500	186,430
Bank of Poland (millions of zlotys):					Other assets	33,292	35,325	38,283	31,451
Gold	446	440	439	423	Note circulation	175,691	175,766	176,294	173,252
Foreign exchange	12	20	15	32	Deposits	55,844	51,201	47,527	42,190
Loans and discounts	741	719	709	598	Other liabilities	104,885	112,032	112,630	123,953
Securities	128	128	127	135	Bank of the Republic of Uruguay				
Other assets	419	441	416	464	(thousands of pesos):				
Note circulation	1,137	1,123	1,141	989	Issue department:				
Other sight liabilities	259	278	224	256	Gold and silver ¹		103,585	103,585	41,601
Other liabilities	350	347	342	406	Note circulation		87,980	88,092	89,874
Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):					Banking department:				
Gold		917	917	915	Cash reserves		50,975	49,822	21,141
Other reserves (net)		505	508	548	Loans and discounts		95,090	95,307	77,246
Non-reserve exchange		174	174	166	Other assets		72,186	71,390	82,979
Loans and discounts		358	364	327	Deposits		82,889	81,579	89,542
Government debt		1,040	1,040	1,043	Other liabilities		135,362	134,940	91,824
Other assets		1,229	1,203	1,353	National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (millions of dinars):				
Note circulation		1,982	2,004	2,083	Gold	1,834	1,828	1,824	1,678
Other sight liabilities		1,281	1,243	1,133	Foreign exchange	446	350	389	880
Other liabilities		961	958	1,138	Loans and discounts	1,534	1,550	1,550	1,630
National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):					Government debt	2,241	2,241	2,240	2,250
Gold	16,872	16,777	16,721	15,863	Other assets	3,225	3,321	3,287	2,001
Special exchange accounts	4,620	5,088	5,238	5,875	Note circulation	6,036	5,985	5,898	5,474
					Other sight liabilities	2,418	2,503	2,649	2,216
					Other liabilities	825	801	744	750

¹ Figures are not yet available.

² Agricultural and urban loans in process of liquidation.

³ By law of January 18, 1938, gold revalued in March at rate of 0.585018 gram fine gold per peso.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

[In thousands of Swiss gold francs¹]

Assets	1938		1937	Liabilities	1938		1937
	June 30	May 31	June 30		June 30	May 31	June 30
Gold in bars.....	29,340	32,272	25,223	Demand deposits (gold).....	9,807	9,794	8,265
Cash on hand and on current account with banks.....	41,072	21,012	21,141	Short-term deposits (various currencies):			
Sight funds at interest.....	15,310	16,473	36,436	Central banks for own account:			
Rediscountable bills and acceptances (at cost):				Demand.....	57,368	56,345	48,450
Commercial bills and bankers' acceptances.....	141,848	140,112	136,066	Time—not exceeding 3 months.....	125,574	122,953	167,960
Treasury bills.....	106,568	100,292	140,555	Time—between 3 and 6 months.....		4,584	12,846
Total.....	248,416	240,404	276,621	Total.....	182,942	183,882	229,256
Time funds at interest:				Central banks for account of others:			
Not exceeding 3 months.....	54,687	51,720	26,276	Demand.....	1,806	1,861	2,906
Between 3 and 6 months.....	17	1,528	12,807	Other depositors:			
Sundry bills and investments:				Demand.....	1,376	1,262	511
Maturing within 3 months:				Time—not exceeding 3 months.....	1,390	1,613	28
Treasury bills.....	23,265	30,110	9,327	Long-term deposits:			
Sundry investments.....	50,419	83,078	105,855	Annuity trust account.....	153,589	153,158	152,790
Between 3 and 6 months:				German Government deposit.....	76,794	76,579	76,395
Treasury bills.....	32,180	24,210	38,197	French Government guaranty fund.....	25,931	25,876	41,550
Sundry investments.....	84,503	74,866	78,743	French Government deposit (Saar).....	850	848	1,362
Over 6 months:				Total.....	257,164	256,461	272,097
Treasury bills.....	35,556	36,457	65,820	Capital paid in.....	125,000	125,000	125,000
Sundry investments.....	31,982	34,085	4,664	Reserves:			
Total.....	257,904	282,805	302,606	Legal reserve fund.....	4,688	4,688	4,238
Other assets:				Dividend reserve fund.....	6,528	6,528	6,315
Guaranty of central banks on bills sold.....	830	820	1,317	General reserve fund.....	13,055	13,055	12,631
Sundry items.....	259	1,370	1,429	Other liabilities:			
Total assets.....	647,836	648,405	703,855	Guaranty on commercial bills sold.....	1,396	2,513	1,383
				Sundry items.....	34,768	33,843	33,299
				Total liabilities.....	647,836	648,405	703,855

¹ See BULLETIN for December 1936, p. 1025.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

[Figures are as of end of month, except those for United Kingdom, which are averages of weekly figures]

United Kingdom (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets						Liabilities			
	Cash reserves	Money at call and short notice	Bills discounted	Securities	Loans to customers	Other assets	Deposits			Other liabilities
							Total	Demand ¹	Time ¹	
10 London clearing banks										
1930—December.....	208	144	322	285	933	240	1,876	992	847	254
1931—December.....	184	119	246	297	905	222	1,737	868	846	237
1932—December.....	207	127	408	472	778	208	1,983	991	963	216
1933—December.....	213	119	311	565	740	237	1,941	1,015	900	244
1934—December.....	216	151	255	594	759	247	1,971	1,044	910	251
1935—December.....	221	159	322	605	784	231	2,091	1,140	924	231
1936—December.....	236	187	316	630	864	238	2,238			232
1937—December.....	236	155	295	605	954	242	2,250			237
11 London clearing banks ²										
1936—December.....	244	195	322	660	890	249	2,315	1,288	1,012	245
1937—April.....	230	177	241	661	951	256	2,252	1,194	1,008	263
May.....	233	168	244	657	957	259	2,255	1,203	1,006	263
June.....	241	171	259	654	969	261	2,293	1,253	1,022	261
July.....	235	163	282	647	975	251	2,293	1,239	1,010	259
August.....	234	162	277	645	973	244	2,283	1,235	1,001	253
September.....	238	162	281	641	978	240	2,287	1,242	1,009	251
October.....	234	165	296	639	988	244	2,312	1,244	1,019	253
November.....	235	161	298	634	991	245	2,311	1,238	1,025	252
December.....	244	163	300	635	984	256	2,330	1,284	1,026	252
1938—January.....	251	154	331	636	970	240	2,329	1,290	1,039	252
February.....	243	144	288	633	984	238	2,280	1,242	1,038	250
March.....	244	150	239	634	1,000	239	2,254	1,221	1,033	252
April.....	246	150	249	638	998	240	2,268	1,228	1,040	252
May.....	231	146	260	631	986	246	2,263	1,220	1,043	256
June.....	247	154	289	630	985	251	2,299			256

¹ Excluding deposits of National Bank relating to offices outside United Kingdom, which are included in total. Figures for 10 banks not available beginning 1936.² District Bank included beginning in 1936.

NOTE.—For other back figures and explanation of table see BULLETIN for October 1933, pp. 639-640.

COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures as of end of month]

	Assets					Liabilities					
	Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills discounted	Loans	Other assets	Deposits			Own acceptances	Other liabilities	
						Total	Demand	Time			
France											
(4 large banks. Figures in millions of francs)											
1930—December.....	2,419	4,675	20,448	10,743	2,361	36,681	35,284	1,397	921	4,357	
1931—December.....	11,311	2,168	18,441	9,274	2,130	38,245	37,023	1,222	576	4,503	
1932—December.....	9,007	1,766	22,014	7,850	1,749	37,759	36,491	1,268	295	4,331	
1933—December.....	5,870	1,416	19,848	8,309	1,827	32,635	31,773	862	273	4,362	
1934—December.....	5,836	1,421	18,304	8,159	1,717	30,943	30,039	904	193	4,301	
1935—December.....	3,739	2,484	16,141	8,025	1,900	27,553	26,859	694	337	4,399	
1936—December.....	3,100	2,975	17,582	7,631	1,957	28,484	27,955	529	473	4,289	
1937—April.....	2,891	3,579	16,043	8,116	1,481	27,703	27,164	539	583	3,825	
May.....	3,014	3,666	16,479	7,996	1,446	28,242	27,682	560	542	3,817	
June.....	2,761	3,933	15,869	8,514	1,595	28,128	27,568	560	591	3,954	
July.....	2,764	4,176	16,954	8,276	1,602	29,069	28,523	546	570	4,133	
August.....	2,925	4,258	16,842	8,008	1,689	28,988	28,438	550	583	4,152	
September.....	2,790	4,552	16,802	8,723	1,832	29,838	29,288	550	644	4,216	
October.....	2,698	4,434	19,079	8,172	1,952	31,277	30,708	569	695	4,364	
November.....	3,325	4,040	18,046	7,894	2,011	30,142	29,539	604	695	4,419	
December.....	3,403	4,116	18,249	7,624	2,134	30,348	29,748	600	661	4,517	
1938—January.....	2,990	4,319	17,921	7,905	1,400	30,022	29,386	636	740	3,773	
February.....	3,218	4,357	17,617	7,994	1,475	30,198	29,542	656	781	3,682	
March.....	3,025	4,302	17,533	7,331	1,546	29,234	28,620	614	780	3,722	
April.....	3,063	4,128	18,817	7,423	1,617	30,464	29,874	580	781	3,813	
Germany¹											
(5 large Berlin banks. Figures in millions of reichsmarks)											
	Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills discounted	Loans	Securities	Other assets	Deposits			Credits obtained from banks	Other liabilities
							Total	Demand	Time		
1930—November.....	191	1,483	2,453	7,416	482	880	9,091	3,857	5,233	1,986	1,828
1931—November.....	173	817	1,431	5,377	807	1,127	6,062	3,252	2,810	1,328	2,341
1932—November.....	143	583	1,631	4,570	938	991	6,161	2,958	3,203	1,146	1,550
1933—November.....	131	471	1,702	3,731	860	1,008	5,754	2,624	3,130	661	1,481
1934—November.....	115	393	2,037	3,331	874	983	5,816	2,731	3,085	485	1,432
1935—November.....	139	316	2,162	2,884	1,027	983	5,376	2,435	2,941	696	1,449
1936—November.....	137	269	2,567	2,729	1,112	851	5,751	2,661	3,090	679	1,334
1937—May.....	139	288	3,171	2,637	1,039	807	6,246	2,979	3,267	543	1,291
June.....	180	296	3,091	2,636	1,037	778	6,204	2,969	3,236	563	1,251
July.....	145	298	3,099	2,676	981	760	6,164	2,918	3,245	533	1,261
August.....	153	282	2,995	2,701	1,083	758	6,175	2,892	3,283	533	1,265
September.....	216	322	2,860	2,754	1,070	781	6,172	2,916	3,256	539	1,292
October.....	136	277	3,041	2,667	1,050	806	6,141	2,862	3,279	510	1,327
November.....	148	299	3,205	2,628	1,020	812	6,264	2,912	3,352	513	1,335
1938—January.....	147	283	2,942	2,594	1,083	834	6,081	2,839	3,242	465	1,336
February.....	141	273	2,997	2,631	1,058	855	6,146	2,818	3,328	463	1,350
March.....	197	308	3,081	2,714	1,000	853	6,338	2,910	3,428	460	1,356
April.....	151	273	3,083	2,680	1,150	834	6,384	2,978	3,406	453	1,334
May.....	167	260	3,328	2,604	1,094	826	6,509	3,050	3,459	444	1,327
Canada											
(10 chartered banks. Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)											
	Entirely in Canada			Security loans abroad and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits payable in Canada excluding interbank deposits			Other liabilities
	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and discounts					Total	Demand	Time	
1930—December.....	207	205	1,275	171	604	602	133	2,115	689	1,426	816
1931—December.....	201	135	1,253	146	694	510	129	2,058	698	1,360	752
1932—December.....	211	103	1,104	155	778	439	115	1,916	538	1,378	760
1933—December.....	197	106	1,036	134	861	432	121	1,920	563	1,357	725
1934—December.....	228	103	977	155	967	449	124	2,035	628	1,407	718
1935—December.....	228	83	945	141	1,155	485	111	2,180	694	1,486	746
1936—December.....	240	114	791	161	1,384	507	103	2,303	755	1,548	790
1937—May.....	240	117	852	139	1,438	491	103	2,372	799	1,574	802
June.....	238	116	853	128	1,442	520	107	2,379	809	1,570	811
July.....	231	114	852	139	1,431	472	107	2,322	750	1,572	810
August.....	241	114	863	118	1,446	483	105	2,345	767	1,578	816
September.....	238	100	883	110	1,446	507	103	2,371	797	1,575	809
October.....	252	82	890	114	1,411	496	106	2,333	749	1,584	806
November.....	273	87	884	121	1,391	486	101	2,351	781	1,570	789
December.....	255	76	862	102	1,411	510	96	2,385	752	1,583	785
1938—January.....	257	72	839	96	1,434	480	92	2,314	723	1,591	771
February.....	242	70	852	98	1,440	482	95	2,319	704	1,615	770
March.....	247	63	870	110	1,438	477	96	2,338	715	1,623	772
April.....	248	64	906	121	1,456	483	95	2,414	783	1,631	769
May.....	247	66	900	129	1,449	479	91	2,403	777	1,626	777

¹ Combined monthly balance sheets not published for December. Prior to merger of two of the banks in February 1932 figures refer to six large Berlin banks. Beginning in 1935 figures are not entirely comparable with those shown for previous years due to changes in reporting practice. (See BULLETIN for June 1935, p. 389).

NOTE.—For other back figures and explanation of table see BULLETIN for October 1933, pp. 641-646, and June 1935, pp. 388-390.

DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Percent per annum]

Date effective	Central bank of—							Central bank of—	Rate July 31	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate July 31	Date effective
	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	Switzerland	Japan						
In effect June 30, 1936	2	4	4	2	3½	2½	3.29	Albania	6	April 1, 1937	Japan	3.29	Apr. 7, 1936
July 7					3			Argentina	3½	Mar. 1, 1936	Java	3	Jan. 14, 1937
July 10		3						Belgium	3	May 30, 1938	Latvia	5	Nov. 1, 1936
Sept. 9								Bolivia	6	July 5, 1932	Lithuania	5	July 1, 1938
Sept. 25		5						British India	3	Nov. 28, 1935	Mexico	3	Mar. 1, 1937
Oct. 2								Bulgaria	6	Aug. 15, 1935	Netherlands	2	Dec. 3, 1936
Oct. 9		2½						Canada	2½	Mar. 11, 1935	New Zealand	2	June 29, 1936
Oct. 16								Chile	3-4½	Dec. 16, 1936	Norway	3½	Jan. 5, 1938
Oct. 20		2						Colombia	4	July 18, 1933	Peru	6	May 20, 1932
Nov. 26					2½			Czechoslovakia	3	Jan. 1, 1936	Poland	4½	Dec. 18, 1937
Dec. 3						1½		Danzig	4	Jan. 2, 1937	Portugal	4-4½	Aug. 11, 1937
Jan. 28, 1937		4						Denmark	4	Nov. 19, 1936	Rumania	3½	May 5, 1938
June 15		6						Ecuador	4	Nov. 30, 1932	South Africa	3½	May 15, 1933
July 7		5						El Salvador	4	Aug. 23, 1935	Spain	5	July 15, 1935
Aug. 4		4						Estonia	4½	Oct. 1, 1935	Sweden	2½	Dec. 1, 1933
Sept. 3		3½						Finland	4	Dec. 3, 1934	Switzerland	1½	Nov. 26, 1936
Nov. 13		3						France	2½	May 13, 1938	Turkey	4	July 1, 1938
May 10, 1938				4				Germany	4	Sept. 22, 1932	United Kingdom	2	June 30, 1932
May 13		2½						Greece	6	Jan. 4, 1937	U. S. S. R.	4	July 1, 1936
May 30				3				Hungary	4	Aug. 29, 1935	Yugoslavia	5	Feb. 1, 1935
In effect July 31, 1938	2	2½	4	3	2	1½	3.29	Italy	4½	May 18, 1936			

Changes since June 30: Lithuania—July 1, down from 5½ to 5 percent; Turkey—July 1, down from 5½ to 4 percent.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Percent per annum]

Month	United Kingdom (London)				Germany (Berlin)			Netherlands (Amsterdam)	
	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month
1929—June	5.32	5.35	4.23	3½	7.50	9.89	7.90	5.30	5.30
1930—June	2.31	2.30	1.93	1	3.58	4.80	3.74	1.89	1.93
1931—June	2.09	2.10	1.64	1	6.05	7.05	6.74	1.05	1.07
1932—June	1.05	.85	.99	½	4.75	5.76	5.70	.39	1.00
1933—June	.50	.40	.62	½	3.87	5.50	4.93	2.18	2.06
1934—June	.91	.85	.92	½	3.76	4.67	4.57	.78	1.00
1935—June	.71	.64	.75	½	3.00	2.93	3.16	4.42	3.83
1936—June	.78	.78	.75	½	2.88	2.74	2.67	4.05	3.95
1937—June	.68	.68	.79	½	2.88	2.63	2.78	.25	1.00
1937—December	.75	.75	.75	½	2.88	2.84	2.96	.25	.50
1938—January	.54	.51	.75	½	2.88	2.88	2.98	.25	.50
February	.53	.50	.75	½	2.88	2.88	2.73	.25	.50
March	.53	.50	.75	½	2.88	2.88	2.86	.25	.50
April	.53	.51	.75	½	2.88	2.88	3.04	.25	.50
May	.53	.51	.75	½	2.88	2.88	2.66	p. 25	p. 50
June	.59	.59	.75	½	2.88	2.88	3.06	.25	.50

Month	Switzerland	Belgium (Brussels)	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Hungary		Sweden (Stockholm)	Japan (Tokyo)	
	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Prime commercial paper	Day-to-day money	Loans up to 3 months	Discounted bills	Call money overnight
1929—May	3.34	3.96	3.49	6.83	8½-9½	7-9	4½-6½	5.48-5.66	3.29
1930—May	2.44	2.87	2.36	5.81	5½-8	4½-6	3½-5½	5.48	3.10
1931—May	1.12	2.20	1.28	5.25	5½-7	4½-5	3-5	5.29-5.48	2.19
1932—May	1.50	3.21	1.50	5.52	5½-9	4½-5	3-5	6.20-6.57	4.56
1933—May	1.50	2.41	1.76	4.00	4½-7½	3½	3½-6	5.11-5.84	2.19
1934—May	1.50	1.93	2.60	3.00	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.26	2.43
1935—May	2.39	2.12	2.56	3.50	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.40
1936—May	2.25	1.38	5.60	4.78	4-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.93	2.73
1937—May	1.00	1.00	3.93	4.50	4-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.75	2.69
1937—November	1.00	1.78	3.26	5.00	4-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.75	2.63
December	1.00	1.72	3.00	5.00	4-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.75	2.59
1938—January	1.00	1.57	3.00	5.00	4-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.75	2.38
February	1.00	1.52	3.00	5.00	4-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.56	2.53
March	1.00	1.50	3.01	5.00	4½-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.56	2.51
April	1.00	1.50	3.25	5.00	4½-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.56	2.45
May	1.00	1.50	2.62	5.00	4½-6½	2½	2½-4½	4.56	2.40

p Preliminary. c Corrected.

NOTE.—For explanation of table see BULLETIN for November 1926, pp. 794-796; April 1927, p. 289; July 1929, p. 503; November 1929, p. 736, and May 1930, p. 318.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Average of noon buying rates for cable transfers in New York. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Year or month	Argentina (peso)	Australia (pound)	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (belga)	Brazil (milreis)		British India (rupee)	Bulgaria (lev)	Canada (dollar)	Chile (peso)		China (yuan)	Colombia (peso)
					Official	Free market				Official	Export		
1929	95.127	480.83	14.058	13.912	11.8078		36.202	7.216	99.247	12.0601		41.901	96.551
1930	83.505	458.80	14.089	13.952	10.7136		36.067	7.209	99.842	12.0785		29.917	96.493
1931	66.738	351.50	14.023	13.929	7.0290		33.690	7.163	96.353	12.0669		22.437	96.570
1932	58.443	279.93	13.960	13.914	7.1223		26.347	7.193	88.090	7.9079		21.736	95.275
1933	72.801	337.07	15.448	17.900	7.9630		31.816	1.0039	91.959	7.6787		28.598	81.697
1934	33.579	400.95	18.793	23.287	8.4265		37.879	1.2852	101.066	10.1452		34.094	61.790
1935	32.659	388.86	18.831	18.424	8.2047		36.964	1.2951	99.493	5.0833		36.571	56.011
1936	33.137	395.94	18.792	16.917	8.5681		37.523	1.2858	99.913	5.1240		29.751	57.083
1937	32.959	393.94	18.770	16.876	8.7190		6.1806	1.2846	100.004	5.1697	4.0000	29.606	56.726
1937—August	33.206	396.92	18.851	16.838	8.7314	6.5449	37.601	1.2845	99.982	5.1571		29.650	56.997
September	33.020	394.68	18.845	16.838	8.7216	6.3997	37.390	1.2855	99.982	5.1579		29.660	56.993
October	33.032	394.80	18.823	16.850	8.7232	6.8322	37.410	1.2854	100.017	5.1694		29.463	56.999
November	33.309	398.16	18.900	17.009	8.7635	5.7266	37.711	1.2844	100.073	5.1680	4.0000	29.444	55.958
December	33.312	398.10	18.892	16.985		5.4492	37.711	1.2847	99.948	5.1697	4.0000	29.468	54.244
1938—January	33.334	398.35	18.893	16.926		5.5803	37.747	1.2616	99.983	5.1680	4.0000	29.489	55.459
February	33.451	399.81	18.939	16.975		5.8303	37.890	1.2575	100.023	5.1680	4.0000	29.602	55.066
March	33.233	397.14	18.922	16.850		5.8744	37.638	1.2525	99.716	5.1680	4.0000	28.219	54.648
April	33.208	396.85		16.854		5.8650	37.432	1.2506	99.446	5.1683	4.0000	26.905	54.813
May	33.118	395.77		16.835		5.8566	37.052	1.2466	99.177	5.1683	4.0000	23.804	55.447
June	33.053	395.02		16.956		5.8564	36.738	1.2395	98.908	5.1682	4.0000	18.835	55.370

Year or month	Cuba (peso)	Czechoslovakia (koruna)	Denmark (krone)	Egypt (pound)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichsmark)	Greece (drachma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hungary (pengo)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (florin)
1930	99.952	2.9640	26.765	498.60	2.5169	3.9249	23.854	1.2959	33.853	17.494	5.2374	49.390	47.133	40.225
1931	99.930	2.9619	25.058	465.11	2.3875	3.9200	23.630	1.2926	24.331	17.452	5.2063	48.851	35.492	40.230
1932	99.941	2.9618	18.832	359.54	1.5547	3.9276	23.749	.8320	23.460	17.446	5.1253	28.111	31.850	40.295
1933	99.946	3.8232	19.071	434.39	1.8708	5.0313	30.518	.7233	29.452	22.360	6.7094	25.646	28.103	51.721
1934	99.936	4.2424	22.500	516.85	2.2277	6.5688	39.375	.9402	38.716	29.575	8.5617	29.715	27.742	67.383
1935	99.920	4.1642	21.883	502.60	2.1627	6.6013	40.258	.9386	48.217	29.602	8.2471	28.707	27.778	67.715
1936	99.909	4.0078	22.889	509.68	2.1903	6.1141	40.297	.9289	31.711	29.558	7.2916	29.022	27.760	64.481
1937	99.916	3.4930	22.069	506.92	2.1811	4.0460	40.204	.9055	30.694	19.779	5.2607	28.791	27.750	55.045
1937—August	99.917	3.4875	22.236	510.83	2.1964	3.7501	40.213	.9116	30.993	19.764	5.2603	29.027	27.751	55.151
September	99.905	3.4936	22.109	507.83	2.1888	3.5193	40.121	.9074	30.959	19.745	5.2603	28.867	27.750	55.150
October	99.915	3.4999	22.119	508.05	2.1886	3.3491	40.157	.9076	30.975	19.741	5.2604	28.853	27.750	55.284
November	99.917	3.5146	22.301	512.25	2.2061	3.3946	40.364	.9152	31.124	19.819	5.2623	29.095	27.750	55.452
December	99.916	3.5130	22.302	512.29	2.2068	3.3948	40.296	.9157	31.186	19.836	5.2606	29.981	27.750	55.602
1938—January	99.917	3.5104	22.317	512.64	2.2085	3.3352	40.281	.9162	31.231	19.826	5.2608	29.052	27.750	55.711
February	99.916	3.5149	22.399	514.50	2.2155	3.2814	40.424	.9190	31.339	19.841	5.2607	29.035	27.750	55.958
March	99.916	3.5017	22.251	511.06	2.2001	3.1224	40.241	.9128	30.987	19.831	5.2605	28.864	25.597	55.556
April	99.916	3.4833	22.236	510.54	2.1987	3.1020	40.200	.9115	30.828	19.778	5.2605	29.013	23.109	55.564
May	99.926	3.4792	22.174	509.30	2.1938	2.8148	40.160	.9100	30.849	19.769	5.2604	28.938	22.275	55.351
June	99.933	3.4754	22.132	508.36	2.1878	2.7824	40.266	.9078	30.856	19.759	5.2604	28.884	20.914	55.343

Year or month	New Zealand (pound)	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	South Africa (pound)	Spain (peseta)	Straits Settlements (dollar)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	Turkey (pound)	United Kingdom (pound)	Uruguay (peso)	Yugoslavia (dinar)
1930	468.22	26.700	11.205	4.4940	.5953	483.79	11.667	55.994	26.854	19.382	47.061	486.21	85.865	1.7881
1931	415.29	25.055	11.197	4.2435	.5946	480.76	9.545	52.445	25.254	19.401	47.181	453.50	55.357	1.7680
1932	320.19	18.004	11.182	3.1900	.5968	476.56	8.044	40.397	18.471	19.405	47.285	350.61	47.064	1.6411
1933	340.00	21.429	14.414	3.9165	.7796	414.98	10.719	40.232	22.032	24.836	60.440	423.68	60.336	1.7807
1934	402.46	25.316	18.846	4.6089	1.0006	498.29	13.615	50.005	25.982	32.366	79.047	503.93	79.956	2.2710
1935	391.26	24.627	18.882	4.4575	.9277	484.66	13.678	57.173	25.271	32.497	80.312	490.18	80.251	2.2837
1936	398.92	24.974	18.875	4.5130	.7382	491.65	12.314	58.258	25.626	30.189	80.357	497.09	79.874	2.2965
1937	396.91	24.840	18.923	4.4792	.7294	489.62	6.053	57.973	25.487	22.938	80.130	494.40	79.072	2.3060
1937—August	400.10	25.030	18.902	4.5053	.7270	493.61	6.273	58.414	25.683	22.963	80.393	498.22	79.250	2.3051
September	397.58	24.884	18.891	4.4864	.7313	490.66	6.477	58.076	25.533	22.965	79.665	495.30	79.118	2.3019
October	397.72	24.895	18.890	4.4870	.7907	490.89	6.267	58.107	25.546	23.021	79.824	495.51	79.052	2.3025
November	401.08	25.106	18.923	4.5165	.7814	494.98	6.270	58.572	25.754	23.149	80.492	499.61	79.140	2.3096
December	401.06	25.103	18.943	4.5227	.7353	495.04	6.184	58.594	25.750	23.122	80.657	499.64	79.936	2.3143
1938—January	401.36	25.120	18.974	4.5260	.7356	495.35	6.137	58.631	25.770	23.125	80.684	499.98	66.458	2.3276
February	402.87	25.212	18.974	4.5350	.7372	497.06	6.085	58.759	25.861	23.231	80.800	501.80	66.021	2.3398
March	400.28	25.045	18.909	4.5105	.7337	493.74	5.814	58.118	25.674	23.045	80.183	498.45	65.597	2.3291
April	399.95	25.028	18.852	4.5032	.7341	493.22	5.766	57.965	25.670	22.990	80.039	498.12	65.550	2.3270
May	398.87	24.957	18.845	4.4869	.7336	491.92	5.846	57.509	25.604	22.840	79.701	496.73	65.352	2.3239
June	398.13	24.911	18.835	4.4811	.7303	490.94	5.766	57.432	25.561	22.887	79.919	495.80	65.240	2.3256

NOTE.—For information concerning nominal status of exchange quotations, special factors affecting the averages, and changes in the basis of quotation, see note in BULLETIN for March 1938, p. 244. Subsequent developments have been as follows: Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—quotations not nominal beginning March 26; Austria—no quotations available beginning March 14; China—quotations nominal beginning March 14; Mexico—quotations not available March 19-21 and nominal thereafter.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States	Canada	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Switzerland
	(1926=100)	(1926=100)	(1930=100)	(1913=100)	(1913=100)	(1928=100)	(October 1900=100)	(1926-30=100)	(July 1914=100)
1926	100	100		695	134		237	106	144
1927	95	98		642	138		225	103	142
1928	97	96		645	140	100	226	102	145
1929	95	96		627	137	95	220	100	141
1930	86	87	100	554	125	85	181	90	128
1931	73	72	88	502	111	75	153	76	110
1932	65	67	86	427	97	70	161	65	96
1933	66	67	86	398	93	63	180	63	91
1934	75	72	88	376	98	62	178	63	90
1935	80	72	89	338	102	68	186	62	90
1936	81	75	94	411	104	76	197	64	96
1937	86	85	109	581	106	89	238	76	111
1937—May	87	85	111	550	106	88	241	77	113
June	87	85	111	557	106	90	238	76	112
July	88	88	112	582	106	90	239	78	112
August	88	86	111	603	107	91	235	78	111
September	87	85	111	630	106	92	239	77	111
October	85	85	111	628	106	93	237	77	111
November	83	83	109	621	106	95	238	76	110
December	82	83	108	631	106	96	241	76	110
1938—January	81	84	108	636	106	95	245	75	110
February	80	84	106	631	106	94	258	74	109
March	80	83	104	634	106	94	252	73	108
April	79	82	103	643	106	95	247	73	108
May	78	80	102	654	105	96	249	72	107
June	78	80	101	660	105		254	72	107

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c Corrected.

WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)			United Kingdom (1930=100)		France (1913=100)		Germany (1913=100)			
	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Foods	Industrial products	Farm and food products	Industrial products	Agricultural products	Provisions	Industrial raw and semi-finished products	Industrial finished products
1926	100	100	100			581	793	129	132	130	150
1927	99	97	94			599	678	138	129	132	147
1928	106	101	93			584	697	134	133	134	159
1929	105	100	92			579	669	130	125	132	157
1930	88	91	85	100	100	526	579	113	113	120	150
1931	65	75	75	89	87	542	464	104	96	103	136
1932	48	61	70	88	85	482	380	91	86	89	118
1933	51	61	71	83	87	420	380	87	75	88	113
1934	65	71	78	85	90	393	361	96	76	91	116
1935	79	84	78	87	90	327	348	102	84	92	119
1936	81	82	80	92	96	426	397	105	86	94	121
1937	86	86	85	102	112	562	598	105	96	96	125
1937—May	90	84	86	102	115	520	576	104	98	97	124
June	89	85	86	102	115	532	579	105	98	97	124
July	89	86	86	103	116	549	610	106	98	96	125
August	86	87	86	103	116	572	629	106	98	96	125
September	86	88	86	104	115	612	645	105	97	96	126
October	80	86	85	105	113	607	646	105	97	95	126
November	76	83	84	105	110	613	628	105	96	94	126
December	73	80	84	104	109	636	626	105	94	94	126
1938—January	72	76	84	105	109	634	638	105	90	94	126
February	70	74	83	103	107	625	636	105	90	94	126
March	70	74	83	101	106	620	647	106	90	94	126
April	68	72	82	100	104	633	651	106	90	94	126
May	68	72	82	100	103	650	657	106	90	93	126
June	69	73	81	99	101	657	663	106	90	93	126

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Sources.—See BULLETIN for March 1931, p. 159, March 1935, p. 180, October 1935, p. 678, March 1937, p. 276, and April 1937, p. 372.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

RETAIL FOOD PRICES							COST OF LIVING						
[Index numbers]							[Index numbers]						
Year or month	United States 1923=100	England July 1914=100	France July 1914=100	Germany 1913=100	Netherlands 1911=100	Switzerland July 1914=100	Year or month	United States 1923=100	England July 1914=100	France Jan.-June 1914=100	Germany 1913=100	Netherlands 1911=100	Switzerland July 1914=100
1926	109	161	554	146	161	160	1926	103	170	505	142	168	162
1927	105	156	557	153	163	158	1927	101	164	514	148	168	160
1928	103	157	549	153	166	157	1928	100	166	519	152	169	161
1929	105	154	611	156	162	156	1929	100	164	556	154	168	161
1930	100	145	614	146	150	152	1930	97	158	581	148	161	158
1931	82	131	611	131	136	141	1931	89	148	569	136	151	150
1932	68	126	536	116	119	125	1932	80	144	526	121	141	138
1933	66	120	491	113	120	117	1933	76	140	520	118	139	131
1934	74	122	481	118	124	115	1934	79	141	516	121	140	129
1935	80	125	423	120	118	114	1935	81	143	483	123	136	128
1936	82	130	470	122	120	120	1936	82	147	507	125	132	130
1937	85	139	601	122	127	129	1937	84	154	619	125	137	137
1937—May	87	136	584	122	126	129	1937—May		152		125	136	136
June	86	136	576	123	129	131	June	85	152	606	125	138	137
July	86	140	580	125	130	131	July		155		126	139	137
August	86	140	594	124	130	130	August		155		126	139	137
September	86	140	627	122	129	130	September	85	155	630	125	139	137
October	85	143	644	121	130	130	October		158		125	140	138
November	84	146	645	121	131	130	November		160		125	140	138
December	83	146	659	121	130	130	December	85	160	658	125	139	138
1938—January	80	145	688	121	130	130	1938—January		159		125	139	138
February	78	142	694	122	130	130	February		157		125	139	137
March	79	140	698	122	128	129	March	83	156	688	126	138	137
April	79	137	702	122	129	129	April		154		126	138	137
May	79	139	705	123	132	128	May		156		126	139	136
June	80	138	698	123			June		155		126		

¹ Revised index as from March 1936 (see BULLETIN for April 1937, p. 373).

Sources.—See BULLETIN for April 1937, p. 373.

SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

Year or month	Bonds					Common stocks				
	United States (average price) ¹	England (December 1921=100)	France (1913=100)	Germany (average price)	Netherlands ²	(1926=100)				Netherlands (1930=100)
						United States	England	France	Germany	
Number of issues	60	87	36	139	8	420	278	300	329	100
1926	97.6	110.0	57.4			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1927	100.7	110.7	71.7			118.3	107.0	123.2	145.0	
1928	100.8	112.3	80.8	85.5		149.9	115.9	178.1	136.1	
1929	99.3	110.2	85.1	81.4	100.0	190.3	119.5	217.6	122.8	
1930	99.3	111.8	95.8	83.3	104.3	149.8	102.6	187.6	100.2	100.
1931	90.9	108.4	96.9	83.4	104.1	94.7	78.9	132.2	78.0	70.
1932	69.5	113.2	88.6	87.1	94.8	48.6	67.9	105.2	50.3	46.
1933	73.4	119.7	81.3	82.5	105.3	63.0	78.6	99.6	61.7	52.
1934	84.5	127.5	82.1	90.7	113.4	72.4	85.7	83.3	71.1	55.
1935	88.6	129.9	83.5	95.3	107.8	78.3	86.3	79.7	82.9	55.
1936	97.5	131.2	76.3	95.8	109.1	111.0	97.0	77.2	91.6	66.
1937	93.4	124.6	75.1	98.7	101.8	111.7	96.3	97.4	102.6	104.
1937—May	96.2	125.0	72.3	98.8	100.3	116.3	99.3	94.8	102.6	105.0
June	95.0	123.9	74.6	98.9	101.5	113.6	97.0	94.0	103.5	102.9
July	95.3	123.3	75.0	99.0	102.4	117.8	96.8	90.6	105.1	107.2
August	94.8	123.2	77.2	99.4	103.7	120.5	96.8	93.6	106.1	114.7
September	91.3	122.8	74.8	99.3	103.7	106.4	92.7	90.1	105.3	108.1
October	86.4	123.6	75.6	99.4	102.4	91.4	88.2	91.8	103.9	94.8
November	83.3	124.1	76.4	99.6	104.3	82.9	85.8	90.1	102.7	92.0
December	82.7	123.9	75.5	99.7	105.0	82.2	86.8	87.6	102.1	93.7
1938—January	80.6	124.7	75.1	99.8	106.3	81.6	86.5	85.0	104.4	98.3
February	79.3	125.1	74.7	99.9	107.2	80.7	83.8	84.5	104.2	97.5
March	76.0	121.0	73.2	100.1	104.3	77.9	78.9	82.0	104.5	95.1
April	73.8	124.2	75.6	100.1	106.3	70.7	81.7	93.6	105.3	92.2
May	76.5	122.1	76.1	100.0	108.0	73.9	79.7	92.7	103.4	92.7
June	75.3	121.9	77.2	100.0	107.0	73.1	78.5	91.4	101.7	91.6

^p Preliminary.

¹ Prices derived from average yields for 60 corporate bonds as published by Standard Statistics Co.

² Exchange closed from July 13 to Sept. 2, 1931, and from Sept. 19, 1931, to Apr. 11, 1932. Index for 1931 represents average of months January-June; index for 1932 represents average of months May-December.

³ Indexes of reciprocals of average yields. For old index, 1929=100; average yield in base year was 4.57 percent. For new index beginning January 1937, January-March 1937=100; average yield in base period was 3.39 percent.

⁴ New index. See note 3.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for February 1932, p. 121, June 1935, p. 394, April 1937, p. 373, July 1937, p. 698, and November 1937, p. 1172.

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