

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 5, 1910.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the forty-eighth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1910, is herewith submitted.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The resources and liabilities of national banks in active operation at date of the periodical reports made to the Comptroller during the past year are shown in detail in the following table:

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES
FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1909, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

	Nov. 16, 1909— 7,006 banks.	Jan. 31, 1910— 7,045 banks.	Mar. 29, 1910— 7,082 banks.	June 30, 1910— 7,145 banks.	Sept. 1, 1910— 7,173 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts...	\$5,148,787,594.70	\$5,229,503,475.40	\$5,432,093,194.64	\$5,430,159,186.75	\$5,467,160,637.98
Overdrafts.....	41,907,504.29	34,027,807.00	31,914,337.48	25,743,314.27	29,541,681.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	676,149,300.00	678,231,850.00	680,447,110.00	683,990,000.00	685,692,290.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	37,904,500.00	40,650,840.00	41,276,720.00	41,191,870.00	40,857,700.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	16,031,500.48	10,698,817.03	8,542,437.88	13,230,813.97	10,927,191.01
U. S. bonds on hand.....	18,563,110.00	15,708,530.00	14,060,780.00	12,391,280.00	14,042,110.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	13,451,544.64	11,921,325.46	11,958,035.51	11,224,658.97	10,891,763.54
Bonds, securities, etc.	870,365,125.41	845,957,768.56	847,423,044.64	849,931,718.58	854,127,665.04
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	204,476,086.51	207,997,626.05	211,382,902.61	214,820,024.66	213,769,651.64
Other real estate owned.	21,600,257.85	21,911,932.50	22,325,286.14	21,643,346.01	23,044,585.56
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	439,309,749.56	401,129,230.26	404,468,409.41	386,920,952.34	378,295,152.55
Due from state banks and bankers.....	156,181,012.29	155,911,546.61	153,278,676.84	154,333,761.95	147,914,089.26
Due from approved reserve agents.....	689,513,982.93	707,434,039.66	727,762,703.95	660,352,109.09	688,715,945.05
Checks and other cash items.....	32,751,913.24	44,184,577.13	28,464,569.02	54,150,993.14	39,330,620.38
Exchanges for clearing house.....	337,904,666.92	407,440,258.24	305,632,471.72	428,654,238.28	284,962,685.13
Bills of other national banks.....	40,063,706.00	40,329,233.00	44,062,832.00	41,743,931.00	41,547,840.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents....	2,693,029.82	2,964,612.65	2,854,545.25	2,936,032.44	2,906,840.89

2 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES
FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1909, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1910—Continued.

	Nov. 16, 1909— 7,006 banks.	Jan. 31, 1910— 7,045 banks.	Mar. 29, 1910— 7,082 banks.	June 30, 1910— 7,145 banks.	Sept. 1, 1910— 7,173 banks.
RESOURCES—cont'd.					
Gold coin.....	\$146,888,455.46	\$147,112,214.37	\$153,410,043.57	\$151,129,890.66	\$147,835,022.98
Gold Treasury certificates.....	231,238,870.00	245,717,550.00	233,997,400.00	225,092,390.00	246,404,370.00
Gold Treasury certificates (sec. 5192).....	42,980,000.00	43,565,000.00	42,660,000.00	41,610,000.00	48,735,000.00
Clearing-house certificates.....	67,102,500.00	71,153,500.00	75,695,000.00	70,975,000.00	75,423,000.00
Silver dollars.....	11,948,515.00	13,272,076.00	12,864,262.00	13,455,754.00	13,308,421.00
Silver Treasury certificates.....	111,845,096.00	121,411,843.00	125,397,496.00	123,439,564.00	122,459,673.00
Silver fractional coin.....	16,831,222.48	18,446,533.03	17,775,570.36	18,641,256.11	18,461,059.15
Total specie.....	628,834,658.94	660,678,716.40	661,799,771.93	644,343,854.77	672,626,546.13
Legal-tender notes.....	176,026,076.00	172,400,153.00	173,095,815.00	176,429,038.00	179,058,491.00
Five per cent redemption fund.....	32,745,842.84	32,493,481.79	32,484,951.64	32,983,643.05	33,121,208.34
Due from Treasurer U. S.....	6,133,500.31	8,942,814.63	6,595,750.31	9,449,929.46	7,646,757.39
Total.....	9,591,394,662.73	9,730,518,635.37	9,841,924,345.97	9,896,624,696.73	9,826,181,452.36
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in..	953,963,472.81	960,124,895.76	972,819,559.77	989,567,114.00	1,002,735,123.25
Surplus fund.....	603,246,750.20	619,823,370.75	626,912,645.05	644,857,482.82	648,268,369.97
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	222,499,416.82	199,342,084.39	225,590,971.55	216,546,125.10	225,769,399.53
National bank notes outstanding.....	668,393,996.50	667,501,134.00	669,182,385.00	675,632,565.50	674,821,853.00
State bank notes outstanding.....	30,392.00	30,392.00	30,386.00	30,386.00	27,707.00
Due to other national banks.....	943,240,300.45	962,874,279.52	1,003,611,892.03	895,295,026.52	929,652,332.28
Due to state banks and bankers.....	474,298,385.28	489,994,045.61	503,205,044.03	445,818,398.00	476,745,154.06
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	420,577,189.30	473,010,366.51	442,301,487.71	517,781,754.95	499,646,587.85
Due to approved reserve agents.....	48,144,388.63	40,719,184.89	38,882,328.40	41,240,442.54	37,647,487.76
Dividends unpaid.....	1,168,415.41	2,689,721.61	1,488,516.93	15,144,463.48	1,326,154.84
Individual deposits.....	5,120,442,963.08	5,190,835,219.41	5,227,851,556.10	5,287,216,312.20	5,145,658,367.65
U. S. deposits.....	36,557,845.71	35,247,716.74	34,267,339.84	42,048,421.47	36,309,858.54
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	12,510,175.20	12,886,066.62	13,649,005.53	12,492,927.94	13,850,642.09
Bonds borrowed.....	35,143,130.00	34,949,919.39	34,619,047.35	35,617,680.84	34,574,822.00
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	8,929,367.87	6,356,123.10	7,900,041.47	14,018,630.85	18,867,294.33
Bills payable.....	34,862,912.45	27,718,183.71	33,907,470.86	55,683,227.19	72,847,849.63
Reserved for taxes.....	5,004,477.69	3,522,027.42	2,849,221.69	5,677,834.57	5,445,179.84
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	2,381,063.33	2,888,903.94	2,855,446.66	1,955,902.76	1,987,268.74
Total.....	9,591,394,662.73	9,730,518,635.37	9,841,924,345.97	9,896,624,696.73	9,826,181,452.36

Since September 1, 1909, there has been a net increase in the number of national banks of 196 and in aggregate resources of \$252,227,-075.52. At date of first call during the report year, namely, November 16, 1909, there were 7,006 national banks with aggregate resources of \$9,591,394,662.73. On January 31, 1910, the resources had increased to \$9,730,518,635.37; on March 29, to \$9,841,924,345.97, reaching the maximum during the year on June 30 of \$9,896,624,696.73. The September 1 call showed a decrease of \$70,443,244.37, or to \$9,826,181,452.36.

The banks' loans and discounts, representing over 55 per cent of their assets, amounting to \$5,128,882,351.18 on September 1, 1909, increased to the extent of \$19,905,243.52 by November 16 and by \$80,715,880.70 January 31, 1910. The greatest increase during the year was between January and March 29, the amount of increase being \$202,589,719.24, when the total amount of loans was \$5,432,-093,194.64. By June 30 the loans had decreased slightly, but only

to the extent of \$1,934,007.89. On September 1, the date of the last report in the year, the loans reached the maximum for the year and for any prior date in the history of the national-banking system, namely, \$5,467,160,637.98.

The net increase in loans and discounts between September 1, 1909, and September 1, 1910, was \$338,278,286.80.

In the reports of condition of national banks, loans and discounts are divided into five classes, namely: On demand, with one or more individual or firm names; paper secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities; on time with two or more names, single name without other security; on time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, including mortgages or other liens on realty. On September 1, 1910, the single-name demand paper amounted to \$524,306,117; on demand, secured by stocks, etc., \$939,111,340; on time, two or more name paper, \$1,842,517,150; on time, single-name paper, \$1,068,278,898; on time, secured by bonds, etc., \$1,092,947,132.

The demand paper represents 26.8 per cent of the total; on time, two or more names, 33.7 per cent; on time, single name, 19.5 per cent; and all other time loans, 20 per cent.

That the relative proportion of each class of loans is attended with very little change is evident from the accompanying comparative statement taken from the reports of dates September 23, 1908, September 1, 1909, and September 1, 1910:

Class.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$395,892,695	8.3	\$441,529,690	8.6	\$524,306,117	9.6
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	922,701,718	19.4	957,349,934	18.7	939,111,340	17.2
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	1,582,391,359	33.3	1,698,467,691	33.2	1,842,517,150	33.7
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.....	852,176,044	17.9	971,477,968	18.9	1,068,278,898	19.5
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.....	997,450,914	21.1	1,060,057,068	20.6	1,092,947,132	20.0
Total.....	4,750,612,730	.....	5,128,882,351	.....	5,467,160,637	.....

Amount and relative proportion of loans in the national banks in New York, in the three central reserve cities, in other cities, and in banks located elsewhere, on September 1, 1910, September 1, 1909, and September 23, 1908, are shown in the following table:

Banks in—	September 1, 1910.		September 1, 1909.		September 23, 1908.	
	Loans.		Loans.		Loans.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York.....	\$873,880,860	16.0	\$925,653,623	18.0	\$905,653,475	19.06
New York.....	1,276,992,285	23.3	1,306,785,530	25.5	1,242,980,123	26.16
Chicago.....						
St. Louis.....						
Other reserve cities.....	1,454,442,384	26.6	1,372,311,584	26.7	1,231,756,966	25.93
All reserve cities.....	2,731,434,669	49.9	2,679,097,114	52.2	2,474,737,089	52.09
Country.....	2,735,725,969	50.1	2,449,785,237	47.8	2,275,875,641	47.91
Total.....	5,467,160,638	100.0	5,128,882,351	100.0	4,750,612,730	100.00

Approximately about one-sixth of the loans of all national banks are made by associations located in the city of New York, and the following statement shows the amount and character of such loans on comparable dates from 1905 to 1910, inclusive:

Loans and discounts.	Aug. 25, 1905.	Sept. 4, 1906.	Aug. 22, 1907.	Sept. 23, 1908.	Sept. 1, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1910.
	42 banks.	40 banks.	38 banks.	37 banks.	38 banks.	39 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$11,393,926	\$10,676,198	\$16,254,018.22	\$6,800,529	\$7,708,853	\$9,948,094
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	385,652,014	292,251,532	251,867,157.84	374,548,964	385,430,495	328,145,065
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names...	135,669,810	137,991,340	161,108,403.21	146,194,094	145,989,671	176,608,890
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other securities.....	115,961,886	111,172,734	130,477,323.47	132,737,553	163,098,915	170,708,005
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty.....	156,987,276	149,959,233	152,414,155.99	245,372,335	223,425,689	188,470,806
Total.....	805,665,012	702,051,037	712,121,058.73	905,653,475	925,653,623	878,880,860

In the following table is shown the amount and classification of loans of all national banks on approximate dates during the past ten years:

Date.	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real estate security.	Total.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Sept. 30, 1901.....	4,221	\$211.6	\$665.7	\$1,087.0	\$468.2	\$586.1	\$3,018.6
Sept. 15, 1902.....	4,601	237.3	706.9	1,176.4	517.1	642.4	3,280.1
Sept. 9, 1903.....	5,042	283.1	717.3	1,267.5	558.1	655.4	3,481.4
Sept. 6, 1904.....	5,412	279.8	818.9	1,316.7	611.0	699.7	3,726.2
Aug. 25, 1905.....	5,757	320.1	854.1	1,382.2	689.1	753.0	3,998.5
Sept. 4, 1906.....	6,137	374.7	828.0	1,502.0	776.1	818.1	4,299.0
Aug. 22, 1907.....	6,544	428.2	832.9	1,648.7	899.5	869.2	4,678.5
Sept. 23, 1908.....	6,853	395.9	922.7	1,582.4	852.1	997.5	4,750.6
Sept. 1, 1909.....	6,977	441.5	957.3	1,698.4	971.5	1,060.1	5,128.8
Sept. 1, 1910.....	7,173	524.3	939.1	1,842.5	1,068.3	1,093.0	5,467.2

UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS OWNED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

The banks' investments in United States bonds have increased from \$731,028,110 on September 1, 1909, to \$740,592,100 on September 1, 1910, a net increase of \$9,563,990. One-third of the

increase, or \$3,018,950, occurred between June 30 and September 1, 1910. Approximately 92 per cent of the government bonds held by the banks is in bonds on deposit as security for circulation and the remainder held by the Treasurer as security for deposits except the amount in the banks' vaults. On September 1, 1910, United States bonds on deposit to secure public deposits amounted to \$40,857,700 and those held in their vaults \$14,042,110. On September 1, 1909, the premium on United States bonds as shown by the banks' reports aggregated \$14,721,196.01, and had been reduced by September 1, 1910, to \$10,891,763.54.

Bonds, securities, etc., other than United States bonds, owned by the banks on September 1, 1910, aggregated \$865,054,855, less by \$51,325,445 than the amount held on September 1, 1909. Included in this class of assets on September 1, 1909, were \$17,991,758.47 bonds on deposit with the Treasurer to secure public deposits. On September 1, 1910, the amount of bonds deposited for this purpose had been reduced to \$10,927,191.01.

In connection with the possible acceptance of bonds other than governments for additional circulation under authority of the act of May 30, 1908, the following comparative statement of the aggregate amount of bonds owned by the national banks on September 1, 1909 and 1910, is of interest:

Class.	September 1—	
	1909.	1910.
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	\$155,811,290	\$147,474,345
Railroad bonds.....	342,525,224	289,634,811
Other public service corporation bonds.....	151,999,513	161,061,004
All other bonds.....	170,650,569	172,153,234
Stocks (presumably taken for debt).....	34,347,814	40,172,847
Warrants, claims, judgments, etc.....	22,408,161	30,107,037
Various securities with the Treasury as security for public deposits.....	17,991,758	10,927,190
Foreign government bonds.....	13,115,621	8,967,914
Other foreign bonds and securities.....	7,530,350	4,556,473
Total.....	916,380,300	865,054,855

In the appendix to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found a table containing details relative to investments in assets of this character by national banks located in each of the reserve cities and States.

Exchanges for clearing house, amounting to \$329,725,534.43 on September 1, 1909, increased to \$407,440,258.24 on January 31, 1910, decreased to \$305,632,471.72 on March 29, increased to \$428,654,238.28 on June 30, and decreased to \$284,962,685.13 on September 1, 1910. The net decrease during the year was \$44,762,849.30.

Bills (circulating notes) of other national banks were held to the amount of \$40,204,902 on September 1, 1909, reaching the maximum of \$44,062,832 on March 29, 1910, and declined to \$41,547,840 on September 1, 1910, which was \$1,342,938 greater than on September 1, 1909.

The banks' holdings of legal tenders vary to a comparatively slight extent only. The holdings on September 1, 1909, amounting to \$187,693,960, declined to \$172,400,153, the minimum during the

year, on January 31, 1910. At the close of business on September 1, 1910, legal-tender notes were held amounting to \$179,058,491.

The amount of gold and silver in the vaults of the banks on September 1, 1909, was \$666,397,897.38; on November 16, \$628,834,658.94; on January 31, 1910, \$660,678,716.40; on March 29, \$661,799,771.93; on June 30, \$644,343,854.77; on September 1, 1910, \$672,626,546.13. The average amount of gold held by the banks, as shown by each of the reports, was \$504,694,219, and of silver \$151,086,071 or 76.96 per cent in gold and 23.04 per cent in silver.

LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The aggregate liabilities of national banks reached their maximum prior to the panic of 1907 on May 20 of that year, when they amounted to \$8,476,500,000, a sum not reached until May 14, 1908, when they were reported at \$8,594,600,000. Each report from that date until June 30, 1910, shows a steady and material increase, the maximum being reached on the date last mentioned, when the total was reported as \$9,896,600,000. Between this date and September 1 there was a decrease in the banks' liabilities of \$70,243,000, the decrease being mainly in individual deposits.

The liabilities of banks, exclusive of the amounts due depositors, other creditors, and holders of circulating notes, represent approximately 20 per cent of the aggregate liabilities and consist of capital, surplus, and other undivided profits. On September 1, 1909, the paid-in capital amounted to \$944,642,067, the surplus fund \$597,981,875.93, and other undivided profits \$203,756,438.40.

The capital steadily increased, as shown by each report during the year, to \$1,002,735,123.25 on September 1, 1910. This is the maximum amount of paid-in capital stock of national banks shown by any report during the existence of the system. The increase in capital was attended by approximately a corresponding increase in surplus, rising from \$597,981,725.93 on September 1, 1909, to \$648,268,369.97 on September 1, 1910. The undivided-profit account is more fluctuating and varied during the year from a minimum of \$199,342,048.39 on January 31 to a maximum of \$225,769,399.53 on September 1, 1910. The net increase in capital during the year—that is, between September 1, 1909, and September 1, 1910—was \$58,093,056.25, surplus \$50,286,449.04, and undivided profits \$22,012,961.13.

There has been relatively small fluctuation in the amount of United States deposits and deposits of United States disbursing officers during the year, though a net increase of \$1,455,617.36 is shown. These funds on September 1, 1909, amounted to \$48,704,883.27, and on September 1, 1910, to \$50,160,500.63. Bills payable reached the lowest point during the year on January 31, 1910, amounting at that time to \$27,718,183.71, and reaching the maximum, \$72,847,849.63, on September 1, 1910. The increase on the latter date, as compared with September 1, 1909, was \$36,618,871.34. The volume of notes and bills rediscounted was at its minimum and maximum on the same dates as bills payable, the extremes being \$6,356,123.10 and \$18,867,294.33. Comparing September 1, 1910, with the year prior, there is shown to have been a net increase in rediscounts of

\$4,787,122.72, and a net increase in bills payable and rediscounts of \$41,505,994.06.

The individual deposits steadily increased during the year from \$5,009,893,079.79 on September 1, 1909, to \$5,287,216,312.20 on June 30, 1910, but between the latter date and September 1 there was a decrease of \$141,557,944.55, the amount on deposit at the latter date being \$5,145,658,367.65. Comparing the returns on September, 1909, with those of September, 1910, there is shown to have been a net increase in individual deposits of \$135,765,287.96.

Prior to March 29, 1910, while the individual deposits were classified in the reports made by the banks, the details were not incorporated in the abstracts. The expressed interest in this feature of the report was an inducement to the publication of the information in detail, and there is submitted herewith the amount of each class of individual deposits on March 29, June 30, and September 1, 1910.

	1910.		
	Mar. 29.	June 30.	Sept. 1.
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$4,241,776,292.93	\$4,236,249,832.72	\$4,192,908,965.73
Demand certificates of deposit.....	390,824,219.94	400,673,229.53	392,504,666.10
Time certificates of deposit.....	414,548,055.91	433,599,541.20	433,234,678.63
Certified checks.....	114,834,809.84	145,580,519.98	71,220,386.90
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	65,868,177.48	71,113,188.77	55,789,670.29
Total.....	5,227,851,556.10	5,287,216,312.20	5,145,658,367.65

Beginning with the call of November 27, 1908, an effort was made to ascertain the extent to which so-called "savings deposits" are held by national banks, in view of the fact that a number of associations conduct savings departments and others carry deposits classed as "savings accounts," although not in a special department. It further appears that in savings deposits are included both time and demand certificates. The question as to what should be reported as savings deposits has been the occasion of considerable correspondence, but the conclusion was reached that it was a question to be determined by the bank upon the advice that "all deposits accepted with the understanding between the officers of the bank and the depositors that they were savings deposits" should be so reported. The same question was raised in connection with the preparation of blanks for use by the National Monetary Commission in obtaining returns from the banks under date of April 28, 1909. The schedule provided for reporting deposits included the item "savings deposits," and the latter were characterized by the commission as—

Deposits (a) which may be withdrawn on presentation of the pass book, or other similar form of receipts which permits successive deposits or withdrawals to be entered thereon; or (b) which at the option of the depository may be withdrawn only at the expiration of a stated period after notice of intention to withdraw has been given; or (c) upon which no interest is allowed until the funds have remained on deposit for at least three months.

Beginning with the call of January 31, 1910, information was submitted with respect to the number of savings depositors, in addition to the amount of savings deposits.

While the following statement, relating to the number of savings depositors from January 31 to September 1, 1910, and amount of savings deposits from September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1910, indicates an increase in the volume of savings deposits in national banks, it is a question as to whether the apparent increase was not due to fuller returns rather than to an actual increase in deposits of this character. The number of banks reporting savings deposits increased from 2,010 on September 1, 1909, to 2,852 on September 1, 1910.

The number of reported savings depositors and amount of savings deposits on the dates indicated are as follows:

Date.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.
September 1, 1909.....	.....	\$376,642,615.72
November 16, 1909.....	.....	389,406,310.52
January 31, 1910.....	1,865,085	524,604,578.71
March 29, 1910.....	2,069,141	543,133,362.15
June 30, 1910.....	2,087,583	580,889,677.65
September 1, 1910.....	2,103,594	582,472,427.33

RESERVE AND DEPOSITS.

The original law required the maintenance of a reserve on deposits in all respects, but an exception was made with respect to United States deposits in the act of May 30, 1908. In determining the amount of deposits on which reserve is required to be held there is first ascertained the net balance due to other banks, to which are added dividends unpaid, individual deposits, and deposits of United States disbursing officers. From this gross amount the following deductions are allowed: Checks on other banks in the same place, exchanges for clearing house, bills of other national banks, and amount due from the Treasurer of the United States. The resultant amount of these deductions represents the sum of the deposits upon which is based the required reserve; that is, 25 per cent for reserve city banks and 15 per cent for all other banks. The amount of the reserve being determined, there is deducted therefrom the 5 per cent redemption fund which the law authorizes to be counted as a part of the reserve. The 25 per cent reserve required by central reserve city banks must consist of lawful money in bank; in other reserve city banks at least 12½ per cent in bank, with a limit of 12½ per cent with approved agents in central reserve city banks. Banks located elsewhere than in reserve cities are required to maintain a reserve of 15 per cent, of which at least two-fifths, or 6 per cent, must be in cash in bank and three-fifths, or 9 per cent, may be on deposit with correspondents in central or other reserve city banks.

While occasionally a bank is deficient in the amount of reserve required, the aggregate requirement for all banks is rarely deficient. During the period covered by the six calls ended September 1, 1910, the central reserve city banks, on deposits aggregating \$1,500,000,000, held on four dates reserve in excess of the requirement ranging from \$2,700,000 to \$25,400,000, the maximum amount being held on September 1, 1910. On March 29, 1910, the average reserve in these banks was 24.92 per cent, a deficiency of \$1,245,567, and on

June 30, 1910, 24.96 per cent, a deficiency of \$614,823. The deposits in other reserve city banks during the same period averaged approximately \$1,700,000,000, and the percentage of reserve ranged from a minimum of 27.25 per cent on June 30, 1910, to a maximum of 29.05 per cent on September 1, 1909, the excess on the same dates being \$38,700,000 and \$69,500,000. On deposits averaging for the six calls approximately \$3,000,000,000, the country banks—that is, those located elsewhere than in reserve cities—held a reserve ranging from a minimum of 22.57 per cent on June 30, 1910, to a maximum of 24.58 per cent on September 1, 1909, the amount of reserve in excess of requirement for the same dates being \$227,800,000 and \$270,100,000, respectively, the average deposits slightly exceeding \$6,100,000,000. Based on the several calls from September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1910, for all banks in the country the reserve varied from a minimum of 24.44 per cent on June 30, 1910, to a maximum of 26.05 per cent on September 1, 1909, the excessive amount on the first date named being \$265,900,000 and on the last \$346,900,000. The foregoing percentages and excessive amounts are based on the aggregate amount of the following items: Cash on hand, due from reserve agents, and amounts held in the redemption fund. Confining the statistics with respect to reserve held to cash in bank, redemption fund, and amount available with reserve agents, the latter not exceeding 50 per cent of the net reserve required in reserve city banks and 60 per cent in country banks, the lawful reserve held by other reserve city banks exceeded the requirement on every date, ranging from a minimum of 25.27 per cent on March 29, 1910, to a maximum of 25.65 per cent on September 1, 1909. On the same basis the reserve held by country banks varied from a minimum of 16.88 per cent on September 1, 1910, to a maximum of 17.08 per cent on September 1, 1909. Taking the country as a whole, the lawful money reserve exceeded 21 per cent on the date of each call by a fraction of 1 per cent, the minimum rate being 21.21 per cent on March 29, 1910, and the maximum of 21.67 per cent on September 1, 1909.

The entire reserve required to be held by central reserve city banks is in lawful money with the exception of the redemption fund, which averages approximately one-fourth of 1 per cent. In other reserve city banks the lawful money reserve slightly exceeds 51 per cent, the amount available with reserve agents 47 per cent, and the redemption fund slightly less than 2 per cent. The reserve held in lawful money by country banks averages 45 per cent of the total reserve held, the amount available with reserve agents averaging approximately 50 per cent, and the amount in redemption fund slightly in excess of 4 per cent. Taking the country as a whole, the lawful money in bank is approximately 64 per cent of the total reserve held, amount available with reserve agents 34 per cent, and the redemption fund 2 per cent.

Aggregating the deposits subject to reserve in all national banks and the items of reserve, it appears that the actual cash in bank—that is, specie and legal tenders—averaged 13.4 per cent on the dates of the reports from September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1910. The amounts available with reserve agents averaged 7.04 per cent and the redemption fund fifty-two one-hundredths of 1 per cent.

The percentages of legal and available reserve at date of each report for each class of banks beginning with November 16, 1909, are shown in the accompanying table:

Classes of banks.	Nov. 16, 1909.		Jan. 31, 1910.		Mar. 29, 1910.		June 30, 1910.		Sept. 1, 1910.	
	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.
Central reserve city banks.....	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.19	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.19	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.88	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.88	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.92	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.92	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.96	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.96	<i>Per ct.</i> 26.68	<i>Per ct.</i> 26.68
Other reserve city banks.....	25.56	27.60	25.53	28.00	25.27	27.92	25.30	27.25	25.31	28.04
Country banks.....	17.00	23.95	16.97	23.94	16.96	23.83	17.07	22.57	16.88	22.81
All banks.....	21.31	25.26	21.47	25.52	21.21	25.24	21.22	24.44	21.57	25.19

Loans and discounts, United States bonds, and lawful money represent approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate resources of national banks, and a like proportion of liabilities is represented by capital, surplus and profits, and individual deposits. The relation of these items has varied but slightly during the past ten years, as will be observed by reference to the accompanying table:

Items.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	53.0	53.7	55.2	53.4	53.9	54.0	55.8	52.6	53.6	55.7
United States bonds.....	7.8	7.5	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.6
Lawful money.....	9.5	8.3	8.8	7.2	8.9	7.9	8.4	9.6	8.9	8.6
Total.....	70.3	69.5	72.6	68.5	70.2	69.3	72.0	70.1	70.1	71.9
Capital.....	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.2
Surplus and profits.....	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.9
Individual deposits.....	51.6	52.5	50.0	49.6	51.1	52.4	51.5	50.4	52.3	52.4
Total.....	70.7	72.1	70.7	70.4	70.1	71.2	70.9	69.1	70.4	71.5

In connection with the foregoing the following table is of interest as showing the relation of capital, etc., to the principal items of resources and liabilities on the dates indicated:

RATIO OF CAPITAL, ETC., TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 1, 1907, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

Items.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Capital to individual deposits.....	\$1.00 to \$4.82	\$1.00 to \$4.94	\$1.00 to \$5.30	\$1.00 to \$5.13
Capital to loans.....	1.00 to 5.22	1.00 to 5.16	1.00 to 5.43	1.00 to 5.45
Capital to aggregate resources.....	1.00 to 9.36	1.00 to 9.80	1.00 to 10.14	1.00 to 9.80
Capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 2.65	1.00 to 2.69	1.00 to 2.87	1.00 to 2.74
Specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 6.16	1.00 to 5.24	1.00 to 5.87	1.00 to 6.04

VIOLATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.

Subsequent to the compilation of statistics based upon reports of condition for each call, the reports are carefully examined for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the restrictions and limitations of the national bank act have been violated, and a record made of the number of such violations.

On June 22, 1906, section 5200 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the loan limit, was amended to permit of a loan to a single interest to the extent of 10 per cent of the capital and surplus, the aggregate, however, not to exceed in any case 30 per cent of the paid-in capital. On January 29, 1906, the number of banks reporting loans in excess of the lawful limit represented 56 per cent of the total number of banks reporting. On January 26, 1907, the percentage was reduced to 28.4, and on August 22 of that year to 20.5. Beginning with the call of February 14, 1908, and on the date of each subsequent report during that year, the percentage of violations varied from a maximum of 13.98 on September 23 to a minimum of 13.17 on November 27.

To the record relating to excessive loans has been added the percentage of banks violating the restrictions of law relating to loans on real estate, reserve, and money borrowed, beginning with February 5, 1909, and continuing to September 1, 1910, the details of which are set forth in the following table:

Date.	Section 5137, real estate loans.	Section 5191, reserve.	Section 5200, excessive loans.	Section 5202, borrowed money.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
February 5, 1909.....	16.49	12.89	15.41	0.15	44.94
April 28, 1909.....	15.71	11.85	13.84	.32	41.72
June 23, 1909.....	16.37	16.84	15.30	.55	49.06
September 1, 1909.....	16.37	18.46	15.02	1.28	51.13
November 16, 1909.....	15.47	19.10	16.97	.37	51.93
January 31, 1910.....	15.03	19.91	16.03	.24	51.20
March, 29, 1910.....	10.52	25.87	16.04	.32	52.75
June 30, 1910.....	11.40	17.68	14.56	.95	44.59
September 1, 1910.....	12.42	22.46	16.40	1.76	53.06

In July last the banks were notified that repetition of failure to forward reports of condition within the time prescribed by law would be followed by an imposition of the authorized fine of \$100 per day. Since the date in question fines have been collected for this offense from the following banks: The First National Bank of Greenwood, Miss., \$100, and the Farmers National Bank of Hamburg, Iowa, \$400.

AUTHORIZED AND PAID-IN CAPITAL AND CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL BANKS BY CAPITAL.

At the close of business on October 31, 1909, the authorized capital stock of national banking associations, as shown by the books of this bureau was \$964,621,925. Since that date there has been a gross addition of capital, by new organizations and existing banks increasing their capital, of \$82,225,010. During the same period there was a decrease in capital of \$30,949,800 by banks going into voluntary liquidation, those placed in the charge of receivers, and reductions of capital by going banks. These changes resulted in a net increase during the year of \$51,275,210, making the authorized capital of all national banks on October 31, 1910, \$1,015,897,135.

The number of banks and the paid-in capital stock of the associations, grouped by States and geographical divisions, the banks being divided according to capital stock, are shown in detail in the appendix to this report. The banks are divided into seven classes, beginning

with the minimum of \$25,000 and ending with a maximum of \$5,000,000 and over. As will be noted by reference to the following table, approximately 60 per cent of the banks are those with capital ranging from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and further that these banks represent 36.71 per cent of the capital of all banks. While slightly over one-fourth of the banks are those with capital of \$25,000, these banks represent but 4.79 per cent of the total national-bank capital. Banks with capital ranging from \$250,000 to \$5,000,000, while representing only 9.26 per cent of the total number of banks, the capital represented thereby is 57.11 per cent of the total.

This classification of number and per cent of capital of national banks is summarized in the following table:

Class.	Number.	Per cent.	Capital.	Per cent.
CAPITAL.				
\$25,000.....	1,852	25.82	\$48,056,021	4.79
Over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.....	413	5.76	13,962,802	1.39
\$50,000 and less than \$100,000.....	2,273	31.76	121,621,285	12.13
\$100,000 and less than \$250,000.....	1,965	27.40	246,422,385	24.58
\$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	493	6.87	195,016,930	19.45
\$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000.....	157	2.18	225,155,700	22.45
\$5,000,000 and over.....	15	.21	152,500,000	15.21
Total.....	7,173	100.00	1,002,735,123	100.00

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

At the close of business on December 3, 1907, the reported outstanding circulating notes of national banks exceeded for the first time \$600,000,000, the exact amount on that date being \$601,805,985, equaling approximately two-thirds of the paid-in capital stock of the banks. On September 1, 1909, the liabilities of the banks on account of circulation issued reached \$658,040,356, and on June 30, 1910, the reported issues were \$675,632,565, the maximum amount reported outstanding during the existence of the national banking system. By September 1 there was a decrease of \$810,712, the issues on that date being \$674,821,853, a net increase since September 1, 1909, of \$16,781,497.

In the appendix of the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be found a table showing the amount and percentage of circulation outstanding, the capital stock, and aggregate assets of the banks at date of each report from October, 1863, to September 1, 1910, together with the amount of money in the United States on or about June 30 of each year and the percentage of bank circulation outstanding to the stock of money in the country. From this table it appears that in 1904 for the first time since 1885 the outstanding circulation exceeded 50 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of the banks. The minimum proportion during this period was 18.4 per cent, the date being July 9, 1891. On that date circulating notes formed but 7.3 per cent of the stock of currency in the country. In the fall of 1905 bank notes in circulation exceeded slightly 60 per cent of the banks' capital, but by November, 1909, reached 70 per cent, the highest proportion since April 23, 1880. At the close of business on September 1, 1910, the percentage of circulation to capital was 67.3. From 1867 to 1874 bank notes in circulation averaged approximately 40 per cent of the stock of currency in the country, the maximum, 43.7 per cent, being reached on

June 13, 1873, declining to the minimum in the history of the system in 1891, when it represented but 7.3 per cent of the aggregate stock.

The effect of the act of March 14, 1900, authorizing an increase of circulation to par of the bonds deposited and reducing the tax on circulation is shown in the gradual increase in the percentage of national-bank circulation to the stock of money in the country from 11.3 per cent on June 29, 1900, to 19.8 per cent on September 1, 1910.

The relative amount of circulation, stated in millions of dollars, issued by national banks in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and other reserve cities, and elsewhere in the country, at date of each report, from November 16, 1909, is shown in the following table:

OUTSTANDING CIRCULATION REPORTED BY THE BANKS ON THE DATES INDICATED.

Date.	New York.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.	Other reserve cities.	All reserve cities.	Country.	Total.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
November 16, 1909.....	\$54.6	\$89.5	\$151.8	\$241.3	\$427.0	\$668.3
January 31, 1910.....	52.2	87.4	152.8	240.2	427.3	667.5
March 29, 1910.....	49.1	83.6	155.1	238.7	430.4	669.1
June 30, 1910.....	49.4	84.2	156.6	240.8	434.8	675.6
September 1, 1910.....	46.1	81.8	156.3	238.1	436.7	674.8

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Beginning with the first issue of national-bank currency, on December 21, 1863, and running to October 31, 1910, national-bank notes to the amount of \$5,000,244,105 have been issued and \$4,270,992,050 redeemed, leaving outstanding, exclusive of nonpresented fractions and gold notes, \$729,252,055. During the year circulating notes to the amount of \$417,941,890 were issued. Incomplete currency ready for issue to the banks was held in the vaults of the office at the close of business October 31, 1910, to the amount of \$663,290,240. Of the \$3,465,240 of gold bank notes issued all have been redeemed with the exception of \$74,679.50. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the organization of banks to issue circulation redeemable in gold, but within about ten years from the date of the act all of these banks were closed or converted into currency banks.

On October 31, 1910, there were two national banks in the system, each having capital of \$25,000 and bonds on deposit as security for circulation to the amount of \$6,250, that had not issued circulating notes.

It will be recalled that the act of March 14, 1900, limited the amount of \$5 notes that might be issued by any association to one-third of the total amount issuable on the security of United States bonds. This legislation required all banks issuing fives only to order plates for the printing of notes of other denominations and necessitated the ordering of plates for higher denominations by banks desiring to issue fives. On March 14, 1900, the proportion of \$5 notes outstanding was 31.2 per cent of the total issues of national-bank notes. The proportion decreased to 13.6 per cent in 1904, but reached the maximum since 1900 on October 31, 1909, when it stood at 20.05 per cent. On October 31, 1910, the percentage of fives to total circulation was 18.57 per cent.

In the following table is shown the amount of circulation of each denomination outstanding on March 14, 1900, and on October 31, 1908, 1909, and 1910:

Denominations. ^a	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1908.	Oct. 31, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1910. ^b
Ones.....	\$348,275.00	\$343,875.00	\$343,613.00	\$343,610.00
Twos.....	167,466.00	164,470.00	164,322.00	164,320.00
Fives.....	79,310,710.00	131,161,385.00	141,067,495.00	135,436,945.00
Tens.....	79,378,160.00	281,832,280.00	303,273,700.00	320,974,910.00
Twenties.....	58,770,660.00	195,249,940.00	204,646,360.00	218,494,720.00
Fifties.....	11,784,150.00	17,533,050.00	16,615,500.00	16,447,250.00
One hundreds.....	24,103,400.00	39,327,200.00	37,599,000.00	37,279,300.00
Five hundreds.....	104,000.00	90,000.00	89,000.00	88,000.00
One thousands.....	27,000.00	24,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Unredeemed fractions.....	32,409.00	44,008.00	45,887.00	47,748.50
Total.....	254,026,230.00	665,770,208.00	703,865,877.00	720,299,803.50
Circulation secured by lawful money....	38,004,155.00	39,065,637.50	25,521,114.00	33,538,463.00
Circulation secured by bonds.....	216,022,075.00	626,779,350.00	678,344,763.00	686,761,340.50

^a Gold notes not included.

^b Includes notes redeemed but not destroyed.

REDEMPTION OF CIRCULATION.

In the year ended October 31, 1910, national-bank notes were received for redemption to the amount of \$504,151,186, of which, however, \$104,991,200, being fit for circulation, were returned to the banks of issue, and the remainder delivered by the National Bank Redemption Agency to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction.

In the following table is shown the amount of circulation received for redemption during each month from November, 1909, to October 31, 1910:

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
November, 1909.....	\$33,253,015	May, 1910.....	\$46,299,971
December, 1909.....	43,484,347	June, 1910.....	44,894,723
January, 1910.....	60,864,575	July, 1910.....	45,504,817
February, 1910.....	41,570,159	August, 1910.....	39,504,676
March, 1910.....	39,917,273	September, 1910.....	32,368,779
April, 1910.....	45,222,008	October, 1910.....	31,268,843

As will be observed by reference to the following table, of the total receipts for redemption during the year, the sum of \$432,464,500 was received from the eight cities named. This amount represents nearly 86 per cent of the total receipts. From New York alone was received nearly 46 per cent of the total volume of notes received at the department for redemption during the year:

City.	Amount.	City.	Amount.
New York.....	\$230,886,000	St. Louis.....	\$30,285,000
Chicago.....	68,051,000	Cincinnati.....	12,555,000
Boston.....	36,900,000	Baltimore.....	11,678,000
Philadelphia.....	35,255,000	New Orleans.....	6,854,500

Expenses incurred in the redemption of national-bank notes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, aggregated \$434,093.10, an average rate per thousand dollars redeemed of \$0.88066.

PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

In computing the profit on the issuance of national-bank circulation it is assumed that the entire amount based on the bond deposit is in circulation and no deduction is made by reason of the fact that a reserve fund of 5 per cent on the issues is required to be maintained in the office of the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of notes as presented at the department, as the redemption fund is permitted by law to be counted as a part of the bank's lawful reserve. In the calculation appearing in the appendix to this report, the profit is stated, based on the average net price of bonds, monthly, during the year ended October 31, 1910, and is computed separately on deposits of 2 per cent consols of 1930, the 4 per cent loan of 1925, and the 2 per cent Panama Canal loan. Money is assumed to be worth 6 per cent and the measure of profit is the difference between the net receipts from the circulation loaned at 6 per cent and interest that would be obtained on the cost of the bonds loaned at the same rate; in other words, from the interest received on the bonds at the rate provided therein, and the interest on circulation loaned at 6 per cent, are deducted the taxes on circulation, expense incident to the obtaining of circulation, i. e., plates, redemption charges, etc., together with the sinking fund and from the difference is deducted the interest on the cost of the bonds to show the profit.

During the year in question, 2 per cent consols of 1930 ranged in price from a minimum of 100.505 on November, 1909, to a maximum of 101.24 in September, 1910, and on the same dates the profit on circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment was 1.387 per cent and 1.313 per cent, respectively; that is to say, on the issue of \$100,000 of circulation on the security of 2 per cent consols of 1930, at a cost of 100.505, the profit on circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment, was \$1,349.39, and on bonds at a cost of 101.24 the profit was \$1,329.31.

The highest average net price of 4 per cent bonds was 116.693 in November, 1909, and the rate of profit on circulation secured by bonds of that class was 1.076 per cent. The lowest price on these bonds during the year was 114.875 during May, June, and July, the rate of profit being 1.225 per cent in May, 1.220 per cent in June, and 1.215 per cent in July. The rate of profit, however, reached the maximum of 1.233 per cent when the bonds in February were quoted at 114.932. The profit on circulation secured by the Panama Canal bonds is but nominally in excess of the profit on 2 per cent consols, although in November, 1909, when the Panama Canal bonds were quoted at 100.130, the rate of profit on circulation was greater than on any other class of bonds at any time during the year, being stated at 1.426 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

No change has taken place in the interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States since October 31, 1909, when it amounted to \$913,370,490. This debt is evidenced by \$646,250,150 two per cent consols of 1930, \$63,945,460 three per cent loan of 1908, \$118,489,900 four per cent loan of 1925, and \$84,631,980 two per cent Panama Canal loan. At the close of business on October 31, 1910, United States bonds to the amount of \$694,926,070 were on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for national bank circula-

tion and \$38,137,200 as security for public deposits. On September 1, the date of the last report of condition, the banks held in their vaults United States bonds to the additional amount of \$14,042,110, making an aggregate investment by national banks in government securities of \$747,104,380, or nearly 82 per cent of the bonded debt of the Government. Of the \$733,062,270 United States bonds on deposit as security for circulation and public deposits, \$687,735,780, or approximately 94 per cent, are consols of 1930 and Panama Canal bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent.

The bonded debt, together with the amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure national-bank circulation and government deposits, including other bonds for the latter purpose, on October 31, 1910, are shown by classes and amounts in the following table:

INTEREST-BEARING BONDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS, OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Class.	Bonded debt.	Bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Bonds on deposit to secure government deposits.
Consols of 1930 (twos).....	\$646,250,150	\$580,145,400	\$24,966,900
Loan, 1908-1918 (threes).....	63,945,460	15,337,540	4,178,300
Loan, 1925 (fours).....	118,489,900	21,022,650	4,788,000
Panama Canal loan:			
Series of 1906 (twos).....	54,631,980	51,248,200	2,798,000
Series of 1908 (twos).....	30,000,000	27,172,280	1,405,000
Philippine loans and railway bonds (fours).....			4,748,000
Porto Rico loans (fours).....			1,044,000
District of Columbia bonds (three-sixty-fives).....			872,000
Territory of Hawaii bonds (various).....			663,000
State, city, and railroad bonds (various).....			2,909,000
Total.....	913,317,490	694,926,070	48,372,200

In connection with the bonded debt of the Government, and the investment therein by national banks, the following statement, based upon conditions at the close of each month from November 30, 1909, to October 31, 1910, will be examined with interest. In addition to the statistics in the table relating to capital, bonds, and circulation, there is shown the average monthly price of 2 per cent consols of 1930.

CAPITAL, BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION, AND CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING.

Date.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Bonds on deposit.	Average monthly price of 2 per cent consols, 1930.	Circulation secured by—		Total circulation outstanding. ^a
					Bonds.	Lawful money.	
1909.							
November 30....	7,039	\$965,791,925	\$681,689,370	100.505	\$680,995,267	\$26,438,190	\$707,433,457
December 31....	7,054	966,406,925	683,437,240	100.889	683,401,523	26,952,730	710,354,253
1910.							
January 31.....	7,065	976,141,935	681,518,900	100.785	681,332,354	28,546,979	709,879,333
February 28....	7,079	984,001,935	682,695,850	100.687	679,387,520	30,635,348	710,022,868
March 31.....	7,108	984,402,635	683,675,710	100.955	680,279,323	31,947,510	712,226,833
April 30.....	7,123	992,997,635	684,943,460	100.750	683,254,858	30,206,728	713,461,586
May 31.....	7,137	996,845,135	685,671,510	100.750	682,765,703	29,477,138	712,242,841
June 30.....	7,170	1,000,070,135	686,974,880	100.644	685,517,013	27,913,720	713,430,733
July 31.....	7,182	1,003,717,135	688,458,280	100.625	684,468,093	27,661,735	712,029,528
August 31.....	7,184	1,021,667,135	689,813,710	101.007	687,132,323	30,188,728	717,321,051
September 30....	7,206	1,021,562,135	691,961,860	101.240	688,157,577	32,638,029	720,795,006
October 31.....	7,218	1,015,897,135	694,926,070	101.005	691,335,845	33,538,463	724,874,308

^a Exclusive of notes redeemed but not destroyed from May 1 to October 3^d

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

While the dividend periods of national banks vary, and under the law reports of earnings and dividends are required to be made to the Comptroller within ten days after the declaration of dividends, for statistical purposes the reports are abstracted for semiannual periods ending December 31 and June 30. In the appendix to this report appear the abstracts, by reserve cities and States, for the periods ended December 31, 1909, and June 30, 1910. Combining these two abstracts, for the purpose of showing results for the entire year, it appears that the average capital on which dividends were paid was \$963,457,549. The average surplus was \$630,159,719 and the gross earnings \$402,665,823.44, against which were charged losses and premiums aggregating \$38,714,082.62, or 9.6 per cent, and expenses of \$209,784,251.35, or 52.18 per cent. With these deductions the net earnings are shown to have been \$154,167,489.47, from which dividends were paid to the amount of \$105,898,622, or 10.99 per cent on the capital and 6.65 per cent on the capital and surplus. The net earnings were equivalent to 9.67 per cent of the capital and surplus.

The act requiring the submission of reports of earnings and dividends was not passed until 1869; hence the records begin with the year ended March 1, 1870, continuing to June 30, 1910, a period of forty-one years. The average annual net earnings of banks during this period are shown to have been \$71,956,096 and the average dividends \$54,198,299, or an average rate of 8.98 per cent on the capital stock. The aggregate net earnings for the forty-one years are stated at \$2,950,199,928 and the dividends at \$2,222,130,367.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Exclusive of the tax levied and collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the corporation tax law of August 5, 1909, statistics relative thereto in respect to national and other banks being unavailable, national banks paid to the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the sum of \$4,494,223.81, of which \$3,463,466.68 was the amount of tax on circulating notes, \$434,093.10 cost of redemption of notes by the Treasurer of the United States, \$524,039.03 examiners' fees, and \$72,625 cost of plates for the printing of circulation for new banks and for those the charters of which have been extended.

The banks were taxed on their capital and deposits up to June 1, 1883, and on capital for the period the war revenue act of 1898 was in force. The aggregate taxes paid on capital, surplus, and deposits were \$75,844,367.90. The tax on circulation from 1863 to June 30, 1910, amounted to \$111,281,797.76, making the aggregate tax paid to the Government by national banks on the items mentioned \$187,126,165.66. The cost of redemption of national-bank notes from 1874, the date of the establishment of the national bank redemption agency, to June 30, 1910, is shown to have been \$6,797,285.79. From 1883 to 1910 examiners' fees aggregated \$6,983,795.02 and the cost of plates for new and extended banks from 1883 to 1910 was \$1,244,155. Combining these various expenditures it appears that the national banks have paid to the Government the sum of \$202,151,401.47, of which 92½ per cent represents the tax paid on capital, and deposits.

From the date of the organization of the Currency Bureau to June 30, 1910, the total expenses of the office are stated at \$13,277,537.34. This amount, however, does not include contingent expenses of the bureau not paid by the Comptroller, but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department. No separate account of these contingent expenses has been kept, but assuming that they equaled the amount specifically appropriated for the expenses of the bureau the aggregate would be only approximately \$26,500,000, or about 14 per cent of the receipts from the banks on account of tax on circulation, capital, and deposits.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under section 5133 of the Revised Statutes the organization of national banking associations by any number of persons, not less than five, is authorized. This section provides that the incorporators shall enter into articles of association specifying in general terms the object for which the association is formed and a copy thereof forwarded to the Comptroller to be filed and preserved in his office. The following section provides for the execution of an organization certificate by those who have entered into articles of association. This certificate is required to be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public and transmitted to the Comptroller. When these documents have been filed with the Comptroller the association becomes a body corporate, but with powers limited to transaction of business incidental to organization until the issuance of the Comptroller's certificate authorizing the association to begin the business of banking. The law further requires the collection and certification of payment of at least 50 per cent of the authorized capital stock and the deposit of a specified amount of United States registered interest-bearing bonds, and authorizes an examination for the purpose of determining the amount of money paid in on account of capital stock and whether all requirements of law in relation to organization have been met.

As the law, however, specifically confers upon the Comptroller discretion with respect to approval of the name selected for an association, the course of procedure under the established rules of the office is to require the submission of a formal application for authority to organize an association wherein is stated the title desired, location of the bank, the capital stock, the signatures of the applicants given, accompanied by advice in regard to the business and financial standing of the applicants, number of shares to be subscribed for, and the previous banking experience, if any, of the applicants. Indorsements are required with respect to the character and standing of the applicants, the population of the place at which it is proposed to organize the bank, and an expression of opinion with respect to prospects of success of the association if chartered and conservatively managed.

Prior to the disposition of an application a copy thereof is sent to the national-bank examiner, to the Member in Congress for the district in which the bank is to be located, and to the superintendent of the state banking department, with request for information with respect to the character and standing of the applicants, the exist-

demand for a bank at the locality, and an expression of opinion as to whether success is probable.

Applications for authority to convert state banks into national banking associations are made by the directors, and each case of this character is investigated for the purpose of determining whether the bank has been conducted in conformity with law, its measure of success, and also as to the character of its assets and general business.

In view of the fact that bank stock is generally regarded as a very desirable investment the organization of banks, both national and state, has been very active during recent years, and it has been shown to be evident to both federal and state authorities that many banking institutions are organized, or organization attempted, without giving due consideration to their demand or their prospects of success. As far as possible the state authorities are now acting in harmony with the Comptroller in the upbuilding of banking conditions by preventing the organization of banks where the demand therefor is not apparent or where organization is attempted by those whose character and standing are questionable.

During the year ended October 31, 1910, 425 applications were received for authority to organize national banks, including applications to convert state banking institutions. Approval was granted in 315 cases and there were 74 rejections, the cause of the latter being, first, existence of ample banking facilities at the place; second, population and business too limited to warrant success; third, character of the applicants and of others interested. Rejections of applications to convert were based, primarily, upon information received to the effect that the management had been neither in conformity with law nor successful.

Charters were issued during the year to 311 associations having aggregate authorized capital stock of \$30,760,000, and from the date of the passage of the national-bank act in 1863 to October 31, 1910, charters to the number of 9,883 were granted. At the close of the current year 7,218 banks were in active operation, 2,176 having been placed in voluntary liquidation and 489 in the charge of receivers for liquidation of their business in the interest of depositors and other creditors. Included in the total number of charters granted were 1,571 to institutions which were conversions of state banks. The capital of these converted banks at date of entrance into the national-banking system was \$330,665,928.

Under the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, national banks to the number of 2,953, with aggregate capital of \$76,930,500, were organized, the average capital being approximately \$26,000. Since the date of the act in question, 1,666 banks were organized under the law of 1864, their aggregate capital being \$214,912,800 and the individual capital \$50,000 or more. It further appears that 652 of the banks chartered in this period were conversions of state banks, their capital being \$51,445,800; 1,403 reorganizations of state or private banks, with aggregate capital of \$93,987,000; and 2,564 primary organizations, the capital represented being \$146,410,500. The total number of banks organized from March 14, 1900, to the end of the current year was 4,619 with aggregate capital of \$291,843,300, exceeding by 1,002 the number of banks in active operation on March 14, 1900. The average number of banks organized monthly from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1907, was approximately 40; the average in 1908, 27; in 1909, 25; and in 1910, 26.

The classification and distribution, by States and geographical divisions, of national banks organized since the date of the passage of the act of 1900 are shown in the following table:

SUMMARY, BY STATES, GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, AND CLASSES, OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED FROM MARCH 14, 1900, TO OCTOBER 31, 1910, AND THE PAID-IN CAPITAL STOCK OF ALL REPORTING NATIONAL BANKS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organiza-tions.		National banks reporting Sept. 1, 1910.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
Maine.....	4	\$100,000	.....	.....	7	\$385,000	11	\$485,000	72	\$8,170,822
New Hampshire.....	4	100,000	1	\$30,000	2	200,000	7	330,000	58	5,460,000
Vermont.....	5	125,000	.....	.....	2	150,000	7	275,000	51	5,186,290
Massachusetts.....	1	25,000	.....	.....	18	4,350,000	19	4,375,000	192	54,367,500
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500,000	1	500,000	22	6,700,250
Connecticut.....	4	100,000	.....	.....	4	200,000	8	300,000	79	19,914,200
N. England States.....	18	450,000	1	30,000	34	5,785,000	53	6,265,000	474	99,799,062
New York.....	88	2,200,000	9	287,500	88	16,720,000	185	19,207,500	449	169,817,100
New Jersey.....	50	1,250,000	7	210,000	40	3,310,000	97	4,770,000	194	21,554,500
Pennsylvania.....	213	5,325,000	24	807,000	220	23,880,000	457	30,012,000	819	115,090,762
Delaware.....	6	150,000	3	95,000	.....	.....	9	245,000	28	2,373,985
Maryland.....	31	775,000	5	172,000	13	1,480,000	49	2,427,000	108	18,551,760
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	12	6,082,000
Eastern States.....	388	9,700,000	48	1,571,500	365	46,640,000	801	57,911,500	1,610	333,440,107
Virginia.....	48	1,200,000	9	321,000	39	3,765,000	96	5,286,000	125	15,557,030
West Virginia.....	33	825,000	10	355,000	38	3,165,000	81	4,345,000	103	9,081,825
North Carolina.....	21	525,000	4	130,000	27	2,610,000	52	3,265,000	75	7,935,000
South Carolina.....	11	275,000	.....	.....	18	1,985,000	29	2,260,000	39	4,985,000
Georgia.....	25	625,000	19	645,000	49	4,630,000	93	5,920,000	113	13,253,580
Florida.....	6	150,000	4	125,000	22	3,950,000	32	4,225,000	48	5,750,800
Alabama.....	30	750,000	10	304,500	32	2,675,000	72	3,729,500	79	8,730,000
Mississippi.....	6	150,000	3	90,000	19	1,815,000	28	2,055,000	32	3,481,250
Louisiana.....	11	275,000	1	30,000	19	3,410,000	31	3,715,000	31	8,070,000
Texas.....	214	5,350,000	81	2,581,000	132	13,910,000	427	21,841,000	519	44,076,000
Arkansas.....	19	475,000	1	30,000	23	1,870,000	43	2,375,000	45	4,155,000
Kentucky.....	52	1,300,000	7	230,000	34	5,220,000	93	6,750,000	148	17,547,400
Tennessee.....	31	775,000	6	180,000	31	3,385,000	68	4,340,000	102	11,917,724
Southern States.....	507	12,675,000	155	5,021,500	483	52,410,000	1,145	70,106,500	1,454	154,540,609
Ohio.....	108	2,700,000	17	598,000	81	11,975,000	209	15,273,000	380	61,939,100
Indiana.....	90	2,250,000	15	483,000	67	9,150,000	172	11,883,000	262	28,055,450
Illinois.....	152	3,800,000	18	628,500	83	13,500,000	253	17,928,500	432	71,880,000
Michigan.....	14	350,000	4	130,000	25	4,740,000	43	5,220,000	101	15,107,600
Wisconsin.....	35	875,000	4	125,000	28	3,350,000	67	4,350,000	129	16,460,000
Minnesota.....	175	4,375,000	15	471,000	29	4,500,000	219	9,346,000	270	22,786,000
Iowa.....	109	2,725,000	19	630,000	59	3,570,000	187	6,925,000	326	20,991,015
Missouri.....	32	800,000	13	420,000	37	12,485,000	82	13,705,000	129	35,305,000
Mid. Western States.....	715	17,875,000	105	3,485,500	412	63,270,000	1,232	84,630,500	2,029	272,524,165
North Dakota.....	121	3,025,000	7	215,000	9	500,000	137	3,740,000	149	5,280,750
South Dakota.....	67	1,675,000	3	90,000	12	600,000	82	2,365,000	99	3,965,000
Nebraska.....	100	2,500,000	17	595,000	32	2,335,000	149	5,430,000	238	15,445,000
Kansas.....	90	2,250,000	8	290,000	30	2,300,000	128	4,840,000	208	12,212,500
Montana.....	22	550,000	4	130,000	14	1,240,000	40	1,920,000	54	4,656,100
Wyoming.....	11	275,000	.....	.....	11	625,000	22	900,000	29	1,685,000
Colorado.....	49	1,225,000	11	361,000	34	2,700,000	94	4,286,000	122	10,025,000
New Mexico.....	23	575,000	4	125,000	10	575,000	37	1,275,000	41	2,070,000
Oklahoma.....	261	6,525,000	21	710,000	47	3,655,000	329	10,890,000	225	10,420,000
Western States.....	744	18,600,000	75	2,516,000	199	14,530,000	1,018	35,646,000	1,165	65,759,350
Washington.....	34	850,000	2	70,000	28	3,245,000	64	4,165,000	79	11,675,000
Oregon.....	31	775,000	1	26,000	21	1,485,000	53	2,286,000	75	7,161,000
California.....	78	1,950,000	4	130,000	89	23,637,800	171	25,717,800	187	48,803,830
Idaho.....	27	675,000	3	95,000	12	710,000	42	1,480,000	47	2,670,000
Utah.....	6	150,000	1	30,000	5	1,025,000	12	1,205,000	21	2,780,000
Nevada.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	9	1,225,000	12	1,300,000	12	1,792,000
Arizona.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	250,000	10	380,000	13	980,000
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000	2	100,000
Pacific States.....	183	4,575,000	12	381,000	170	31,627,800	365	36,583,800	436	75,961,830
Hawaii.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	2	550,000	4	600,000	4	610,000
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	1	100,000
Island possessions.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	3	650,000	5	700,000	5	710,000
United States.....	2,557	63,925,000	396	13,005,500	1,666	214,912,800	4,619	291,843,300	7,173	1,002,735,123

The number and capital, by classes, of conversions, reorganizations, and primary organizations are shown in the following tables:

SUMMARY, BY CLASSES, OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED FROM MARCH 14, 1900, TO OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Classification.	Conversions.		Reorganizations.		Primary organizations.		Total.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Capital less than \$50,000.....	386	\$10,183,000	879	\$23,332,000	1,688	\$43,415,500	2,953	\$76,930,500
Capital \$50,000 or over.....	266	41,262,800	524	70,655,000	876	102,995,000	1,666	214,912,800
Total.....	652	51,445,800	1,403	93,987,000	2,564	146,410,500	4,619	291,843,300

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH MONTH FROM MARCH 14, 1900, TO OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	36	40	34	36	45	45	40	32	28	28	28
February.....	31	28	50	35	39	41	42	36	20	29	29
March.....	6	35	41	56	42	50	41	50	39	22	37
April.....	46	30	50	51	46	42	43	46	34	26	26
May.....	66	54	50	47	42	49	45	52	33	24	21
June.....	95	40	42	58	43	48	42	55	21	44	40
July.....	46	41	38	43	22	37	32	40	37	28	19
August.....	44	27	42	36	38	44	33	39	20	32	12
September.....	20	23	38	31	32	35	31	46	14	24	27
October.....	25	27	33	57	43	36	41	38	18	22	22
November.....	21	32	36	20	36	23	27	19	21	23	.....
December.....	29	36	54	32	45	38	41	23	18	27	.....
Total.....	398	412	492	515	460	486	462	490	323	320	261

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Month.	Primary organizations.		Reorganizations.		Conversions.		Total.		Bonds deposited.
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	
November.....	11	\$775,000	6	\$250,000	6	\$350,000	23	\$1,375,000	\$718,260
December.....	17	990,000	7	425,000	3	175,000	27	1,590,000	1,090,000
January.....	16	1,400,000	4	190,000	8	525,000	28	2,115,000	1,013,760
February.....	20	2,860,000	6	280,000	3	4,055,000	29	7,195,000	6,174,250
March.....	23	3,915,000	6	275,000	8	475,000	37	4,665,000	1,674,760
April.....	12	560,000	8	600,000	6	415,000	26	1,575,000	821,750
May.....	14	1,505,000	3	125,000	4	305,000	21	1,935,000	817,250
June.....	22	830,000	6	320,000	12	1,490,000	40	2,640,000	824,520
July.....	7	385,000	5	300,000	7	200,000	19	885,000	470,250
August.....	7	775,000	3	2,250,000	2	80,000	12	3,105,000	1,736,550
September.....	17	750,000	7	320,000	3	130,000	27	1,200,000	397,150
October.....	14	705,000	2	65,000	6	1,710,000	22	2,480,000	370,000
Total.....	180	15,450,000	63	5,400,000	68	9,910,000	311	30,760,000	16,108,500

In the following table is indicated the growth of national banks from March 14, 1900, as evidenced by their number, authorized capital, and circulation:

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EXISTENCE, AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION, CIRCULATION SECURED BY BONDS AND BY LAWFUL MONEY, ON MARCH 14, 1900, OCTOBER 31, 1907, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1907.	Oct. 31, 1908.	Oct. 31, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1910.
Number of banks.....	3,617	6,650	6,873	7,025	7,218
Authorized capital.....	\$616,308,095	\$909,274,775	\$930,365,275	\$964,621,925	\$1,015,897,135
Bonds on deposit.....	244,611,570	566,994,910	632,624,850	679,545,740	694,926,070
Circulation, on bonds.....	216,374,795	562,727,614	626,778,555	678,344,963	691,335,845
Circulation, lawful money.....	38,027,935	47,252,852	39,065,637	25,595,793	33,538,463
Total circulation.....	254,402,730	609,980,466	665,844,192	703,940,756	724,874,308

EXTENSION OF CHARTERS.

The act of July 12, 1882, authorizes the extension of corporate existence of a national banking association, upon the written consent of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the stock. This written consent in the form of an amendment of the articles of association is required to be filed with the Comptroller at any time within two years prior to the expiration of the corporate life of a bank. When the amendment is filed and found to be in conformity with law, a special examination is required for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bank is in a condition warranting extension. In 1902 a large number of banks had reached the end of their extended existence, and on April 12 of that year extension for a further period of twenty years was authorized by Congress, the course of procedure being practically the same as in the case of first extension. Under each act every national bank, the charter of which is extended, is required, if circulation is to be issued, to order and pay for a plate for the printing of notes of a design materially different from that theretofore employed, and within three years from date of extension to deposit lawful money to provide for the redemption of all circulation then outstanding that was issued prior to the extension of the charter. This latter requirement is regarded as placing an unnecessary burden upon the banks and in the Comptroller's recommendation to the National Monetary Commission relating to amendments of the national bank act the repeal of this provision was suggested.

Extensions of charter, under the act of 1882, have been granted to 2,979 banks, and under the act of 1902 to 993 banks. During the year ended October 31 the charters of 184 banks were extended for the first time and 24 for the second. In the year 1911 the charters of 110 banks will expire and may be extended under the act of 1882 and 73 under the act of 1902. In the appendix to this report will be found a list of all banks the charters of which will expire during the year ending October 31, 1911, and which may be extended under the acts in question.

In connection with extensions of charter under the act of 1882 a number of banks the corporate existence of which expired prior thereto were compelled to liquidate and reorganize. Authority was contained in the act of July 12, 1882, to reorganize under the same title on condition that holders of stock in the expiring association should be entitled to preference in the allotment of shares of the new

association in proportion to the number of shares held by them, respectively, in the association the corporate existence of which had expired, but the office held at that time that authority to reorganize under the identical title did not carry with it the right to retain the original charter number. Prior to the passage of the act of 1902 authorizing second extensions of charter a number of banks organized in 1863, the charters of which expired prior to July 12, 1882, applied for and received authority, upon extension, to resume their original charter numbers. The first bank to receive this favorable consideration was The First National Bank of Philadelphia, which was the first national banking association to be chartered. The other banks that have been accorded the same consideration are the following, with their original charter numbers:

No.	Title.	No.	Title.
2	The First National Bank of New Haven, Conn.	17	The First National Bank of Richmond, Ind.
3	The First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio.	19	The First National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H.
5	The First National Bank of Fremont, Ohio.	43	The First National Bank of Salem, Ohio.
7	The First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.	48	The First National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa.
11	The First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind.	59	The First National Bank of Troy, Ohio.

CHANGES IN TITLES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the year ended October 31, 1910, there were 21 changes of corporate titles of national banking associations, the banks concerned, the new and old titles, with date of approval of the changes, being shown in the following table:

No.	Title and location.	Date.
		1909.
8241	"The Lumbermens National Bank of Bemidji," Minn., to "The Northern National Bank of Bemidji"	Dec. 29
4225	"The Peirce City National Bank," Peirce City, Mo., to "The First National Bank of Peirce City"	Jan. 13
3434	"The National Bank of White River Junction," Vt., to "The First National Bank of White River Junction"	Jan. 20
7796	"The National Bank of St. Petersburg," Fla., to "The Central National Bank of St. Petersburg"	Jan. 21
9563	"The First National Bank of Arnettsville," Ohio, to "The First National Bank of Pittsburg"	Jan. 28
1250	"The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York," N. Y., to "The Mechanics' and Metals National Bank of the City of New York"	Jan. 29
4783	"The McCartney National Bank of Fort Howard," Wis., to "The McCartney National Bank of Green Bay"	Jan. 29
3916	"The Oakland National Bank of Chicago," Ill., to "The Washington Park National Bank of Chicago"	Mar. 17
4301	"The First National Bank of Corvallis," Oreg., to "First National Bank of Corvallis"	Apr. 7
6169	"The Citizens National Bank of Livingston," Tex., to "The First National Bank of Livingston"	Apr. 18
9006	"The Harrison National Bank of Rosedale," Ind., to "The Rosedale National Bank"	Apr. 21
4338	"The Lavaca County National Bank of Hallettsville," Tex., to "First National Bank of Hallettsville"	May 22
9383	"The Leeds National Bank," Leeds, Mo., to "The Park National Bank of Kansas City," Mo.	June 11
3244	"The Peoples National Bank of Sandy Hill," N. Y., to "The Peoples National Bank of Hudson Falls," N. Y.	June 23
9270	"The Musselshell Valley National Bank of Harlowton," Mont., to "The First National Bank of Harlowton"	June 27
8666	"National State Bank of Richmond" to "National State and City Bank of Richmond," Va.	July 1
6470	"The Sandy Hill National Bank," Sandy Hill, N. Y., to "The Sandy Hill National Bank of Hudson Falls," N. Y.	July 7
9779	"The United Towns National Bank of Berlin, N. J., to "The Berlin National Bank"	July 15
2594	"The Continental National Bank of Chicago," Ill., to "Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago"	Aug. 1
8297	"The Commercial National Bank of Sandy Hill," N. Y., to "The Hudson Falls National Bank," Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Aug. 3
3293	"The National City Bank of Grand Rapids," Mich., to "Grand Rapids National City Bank"	Aug. 24

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

Under section 5220 of the Revised Statutes a national banking association may be placed in voluntary liquidation at any time prior to the expiration of its corporate existence, under authority therefor of a resolution adopted by shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the capital stock. During the current year 115 associations, with \$29,123,500 capital stock, were closed voluntarily, of which 15, with capital of \$3,350,000, were absorbed by other national banking associations; 25, with capital of \$18,422,500, were consolidated with other national banking associations; 20, with capital of \$1,355,000, were absorbed by state banks and trust companies; 23, with capital of \$1,230,000, liquidated to reorganize as state institutions; 10, with capital of \$3,350,000, liquidated to reorganize as other national banking associations; 3, with capital of \$175,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, were succeeded by new national banking associations; 1, with capital of \$100,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, was absorbed by another national banking association; and 18, with capital of \$1,141,000, closed to discontinue business. The following is a list of banks placed in voluntary liquidation during the year ended October 31, 1910, the names, where known, of succeeding banks, in cases of succession, being also given.

NATIONAL BANKS PLACED IN LIQUIDATION.

Gaston National Bank of Dallas, Tex. (7113); consolidated with Commonwealth National Bank of Dallas.
 First National Bank of Celina, Tex. (6046); succeeded by First State Bank of Celina.
 Windber National Bank, Windber, Pa. (5242); absorbed by the Windber Trust Company.
 Citizens National Bank, Ballinger, Tex. (6757); consolidated with First National Bank of Ballinger.
 Iowa State National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa (3968); absorbed by First National Bank of Sioux City.
 Amesbury National Bank, Amesbury, Mass. (2929); absorbed by Powow River National Bank of Amesbury.
 Farmers National Bank of Olustee, Okla. (8754).
 Naumkeag National Bank of Salem, Mass. (647); succeeded by the Naumkeag Trust Company, Salem, Mass.
 Salem National Bank, Salem, Mass. (704); succeeded by the Naumkeag Trust Company, Salem, Mass.
 First National Bank of Temple, Okla. (6570); succeeded by First State Bank of Temple.
 Merchants and Planters National Bank of Mill Creek, Okla. (8546).
 Big Sandy National Bank of Catlettsburg, Ky.^a (4200); succeeded by the Kentucky National Bank of Catlettsburg.
 Trinity National Bank of Dallas, Tex. (9341); consolidated with City National Bank of Dallas.
 Foard County National Bank of Crowell, Tex. (9178); succeeded by First State Bank of Crowell.
 Citizens National Bank of Johnstown, Pa.^a (4212); absorbed by First National Bank of Johnstown.
 Oakland National Bank of Gardiner, Me. (740); succeeded by the National Bank of Gardiner.
 Gardiner National Bank of Gardiner, Me. (1174); succeeded by the National Bank of Gardiner.
 First National Bank of Columbiana, Ohio (6296); succeeded by the Union Banking Company.

^a Expired by limitation.

Connell National Bank of Connell, Wash. (8958); absorbed by the State Bank of Connell.

Commercial National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa (8971); consolidated with the Shenandoah National Bank.

Merchants National Bank of New Albany, Ind. (965); consolidated with Second National Bank.

First National Bank of Walnut Springs, Tex. (8130).

First National Bank of New London, Iowa (5420).

Farmers National Bank of Marietta, Okla. (8278); succeeded by the First State Bank of Marietta.

First National Bank of Philo, Ill. (6211); succeeded by the Philo Commercial Bank.

City National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich. (3210); absorbed by the Kalamazoo Savings Bank.

First National Bank of Edwardsville, Pa. (8633).

National Security Bank of Lynn, Mass. (2563).

Citizens National Bank of Portales, N. Mex. (8364); absorbed by First National Bank and Portales Bank and Trust Company.

Mineola National Bank of Mineola, Texas (8037); succeeded by the Mineola State Bank.

First National Bank of Union City, Tenn. (3919); succeeded by the Old National Bank of Union City.

Globe National Bank of Globe, Ariz. (8193); absorbed by the First National Bank of Globe.

First National Bank of Welsh, La. (6360); absorbed by Calcasieu Trust and Savings Bank, Lake Charles, La.

First National Bank of Lake Arthur, La. (7047); absorbed by Calcasieu Trust and Savings Bank, Lake Charles, La.

First National Bank of Patterson, La. (5843).

First National Bank of Jennings, La. (5966); absorbed by Calcasieu Trust and Savings Bank, Lake Charles, La.

First National Bank of Corwith, Iowa (5775).

Somerset County National Bank of Somerset, Pa. (4227); absorbed by County Trust Company, Somerset, Pa.

Peoples National Bank of Beckley, W. Va. (9038); absorbed by Raleigh County Bank of Beckley.

Second National Bank of Winona, Minn. (1842).

Merchants National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio (844); consolidated with First National Bank of Cincinnati.

Third National Bank of Glasgow, Ky. (6872); consolidated with Farmers State Bank of Glasgow.

Farmers National Bank of Cushing, Okla. (8730); absorbed by Farmers State Bank of Cushing.

Farmers National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. (6669); succeeded by the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa.

National Copper Bank of New York, N. Y. (8665); consolidated with the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, N. Y.

Farmers and Traders National Bank of Covington, Ky. (2722); consolidated with First National Bank of Covington.

Capital National Bank of Topeka, Kans. (7907); consolidated with Central National Bank of Topeka.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. (432); consolidated with National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

First National Bank of Wabash, Ind. (129); absorbed by Wabash National Bank.

Peoples National Bank of Elk City, Kans. (8708); absorbed by First National Bank of Elk City.

Clairton National Bank, Clairton, Pa. (6495); consolidated with Union Trust Company of Clairton.

Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ohio (7248); absorbed by Guaranty Savings Bank and Trust Company of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

National Bank of Grand Haven, Mich. (4578); consolidated with Grand Haven State Bank.

First National Bank of Earle, Ark. (9324); consolidated with Crittenden County Bank and Trust Company, Marion, Ark.

Citizens National Bank of Vancouver, Wash. (8987); consolidated with Vancouver National Bank.

Commercial National Bank of Nacogdoches, Tex. (5991).

City National Bank of Ardmore, Okla. (4723); consolidated with First National Bank of Ardmore.

First National Bank, of Ruthton, Minn. (5892); absorbed by the Ruthton State Bank.
 Central National Bank of Kansas City, Mo. (8660); succeeded by National Reserve Bank of Kansas City.
 First National Bank of Drake, N. Dak. (9524); succeeded by Farmers State Bank of Drake.
 Hamilton National Bank of Chicago, Ill. (6723); absorbed by National City Bank of Chicago.
 First National Bank of Fairbury, Ill. (1987); succeeded by First Bank of Fairbury.
 National Bank of Poplarville, Miss. (8719); succeeded by Bank of Poplarville.
 Northern National Bank of Hallowell, Me. (532); reorganized with 3247 as the Hallowell Trust and Banking Company, Hallowell.
 Hallowell National Bank, Hallowell, Me. (3247); reorganized with 532 as the Hallowell Trust and Banking Company, Hallowell.
 American National Bank of Bartlesville, Okla. (7032); succeeded by Union National Bank of Bartlesville.
 Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Hartford, Conn. (1321); absorbed by Hartford National Bank.
 Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Carthage, Tex. (6152); succeeded by the Guaranty State Bank of Carthage.
 First National Bank of West Liberty, Ky. (7916); succeeded by the Commercial Bank of West Liberty.
 First National Bank of Jackson, Ala. (5983); succeeded by a new state bank.
 First National Bank of Shaw, Miss. (7200); succeeded by The First State Bank of Shaw.
 Maine National Bank of Bath, Me. (782); absorbed by Lincoln National Bank of Bath.
 Second National Bank of Chestertown, Md.^a (4327); succeeded by The Third National Bank of Chestertown, Md.
 First National Bank of Liberal, Mo. (7094); absorbed by Bank of Liberal.
 Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle, Wash. (2966); consolidated with Seattle National Bank.
 First National Bank of Timpson, Tex. (6177); succeeded by the Guaranty State Bank of Timpson.
 Washington National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. (6725).
 American German National Bank of Paducah, Ky. (2070); consolidated with City National Bank of Paducah.
 Union National Bank of Dallas, Tex. (9245); absorbed by Commonwealth National Bank of Dallas.
 National Bank of St. Marys, Kans. (4619); absorbed by First National Bank of St. Marys.
 Merchants National Bank of Houston, Tex. (5858); succeeded by Union National Bank of Houston.
 Lincoln National Bank of Bath, Me. (761); consolidated with First National Bank of Bath.
 First National Bank of Waupaca, Wis. (4414); absorbed by Old National Bank of Waupaca.
 First National Bank of Butler, Ohio (6515); succeeded by a state bank.
 National Bank of Norton, Kans. (8339).
 National Bank of Poland, N. Y. (4223); succeeded by the Citizens National Bank of Poland.
 First National Bank of Saratoga, Wyo. (8961); succeeded by The Platte Valley Bank of Saratoga.
 American National Bank of Houston, Tex. (9226); absorbed by The Lumbermens National Bank of Houston.
 Deshler National Bank of Columbus, Ohio (4579); consolidated with The Hayden-Clinton National Bank of Columbus.
 City National Bank of Wymore, Nebr. (9138); consolidated with The First National Bank of Wymore.
 National Bank of Commerce of El Paso, Tex. (9155); consolidated with the First National Bank of El Paso.
 Columbia City National Bank, Columbia City, Ind. (7175); consolidated with the First National Bank of Columbia City.
 Mercantile National Bank of Evansville, Ind. (8492); absorbed by the Mercantile Trust and Savings Company.
 Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Ill. (713); consolidated with The Continental National Bank of Chicago.

^a Expired by limitation.

Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Me. (909).
 San Francisco National Bank, San Francisco, Cal. (5096); consolidated with The Bank of California National Association, San Francisco, Cal.
 Merchants National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. (2462); consolidated with The First National Bank of Philadelphia.
 Third National Bank of Louisville, Ky. (2171); consolidated with The Southern National Bank of Louisville.
 Dairymens National Bank of Sheboygan Falls, Wis. (5947).
 First National Bank of Princeton, Tex. (8611).
 Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ky.^a (4430); succeeded by the Southern National Bank of Richmond.
 Farmers National Bank of Hamburg, Iowa (6017).
 Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. (5116); succeeded by The Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.
 American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. (5672); succeeded by The Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.
 Prairie National Bank of Chicago, Ill. (7358); absorbed by Western Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.
 Borough National Bank of North Plainfield, N. J. (9391); succeeded by The State Trust Company of North Plainfield.
 Commercial National Bank of Beaumont, Tex. (9357); absorbed by The Gulf National Bank of Beaumont.
 Grand Rapids National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich. (2460); consolidated with Grand Rapids National City Bank, Grand Rapids.
 First National Bank of Baton Rouge, La. (2633).
 First National Bank of Maddock, N. Dak. (8226); succeeded by Farmers State Bank, Maddock.
 Arlington National Bank of Lawrence, Mass. (4300); absorbed by Arlington Trust Company, Lawrence.
 Olive Hill National Bank, Olive Hill, Ky. (7281).
 Ladysmith National Bank, Ladysmith, Wis. (7966); absorbed by State Bank of Ladysmith.
 Brookline National Bank, Brookline, Mass. (3553); consolidated with The Norfolk Trust Company, Brookline.
 Western National Bank of San Francisco, Cal. (5688); absorbed by The Western Metropolis National Bank of San Francisco.

RATES FOR MONEY.

In connection with the loans and discounts of banks, hereinbefore referred to in detail, the following table relating to the range and average rates for money in the New York market during the year, as reported by the William B. Dana Company, shows that the rates generally were normal, with slight fluctuations, except in respect of call loans.

RANGE AND AVERAGE RATES FOR MONEY IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1910.

Character of loans.	1909.		1910.			
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	3 to 6	4 to 7	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 14	2 to 3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 7
Average.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Time loans:						
30 days.....			$4\frac{1}{2}$			
60 days.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$
90 days.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$
4 months.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
5 months.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
6 months.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.	5 to 6	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$
Good, 4 to 6 months...	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 6	5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 6

^a Expired by limitation.

RANGE AND AVERAGE RATES FOR MONEY IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, YEAR
ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1910—Continued.

Character of loans.	1910.					
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	2½ to 6	2 to 3½	1 to 3½	1 to 2	1½ to 3	1½ to 4
Average.....	3½	2½	2½	1½	2	3½
Time loans:						
60 days.....	3½ to 4½	3 to 3½	3½ to 3½	2½ to 3½	3½ to 4½	4 to 4½
90 days.....	3½ to 4½	3 to 3½	3½ to 4½	3½ to 4½	4 to 4½	4½ to 5
4 months.....	3½ to 4½	3½ to 3½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4½ to 5	4½ to 5
5 months.....	4 to 4½	3½ to 4½	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5
6 months.....	4 to 4½	4 to 4½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5
Over the year.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 4½				
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	5 to 5½	5 to 5½	5½ to 5½	5½ to 6
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months...	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	5 to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5½ to 6
Good, 4 to 6 months...	5 to 6	5 to 6	5½ to 6½	6 to 6½	6 to 6½	5½ to 6½

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

From Manager William Sherer of the New York Clearing House returns have been obtained in relation to the exchanges of clearing houses of the United States for the year ended September 30, 1910, compared in each instance with the returns for September 30, 1909. The number of exchanges relative to which data are submitted is 137, the volume of their business as represented by the exchanges for the current year being \$169,025,172,600, as compared with \$158,877,192,100 for 1909. With the exception of Cincinnati, Ohio, Houston, Tex., Greensburg, Pa., Freemont, Nebr., Franklin, Pa., Colorado Springs, Colo., and Vicksburg, Miss., a larger volume of business was transacted than during the prior year. The reduction of business in the cities named aggregated \$58,261,200, resulting in a net increase of all associations during the year of \$10,147,980,500.

The exchanges of New York Clearing House Association represent approximately 60 per cent of the clearings of all associations in the country and in the current year reached \$102,553,959,100, an amount exceeding by \$3,296,296,700 the business for the year 1909, and was within \$1,200,140,901 of the maximum amount during the life of the New York Clearing House Association. The highest point was reached in the year ended September 30, 1906, and amounted to \$103,754,100,091. The membership of the New York association consists of 50 banks with aggregate capital of \$132,350,000.

The amount of balances used in the settlement of exchanges of the New York Clearing House in the last year was \$4,195,293,966.90, or 4.09 per cent of the exchanges. Gold to the extent of 88 per cent and legal tenders amounting to 12 per cent were used in settlement of balances. The clearing-house transactions of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York for the year ended September 30, 1910, aggregate \$669,854,495.25, of which \$659,698,079.21 were exchanges received from the clearing house and \$10,156,416.04 balances received. During the same period exchanges delivered to the clearing house aggregated \$419,538,712.71, and the balances paid to the clearing house \$250,315,782.54.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS LAW.

The act of Congress, approved June 25, 1910, authorizes the establishment of postal savings depository offices and creates a board of trustees, consisting of the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, severally, acting ex officio, with power to designate such post-offices as it may select to be postal savings depository offices. This board has control, supervision, and administration of all postal savings offices and of the funds deposited therein by virtue of this act, and has authority to make all necessary and proper regulations for the receipt, transmittal, custody, deposit, investment, and repayment of such funds.

Any person, of the age of 10 years or over, may open an account, in his or her own name, in any postal savings depository, but no person can have more than one such account in his or her own right. Deposit accounts may be opened in the following ways: First, by the deposit of \$1 or a larger amount in multiples thereof; second, by purchasing for 10 cents a postal savings card and attaching thereto 10-cent postal savings stamps and depositing the card and stamps in the amount of \$1, or any multiple thereof.

Additional deposits may be made in cash in amounts of \$1 or multiples thereof, or by card and 10-cent stamps in corresponding amounts, but no person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month, and the balance to the credit of any person can never exceed \$500.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on all deposits, and any person may withdraw the whole or any part of his or her deposit, with accrued interest, upon demand and under such regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe.

Of the postal savings bank funds, 5 per cent shall be deposited as a reserve with the Treasurer of the United States, who is the treasurer of the board of trustees. The remaining funds may be deposited in national or state banks at a rate of interest of not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and on the security of such public bonds or other securities supported by the taxing power as the board may approve. Not exceeding 30 per cent of the total funds may be used by the board in the purchase of bonds or other securities of the United States, except that by the direction of the President and only when in his judgment the general welfare and the interests of the United States so require the remaining 65 per cent may be withdrawn from the banks for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States.

Postal savings funds shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under national or state laws, and subject to national or state supervision and examination, in operation at the locality of the postal savings depository office, if they are willing to accept the deposit, but the total deposit in any bank shall not exceed its capital and one-half of its surplus. In the absence of any bank in the locality fulfilling the requirements of the act and willing to accept the deposit, the money shall be deposited in the bank most convenient to such locality, and in the event there is no such bank in the State or Territory willing to receive the funds, then they shall be placed in the reserve fund with the treasurer of the board. Any deposit with a bank may be withdrawn at the pleasure of the board.

Provision is made in the act for the conversion, under certain conditions, of deposits in postal savings depositories in the amount of \$20 or multiple thereof, into bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, payable semiannually.

The faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of any deposit made in postal savings depository offices.

The trustees are engaged in the formation of plans in detail for the administration and operation of postal savings depositories and it is expected that the designated offices will be ready for the receipt of deposits by the first of the new year.

The following is a list of post-offices, so far designated, as postal savings depositories:

Location.		Location.	
State.	Town.	State.	Town.
Alabama.....	Bessemer.	Nebraska.....	Nebraska City.
Arizona.....	Globe.	Nevada.....	Carson City.
Arkansas.....	Stuttgart.	New Hampshire.....	Berlin.
California.....	Oroville.	New Jersey.....	Rutherford.
Colorado.....	Leadville.	New Mexico.....	Raton.
Connecticut.....	Ansonia.	New York.....	Cohoes.
Delaware.....	Dover.	North Carolina.....	Salisbury.
Florida.....	Key West.	North Dakota.....	Wahpeton.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Ohio.....	Ashtabula.
Idaho.....	Coeur d'Alene.	Oklahoma.....	Guyman.
Illinois.....	Pekin.	Oregon.....	Klamath Falls.
Indiana.....	Princeton.	Pennsylvania.....	DuBois.
Iowa.....	Decorah.	Rhode Island.....	Bristol.
Kansas.....	Pittsburg.	South Carolina.....	Newberry.
Kentucky.....	Middlesboro.	South Dakota.....	Deadwood.
Louisiana.....	New Iberia.	Tennessee.....	Johnson City.
Maine.....	Rumford.	Texas.....	Port Arthur.
Maryland.....	Frostburg.	Utah.....	Provo.
Massachusetts.....	Norwood.	Vermont.....	Montpelier.
Michigan.....	Houghton.	Virginia.....	Clifton Forge.
Minnesota.....	Bemidji.	Washington.....	Olympia.
Mississippi.....	Gulfport.	West Virginia.....	Grafton.
Missouri.....	Carthage.	Wisconsin.....	Manitowoc.
Montana.....	Anaconda.	Wyoming.....	Laramie.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

In the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1908 the salient provisions were published of the act of May 30, 1908, providing for the formation of national currency associations and the issue of additional national-bank currency.

Under this act national currency associations may be formed by any number of national banks, not less than 10, with aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$5,000,000, and located in contiguous territory. No national bank, however, may be a member of a currency association unless it has an unimpaired capital and a surplus amounting to at least 20 per cent of its capital. It is further provided that to be entitled to issue additional currency a national bank, a member of a currency association, shall have circulation outstanding, secured by United States bonds, aggregating not less than 40 per cent of the capital stock. Additional circulation provided by this act may only be issued upon the recommendation of the Comptroller and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The maximum circulation issuable by a bank on United States bonds, and under authority of the act of May 30, 1908, is measured by the capital and surplus of the bank.

The officers of a currency association, on behalf of one of the bank members, may apply for authority to issue additional circulation to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the cash value of the securities or commercial paper deposited with the association, and upon deposit of state, city, town, county, or other municipal bonds of the character prescribed by the act may obtain for issue circulating notes to the extent of 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited. The issue of additional circulation on commercial paper, however, is limited to 30 per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus.

The act contemplates that no additional circulation shall be permitted to be issued unless, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, conditions in the country at large, or in a special locality, warrant such action, and under section 8 of the act it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain information with reference to the value and character of securities authorized to be accepted, and from time to time to furnish information to national-banking associations as to such securities as would be acceptable under the provisions of the act.

The act further provides for an issue of circulating notes and the incorporation of the statement upon their face that "they are secured by United States bonds or other securities," certified by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury. They shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signature of the president or vice-president and cashier. Under this requirement, circulation has been prepared for every national banking association, and there is stored in the reserve vault of the bureau a stock of incomplete currency amounting to \$500,000,000. So far, no circulating notes, other than those secured by United States bonds, have been issued, but all incomplete currency shipped to a bank bears the legend quoted.

On June 30, 1910, the number of national banks reporting was 7,145, with paid-in capital of \$989,567,114 and surplus of \$644,857,482.82. Of these banks, 5,699 had circulation secured by United States bonds equal to or exceeding 40 per cent of the capital, and 1,415 circulation less than that proportion.

In less than thirty days after the passage of the emergency-currency act a national currency association was formed in the District of Columbia, of which all of the 11 banks in the District were members. The aggregate capital and surplus of the banks at that time were \$5,202,000 and \$3,942,000, respectively. The president of the association is Mr. William J. Flather of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, and the secretary, Mr. H. H. McKee, of the National Capital Bank of Washington.

On September 1, 1910, there were 12 national banks in the District of Columbia, having capital of \$6,052,000 and surplus of \$4,450,645.

While the formation of other currency associations was undertaken, none was perfected in a manner acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury until the midsummer of 1910, by reason of what were regarded as insurmountable obstacles on the part of banks interested. These obstacles, however, were in a large measure overcome by a revised construction of the law.

Under date of September 16, 1910, the following rulings of the Treasury Department in regard to certain sections and phrases concerning the issue of additional circulation were approved:

I. WITHDRAWAL OF A BANK FROM A CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

Any member of an association may withdraw therefrom providing—

1. That at the time of such withdrawal there shall be no unredeemed additional circulating notes issued to the association;
2. That the unanimous consent of the executive committee of the board of managers of the association shall be obtained; and
3. That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall approve.

II. REDEMPTION FUND FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

Section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that a national bank must keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per centum of such circulation as is provided for in that act. Section 6 of the act of May 30, 1908, provides that the banks shall keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States an additional sum equal to 5 per centum of such *additional* circulation at any time outstanding. The department is of the opinion that the redemption fund to be deposited in the Treasury on account of additional circulation authorized by the act is not required to exceed 5 per centum of such additional circulation, and that Congress intended only to extend to the additional currency the original provisions for a 5 per cent redemption fund hitherto provided for the ordinary bond-secured circulation.

III. EXTENT OF TERRITORY TO BE COMPREHENDED BY A CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

In regard to the extent of territory to be comprehended by a currency association, attention is called to the following provisions of the act of May 30, 1908:

1. That there shall not be more than one such association formed in any city.
2. That the member banks "shall be taken, as nearly as conveniently may be, from a territory composed of a State or part of a State, or contiguous parts of one or more States."

3. "That any national bank in such city or territory, * * * shall, upon its application to and upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be admitted to membership in a national currency association for that city or territory," * * *

These provisions are construed to mean (1) that the territory to be included in the currency association of a particular city must be at least coextensive with the limits of the city, and (2) that if the territory to be covered by an association has been fixed in the approved by-laws, all banks within that territory must, if properly qualified, be admitted to membership. In other words, if the by-laws stated that the membership in an association shall be composed of banks doing a business within a State, no national bank within the State would be excluded from membership, provided that it was otherwise qualified. On the other hand, if the by-laws limited membership to banks doing a business within a county, then only the national banks in that county would expect to attain membership.

IV. SECURITY FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

Section 1 provides that the national currency associations may use as a basis for additional circulation "any securities, including commercial paper, held by a national banking association." The term "commercial paper" is thereafter defined to include "only notes representing actual commercial transactions, which when accepted by the association shall bear the names of at least two responsible parties and have not exceeding four months to run." These requirements will be satisfactorily met by single-name paper arising from actual commercial transactions if indorsed by the bank desiring additional currency.

Section 3 permits the issue of additional notes on the security of bonds of a municipality or district in the United States "whose net funded indebtedness does not exceed 10 per centum of the valuation of its taxable property, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes."

(1) The phrase "net funded indebtedness" is held to mean the entire bonded debt of a municipality, less any bonds not yet sold, or any bonds repurchased and not canceled, as for sinking fund account.

(2) The phrase "valuation of its taxable property" is construed to mean the valuation of taxable property as estimated by the assessor. Where the law prescribes that the assessors shall estimate the value of all property subject to taxation at its actual value, and that the taxes shall be assessed at a fraction of such value, the valuation of taxable property is understood to mean the actual valuation as estimated by the assessors. Where, however, the law makes no distinctions between actual and taxable value of property, the "valuation of taxable property" is construed to mean the taxable value upon which the actual taxes are levied.

A. PIATT ANDREW,
Acting Secretary.

Prior to the announcement of these rulings a national currency association was formed in the city of Philadelphia, with a membership of 28 banks; capital stock \$20,825,000 and surplus \$33,075,000. The date of the organization of this association was July 29. The president of the association is Mr. Levi L. Rue, of the Philadelphia National Bank, and the secretary, Mr. H. W. Lewis, of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.

The number of national banks in Philadelphia on September 1, 1910, was 33, with a capital of \$22,405,000 and surplus of \$35,515,000.

On the same date of formation of the Philadelphia association 35 of the national banks in the city of New York organized "The National Currency Association of the City of New York," the capital of the banks represented being \$115,252,000 and surplus \$122,295,000.

On September 1 there were 39 national banks in the city of New York, with aggregate capital of \$119,900,000 and surplus of \$125,055,000. The officers of the New York association are: President, A. B. Hepburn, of the Chase National, and secretary, Edward Townsend, of the Importers and Traders National Bank.

On August 4 the National Currency Association of the State of Louisiana was formed, with a membership of 10 and with capital of \$6,100,000 and surplus \$3,840,000. All of the national banks in New Orleans are members of the association, together with 5 located elsewhere in the State. The total number of national banks in New Orleans and elsewhere in Louisiana on September 1 was 31, with capital of \$8,070,000 and surplus of \$4,957,365. The officers of the Louisiana association are: President, Charles Godchaux, of the Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans, and secretary, A. Breton, of the German American National Bank of New Orleans.

The National Currency Association of the city of Boston was organized August 16, with a membership of 15, representing a capital of \$18,450,000 and surplus of \$15,650,000. The officers of the association are: President, Thomas P. Beall, of the Second National Bank of Boston, and secretary, A. W. Newell, of the Fourth National Bank. The capital and surplus of the 20 national banks in Boston on September 1 were \$22,950,000 and \$18,050,000, respectively.

On August 18 the National Currency Association of Georgia was formed. The membership of this association is 21, representing capital of \$6,356,000 and surplus of \$4,867,000. The officers of the association are: President, Robert J. Lowry, of the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta, and secretary, Joseph A. McCord, of the Third National Bank of Atlanta. The reserve city of Savannah has 1 representative in the association, the remaining members being non-reserve city banks.

On September 1 there were 113 national banks in the State of Georgia, with capital of \$13,253,580 and surplus of \$7,070,736.

The National Currency Association of St. Louis was formed on September 13, with a membership of 11, the capital and surplus of the banks represented being \$19,660,000 and \$12,145,000, respectively. But 7 of the 10 national banks in St. Louis are members of this association, the remaining members being banks located in towns adjacent to that city. The president of this association is C. H. Huttig, of the Third National, and the secretary, Wm. H. Hoxton, of the St. Louis Clearing House Association.

The National Currency Association of the City of Chicago was organized on October 14, with a membership of 11; capital \$41,250,000 and surplus \$22,350,000. The president of the association is George M. Reynolds, of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and the secretary, William A. Heath, of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank. Every national bank in Chicago is a member of this association.

The capital and surplus of the 11 national banks in Chicago on September 1 were \$41,400,000 and \$22,188,000, respectively.

On October 31, 1910, the National Currency Association of The Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.) was organized, with 14 members, representing \$10,650,000 capital and \$9,005,000 surplus. The membership of this association consists of all the national banks in St. Paul, 3 in Minneapolis, and 5 in other towns of that locality. The president of this association is J. W. Lusk, of the National German American Bank of St. Paul, and secretary, George C. Power, of the Second National Bank of St. Paul.

The National Currency Association of the city of Detroit was organized on September 27 with a membership of sixteen, the capital of the bank members being \$6,725,000 and their surplus \$2,940,000. All of the national banks in Detroit (4 in number), their capital and surplus being \$5,150,000 and \$1,850,000, respectively, are members of this association. The remaining members are banks located in other cities of the State adjacent to Detroit. The president of the association is Mr. John T. Shaw, of the First National Bank of Detroit, and the secretary, Mr. Richard P. Joy, of the National Bank of Commerce, of Detroit.

As of interest to others having in view the formation of national currency associations, there is submitted herewith a copy of the by-laws of the National Currency Association of the City of New York:

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Membership in this association shall consist of national banks doing a business within the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond, of the city of New York, and Long Island.

SEC. 2. All applications for membership shall be in the form of a certified copy of a resolution of the directors of the applicant, filed with the secretary of the association. Such applications shall by him be referred at once to the committee on membership. The report of the committee on membership shall be presented to the board and shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States with the recommendation of the board, and if approved by him the applicant shall thereupon become a member of the association.

SEC. 3. Any member of this association may withdraw therefrom, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the consent of the executive committee of the board of managers of the association, providing at the time of such withdrawal there shall be no unredeemed additional circulating notes issued to this association.

ARTICLE II.—BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. Each member of this association shall file with the secretary of the association and with the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of a resolution of its board of directors, authorizing its president or any vice-president to act on the board as its representative, but no bank shall have more than one representative upon such board at any one time.

SEC. 2. (a) The annual meeting of the board shall be held at the office of the association on the second Tuesday of June in each year, for the purpose of receiving reports of officers and committees for the preceding year and for the election of officers and the appointment of committees for the ensuing year.

(b) Special meetings of the board may be called at any time by the executive committee or the president, or vice-president, and shall be called by the president, vice-president, or secretary upon the request of five members of the association.

(c) Notice of each special meeting, stating the time and place, shall be given by the secretary to each member of the association.

SEC. 3. A majority of the members of the board shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

ARTICLE III.—EXPENSES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SECTION 1. The expenses of the association shall be defrayed out of a fund to be raised by the board or executive committee from time to time by assessment upon the members in the proportion which their capital and surplus respectively bears to the aggregate capital and surplus of all the members of the association.

SEC. 2. The assessment and collection of such fund and its disbursement shall be regulated and controlled by the board or the executive committee.

ARTICLE IV.—COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. There shall be an executive committee, consisting of seven members of the board, of which the president and vice-president of the association shall be two members *ex officio*. The executive committee shall be appointed by the board at its annual meeting, and except in the matter of the election of officers and the making of by-laws, may exercise all the powers of the board when the latter is not in session, and shall, among other duties, pass upon all securities, including commercial paper, offered as a basis for additional circulation. Vacancies in the executive committee may be filled by the board from time to time.

SEC. 2. There shall be a committee on membership, consisting of five members of the board, of which the secretary shall be a member *ex officio*, appointed by the board at its regular annual meeting. Vacancies in this committee shall be filled by the board. The powers and duties of the committee on membership shall be such as are in these by-laws defined, with such additional powers and duties as may be conferred from time to time by the board or the executive committee.

SEC. 3. There shall be a committee on nominations, consisting of five members of the board, to be appointed by the board or executive committee in advance of each annual meeting. It shall be the duty of the committee on nominations to present to the annual meeting of the board names for president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and members of the executive and membership committees. Vacancies in such committees shall be filled by the board or by the executive committee.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, each of whom shall be elected by the board at its annual meeting and each of whom shall be a member of the board and hold office for one year, or until his successor is appointed.

SEC. 2. The officers shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices, subject to the supervision and direction of the board and executive committee.

ARTICLE VI.—SEAL.

SECTION 1. The seal of the association shall be circular in form, with the name of the association around the circumference thereof, and the word "Seal" and the figures "1910" in the center thereof.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. These by-laws may be amended by the board at any regular or special meeting, provided written notice of the proposed amendment has been given to each member of the association at least one week in advance of such meeting, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

Forms have been prepared by the department, to be used in applying for authority to issue additional circulation under the act of May 30, 1908, copies of which follow:

APPLICATION FROM A NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATION FOR THE ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

Office of the National Currency Association of _____,
_____, 191—.

The COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

SIR: The National Currency Association of _____, hereby certifies that it has received, in trust for the United States, from the _____ National Bank of _____, the following-described securities, the same being of the cash value of _____ dollars (\$—):

* * * * *

and hereby applies for the issue to this association of the circulating notes of the said bank in the amount of _____ dollars (\$—).

Respectfully,

_____, *President.*
_____, *Secretary.*

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO ISSUE ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION ON SECURITIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES BONDS.

Date _____.

The COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The _____ National Bank of _____, unimpaired capital \$—, surplus \$—, United States bond-secured circulation \$—, requests authority to issue additional circulation, under section 3 of the act approved May 30, 1908, to the amount authorized, on the security of bonds and other obligations hereinafter scheduled. The corporations issuing the bonds, etc., have been in existence for at least ten years, and in that period have not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any authorized funded debt.

Respectfully,

_____, *Cashier.*

(NOTE.—In the column headed "Character" insert complete but brief description of bonds or other obligations tendered.)

Securities tendered.				Corporations issuing bonds or other obligations.	
Character.	Amount.	Interest rate.	Present market value per \$100.	Valuation of taxable property.	Net funded indebtedness.
1 * * * * *					

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The act of February 19, 1873, relating to the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency contained a provision for the incorporation therein of information relative to the resources, liabilities, and condition of banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, the information to be obtained from reports made by such institutions to the legislature or officers of the different States and where such reports can not be obtained the deficiency to be supplied from such other authentic sources as may be available. In reference to this requirement, the Comptroller in his report for 1873 stated that the deficiency of official reports is shown by the fact that he had been able to obtain information in respect of the condition of banking institutions in only 8 of the 37 States in the Union and the District of Columbia, and none at all from the 9 Territories. The available returns consisted of reports from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia. In the statements compiled from the returns the number of reporting institutions is not given, but it appears that the deposits in savings banks were \$669,324,917 and the aggregate assets of these institutions \$701,229,392. The number of depositor accounts was 1,109,995 and the average amount to the credit of each depositor in the savings banks in the New England States was \$315.73. The returns from the state banks, including savings banks having capital stock, stated capital aggregating \$42,705,834, deposits \$110,754,034, and aggregate resources of \$178,881,407.

The report of the Comptroller for 1876 contained what was regarded as the most complete history of the condition of banks in the United States from the foundation of the Government to that date. Included in the general history were statistics based upon information for the year covered by the report. Returns were received from 686 savings banks located in 12 States of the Union, the aggregate deposits amounting to \$892,785,553 and the aggregate assets to \$951,353,544. The number of depositors in institutions of this character was stated at 2,414,952, and the average deposit account \$369.69. Trust companies were in operation in 6 of the States and the capital of the 38 reporting institutions of this character was stated at \$21,535,490, deposits \$87,817,992, and aggregate assets \$127,646,179. Reports were also received from 633 state (commercial) banks having capital of \$80,425,634, deposits \$157,928,658, and aggregate assets of \$278,255,852. The number of all state institutions reporting in 1876 was 1,357, the capital stock \$101,961,124, deposits \$1,138,532,203, the total amount of assets \$1,357,255,575.

Prior to 1887 the office depended for official returns upon the various state banking departments, or other state officials having supervision over state banks and their returns, and to a limited extent upon information from managers of the clearing houses. In 1887, by reason of the fact that from many of the States it was impossible to obtain information in relation to the condition of banks therein the Comptroller inaugurated the plan of making a personal request for a report of condition from every bank located in such States. This plan has been pursued up to the present time, but the inquiries are now con-

fined, with a few exceptions to private banks and bankers doing business in States the laws of which do not require reports to be made by them to any public official.

While the annual reports of the Comptroller have contained statistics relating to the various classes of State banking institutions relative from which reports were obtainable their value has been materially affected by reason of the lack of uniformity in dates of reports and in the classification of items of resources and liabilities.

Some two years since a committee of state bank superintendents formulated a plan for adoption by the state banking authorities generally providing for uniformity of bank reports and at the same time the question was considered of attempting to secure amendments to the state banking laws, where necessary, authorizing the superintendents of state banking departments to arrange for simultaneous reports from all banks in each State. To a limited extent, this authority exists and in a number of States reports are called for to time with one or more calls during each year made upon national banks by the Comptroller of the Currency.

For some years past it has been the custom of the Comptroller, when he issues a call for reports from national banks to telegraph the advice to all state banking superintendents who desire the information, in order, if they deem it expedient, that they may call for reports from banks subject to their supervision for the same date. When these joint calls are made, however, there is no authentic assembling of the returns except when required by the Comptroller for his annual report to Congress. For years prior to 1909 the Comptroller secured information relative to the condition of banks other than national for his annual report from returns on the date of or nearest to that of his midsummer call on national banks and necessarily the returns covered a wide range of time. Frequently the latest obtainable data for banks in certain States related to conditions six to nine months previous to the selected date.

As the banking and other interests look to the Comptroller for statistical and general information relating to banking, and to enable him to satisfactorily comply with the demand, the state banking laws should be so amended as to permit of the cooperation along this line between the federal and state banking departments.

Voluntarily, for the first time during the existence of the national banking system, cooperation with the Comptroller in respect of simultaneous returns by state bank superintendents and state banks and bankers, was effected for April 28, 1909, when practically corresponding reports were secured for the National Monetary Commission and the Comptroller from all national and from nearly 90 per cent of the state and private banks. The nonreporting banks were mainly those that were unincorporated—that is, private banks and bankers. The returns so obtained formed the basis for the most complete and therefore the most valuable statistics in relation to the banks in this country that were ever compiled.

In continuation of the work of 1909 the Comptroller caused to be prepared a special form of report corresponding very generally to that furnished to national banks and sent copies, with letter of request for submission of the information desired, to all banks in the country, either through the various state banking departments or to the banks direct, the request calling for a report at the close of busi-

ness on June 30, 1910, the date upon which returns were subsequently called for from all national banks.

Reports were received on April 28, 1909, from 22,491 banks and banking institutions with total paid in capital of \$1,800,036,368, surplus fund and other undivided profits \$1,834,625,428.93, an amount exceeding by about \$34,500,000 the paid in capital stock. The individual deposits of banks were \$14,035,523,165.04, and their total assets \$21,095,054,420.72. The principal assets were as follows: Loans and discounts \$11,373,217,691.38, bonds, securities, etc., \$4,614,442,216.27, cash on hand \$1,452,014,676.34.

On June 30, 1910, reports were obtained relative to the condition of 23,095 banks, a greater number by 604 than in 1909.

The value of the statistics submitted herewith is in a measure impaired by the refusal or neglect of a large number of incorporated banks in three of the Southern States and private banks in three Western States (Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa) to comply with the request for reports. In one of the Eastern States (Pennsylvania) the figures relating to a number of banks that failed to report on June 30 were obtained from their official returns to the state banking department in the prior November.

The capital stock of all reporting banks on June 30, 1910, was \$1,879,943,887.99, an increase over 1909 of \$79,907,519.99. The combined surplus and other undivided profits are shown to have been \$1,952,566,187.98, an increase over the prior year of \$117,940,759.05. Individual deposits on June 30, 1910, were \$15,283,396,254.35 or greater than in 1909 by \$1,247,873,089.31. The total assets of the banks increased to \$22,450,320,522.77, or a greater amount by \$1,355,266,102.05 than in 1909.

Statements in detail relating to loans and discounts, bonds, securities, etc., cash in bank, and individual deposits, appear hereinafter, but there is submitted herewith a summary of the consolidated returns for April 28, 1909, and June 30, 1910, the increase or decrease in the various items being shown separately.

Items.	1910.			1909.	Increase 1910 over 1909 (banks, 604).
	7,145 national banks.	15,950 state, etc., banks.	Total, 23,095 banks.	Total, 22,491 banks.	
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	\$5,455.9	\$7,065.9	\$12,521.8	\$11,373.2	\$1,148.6
United States bonds and all other bonds and securities	1,612.0	3,111.4	4,723.4	4,614.4	109.0
Cash.....	a 865.4	558.4	1,423.8	1,452.0	b 28.2
Aggregate resources.....	9,896.6	12,553.7	22,450.3	21,095.0	1,355.3
Capital.....	989.6	890.4	1,880.0	1,800.0	80.0
Surplus and undivided profits.....	861.4	1,091.2	1,952.6	1,834.6	118.0
Deposits (individual).....	5,287.2	9,996.2	15,283.4	14,035.5	1,247.9

a Includes \$44,679,962 of national bank notes.

b Decrease.

STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summaries of the reports received for the current year from state, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies show the condition on June 30, 1910, of 15,950 banks other than national. The aggregate resources of the banks were \$12,553,695,826.04, an increase

of \$827,525,248.45 over the aggregate reported in 1909 by 15,598 banks. The returns include 12,166 commercial banks, 1,759 savings banks (of which 638 were of the mutual class; that is, without capital stock), 934 private banks, and 1,091 loan and trust companies. About 600 state and private banks, located chiefly in the Southern and Middle Western States, which furnished reports as of April 28, 1909, did not submit reports for the current year.

The capital of the state (commercial) banks as reported aggregates \$435,822,833.58; individual deposits, \$2,727,926,986.03, and aggregate resources, \$3,694,958,766.81. In 1909 the aggregate resources of this class of banks were \$3,338,669,134.19, thus showing an increase of \$356,289,632.62 over the amount reported in 1909. Savings banks reported to the number of 1,759, showing deposits aggregating \$4,070,486,246.70 and resources of \$4,481,871,444.90. Compared with 1909 the figures show an increase of \$357,080,536.90 in deposits and \$409,161,339.56 in aggregate resources. Only about 17 per cent of deposits in savings banks is held by stock savings banks.

Reports received from 1,091 loan and trust companies show aggregate resources of \$4,216,850,061.52 and individual deposits of \$3,073,122,706.20 against 1,079 loan and trust companies with aggregate resources of \$4,068,534,982.65 and individual deposits of \$2,835,835,180.79 in 1909, being an increase for the year of \$148,315,078.87 in resources and \$237,287,525.41 in individual deposits.

Reports were obtained from only 934 private banks, with capital of \$18,899,561.74 and aggregate resources of \$160,015,552.81. In 1909 reports were received from 1,497 private banks and bankers, with capital of \$27,726,922 and aggregate resources of \$246,256,355.41. About 300 private banks and bankers, located chiefly in the Middle Western States, failed to comply with the comptroller's request for a report.

In connection with the general statistics relating to the condition of the banks, the following table showing the number of savings and other depositors in the banks of the country is of interest:

Number of savings and other individual depositors in reporting banks June 30, 1910.

Class of bank.	Number banks re- porting.	Savings depositors.	Other de- positors.	Total de- positors.
National banks	6, 012	2, 087, 583	5, 602, 885	7, 690, 468
State banks	9, 839	2, 816, 561	4, 442, 572	7, 259, 133
Mutual savings banks	638	7, 481, 649	.....	7, 481, 649
Stock savings banks	1, 121	^a 1, 661, 259	.....	1, 661, 259
Private banks	679	91, 844	223, 020	314, 864
Loan and trust companies	905	2, 260, 268	1, 311, 901	3, 572, 169
Total	19, 194	16, 399, 164	11, 580, 378	27, 979, 542

^a Includes 359,605 depositors other than savings.

The following is a summary of reports received from state banks, savings banks, private banks, and loan and trust companies showing their condition at the close of business on June 30, 1910:

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 30, 1910.

	12,166 state banks.	638 mutual savings banks.	1,121 stock sav- ings banks.	934 private banks.	1,091 loan and trust companies.	Total, 15,950 banks.
RESOURCES.						
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,406,466,674.48	\$1,727,170,989.56	\$567,246,437.23	\$108,449,464.30	\$2,256,572,910.64	\$7,065,906,476.21
Bonds, securities, etc.....	303,624,801.49	1,676,149,419.80	120,962,406.25	10,409,581.40	1,000,263,549.84	3,111,409,758.78
Banking house.....	75,525,114.59	33,769,643.95	25,020,422.88	2,530,868.01	73,716,310.44	210,562,359.87
Furniture and fixtures.....	17,915,015.31	677,912.04	1,656,070.47	1,221,197.80	5,672,609.21	27,142,804.83
Other real estate owned.....	37,404,253.01	3,755,938.34	4,075,104.09	3,730,434.80	46,097,405.40	100,063,135.64
Due from banks.....	485,361,856.14	134,236,319.96	80,090,801.96	24,069,188.01	467,643,271.31	1,191,401,437.38
Checks and other cash items.....	93,739,691.16	1,297,587.56	1,191,174.88	519,052.27	12,883,491.42	109,630,907.29
Exchanges for clearing house.....	11,448,043.82	661,817.77	2,246,621.28	185,571.28	13,490,899.14	28,032,953.29
Cash on hand.....	240,580,836.12	24,463,401.28	26,416,938.95	6,764,890.90	260,129,890.91	558,355,958.16
All other resources.....	22,892,480.69	45,266,168.14	516,268.51	2,135,304.04	80,379,723.21	151,189,944.59
Total resources.....	3,694,658,766.81	3,652,449,198.40	829,422,246.50	160,015,552.81	4,216,850,061.52	12,553,695,826.04
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock paid in.....	435,822,833.58		68,320,822.30	18,899,561.74	367,333,556.37	890,376,773.99
Surplus fund.....	187,571,005.45	249,208,817.53	27,020,210.24	6,541,431.06	432,718,233.93	903,059,098.26
Undivided profits less expenses.....	65,678,941.67	40,082,593.68	13,732,185.38	3,100,559.55	65,448,601.52	188,102,881.80
Dividends unpaid.....	2,441,796.41		364,639.25	62,448.49	2,842,956.53	5,711,840.68
Reserved for taxes.....	935,198.79	205,560.13	143,006.32	5,326.97	1,744,143.16	3,033,235.37
Due to banks.....	129,768,527.09	41,175.44	6,649,276.52	1,644,318.25	187,141,876.31	325,245,173.01
Deposits (individual).....	2,727,926,986.03	3,360,563,842.79	709,922,403.91	124,644,003.22	3,073,122,706.20	9,996,179,942.15
Bills payable.....	54,549,892.85	164,901.60	2,064,395.58	1,722,194.14	11,842,447.94	70,643,832.11
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	11,397,414.74		251,900.70	336,450.93	1,113,151.95	13,098,978.32
All other liabilities.....	78,506,170.20	2,182,307.23	933,346.30	2,999,253.46	73,542,387.56	158,243,469.75
Total liabilities.....	3,694,958,766.81	3,652,449,198.40	829,422,246.50	160,015,552.81	4,216,850,061.52	12,553,695,826.04

For the purpose of comparison, a table exhibiting the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national in the years 1900, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 is submitted herewith:

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS FROM STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Items.	1900.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Loans.....	\$3,013,449,827	\$6,099,897,535	\$5,797,611,743	\$6,385,522,766.61	\$7,065,906,476.21
Bonds.....	1,723,830,351	2,931,506,252	2,873,226,938	3,009,480,709.72	3,111,409,758.78
Cash.....	220,667,109	391,847,497	479,116,289	525,237,773.25	558,355,958.16
Capital.....	403,192,214	807,178,262	838,053,353	866,056,465.00	890,376,773.99
Surplus and undivided profits.....	490,654,957	924,655,010	1,012,811,484	1,039,548,321.54	1,091,162,571.06
Deposits (individual).....	4,780,893,692	8,776,755,207	8,409,959,961	9,209,462,780.66	9,996,179,942.15
Resources.....	5,841,658,820	11,168,514,516	10,809,345,993	11,726,170,577.59	12,553,695,826.04

The foregoing statistics indicate that aggregate resources have more than doubled since 1900, the increase since that date amounting to \$6,712,037,006.04. For the current year the increase in resources amounts to \$827,525,248.45. During the decade ended June 30, 1910, capital stock of banks other than national increased by nearly 121 per cent, and surplus and profits appear to have increased in about the same ratio. Loans increased by 134 per cent, bonds by 80 per cent, individual deposits by 109 per cent, and aggregate resources by 115 per cent. The most notable increase is in cash holdings, the amount in banks of this class in 1910 being 153 per cent greater than was reported in 1900.

Combining the returns from national banks as of June 30, 1910, with those obtained from other banks of the same date makes a total of 23,095 reporting banks, with aggregate capital of \$1,879,943,887.99 and aggregate resources of \$22,450,320,522.77.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM NATIONAL, STATE, ETC., BANKS, AS OF JUNE 30, 1910.

[Expressed in millions.]

Classification.	7,145 national banks.	15,950 state, etc., banks.	Total, 23,095 banks.
Loans.....	\$5,455.9	\$7,065.9	\$12,521.8
United States bonds.....	737.6	35.8	773.4
All other bonds and securities.....	874.4	3,075.6	3,950.0
Cash (including national-bank notes, etc.).....	865.4	558.4	1,423.8
Capital.....	989.6	890.4	1,880.0
Surplus and undivided profits.....	861.4	1,091.2	1,952.6
Deposits (individual).....	5,287.2	9,996.2	15,283.4
Aggregate resources.....	9,896.6	12,553.7	22,450.3

* Includes premiums on United States bonds.

The increases in the principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks over the amounts shown in 1909 are, in round amounts, as follows: Resources, \$1,355,300,000; individual deposits, \$1,247,900,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$118,000,000; capital, \$50,000,000; bonds and securities, \$109,000,000; loans, \$1,148,600,000.

Cash on hand shows a decrease of \$28,200,000 from the amount reported in 1909.

STATE BANKS.

Reports from state banks to the number of 12,166, show capital of \$435,822,833.58 and aggregate resources of \$3,694,958,766.81. Geographically the reporting state banks are located as follows: Nineteen in the New England States, 476 in the Eastern States, 3,328 in the Southern States, 3,924 in the Middle Western States, 3,433 in the Western States, 958 in the Pacific States, and 28 in the island possessions.

The returns from Maryland, Arkansas, and South Dakota include stock savings banks, those from California include 147 departmental and 36 branch banks, while private banks are included with the returns from South Dakota and Hawaii.

A summary of the reports submitted shows loans amounting to \$2,406,466,674.48; investments in bonds and other securities, \$303,624,801.49; cash on hand, \$240,580,836.12; capital, \$435,822,833.58; and surplus and undivided profits, \$253,249,947.12. Comparing the figures for 1909 with those for 1910 there has been an increase of \$356,289,632.62 in the aggregate resources, \$19,762,933.58 in capital, and \$260,968,320.27 in deposits.

Missouri has the largest number of state (commercial) banks, namely, 1,038, followed by Kansas, with 827; Oklahoma, 680; Nebraska, 648; and Minnesota, 632. New York has the largest amount of capital invested in this class of banks, namely, \$34,148,000, California being second, with \$32,426,762.83; Missouri third, with \$29,334,010; and Illinois fourth, with \$22,638,300. New York state banks have also the largest volume of aggregate resources, namely, \$617,416,371, those of Missouri being second, with \$237,445,750.15; Michigan third, with \$234,872,109.07; and Pennsylvania fourth, with \$198,734,501.55.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Special interest attaches to the reports of operation and condition of savings banks, their deposits being chiefly the accumulations of wage-earners. The present year's reports from these institutions indicate material increases in savings deposits in the aggregate and in the average account.

Savings-bank reports to the number of 1,759 have been received, of which 638 are from mutual institutions and 1,121 from stock savings banks, the latter being operated for the benefit of both the shareholder and depositor. The principal items of resources and liabilities of savings banks, both mutual and stock, are as follows:

Loans.....	\$2, 294, 417, 426. 79
Bonds, etc.....	1, 797, 111, 826. 05
Deposits.....	4, 070, 486, 246. 70
Aggregate resources.....	4, 481, 871, 444. 90

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

All of the mutual savings banks, with the exception of 21, are located in the New England and Eastern States. The exceptions are as follows: One in West Virginia, 3 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, 3 in Wisconsin, 8 in Minnesota, and 1 in California. The total resources of mutual savings banks on June 30, 1910, was \$3,652,449,198.40. On April 28, 1909, the resources of these institutions aggregated

\$3,394,926,005.39, the gain since that date being \$257,523,193.01. During the year deposits have increased from \$3,144,584,874.66 to \$3,360,563,842.79, or an increase of \$215,978,968.13. The loans and mortgages in 1909 aggregated \$1,590,270,437.31, while on June 30, 1910, the loans, including mortgages, aggregated \$1,727,170,989.56, the increase being \$136,900,552.25. The loans as reported are classified as follows:

On demand, unsecured by collateral.....	\$9,761,253.11
On demand, secured by collateral.....	36,182,096.37
On time, with two or more names, unsecured by collateral.....	47,872,737.31
On time, single-name paper, unsecured by collateral.....	3,336,559.55
On time, secured by collateral.....	97,344,141.23
Secured by real estate mortgages, etc., or other liens on realty.....	550,935,126.64
Mortgages owned.....	976,042,325.30
Not classified.....	5,688,687.07
Overdrafts, secured.....	6,494.04
Overdrafts, unsecured.....	1,568.94

Total..... 1,727,170,989.56

The investments by mutual savings banks in bonds and other securities in 1909 aggregated \$1,599,532,371.94. Investments of this character in 1910 were \$1,676,149,419.80, scheduled as follows:

United States bonds.....	\$23,538,195.00
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	714,821,480.08
Railroad bonds.....	757,494,315.53
Other stocks and bonds, including railroad and bank stocks.....	180,295,429.19

Total..... 1,676,149,419.80

Cash in the 638 reporting mutual savings banks on June 30, 1910, amounted to \$24,463,401.28, against \$14,630,248.47 in 1909, a gain of \$9,833,152.81. Of the \$3,360,000,000 deposits in mutual savings banks approximately \$1,527,000,000 are in banks located in the State of New York and over \$761,000,000, or about 23 per cent of such deposits, are in Massachusetts savings banks. Depositors in the mutual savings banks number 7,481,649, divided geographically as follows: 3,331,135 in the New England States, 3,832,438 in the Eastern States, 5,630 in the Southern States (West Virginia only), 232,864 in the Middle Western States, and 79,582 in the Pacific States (California only). There are 2,886,910 depositors in mutual savings banks of New York State, and 2,078,953 in Massachusetts savings banks. The next largest number of savings depositors is 570,065 in Connecticut.

The average rate of interest paid to depositors in mutual savings banks is 3.92 per cent. The average rate in the New England States is 3.85 per cent, in the Eastern States 3.69 per cent, in the Southern States 4.50 per cent, in the Middle Western States 3.82 per cent, and in the Pacific States 3.75 per cent. The highest rate of interest, 4.50 per cent, is paid by the one mutual savings bank in West Virginia. An average of 4 per cent is paid by the mutual savings banks in Delaware and Wisconsin. The lowest average paid by mutual savings banks is in Pennsylvania, namely, 3.47 per cent.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

Stock savings banks to the number of 1,121 furnished reports as of June 30, 1910. These institutions are located as follows: Eight in New Hampshire known as guaranty savings banks, 15 in the Eastern

States, 149 in the Southern States, 734 in the Middle Western States, 59 in the Western States, and 156 in the Pacific States. Reports from Maryland and South Dakota stock savings banks have been included, as officially compiled, with commercial state banks; the few reporting stock savings banks of Arkansas appearing to be commercial concerns have been included with commercial banks of that State. Of the total number of stock savings banks reporting, 663 are located in the State of Iowa. Stock savings bank capital is reported at \$68,320,822.30, against \$59,506,420 in 1909. The loans aggregate \$567,246,437.23; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$120,962,406.25; cash in bank \$26,416,938.95; and aggregate resources, \$829,422,246.50. All of these items show substantial increases over the amounts reported for 1909. Individual deposits reported at \$568,820,835.14 in 1909 have increased to \$709,922,403.91 for 1910, and resources from \$677,784,099.95 to \$829,422,246.50—gains of \$141,101,568.77 and \$151,638,146.55, respectively.

Depositors in the stock savings banks actual and estimated, as of June 30, 1910, numbered 1,661,259, located as follows: 16,818 in the New England States, 93,024 in the Eastern States, 275,275 in the Southern States, 793,970 in the Middle Western States, 62,965 in the Western States, and 419,207 in the Pacific States. Iowa and California lead in the number of depositors in stock savings banks, namely, 428,777 in the former and 340,590 in the latter State. Ohio is third in number of depositors in this class of institutions, with 228,631, and Michigan fourth with 104,431.

A large number of banks throughout the country which transact a strictly commercial banking business have the word "savings" incorporated in their title. Care has been taken to exclude the reports of such banks from this compilation.

The average rate of interest paid to depositors in stock savings banks is 3.56 per cent. Geographically stated, 3.44 per cent is the average rate paid by such institutions in the New England States, 3.21 per cent in the Eastern States, 3.76 per cent in the Southern States, 3.40 per cent in the Middle Western States, 3.65 per cent in the Western States, and 3.91 per cent in the Pacific States. The highest average rate is 4.50 per cent paid by the stock savings banks of New Mexico, and the lowest rate, 2.93 per cent, is paid by the stock savings banks in the District of Columbia.

ALL SAVINGS BANKS.

The number of depositors in all savings banks reporting has increased since 1900 from 6,107,083 to 9,142,908. The average account for the period mentioned has increased from \$401.10 to \$445.20. For the current year the number of depositors has increased over the number reported in 1909 by 311,045 and the deposits by \$357,080,536. The average deposit account has increased from \$420.45 to \$445.20, a gain of \$24.75. The average deposit account in savings banks of the New England States remains practically the same as in 1909, being \$396 against \$395.97 in 1909. The average account in the Eastern States has increased from \$463.99 in 1909 to \$488.96 in 1910. In the Southern States the average account has increased from \$236.14 to \$250.15; in the Middle Western States from \$339.86

to \$366.41. In the Western States the average savings account in 1909 was \$240.19. For the present year it is shown to be only \$206.08. This is due to lack of reports from a number of savings banks in that section. The average savings account in the Pacific States has increased from \$561.63 to \$733.46, by reason of the fact that a greater number of reports were received than in 1909. Over 79 per cent of depositors in savings banks are reported by banks in the New England and Eastern States, there being 3,347,953 savings-bank depositors in the New England States, and 3,925,462 in the Eastern States. Next in order are the Middle Western States with 1,026,834, Pacific States with 498,789, Southern States with 280,905, and Western States with 62,965. There are 2,886,910 savings-bank depositors in New York and 2,078,953 in Massachusetts; the State having the next largest number of savings-bank depositors is Connecticut with 570,065, Iowa following with 428,777.

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS, IN EACH STATE IN 1909 AND 1910.

States, etc.	1909 (1,703 banks).				1910 (1,759 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors. ^a	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	52	226,861	\$87,677,255.88	\$386.48	52	237,813	\$89,938,240.81	\$378.19
New Hampshire.....	b 55	178,440	79,599,246.66	446.08	55	184,826	84,836,589.24	459.51
Vermont.....	c 21	104,620	39,442,734.05	377.00	21	108,298	43,132,268.04	398.27
Massachusetts.....	189	2,002,010	728,224,477.34	363.74	190	2,078,953	761,365,758.32	366.23
Rhode Island.....	18	130,231	69,308,515.75	532.19	18	167,998	72,334,582.84	430.57
Connecticut.....	88	544,664	257,696,998.27	473.13	87	570,065	274,161,705.94	480.93
New England States	423	3,186,826	1,261,949,227.95	395.97	423	3,347,953	1,325,769,145.19	396.00
New York.....	137	2,760,343	1,405,799,067.62	509.28	142	2,886,910	1,526,935,581.84	528.92
New Jersey.....	28	297,926	98,549,807.29	360.78	26	309,338	106,762,662.84	345.13
Pennsylvania.....	11	452,487	166,095,385.22	367.07	11	398,885	176,194,529.61	441.72
Delaware.....	2	25,380	9,139,659.77	360.11	2	25,524	9,631,121.00	377.34
Maryland.....	48	247,445	89,961,898.33	363.56	d 22	243,395	89,354,005.00	367.12
District of Columbia.....	e 12	54,069	11,101,116.83	205.31	14	61,410	10,515,201.51	171.23
Eastern States.....	238	3,837,650	1,780,646,935.06	463.99	217	3,925,462	1,919,393,101.80	488.96
Virginia.....	22	33,349	9,583,957.91	287.38	24	32,217	8,179,974.45	253.90
West Virginia.....	11	42,189	8,195,002.70	194.24	8	24,129	4,125,519.47	170.98
North Carolina.....	24	44,783	7,349,823.24	164.12	24	33,983	7,233,261.86	212.85
South Carolina.....	28	30,476	9,550,910.23	313.39	25	32,380	9,808,101.98	302.91
Georgia.....	18	35,163	7,832,232.40	222.74	16	30,984	7,929,255.79	255.91
Florida.....	4	6,295	1,168,190.44	185.57	5	8,109	1,294,086.76	159.59
Alabama.....	10	13,320	2,019,712.74	151.63	5	8,977	526,451.61	58.64
Mississippi.....	12	7,640	2,047,270.65	267.96	12	8,558	1,751,202.62	204.03
Louisiana.....	9	60,887	16,429,181.63	269.83	8	49,881	16,888,080.71	338.59
Arkansas.....	6	5,213	1,157,131.76	221.97	(f)			
Kentucky.....	11	17,314	1,996,554.63	115.31	10	15,079	2,286,615.78	151.64
Tennessee.....	27	48,003	14,039,136.40	292.46	13	36,608	10,244,449.37	279.84
Southern States.....	182	344,632	81,369,104.73	236.14	150	280,905	70,267,060.40	250.15

^a Depositors in the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: Maine 1, New Hampshire 4, Massachusetts 2, Connecticut 3, New Jersey 1, Maryland 4, Virginia 2, West Virginia 1, North Carolina 3, South Carolina 6, Georgia 2, Alabama 3, Louisiana 1, Arkansas 2, Kentucky 2, Tennessee 6, Ohio 3, Michigan 1, Iowa 98, South Dakota 2, Kansas 1, Wyoming 1, Colorado 2, Washington 3, California 9.

^b Deposits in savings departments of 6 State banks with 13,888 depositors not included.

^c Exclusive of trust companies reporting 59,815 depositors.

^d Mutual savings banks only.

^e Exclusive of 1 bank not reporting on June 30.

^f Included with State banks.

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS, IN EACH STATE IN 1909 AND 1910—Continued.

States, etc.	1909 (1,703 banks).				1910 (1,759 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Ohio.....	44	321,809	\$103,966,942.82	\$233.07	46	337,786	\$126,710,271.18	\$375.12
Indiana.....	5	32,039	10,917,991.10	349.77	5	31,995	11,836,495.67	369.95
Michigan.....	15	76,129	31,292,353.48	411.04	18	104,431	38,841,391.70	371.93
Wisconsin.....	3	6,249	1,146,807.12	183.51	2	25,507	6,080,507.08	238.39
Minnesota.....	11	92,544	22,503,156.93	243.16	9	98,338	24,491,871.02	249.06
Iowa.....	572	373,906	136,953,093.18	366.29	663	428,777	168,279,873.49	392.46
Middle West- ern States.....	650	902,676	306,785,344.63	339.86	753	1,026,834	376,240,410.14	366.41
South Dakota.....	12	7,737	1,750,544.38	226.25	(b)			
Nebraska.....	11	16,846	3,261,165.28	193.58	17	10,417	1,527,538.14	146.64
Kansas.....	14	20,080	3,552,705.43	176.92	13	18,294	3,507,501.05	191.73
Montana.....	3	4,067	3,368,991.30	828.37	3	5,990	2,927,872.06	488.79
Wyoming.....	1	700	222,113.00	317.30	3	1,137	549,803.52	483.56
Colorado.....	10	17,304	3,895,021.08	225.09	9	21,729	3,315,861.14	152.60
New Mexico.....	4	1,575	409,512.54	260.00	11	2,691	693,274.70	257.63
Oklahoma.....					3	2,707	453,813.42	167.64
Western States.....	55	68,309	16,460,053.01	240.96	59	62,965	12,975,664.03	206.08
Washington.....	11	14,685	4,507,943.37	306.97	12	32,421	9,496,385.42	292.91
Oregon.....	6	3,339	1,890,229.02	566.10	12	11,273	10,951,201.84	971.45
California.....	131	443,334	250,915,736.56	565.97	123	420,172	334,965,870.34	797.21
Idaho.....	4	1,217	336,486.21	276.48	4	1,748	259,026.43	148.18
Utah.....	3	29,195	8,544,649.26	292.67	4	31,449	9,026,870.53	287.03
Nevada.....					1	1,074	745,441.54	694.08
Arizona.....					1	652	396,069.04	607.47
Pacific States.....	155	491,770	266,195,044.42	561.63	157	498,789	365,840,865.14	733.46
Total United States.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,709.80	420.45	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246.70	445.20

^a Does not include commercial banks having the word "savings" in their title.

^b Included with State banks.

The growth of savings banks in the United States from 1820 to 1910, as evidenced by the amount of deposits, number of depositors, average deposit account, and the average per capita in census years, from 1820 to 1890 and annually thereafter, is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH DEPOSITOR IN THE YEARS 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 TO 1910, AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	\$131.86	\$0.12
1825.....	15	16,931	2,537,082	149.84	.....
1830.....	36	38,035	6,973,304	183.09	.54
1835.....	52	60,058	10,613,726	176.72	.....
1840.....	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82
1845.....	70	145,206	24,506,677	168.77	.....
1846.....	74	158,709	27,374,325	172.48	.....
1847.....	76	187,739	31,627,479	168.46	.....
1848.....	83	199,764	33,087,488	165.63	.....
1849.....	90	217,318	36,073,924	165.99	.....

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH DEPOSITOR IN THE YEARS 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, AND 1845 TO 1910; AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN—Continued.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1850	108	251,354	\$43,431,130	\$172.78	\$1.87
1851	128	277,148	50,457,913	182.06	
1852	141	308,863	59,467,453	192.54	
1853	159	365,538	72,313,696	197.82	
1854	190	396,173	77,823,906	196.44	
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	195.29	
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	195.90	
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	200.87	
1858	245	538,840	108,438,287	201.24	
1859	259	622,556	128,657,901	206.66	
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75
1861	285	694,487	146,729,882	211.27	
1862	289	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	232.48	
1864	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08	
1865	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35	
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70	
1867	371	1,188,202	327,009,452	283.03	
1868	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80	
1869	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04	
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13	
1872	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	368.82	
1873	669	2,155,832	802,363,609	367.07	
1874	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	376.98	
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	391.56	
1876	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42	
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	361.03	
1878	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50	
1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72	
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33
1881	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	352.73	
1882	629	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70	
1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29	
1884	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955	355.96	
1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56	
1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	
1887	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	
1888	801	3,838,201	1,364,196,550	355.41	
1889	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35
1891	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1892	1,059	4,781,065	1,712,769,026	358.20	26.11
1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1894	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1896	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	23.68
1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.56
1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	27.67
1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13	29.24
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78
1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30	33.45
1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	34.89
1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52
1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.52
1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	423.74	39.17
1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.13
1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1910 a	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05

a Population estimated at 90,363,000, June 30, 1910.

In the figures for 1896 to 1908, inclusive, but not subsequently, are the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the state banks of Illinois, having savings departments, but not the number of such banks, by reason of the fact that general reports from these institutions are incorporated in state bank returns.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Owing to the fact that many private bankers neglected to furnish a report, the returns from private banks of the country are not as complete as desired. It is estimated that there are over 4,000 private banking concerns in the country.

Of the private banks, reports have been received from 934, as of June 30, 1910. The capital of these reporting banks aggregates \$18,899,561.74, surplus and profits \$9,701,990.61, individual deposits \$124,644,003.22, loans and discounts \$108,449,464.30, investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$10,409,581.40, cash on hand \$6,764,890.90, and aggregate resources of \$160,015,552.81. On April 28, 1909, returns were submitted from 1,497 private banks, with capital of \$27,726,922 and aggregate resources of \$246,256,355.41. There is a large number of private banking concerns in the Middle Western States, many of which failed to comply with the request for a report, notably those in the State of Illinois; 420 private banks of that State made reports as of April 28, 1909, but for the current year only 200 such institutions furnished statements.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Reports received from 1,091 loan and trust companies show aggregate resources of \$4,216,850,061.52, against 1,079, with aggregate resources of \$4,068,534,982.65, which reported in 1909. Of the institutions of this character, 505 with aggregate resources of \$2,657,262,821.48 are in operation in the Eastern States, 242 with aggregate resources of \$877,839,921.16 in the Middle Western States, and 158 with aggregate resources of \$532,567,450.20 in the New England States. From the Southern States 129 loan and trust companies reported, with aggregate resources of \$80,213,774.49, from the Western States 32 with aggregate resources of \$33,325,798.54, and from the Pacific States 25 with aggregate resources of \$35,640,295.65. Pennsylvania appears to have the largest number of loan and trust companies, 304 such institutions, with aggregate resources of \$716,469,325.97, being in operation in that State; included with these figures, however, are reports of 54 Pennsylvania trust companies as of November 6, 1909, later reports from which were not obtainable. The loans and discounts of the reporting loan and trust companies aggregate \$2,256,572,910.64; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$1,000,263,549.84; cash on hand, \$260,129,890.91; capital, \$367,333,556.37; surplus and profits, \$498,166,835.50; and individual deposits, \$3,073,122,706.20. Comparing these statistics with those submitted for 1909, loans show an increase of \$191,906,406.50; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$10,074,239.60; cash on hand, \$5,681,980.75; capital, \$4,570,333.37; surplus and profits, \$4,784,642.38; and individual deposits, \$237,287,525.41. In 1900 reporting loan and trust companies held 14.2 per cent of the individual deposits of all banks; in 1907, 15.7 per cent; in 1908, 14.6 per cent; in 1909, 20.2 per cent; and in 1910, 20.1 per cent.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the District of Columbia there are 51 financial institutions, including 12 national banks, 5 trust companies, 15 state banks stated to be operated as saving banks, and 19 building and loan associations. The aggregate capital of the banks and trust companies on June 30, 1910, was \$15,661,420; the individual deposits \$72,575,118, including \$13,214,546 share capital or deposits in building and loan associations.

The number, capital, individual deposits, and aggregate amount of resources of each class of financial institutions doing business in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1910, are shown in the following table:

Class.	Number.	Capital.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate resources.
National banks.....	12	\$6,052,000	\$23,126,085	\$49,165,920
Trust companies.....	5	8,000,000	24,358,631	37,457,540
Savings banks.....	15	1,609,420	11,875,856	14,528,395
Building and loan associations.....	19	.....	13,214,546	15,250,731
Total.....	51	15,661,420	72,575,118	116,402,586

^a Share payments.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

To the statistics heretofore presented in the Comptroller's reports relating to the failures of state and private banks are added those for the year ended June 30, 1910, as reported by the Bradstreet Commercial Agency.

The number of failures of banks of this character during the current year was 28, the total assets amounting to \$14,496,610 and the liabilities to \$18,182,592. Included in the list are 9 state banks with assets of \$8,170,494 and liabilities of \$9,111,326; 1 savings bank, with assets of \$52,000 and liabilities of \$63,000; 6 trust companies, with assets of \$3,072,000 and liabilities of \$2,216,000; 12 private banks, with assets of \$3,202,116 and liabilities of \$6,792,266.

Adding the failures of the current year to those reported for the period running from 1864 to 1909, a total of 2,042 failures is shown, the aggregate assets at date of failure being \$526,291,242.58 and the liabilities \$625,952,597.27.

Subsequent to 1896 statistics are wanting relating to the settlement of the affairs of failed state and private banks, making it impossible to state the amount and rate per cent of dividends paid to creditors. From 1864 to 1896 the dividends averaged approximately 45 per cent of the claims as represented by the reported liabilities.

Information obtained relating to the failures of state and private banks, from 1864 to June 30, 1910, are shown in the accompanying table:

NUMBER OF FAILURES, CAPITAL, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND DIVIDENDS PAID BY
STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS THAT FAILED IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Nominal assets.	Liabilities.	Dividends paid.
1864.	2				
1865.	5	\$125,000.00	\$245,401.97	\$225,662.14	\$145,592.25
1866.	5	275,000.00	1,206,035.00	890,112.00	
1867.	3	260,000.00	222,075.00	138,821.00	138,821.00
1868.	7	276,381.00	183,002.30	148,886.00	
1869.	6	100,000.00	77,861.00	361,961.73	82,844.74
1870.	1			50,000.00	
1871.	7	220,000.00	2,314,871.90	2,654,187.15	974,256.96
1872.	10	470,000.00	2,126,124.18	3,059,318.06	1,906,573.00
1873.	33	907,000.00	4,644,889.91	6,938,653.01	3,420,016.33
1874.	40	770,000.00	4,125,731.00	4,562,870.00	2,022,498.51
1875.	14	2,413,900.00	9,190,283.98	12,365,475.25	4,143,941.97
1876.	37	961,000.00	7,312,218.73	9,206,429.34	5,178,020.98
1877.	63	2,491,250.00	13,137,835.47	15,223,785.49	7,004,558.27
1878.	70	3,250,193.00	26,001,949.67	27,269,520.51	19,485,717.87
1879.	20	1,370,465.00	5,102,691.94	5,253,307.22	4,235,808.85
1880.	10	452,200.00	1,629,146.61	1,311,799.49	288,494.74
1881.	9	436,750.00	585,653.06	1,785,890.45	851,755.00
1882.	19	545,000.00	2,765,951.10	2,608,489.57	1,221,737.29
1883.	27	870,000.00	2,813,915.19	3,193,747.39	1,408,047.90
1884.	54	1,718,596.00	12,900,819.05	15,508,389.70	9,671,860.25
1885.	32	1,099,400.00	2,982,879.51	4,883,454.27	2,361,320.01
1886.	13	254,000.00	1,300,536.30	1,140,824.48	673,579.10
1887.	19	931,590.00	2,865,300.30	3,074,622.29	1,610,527.45
1888.	17	745,500.00	2,805,326.52	3,342,336.52	1,924,773.68
1889.	15	363,250.00	1,279,900.68	2,147,059.18	1,026,682.73
1890.	30	2,169,568.00	10,692,385.98	11,385,584.64	3,884,577.99
1891.	44	2,071,300.00	7,190,824.69	6,365,198.77	3,090,597.48
1892.	27	578,840.00	2,719,410.75	3,227,608.56	803,860.76
1893.	261	16,641,637.00	54,828,690.65	46,766,818.80	17,912,270.45
1894.	71	3,112,447.00	7,958,284.18	7,218,319.51	1,456,522.87
1895.	115	3,906,350.00	11,276,529.99	9,010,584.93	2,251,708.93
1896.	78	3,400,642.00	10,240,244.97	7,513,537.41	534,363.30
Total.....	1,164	53,187,259.00	212,725,771.58	218,833,563.86	99,711,330.75
Not dated.....	70	445,000.00	1,586,419.00	1,796,424.41	377,396.20
Total.....	1,234	53,632,259.00	214,312,190.58	220,629,988.27	100,088,726.95
1897.	122		17,929,163.00	24,090,879.00	
1898.	53		4,493,577.00	7,080,190.00	
1899.	26		7,790,244.00	10,448,159.00	
1900.	32		7,675,792.00	11,421,028.00	
1901.	56		6,373,372.00	13,334,629.00	
1902.	43		7,323,737.00	10,332,666.00	
1903.	26		2,166,852.00	4,005,643.00	
1904.	102		24,296,823.00	31,774,895.00	
1905.	57		6,970,345.00	10,273,023.00	
1906.	37		6,591,515.00	7,187,858.00	
1907.	34		13,037,497.00	22,165,448.00	
1908.	132		177,073,348.00	209,835,443.00	
1909.	60		15,760,177.00	25,190,156.00	
1910.	28		14,496,610.00	18,182,592.00	
Grand total.....	2,042	53,632,259.00	526,291,242.58	625,952,597.27	100,088,726.95

In the accompanying table is shown the number of failures, with the amount of assets and liabilities of state and private banks that failed in each year from 1892 to 1910, inclusive:

NUMBER, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND PRIVATE BANKS WHICH FAILED, BY YEARS, FROM JUNE 30, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1910, INCLUSIVE.

[In the amounts hundreds omitted.]

Year.	State institutions.								
	State banks.			Savings banks.			Loan and trust companies.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	24	\$1,892	\$3,178	6	\$484	\$917	3	\$209	\$425
1893.....	172	41,282	36,903	47	17,674	16,831	19	15,098	24,144
1894.....	27	1,774	2,010	9	2,646	2,678	8	33,420	37,977
1895.....	46	2,555	3,445	8	4,653	4,818	6	4,107	5,844
1896.....	55	3,741	4,628	9	662	902	4	1,159	936
1897.....	44	6,080	8,083	19	3,998	5,455	12	3,436	4,325
1898.....	14	694	988	4	800	956	2	1,275	1,575
1899.....	5	919	1,240	4	1,153	1,632	2	5,067	6,701
1900.....	9	418	442	3	328	410	4	5,243	6,636
1901.....	8	1,003	1,440	3	450	531	4	995	1,113
1902.....	12	1,364	2,056	10	4,622	5,730	1	12	22
1903.....	6	645	965	1	35	235	2	371	561
1904.....	37	5,194	6,725	7	1,457	1,704	8	13,128	15,880
1905.....	16	1,397	2,282	4	550	811	2	2,525	3,600
1906.....	15	710	1,006	5	300	490	4	4,636	3,990
1907.....	10	2,380	4,833	.....	.....	.....	4	4,850	8,100
1908.....	42	41,035	43,227	12	7,760	7,581	25	110,047	126,200
1909.....	19	2,732	3,286	2	85	105	6	5,342	5,412
1910.....	9	8,170	9,111	1	52	63	6	3,072	2,216
Total.....	570	123,985	135,848	154	47,769	51,849	122	213,992	255,657

Year.	Private banks.			Total, all banks.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	36	\$3,540	\$6,505	69	\$6,125	\$11,025
1893.....	176	20,237	19,315	414	94,291	97,193
1894.....	21	1,749	2,236	65	39,589	44,901
1895.....	25	1,389	1,805	85	12,704	15,912
1896.....	42	1,886	2,708	110	7,448	9,174
1897.....	47	4,416	6,228	122	17,930	24,091
1898.....	33	1,725	3,561	53	4,494	7,080
1899.....	15	651	874	26	7,790	10,447
1900.....	16	1,687	3,933	32	7,676	11,421
1901.....	41	3,925	10,251	56	6,373	13,335
1902.....	20	1,325	2,525	43	7,323	10,333
1903.....	17	1,116	2,245	26	2,167	4,006
1904.....	50	4,518	7,466	102	24,297	31,775
1905.....	35	2,498	3,580	57	6,970	10,273
1906.....	13	886	1,702	37	6,592	7,188
1907.....	20	5,807	9,232	34	13,037	22,165
1908.....	53	18,231	32,828	132	177,073	209,836
1909.....	33	7,602	16,387	60	15,761	25,190
1910.....	12	3,302	6,792	28	14,496	18,182
Total.....	705	86,390	140,173	1,551	472,136	584,527

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS.

Individual deposits in all reporting banks in 1900, in round amount, aggregated \$7,238,900,000. For the current year deposits aggregate \$15,283,300,000—an increase of \$8,044,400,000, or over 111 per cent. The increase for the current year over the amount reported in 1909

is \$1,247,800,000, or about 9 per cent. The following table shows the amount and per cent of individual deposits held by the several classes of banks in 1900, 1909, and 1910:

Classification.	1900.		1909.		1910.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
State banks.....	\$1,266.7	17.5	\$2,466.9	17.6	\$2,727.9	17.9
Savings banks.....	2,389.7	33.0	3,713.4	26.4	4,070.4	26.6
Private banks.....	96.2	1.3	193.3	1.4	124.6	.8
Loan and trust companies.....	1,028.2	14.2	2,835.9	20.2	3,073.2	20.1
National banks.....	2,458.1	34.0	4,826.0	34.4	5,287.2	34.6
Total.....	7,238.9	100.0	14,035.5	100.0	15,283.3	100.0

From the foregoing it will be noted that the proportion of deposits held by national banks is 34.6 per cent; by savings banks, 26.6 per cent; by loan and trust companies, 20.1 per cent; by state banks, 17.9 per cent; and by private banks less than 1 per cent. Compared with 1900, national banks have slightly gained in relative percentage of deposits. The proportion held by savings banks has fallen from 33 per cent to 26.6 per cent during the same period. The proportion of deposits held by state banks has increased from 17.5 per cent to 17.9 per cent, and loan and trust companies from 14.2 to 20.1 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of deposits, by geographical sections, on April 28, 1909, and June 30, 1910, together with the amount and per cent of increase:

Geographical division.	Individual deposits.			
	1909.	1910.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	
New England States.....	\$2,106.2	\$2,214.3	\$108.1	4.88
Eastern States.....	6,047.7	6,539.1	491.4	7.51
Southern States.....	1,059.2	1,109.9	50.7	.46
Middle Western States.....	3,196.2	3,568.7	372.5	10.40
Western States.....	700.2	768.3	68.1	.89
Pacific States.....	897.1	1,043.8	146.7	14.05
Islands.....	28.9	39.2	10.3	26.28
	14,035.5	15,283.3	1,247.8	8.16

From the foregoing table it appears that during the year deposits in the banks of the island possessions increased by 26.28 per cent. The highest percentage of increase in the United States was in the Pacific States, 14.05 per cent being added to the amount reported in 1909. The next highest increase in order is shown in the Middle Western States, 10.40 per cent. The lowest rate of increase appears to be in the Southern States, which is accounted for in a measure by incomplete returns from a number of States in that section.

The following comparative statement shows the increase in population, individual deposits, and money in circulation for 1908, 1909, and 1910:

	1908.	1909.	Increase, 1909.		1910.	Increase, 1910.	
			Amount.	Per cent.		Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	
Population.....	87.4	88.9	1.5	1.72	90.3	1.4	1.55
Deposits (individual).....	\$12,784.5	\$14,035.5	\$1,251.0	9.78	\$15,283.3	\$1,247.8	8.89
Money in circulation.....	\$3,038.0	\$3,106.2	\$68.2	2.24	\$3,102.3	^a \$3.9	^a .13

^a Decrease.

From the foregoing it appears that during the year ended June 30, 1910, while the population, as estimated, increased 1.55 per cent, the volume of individual deposits increased by 8.89 per cent; but the figures for money in circulation shows a decrease of 0.13 per cent.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

Information submitted by the banks on June 30, 1910, with respect to deposits has been carefully compiled and the result shows that 42 per cent of the deposits in banks other than national are demand liabilities, while 90 per cent of the deposits in national banks are subject to demand. Including nonclassified deposits with deposits subject to check, it appears that 70 per cent of deposits in private banks are subject to demand, about 70 per cent in loan and trust companies, 64 per cent in state banks, and about 26 per cent in stock savings banks.

The average of deposits subject to demand in all banks is about 59 per cent. In the following table is shown the classification of deposits in banks other than national, in national banks, and in all banks on June 30, 1910:

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS IN BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Classification.	15,950 state, etc., banks.	7,145 national banks.	Total, 23,095 banks.
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$3,587,756,107.81	\$4,236,249,832.72	\$7,824,005,940.53
Savings deposits.....	4,866,842,682.11	(^a)	4,866,842,682.11
Demand certificates of deposit.....	222,873,884.21	400,673,229.53	623,547,113.74
Time deposits, including time certificates of deposit.....	967,269,301.61	433,599,542.20	1,400,868,843.81
Certified checks.....	69,157,286.19	145,580,519.98	214,737,806.17
Cashier's checks.....	33,861,652.04	71,113,187.77	104,974,839.81
Not classified.....	248,419,028.18		248,419,028.18
Total.....	9,996,179,942.15	5,287,216,312.20	15,283,396,254.35

^a \$580,889,677.65 savings deposits are included with individual deposits, demand or time certificates of deposits.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

Loans and discounts in the banks of the United States as shown by reports of condition as of June 30, 1910, aggregate roundly \$12,521,000,000. Of this amount \$5,455,000,000 are in national banks and \$7,066,000,000 in banks other than national. Loans in

state banks aggregate \$2,406,000,000; in loan and trust companies, \$2,257,000,000; in mutual savings banks, \$1,727,000,000; in stock savings banks, \$567,000,000, and in private banks, \$108,000,000. About \$6,812,000,000, or nearly 55 per cent of loans, are secured by collateral. In the following table is shown a classification of the loans and discounts in banks other than national, in national banks, and in all banks:

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Classification.	15,950 state, etc., banks.	7,145 national banks.	Total, 23,095 banks.
On demand, unsecured by collateral.....	\$271, 173, 210. 37	\$526, 623, 635. 50	\$797, 696, 845. 87
On demand, secured by collateral.....	951, 525, 393. 17	939, 916, 059. 00	1, 891, 441, 452. 17
On time, with two or more names unsecured by collateral.....	1, 011, 524, 205. 37	1, 811, 766, 428. 20	2, 823, 290, 633. 57
On time, single name paper, unsecured by collateral.....	528, 331, 894. 92	1, 041, 178, 830. 00	1, 569, 510, 724. 92
On time, secured by collateral.....	1, 113, 714, 020. 91	1, 110, 674, 234. 05	4, 920, 821, 910. 26
Secured by real estate mortgages or other liens on realty.....	1, 340, 756, 611. 78		
Mortgages owned.....	1, 355, 677, 043. 52	25, 743, 314. 27	456, 566, 216. 99
Not classified.....	456, 566, 216. 99		
Overdrafts, secured.....	18, 476, 957. 57		
Overdrafts, unsecured.....	18, 160, 921. 61		62, 381, 193. 45
Total.....	7, 065, 906, 476. 21	5, 455, 902, 501. 02	12, 521, 808, 977. 23

INVESTMENTS IN BONDS, SECURITIES, ETC.

The special report from the banks obtained by the Comptroller in April, 1909, contained among other interesting data, information in detail as to the character of investments in bonds, securities, etc. The information for the current year in respect to such investments is practically as comprehensive as that for the prior year.

In 1909 the aggregate investments in bonds, stocks, and other securities held by all reporting banks was \$4,614,400,000. From reports for June 30, 1910, it is shown that such investments had increased to \$4,723,400,000, or a gain of \$109,000,000. The classification by amounts and percentages of investments held by the banks in 1909 and 1910 is as follows:

Classification.	1909.		1910.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
United States bonds.....	<i>Millions.</i> \$792.8	17.2	<i>Millions.</i> \$773.4	16.4
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,091.5	23.7	1,116.2	23.6
Railroad bonds.....	1,560.0	33.8	1,464.8	31.0
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	466.5	10.1	478.0	10.1
Other bonds.....	379.7	8.2	399.9	8.5
Stocks.....	280.2	6.1	283.4	6.0
All other securities, warrants, judgments, claims, etc.....	(a)	(a)	158.7	3.4
Foreign securities:				
Government bonds.....	24.6	.5	16.2	1.0
Other securities.....	19.1	.4	8.1	
Premium on all bonds, stocks, etc.....	(a)	(a)	24.6	
Total.....	4, 614.4	100.0	4, 723.4	100.0

a Included with bonds, etc.

In the following table is shown the amount of the various classes of bonds, stocks, and other securities held by each class of banks on June 30, 1910.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS IN BONDS, ETC., HELD BY BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 30, 1910.

[Expressed in millions.]

Classification.	State banks.	Mutual savings banks.	Stock savings banks.	Private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Total state, etc., banks.	National banks.	All banks
United States bonds.....	\$2.1	\$23.5	\$8.5	\$0.4	\$1.3	\$35.8	^a \$737.6	\$773.4
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	63.9	714.8	28.7	2.3	144.5	954.2	^b 162.0	1,116.2
Railroad bonds.....	69.3	757.5	26.2	.6	312.5	1,166.1	298.7	1,464.8
Bonds of other public-service corporations....	44.5	87.4	32.7	1.1	159.3	325.0	153.0	478.0
Other bonds.....	51.6	33.9	8.1	1.6	136.5	231.7	168.2	399.9
Stocks.....	29.8	39.4	7.7	2.8	166.1	245.8	37.6	283.4
All other securities, etc....	38.5	8.4	7.9	1.4	72.8	128.9	29.8	188.7
Foreign securities:								
Government bonds....	1.3	.4	.2	.05	3.9	5.9	10.3	16.2
Other securities.....	1.4	.9	.01	.18	2.1	4.6	3.5	8.1
Premium on all bonds, stocks, etc.....	1.2	9.9	.9	.04	1.3	13.4	^c 11.2	24.6
Total.....	303.6	1,676.1	120.9	10.4	1,000.3	3,111.4	1,611.9	4,723.4

^a Includes \$683,990,000 United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and \$41,191,870 to secure United States deposits.

^b Includes \$13,230,813.97 other bonds to secure United States deposits.

^c Premium on United States bonds.

It appears that over 41 per cent of securities held by the banks are in railroad and other public-service corporation bonds; 23 per cent in state, county, and municipal bonds; 16 per cent in United States bonds; 8 per cent in bonds not classified; 6 per cent in stocks, while the remainder, about 5 per cent, is made up of miscellaneous securities, warrants, etc.

Railroad and other public-service corporation bonds appear to predominate in the investments of all banks except in private and national banks. Mutual savings banks have over one-half of their bond investments in railroad and other public-service corporation bonds, or about \$845,000,000, loan and trust companies have about \$472,000,000, or 47 per cent of their investments in this class of bonds, state banks have about \$114,000,000, or 37 per cent of their investments in the same class of bonds, stock savings banks have about \$59,000,000, or nearly one-half of their investments, in this class of securities, while private banks have in this class of investments only about \$1,700,000. There are only about \$35,800,000 United States bonds in banks other than national, while \$737,600,000 are held by national banks. Of the \$1,116,200,000 investments in state, county, and municipal bonds, \$714,800,000 are in mutual savings banks, \$162,000,000 in national banks, \$144,500,000 in loan and trust companies, \$63,900,000 in state banks, \$28,700,000 in stock savings banks, and \$2,300,000 in private banks. Mutual savings banks hold \$23,500,000 United States bonds, stock savings banks \$8,500,000, state banks \$2,100,000, loan and trust companies \$1,300,000, and private banks about \$400,000.

Stocks held to the amount of \$166,100,000 are reported by loan and trust companies, \$39,400,000 by mutual savings banks, \$37,600,000

by national banks, \$29,800,000 by state banks, \$7,700,000 by stock savings banks, \$2,800,000 by private banks, or a total holding of \$283,400,000.

INTEREST RATES.

Information in relation to interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits has been obtained from over 19,500 banks and is summarized in the following table:

Classification.	Average rate of interest charged on loans.		Average rate of interest paid on individual deposits.			
	Time.	Demand.	Deposits subject to check. (a)	Savings deposits.	Demand certificates of deposit.	Time deposits.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
National banks	7.33	7.00	2.55	3.56	2.82	3.69
State banks	7.73	7.49	2.62	3.71	3.57	3.92
Mutual savings banks	5.62	5.45	.....	3.92	.....	.....
Stock savings banks	6.89	6.75	2.47	3.56	3.23	.....
Private banks	8.03	8.02	2.86	3.77	3.28	3.87
Loan and trust companies	6.66	6.49	2.38	3.59	3.01	3.69
All banks	7.05	6.87	2.54	3.68	3.18	3.79

^a Only 4,997 banks reported this information.

MONEY IN BANKS.

As shown by reports of April 28, 1909, the banks of the country had cash on hand to the amount of \$1,452,014,676.34. On June 30, 1910, the amount in reporting banks aggregated \$1,423,808,814.38, a decrease of \$28,205,861.96. About three-fifths of the cash holdings of the banks of the country are in the national banks, as will be seen from the following table showing the amount of coin and other money held by all reporting banks:

CLASSIFICATION OF CASH IN BANKS, JUNE 30, 1910.

Classification.	7,145 national banks.	15,950 state banks, etc.	Total, 23,095 banks.
Gold coin	\$151,129,890.66	\$70,824,514.01	\$221,954,404.67
Gold certificates	266,702,390.00	202,026,560.00	468,728,950.00
Clearing-house certificates	70,975,000.00	15,660,000.00	86,635,000.00
Silver dollars	13,455,754.00	11,533,016.00	24,988,770.00
Silver certificates	123,439,564.00	54,603,414.00	178,042,978.00
Subsidiary and minor coins	18,641,256.11	10,643,280.33	29,284,536.44
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,936,032.44	4,125,922.67	7,061,955.11
Legal-tender notes	176,429,038.00	59,651,155.00	236,080,193.00
National-bank notes	41,743,931.00	66,908,547.00	108,652,478.00
Cash not classified .....	.....	62,379,549.15	62,379,549.15
	865,452,856.21	558,355,958.16	1,423,808,814.38

In the following table is shown the distribution of money in the United States, giving the amount in Treasury as assets, in reporting banks, and elsewhere, in 1892 to 1910, inclusive:

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30—	Coin and other money in the United States.	Coin and other money in Treasury as assets. ^a		Coin and other money in reporting banks. ^b		Coin and other money not in Treasury or banks.			In circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in Treasury as assets.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>			<i>Millions.</i>	
1892.....	\$1,752.2	\$150.9	8.60	\$586.4	33.48	\$1,014.9	57.92	\$15.50	\$1,601.3	\$24.44
1893.....	1,738.8	142.1	8.17	515.9	29.68	1,080.8	62.15	16.14	1,596.7	23.85
1894.....	1,805.0	144.2	7.99	688.9	38.17	971.9	53.84	14.21	1,660.8	24.28
1895.....	1,819.3	217.4	11.95	631.1	34.96	970.8	53.36	13.89	1,601.9	22.93
1896.....	1,799.9	293.5	16.31	531.8	29.55	974.6	54.14	13.65	1,506.4	21.10
1897.....	1,906.9	265.7	13.95	628.2	32.96	1,012.0	53.09	13.87	1,640.2	22.49
1898.....	2,073.5	235.7	11.37	687.7	33.17	1,150.1	55.46	15.43	1,837.8	24.66
1899.....	2,190.0	286.0	13.06	723.2	33.02	1,180.8	53.92	15.51	1,904.0	25.01
1900.....	2,339.7	284.6	12.16	749.9	32.05	1,305.2	55.79	17.11	2,055.1	26.94
1901.....	2,483.1	307.8	12.39	794.9	32.02	1,380.4	55.59	17.75	2,175.3	27.98
1902.....	2,563.2	313.9	12.24	837.9	32.69	1,411.4	55.07	17.90	2,249.3	28.43
1903.....	2,684.7	317.0	11.80	848.0	31.59	1,519.7	56.61	18.88	2,367.7	29.42
1904.....	2,803.5	284.3	10.14	982.9	35.06	1,536.3	54.80	18.77	2,519.2	30.77
1905.....	2,833.1	295.2	10.24	987.8	34.27	1,600.1	55.49	19.22	2,587.9	31.08
1906.....	3,069.9	333.3	10.86	1,010.7	32.92	1,725.9	56.22	20.39	2,736.6	32.32
1907.....	3,115.6	342.6	11.00	1,106.5	35.51	1,666.5	53.49	19.36	2,773.0	32.22
1908.....	3,378.8	340.8	10.08	1,362.9	40.34	1,675.1	49.58	19.15	3,038.0	34.72
1909.....	3,406.3	300.1	8.81	c 1,444.3	42.40	1,661.9	48.78	18.68	3,106.2	34.93
1910.....	3,419.5	317.2	9.27	1,414.6	41.37	1,687.7	49.36	18.68	3,102.3	34.33

^a Public money in national-bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not included.

^b Money in banks of island possessions not included.

^c Compiled from special reports, April 28, 1909.

The general stock of money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, stated roundly, was \$3,419,500,000. Of this amount \$317,200,000 was in the Treasury as assets; \$1,414,600,000, or 41.37 per cent, in reporting banks; and \$1,687,700,000, or 49.36 per cent, outside of Treasury and banks; that is to say, in circulation among the people. The amount reported in circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in the Treasury as assets, is \$3,102,300,000, or \$34.33 per capita, being \$3,900,000 less than the amount reported in 1909, and 60 cents less per capita.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following condensed statement gives the principal items of resources and liabilities of state, savings, private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks from 1864 to 1910, and shows the growth of banking in the country for the past forty-seven years:

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE
(COMPILED FROM REPORTS TO THE

[Amounts in millions.]

Year.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).	Bonds, stocks, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Specie.	Paper currency. ^a	Total cash in bank.
1864.....	1,861	\$70.7	\$93.4	\$33.3	.....	.....	\$93.3
1865.....	1,960	362.4	404.3	103.0	\$9.4	\$190.0	199.4
1866.....	2,267	550.4	465.2	110.7	12.6	219.3	231.9
1867.....	2,279	588.5	443.1	100.0	11.1	194.5	205.6
1868.....	2,293	655.7	440.5	123.1	20.8	179.9	200.7
1869.....	2,354	686.3	414.6	107.6	18.5	144.0	162.5
1870.....	2,457	719.3	406.1	121.2	31.1	156.6	187.7
1871.....	2,796	789.4	419.9	143.8	19.9	174.1	194.0
1872.....	3,066	871.5	431.2	144.0	24.3	153.3	177.6
1873.....	^d 1,968	1,439.9	713.2	167.1	^e 27.9	.....	218.2
1874.....	^d 1,983	1,564.5	723.2	193.6	^e 22.3	.....	252.2
1875.....	3,336	1,748.1	793.1	195.0	^e 19.0	.....	238.7
1876.....	3,448	1,727.1	807.3	198.2	^e 25.4	.....	226.4
1877.....	3,384	1,720.9	841.2	184.6	^e 21.3	.....	230.5
1878.....	3,229	1,561.2	865.9	183.2	^e 29.7	.....	214.6
1879.....	3,335	1,507.4	1,032.9	204.0	^e 42.7	.....	216.3
1880.....	3,355	1,662.1	900.6	248.9	^e 100.2	.....	285.5
1881.....	3,427	1,901.9	500.9	346.1	^e 129.5	.....	295.0
1882.....	3,572	2,050.3	1,049.1	307.3	^e 112.4	.....	287.1
1883.....	3,835	2,133.6	951.2	392.8	^e 116.2	.....	321.0
1884.....	4,111	2,260.7	1,030.4	294.1	^e 110.2	.....	321.2
1885.....	4,350	2,272.3	952.0	432.9	^e 179.0	.....	414.3
1886.....	4,378	2,456.7	1,031.1	349.8	^e 152.2	.....	375.5
1887.....	6,179	2,944.9	999.9	632.1	^e 165.1	.....	432.8
1888.....	6,647	3,161.1	1,112.1	439.1	226.4	219.7	446.1
1889.....	7,203	3,475.2	1,111.9	513.7	^f 221.5	277.6	499.1
1890.....	7,999	3,842.1	1,158.0	531.3	221.9	256.4	478.3
1891.....	8,641	3,965.9	1,042.5	652.6	217.3	261.8	479.1
1892.....	9,338	4,336.6	1,269.4	684.3	262.2	324.2	586.4
1893.....	9,492	4,368.6	1,354.1	549.2	210.9	305.0	515.9
1894.....	9,508	4,085.0	1,445.3	705.1	283.4	405.5	688.9
1895.....	9,818	4,268.8	1,565.2	714.4	246.3	384.8	631.1
1896.....	9,469	4,251.1	1,674.4	645.0	251.2	280.6	531.8
1897.....	9,457	4,216.0	1,732.3	781.4	297.7	330.5	628.2
1898.....	9,485	4,652.2	1,859.7	924.9	402.2	285.6	687.8
1899.....	9,732	5,177.6	2,179.0	1,203.1	449.1	274.2	723.3
1900.....	10,382	5,657.5	2,398.3	1,272.8	449.7	300.2	749.9
1901.....	11,406	6,425.2	2,821.2	1,448.0	479.0	328.5	807.5
1902.....	12,424	7,189.0	3,039.4	1,561.2	541.0	307.1	848.1
1903.....	13,684	7,738.9	3,400.1	1,570.6	478.2	379.0	857.2
1904.....	14,850	7,982.0	3,654.2	1,842.9	612.2	378.4	990.6
1905.....	16,410	9,027.2	3,987.9	1,981.9	617.3	376.8	994.1
1906.....	17,905	9,893.7	4,073.5	2,029.2	633.0	383.4	1,016.4
1907.....	19,746	10,763.9	4,377.1	2,135.6	719.5	394.2	1,113.7
1908.....	21,346	10,438.0	4,445.9	2,236.2	860.5	507.8	1,368.3
1909.....	22,491	11,373.2	4,614.4	2,562.0	1,044.6	407.4	1,452.0
1910.....	23,095	12,521.7	4,723.4	2,393.0	1,009.6	414.2	1,423.8

^a Includes cash not classified.^b Includes state bank circulation.^c Includes deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.

BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, AND NATIONAL BANKS, FROM 1864 TO 1910.
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.)

[Amounts in millions.]

Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Circulation. ^b	United States deposits. ^c	Individual deposits.	Due to banks.	Total assets.	Year.
\$386.8	\$4.2	\$189.1	-----	\$355.7	\$27.4	\$252.3	1864
397.0	54.5	131.5	\$58.0	641.0	157.8	1,126.5	1865
480.8	79.4	267.8	39.1	815.8	122.4	1,476.4	1866
483.8	93.9	291.8	33.3	876.6	112.5	1,494.1	1867
486.4	109.4	294.9	28.3	968.6	140.7	1,572.2	1868
489.7	126.0	292.7	12.8	1,032.0	129.0	1,564.2	1869
513.7	132.7	291.8	13.2	1,051.3	148.5	1,510.7	1870
561.7	143.1	315.5	11.1	1,251.6	176.4	1,730.6	1871
592.6	155.4	327.1	12.4	1,353.8	172.7	1,770.8	1872
532.9	215.6	340.2	15.1	1,421.2	178.6	2,731.3	1873
550.3	199.9	338.7	10.6	1,526.5	232.5	2,890.4	1874
592.6	254.2	318.1	10.2	1,787.0	194.7	3,204.6	1875
602.3	261.6	294.8	11.1	1,778.6	183.3	3,183.1	1876
614.2	260.5	290.4	10.9	1,813.6	170.1	3,204.1	1877
587.7	237.7	300.4	25.6	1,717.4	161.7	3,080.6	1878
580.4	246.1	307.7	252.1	1,694.2	187.9	3,212.6	1879
565.2	260.2	318.4	10.7	1,951.6	239.6	3,399.0	1880
572.3	292.0	312.5	12.2	2,296.8	314.7	3,869.1	1881
590.6	310.1	309.2	12.6	2,460.1	279.0	4,031.1	1882
625.6	347.8	312.2	13.9	2,568.4	288.2	4,208.0	1883
656.4	379.6	295.3	14.2	2,566.4	227.0	4,221.3	1884
678.0	362.0	269.2	14.0	2,734.3	293.0	4,426.9	1885
686.7	393.8	238.0	17.1	2,812.0	308.9	4,521.5	1886
806.8	460.2	166.8	23.2	3,308.2	350.1	5,203.7	1887
853.7	493.7	155.5	58.4	3,422.7	366.1	5,470.4	1888
893.3	531.9	129.0	46.7	3,778.1	434.6	5,940.9	1889
968.7	584.0	126.5	30.6	4,062.5	432.3	6,343.0	1890
1,029.7	619.2	124.0	25.9	4,196.8	415.7	6,562.1	1891
1,071.1	650.3	141.2	14.2	4,664.9	464.9	7,245.3	1892
1,091.8	689.3	155.1	13.7	4,627.3	419.9	7,192.3	1893
1,069.8	682.4	171.8	14.1	4,651.2	599.1	7,290.6	1894
1,060.3	699.3	178.8	13.2	4,921.3	600.5	7,609.6	1895
1,051.9	694.4	199.2	15.4	4,945.1	521.7	7,553.9	1896
1,012.3	712.7	196.6	16.4	5,094.7	673.4	7,822.1	1897
992.0	732.7	189.9	52.9	5,688.2	809.8	8,609.0	1898
973.6	761.1	199.4	76.3	6,768.7	1,046.4	9,904.9	1899
1,024.7	882.2	265.3	98.9	7,238.9	1,172.5	10,785.9	1900
1,076.1	955.6	319.0	99.1	8,460.6	1,333.0	12,357.5	1901
1,201.6	1,096.9	309.4	124.0	9,104.7	1,393.2	13,363.9	1902
1,321.9	1,273.4	359.2	147.3	9,553.6	1,475.9	14,303.1	1903
1,392.5	1,360.9	399.6	110.3	10,000.5	1,752.2	15,198.8	1904
1,463.2	1,439.5	445.4	75.3	11,350.7	1,904.3	16,918.2	1905
1,565.3	1,558.9	510.9	89.9	12,215.8	1,899.0	18,147.6	1906
1,690.8	1,645.0	547.9	180.7	13,090.6	2,075.4	19,645.0	1907
1,757.2	1,761.5	613.7	130.3	12,784.5	2,198.0	19,583.4	1908
1,800.0	1,834.6	636.3	70.4	14,035.5	2,484.1	21,095.0	1909
1,879.9	1,952.6	675.6	54.5	15,283.4	2,225.3	22,450.3	1910

^d Number of national banks only; number of state and savings banks not reported.^e Specie in national banks; incomplete for state banks.^f Includes coin certificates from 1889; specie for 1902 partially estimated.

The following table shows the growth of banking in the United States, including the island possessions, as indicated by the number of banks, capital stock, and individual deposits from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, the number of nonreporting banks, their capital and resources being estimated from data obtained from reliable sources:

GROWTH OF BANKING IN RECENT YEARS.

Bank.	Number.	Capital.		Individual deposits.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1900.					
National.....	3,732	\$621,536,461	54.00	\$2,458,092,758	31.97
State, etc.....	6,650	403,192,214	46.00	{ 4,780,893,692 }	68.03
Reporting capital only.....	3,595	126,000,000		450,000,000	
Total.....	13,977	1,150,728,675	100.00	7,688,986,450	100.00
1902.					
National.....	4,535	701,990,554	52.4	3,098,875,772	32.3
State, etc.....	7,889	499,621,208	47.6	{ 6,005,847,214 }	67.7
Reporting capital only.....	3,732	138,548,654		478,592,792	
Total.....	16,156	1,340,160,416	100.00	9,583,315,778	100.00
1903.					
National.....	4,939	743,506,048	50.43	3,200,993,509	31.8
State, etc.....	8,745	578,418,944	49.57	{ 6,352,700,055 }	68.2
Nonreporting.....	4,546	152,403,520		502,522,431	
Total.....	18,230	1,474,328,512	100.00	10,056,215,995	100.00
1904.					
National.....	5,331	767,378,148	52.06	3,312,439,841	31.7
State, etc.....	9,519	625,116,824	47.94	{ 6,688,107,157 }	68.3
Nonreporting.....	3,904	81,409,702		447,998,992	
Total.....	18,844	1,473,904,674	100.00	10,448,545,990	100.00
1905.					
National.....	5,668	791,567,231	51.41	3,783,658,494	32.1
State, etc.....	10,742	671,599,149	48.59	{ 7,567,080,822 }	67.9
Nonreporting.....	3,500	76,664,000		435,582,000	
Total.....	19,910	1,539,830,380	100.00	11,786,321,316	100.00
1906.					
National.....	6,053	826,129,785	50.23	4,055,873,636	32.12
State, etc.....	11,852	739,163,401	49.77	{ 8,159,894,029 }	67.88
Nonreporting.....	3,491	75,356,000		413,160,000	
Total.....	21,396	1,640,649,186	100.00	12,628,927,665	100.00
1907.					
National.....	6,429	883,690,917	49.56	4,322,880,141	31.66
State, etc.....	13,317	807,178,262	50.44	{ 8,776,755,207 }	68.34
Nonreporting.....	4,191	92,357,000		554,900,000	
Total.....	23,937	1,783,226,179	100.00	13,654,535,348	100.00
1908.					
National.....	6,824	919,100,850	50.14	4,374,551,208	32.97
State, etc.....	14,522	838,058,353	49.86	{ 8,409,959,961 }	67.03
Nonreporting.....	3,654	76,646,000		485,988,831	
Total.....	25,000	1,833,805,203	100.00	13,270,500,000	100.00
1909. ^a					
National.....	6,893	933,979,903	50.32	4,826,060,384	33.45
State, etc.....	15,598	866,056,465	49.68	{ 9,209,462,780 }	66.55
Nonreporting ^b	3,021	55,951,000		389,700,000	
Total.....	25,512	1,855,987,368	100.00	14,425,223,164	100.00
1910. ^a					
National.....	7,145	989,567,114	50.56	5,343,757,662	33.69
State, etc.....	15,950	890,376,774	49.44	{ 9,996,179,942 }	66.31
Nonreporting ^b	4,168	77,195,000		521,646,040	
Total.....	27,263	1,957,138,888	100.00	15,859,583,644	100.00

^a Reports April 28, 1909, and June 30, 1910, respectively.

^b Estimated on basis of data submitted by private banks.

During the past decade the growth in the number and volume of business of the banking institutions of the country has been especially marked. In 1900 the total number of banks in operation was estimated at 13,977, with capital of \$1,150,728,675. For the present year the number has increased to 27,263 banks, with aggregate capital of \$1,957,138,888. The national banks have increased since 1900 from 3,732, with aggregate capital of \$621,536,461, to 7,145 on June 30, 1910, with aggregate capital of \$989,567,114; other reporting banks from 6,650, with aggregate capital of \$403,192,214 in 1900 to 15,950, with aggregate capital of \$890,376,774. In 1900 the nonreporting banks were estimated at 3,595, with capital of \$126,000,000. For the present year banks nonreporting are estimated at 4,168, with capital of \$77,195,000.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows for 1910 the banking power of the United States, including the island possessions, as indicated by the volume of capital, surplus, deposits, and circulation:

	Number.	Capital.	Surplus, etc.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks..	7,145	\$989,567,114	\$861,403,608	\$5,341,757,662	\$675,632,565	\$7,868,360,949
State, etc., banks.	15,950	890,376,774	1,091,072,210	9,996,179,942	.....	12,553,695,826
Nonreporting banks.....	4,168	77,195,000	28,346,568	521,646,040	.....	627,187,608
	27,263	1,957,138,888	1,980,822,386	15,859,583,644	675,632,565	21,049,244,383

^a Includes government deposits.

^b Number of banks and amounts estimated upon statements from reporting private banks.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

PHILIPPINES.

Reports as of June 30, 1910, have been furnished this office by the War Department for the following institutions: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Manila, with branch at Iloilo; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China at Manila, with branch at Cebu; International Banking Corporation at Manila, with branch at Cebu; Banco Espanol Filipino at Manila; Sucursal Del Banco Espanol at Iloilo, and the Savings Bank at Manila. The principal items of resources and liabilities of these nine banking institutions are:

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans and discounts.....	\$11,593,254.72	Capital paid in.....	\$1,630,418.14
Bonds, securities, etc.....	742,476.46	Surplus.....	149,176.57
Banking house.....	187,926.91	Undivided profits.....	279,645.32
Furniture and fixtures.....	29,215.24	Dividends unpaid.....	48,224.75
Other real estate owned.....	346,343.46	Reserved for taxes.....	31,193.27
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,689,386.72	Due to banks and bankers.....	2,167,320.00
Checks and other cash items.....	64,732.06	Deposits.....	13,871,094.40
Cash on hand.....	3,489,754.21	Bills payable.....	17,591.38
Other resources.....	5,726,087.26	Notes and bills discounted.....	984,931.25
		All other liabilities.....	4,689,581.96
Total.....	23,869,177.04	Total.....	23,869,177.04

Comparing the foregoing with returns for the corresponding period in 1909, there is shown to have been an increase in resources of \$2,274,906.76.

HAWAII.

Ten banking institutions other than national in Hawaii submitted returns as of June 30, 1910. The principal items of resources and liabilities are:

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans and discounts.....	\$8,345,801.72	Capital paid in.....	\$2,033,170.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	3,127,123.12	Surplus.....	662,619.92
Banking house.....	140,862.04	Undivided profits.....	258,573.36
Furniture and fixtures.....	54,399.26	Dividends unpaid.....	5,815.00
Other real estate owned.....	188,509.42	Due to banks.....	81,009.40
Due from banks.....	1,196,132.60	Deposits.....	12,789,742.59
Checks and other cash items.....	31,837.86	Bills payable.....	11,246.59
Cash on hand.....	2,475,694.77	All other liabilities.....	36,227.02
All other resources.....	318,043.09		
Total.....	15,878,403.88	Total.....	15,878,403.88

There are also four national banking associations in operation in Hawaii, with aggregate resources on June 30, 1910, of \$3,184,456.64, making the combined resources of the two classes of banks \$19,062,860.52. Combined the principal items of resources and liabilities of the 14 banks, including the four national associations, are as follows:

Loans.....	\$9,570,872
Bonds, securities, etc.....	4,118,613
Due from banks.....	1,220,413
Cash on hand.....	2,934,776
Capital.....	2,643,170
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,124,211
Due to banks.....	188,434
Individual deposits.....	14,095,348
United States deposits.....	658,728
Aggregate resources.....	19,062,860

PORTO RICO.

Reports as of June 30, 1910, were received from one national and nine other banking institutions in Porto Rico. The principal items of resources and liabilities of the nine banks other than national in operation in the island were on that date as follows:

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans.....	\$6,852,070.93	Capital.....	\$1,378,145.95
Bonds, securities, etc.....	2,239,751.93	Surplus.....	639,078.95
Banking house.....	150,006.00	Undivided profits.....	286,164.45
Furniture and fixtures.....	26,782.58	Dividends unpaid.....	9,020.51
Other real estate owned.....	205,005.22	Due to banks.....	294,289.61
Due from banks.....	2,128,719.11	Deposits.....	11,024,750.45
Checks and other cash items.....	1,093,392.40	All other liabilities.....	1,873,825.64
Cash on hand.....	2,684,828.57		
All other resources.....	124,718.82		
Total.....	15,505,275.56	Total.....	15,505,275.56

The following is a consolidated statement of the principal items of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks as of June 30, 1910:

Loans.....	\$6,936,313.69
Bonds, securities, etc.....	2,487,691.93
Due from banks.....	2,287,691.93
Cash on hand.....	2,715,304.94
Capital.....	1,478,145.95
Surplus and undivided profits.....	950,405.09
Due to banks.....	294,289.61
Deposits.....	11,343,017.44
Aggregate resources.....	16,047,354.24

The one national bank in operation in Porto Rico had on June 30, 1910, aggregate resources of \$542,078.68, making the combined resources of all reporting banks of the island, as shown above, \$16,047,354.24, being nearly \$3,000,000 more than was reported in 1909.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Statistics relating to all local building and loan associations in the United States for the year 1909-10, incorporated in the annual report of the secretary of the United States League, evidence the existence of 5,713 associations of this character, with total assets of \$856,332,719 and a membership of 2,016,651. As compared with the returns for the prior year there is shown to have been an increase in assets of \$72,156,966 and in membership of 96,394. It appears from the statistics compiled by the secretary that the average amount due each member in all of the building and loan associations has increased from \$367.22 in 1901 to \$424.63 in 1909. The average is but \$20.57 less than the average deposit in savings banks of the United States.

In the tables following are shown, by States, the number of building and loan associations, their membership, total assets, and changes in assets and membership during the year, together with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the associations for the year ended December 31, 1909.

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, MEMBERSHIP, AND ASSETS OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1910.

States.	Number of associations.	Total membership.	Total assets.	Increase in assets.	Increase in membership.	Decrease in membership.
Pennsylvania.....	1,466	394,860	\$168,043,443	\$9,532,698	5,414	.....
Ohio.....	647	328,866	153,504,601	14,164,077	1,204	.....
New Jersey.....	477	164,569	78,788,161	5,090,272	7,215	.....
Illinois.....	524	118,994	58,444,972	4,131,506	10,260	.....
Massachusetts.....	140	129,619	55,945,634	4,605,731	9,044	.....
New York.....	252	127,973	49,631,104	2,636,976	6,262	.....
Indiana.....	327	120,500	35,934,418	1,803,002	422	.....
California.....	105	30,839	20,228,116	1,592,449	.....	303
Nebraska.....	70	49,441	17,094,771	3,678,949	6,758	.....
Michigan.....	59	41,188	16,304,383	1,247,890	2,006	.....
District of Columbia.....	22	27,125	14,393,927	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	59	29,800	13,461,091	1,837,437	2,437	.....
Missouri.....	128	23,717	10,168,631	867,970	2,019	.....
Kansas.....	58	39,114	10,107,663	1,199,545	5,485	.....
North Carolina.....	98	23,789	6,791,619	770,198	.....	2,487
Wisconsin.....	53	14,517	5,268,853	538,159	2,002	.....
Minnesota.....	67	11,022	4,559,027	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	48	15,300	4,390,443	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	38	11,460	4,283,728	169,844	230	.....
Maine.....	35	9,691	4,085,811	216,669	262	.....
Tennessee.....	15	5,360	2,800,917	72,614	145	.....
Connecticut.....	11	2,864	2,096,523	197,693	.....	27
New Hampshire.....	17	7,400	2,016,861	38,734	150	.....
North Dakota.....	9	3,125	1,785,782	287,960	525	.....
Other States.....	1,012	298,794	120,652,232	10,003,419	11,325	.....
Total.....	5,737	2,029,927	860,782,611	63,783,792	73,165	2,817

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1909.**

Receipts, 1909.	Amount.	Disbursements, 1909.	Amount.
Cash on hand January 1, 1909.....	\$22,030,682	Pass-book loans.....	\$14,019,702
Weekly dues.....	204,022,656	Mortgage loans.....	224,349,510
Paid-up stock.....	17,933,107	Stock withdrawals.....	160,055,408
Deposits.....	47,863,514	Paid-up stock withdrawals.....	28,222,220
Loans repaid.....	161,403,676	Deposit withdrawals.....	42,384,747
Interest.....	48,497,657	Expenses.....	6,130,049
Premium.....	3,130,724	Borrowed money.....	56,587,265
Fines.....	588,439	Interest.....	1,473,954
Pass books and initiation.....	559,874	Real estate purchased.....	3,764,867
Borrowed money.....	54,073,545	Miscellaneous disbursements.....	14,539,585
Real estate sold.....	4,084,795	Cash on hand January 1, 1910.....	28,365,045
Miscellaneous receipts.....	15,703,683		
Total.....	579,892,352	Total.....	579,892,352

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of March 4, 1909, the building and loan associations in operation in the District of Columbia submitted reports of their condition, with statements relating to their receipts and disbursements, for the periods ended December 31, 1909, and June 30, 1910. At the close of the first semiannual period there were in operation 22 associations, with assets of \$14,928,176.81, the receipts for that period being stated at \$4,813,399.41.

For the six months ended June 30, 1910, reports were received from but 19 associations, as two of those theretofore in existence were placed in liquidation and one in the charge of a receiver. The assets of the 19 associations on June 30 are shown to have been \$15,250,731.52 and the receipts for the six months \$5,251,731.77. The plan of association of the 19 institutions reporting on June 30 is as follows: Permanent, 10; serial, 8, and terminating, 1.

The total number of shares issued by these associations is stated at 381,083½, and there were in force on July 1, 128,292 shares. The membership of the associations is stated at 29,233, of whom 7,390 are borrowing and 21,843 nonborrowing members. The installment payments of one association are \$2 per month, of one other \$2.50, and of the remaining 17, \$1.

The individual reports and the abstracts for each of the semiannual periods are incorporated in the appendix to this report.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

The report for the year ended January 1, 1910, compiled by Mr. J. H. Thiry, of Long Island City, N. Y., relating to school savings banks, includes information in relation to these banks in Canada, Porto Rico, South Australia, and Western Australia with those of the United States.

The school savings bank system is stated to be in operation in 1,168 schools, wherein are conducted 8,515 banks. The number of pupils in these schools is stated at 632,665 and the number of depositing pupils 203,458. From the date of the introduction of the system the total amount deposited by these school children aggregated \$5,051,644.60, of which \$4,180,948.59 has been withdrawn, leaving the balance to their credit on January 1, 1910, \$870,696.01.

By deducting the figures for schools located outside of this country the statistics for school savings banks in the United States show 7,065 banks located in 530 houses, and 160,488 depositors with an aggregate balance to their credit on January 1, 1910, of \$721,732.18.

FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

The following table shows the principal items of assets and liabilities of the banks of issue in the countries named for the dates indicated:

STATEMENT IN POUNDS STERLING OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

[Figures from the London Economist.]

	England, June 29, 1910.	France, Oct. 13, 1910.	Italy Oct. 15, 1910.	Spain, Oct. 15, 1910.	Russia, Oct. 1-14, 1910.	Sweden, Oct. 15, 1910.
ASSETS.						
Coin and bullion.....	£42,396,351	£167,074,000	£41,778,000	£46,992,000	£128,619,000	£4,445,000
Loans and discounts....	42,832,163	64,479,000	25,448,000	35,938,000	18,462,000	8,053,000
Government securities....	36,423,939	15,704,000	6,251,000	13,779,000		1,773,000
Other securities.....				6,000,000	35,755,000	
Other assets.....					39,740,000	2,205,000
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock.....	14,553,000				5,500,000	
Notes in circulation.....	28,697,050	210,316,000	58,778,000	69,595,000	129,763,000	10,685,000
Deposits.....	75,142,599	27,031,000	7,697,000	18,520,000	77,626,000	2,138,000
Other liabilities.....	259,804				9,687,000	
Reserve fund.....	3,000,000					
	Germany, Oct. 15, 1910.	Belgium, Oct. 13, 1910.	Nether- lands, Oct. 15, 1910.	Austria- Hungary, Oct. 15, 1910.	Switzerland, Oct. 15, 1910.	Norway, Oct. 15, 1910.
ASSETS.						
Coin and bullion.....	£47,542,000	£8,044,000	£11,852,000	£67,935,000	£6,841,000	£2,048,000
Loans and discounts....	64,005,000		12,837,000	36,953,000	5,083,000	2,832,000
Other securities.....		24,136,000				542,000
LIABILITIES.						
Notes in circulation.....	85,976,000	33,295,000	23,735,000	92,802,000	10,379,000	4,756,000
Deposits.....	30,525,000	2,339,000	227,000		897,000	290,000

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The accompanying tables relating to the form of organization and statistics relative to savings banks, including postal savings institutions, in foreign countries were compiled for this report by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, the data being taken from latest official reports of the respective countries. The population of the countries in which these institutions are located is stated at 632,985,000; the number of depositors in savings banks, 101,169,832, and deposits in these institutions \$10,033,989,560.

To the data compiled by the Bureau of Statistics have been added corresponding information relating to savings banks in the United States, for June 30, 1910, shown elsewhere in detail. The aggregate population of all countries relative to which information has been

obtained in respect to savings banks is stated at 730,948,000; the number of depositors in savings banks 110,362,740, the total volume of deposits \$14,105,315,429, and the average deposit account \$127.88. The average deposit account in foreign countries was \$99.18, that in the United States being \$445.20. Approximately one-twelfth of the depositors in all savings banks of the world are depositors in savings banks in the United States. The deposits in savings banks in the United States amount to nearly 30 per cent of the deposits in all savings banks of the world. Based upon the stated population of foreign countries, the average deposit per inhabitant is shown to be \$15.85. In the United States the average deposit is \$45.04 and the average for all countries \$19.29. The table relating to postal savings banks presents conditions existing in 1898 and 1908 with respect to the number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average deposit account. There is not an exact uniformity in dates, but the exceptions are stated in the footnote to the table.

The number of postal-bank depositors increased from 22,130,414 in 1898 to 43,180,903 in 1908, and the deposits from \$1,300,276,860 to \$2,227,927,502. The average postal savings account in 1898 was \$58.75, whereas in 1908 it was but \$51.59, the percentage of increase in depositors being greater than the percentage of increase in deposits.

The tables in question follow.

SAVINGS BANKS, INCLUDING POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS: NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AVERAGE DEPOSITS PER DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AND PER INHABITANT, BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES.

[Latest data taken from the official reports of the respective countries.]

	Popula- tion.	Date of re- port.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per in- habitant.
Austria.....	28,350,000	Dec. 31, 1907 Dec. 31, 1908 do.....	Communal and private savings banks..... Postal savings banks: Savings department..... Postal savings banks: Check department.....	3,860,935 2,106,539 86,500	\$1,030,692,915 46,009,897 65,458,557	\$266.95 21.84 756.75	\$36.36 1.62 2.31
Belgium.....	7,239,000	do.....	Government savings banks, including depositories at post-offices.	2,624,991	171,044,463	65.16	23.63
Bulgaria.....	4,221,000	do.....	Postal savings banks.....	225,879	7,108,693	31.47	1.68
Chile.....	3,400,000	June 30, 1910	Caja de ahorros.....	268,731	10,543,275	39.23	3.10
Denmark.....	2,659,000	Mar. 31, 1908	Communal and corporate savings banks.....	1,121,643	165,112,198	147.21	62.10
Egypt.....	11,190,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Government savings banks.....	86,723	1,986,755	22.91	.18
France.....	39,267,000	Dec. 31, 1907 Dec. 31, 1908	Private savings banks..... Postal savings banks.....	7,793,549 5,291,673	683,794,796 296,964,867	87.74 56.12	17.41 7.56
Algeria.....	5,232,000	do.....	Municipal savings banks.....	19,301	934,380	48.41	.18
Tunis.....	2,229,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	5,623	1,222,230	217.19	.55
Germany.....	62,982,000	Dec. 31, 1907	Public and corporate savings banks.....	19,291,320	3,313,104,942	17.17	52.60
Luxembourg.....	246,000	do.....	State savings banks.....	61,049	10,443,220	171.06	42.45
Hungary.....	20,898,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Private and communal savings banks.....	1,094,984	398,053,971	363.52	19.05
.....	.....	.....do.....	Postal savings banks: Savings department.....	684,299	18,803,992	27.48	.90
.....	.....	.....do.....	Postal savings banks: Check department.....	17,491	14,559,000	832.37	.70
Italy.....	33,911,000	Dec. 31, 1907	Communal and corporate savings banks.....	2,048,364	393,943,067	192.32	11.62
.....	.....	June 30, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	4,948,311	288,134,905	58.23	8.50
Japan.....	50,170,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Private savings banks.....	7,262,622	57,897,223	7.97	1.15
.....	.....	Mar. 31, 1910	Postal savings banks.....	10,255,520	63,110,886	6.15	1.26
Formosa.....	3,080,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Private savings banks.....	5,825	101,412	17.41	.03
.....	.....	Mar. 31, 1908	Postal savings banks.....	84,010	897,328	10.68	.29
China and Korea.....	.....	Mar. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	116,189	3,174,461	27.32	.....
Netherlands.....	5,829,000	Dec. 31, 1907	Private savings banks.....	401,950	37,216,955	92.59	6.38
.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	1,462,615	64,475,600	44.08	11.06
Dutch East Indies.....	37,717,000	do.....	Private savings banks.....	13,989	2,668,114	190.73	.07
.....	.....	.....do.....	Postal.....	71,214	3,073,705	43.16	.08
Curacao.....	52,000	Dec. 31, 1907	do.....	3,250	51,310	15.79	.99
Dutch Guiana.....	83,000	Dec. 31, 1908	do.....	8,039	268,532	33.40	3.24
Norway.....	2,353,000	do.....	Communal and private savings banks.....	908,004	121,152,346	133.43	51.49
Roumania.....	6,772,000	July 1, 1909	Government savings banks.....	207,021	11,611,420	56.09	1.71
Russia.....	160,095,000	June 30, 1910	State, including postal savings banks.....	7,158,091	678,450,082	94.78	4.24
Finland.....	2,975,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Private savings banks.....	268,709	39,897,978	148.48	13.41
.....	.....	.....do.....	Postal savings banks.....	58,826	1,432,801	24.36	.48
Spain.....	19,713,000	do.....	Private savings banks.....	438,113	40,237,022	91.84	2.04
Sweden.....	5,430,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Communal and trustees savings banks.....	1,493,764	191,231,786	128.02	35.22
.....	.....	.....do.....	Postal savings banks.....	560,270	12,441,249	22.21	2.29

SAVINGS BANKS, INCLUDING POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS: NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AVERAGE DEPOSITS PER DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AND PER INHABITANT, BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES—Continued.

	Population.	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Switzerland.....	3,559,000	1908-9	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,768,948	\$279,848,800	\$158.20	\$78.63
United Kingdom.....	45,006,000	Nov. 20, 1909	Trustee savings banks.....	1,804,895	253,943,620	140.70	5.64
		Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	11,404,568	801,006,750	702.36	17.80
British India.....	232,073,000	Mar. 31, 1909	do.....	1,318,632	49,424,157	37.48	.21
Australia, Commonwealth.....	4,374,000	1908-9	Government, trustee, and joint stock savings banks.....	1,394,154	238,838,754	171.31	54.60
New Zealand.....	961,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Postal savings banks.....	388,945	65,757,442	169.07	68.43
Canada.....	7,490,000	June 30, 1910	do.....	147,488	42,848,025	290.52	5.72
British South Africa.....	6,051,000	1908	Dominion government savings banks.....	37,419	14,563,224	389.19	1.94
British West Indies.....	1,767,000	1908-9	Government, post office, and private savings banks.....	196,607	22,604,917	114.98	3.74
British colonies, n. e. s.....	15,611,000	1908-9	Government and post office savings banks.....	85,348	5,840,997	68.43	3.31
			do.....	206,892	12,006,541	58.03	.77
Total foreign countries.....	632,985,000			101,169,832	10,033,989,560	99.18	15.85
United States.....	90,363,000	June 30, 1910	Mutual and stock savings banks.....	9,192,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.04
Philippine Islands.....	7,600,000	do.....	Postal savings banks.....	13,102	839,623	64.00	.11
Grand total.....	730,948,000			110,362,740	14,105,315,429	127.88	19.29

NOTES.

The figures of population are for the nearest date to which the statistics of savings banks relate.

Belgium.—Data for the state-controlled "Caisse Generale d'Epargne," including savings depositories at post-offices. In addition, reports are given for 3 municipal and 5 private savings banks. On December 31, 1908, the former had 16,783 depositors, credited with \$1,939,668 of deposits, and the latter 27,844 depositors, with \$8,486,439 of deposits. The amount of deposits in government savings banks in the Belgian Congo at the end of 1908 is stated officially as \$605,772.

Denmark.—Exclusive of 1,688 deposits of \$164,209 in savings banks in Faroe Islands. Exclusive of data for savings departments of ordinary banks, which comprised 145,719 accounts credited with \$28,679,196 on March 31, 1908.

Germany.—At the end of the fiscal year 1907-8 the total savings banks deposits in Germany had increased to \$3,305,606,000. This amount includes \$2,170,680,018 to the credit of 11,484,139 depositors in the Prussian savings banks.

Roumania.—Figures for the "Case de economie."

Russia.—Includes 41,361 depositors in school savings depositories, credited with \$110,200. The above total is exclusive of \$146,338,000 worth of securities held by the savings banks to the credit of depositors.

Spain.—The peseta has been converted at the rate of 17.14 cents. Data taken from "España Economica y Financiera," September 25, 1909.

Switzerland.—Preliminary statement furnished by the Swiss Federal Statistical Bureau under date of September 30, 1909, for 372 savings banks.

United Kingdom.—Figures for trustee savings banks relate to the year ending November 20; figures for post-office savings banks to December 31. Exclusive of government stock held for depositors, which at the end of the year amounted to \$105,311,644 in the post-office savings banks and to \$12,170,795 in the trustees' savings banks.

British India.—Exclusive of population of the feudatory States.

Canada.—Exclusive of data for special private savings banks, which on June 30, 1910, held deposits amounting to \$32,156,708. This total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks ("Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day") which on June 30, 1910, amounted to \$534,432,054.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT RELATIVE TO NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT IN POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN 1898^a AND ON DATE OF LATEST RETURNS.^b

Country.	1898-99.			1908-9.		
	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
Austria.....	1,318,626	\$23,316,523	\$17.68	2,106,539	\$46,009,897	\$21.84
Belgium.....	1,289,659	88,619,241	68.72	2,290,114	148,791,369	64.97
Bulgaria.....	29,290	666,841	22.43	225,879	7,108,693	31.47
Finland.....	30,203	509,536	16.87	58,826	1,432,801	24.37
France.....	3,073,737	168,879,128	54.94	5,291,673	296,964,867	55.12
Hungary.....	337,936	5,368,741	15.89	684,299	18,803,992	27.48
Italy.....	3,302,064	110,072,639	33.34	4,948,311	288,134,905	58.23
Netherlands.....	693,228	28,144,884	40.60	1,462,615	64,475,600	44.08
Russia.....	757,770	52,003,765	68.63	1,934,034	138,393,695	71.56
Sweden.....	535,305	17,161,004	32.06	1,560,270	12,441,249	22.21
United Kingdom.....	7,630,502	599,280,758	78.54	11,404,508	801,066,750	70.24
Bahamas.....	1,107	50,689	45.79	2,297	153,918	67.01
Canada.....	150,987	37,507,456	248.48	147,488	42,848,025	290.52
British Guiana.....	7,225	210,597	29.15	13,606	411,366	30.23
Dutch Guiana.....	4,967	205,876	41.45	8,039	208,532	33.40
Curaçao.....	1,406	13,741	9.77	3,250	52,143	16.04
British India.....	755,426	34,249,564	45.34	1,318,632	49,424,157	37.49
Ceylon.....	43,003	356,559	8.28	79,704	794,077	9.96
Straits Settlements.....	2,244	191,610	85.40	4,017	367,195	91.41
Federated Malay States.....	2,477	146,002	58.94	4,536	278,490	61.39
Dutch East Indies.....	17,010	836,710	49.19	71,214	3,073,705	43.16
Japan.....	1,253,638	12,825,620	10.23	8,815,436	53,070,016	6.02
Formosa.....	14,697	241,935	16.46	78,879	882,921	11.19
Cape of Good Hope.....	58,953	8,452,001	143.37	101,533	10,343,172	101.87
Gold Coast.....	469	24,371	51.97	1,747	100,620	57.59
Orange River Colony.....	904	33,506	37.06	6,826	807,679	118.32
Rhodesia.....	811	108,528	133.82	1,911	259,818	135.96
Sierra Leone.....	4,562	210,739	46.19	5,640	389,057	69.00
Transvaal.....	12,544	1,614,262	128.69	55,105	7,175,912	130.22
Egypt.....	13,587	425,098	31.29	86,728	1,986,755	22.91
Tunis.....	3,097	511,179	165.06	5,628	1,222,230	217.19
Western Australia.....	29,791	5,217,170	175.13	71,262	14,855,142	208.46
New Zealand.....	169,968	24,126,993	141.95	342,077	59,173,204	172.98
Philippine Islands.....	2,676	255,050	111.77	13,102	839,623	64.00
New South Wales.....	163,552	24,459,365	149.55	309,982	58,976,004	190.25
Victoria.....	338,260	39,415,554	116.52	532,425	68,625,972	128.89
Queensland.....	68,126	13,663,697	200.58	106,627	25,102,473	235.42
Tasmania.....	10,607	909,928	85.78	20,884	2,881,484	143.45
Total.....	22,130,414	1,300,276,860	58.75	43,180,903	2,227,927,502	51.59

^a The earlier figures are for 1898 with the following exceptions: Belgium, Russia, Dutch East Indies, Formosa, Tunis, and Orange River Colony, 1899; Egypt, 1902; Federated Malay States (government savings banks), 1904; Dutch Guiana, 1904; Curaçao and Rhodesia, 1905; Philippines, June 30, 1907; Canada, June 30, 1900.

^b 1908 returns with the following exceptions: Curaçao, 1907; Belgium, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Federated Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and Tunis, December 31, 1909; British India and Japan, March 31, 1909; Italy, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, June 30, 1909; Canada and Philippine Islands, June 30, 1910.

^c It has been thought proper to include among the postal savings banks also those savings banks in the Australian States which prior to the transfer of the state post-offices to the federal government were operated by the respective state post-offices. All these banks continue at present to be operated as government savings banks.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

In the year ended October 31, 1910, the following-named national banks were closed and placed in charge of receivers:

Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
					Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
Farmers National Bank, Tulsa, Okla. ^a	6669	Mar. 12, 1903	Dec. 14, 1909	\$100,000	\$30,000	\$12,810	\$17,190
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Columbus, Ohio ^b	5029	Dec. 23, 1895	Feb. 16, 1910	500,000	100,000	89,755	10,245
National City Bank, Cambridge, Mass.	770	Jan. 31, 1865	Feb. 21, 1910	100,000	25,000	11,105	13,895
First National Bank, Rhyolite, Nev.	8686	May 14, 1907	Mar. 19, 1910	50,000	12,500	5,785	6,715
Middleport National Bank, Middleport, Ohio ^b	4472	Nov. 22, 1890	May 9, 1910	50,000	11,250	10,680	570
First National Bank, Billings, Mont.	3097	Dec. 27, 1883	July 2, 1910	150,000	37,500	3,650	33,850
National Bank of Beattyville, Beattyville, Ky.	7751	May 19, 1905	Oct. 15, 1910	25,000	25,000	.....	25,000
Total (7 banks).....				975,000	241,250	133,785	107,465

^a Restored to solvency.

^b Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

As will be observed from the foregoing statement, while 7 banks were placed in charge of receivers during the year, there were in fact but 4 failures, as 1 association was restored to solvency and 2 were banks which had been placed in voluntary liquidation some years since and were placed in the charge of receivers for the purpose of settling matters that could not be satisfactorily adjusted otherwise.

The final settlement of the affairs of 18 insolvent national banks was effected during the year. The capital of the banks in question at the date of failure aggregated \$1,555,000, the assets coming into the custody of the receivers amounting to \$12,494,806. Collections from assets and on account of shareholders' liability aggregated \$8,352,274. The liabilities of the banks to depositors and other creditors as shown by claims proved were \$7,378,095 on which dividends were paid to the amount of \$6,340,582, or at the rate of 85.94 per cent. Including with dividends paid the offsets that were allowed and loans paid, depositors and other creditors received on an average 89.88 per cent. The cost of administration of these trusts is stated at \$438,741, an amount representing 3.5 per cent of the assets and 5.3 per cent of the total collections.

From the date of the first failure in 1865 to October 31, 1910, 514 national banking associations have been placed in the charge of receivers of which, however, 25 were restored to solvency. The nominal value of assets administered upon by the receivers aggregated \$341,805,971, from which was collected \$169,975,721. Collections from assessments upon shareholders to make good in part deficiency in assets were effected to the amount of \$21,588,010, making the total cash receipts by the receivers, \$191,563,731.

The collections were disposed of mainly as follows: Dividends paid \$135,233,169, loans paid and other disbursements \$38,552,673, legal expenses, receivers' salaries and other incidental expenses \$13,721,949.

The capital of all insolvent banks at date of failure was \$84,370,920, and the amount of assessment levied thereon \$45,532,240. The circulation of these banks at the time of closing was \$26,308,672.

The affairs of 434 insolvent banks had been settled up to the close of the year. The assets administered upon aggregated \$296,406,777, and the capital was \$70,105,920. Collections from assets are shown to have been \$147,176,649, and from the assessment upon shareholders \$19,498,142, making total collections \$166,674,791, from which on claims proved of \$154,741,488, dividends were paid to the amount of \$117,905,597. The average rate of dividend paid on claims proved was 76.20 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid, and other disbursements with dividends, creditors received on an average 82.64 per cent. Expenses of administration of these 434 trusts—that is, receivers' salaries, legal and other incidental expenses, amounted to \$12,144,016, a sum equal to 4.10 per cent of the nominal value of the assets and 7.39 per cent of the total collections from assets and shareholders.

The outstanding circulation of these banks at the date of failure aggregated \$22,415,209, for the security of the redemption of which United States bonds of the par value of \$25,078,400 were held by the Treasurer of the United States, which, on being disposed of for \$26,016,133, added \$3,600,924, to the funds available for the payment of dividends.

On the average shareholders were assessed approximately 58 per cent on their holdings, the collections thereon being only about 50 per cent. The amount realized on the assessments was nearly 28 per cent of the par value of the capital stock of these insolvent national banks.

At the close of the year there were still 55 insolvent national banks in the charge of receivers, their capital being \$7,805,000, circulation outstanding \$3,893,463. The assets of these banks aggregated \$45,399,194, from which \$22,799,072 has been collected, and from which dividends have been paid to the amount of \$17,327,572.

During the current year 56 dividends have been paid to the creditors of 39 insolvent banks, the total disbursements being \$3,386,773.38.

In the following table is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks; the condition of banks closed and still in charge of receivers being shown separately:

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF RECEIVERS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1910.

	Closed receiverships, 459. ^a	Active receiverships, 55.	Total, 514.
Total assets taken charge of by receivers.....	\$296, 406, 777	\$45, 399, 194	\$341, 805, 971
Disposition of assets:			
Offsets allowed and settled.....	23, 696, 964	3, 417, 858	27, 114, 822
Loss on assets, compounded or sold under order of court..	107, 773, 294	4, 448, 160	112, 221, 454
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.....	14, 045, 068		14, 045, 068
Nominal value of remaining assets.....	3, 714, 802	14, 734, 104	18, 448, 906
Collected from assets.....	147, 176, 649	22, 799, 072	169, 975, 721
Total.....	296, 406, 777	45, 399, 194	341, 805, 971
Collected from assets as above.....	147, 176, 649	22, 799, 072	169, 975, 721
Collected from assessments upon shareholders.....	19, 498, 142	2, 089, 868	21, 588, 010
Total collections.....	166, 674, 791	24, 888, 940	191, 563, 731
Disposition of collections:			
Loans paid and other disbursements.....	33, 721, 856	4, 830, 817	38, 552, 673
Dividends paid.....	117, 905, 597	17, 327, 572	135, 233, 169
Legal expenses.....	4, 378, 466	611, 656	4, 990, 122
Receiver's salary and all other expenses.....	7, 765, 550	966, 277	8, 731, 827
Balance in hands of Comptroller or receivers.....	27, 796	996, 106	1, 023, 902
Amount returned to shareholders in cash.....	2, 875, 526	156, 512	3, 032, 038
Total.....	166, 674, 791	24, 888, 940	191, 563, 731
Capital stock at date of failure.....	{ ^b 6, 460, 000 70, 105, 920 25, 078, 400 26, 016, 133 22, 415, 209 40, 714, 790 154, 741, 488	{ 7, 805, 000 3, 020, 000 2, 648, 714 3, 893, 463 4, 817, 450 25, 690, 794	{ 84, 370, 920 28, 098, 400 28, 664, 847 26, 308, 672 45, 532, 240 180, 432, 282
Bonds at failure.....			
Amount realized from sale of bonds.....			
Circulation outstanding at failure.....			
Amount of assessment upon shareholders.....			
Claims proved.....			

^a Includes 25 banks restored to solvency.

^b Capital stock of 25 banks restored to solvency.

With the exception of banks that have become insolvent as a result of defalcations or other dishonesty, failures have been almost wholly due to incompetent or reckless management and persistent violations of the banking law and the practices governing conservative banking. As a matter of fact a large percentage of the banks that have failed should have gone into voluntary liquidation before they reached conditions precipitating failure.

It is the present Comptroller's earnest purpose to get out of the national banking system every bank which is managed in such a careless, reckless, speculative, or incompetent manner as to endanger the safety of its depositors. A bank that is the subject of constant criticisms for persistent and flagrant violations of law and is managed in such a reckless, careless, and incompetent manner as to necessitate frequent examinations should go out of business and leave the field to more competent and conservative bankers; that is, the bank should go into voluntary liquidation as soon as it is demonstrated to a reasonable certainty that it can not be continued successfully or the officers and directors can not or will not manage its affairs in accordance with law and safe banking practices.

When an examiner finds a bank in a serious condition, his report and conclusions based thereon are submitted to the officers and the entire board of directors, with advice that one of the following courses of procedure must be adopted:

First. That the bank, in accordance with the suggestion submitted, will be immediately placed in a satisfactory condition by the officers and directors in charge.

Second. That if the officers and directors in charge are unable to place the bank in a satisfactory condition that it will be placed under an entirely new management.

Third. Where neither of the foregoing suggestions can be complied with the officers and directors are urged to place the bank in voluntary liquidation, and if they refuse to recommend that such action be taken by the shareholders, the condition of the bank is brought to the attention of a representative committee of shareholders.

The advantages of voluntary liquidation, as stated to the officers, directors, and committee of shareholders, are that depositors will be paid in full; the shareholders will have an opportunity to save a part of their original investment; the double liability on capital-stock holdings will be averted, and the possibility of failure avoided.

The limited number of receiverships, as compared with the large number of voluntary liquidations during the past year is due, in a measure, to the action of the office through the examiners in securing the liquidation of certain banks, the ultimate failure of which was only avoided by that course of procedure.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT

OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1911.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the forty-ninth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1911, is herewith submitted.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The resources and liabilities of national banks in active operation at date of the periodical reports made to the comptroller during the past year are shown in detail in the following table:

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES FROM NOV. 10, 1910, TO SEPT. 1, 1911.

	Nov. 10, 1910— 7,204 banks.	Jan. 7, 1911— 7,218 banks.	Mar. 7, 1911— 7,216 banks.	June 7, 1911— 7,277 banks.	Sept. 1, 1911— 7,361 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts...	\$5,450,644,385.89	\$5,402,642,351.82	\$5,558,039,050.10	\$5,610,838,787.01	\$5,663,411,073.21
Overdrafts.....	47,066,980.17	40,507,042.07	30,051,957.35	23,397,257.78	27,150,832.94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	690,056,800.00	691,773,710.00	692,842,740.00	694,214,820.00	707,204,380.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	40,637,700.00	40,260,400.00	39,851,700.00	40,768,400.00	42,152,560.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	10,685,470.71	9,663,256.72	9,593,171.15	12,168,275.64	15,650,595.65
U. S. bonds on hand...	9,908,980.00	9,654,660.00	9,651,060.00	9,854,250.00	16,861,280.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	10,765,320.74	10,060,037.05	9,634,916.38	9,907,421.34	8,801,366.67
Bonds, securities, etc...	856,173,766.19	884,153,702.34	926,945,935.10	995,475,144.31	1,018,004,910.08
Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures...	218,729,573.58	220,586,770.59	223,637,293.17	228,840,419.09	232,325,967.89
Other real estate owned.....	25,767,999.33	24,635,119.18	24,568,991.34	24,168,885.00	24,090,574.62
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	440,512,052.46	434,617,004.93	437,255,575.22	415,385,545.96	399,508,977.69
Due from State banks and bankers...	190,422,724.03	198,867,239.03	187,808,201.99	195,714,143.29	162,271,793.09
Due from approved re- serve agents.....	686,468,726.74	717,463,231.97	814,270,800.19	765,686,132.08	744,614,305.14
Checks and other cash items.....	35,987,572.58	40,815,716.86	31,091,641.34	31,155,316.27	35,323,210.45
Exchanges for clearing house.....	339,861,153.38	163,783,356.61	248,022,859.29	286,321,804.73	298,179,850.77
Bills of other national banks.....	43,910,226.00	45,499,187.00	45,992,143.00	48,591,154.00	42,620,791.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents...	2,842,927.28	3,129,148.51	3,156,249.15	3,139,177.58	3,266,171.28

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2 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES
FROM NOV. 10, 1910, TO SEPT. 1, 1911—Continued.

	Nov. 10, 1910— 7,204 banks.	Jan. 7, 1911— 7,218 banks.	Mar. 7, 1911— 7,216 banks.	June 7, 1911— 7,277 banks.	Sept. 1, 1911— 7,301 banks.
RESOURCES—contd.					
Gold coin.....	\$149,022,910.83	\$153,993,178.06	\$153,356,566.55	\$153,411,301.23	\$146,297,582.88
Gold Treasury certificates.....	235,202,020.00	251,110,090.00	292,250,790.00	300,201,210.00	262,252,180.00
Gold Treasury certificates (sec. 5192).....	35,340,000.00	33,730,000.00	51,185,000.00	54,395,000.00	60,640,000.00
Clearing-house certificates.....	74,257,500.00	73,984,500.00	77,263,000.00	79,758,000.00	84,502,000.00
Silver dollars.....	13,410,605.00	14,248,149.00	14,297,384.00	14,418,204.00	13,644,200.00
Silver Treasury certificates.....	121,032,160.00	121,912,287.00	128,493,229.00	140,277,909.00	125,885,418.00
Silver fractional coin.....	17,881,255.78	18,893,094.27	18,915,979.93	18,649,883.24	18,300,963.93
Total specie.....	646,146,451.61	667,871,263.33	735,761,949.48	761,111,507.47	711,522,344.81
Legal-tender notes.....	169,924,209.00	168,396,096.00	172,274,678.00	185,219,602.00	183,953,062.00
Five per cent redemption fund.....	33,439,482.26	33,619,603.97	33,023,636.34	33,643,051.97	34,374,323.21
Due from Treasurer United States.....	6,524,328.90	12,485,069.74	7,299,659.60	7,447,598.79	8,151,013.39
Total.....	9,956,476,830.85	9,820,483,967.72	10,240,774,208.22	10,383,048,694.31	10,379,439,383.89
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in.....	1,004,288,107.37	1,007,335,429.90	1,011,570,323.97	1,019,633,152.25	1,025,441,384.50
Surplus fund.....	652,462,489.68	665,792,492.46	665,722,552.64	671,946,796.68	670,041,567.10
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	242,806,964.79	219,481,034.82	232,447,742.22	241,554,106.09	234,392,970.38
National-bank notes outstanding.....	580,440,468.00	684,135,804.00	680,727,243.00	681,740,513.00	696,982,033.00
State-bank notes outstanding.....	27,707.00	27,707.00	27,706.00	27,706.00	27,706.00
Due to other national banks.....	938,152,514.92	980,957,877.61	1,101,829,596.28	1,039,478,769.70	999,753,450.55
Due to State banks and bankers.....	481,940,624.42	487,496,563.25	538,456,347.77	500,201,379.84	504,145,891.05
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	444,379,730.32	480,556,625.46	545,663,714.15	568,902,593.30	546,762,479.92
Due to approved reserve agents.....	41,887,794.02	42,177,082.52	38,769,617.52	38,858,256.20	37,525,421.02
Dividends unpaid.....	1,654,655.12	5,782,916.70	1,433,238.02	1,851,823.47	1,538,572.83
Individual deposits subject to check.....	4,307,225,217.52	4,216,836,204.47	4,338,468,395.74	4,470,255,202.03	4,478,888,146.24
Demand certificates of deposit.....	387,167,509.74	385,852,869.41	391,397,308.00	395,925,966.55	395,412,325.25
Time certificates of deposit.....	432,088,913.88	435,448,934.09	436,560,896.07	447,583,213.69	467,219,883.21
Certified checks.....	119,328,571.12	29,056,808.12	79,214,620.76	102,032,083.35	83,419,673.47
Cashiers' checks outstanding.....	58,978,094.19	46,027,001.71	58,982,870.84	62,194,690.83	65,054,983.81
Total individual deposits.....	5,304,788,306.45	5,113,221,817.80	5,304,624,091.41	5,477,991,156.45	5,489,995,011.98
United States deposits.....	36,836,471.14	36,217,620.48	34,413,926.02	37,166,814.31	35,279,221.24
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	11,585,087.42	10,500,635.73	11,109,620.73	11,288,827.23	13,064,519.71
Bonds borrowed.....	35,016,205.00	35,097,661.94	33,265,060.69	36,858,748.77	37,285,452.74
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	13,189,956.78	8,901,532.41	6,282,958.77	9,308,500.17	13,947,843.85
Bills payable.....	58,496,236.81	35,762,653.21	27,603,221.08	36,690,528.91	64,583,273.62
Reserved for taxes.....	5,907,642.86	4,167,832.62	3,406,591.17	6,493,554.41	6,446,178.07
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	2,615,868.75	2,870,679.81	3,420,656.78	3,055,467.53	2,226,406.33
Total.....	9,956,476,830.85	9,820,483,967.72	10,240,774,208.22	10,383,048,694.31	10,379,439,383.89

Based upon the combined reports made by national banks periodically during the past year, together with the reported average rates of dividends paid, it would appear that the general business of the country has been quite satisfactory. The increase in the volume of business, as shown by the aggregate amount of assets of the banks,

was approximately \$553,258,000, or 5.63 per cent. The principal assets of the banks—that is, loans and discounts, cash, investments in United States and other bonds and securities—figure principally in the aggregate increase, but the increase in loans and discounts of \$196,250,435 was only 3.59 per cent, against an average annual percentage of increase since 1901 of 6.52 per cent. The loans of the banks on September 1, 1910, aggregated \$5,467,160,637, and on September 1, 1911, \$5,663,411,073. During this period the cash in banks increased from \$896,139,718 to \$941,362,369; that is, \$45,222,651, or 5 per cent. The investments in United States bonds, exclusive of premiums, represented by the securities deposited for circulation and public deposits and amount in bank, increased from \$740,592,100 to \$766,218,220, and investments in other bonds and securities rose from \$865,054,856 to \$1,033,655,505. The aggregate investment in United States bonds, exclusive of premiums, and in other bonds on September 1, 1910, was \$1,605,646,956, as against \$1,799,873,725 on September 1, 1911, the increase being \$194,226,769, or 12.1 per cent. On the liability side of the statement the principal increase was necessarily in the individual deposit account, which rose from \$5,145,658,368 to \$5,489,995,012, or \$344,336,644. The percentage of increase in deposits was 6.69, as against an average annual percentage of increase for the past 10 years of 7.49. This increase in deposits was attended by an increase in capital stock from \$1,002,735,123 to \$1,025,441,384, or \$22,706,261, while the surplus and other undivided profits rose from \$874,037,769 to \$904,434,537, or an addition of \$30,396,768.

Confining comparisons to conditions shown by the reports from November 10, 1910, to September 1, 1911, it will be noted that the number of banks has increased from 7,204 to 7,301. With the exception, on January 7, 1911, when the loans and discounts including overdrafts were \$54,600,000 less than on November 10, 1910, each abstract shows a steadily increasing volume of loans, the maximum, \$5,690,561,906, being reached on September 1, the date of the latest report. The effect of the efforts of the comptroller, through the examiners, to cause a reduction to the minimum of the volume of assets of the banks represented by overdrafts is evident from the reduction of items of this character from \$47,066,980 on November 10, 1910, to \$23,397,257 on June 7, 1911. It is noted, however, that from the low point on the date last named there was an increase on September 1, 1911, to \$27,150,832.

Investments in United States bonds deposited as security for circulation, standing on November 10, 1910, at \$690,056,800, increased on June 7 to \$694,214,820, and on September 1 to \$707,204,380, an increase during this period of \$17,147,580. There was very little increase in the volume of United States bonds deposited as security for United States deposits, as the rise was only from \$40,637,700 in November, 1910, to \$42,152,560 in September, 1911. Bank investments in United States bonds other than those on deposit for circulation and deposits stood at nine million and a fraction from November 10, 1910, to June 7, 1911, but between the latter date and September 1 these investments increased to \$16,861,280.

An unusual increase in the banks' holdings of securities other than United States bonds occurred during the year, the holdings on

November 10, 1910, amounting to \$866,859,236, steadily increasing until on September 1, 1911, they reached \$1,033,655,505, an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

Cash held in the tills and vaults of the banks—that is, specie, legal tenders, bills of other banks, and minor currency—aggregated on November 10, 1910, \$862,823,813, and reached the maximum on June 7, 1911, when it amounted to \$998,061,441, decreasing on September 1 to \$941,362,369. The net augmentation during the period was \$78,500,000. The specie holdings of the banks increased from \$646,146,451 on November 10, 1910, to \$761,111,507 on June 7, 1911, but were reduced to \$711,522,344 on September 1 of the current year. The composition of the specie is approximately 77.5 per cent in gold and 22.5 per cent in silver. The volume of legal-tender notes held varied but slightly, the minimum amount, \$168,396,096, being held on January 7 and the maximum, \$185,219,602, on June 7.

The total of the banks' assets was at the maximum on June 7, 1911, namely, \$10,383,048,694, but declined to \$10,379,439,383 on September 1. The June 7 figures were the highest ever reached in the history of the national banking system.

With the increase in the number of banks and their business, there was a steady increase in the paid-in capital stock, rising from \$1,004,288,107 on November 10, 1910, to \$1,025,441,384 on September 1 last. The surplus and other undivided profits are steadily growing, and are now equal to nearly 90 per cent of the paid-in capital stock. On November 10, 1910, these funds amounted to \$895,269,454, and on September 1, 1911, to \$904,434,537.

That there is but little elasticity in national-bank circulation is shown by the reports of the amount outstanding at date of the various calls during the year. There was an increase from November, 1910, to January, 1911, of \$4,000,000, and a reduction of a like amount by March 7, 1911, then no material increase until September 1, when the issues aggregated \$696,982,033, a net increase for the year of \$16,500,000.

Individual deposits, representing approximately 53 per cent of the liabilities of the banks, declined from \$5,304,788,306 on November 10, 1910, to \$5,113,221,817, on January 7, rising to \$5,304,624,091 on March 7, to \$5,477,991,156 on June 7, and reaching the highest point during the year, and also during the existence of the national banking system, of \$5,489,995,011 on September 1, 1911.

Bills payable, and notes and bills rediscounted, are at their maximum during the fall months and at the minimum in the early spring. On November 10, 1910, these items aggregated \$71,686,193, and on September 1, 1911, \$78,531,117, whereas the March 7, 1911, reports show but \$33,886,180.

To indicate conditions in various geographical divisions of the country during the past year, computations have been made showing the percentage of increase in loans and discounts, and also in individual deposits. The highest percentage of increase in loans and discounts, namely 6.36 per cent, is shown in the figures for the Southern States, followed by an increase of 4.21 per cent in the Middle Western States, 3.78 per cent in the Pacific States, 3.17 per cent in the Eastern States, 1.30 per cent in the New England States, and 1.05

per cent in the Western States. In deposits, banks in the Southern States have the highest percentage of increase, 10.22, followed by those in the Eastern States with 9.16. The increase in the New England States was 6.82 per cent, the Middle Western States, 4.81 per cent, and the Pacific States, 3.38 per cent. The deposits in the banks in the Western States were a fraction of 1 per cent less on September 1, 1911, than on the corresponding date of the prior year.

CHARACTER OF NATIONAL BANK LOANS.

In connection with the loans and discounts of the banks, the following statement is submitted, based upon the reports for September 1, 1909 and 1910, and June 7, 1911, showing the amount and per cent of each class of paper held by the banks on those dates:

Class.	1909		1910		1911	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$441,529,690	8.6	\$524,306,117	9.6	\$529,732,999	9.4
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	957,349,934	18.7	939,111,340	17.2	953,751,600	17.0
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	1,698,467,691	33.2	1,842,517,150	33.7	1,885,135,321	33.6
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.....	971,477,968	18.9	1,068,278,898	19.5	1,124,716,389	20.0
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.....	1,060,057,068	20.6	1,092,947,132	20.0	1,117,502,478	20.0
Total.....	5,128,882,351	100.0	5,467,160,637	100.0	5,610,838,787	100.0

Amount and relative proportion of loans in the national banks in New York, in the three central reserve cities, in other cities, and in banks located elsewhere, on September 1, 1909, September 1, 1910, and June 7, 1911, are shown in the following table:

Banks in—	Sept. 1, 1909.		Sept. 1, 1910.		June 7, 1911.	
	Loans.		Loans.		Loans.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York.....	\$925,653,623	18.0	\$873,880,860	16.0	\$903,566,433	16.1
New York.....	1,306,785,530	25.5	1,276,992,285	23.3	1,338,814,875	23.8
Chicago.....						
St. Louis.....						
Other reserve cities.....	1,372,311,584	26.7	1,454,442,384	26.6	1,496,311,535	26.7
All reserve cities.....	2,679,097,114	52.2	2,731,434,669	49.9	2,835,126,410	50.5
Country.....	2,449,785,237	47.8	2,735,725,969	50.1	2,775,712,377	49.5
Total.....	5,128,882,351	100.0	5,467,160,638	100.0	5,610,838,787	100.0

Approximately one-sixth of the loans of all national banks are made by associations located in the city of New York, and the following

statement shows the amount and character of such loans on comparable dates from 1906 to 1911, inclusive:

Loans and discounts.	Sept. 4, 1906.	Aug. 22, 1907.	Sept. 23, 1908.	Sept. 1, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1910.	June 7, 1911.
	40 banks.	38 banks.	37 banks.	38 banks.	39 banks.	40 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$10,676,198	\$16,254,018.22	\$6,800,529	\$7,708,853	\$9,948,094	\$9,356,484
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	292,251,532	251,867,157.84	374,548,964	385,430,495	328,145,065	331,736,688
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names....	137,991,340	161,108,403.21	146,194,094	145,989,671	176,608,890	177,331,562
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other securities.....	111,172,734	130,477,323.47	132,737,553	163,098,915	170,708,005	197,030,419
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty.....	149,959,233	152,414,155.99	245,372,335	223,425,689	188,470,806	188,111,280
Total.....	702,051,037	712,121,058.73	905,653,475	925,653,623	873,880,860	903,566,433

In the following table is shown the amount and classification of loans of all national banks on approximate dates during the past 10 years:

Date.	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real estate security.	Total.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Sept. 15, 1902.....	4,601	\$237.3	\$706.9	\$1,176.4	\$517.1	\$642.4	\$3,280.1
Sept. 9, 1903.....	5,042	283.1	717.3	1,267.5	558.1	655.4	3,481.4
Sept. 6, 1904.....	5,412	279.8	818.9	1,316.7	611.0	699.7	3,726.2
Aug. 25, 1905.....	5,757	320.1	854.1	1,382.2	689.1	753.0	3,998.5
Sept. 4, 1906.....	6,137	374.7	828.0	1,502.0	776.1	818.1	4,299.0
Aug. 22, 1907.....	6,544	428.2	832.9	1,648.7	899.5	869.2	4,678.5
Sept. 23, 1908.....	6,853	395.9	922.7	1,582.4	852.1	997.5	4,750.6
Sept. 1, 1909.....	6,977	441.5	957.3	1,698.4	971.5	1,060.1	5,128.8
Sept. 1, 1910.....	7,173	524.3	939.1	1,842.5	1,068.3	1,093.0	5,467.2
June 7, 1911.....	7,277	529.7	953.8	1,885.1	1,124.7	1,117.5	5,610.8

RATES FOR MONEY.

In connection with the loans and discounts of banks, hereinbefore referred to in detail, the following table relating to the range and average rates for money in the New York market during the year, as reported by the William B. Dana Co., shows that the rates generally were normal, and with but slight fluctuations:

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

RANGE AND AVERAGE RATES FOR MONEY IN THE NEW YORK MARKET, YEAR ENDED
OCT. 31, 1911.

Character of loans.	1910		1911			
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	2 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Time loans:						
30 days.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 days.....	4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
90 days.....	4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
4 months.....	4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 months.....	4 to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 months.....	4 to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good, 4 to 6 months...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Character of loans.	1911					
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Time loans:						
60 days.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
90 days.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 months.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
5 months.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
6 months.....	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
Over the year.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4		
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good, 4 to 6 months...	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5

¹ Longer periods.

BONDS OWNED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Hereinafter will be found a statement relating to the amount and character of United States bonds owned by national banks, including those deposited with the Treasury as security for circulation and public deposits, and in connection therewith there follows a statement based upon the reports from banks under date of September 1, 1910, and June 7, 1911, of the amount and character of other bonds and securities, and which indicates an increasing investment of the funds of the banks in such assets:

Class.	Sept. 1, 1910.	June 7, 1911.
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	\$147,474,435	\$164,116,007
Railroad bonds.....	289,634,811	361,231,063
Other public-service corporation bonds.....	161,061,004	182,212,010
All other bonds.....	172,153,234	198,646,916
Stocks (presumably taken for debt).....	40,172,847	40,806,519
Warrants, claims, judgments, etc.....	30,107,037	34,035,187
Various securities with the Treasury as security for public deposits.....	10,927,190	12,168,275
Foreign Government bonds.....	8,967,914	10,483,971
Other foreign bonds and securities.....	4,566,473	3,943,466
Total.....	865,054,855	1,007,643,419

UNITED STATES BONDED DEBT AND NATIONAL BANK HOLDINGS.

Since October 31, 1910, the bonded debt of the United States has been increased to the extent of \$50,031,900 by the issue of \$49,990,000 of 3 per cent Panama Canal bonds, and \$41,900 of 2½ per cent postal savings bonds. The interest-bearing bonded debt of the Government on October 31, 1911, was therefore \$963,349,390, of which \$730,882,130, or 75.8 per cent bears interest at the rate of 2 per cent; \$113,935,460, or 11.8 per cent, interest at the rate of 3 per cent; \$118,489,900, or 12.3 per cent, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. All of these bonds, with the exception of the 3 per cents of 1911 and postal savings bonds, are available as security for national-bank circulation. The national banks have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as security for circulation, United States bonds to the amount of \$714,170,320, and \$38,791,700 on deposit with the Treasury as security for public deposits. On September 1, 1911, the banks owned also "free" bonds to the amount of \$16,861,280, or a total investment in these securities of \$769,823,300, approximately 80 per cent of the bonded debt of the United States. It is noted that 94 per cent of the bonds deposited as security for circulation bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, these bonds being consols of 1930 and the Panama Canal bonds of 1906 and 1908.

The interest-bearing debt, together with the amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation and Government deposits, including other bonds for the latter purpose, on October 31, 1911, is shown in the following table:

INTEREST-BEARING BONDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS, OCT. 31, 1911.

Class.	Bonded debt.	Bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Bonds on deposit to secure Government deposits.
Consols of 1930 (2s).....	\$646,250,150	\$593,006,600	\$15,478,900
Loan, 1908-1918 (3s).....	63,945,460	18,199,350	4,199,300
Loan, 1925 (4s).....	118,489,900	22,854,300	3,743,000
Panama Canal loan:			
Series of 1906 (2s).....	54,631,980	51,760,300	2,132,500
Series of 1908 (2s).....	30,000,000	28,349,740	712,000
Series of 1911 (3s).....	49,990,000		12,526,000
Philippine loans and railway bonds (4s).....			4,863,000
Porto Rico loans (4s).....			754,000
District of Columbia bonds (3.65s).....			872,000
Territory of Hawaii bonds (various).....			685,000
State, city, and railroad bonds (various).....			2,618,000
Postal Savings bonds (2½s).....	41,900		
Total.....	963,349,390	714,170,320	48,583,700

BONDS, CIRCULATION, CAPITAL STOCK, ETC.

All national-bank circulation is secured either by deposits of United States bonds, or lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to provide for the redemption of notes of banks in voluntary liquidation, in charge of receivers, or those that have made deposits for the purpose of reducing their note-circulation liabilities. In connection with the foregoing table relating to the bonded debt and investment of national banks in United States bonds the following table is submitted, showing, at the close of

each month during the report year ended October 31, 1911, the number of national banks, their authorized capital stock, bonds on deposit to secure circulation, and circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money, together with data relating to the average monthly price of 2 per cent consols of 1930, for the same periods.

CAPITAL, BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION, CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING.

Date.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Bonds on deposit.	Average monthly price of 2 per cent consols, 1930.	Circulation secured by—		Total circulation outstanding. ¹
					Bonds.	Lawful money.	
1910.							
Nov. 30.....	7,222	\$1,015,202,135	\$696,693,160	100.896	\$693,695,443	\$33,160,390	\$726,855,833
Dec. 31.....	7,231	1,014,591,135	695,663,920	101.125	693,370,056	34,335,925	727,705,981
1911.							
Jan. 31.....	7,226	1,017,947,135	696,706,300	101.125	692,939,203	33,506,185	726,445,388
Feb. 28.....	7,229	1,019,282,135	697,088,760	101.188	693,119,715	35,815,326	728,935,041
Mar. 31.....	7,252	1,025,117,135	697,082,510	101.394	693,261,786	35,891,130	729,152,916
Apr. 30.....	7,271	1,025,427,135	695,657,540	101.250	691,468,720	36,675,998	728,144,718
May 31.....	7,287	1,026,432,135	697,441,300	100.793	693,665,285	34,812,726	728,478,011
June 30.....	7,301	1,026,632,135	698,605,810	100.322	695,025,073	33,169,435	728,194,508
July 31.....	7,308	1,030,802,135	705,648,210	100.250	701,427,086	31,396,030	732,824,016
Aug. 31.....	7,318	1,032,562,135	710,141,420	100.433	707,180,923	30,025,825	737,206,748
Sept. 30.....	7,329	1,033,637,135	712,812,810	100.508	708,976,455	28,811,903	737,788,358
Oct. 31.....	7,331	1,032,632,135	714,170,320	100.500	711,099,938	28,065,375	739,165,313

¹ Exclusive of notes redeemed but not destroyed, Nov. 1, 1910, to Oct. 31, 1911.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that banks are authorized to issue circulation to the extent of the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security therefor, and the reduction in the rate of tax on notes secured by bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent, the volume of circulation outstanding, as reported by the banks during the past year, is less by 30 per cent than the maximum amount issuable, the limitation being an amount equal to the paid-in capital stock. On November 10, 1910, the amount of bank-note currency outstanding was \$680,440,468, but increased on January 7, 1911, to \$684,135,804, declining on March 7, 1911, to \$680,727,243. Between this date and June 7 there was an increase of about \$1,000,000, the amount reported outstanding being \$681,740,513, but between this date and September 1, 1911, there was an increase to \$696,982,033. This is the largest amount of national-bank currency secured by bonds ever reported outstanding, and is nearly one-fifth of the total amount of metallic and other currency of the country, as shown by the Treasury circulation statement of October 31.

Statistics showing the percentage of circulation to capital and to assets at date of each report made by the banks from 1863 to 1911, and also to the stock of money in the United States on or about June 30 of each year, appear in the appendix to this report. The statistics in question show not only a gradual increase in the amount of national-bank circulation, by reason of the legislation of March 14, 1900, but a constantly increasing percentage as compared with the stock of money in the United States. On June 29, 1900, the reports of condition indicated that bank notes outstanding represented 11.3 per cent of the stock, whereas on September 1, 1911, it had reached nearly 20 per cent.

The relative amount of outstanding circulation reported by banks in the reserve cities and elsewhere during the past year is shown in the following table:

Date.	New York.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.	Other reserve cities.	All reserve cities.	Country.	Total.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Nov. 10, 1910.....	\$49.0	\$84.9	\$155.6	\$240.5	\$439.9	\$680.4
Jan. 7, 1911.....	48.1	83.8	157.4	241.2	442.9	684.1
Mar. 7, 1911.....	47.5	81.0	158.5	239.5	441.2	680.7
June 7, 1911.....	45.9	77.3	158.3	235.6	446.1	681.7
Sept. 1, 1911.....	49.6	80.9	161.7	242.6	454.3	696.9

CIRCULATION, REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING.

From the records of the issue division of this bureau it appears that beginning with December 21, 1863, the date of the first issue of national-bank circulation, to October 31, 1911, notes of the value of \$5,460,186,435 have been issued, of which \$4,716,114,724 have been redeemed, leaving outstanding on that date, exclusive of gold bank notes and nonpresented fractions, \$744,071,715. Issues during the current year on account of redemptions and amounts issued to banks organized and those increasing their circulation aggregated \$459,-942,330.

Under the act of May 30, 1908, it is necessary to maintain a stock of incomplete currency to the extent of 50 per cent of the capital stock of the national banks. It is also necessary to maintain a stock sufficient to meet current redemptions. At the close of business on October 31 the stock on hand aggregated \$574,327,280.

Gold bank notes to the amount of \$3,465,240 were issued, all of which, however, with the exception of \$74,679, have been redeemed. All of the national gold banks were either liquidated or changed to national currency banks, and no new notes for banks of this character were issued subsequent to February, 1884.

At the close of business on October 31 five national banks, each with capital of \$25,000 and United States bond deposits of \$6,250, had no circulating notes outstanding. The issue of circulation is permissible, but the deposit of the minimum amount of bonds is a condition precedent to the issue of a charter. Subsequent to the resumption of specie payments in 1879, national banks were prohibited from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than \$5, and from that date to March 14, 1900, there was no other limitation on the amount of the various denominations issuable. The act of March 14, 1900, however, limited the issue of notes of the denomination of \$5 to one-third of the total issues of any bank. On that date \$5 notes were outstanding to the extent of 31.2 per cent of the total issues. As a result of the legislation in question the percentage of fives was reduced to 13.6 on October 31, 1904. Thereafter, with slight exceptions, there was a gradual increase until October 31, 1906, when it reached 19.72 per cent, a proportion practically maintained up to October 31, 1911.

In the following table is shown the amount of circulation of each denomination outstanding on March 14, 1900, and on October 31,

Denominations.	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1911.
Ones.....	\$348,275.00	\$343,610.00
Twos.....	167,466.00	164,320.00
Fives.....	79,310,710.00	145,500,120.00
Tens.....	79,378,180.00	325,160,210.00
Twenties.....	58,770,660.00	220,696,580.00
Fifties.....	11,784,150.00	16,171,850.00
One hundreds.....	24,103,400.00	35,996,600.00
Five hundreds.....	104,000.00	90,000.00
One thousands.....	27,000.00	23,000.00
Unredeemed fractions.....	32,409.00	49,608.00
Less notes redeemed but not assorted by denominations.....		744,195,898.00
Total.....	254,026,230.00	739,165,313.00
Circulation secured by lawful money.....	38,004,155.00	28,065,375.00
Circulation secured by bonds.....	216,022,075.00	711,099,938.00

NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION-AGENCY RECEIPTS AND REDEMPTIONS.

National-bank circulation to the amount of \$587,339,779 was received by the National Bank Redemption Agency for redemption during the year ended October 31, 1911, and of this amount, \$124,668,020, representing notes in good condition and fit for circulation, was charged against the redemption account and returned to the banks of issue. The remaining amount was delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation and destruction.

Redemptions by months, from November, 1910, to October 31, 1911, are shown in the following statement:

November, 1910.....	\$35,036,595
December, 1910.....	41,371,476
January, 1911.....	64,785,436
February, 1911.....	46,524,453
March, 1911.....	49,353,908
April, 1911.....	51,487,162
May, 1911.....	54,006,009
June, 1911.....	60,321,441
July, 1911.....	54,003,825
August, 1911.....	49,174,135
September, 1911.....	40,026,992
October, 1911.....	41,248,347
Total.....	587,339,779

As will be noted from the following schedule of receipts from the cities indicated, 84.4 per cent of the total receipts of national-bank currency for redemption came from the eight cities named and 48.8 per cent from the city of New York alone.

Sources from which notes were received for redemption during the year, together with the amount received from the cities named and from all other sources, are shown in the following statement:

New York.....	\$286,806,088
Chicago.....	71,138,000
Boston.....	38,682,008
Philadelphia.....	37,152,011
St. Louis.....	30,739,633
Cincinnati.....	12,215,000
Baltimore.....	11,422,000
New Orleans.....	7,583,000
From other sources.....	91,602,039

PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

It has been assumed by those not fully informed on the subject that the issue of national-bank circulation is attended by a large profit; that is, that the banks receive the fixed interest on the bonds deposited as security for circulation and current rates of interest on the total amount of notes received, making their net profit the sum of these two returns. The fact, however, that the volume of circulation outstanding is approximately only 70 per cent of the maximum issuable—that is, an amount equal to the paid-in capital stock of the banks—is evidence that the circulation franchise is not as profitable as would appear.

There will be found in the appendix to this report computations made by the Actuary of the Treasury Department of the profit on circulation, based upon the deposit of \$100,000 of the various classes of bonds available at the average net price, monthly, during the year ended October 31, 1911. By reference to these tables it will be noted that money is assumed to be worth 6 per cent. From the gross receipts, that is, interest on the bonds, and the interest on \$100,000 circulation loaned, at 6 per cent, deductions are made for the tax on circulation, expenses incident to redemptions, shipments of currency, etc., and the sinking fund, to show the net receipts. The actuary then computes the interest on the cost of the bonds at 6 per cent, the difference between this amount and the net receipts being the net profit to the bank.

Two per cent consols of 1930 were at the highest average net price in March last, and as a result the profit on circulation was at the lowest point, namely 1.296 per cent. These bonds were at the lowest point in July, namely, 100.250, when the profit on circulation is shown to have been 1.412. The highest-priced Government issues are the 4 per cent bonds of 1925, and were held at 116.86 in January last, when the profit on circulation was 0.986 per cent. At the market price of 114.134, in August last, the profit on circulation was at its maximum, namely, 1.226 per cent. The Panama Canal bonds of 1916 sold, on an average, in August last, at 100.303, when the profit on circulation was 1.410 per cent. The highest average price during the year for these bonds was 101.250, in April last, and the percentage of profit on circulation 1.325.

EXPENSES OF THE CURRENCY BUREAU AND OF THE BANKS INCIDENT TO THE ISSUE OF CIRCULATION.

In the year ended June 30, 1911, national banks paid to the Government in semiannual tax upon their circulating notes the sum of \$3,567,037.21. To provide for the redemption of circulating notes, national banks are required to maintain a deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, equal to 5 per cent of their outstanding issues, to pay the cost of redemptions and are also required to pay for the plates from which the notes are printed, both originally and on renewal of charters, as well as in replacement of plates which become unserviceable by continued use. While the banks are not relieved of the liability to redeem their notes upon presentation at the bank, practically all of the circulation is redeemed at the Treasury through the 5 per cent redemption fund.

During the past year the cost of redemption of notes at the Treasury was \$443,380.12, or an average of \$0.81977 per thousand dollars. The sum of \$50,250 was charged to and paid by the banks, for engraving of plates for the printing of circulation. This indicates that the cost to the banks of issuance of circulation during the last fiscal year was \$4,060,667.33. To this expense however, there should be added the cost of examinations and special tax under authority of the corporation-tax act of 1909. The fees for the examination of banks during the past year aggregated \$492,269.05; and while it is not possible to obtain from the Internal Revenue Bureau data with respect to the amount of tax paid under the corporation-tax act, it is estimated that this tax, based upon the net earnings of the banks for the year, aggregated approximately \$1,250,000, or total taxes and expenses of \$5,802,936.38. It thus appears that the Government received from the banks as tax on circulation, and under the corporation-tax act, approximately \$4,817,000.

The law provides that the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws respecting the procuring of circulating notes, and all other expenses of the Bureau of the Currency, shall be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes or duties assessed or collected on the circulation of national banking associations. The expenses of the bureau during the last year, for special dies, plates, printing, etc., and for salaries, exclusive of those reimbursable by national banks, was \$648,102.05. From the date of the passage of the national-bank act to June 30, 1911, taxes collected on circulation aggregated \$114,848,834.97, and the expenses of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, exclusive of contingent expenses of the bureau not paid by the comptroller, but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, aggregated \$13,925,639.39; that is, the tax paid on circulation was approximately eight times the expenses of the Currency Bureau during its entire existence.

In the appendix to this report will be found statistics showing by years, the amount of semiannual tax paid on circulation, the cost of redemption of notes, assessment for plates, assessment for examiners' fees, together with the tax paid on capital and deposits during the period for which tax on those items was imposed.

RESERVE AND DEPOSITS.

With the exception of United States deposits, including postal savings funds, the law requires national banks to maintain a reserve on their deposits. Banks in the three central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—are required to maintain in their own vaults a lawful money reserve of 25 per cent. Banks located in other reserve cities are required to maintain a 25 per cent reserve, but are permitted to carry one-half with approved associations located in the central reserve cities. The reserve requirement for banks located elsewhere than in reserve cities is 15 per cent, of which two-fifths must be held in bank and three-fifths may be carried with approved reserve agents in either reserve or central reserve cities.

The deposit liabilities—that is, those on which reserve is required—amounted on November 10, 1910, to \$6,205,994,733. Of this amount, the banks held in specie, legal tenders, in the redemption

fund, and amounts available with reserve agents \$1,314,611,326, or 21.18 per cent. But including with this amount the excess of the amount available with reserve agents, the percentage is increased to 24.75. The amount of lawful money—that is, specie and legal tenders included in the reserve—was \$816,070,660, or 13.1 per cent. On January 7, 1911, deposit liabilities had increased to \$6,267,870,077, and the lawful money in banks to \$836,267,359, or 13.3 per cent. The total reserve held was \$1,341,178,295, or 21.40 per cent, but including excessive funds with the reserve agents, 25.33 per cent. Deposits increased on March 7 to \$6,618,482,968, the reserve to \$1,434,209,543, or 21.67 per cent and the average, including excessive funds with reserve agents, to 26.52 per cent. Lawful money in banks aggregated \$908,036,627, or 13.7 per cent. There was a further increase in deposits on June 7 to \$6,689,018,801, and in reserve to \$1,478,140,975, or 22.10 per cent, the average, including the excess with reserve agents, being 26.10 per cent. Lawful money in banks increased to \$946,331,109, or 14.1 per cent. At the close of business on September 1, 1911, there had been a decrease in deposits, as compared with June 7, to \$6,684,859,627, when the reserve held amounted to \$1,428,068,314, or 21.36 per cent, and the average, including excessive funds with reserve agents, 25.05 per cent. Lawful money in banks, as compared with the prior call, decreased \$50,855,703, or to \$895,475,406, and was 13.4 per cent of the deposits.

Reports from each class of banks, beginning with November 10, 1910, show the percentages of legal and available reserve, and are summarized in the following table:

Class of banks.	Nov. 10, 1910.		Jan. 7, 1911.		Mar. 7, 1911.		June 7, 1911.		Sept. 1, 1911.	
	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Central reserve city banks.....	25.44	25.44	25.83	25.83	26.77	26.77	27.37	27.37	26.00	26.00
Other reserve city banks.....	25.36	27.05	25.81	28.17	25.49	30.05	26.03	29.29	25.46	27.82
Country banks.....	16.99	23.18	16.95	23.53	16.79	24.35	17.00	23.56	16.61	22.95
All banks.....	21.18	24.75	21.40	25.33	21.67	26.52	22.10	26.10	21.36	25.05

Loans and discounts, United States bonds, and lawful money represent approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate resources of national banks, and a like proportion of liabilities is represented by capital, surplus and profits, and individual deposits. The relation of these items has varied but slightly during the past 10 years, as will be observed by reference to the accompanying table:

Items.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	53.7	55.2	53.4	53.9	54.0	56.1	52.9	53.5	55.6	54.5
United States bonds.....	7.5	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4
Lawful money.....	8.3	8.8	7.2	8.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6
Total.....	69.5	72.6	68.5	70.2	69.6	72.4	70.5	70.6	72.0	70.5
Capital.....	11.5	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.9
Surplus and profits.....	8.1	8.8	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7
Individual deposits.....	52.5	50.0	49.6	51.1	52.4	51.5	50.4	52.3	52.4	52.9
Total.....	72.1	70.7	70.4	70.1	71.2	70.9	69.1	70.5	71.5	71.5

In connection with the foregoing, the following statement is submitted, relating to the amount and per cent of reserve held, and the amount of excess, as shown by the reports for each call, from November 10, 1910, to September 1, 1911, the figures for central reserve, other reserve, and country banks, by geographical divisions, being separately stated:

Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Per cent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
Nov. 10.....	\$353,883,747	25.44	\$6,102,585
Jan. 7.....	367,733,656	25.83	11,917,926
Mar. 7.....	441,079,390	26.77	29,222,530
June 7.....	459,639,243	27.37	39,727,578
Sept. 1.....	426,547,745	26.00	16,366,078
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
Nov. 10.....	432,633,340	25.36	6,115,050
Jan. 7.....	443,601,978	25.81	13,940,367
Mar. 7.....	464,220,842	25.49	8,996,195
June 7.....	481,364,283	26.03	18,982,597
Sept. 1.....	471,051,269	25.46	8,510,136
TOTAL RESERVE CITIES.			
Nov. 10.....	786,517,087	25.39	12,217,635
Jan. 7.....	811,335,635	25.82	25,858,294
Mar. 7.....	905,300,232	26.10	38,218,725
June 7.....	941,003,526	26.66	58,710,175
Sept. 1.....	897,599,014	25.71	24,876,214
COUNTRY BANKS.			
<i>New England States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	50,908,260	16.63	4,995,796
Jan. 7.....	50,365,635	16.25	3,884,202
Mar. 7.....	50,429,520	16.53	4,307,444
June 7.....	51,483,341	16.66	5,132,821
Sept. 1.....	50,386,037	16.20	3,728,725
<i>Eastern States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	152,949,762	16.49	13,830,947
Jan. 7.....	151,327,893	16.31	12,182,812
Mar. 7.....	153,838,553	16.36	12,793,149
June 7.....	159,213,845	16.58	15,129,165
Sept. 1.....	158,454,286	16.13	11,105,320
<i>Southern States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	91,441,126	17.61	13,542,507
Jan. 7.....	96,292,240	17.67	14,559,846
Mar. 7.....	93,799,050	17.45	13,176,534
June 7.....	92,110,198	17.63	13,755,559
Sept. 1.....	87,737,299	17.30	11,655,885
<i>Middle Western States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	146,005,871	16.97	16,916,961
Jan. 7.....	145,986,538	16.93	16,666,927
Mar. 7.....	145,607,478	16.49	13,140,752
June 7.....	148,174,025	16.85	16,234,313
Sept. 1.....	148,781,250	16.47	13,243,280
<i>Western States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	53,024,253	17.34	7,146,742
Jan. 7.....	52,157,682	17.55	7,571,676
Mar. 7.....	51,653,814	17.08	6,285,373
June 7.....	52,089,389	17.50	7,438,048
Sept. 1.....	51,121,223	17.15	6,396,365
<i>Pacific States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	33,267,577	17.72	5,101,222
Jan. 7.....	33,231,881	18.21	5,858,785
Mar. 7.....	33,154,664	18.31	5,995,525
June 7.....	33,647,376	17.82	5,317,351
Sept. 1.....	33,408,858	17.62	4,973,021

Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Per cent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.			
<i>Island Possessions.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	\$497,386	29.05	\$240,525
Jan. 7.....	480,790	28.09	224,032
Mar. 7.....	426,231	25.65	176,988
June 7.....	419,272	23.65	153,383
Sept. 1.....	580,346	28.18	271,445
<i>Total States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	528,094,238	16.99	61,774,700
Jan. 7.....	529,842,661	16.95	60,948,557
Mar. 7.....	528,909,310	16.79	56,385,770
June 7.....	537,137,448	17.00	63,100,639
Sept. 1.....	530,469,300	16.61	51,374,036
<i>Total United States.</i>			
Nov. 10.....	1,314,611,326	21.18	73,992,336
Jan. 7.....	1,341,178,296	21.40	86,806,848
Mar. 7.....	1,434,209,542	21.67	94,604,495
June 7.....	1,478,140,975	22.10	121,870,815
Sept. 1.....	1,428,068,314	21.36	76,250,250

RESERVE CITIES.

On March 1, 1911, the city of Sioux City, Iowa, was designated by the Comptroller of the Currency as an additional reserve city under the act of March 3, 1887, making the reserve cities, including the three central reserve cities, now number 50.

CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL BANKS BY CAPITAL.

For the purpose of comparison, there appears in the appendix to this report a statement showing the number of banks and their paid-in capital stock, grouped by States and geographical divisions, and divided according to capital stock. The banks have been divided for the purpose into seven classes, beginning with the smallest class authorized, namely, those with \$25,000 capital, and ranging to a maximum of \$5,000,000 and over. From this compilation the summary following has been made, showing the number and per cent of banks of each class, and also the amount and per cent of capital stock, the figures being based upon the returns of the 7,301 national banks on September 1, 1911. It will be noted that 31.4 per cent in number of the banks, with 11.98 per cent of capital, are in the class with capital of \$50,000 to less than \$100,000, and that 27.31 per cent in number, with 24.54 per cent of capital, are represented by the banks with capital of \$100,000 and upward, but less than \$250,000. These two classes, it appears, therefore, represent 58.77 per cent in number of banks and 36.52 per cent of capital, whereas banks with capital of \$250,000 and over represent 9.21 per cent of the number, and 57.46 per cent of the capital of all banks. There is a limited number of banks with capital exceeding \$25,000 but less than \$50,000, and adding these to the banks with capital of \$25,000, it is found that the two classes represent 32.02 per cent of the total number of banks, but with capital of only 6.02 per cent of the aggregate.

A classification of the number and per cent of capital of national banks is set forth in the following table:

Class.	Number.	Per cent.	Capital.	Per cent.
\$25,000.....	1,966	26.93	\$49,105,222	4.79
Over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.....	372	5.09	12,591,827	1.23
\$50,000 and less than \$100,000.....	2,297	31.46	122,973,320	11.98
\$100,000 and less than \$250,000.....	1,994	27.31	251,598,385	24.54
\$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	495	6.78	197,016,930	19.22
\$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000.....	161	2.21	232,155,700	22.64
\$5,000,000 and over.....	16	.22	160,000,000	15.60
Total.....	7,301	100.00	1,025,441,384	100.00

The relation of capital to individual deposits, to loans, to aggregate resources; capital, surplus, and other profits to individual deposits; and specie and legal tenders to individual deposits, is of considerable interest, and, as will be noted by reference to the following table, the relatively larger increase in deposits, loans, cash holdings, and aggregate resources has materially affected the ratios as compared with those for 1910:

Items.	1908	1909	1910	1911
Capital to individual deposits.....	\$1.00 to \$4.94	\$1.00 to \$5.30	\$1.00 to \$5.13	\$1.00 to \$5.35
Capital to loans.....	1.00 to 5.16	1.00 to 5.43	1.00 to 5.45	1.00 to 5.52
Capital to aggregate resources.....	1.00 to 9.80	1.00 to 10.14	1.00 to 9.80	1.00 to 10.12
Capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 2.69	1.00 to 2.87	1.00 to 2.74	1.00 to 2.84
Specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 5.24	1.00 to 5.87	1.00 to 6.04	1.00 to 6.14

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under sections 5211 and 5212 of the Revised Statutes, national banks are required to submit reports of their condition, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and also reports relating to earnings and dividends; the former within five days from the date of receipt of the call by the comptroller, and the latter within ten days from the date of the declaration of the dividend. As section 5211 provides, however, that the comptroller may call for special reports whenever, in his judgment, they may be necessary, it is held that the law relating to the reports of earnings and dividends may be enforced with respect to the amount of earnings, notwithstanding the fact that dividends may not have been declared. The impression prevails with some banks that reports of earnings are not required and can not be enforced unless a dividend is declared. The comptroller insists upon reports from all banks, touching their earnings, regardless of the declaration or nondeclaration of dividends. As a general rule, dividend periods are semiannual, running from January 1 to June 30, and from July 1 to December 31, although there are many banks that declare annual dividends only, and others that declare them quarterly, or bimonthly. Whatever the periods fixed by the banks, returns are now compiled for semiannual periods ending June 30 and December 31, instead of periods ending March 1 and September 1, as was the practice prior to June 30, 1907.

In the appendix to this report appear abstracts, by reserve cities and States, of earnings and dividends of the national banks, for the

semiannual periods ended December 31, 1910, and June 30, 1911, which is supplemented by a consolidated, comparative statement, showing the annual earnings, dividends, etc., from March 1, 1869, to June 30, 1911. The average capital on which dividends were paid during the year ended June 30, 1911, was \$1,008,180,225, the average surplus \$669,931,760, and the gross earnings \$428,973,014. Against gross earnings were charged losses and premiums aggregating \$39,925,771, or 9.3 per cent, and expenses of \$232,061,730, or 54.10 per cent. These deductions left net earnings to the amount of \$156,985,513, from which dividends were paid to the amount of \$114,685,412, or 11.38 per cent on the capital and 6.83 per cent on the combined capital and surplus. The net earnings were equal to 9.35 per cent, based upon the combined capital and surplus.

The average annual net earnings for the period of 42 years during which reports have been made are shown to have been \$73,980,606, and the average dividends \$55,638,469, or an average, based upon the average capital stock, of 9.07 per cent. The total net earnings for the 42 years are shown to have been \$3,107,185,441, and the aggregate dividends \$2,336,815,679.

VIOLATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.

A record is made, subsequent to the abstracting of the reports of condition of the national banks for each call, of the number of banks violating the restrictions and limitations of the national bank act, for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of offending banks. Deficiency in reserve represents the greatest number of violations, and during the past report year has varied from 21.38 per cent on June 7, 1911, to 25.54 per cent on September 1. The percentage of banks making excessive loans and granting accommodations on the security of mortgages or other lien on realty is very nearly the same, varying in the former case from a minimum of 14.10 per cent on June 7 to a maximum of 19.21 per cent on November 10, 1910, whereas the violations in relation to loans on realty vary from a minimum of 14.73 per cent on November 10, 1910, to a maximum of 16.10 per cent on June 7 last. The number of banks violating the provision of law relating to liabilities for borrowed money, etc., in excess of their capital stock is relatively very small, ranging during the past year from a minimum of 0.51 per cent on January 7 to a maximum of 2.91 per cent on September 1.

The percentage of violations of the provisions of law in question at date of each call, from January 31, 1910, to September 1, 1911, is shown in the following table:

Date.	Sec. 5137, real estate loans.	Sec. 5191, reserve.	Sec. 5200, excessive loans.	Sec. 5202, borrowed money.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Jan. 31, 1910.....	15.03	19.91	16.03	0.24	51.20
Mar. 29, 1910.....	10.52	25.87	16.04	.32	52.75
June 30, 1910.....	11.40	17.68	14.56	.95	44.59
Sept. 1, 1910.....	12.42	22.46	16.40	1.73	53.06
Nov. 10, 1910.....	14.73	22.97	19.21	.58	57.49
Jan. 7, 1911.....	16.04	23.72	17.47	.51	57.74
Mar. 7, 1911.....	15.37	23.69	16.56	.79	56.41
June 7, 1911.....	16.10	21.38	14.10	1.49	53.07
Sept. 1, 1911.....	15.86	25.54	15.56	2.91	59.87

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended October 31, 1911, charters were issued to 214 national banking associations, making 10,097 charters granted since the passage of the national bank act in 1863. In the year 326 applications were received for authority to organize national banks, including applications to convert State banks. Approvals were granted in 233 cases, and there were 84 rejections, the causes of the latter being, first, existence of ample banking facilities at the place; second, population and business too limited to warrant success; and third, character of the applicants and of others interested. Rejections of applications for conversion were based primarily upon the information received to the effect that the management had been neither in conformity with the law nor successful.

The authorized capital of the 214 associations chartered during the year aggregated \$12,840,000, making the total authorized capital of banks in operation on October 31, 1911, \$1,032,632,135, a net increase for the year of \$16,735,000. As a result of the organization of banks and the increase of capital of other banks during the year, the gross increase was \$34,931,000, but by reason of voluntary liquidations, reductions of capital and failures, the net increase is the amount heretofore stated.

At the close of the report year 7,331 banks were in existence, 2,274 having been placed in voluntary liquidation and 492 in the charge of receivers for liquidation of their business in the interests of depositors and other creditors. Included in the total number of charters granted were 1,630 to institutions which were conversions of State banks. The capital of these converted banks at date of conversion was \$334,505,928.

Under the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, national banks to the number of 3,086, with aggregate capital of \$80,425,500, have been organized, the average capital being approximately \$26,060. Since the date of the act in question, 1,747 banks have been organized under the law of 1864, their aggregate capital being \$224,257,800, and the individual capital \$50,000 or more. Of the banks chartered in this period 711 were conversions of State banks, their capital being \$55,285,800; 1,478 reorganizations of State or private banks, with aggregate capital of \$98,957,000; and 2,644 primary organizations, the capital represented being \$150,440,500.

The total number of banks organized from March 14, 1900, to the end of the report year was 4,833, with aggregate capital of \$304,683,300, exceeding by 1,216 the number of banks in active operation on March 14, 1900. The average number of banks organized, monthly, from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1907, was approximately 40. The average in 1908 was 27, in 1909, 25, in 1910, 26, and in 1911, 18.

The classification and distribution, by States and geographical divisions, of national banks organized since the date of the passage of the act of 1900, are shown in the table following.

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, AND CLASSES, OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED FROM MAR. 14, 1900, TO OCT. 31, 1911, AND THE PAID-IN CAPITAL STOCK OF ALL REPORTING NATIONAL BANKS ON SEPT. 1, 1911.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organiza- tions.		National banks reporting Sept. 1, 1911.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>New England States.</i>										
Maine.....	4	\$100,000	1	30,000	7	\$385,000	11	\$485,000	70	\$7,850,000.00
New Hampshire..	4	100,000	1	30,000	2	200,000	7	330,000	56	5,235,000.00
Vermont.....	5	125,000	7	807,000	2	150,000	7	275,000	51	5,210,000.00
Massachusetts.....	1	25,000	19	4,450,000	20	4,450,000	20	4,475,000	188	53,467,500.00
Rhode Island.....	4	100,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	1	500,000	22	6,775,250.00
Connecticut.....	4	100,000	4	200,000	4	200,000	8	300,000	79	19,914,200.00
Total.....	18	450,000	1	30,000	35	5,885,000	54	6,365,000	466	98,451,950.00
<i>Eastern States.</i>										
New York.....	97	2,425,000	9	287,500	97	17,970,000	203	20,682,500	462	172,143,369.50
New Jersey.....	51	1,275,000	7	210,000	41	3,510,000	99	4,995,000	196	21,987,000.00
Pennsylvania.....	219	5,475,000	24	807,000	223	24,080,000	466	30,362,000	832	118,319,390.00
Delaware.....	6	150,000	3	95,000	13	1,480,000	9	245,000	28	2,373,985.00
Maryland.....	31	775,000	5	172,000	13	1,480,000	49	2,427,000	107	17,582,410.00
District of Colum- bia.....					4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	11	6,102,000.00
Total.....	404	10,100,000	48	1,571,500	378	48,290,000	830	59,961,500	1,636	338,508,154.50
<i>Southern States.</i>										
Virginia.....	49	1,225,000	10	356,000	42	4,565,000	101	6,146,000	129	16,668,500.00
West Virginia.....	35	875,000	11	395,000	39	3,265,000	85	4,535,000	107	9,337,000.00
North Carolina.....	21	525,000	4	130,000	28	2,710,000	53	3,365,000	74	8,385,000.00
South Carolina.....	12	300,000	20	675,000	20	2,135,000	32	2,435,000	43	5,410,000.00
Georgia.....	25	625,000	4	125,000	49	4,650,000	94	5,950,000	114	13,944,500.00
Florida.....	7	175,000	10	304,500	25	4,125,000	36	4,425,000	45	5,966,530.00
Alabama.....	33	825,000	3	90,000	33	2,775,000	76	3,904,500	83	9,469,000.00
Mississippi.....	6	150,000	1	30,000	19	1,815,000	28	2,055,000	30	3,230,000.00
Louisiana.....	12	300,000	1	30,000	19	3,410,000	32	3,740,000	32	8,145,000.00
Texas.....	219	5,475,000	84	2,686,000	136	14,160,000	439	22,321,000	513	45,026,000.00
Arkansas.....	20	500,000	1	30,000	25	2,020,000	46	2,550,000	47	4,460,000.00
Kentucky.....	52	1,300,000	7	230,000	35	5,270,000	94	6,800,000	144	17,450,900.00
Tennessee.....	32	800,000	6	180,000	31	3,385,000	69	4,365,000	100	12,435,000.00
Total.....	523	13,075,000	161	5,231,500	501	54,285,000	1,185	72,591,500	1,461	159,927,430.00
<i>Middle Western States.</i>										
Ohio.....	109	2,725,000	18	628,000	86	12,725,000	213	16,078,000	380	62,449,100.00
Indiana.....	90	2,250,000	15	483,000	67	9,150,000	172	11,883,000	260	27,428,000.00
Illinois.....	159	3,975,000	18	628,500	86	13,750,000	263	18,353,500	437	74,785,000.00
Michigan.....	14	350,000	4	130,000	26	4,790,000	44	5,270,000	100	14,710,000.00
Wisconsin.....	35	875,000	4	125,000	28	3,350,000	67	4,350,000	128	17,130,000.00
Minnesota.....	176	4,400,000	15	471,000	29	4,500,000	220	9,371,000	272	22,771,000.00
Iowa.....	111	2,775,000	19	630,000	60	3,645,000	190	7,050,000	329	21,520,000.00
Missouri.....	34	850,000	14	450,000	40	12,885,000	88	14,185,000	132	35,880,000.00
Total.....	728	18,200,000	107	3,545,500	422	64,795,000	1,257	86,540,500	2,038	276,673,100.00
<i>Western States.</i>										
North Dakota.....	121	3,025,000	7	215,000	9	500,000	137	3,740,000	148	5,285,000.00
South Dakota.....	68	1,700,000	3	90,000	13	700,000	84	2,490,000	102	4,205,000.00
Nebraska.....	103	2,575,000	20	715,000	38	3,335,000	161	6,625,000	246	16,185,100.00
Kansas.....	92	2,300,000	10	360,000	30	2,300,000	132	4,960,000	210	12,012,500.00
Montana.....	23	575,000	4	130,000	16	1,340,000	43	2,045,000	58	4,940,000.00
Wyoming.....	11	275,000	11	361,000	11	625,000	22	900,000	29	1,685,000.00
Colorado.....	51	1,275,000	11	361,000	38	3,310,000	100	4,946,000	128	10,830,000.00
New Mexico.....	24	600,000	4	125,000	10	575,000	38	1,300,000	41	2,020,000.00
Oklahoma.....	306	7,650,000	26	860,000	60	4,555,000	392	13,065,000	278	12,717,500.00
Total.....	799	19,975,000	85	2,856,000	225	17,240,000	1,109	40,071,000	1,240	69,880,100.00

SUMMARY, BY STATES, GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, AND CLASSES, OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED FROM MAR. 14, 1900, TO OCT. 31, 1911, AND THE PAID-IN CAPITAL STOCK OF ALL REPORTING NATIONAL BANKS ON SEPT. 1, 1911—Continued.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organizations.		National banks reporting Sept. 1, 1911.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>Pacific States.</i>										
Washington.....	34	\$850,000	2	\$70,000	30	\$3,495,000	66	\$4,415,000	80	\$12,200,000.00
Oregon.....	32	800,000	2	56,000	23	1,595,000	57	2,451,000	78	8,216,000.00
California.....	90	2,250,000	5	160,000	97	24,562,800	192	26,972,800	204	52,507,650.00
Idaho.....	27	675,000	3	95,000	13	910,000	43	1,680,000	46	2,640,000.00
Utah.....	6	150,000	1	30,000	5	1,025,000	12	1,205,000	21	2,830,000.00
Nevada.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	9	1,225,000	12	1,300,000	11	1,742,000.00
Arizona.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	250,000	10	380,000	13	1,055,000.00
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000	2	100,000.00
Total.....	196	4,900,000	14	441,000	183	33,112,800	393	38,453,800	455	81,290,650.00
<i>Island possessions.</i>										
Hawaii.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	2	550,000	4	600,000	4	610,000.00
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	1	100,000.00
Total.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	3	650,000	5	700,000	5	710,000.00
Grand total.....	2,670	66,750,000	416	13,675,500	1,747	224,257,800	4,833	504,683,300	7,301	1,025,441,384.50

The number and capital, by classes, of conversions, reorganizations, and primary organizations, are shown in the following table:

SUMMARY, BY CLASSES, OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED FROM MAR. 14, 1900, TO OCT. 31, 1911.

Classification.	Conversions.		Reorganizations.		Primary organizations.		Total.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Capital less than \$50,000.....	419	\$11,073,000	929	\$24,652,000	1,738	\$44,700,500	3,086	\$80,425,500
Capital \$50,000 or over.....	292	44,212,800	549	74,305,000	906	105,740,000	1,747	224,257,800
Total.....	711	55,285,800	1,478	98,957,000	2,644	150,440,500	4,833	304,683,300

NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED IN EACH MONTH FROM MAR. 14, 1900, TO OCT. 31, 1911.

Months.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	36	40	34	36	45	45	40	32	28	28	28	12
February.....	31	28	50	35	39	41	42	36	20	29	13	13
March.....	6	35	41	56	42	50	41	50	39	22	37	39
April.....	46	30	50	51	46	42	43	46	34	26	26	28
May.....	66	54	50	47	42	49	45	52	33	24	21	20
June.....	95	40	42	58	43	48	42	55	21	44	40	21
July.....	46	41	38	43	22	37	32	40	37	28	19	13
August.....	44	27	42	36	38	44	33	39	20	32	12	15
September.....	20	23	38	31	32	35	31	46	14	24	27	15
October.....	25	27	33	57	43	36	41	38	18	22	22	8
November.....	21	32	36	20	36	23	27	19	21	23	12	.....
December.....	29	36	54	32	45	38	41	23	18	27	18	
Total.....	398	412	492	515	460	486	462	490	323	320	291	184

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NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED OCT. 31, 1911.

Months.	Conversions.		Reorganiza- tions.		Primary organ- izations.		Total.		Bonds depos- ited.
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	
November.....	2	\$75,000	4	\$600,000	6	\$400,000	12	\$1,075,000	\$228,250
December.....	3	90,000	4	875,000	11	650,000	18	1,615,000	297,500
January.....	4	575,000	2	75,000	6	260,000	12	910,000	265,760
February.....	2	50,000	5	220,000	6	225,000	13	495,000	144,000
March.....	12	1,005,000	19	1,410,000	8	325,000	39	2,740,000	531,510
April.....	7	345,000	15	490,000	6	210,000	28	1,045,000	293,250
May.....	6	240,000	11	355,000	3	100,000	20	695,000	247,260
June.....	3	250,000	9	490,000	9	660,000	21	1,400,000	374,500
July.....	3	175,000	4	130,000	6	400,000	13	705,000	199,750
August.....	6	435,000	1	75,000	8	435,000	15	945,000	273,750
September.....	6	450,000	1	250,000	8	285,000	15	985,000	252,750
October.....	5	150,000	.....	.....	3	80,000	8	230,000	83,760
Total.....	59	3,840,000	75	4,970,000	80	4,030,000	214	12,840,000	3,192,100

The following statement shows the number of national banks in existence, together with their authorized capital, bonds on deposit to secure circulation, and circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money, on March 14, 1900, and on October 31, from 1908 to 1911:

	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1908.	Oct. 31, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1910.	Oct. 31, 1911.
Number of banks.....	3,617	6,873	7,025	7,218	7,331
Authorized capital.....	\$616,308,095	\$930,365,275	\$964,621,925	\$1,015,897,135	\$1,032,632,135
Bonds on deposit.....	244,611,570	632,624,850	679,545,740	694,926,070	714,170,320
Circulation, on bonds.....	216,374,795	626,778,555	678,344,963	691,335,845	711,099,933
Circulation, lawful money.....	38,027,935	39,065,637	25,595,793	33,538,463	28,065,375
Total circulation.....	254,402,730	665,844,192	703,940,756	724,874,308	739,165,313

EXTENSIONS AND EXPIRATIONS OF CHARTERS.

During the year ended October 31 the charters of 105 national banks were extended for the first and 73 for the second time. Extensions of charters under the act of 1882 have been granted to 3,084 banks, and under the act of 1902 to 1,066 banks. In the year 1912 the charters of 107 banks will expire and may be extended under the act of 1882, and 75 may be extended under the act of 1902. In the appendix to this report will be found a list of all banks the charters of which will expire during the year ending October 31, 1912, and which may be extended under the acts named.

In connection with the extension of charters under the act of 1882 a number of banks, the corporate existence of which expired prior thereto, were compelled to liquidate and reorganize. Authority was contained in the act of July 12, 1882, to reorganize under the same title on condition that holders of stock in the expiring association should be entitled to preference in the allotment of shares of the new association in proportion to the number of shares held by them, respectively, in the association the corporate existence of which had expired. The office held at that time that authority to reorganize under the identical title did not carry with it the right to retain the original charter number. Prior to the passing of the act of 1902, authorizing the second extension of charters, a number of banks

which were organized in 1863, the charters of which expired prior to July 12, 1882, applied for and received authority upon extension to resume their original charter number. Twenty-five banks in this situation have received favorable consideration, a list of which will be found in the appendix.

CHANGES IN TITLE AND LOCATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the year ended October 31, 1911, there were 9 changes of corporate titles of national banking associations. The banks concerned, and the new and old titles, with date of approval of the changes, being shown in the following table:

No.	Title and location.	Date.
4381	"The Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City," Kans., to "The Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City," Mo.	1911. Jan. 3
4250	"The Anniston National Bank," Anniston, Ala., to "The Anniston City National Bank."	Jan. 5
6822	"Stockyards National Bank of North Fort Worth," Tex., to "Stockyards National Bank of Fort Worth," Tex.	Jan. 23
1375	"The Chatham National Bank of New York," N. Y., to "The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York."	Feb. 23
7293	"The National Bank of Norman," Okla., to "The Farmers National Bank of Norman."	Mar 18
8515	"The First National Bank of Emma," Tex., to "Citizens National Bank of Crosbyton," Tex.	Apr. 23
3052	"The Third National Bank of Lexington," Ky., to "The Phoenix and Third National Bank of Lexington."	Apr. 27
6028	"The Hardin National Bank of Elizabethtown," Ky., to "The First-Hardin National Bank of Elizabethtown."	Aug. 5
9007	"The Peoples National Bank of Pensacola," Fla., to "The Citizens and Peoples National Bank of Pensacola."	Sept. 11

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

During the current year 99 national banking associations, with \$11,010,000 capital, were closed voluntarily, of which 13, with capital of \$2,055,000, were absorbed by other national banks; 15, with capital of \$3,450,000, consolidated with other national banks; and 18, with capital of \$1,105,000, were absorbed by State banks and trust companies. Banks to the number of 22, with capital of \$1,320,000, liquidated to reorganize as State institutions. Ten, with capital of \$1,435,000, liquidated to reorganize as other national banking associations. One, with capital of \$50,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, was succeeded by a new national bank, and 1, with capital of \$75,000, the charter of which expired by limitation, was succeeded by a State bank, while 19, with capital of \$1,520,000, closed to discontinue business.

A list of national banks placed in voluntary liquidation during the year ended October 31, 1911, together with the names, where known, of succeeding banks, will be found in the appendix.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended October 31, 1911, it has been found necessary to place only three national banks in charge of receivers, namely, the Mount Vernon National Bank, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., which suspended March 24, 1911, the First National Bank of Salmon, Idaho, which closed its doors on June 8, and the First National Bank of Texico, N. Mex., for which a receiver was appointed September 5,

The date of authority to commence business, date of closing, capital, and the circulation issued, redeemed, and outstanding of each of these banks are set forth in the following table:

Name and location of bank.	Charter number.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
					Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
Mount Vernon National Bank, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	8516	Jan. 18, 1907	Mar. 24, 1911	\$200,000	\$560,200	\$360,200	\$200,000
First National Bank, Salmon, Idaho.	8080	Feb. 7, 1906	June 8, 1911	50,000	122,350	72,350	50,000
First National Bank, Texico, N. Mex. ¹	8173	Apr. 12, 1906	Sept. 5, 1911	25,000	21,500	19,330	2,170
Total (3 banks)				275,000	704,050	451,880	252,170

¹ Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

Two only of the three banks mentioned may be classed as failed banks, the last named having been placed in voluntary liquidation previously and should not be numbered among the failures for the year. One bank, the Mount Vernon National Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has up to this date paid one dividend, viz, 15 per cent.

From the date of the first failure in 1865 to October 31, 1911, 517 national banking associations have been placed in the charge of receivers, of which 25 were restored to solvency. The nominal value of assets administered upon by receivers aggregated \$345,328,991, from which \$172,560,884 was collected. Collections from assessments upon shareholders to make good in part deficiency in assets, were effected to the amount of \$21,913,556, making the total cash receipts by receivers \$194,474,440.

The collections were disposed of mainly as follows: Dividends paid, \$137,391,456; loans paid and other disbursements, \$38,862,485; legal expenses, \$5,060,825; receivers' salary and other incidental expenses, \$8,898,251; returned to shareholders, \$3,247,921; balance on hand, \$1,013,502.

The capital of all insolvent banks, at date of failure was \$84,645,920, and the amount of assessments levied on the capital was \$45,911,240.

The affairs of 466 insolvent banks had been settled up to the close of the report year, the assets administered upon aggregating \$299,207,209 and the capital \$70,780,920.

Collections from assets of closed banks were \$148,475,236, and from assessments upon shareholders \$19,812,613, making total collections \$168,387,849, from which, on claims proved of \$156,413,627, dividends were paid to the amount of \$119,171,738. The average rate of dividends paid on claims proved was 76.19 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid and other disbursements, with dividends, creditors received, on an average, 82.61 per cent. Expenses of administration of these 466 trusts; that is, receivers' salaries, legal and other incidental expenses, amounted to \$12,332,598, a sum equal to 4.12 per cent of the nominal value of the assets, and 7.32 per cent of the total collections from assets and shareholders. The outstanding circulation of these banks, at the date of failure, aggregated \$22,835,207, for the security of the redemption of which,

United States bonds of the par value of \$25,553,400 were held by the Treasurer of the United States, which on being disposed of, for \$26,512,494, added \$959,094, to the funds available for the payment of dividends. On an average, shareholders were assessed approximately 58 per cent on their holdings, the collections thereon being less than 50 per cent.

At the close of the report year, there were still 51 insolvent banks in the charge of receivers, their capital being \$7,405,000 and circulation outstanding \$3,723,465. The assets of these banks aggregated \$46,121,782, from which \$23,985,648 has been collected, and from which dividends have been paid to the amount of \$18,219,718.

During the current year 32 dividends have been paid to the creditors of 21 insolvent banks, total disbursements being \$2,158,287.

In the following table is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks; the condition of banks closed and still in charge of receivers being shown separately.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF RECEIVERS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, 1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1911.

Assets, etc.	Closed receiverships, 466. ¹	Active receiverships, 51.	Total, 517.
Total assets taken charge of by receivers.....	\$299,207,209	\$46,121,782	\$345,328,991
Disposition of assets:			
Offsets allowed and settled.....	23,825,098	3,586,163	27,411,261
Loss on assets, compounded or sold under order of court.....	108,775,383	5,674,560	114,449,943
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.....	14,045,068		14,045,068
Nominal value of remaining assets.....	3,986,424	12,875,411	16,861,835
Collected from assets.....	148,575,236	23,985,648	172,560,884
Total.....	299,207,209	46,121,782	345,328,991
Collected from assets as above.....	148,575,236	23,985,648	172,560,884
Collected from assessments upon shareholders.....	19,812,613	2,100,943	21,913,556
Total collections.....	168,387,849	26,086,591	194,474,440
Disposition of collections:			
Loans paid and other disbursements.....	33,964,308	4,898,177	38,862,485
Dividends paid.....	119,171,738	18,219,718	137,391,456
Legal expenses.....	4,443,450	617,375	5,060,825
Receiver's salary and all other expenses.....	7,889,148	1,009,103	8,898,251
Balance in hands of comptroller or receivers.....	27,796	985,706	1,013,502
Amount returned to shareholders in cash.....	2,891,409	356,512	3,247,921
Total.....	168,387,849	26,086,591	194,474,440
Capital stock at date of failure.....	{ 26,460,000 70,780,920 }	7,405,000	84,645,920
Bonds at failure.....	25,553,400	2,795,000	28,348,400
Amount realized from sale of bonds.....	26,512,494	2,152,353	28,664,847
Circulation outstanding at failure.....	22,835,207	3,723,465	26,558,672
Amount of assessment upon shareholders.....	41,322,790	4,588,450	45,911,240
Claims proved.....	156,413,627	26,269,709	182,683,336

¹ Includes 25 banks restored to solvency.

² Capital stock of 25 banks restored to solvency.

During the report year the affairs of seven receiverships have been terminated. The aggregate capital of these banks at failure was \$675,000 and the assets liquidated of the nominal value of \$3,098,799. The following table gives the title of the banks finally liquidated, the date of appointment of receiver, capital at failure, and per cent of dividends paid by each.

Title.	Location.	Date receiver appointed.	Capital.	Per cent dividends paid to creditors.
Farmers National Bank.....	Portsmouth, Ohio.....	Feb. 8, 1896	\$250,000	76.25
Southport National Bank.....	Southport, Conn.....	May 19, 1903	100,000	¹ 100.00
First National Bank.....	Storm Lake, Iowa.....	Jan. 2, 1904	50,000	29.00
First National Bank.....	Faribault, Minn.....	Jan. 3, 1905	50,000	65.33
First National Bank.....	Toluca, Ill.....	July 5, 1905	100,000	96.00
First National Bank.....	Leetonia, Ohio.....	Nov. 4, 1907	100,000	82.50
First National Bank.....	Friendly, W. Va.....	July 28, 1908	25,000	89.00

¹ Also paid 22.40 per cent of interest on claims proved.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAPITAL.

Supplementing the statistics prepared relating to the standing of the national banks arranged according to capital into six classes, computations have been made showing the percentage of dividends paid by insolvent national banks similarly classified.

It appears that 466 national banks, the affairs of which have been finally liquidated, paid creditors an average of 76.19 per cent on claims proved. Insolvent banks with capital under \$50,000 to the number of 21 paid an average of 81.14 to creditors, 179 with capital of \$50,000 and less than \$100,000 paid 70.26 per cent, 181 with capital of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000 paid 74.47 per cent, 73 with \$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000 paid 74.24 per cent, and 12 banks with \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000 paid 94.63 per cent. There has been no failure among banks in class 6, capital of \$5,000,000 and over, \$2,500,000 being the largest capital of a national bank for which a receiver has been appointed.

Banks with the largest capital, it is therefore shown, paid the highest rate of dividends to creditors, while those with the smallest capital paid the next highest rate. The banks with the smallest capital, that is, under \$50,000, with one exception, all failed within the last seven years, while nine of the largest class with capital of \$1,000,000 and under \$5,000,000, failed since 1900. Many of those in the intermediate classes, from \$50,000 and under \$1,000,000, failed during the panic years of 1873 and 1893. The following table shows the number, capital, and average per cent of dividends paid to creditors of insolvent national banks, the affairs of which have been finally closed, classified according to capital stock.

Classification.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Average dividend paid creditors.
Class 1 (capital of less than \$50,000).....	21	\$558,500	<i>Per cent.</i> 81.14
Class 2 (capital of \$50,000 and less than \$100,000).....	179	9,530,000	70.26
Class 3 (capital of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000).....	181	23,785,520	74.47
Class 4 (capital of \$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000).....	73	27,866,900	74.24
Class 5 (capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000).....	12	15,500,000	94.63
Class 6 (capital of \$5,000,000 and over).....			
Total.....	466	77,240,920	¹ 76.19

¹ 78.94 by averaging percentages.

CAUSES OF NATIONAL-BANK FAILURES.

Sixty per cent of the failures of national banks have been caused by violations of the national banking laws; 23 per cent were caused by injudicious banking; 13 per cent by shrinkage in values and general stringency in the money market, while 4 per cent resulted from the failure of large debtors and other minor causes.

Criminal violations of law caused about 37 per cent of the failures, 23 per cent being caused by fraudulent management, 7 per cent by defalcations, and 7 per cent were wrecked by the cashier or other employee. Excessive loans caused 20 per cent of the failures, and heavy investments in real estate or mortgages about 3 per cent.

The following table shows the number and per cent of insolvent national banks classified according to causes of failure, from 1865 to October 31, 1911:

Causes of failure.	Number.	Per cent.
Criminal violations of law:		
Defalcations.....	36	6.96
Fraudulent management.....	117	22.63
Wrecked by cashier or other employee.....	35	6.77
Other violations of law:		
Excessive loans.....	107	20.70
Investments in real estate and mortgages.....	14	2.71
Other causes:		
Injudicious banking.....	119	23.01
Shrinkage in values.....	50	9.67
Depreciation of securities.....	17	3.29
Failure of debtors.....	12	2.32
Closed by or in anticipation of run.....	4	.78
Receiver appointed after voluntary liquidation.....	3	.58
Cause not indicated.....	13	.58
Total.....	517	100.00

¹ Restored to solvency.

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Included in the first table of this report is a statement of the deposits at date of each call, classified to show the amount subject to check, the amount of the demand and time certificates of deposit, certified checks, and cashiers' checks outstanding. In the first three classifications are included savings deposits. As early as the fall of 1908 the banks were called upon for a statement in their reports of the amount of savings deposits, but not until January, 1910, was the request made for the number of depositors of that class. The information submitted herewith, in relation to the amount and number of such accounts, is not absolute, by reason of the fact that while banks generally have interest-bearing accounts the reports relative thereto are either incomplete, or only approximations. On November 27, 1908, savings deposits to the amount of \$331,562,680, or 7.02 per cent of the individual deposits in all national banks, were stated to be held by 2,001 of the 6,865 banks in operation. On September 1, 1911, savings deposits held by 3,039 of the 7,301 banks aggregated \$659,501,543, or 12 per cent of all deposits.

The accompanying table contains information in relation to the number of savings depositors, the amount of their deposits, and aver-

age deposit at date of each report during the year ended September 1, 1911:

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Number reporting savings deposits.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average deposit.
Nov. 10, 1910.....	7,204	2,891	2,205,149	\$587,886,496.09	\$266.60
Jan. 7, 1911.....	7,218	2,918	2,250,026	599,320,976.84	266.36
Mar. 7, 1911.....	7,216	2,955	2,266,243	615,658,727.14	271.66
June 7, 1911.....	7,277	2,991	2,342,290	637,069,543.54	271.98
Sept. 1, 1911.....	7,301	3,030	2,340,226	659,501,543.90	281.81

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS AND REAL ESTATE LOANS.

In view of the questionable accuracy of statistics presented in relation to this subject, and with the purpose of obtaining more accurate data in the future, together with the views of bankers generally with respect to the desirability of amendments to the national-bank act authorizing the establishment by national banking associations of savings departments, and limited investment of their funds in loans secured by mortgages or other liens on realty, a circular letter was sent to every national bank on October 9 in which the desired information was requested.

The replies received were accompanied, in a large number of instances, with letters entering fully into the subject; and while many national banks are so situated as to be able to confine their business to strictly commercial lines, they recognize the fact that banks otherwise situated are surrounded by a class of customers requiring accommodations on collateral other than that ordinarily handled by commercial banks; that is, mortgages or other liens on realty.

An abstract of the replies in question has been made, the details being shown separately for each reserve city, State, and geographical division, the abstract appearing in the appendix to this report. A summary of the replies received is submitted herewith:

Number of banks to which questions were sent.....	7,301
Number of banks replying to questions.....	6,813
Number of banks not replying.....	488

QUESTION 1.—Does your bank receive savings deposits?

The number receiving savings deposits is approximately 51 per cent of all the national banks, or.....	3,502
Of the 3,502 receiving savings deposits, the number that operate this department as a separate division is.....	2,289
The number of national banks operating the savings department in the same room with the commercial department is.....	3,416
Deposits in savings departments are subject to withdrawal by check from bank in.....	810
The presentation of pass books is required in.....	2,329
Surrender of certificates of deposit is required in.....	1,959
Of the 3,502 banks receiving deposits the regulations provide for notice of withdrawal in.....	2,062
The regulations are enforced however in only.....	462

QUESTION 2.—*Would you favor an amendment to the law allowing national banks to invest a certain percentage of their deposits in real estate?*

The number of national banks favoring an amendment to the law allowing banks to invest a certain percentage of their deposits in real estate is 81 per cent or... 5,543
Of this number, an average of 25 per cent of all deposits was favored by..... 4,928
The number of banks not favoring such an amendment is 17 per cent or..... 1,186

QUESTION 3.—*Would you favor an amendment to the law specifically authorizing the establishment of savings departments in national banks?*

The number of national banks favoring an amendment to the law specifically authorizing the establishment of savings departments in national banks is 68 per cent, or..... 4,682
The number of banks not favoring such an amendment is 29 per cent, or..... 1,979

QUESTION 4.—*Would you favor restricting real estate loans to a certain percentage of the deposits in such savings department?*

The number of national banks favoring restricting real estate loans to a certain percentage of their savings deposits is 59 per cent, or..... 4,034
Of this number, an average of 40 per cent is favored by 54 per cent or..... 3,692
The number of banks not favoring this restriction is 30 per cent, or..... 2,044

QUESTION 5.—*Would you favor the segregation of savings deposits and the restriction of their investment as provided by the mutual savings bank laws of certain States?*

The number of national banks favoring the segregation of savings deposits and restriction of their investment is 33 per cent, or..... 2,241
The number of banks not favoring this restriction is 54 per cent, or..... 3,495

The following table shows the result of the questions, by geographical divisions:

ABSTRACT OF THE REPLIES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS.

	New Eng-land.	East-ern.	South-ern.	Middle West-ern.	West-ern.	Pacific.	Is-lands.	United States.
Number of banks reporting.....	431	1,561	1,318	1,952	1,138	411	2	6,813
Number of banks receiving savings deposits.....	127	1,100	581	1,051	408	233	2	3,502
Number of banks operating savings department separately.....	86	808	369	688	198	140	.....	2,289
Number of banks operating savings department in same room with commercial department.....	125	1,073	569	1,025	388	234	2	3,416
Number of banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal by check.....	23	303	211	183	74	16	.....	810
Number of banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal only on presentation of pass book.....	105	767	287	762	224	182	2	2,329
Number of banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal on surrender of certificate of deposit.....	47	576	320	616	251	147	2	1,959
Number of banks whose regulations provide for notice of withdrawal.....	81	684	327	613	172	183	2	2,062
Number of banks that enforce such regulations.....	5	252	63	90	31	21	.....	462
Number of banks favoring amendment allowing investment in real estate mortgages.....	224	1,136	1,061	1,810	968	342	2	5,543
Number of banks favoring such investments.....	204	1,021	941	1,604	857	301	.....	4,928
Average per cent favored by above..	25	25	26	27	22	29	.....	25
Number of banks that do not favor such investment.....	199	389	251	131	149	67	.....	1,186
Number of banks favoring amendment authorizing establishment of savings departments.....	211	1,014	897	1,468	776	314	2	4,682
Number of banks who do not favor amendment authorizing establishment of savings departments.....	209	523	402	439	324	82	.....	1,979

ABSTRACT OF THE REPLIES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL SECTIONS—Continued.

	New Eng- land.	East- tern.	South- ern.	Middle West- ern.	West- ern.	Pacific.	Is- lands.	United States.
Number of banks favoring restriction of real-estate loans to a certain per cent of savings deposits.....	280	980	748	1,144	628	252	2	4,034
Number of banks favoring investment of certain percentage of such loans to deposits.....	250	910	682	1,090	529	229	2	3,692
Average per cent favored by above.....	41	32	38	43	42	51	85	40
Number of banks not favoring restriction of real estate loans to certain percentage of savings deposits.....	112	414	412	656	336	114	.....	2,044
Number of banks favoring segregation of savings deposits and restriction of investment..... (Above as provided by mutual savings bank laws.)	203	434	431	593	410	170	.....	2,241
Number of banks not favoring the above.....	201	1,008	595	1,080	442	167	2	3,495

The following is an abstract of replies received from banks located in the reserve cities:

Classification.	Central reserve cities.	Other reserve cities.	Total all reserve cities.
Number banks reporting.....	57	305	362
Number banks receiving savings deposits.....	10	126	136
Number banks operating savings department separately.....	8	86	94
Number banks operating savings department in same room with commercial department.....	9	121	130
Number banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal by check.....	1	27	28
Number banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal only on presentation of pass book.....	7	95	102
Number banks whose savings deposits are subject to withdrawal only on surrender of certificate of deposit.....	6	76	82
Number banks whose regulations provide for notice of withdrawal.....	7	82	89
Number banks that enforce such regulations.....	0	22	22
Number banks that favor amendment allowing investment in real estate mortgages.....	26	182	208
Number banks that report average rate for investment.....	23	161	184
Average per cent favored by above.....	21	23	23
Number banks that do not favor amendment to invest in real estate mortgages.....	31	126	157
Number banks that favor amendment authorizing establishment of savings departments.....	27	204	231
Number banks that do not favor amendment authorizing establishment of savings department.....	30	96	126
Number banks that favor restricting real estate loans to a certain per cent of savings deposits.....	34	193	227
Number banks that report rate of investment.....	29	174	203
Average per cent favored by above.....	24	42	39
Number banks that do not favor restricting real estate loans to certain per cent of savings deposits.....	6	83	89
Number banks that favor segregation savings deposits and restriction of investment as provided by mutual savings bank laws.....	28	168	196
Number banks that do not favor such segregation and restriction.....	23	122	145

**RELATIVE STANDING OF NATIONAL BANKS BASED ON CAPITAL, SURPLUS,
PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS.**

Computations have been made based upon the January 7, 1911, reports of condition and the June 30, 1910, reports of earnings and dividends, indicating the relative standing of national banks, classified according to capital stock, measured by their accumulation of surplus, dividends paid, and cash reserve. The figures show the amount of capital, surplus, other undivided profits, individual deposits, cash in bank, together with the percentage of surplus to capital, surplus and profits to capital, dividends to capital, and cash reserve to individual deposits, the banks being divided into six classes, as follows:

- Class 1. Banks with capital of less than \$50,000.
- Class 2. Banks with capital of \$50,000 and less than \$100,000.
- Class 3. Banks with capital of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000.
- Class 4. Banks with capital of \$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000.
- Class 5. Banks with capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000.
- Class 6. Banks with capital of \$5,000,000 and over.

Ninety-one per cent of all the banks and 43 per cent of the capital are included in the first three classes, that is, banks with capital of less than \$250,000; about 7 per cent of the banks and 19 per cent of the capital are in class 4 (\$250,000 to \$1,000,000 capital), and less than 3 per cent of the banks and nearly 38 per cent of the capital are in classes 5 and 6 (\$1,000,000 and over).

The following statement shows the number of national banks, amount of capital, surplus, undivided profits, dividends paid, individual deposits, and cash reserve, arranged by classes according to capital stock:

Class.	Num- ber of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undi- vided profits.	Divi- dends paid. ¹	Cash in bank.	Individ- ual de- posits.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
1.....	2,295	\$61.3	\$16.9	\$6.8	\$4.9	\$22.5	\$303.6
2.....	2,285	121.2	60.6	22.0	12.7	51.1	681.4
3.....	1,969	248.7	154.8	53.0	25.6	117.0	1,369.1
4.....	496	195.7	132.0	40.6	18.5	119.4	1,004.1
5.....	158	227.9	187.8	55.2	27.2	287.3	1,232.4
6.....	15	152.5	113.7	41.9	14.4	238.9	522.6
Total.....	7,218	1,007.3	665.8	219.5	103.3	836.2	5,113.2

¹ Year ended June 30, 1910; all other data from Jan. 7, 1911, reports.

Banks in class 1, capital less than \$50,000, have the lowest percentage of surplus to capital, 27.58 per cent, although the law requires an accumulation of surplus of only 20 per cent of the capital. Banks in class 5, capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000, have the highest percentage of surplus to capital, 82.39 per cent. Banks in class 5 paid the highest average rate of dividend to stockholders during the past year, or 11.92 per cent, and those in class 1 paid the lowest, or 8.05 per cent. Banks in class 6, capital \$5,000,000 and over, held the largest proportion of reserve to individual deposits, or 45.72 per cent, and banks of class 1 held the lowest, or 7.40 per cent.

The following statement shows the percentage of surplus to capital, surplus and undivided profits to capital, dividends paid to capital, and

to capital and surplus, and cash in bank to individual deposits for each class of banks:

Class.	Surplus to capital.	Surplus and undivided profits to capital.	Dividends paid to capital.	Dividends paid to capital and surplus.	Cash in bank to individual deposits.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1.....	27.58	38.76	8.05	6.30	7.40
2.....	50.00	68.19	10.50	7.00	7.50
3.....	62.23	83.52	10.27	6.33	8.54
4.....	67.45	88.20	9.44	5.64	11.89
5.....	82.39	106.59	11.92	6.54	23.31
6.....	74.55	102.01	9.47	5.43	45.72
Average.....	66.09	87.88	10.26	6.17	16.35

Banks with a capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000 which paid the highest rate of dividends—11.92 per cent—also have the largest proportion of surplus, over 82 per cent, increased to 106 per cent by including undivided profits. The cash held by banks in this class averages 23.31 per cent of the individual deposits.

The banks with capital of \$5,000,000 and over held 74.55 per cent of surplus, or 102 per cent including undivided profits; the dividends paid averaged 9.47 per cent, or less than was paid by banks in the second and third classes. This class of banks (6) held the largest percentage of cash reserve, or 45.72 per cent of their individual deposits.

Banks of class 4, capital \$250,000 and under \$1,000,000, had 67.45 per cent of surplus to capital. Banks of this class paid their shareholders last year an average of 9.44 per cent in dividends, and held at date of latest report 11.89 per cent of cash to individual deposits.

Banks in class 1, capital less than \$50,000, held a surplus fund of 27.58 per cent of capital; banks in class 2, capital \$50,000 to \$100,000, 50 per cent, and those in class 3, capital \$100,000 to \$250,000, 62.23 per cent. The banks in class 1 paid their shareholders a little over 8 per cent in dividends during the past year, and banks in classes 2 and 3 paid 10.50 per cent and 10.27 per cent, respectively. The cash reserve to individual deposits held by the first three classes of banks, was 7.4 per cent for class 1, 7.5 per cent for class 2, and 8.54 per cent for class 3.

It would therefore appear that the banks in classes 1, 2, and 3, that is, all those with a capital of less than \$250,000, pay to their stockholders a high rate of dividend in preference to accumulating an excessive surplus fund, and that the smallest class of banks, or those with capital under \$50,000, build their surplus up to approximately the minimum requirement, and then pay out further earnings to their shareholders. The fact that this latter class of banks has been in operation only about 10 years, doubtless has some bearing upon this condition.

With respect to the banks with capital under \$50,000, it is shown that this class of banks located in the Eastern States, holds the highest proportion of surplus to capital, or 38.71 per cent, while the rate of dividend paid to shareholders is the lowest for all the sections, or 3.43 per cent. Banks of this class located in the Western States held

27.54 per cent of surplus, and paid the highest average rate of dividend, or 13.31 per cent.

The following statement shows the number of banks, percentage of surplus to capital, percentage of dividends paid, and per cent of cash reserve to individual deposits for banks of class 1 in each geographical section:

States.	Number of banks.	Surplus to capital.	Dividends paid to capital.	Cash reserve to individual deposits.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New England	24	31.78	4.26	6.53
Eastern	387	38.71	3.43	6.96
Southern	420	28.32	6.70	8.40
Middle Western	712	21.33	7.31	6.95
Western	607	27.54	13.31	7.46
Pacific	143	25.75	6.94	8.39
United States ¹	2,293	27.59	8.05	7.40

¹ Exclusive of two banks in island possessions.

National banks located in the Eastern States hold the highest proportion of surplus to capital, but those paying the highest rate of dividend on capital are located in the Western States, where the proportion of surplus to capital is lowest. Banks in the New England States paid the lowest average rate of dividend, their proportion of surplus to capital being next to that held by banks of the Eastern States. The highest percentage of cash reserve to individual deposits is held by banks in the Eastern States, while the lowest is held by banks in the Southern States.

The relative proportion of these items, by the banks in each geographical section, is set forth in the following statement:

Sections.	Number of banks.	Surplus to capital.	Surplus and undivided profits to capital.	Dividends paid to capital.	Cash reserve to individual deposits.
New England	472	58.87	91.49	7.77	11.03
Eastern	1,624	98.72	125.38	10.77	21.34
Southern	1,457	48.88	63.95	10.09	9.81
Middle Western	2,042	49.65	66.44	9.74	16.12
Western	1,176	41.88	60.93	14.44	10.97
Pacific	442	47.93	68.69	11.09	15.56
United States ¹	7,213	66.09	87.88	10.26	16.35

¹ Five banks in islands not included.

The relative proportion of surplus to capital, etc., of central and other reserve city banks and all other banks is shown in the following statement:

Classes.	Number of banks.	Surplus to capital.	Surplus and undivided profits to capital.	Dividends paid to capital.	Cash reserve to individual deposits.
Central reserve city banks	59	89.77	117.80	10.68	44.34
Reserve city banks	321	72.94	94.34	10.63	18.68
Country banks	6,838	55.81	75.81	9.97	7.87
United States	7,218	66.09	87.88	10.26	16.35

With respect to the proportion of capital, etc., to individual deposits the reports show that the ratio of capital to individual deposits was \$1 to \$5.07, and the ratio of capital, surplus, and undivided profits to individual deposits, \$1 to \$2.70.

It is interesting to note to what extent these ratios are maintained by the banks in the groups into which they have been divided:

Classes.	Capital to individual deposits.	Capital, surplus, and undivided profits to individual deposits.
1.....	\$1 to \$4.95	\$1 to \$3.57
2.....	1 to 5.62	1 to 3.34
3.....	1 to 5.50	1 to 3.00
4.....	1 to 5.13	1 to 2.72
5.....	1 to 5.40	1 to 2.61
6.....	1 to 3.43	1 to 1.70
Average, all banks.....	1 to 5.07	1 to 2.70

REPORT OF CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Through the courtesy and assistance of the State bank superintendents, it is possible to present statistics showing the condition of all reporting banks, State and national, in operation in the country as of June 7, 1911. Data from practically every incorporated bank in the United States and from a large percentage of private banking concerns are included in the tables which follow. The statements used in the compilations (except those dated June 30 from Tennessee State banks) are uniform as to date and form, in continuation of the investigation begun in 1909, when the plan of obtaining reports for uniform dates was inaugurated. Prior to that year it was not possible to obtain uniform reports from banks in all States for the same date.

The banks furnishing statements for use in connection with this report number 24,392, being 1,297 more than reported in 1910, and 2,001 more than in 1909.

A summary of reports received from the 24,392 banks for the current year shows aggregate resources of \$23,631,083,382.67, the increase over 1910 being \$1,180,762,859.90. For the previous year reports were received and tabulated from 23,095 banks of all classes, with aggregate resources of \$22,450,320,522.77.

The banks reporting as of June 7, 1911, include 7,277 national, 12,864 State, 1,884 mutual and stock savings, 1,116 private banks, and 1,251 loan and trust companies.

Abstracts of reports of condition for each class of banks, arranged by States, will be found in the appendix, a summary of which follows:

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION FROM 24,392 BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL, STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES), SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts:	
Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).....	\$3,023,747,576.34
Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	4,123,052,705.66
All other loans.....	5,835,854,369.03
Overdrafts.....	63,735,193.87
	\$13,046,389,844.90
Bonds, securities, etc., including premiums thereon:	
United States bonds.....	773,455,177.84
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,200,898,075.21
Railroad bonds.....	1,602,130,358.08
Bonds of other public-service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds).....	550,192,266.65
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.....	925,180,526.51
	5,051,856,404.29
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	518,814,049.68
Other real estate owned.....	97,879,948.19
Due from banks.....	2,788,772,572.47
Checks and other cash items.....	59,111,602.79
Exchanges for clearing house.....	363,576,911.27
Actual cash on hand:	
Gold coin.....	232,842,376.03
Gold certificates.....	623,583,300.00
Silver dollars.....	24,923,135.00
Silver certificates.....	194,474,846.00
Subsidiary and minor coins.....	34,852,572.83
Legal-tender notes.....	248,334,727.00
National-bank notes.....	105,246,916.00
Cash not classified.....	89,889,296.42
	1,554,147,169.28
Other resources.....	150,534,879.89
Total.....	23,631,083,382.67
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,952,411,085.56
Surplus.....	\$1,512,083,859.93
Undivided profits (including accrued interest and any other amounts set aside for special purposes, less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid).....	553,490,979.77
	2,065,574,839.70
Due to banks.....	2,621,054,947.82
Dividends unpaid.....	5,689,184.23
United States deposits and deposits of United States disbursing officers.....	48,455,641.54
Individual deposits subject to check without notice.....	8,307,913,874.28
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department ¹	5,445,724,306.77
Certificates of deposit.....	1,894,840,264.01
Certified checks.....	161,596,617.69
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	96,199,647.52
	15,906,274,710.27
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	23,540,312.76
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....	111,846,316.54
Other liabilities ²	896,236,344.25
Total.....	23,631,083,382.67

¹ Savings deposits in national banks amounting to \$637,069,543.54 included with individual deposits and certificates of deposits.

² Includes \$681,740,513 national-bank circulation.

In addition to the reports of condition of all national banks included in the foregoing summary, practically all State banks, savings banks, and loan and trust companies in operation furnished reports, but as it is difficult to obtain reports from private banks not under State supervision, the information for this class of banks continues to be, as heretofore, incomplete. There are in the United States over 4,000 private banks, bankers, and brokers, and less than one-third of this number can be prevailed upon to submit reports for statistical purposes.

The following comparative statement shows the classification of resources and liabilities of national and other reporting banks for each year from 1907 to 1911, inclusive:

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL AND OTHER REPORTING BANKS ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1907, TO 1911.

Classification.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	19,746 banks.	21,346 banks.	22,491 banks.	23,095 banks.	24,392 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate.....	\$1,771,402,954.00	\$1,801,751,913.00	\$2,505,977,970.46	\$2,696,433,655.30	\$3,023,747,576.34
Loans on other collateral security.....	2,913,375,381.00	3,012,911,466.00	3,975,993,315.69	4,115,829,707.08	4,123,052,705.66
Other loans and discounts.....	6,013,028,259.94	5,565,468,763.59	4,821,546,812.25	5,647,164,421.40	5,835,854,369.03
Overdrafts.....	66,105,103.97	57,860,155.68	69,699,592.98	62,381,193.45	63,735,193.87
United States bonds.....	693,867,411.43	750,200,706.16	792,787,711.29	784,592,463.97	773,455,177.84
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	636,049,863.00	*861,009,108.05	1,091,541,455.19	1,116,245,096.69	1,200,898,075.21
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	639,684,068.00	1,158,444,501.60	1,560,006,360.83	1,464,842,032.51	1,602,130,358.08
Bonds of other public service corporations.....			466,526,687.08	478,045,935.46	550,192,266.65
Bank stocks.....	32,875,538.00	29,460,847.00			
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	82,374,647,832.28	1,646,826,333.23	703,580,001.88	979,644,571.67	925,180,526.51
Due from other banks and bankers.....	2,134,388,658.16	2,236,244,596.94	2,562,071,702.68	2,393,008,260.76	2,788,772,572.47
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	405,674,768.41	494,998,124.33	544,035,541.89	574,231,671.01	616,693,997.78
Checks and other cash items.....	411,082,874.76	350,903,174.39	437,892,578.11	620,469,182.00	422,688,514.06
Cash on hand.....	1,114,993,269.98	1,368,329,683.43	1,452,014,676.34	1,423,808,814.37	1,554,147,169.28
Other resources.....	437,839,967.73	249,061,019.69	111,380,014.05	193,623,517.10	150,534,879.89
Total.....	19,645,015,950.66	19,583,410,393.09	21,095,054,420.72	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock.....	1,690,869,179.00	1,757,159,203.00	1,800,036,368.00	1,879,943,887.99	1,952,411,085.56
Surplus fund.....	1,305,211,999.03	1,401,570,455.80	1,326,090,642.50	1,547,917,181.08	1,512,083,859.93
Other undivided profits.....	339,856,049.59	359,942,627.85	508,534,786.43	404,649,006.90	553,490,979.77
Circulation (national banks).....	547,918,696.00	613,663,963.00	636,367,526.00	675,632,565.00	681,740,513.00
Dividends unpaid.....	2,447,202.85	4,034,846.39	3,310,944.76	20,856,304.16	5,689,184.23
Individual deposits.....	13,099,635,348.39	12,784,511,169.33	14,035,523,165.04	15,283,396,254.35	15,906,274,710.27
United States deposits.....	180,688,209.53	947,875,863.09	70,401,818.99	54,541,349.41	48,455,641.54
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,075,443,919.96	130,266,023.63	2,484,103,895.37	2,225,380,795.62	2,621,054,947.82
Other liabilities.....	402,945,346.31	1,584,386,241.00	230,685,273.63	358,003,178.26	349,882,460.55
Total.....	19,645,015,950.66	19,583,410,393.09	21,095,054,420.72	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67

* Includes mortgages owned.

* Includes bonds of other corporations for national banks.

* Includes State, county, municipal, and railroad bonds of national banks held to secure public deposits.

The foregoing statistics indicate that aggregate resources have increased over 20 per cent during the past four years, or by more than \$3,986,000,000. During the same period loans increased over 21 per cent, investments in bonds, securities, etc., increased over 15 per cent, cash holdings increased 39 per cent, capital by more than 15 per cent, surplus and profits by nearly 25 per cent, and deposits by over 21 per cent.

In connection with the foregoing statistics it should be stated that the increase in resources in 1907 over the amount reported in 1906 was, in round amount, \$1,497,400,000, or 8.2 per cent. The aggregate resources reported as of June 30, 1908, show a decrease of \$61,600,000, or 3.1 per cent, as compared with 1907. In 1909 the statistics show an increase during the year of \$1,511,600,000, or 7.7 per cent. In 1910 the increase in resources amounted to \$1,355,300,000, or 6.4 per cent. For the current year the increase is \$1,180,700,000, or 5.2 per cent.

Statements in detail relating to loans and discounts, bonds, securities, etc., cash in banks, and individual deposits appear hereinafter, but there is submitted herewith a condensed summary of the returns from national and other banks for June 30, 1910, and June 7, 1911, the increase in the various items being shown separately:

Items.	1911			1910	Increase 1911 over 1910 (1,297 banks).
	7,277 national banks.	17,115 State, etc., banks.	Total, 24,392 banks.	Total, 23,095 banks.	
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
Loans and discounts.....	\$5,634.2	\$7,412.2	\$13,046.4	\$12,521.8	\$524.6
United States bonds and all other bonds and securities.....	1,762.4	3,289.5	5,051.9	4,723.4	328.5
Cash.....	998.1	556.1	1,554.2	1,423.8	130.4
Aggregate resources.....	10,383.0	13,248.0	23,631.0	22,450.3	1,180.7
Capital.....	1,019.6	932.8	1,952.4	1,880.0	72.4
Surplus and undivided profits.....	913.5	1,152.1	2,065.6	1,952.6	113.0
Deposits (individual).....	5,478.0	10,428.3	15,906.3	15,283.4	622.9

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of banks in operation in the country on June 7, 1911, is shown to be 28,551, namely, 7,277 national banks, 17,115 other reporting banks, and 4,159 nonreporting banks. The capital (known and estimated) of these banks is \$2,032,411,085.56; surplus and profits, \$2,105,574,839.70; deposits, \$16,514,730,351.81; circulation, \$681,740,513, making the banking power of the United States \$21,334,456,790.07, an increase during the year of \$285,212,407, or over 13 per cent. The details are set forth in the following table:

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Surplus and other profits.	Deposits.	Circula- tion.	Total.
National banks.	7,277	\$1,019,633,152.25	\$913,500,902.77	\$5,526,446,797.99	\$681,740,513	\$8,141,321,366.01
State, etc., banks.....	17,115	932,777,933.31	1,152,073,936.93	10,428,283,553.82	.....	12,513,135,424.06
Nonreporting banks.....	4,159	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 40,000,000.00	\$ 560,000,000.00	.....	\$ 680,000,000.00
Total.....	28,551	2,032,411,085.56	2,105,574,839.70	16,514,730,351.81	681,740,513	21,334,456,790.07

¹ Includes United States deposits.

² Includes brokers.

³ Estimated.

In order that the banking power of the several States and geographical sections may be readily compared, a condensed statement of the resources and liabilities of all reporting banks in the United States and island possessions as of June 7, 1911, is submitted herewith:

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 7, 1911.

[Includes national, State, savings, private banks and loan and trust companies.]

States.	Population (estimated by Govern- ment actuary).	Number of banks.	Loans and dis- counts and over- drafts.	Investments, bonds, securities, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total.
Maine.....	748,000	161	\$74,941,345.55	\$109,639,606.85	\$10,743,894.79	\$4,350,856.12	\$5,501,846.13	\$205,177,549.44
New Hampshire.....	433,000	120	64,230,212.32	63,485,816.66	6,991,639.42	2,278,935.12	2,641,006.30	139,627,609.82
Vermont.....	357,000	102	78,961,175.78	24,212,574.04	6,560,651.34	1,995,487.95	1,969,909.65	113,699,798.76
Massachusetts.....	3,428,000	438	1,068,027,519.25	408,151,975.88	145,941,335.15	63,851,843.09	53,625,518.89	1,739,598,192.26
Rhode Island.....	554,000	55	123,546,202.83	98,033,288.75	18,853,973.82	8,308,272.70	10,583,846.58	259,325,584.68
Connecticut.....	1,140,000	203	217,556,649.37	211,824,854.96	26,449,299.05	9,568,120.75	10,890,182.55	476,289,106.68
New England States.....	6,660,000	1,079	1,627,263,105.10	915,948,117.14	215,540,793.57	90,353,515.73	85,212,310.10	2,933,717,841.64
New York.....	9,358,000	895	3,244,853,087.03	1,595,698,637.19	546,533,458.92	593,547,187.26	432,210,454.64	6,412,842,825.04
New Jersey.....	2,624,000	343	319,011,931.75	206,920,302.46	65,493,631.38	20,909,960.51	26,909,513.78	639,245,339.88
Pennsylvania.....	7,832,000	1,292	1,160,805,383.82	711,319,371.20	304,972,770.71	129,589,585.89	141,104,311.35	2,447,791,422.97
Delaware.....	204,000	50	21,127,652.52	17,157,195.48	3,921,566.71	1,442,064.29	2,140,955.44	45,789,434.44
Maryland.....	1,308,000	233	145,350,788.13	143,621,692.52	39,422,476.51	11,382,068.84	17,756,467.22	357,533,493.22
District of Columbia.....	339,000	31	56,076,477.70	20,579,785.08	16,337,722.02	4,314,461.36	8,982,424.34	106,290,870.50
Eastern States.....	21,665,000	2,844	4,947,225,320.95	2,695,296,983.93	976,681,626.25	761,185,328.15	629,104,126.77	10,009,493,386.05
Virginia.....	2,085,000	371	142,454,939.26	24,855,463.20	24,369,749.84	9,373,513.67*	9,875,575.41	210,929,240.88
West Virginia.....	1,253,000	285	103,299,475.32	20,175,456.56	16,751,790.14	7,212,537.90	8,580,431.80	156,019,691.72
North Carolina.....	2,240,000	412	84,216,766.89	9,852,477.62	13,532,794.68	4,581,700.83	4,840,694.98	117,024,435.00
South Carolina.....	1,533,000	327	78,529,041.22	10,507,660.09	9,566,797.62	2,761,543.02*	3,695,158.23	105,060,200.18
Georgia.....	2,650,000	690	159,143,919.87	16,947,202.21	21,086,449.37	7,206,271.70	11,002,529.14	215,386,372.29
Florida.....	780,000	177	49,777,008.75	8,975,297.50	15,515,343.88	4,469,888.11	3,861,739.81	82,599,278.35
Alabama.....	2,169,000	304	76,754,623.23	13,962,104.97	15,653,425.28	7,268,582.17	6,251,808.12	119,920,543.77
Mississippi.....	1,822,000	373	64,390,510.68	8,239,073.38	17,706,297.84	4,523,550.45	4,635,635.49	99,495,067.84
Louisiana.....	1,685,000	232	105,930,633.48	27,198,898.95	29,173,221.97	10,803,584.52	13,327,279.23	186,228,618.15
Texas.....	3,985,000	1,188	249,349,955.71	42,085,192.80	68,006,180.44	27,198,387.67	22,311,405.20	408,951,121.82
Arkansas.....	1,609,000	344	49,568,632.49	4,628,116.64	14,991,665.96	4,172,583.89	5,168,923.85	78,529,922.83
Kentucky.....	2,311,000	617	133,680,249.61	33,937,820.50	30,988,488.17	12,700,181.22	10,608,116.07	221,914,864.57
Tennessee.....	2,205,000	445	104,455,379.61	18,541,285.49	29,436,097.27	10,329,414.20	13,794,347.20	176,556,523.77
Southern States.....	26,327,000	5,765	1,401,581,136.12	239,901,059.21	306,778,301.96	112,401,739.35	117,953,644.53	2,178,615,881.17
Ohio.....	4,839,000	1,065	601,065,243.17	219,450,220.35	144,234,045.86	57,983,075.26	48,395,919.27	1,071,128,503.91
Indiana.....	2,726,000	868	258,519,951.48	66,728,347.35	68,239,736.13	23,160,267.42	17,150,502.75	433,797,905.13
Illinois.....	5,730,000	1,228	994,452,140.03	226,872,662.21	237,141,519.74	169,248,022.70	50,510,548.46	1,623,225,193.14
Michigan.....	2,857,000	618	316,778,949.06	71,871,325.21	70,121,119.08	32,706,965.78	18,559,442.71	510,037,801.84
Wisconsin.....	2,366,000	672	223,026,056.95	56,317,869.82	48,686,428.75	19,454,107.91	10,799,933.16	368,236,396.59

Minnesota.....	2,113,000	997	274,114,695.13	46,558,458.17	60,354,764.07	22,749,414.40	18,191,671.02	421,969,002.79
Iowa.....	2,227,000	1,427	382,438,095.76	33,468,564.37	69,815,031.88	20,758,553.00	19,873,574.51	526,348,819.52
Missouri.....	3,324,000	1,292	476,796,199.49	96,013,789.06	144,895,922.52	66,751,716.13	29,081,111.36	813,488,738.56
Middle Western States.....	26,182,000	8,167	3,467,188,331.07	816,281,236.54	843,437,868.03	412,812,122.60	218,512,703.24	5,758,232,261.48
North Dakota.....	613,000	707	61,983,975.14	5,586,354.85	8,742,362.71	3,548,576.32	6,512,868.90	86,374,137.92
South Dakota.....	606,000	631	69,687,334.08	5,732,257.89	17,251,269.75	4,758,674.28	5,507,267.84	102,936,803.84
Nebraska.....	1,214,000	903	157,104,998.15	17,373,359.34	48,182,579.05	14,925,451.46	10,254,007.15	247,840,395.15
Kansas.....	1,728,000	1,082	139,468,210.63	18,791,424.72	47,393,913.18	13,835,703.66	8,973,002.64	228,462,254.83
Montana.....	392,000	175	49,525,076.94	7,303,911.22	13,401,908.47	6,252,831.74	3,321,925.55	79,805,653.92
Wyoming.....	153,000	87	17,631,317.51	2,532,337.89	3,772,156.75	1,438,085.60	895,964.66	26,269,862.41
Colorado.....	835,000	316	82,617,715.88	34,600,476.59	34,510,205.11	15,065,375.04	5,538,893.75	172,332,666.37
New Mexico.....	351,000	86	14,984,155.44	2,606,732.03	5,814,005.37	1,510,647.24	1,281,877.05	26,197,417.13
Oklahoma.....	1,768,000	912	83,347,777.59	17,166,388.30	25,894,651.53	9,249,871.56	7,524,990.47	143,183,679.45
Western States.....	7,660,000	4,899	676,350,561.36	111,693,242.83	204,963,051.92	70,585,216.90	49,810,798.01	1,113,402,871.02
Washington.....	1,234,000	312	118,925,550.02	28,449,258.04	38,047,437.34	19,095,501.25	14,519,096.48	219,036,843.13
Oregon.....	708,000	245	72,733,424.23	22,392,536.03	26,438,020.42	15,670,715.64	5,766,278.83	143,000,975.15
California.....	2,507,000	655	605,365,775.82	194,675,408.82	135,610,315.27	52,876,188.77	53,912,973.09	1,042,440,661.77
Idaho.....	352,000	196	28,960,703.79	4,519,815.33	6,227,695.59	2,945,567.10	3,424,014.97	46,077,796.78
Utah.....	384,000	99	41,112,841.01	8,862,507.51	11,535,892.73	4,311,175.41	2,693,649.98	68,516,066.64
Nevada.....	88,000	30	11,342,875.22	2,903,322.95	4,666,993.01	1,184,005.48	1,234,149.38	21,331,346.04
Arizona.....	216,000	52	13,838,143.39	2,998,986.61	6,455,561.50	1,805,587.30	1,777,928.49	26,871,207.29
Alaska.....	70,000	15	3,238,499.77	402,158.71	1,851,338.25	302,750.29	572,800.51	6,367,547.53
Pacific States.....	5,559,000	1,604	895,512,813.25	265,203,994.00	230,833,254.11	98,191,491.24	83,900,891.73	1,573,642,444.33
United States.....	94,053,000	24,358	13,015,121,267.85	5,043,724,633.65	2,778,234,895.84	1,545,529,413.97	1,184,494,474.38	23,567,104,685.69
Hawaii.....	196,000	14	9,810,231.85	4,111,599.48	1,336,790.42	2,596,509.43	1,064,784.19	18,919,915.37
Porto Rico.....	1,135,000	11	9,188,030.10	2,529,812.96	2,285,887.50	2,059,491.98	1,296,477.36	17,359,699.90
Philippines.....	.....	9	12,270,315.10	1,490,358.20	6,914,988.71	3,961,753.90	3,061,655.80	27,699,081.71
Island possessions.....	1,331,000	34	31,268,577.05	8,131,770.64	10,537,676.63	8,617,755.31	5,422,917.35	63,978,696.98
Total United States and island possessions.....	95,384,000	24,392	13,046,389,844.90	5,051,856,404.29	2,788,772,572.47	1,554,147,169.28	1,189,917,391.73	23,631,083,382.67

¹ Other resources include: Banking house, furniture, and fixtures, \$518,814,049.68; other real estate owned, \$97,879,948; checks and other cash items, \$59,111,602.79; exchanges for clearing house, \$364,824,313.77; miscellaneous, \$150,534,559.89.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 7, 1911—Continued.

States.	Capital stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Individual deposits.	United States deposits.	Due to banks and bankers.	All other liabilities.
Maine.....	\$11,189,900.00	\$17,296,702.33	\$166,162,397.43	\$263,114.45	\$2,901,307.21	\$7,364,128.02
New Hampshire.....	6,274,200.00	13,383,476.34	111,826,836.49	298,687.14	2,720,433.89	5,123,975.96
Vermont.....	6,823,700.00	9,074,298.34	90,640,124.45	121,097.45	1,321,434.34	5,719,144.18
Massachusetts.....	73,867,600.00	150,969,756.94	1,356,628,046.93	3,360,766.75	120,833,234.76	33,938,786.88
Rhode Island.....	15,064,933.00	23,272,633.11	208,967,789.32	227,947.46	4,304,710.85	7,487,570.94
Connecticut.....	26,304,200.00	40,298,408.52	389,240,700.23	309,512.04	5,724,778.69	14,411,507.20
New England States.....	139,524,533.00	254,295,275.58	2,323,465,894.85	4,581,125.29	137,805,899.74	74,045,113.18
New York.....	275,917,670.00	603,723,514.25	4,364,873,582.90	3,657,715.17	997,542,538.11	167,127,804.61
New Jersey.....	41,589,482.88	70,541,173.89	477,659,351.06	627,431.56	25,909,080.82	22,918,819.67
Pennsylvania.....	232,277,547.54	337,793,194.41	1,500,658,979.62	1,985,626.61	274,935,628.01	100,140,446.78
Delaware.....	4,730,815.00	6,939,678.59	30,775,770.72	52,764.42	1,356,336.81	1,934,068.90
Maryland.....	29,746,898.05	36,658,825.55	239,290,617.51	724,676.91	32,394,797.07	18,717,678.13
District of Columbia.....	15,715,890.00	10,707,831.38	63,679,727.96	2,839,000.00	5,428,126.99	7,920,294.17
Eastern States.....	599,978,903.47	1,066,364,218.07	6,676,938,029.77	9,887,214.67	1,337,566,507.81	318,759,112.26
Virginia.....	26,607,503.12	21,283,326.51	129,836,556.23	1,569,731.37	12,954,331.57	18,677,792.08
West Virginia.....	20,486,024.78	14,196,066.22	106,151,373.06	419,849.85	4,997,764.29	9,768,013.52
North Carolina.....	17,693,112.17	8,217,102.54	71,580,115.68	545,633.96	6,119,126.32	12,869,345.33
South Carolina.....	16,572,823.51	9,309,197.86	59,510,702.27	205,993.48	4,012,366.04	15,449,117.02
Georgia.....	38,363,350.09	24,473,342.18	109,286,165.05	663,421.31	9,534,060.12	33,066,033.54
Florida.....	10,093,080.00	5,445,970.68	53,815,349.48	470,215.76	6,813,274.46	5,961,387.97
Alabama.....	20,695,886.00	12,486,796.14	69,723,682.85	345,402.31	4,536,725.67	12,132,550.80
Mississippi.....	16,637,886.49	7,215,463.73	68,253,509.32	58,256.02	1,743,925.52	5,586,026.76
Louisiana.....	21,809,250.00	15,809,016.12	112,071,581.11	263,092.90	23,825,102.91	12,450,665.11
Texas.....	69,072,486.46	33,639,318.88	220,540,411.52	1,392,125.50	37,420,086.70	41,886,692.76
Arkansas.....	13,647,720.80	6,957,643.66	48,586,337.55	81,687.88	5,312,718.65	3,943,814.29
Kentucky.....	38,341,357.50	17,199,039.51	127,716,835.26	1,820,866.30	15,845,787.72	21,290,978.28
Tennessee.....	24,903,806.55	11,800,971.58	106,208,003.84	718,470.94	17,771,650.80	15,153,620.06
Southern States.....	334,924,387.47	193,033,255.61	1,283,280,623.22	8,554,657.58	150,586,919.77	208,236,037.52
Ohio.....	105,542,976.71	72,887,318.75	713,077,549.25	2,175,360.50	87,321,180.25	90,124,118.45
Indiana.....	52,449,069.10	26,556,542.75	292,687,185.06	1,562,065.02	28,561,203.04	31,981,740.16
Illinois.....	142,425,478.49	103,385,913.37	997,387,065.35	4,045,011.58	318,637,140.78	57,344,583.57
Michigan.....	40,557,635.00	29,336,008.95	395,016,978.83	976,570.56	31,825,901.44	12,324,707.06
Wisconsin.....	35,050,150.00	18,128,286.14	270,204,905.89	942,137.89	17,594,983.89	16,315,932.78
Minnesota.....	39,100,500.00	24,530,386.73	232,218,878.91	1,187,812.38	45,094,436.99	19,836,987.78
Iowa.....	57,783,131.51	28,862,715.57	370,940,090.32	652,819.48	44,262,268.34	23,847,794.30
Missouri.....	88,578,341.67	71,314,462.82	427,928,428.75	1,256,656.65	188,443,183.76	35,967,664.91
Middle Western States.....	561,487,282.48	375,001,635.08	3,759,461,082.36	12,798,434.06	761,740,298.49	287,743,529.01

North Dakota.....	13,046,000.00	4,564,630.89	57,305,608.46	304,561.27	2,100,703.61	\$,052,633.69
South Dakota.....	11,855,775.00	4,505,903.33	75,151,195.42	546,925.68	5,865,370.82	5,011,633.59
Nebraska.....	28,597,740.00	13,723,244.45	159,151,857.95	1,110,831.01	32,510,825.15	12,745,896.59
Kansas.....	29,018,800.00	16,595,693.32	154,933,703.23	657,423.44	15,322,568.11	11,934,065.73
Montana.....	10,022,750.00	6,345,186.85	53,886,820.04	741,767.70	3,780,210.23	5,028,919.10
Wyoming.....	3,087,000.00	2,465,659.84	17,456,170.39	286,057.53	978,776.88	1,996,197.77
Colorado.....	16,681,250.00	10,825,021.09	114,547,711.85	1,478,107.88	19,359,377.63	9,441,197.92
New Mexico.....	3,428,485.72	1,624,821.36	17,599,052.59	302,357.30	1,483,842.25	1,758,827.91
Oklahoma.....	22,534,250.00	7,366,211.43	91,937,293.30	717,782.47	9,449,697.28	11,178,444.97
Western States.....	138,272,050.72	68,016,372.56	741,969,413.23	6,145,844.28	90,851,372.96	68,147,817.27
Washington.....	23,769,000.00	11,311,289.18	155,264,895.03	2,435,383.55	16,556,469.04	9,699,806.33
Oregon.....	15,183,717.16	8,003,673.84	101,136,322.52	1,301,624.86	11,915,692.60	5,459,944.17
California.....	110,467,097.55	75,308,233.09	711,327,143.68	1,128,383.65	96,792,227.04	47,417,576.76
Idaho.....	6,897,175.00	3,096,831.68	30,073,696.76	256,843.22	1,680,531.67	4,122,718.45
Utah.....	7,755,775.00	4,107,259.69	44,833,966.18	452,171.38	6,585,987.97	4,780,906.45
Nevada.....	3,577,350.00	1,117,763.88	14,035,497.83	55,900.30	984,069.67	1,560,104.36
Arizona.....	2,622,126.00	2,116,518.53	20,170,950.01	128,249.11	914,692.80	858,670.81
Alaska.....	1,175,800.00	251,641.95	4,467,690.85	295,305.97	112,322.76	64,786.00
Pacific States.....	171,448,040.71	105,313,211.84	1,081,310,162.86	6,113,922.04	135,492,593.55	73,964,513.33
United States.....	1,945,634,597.85	2,062,023,968.74	15,866,425,206.29	48,081,197.92	2,614,043,592.32	1,030,896,122.57
Hawaii.....	3,261,500.00	1,251,086.31	13,504,587.57	374,443.62	169,092.62	359,205.25
Porto Rico.....	1,514,987.71	1,067,764.18	12,226,363.78	.....	785,517.84	1,765,066.39
Philippines.....	2,000,000.00	1,232,020.47	14,118,552.63	.....	6,056,745.04	4,291,763.57
Island possessions.....	6,776,487.71	3,550,870.96	39,849,503.98	374,443.62	7,011,355.50	6,416,035.21
Total United States and island possessions.....	1,952,411,085.56	2,065,574,839.70	15,906,274,710.27	¹ 48,455,641.54	2,621,054,947.82	² 1,037,312,157.78

¹ Includes deposits of United States disbursing officers.² Other liabilities include: National-bank circulation outstanding, \$681,740,513; dividends unpaid, \$5,689,184.23; bills payable, \$111,846,316.54; notes and bills rediscounted, \$23,540,312.76; miscellaneous, \$214,495,831.25.

An examination of the foregoing table shows the distribution of the banks among the geographical sections in the following order, according to the number reporting: 8,167 in the Middle Western States; 5,765 in the Southern States; 4,899 in the Western States; 2,844 in the Eastern States; 1,604 in the Pacific States; 1,079 in the New England States; and 34 in the island possessions. This order, however, is not maintained with respect to resources. Comparing the aggregate bank resources of the several sections, the Eastern States come first with \$10,009,000,000; Middle Western States second with \$5,758,000,000; New England States third with \$2,933,000,000; Southern States fourth with \$2,178,000,000; Pacific States fifth with \$1,573,000,000, and the Western States sixth with \$1,113,000,000; this order being maintained with respect to loans, surplus, and deposits. While the Eastern States have the largest amount invested in bank capital, approximately \$600,000,000, the Middle Western States come second with \$561,000,000, the Southern States third with \$334,000,000, the Pacific States fourth with \$171,000,000, the New England States fifth with \$139,000,000, and the Western States sixth with \$138,000,000. The banks in the Eastern States have the largest amount invested in bonds and other securities, or \$2,695,000,000, being over 50 per cent of this class of investments held by all the banks of the country, the banks in the New England States are second with respect to the holdings of bonds with \$915,000,000, the Middle Western States third with \$816,000,000, the Pacific States fourth with \$265,000,000, the Southern States fifth with \$239,000,000, and the Western States sixth with \$111,000,000.

Cash holdings of banks to the amount of \$761,000,000 are reported for the Eastern States, \$412,000,000 for the Middle Western States, \$112,000,000 for the Southern States, \$98,000,000 for the Pacific States, \$90,000,000 for the New England States, and \$70,000,000 for the Western States.

Iowa has the largest number of banks reporting, as shown by the foregoing table, 1,427 banks having reported from that State on June 7, 1911; Pennsylvania and Missouri come second with 1,292 each; Illinois third with 1,228; Texas fourth with 1,188; Kansas fifth with 1,082; and Ohio sixth with 1,065, the number of banks in the other States ranging below 1,000. A large number of nonreporting private banks in Illinois, if included, would place this State in the lead as to number of banks in operation.

STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summaries of the reports received for the current year from State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies show the condition on June 7, 1911, of 17,115 banks other than national. The aggregate resources of these banks are \$13,248,034,688.36, an increase of \$694,338,862.32 over the aggregate reported by 15,950 banks in 1910. The returns include 12,864 commercial banks; 1,884 savings banks (of which 635 are of the mutual class—that is, without capital stock); 1,116 private banks; and 1,251 loan and trust companies.

The returns for each class of banks for the current year are more complete, and a more careful classification has been made of commercial and savings banks than was possible in 1910, when the statistics furnished by several of the State banking departments for commercial

banks included data for savings or private banks. In view of this fact a comparison of the statistics for the various classes of banks with the figures for 1910 shows only the approximate changes during the year.

The capital of the State (commercial) banks as reported aggregates \$452,944,684.44, individual deposits \$2,777,566,835.81, and aggregate resources \$3,747,786,296.35.

Reports received from 1,884 savings banks (mutual and stock) show aggregate resources of \$4,652,313,302.62 and deposits of \$4,212,583,598.53, against 1,759 savings banks in 1910 with aggregate resources of \$4,481,871,444.90 and individual deposits of \$4,070,486,246.70, being an increase of 125 in the number of banks, \$170,441,857.72 in resources, and \$142,097,351.83 in deposits.

Reports received from 1,251 loan and trust companies show aggregate resources of \$4,665,110,868.71 and individual deposits of \$3,295,855,895.27, an increase for the year of \$448,260,807.19 in resources and \$222,733,189.07 in individual deposits. One hundred and sixty more companies than reported in 1910 are included in the summary for 1911.

Reports were obtained from 1,116 private banks, or 182 more than were received from these concerns in 1910, the capital being \$21,872,416.34, and aggregate resources \$182,824,220.68. In 1910 reports were received from 934 private banks with a capital of \$18,899,561.74 and aggregate resources of \$160,015,552.81.

The following is a summary of reports received from State banks, savings banks, private banks, and loan and trust companies, showing their condition at close of business on June 7, 1911, complete abstracts of which appear in the appendix:

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, JUNE 7, 1911.

	12,864 State banks.	635 mutual savings banks.	1,249 stock savings banks.	1,116 private banks.	1,251 loan and trust companies	Total 17,115 State, etc., banks.
RESOURCES.						
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,439,414,667.62	\$1,809,680,214.95	\$605,591,964.03	\$128,045,872.21	\$2,429,421,081.30	\$7,412,153,800.11
Bonds, securities, etc.....	315,550,863.85	1,715,516,716.41	133,752,180.46	9,869,645.22	1,114,778,687.06	3,289,468,093.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	112,390,230.08	36,398,553.37	24,937,732.28	4,766,982.16	111,480,132.70	289,973,630.59
Other real estate owned.....	22,725,359.65	9,073,933.71	5,456,431.46	4,854,368.27	31,600,970.01	73,711,063.10
Due from banks.....	525,822,785.89	154,773,302.26	87,616,131.20	26,168,941.51	617,605,590.28	1,411,986,751.14
Checks and other cash items.....	16,591,367.13	929,385.76	1,559,685.24	817,722.72	8,058,125.67	27,956,286.52
Exchanges for clearing house.....	61,263,978.55	94,169.29	1,969,572.17	221,775.82	13,705,610.71	77,255,106.54
Cash on hand.....	236,662,497.38	15,791,646.85	26,616,689.93	7,189,327.84	269,825,566.23	556,085,728.23
All other resources.....	17,364,546.20	20,143,703.01	2,411,290.24	889,584.93	68,635,104.75	109,444,229.13
Total resources.....	3,747,786,296.35	3,762,401,625.61	889,911,677.01	182,824,220.68	4,665,110,868.71	13,248,034,688.36
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock paid in.....	452,944,684.44		72,177,899.09	21,872,416.34	385,782,933.44	932,777,933.31
Surplus fund.....	170,566,937.42	233,602,108.93	28,231,974.53	7,329,974.38	400,406,067.99	840,137,063.25
Undivided profits (less expenses).....	92,785,739.26	57,514,188.59	19,750,604.10	3,421,956.92	138,464,384.81	311,936,873.68
Dividends unpaid.....	1,235,652.15		51,294.48	189,643.09	2,360,771.04	3,837,360.76
Due to banks.....	144,578,103.41	58,109.68	8,026,184.42	1,583,296.84	319,368,254.43	473,613,948.78
Deposits (individual).....	2,777,566,835.81	3,460,575,072.17	752,008,526.36	142,277,224.21	3,295,855,895.27	10,428,283,553.82
Bills payable.....	57,314,739.82	125,000.00	3,614,521.65	3,424,600.81	10,676,925.35	75,155,787.63
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	11,448,236.13		706,252.27	507,283.93	1,570,040.26	14,231,812.59
All other liabilities.....	39,345,367.91	10,527,146.24	5,344,420.11	2,217,824.16	110,625,596.12	168,060,354.54
Total liabilities.....	3,747,786,296.35	3,762,401,625.61	889,911,677.01	182,824,220.68	4,665,110,868.71	13,248,034,688.36

For the purpose of comparison a statement exhibiting the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national from 1907 to 1911 is submitted herewith:

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS FROM STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Items.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Loans.....	\$6,099,897,535	\$5,797,611,743	\$6,385,522,766.61	\$7,065,906,476.21	\$7,412,153,800.11
Bonds.....	2,931,506,252	2,873,226,958	3,009,480,709.72	3,111,409,758.78	3,289,468,093.00
Cash.....	391,847,497	470,116,289	525,237,773.25	558,355,958.16	556,085,728.23
Capital.....	807,178,262	838,058,353	866,056,465.00	890,376,773.99	932,777,933.31
Surplus and undivided profits.	924,655,010	1,012,811,484	1,039,548,321.54	1,091,162,580.06	1,152,073,936.93
Deposits (individual).....	8,776,755,207	8,409,959,961	9,209,462,780.66	9,996,179,942.15	10,428,283,553.82
Resources.....	11,168,514,516	10,869,345,993	11,726,170,577.59	12,553,695,826.04	13,248,034,688.36

STATE BANKS.

Reports from State banks to the number of 12,864 show capital of \$452,944,684.44, and aggregate resources of \$3,747,786,296.35.

The returns received for the current year are practically complete. In 1910 the comptroller was unable to obtain complete returns from three or four States. Geographically the reporting State banks are located as follows: Middle Western States, 4,119; Southern States, 3,861; Western States, 3,471; Pacific States, 930; Eastern States, 434; New England States, 20; and island possessions, 29.

The Middle Western States have not only more State banks than any other section, but the capitalization of this class of banks and the aggregate resources are greater. The capital of State banks in operation in the Middle Western States, in round amount, is \$147,000,000, and the resources are \$1,322,000,000. Next in order with respect to capital are State banks of the Southern States, with \$127,000,000, the resources being \$727,000,000. The State banks of the Western States have a capital of \$60,000,000 and resources of \$400,000,000. In the Pacific States capital of this class of banks is reported at \$55,000,000 and resources \$374,000,000. In the Eastern States the capital of State banks is only \$52,000,000, while the resources aggregate \$838,000,000. The capital of the 20 reporting banks from the New England States is, approximately, \$3,100,000, with resources of \$24,000,000. A compilation of reports of the banks other than national in operation in the island possessions shows capital of \$6,000,000 and resources of \$60,000,000.

A summary of the reports submitted by the State banks shows, in round amounts, loans aggregating to \$2,439,000,000; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$315,000,000; cash on hand, \$236,000,000; capital, \$453,000,000; and surplus and undivided profits, \$263,000,000. Since the report for 1910 there has been an increase of \$52,800,000 in resources, \$17,100,000 in capital, and \$49,600,000 in deposits. Missouri has the largest number of State banks, namely, 1,079, followed by Kansas, with 855; Minnesota, 712; Nebraska, 639; and Oklahoma, 631.

Of the 12,864 State banks furnishing reports of condition, 10,555 gave information relating to the number of depositors or deposit accounts. It appears that there were on June 7, 1911, 2,738,337

savings depositors and 4,494,298 other depositors in this class of banks. The savings deposits reported by 4,862 State banks aggregated \$574,936,098.65. Of the savings deposits reported, \$296,000,000 are in banks of the Middle Western States, \$144,000,000 of this amount being reported by the State banks of Michigan. State banks in the Eastern States report \$155,000,000 savings deposits, \$91,000,000 of which being in banks of Pennsylvania and \$49,000,000 in banks of New York. There are \$57,000,000 savings deposits in State banks located in the Southern States, \$33,000,000 in this class of banks in the Pacific States; \$19,000,000 in such banks in the Western States and less than \$5,000,000 in the State banks reporting from the New England States.

Statistics received from the State banks relating to interest rates show for the geographical sections that the highest average rate of interest paid on savings deposits is 4.15 per cent in the Western States. Next in order, the average for the Pacific States is 3.92 per cent; for the Southern States, 3.89 per cent; for the island possessions, 3.83 per cent; for the Middle Western States, 3.51 per cent; for the Eastern States, 3.25 per cent, and the lowest for the New England States, 2.91 per cent. On time deposits or deposits not classified as savings, State banks in the Western States pay an average of 4 per cent; in the Southern States, 3.85 per cent; in the Pacific States, 3.55 per cent; Middle Western States, 3.16 per cent; island possessions, 2.75 per cent; New England States, 2.58 per cent, and the Eastern States, 2.35 per cent. The average rate of interest for the United States paid by State banks on savings accounts is 3.64 per cent and on other interest-bearing deposits, 3.18 per cent. Many banks, however, report no interest paid on deposits not classified as savings.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Savings banks reporting are of two classes, mutual, or those without capital stock, and stock savings—the latter class transacting both a savings and a commercial business. Practically all mutual savings banks are located in the New England and Eastern States, while stock-savings banks are in operation in nearly every State of the Union. In some of the States a large number of commercial banks have the word “savings” in their corporate title; only stock savings banks transacting chiefly a savings-bank business as indicated by their reports are included in this classification. Many of the State banking departments do not separate stock savings from State banks in their compilation of periodical returns, and in such cases the classification has been made in this Bureau.

Savings-bank reports to the number of 1,884 have been tabulated, 635 being from mutual institutions and 1,249 from stock-savings banks. The latter, as before indicated, are operated for the benefit of both shareholder and depositor. The principal items of resources and liabilities of the savings banks, both mutual and stock, are as follows: Loans, \$2,415,272,178.98; bonds, \$1,849,268,896.87; deposits, \$4,212,583,598.53; aggregate resources, \$4,652,313,302.62. The depositors number 9,794,647, making the average deposit account \$430.09. In 1910 reporting savings banks held \$4,070,486,246.70 in deposits to the credit of 9,142,908 depositors, the average deposit account being \$445.20. It is thus shown that deposits

have increased during the year by \$142,097,351.83 and the number of depositors by 651,739, while the average deposit account has decreased by \$15.11.

The following table shows the number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due depositors in savings banks in each State on June 30, 1910, and June 7, 1911:

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS (MUTUAL AND STOCK SAVINGS) IN EACH STATE IN 1910 AND 1911.

States.	1910 (1,759 banks).				1911 (1,884 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	52	237,813	\$89,938,240.81	\$378.19	49	224,406	\$88,690,336.41	\$395.22
New Hampshire..	55	184,826	84,836,589.24	459.51	55	190,669	87,383,225.61	458.29
Vermont.....	21	108,298	43,132,268.04	398.27	21	110,644	44,610,453.82	403.18
Massachusetts.....	190	2,078,953	761,365,758.32	366.23	192	2,138,838	791,931,542.57	370.26
Rhode Island.....	18	167,998	72,334,582.84	430.57	17	143,145	75,459,963.11	527.15
Connecticut.....	87	570,065	274,161,705.94	480.93	87	587,175	284,807,844.03	485.04
New England States.....	423	3,347,953	1,325,769,145.19	396.00	421	3,394,877	1,372,883,365.55	404.39
New York.....	142	2,886,910	1,526,935,581.84	528.92	141	2,957,650	1,561,168,449.10	527.84
New Jersey.....	26	309,338	106,762,662.84	345.13	27	317,925	111,403,370.26	350.41
Pennsylvania.....	11	398,885	176,194,529.61	441.72	11	474,709	186,533,659.91	392.94
Delaware.....	2	25,524	9,631,121.00	377.34	2	33,336	10,273,475.63	308.18
Maryland.....	22	243,395	89,354,005.00	367.12	146	264,888	99,428,408.68	375.36
District of Columbia	14	61,410	10,515,201.51	171.23	15	70,746	12,205,693.81	172.53
Eastern States.....	217	3,925,462	1,919,393,101.80	488.96	242	4,119,254	1,981,013,057.39	480.92
Virginia.....	24	32,217	8,179,974.45	253.90	35	62,039	19,956,340.10	321.67
West Virginia.....	8	24,129	4,125,519.47	170.98	8	25,241	4,441,150.17	175.94
North Carolina.....	24	33,983	7,233,261.86	212.85	25	32,139	7,328,035.28	228.01
South Carolina.....	25	32,380	9,808,101.98	302.91	27	38,588	11,341,101.52	293.90
Georgia.....	16	30,984	7,929,255.79	255.91	29	49,789	11,187,058.46	224.68
Florida.....	5	8,109	1,294,086.76	159.59	4	7,654	1,269,268.62	165.83
Alabama.....	5	8,977	526,451.61	58.64	2	4,000	504,067.91	126.01
Mississippi.....	12	8,558	1,751,262.62	204.63	20	11,693	2,631,555.77	225.05
Louisiana.....	8	49,881	16,888,080.71	338.59	9	69,754	16,825,931.64	281.58
Arkansas.....	3	3,713	928,018.13	249.93	3	3,713	928,018.13	249.93
Kentucky.....	10	15,079	2,286,615.78	151.64	15	35,174	5,375,307.16	152.82
Tennessee.....	13	36,608	10,244,449.37	279.84	20	38,000	11,226,854.95	295.44
Southern States.....	150	280,905	70,267,060.40	250.15	197	367,784	93,014,689.71	252.91
Ohio.....	46	337,786	126,710,271.18	375.12	266	253,646	89,260,972.17	351.91
Indiana.....	5	31,995	11,836,495.67	369.95	5	33,873	12,356,715.57	365.18
Michigan.....	18	104,431	38,841,391.70	371.93	23	119,733	44,612,277.50	372.60
Wisconsin.....	12	25,507	6,080,507.08	238.39	16	57,149	18,895,298.32	330.63
Minnesota.....	9	98,338	24,491,871.02	249.06	9	103,115	25,506,294.51	247.86
Iowa.....	663	428,777	168,279,873.49	392.46	697	497,260	168,068,098.53	337.99
Middle Western States.....	753	1,026,834	376,240,410.14	366.41	816	1,064,776	358,999,656.60	336.88
Nebraska.....	17	10,417	1,527,538.14	146.64	19	14,040	2,336,273.36	166.40
Kansas.....	13	18,294	3,507,501.05	191.73	11	20,863	3,709,286.29	177.79
Montana.....	3	5,990	2,827,872.06	488.79	2	3,468	2,300,772.58	663.42
Wyoming.....	1	1,137	549,803.52	483.56	2	1,347	599,140.26	444.79
Colorado.....	9	21,729	3,315,861.14	152.60	9	17,146	3,342,389.94	194.93
New Mexico.....	11	2,681	693,274.70	287.63	2	2,877	558,487.08	194.12
Oklahoma.....	3	2,707	453,813.42	167.64	2	1,399	231,936.33	165.78
Western States.....	59	62,965	12,975,664.03	206.08	54	61,140	13,078,285.84	213.90

¹ Includes mutual and stock savings banks.

² Reclassification to conform to that made by State banking department. A number of savings and trust companies included with savings banks in 1910 now excluded from this compilation.

³ Commercial banks having the word "savings" in title not included.

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS (MUTUAL AND STOCK SAVINGS) IN EACH STATE IN 1910 AND 1911—Continued.

States.	1910 (1,759 banks).				1911 (1,884 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Washington.....	12	32,421	\$9,496,385.42	\$292.91	9	24,189	\$8,689,447.52	\$359.23
Oregon.....	12	11,273	10,951,201.84	971.45	12	36,803	11,997,744.12	326.00
California.....	123	420,172	334,965,870.34	797.21	123	688,168	362,965,698.41	527.44
Idaho.....	4	1,748	259,026.43	148.18	3	1,765	226,349.84	128.24
Utah.....	4	31,449	9,026,870.53	287.03	5	33,890	8,711,020.65	257.04
Nevada.....	1	1,074	745,441.54	694.08	1	1,301	914,286.98	702.76
Arizona.....	1	652	396,069.04	607.47	1	700	389,995.92	557.14
Pacific States.....	157	498,789	365,840,865.14	733.46	154	786,816	393,894,543.44	500.62
United States.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246.70	445.20	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598.53	430.09

NOTE.—This compilation includes statements as of June 7, 1911 from 635 mutual savings banks and 1,249 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits and included with the figures for 1911 are \$105,200,096.80 reported as subject to check without notice in such banks to the credit of 362,820 depositors. Depositors in the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: 1 bank each in Maryland and Washington; 2 in Mississippi; 3 each in North Carolina, Georgia and Ohio, 8 in Tennessee, and 128 in Iowa; for 1910, 3 banks in Maine and 1 in Maryland.

Comparing the changes in the geographical sections, it will be noted that during the past year there was a gain of 46,924 in the number of depositors in savings institutions located in the New England States, and aggregate deposits for that section were increased by \$47,114,220.36, the average deposit account having increased from \$396 to \$404.39, or a gain of \$8.39. The figures also show an increase for each of the New England States with the exception of Maine, where the number of depositors reported decreased from 237,813 in 1910, to 224,406 in 1911, or a loss of 13,407. The deposits for that State decreased from \$89,938,240.81 to \$88,690,336.41, or a decrease of \$1,247,904.40.

In the Eastern States, the aggregate deposits were increased during the year by \$61,619,955.59, and there was an increase of 193,792 in the number of depositors. The average deposit account is shown to have decreased from \$488.96 to \$480.92, or a loss of \$8.04 for each account. Of the banks reporting from the Southern States in 1910, 150 were classified as savings banks; for the current year reports from 197 savings banks in this section have been received and compiled, all of which with one exception being stock savings banks. The number of depositors reported for savings banks of this section is 367,784; aggregate deposits, \$93,014,689.71, and average deposit account \$252.91. For 1910 the statistics show 280,905 depositors credited with \$70,267,060.40 deposits, or an average deposit account of \$250.15. The abnormal gain in deposits in Virginia is caused principally by a reclassification rather than from an increase in the number of savings banks, banks now properly classified as savings banks having been included with State banks in 1910.

Reports from savings banks of the Middle Western States show a decrease in the amount of deposits but an increase in the number of depositors. While it is not believed that there has been an actual

decrease in deposits for this section, a rearrangement of the returns from Ohio, in order to conform to that made by the State banking department, materially affects the figures for this State and section. A number of so-called savings banks heretofore included by this office in the abstract of savings banks it has been found are classified as trust companies in the compilation made by the banking department of that State. The figures for Maryland and Michigan are to some extent affected by a larger number of banks being included.

For the Western States reports from 54 savings banks show 61,140 depositors with \$13,078,285.84 deposits, or an average deposit of \$213.90. Fifty-nine savings banks reporting from this section in 1910 had 62,965 depositors with \$12,975,664.03 deposits, or an average deposit account of \$206.08.

For the Pacific States reports were received from 154 savings banks, 123 of which are in operation in California, one being a mutual savings bank. The number of depositors is stated at 786,816; aggregate deposits, \$393,894,543.44; and the average deposit account \$500.62. The large increase in the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the California savings banks during the past year is the most noteworthy feature in the figures compiled for this section. One hundred and twenty-three savings banks in California in 1910 reported 420,172 depositors with \$334,965,870.34 deposits, the average deposit account being \$797.21. The same number of banks for the current year report 688,168 depositors with \$362,965,698.41 deposits, the average deposit account being \$527.44, showing an increase of 267,996 in the number of depositors and \$27,999,828.07 in deposits.

The growth of savings banks in the United States from 1820 to 1911, as evidenced by the amount of deposits, number of depositors, average deposit account, and the average per capita, in census years from 1820 to 1890, and annually thereafter, is shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH DEPOSITOR IN THE YEARS 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, AND 1845 TO 1911, AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	\$131.86	\$0.12
1825.....	15	16,931	2,537,082	149.84	.....
1830.....	36	38,035	6,973,304	183.09	.54
1835.....	52	60,058	10,613,726	176.72	.....
1840.....	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82
1845.....	70	145,206	24,506,677	168.77	.....
1846.....	74	158,709	27,374,325	172.48	.....
1847.....	76	187,739	31,627,479	168.46	.....
1848.....	83	199,764	33,087,488	165.63	.....
1849.....	90	217,318	36,073,924	165.99	.....
1850.....	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87
1851.....	128	277,148	50,457,913	182.06	.....
1852.....	141	308,863	59,467,453	192.54	.....
1853.....	159	365,538	72,313,696	197.82	.....
1854.....	190	396,173	77,823,906	196.44	.....
1855.....	215	431,602	84,290,076	195.20	.....
1856.....	222	437,986	95,598,230	195.90	.....
1857.....	231	490,428	98,512,968	200.87	.....
1858.....	245	533,840	108,438,287	201.24	.....

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH DEPOSITOR IN THE YEARS 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, AND 1845 TO 1911, AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN—Continued.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1859.....	259	622,556	\$128,657,901	\$206.66	.....
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	\$4.75
1861.....	285	694,487	146,729,882	211.27	.....
1862.....	289	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	.....
1863.....	293	887,096	206,235,202	232.48	.....
1864.....	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08	.....
1865.....	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35	.....
1866.....	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70	.....
1867.....	371	1,188,202	327,009,452	283.63	.....
1868.....	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80	.....
1869.....	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04	.....
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26
1871.....	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13	.....
1872.....	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	368.82	.....
1873.....	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	367.07	.....
1874.....	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	376.98	.....
1875.....	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	391.56	.....
1876.....	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42	.....
1877.....	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	361.63	.....
1878.....	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50	.....
1879.....	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72	.....
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33
1881.....	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	352.73	.....
1882.....	628	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70	.....
1883.....	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29	.....
1884.....	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955	355.96	.....
1885.....	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56	.....
1886.....	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	.....
1887.....	634	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	.....
1888.....	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41	.....
1889.....	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	.....
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35
1891.....	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1892.....	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026	358.20	26.11
1893.....	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1894.....	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1895.....	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1896.....	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	26.08
1897.....	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.56
1898.....	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.64	27.67
1899.....	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13	29.24
1900.....	1,002	6,107,983	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78
1901.....	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30	33.45
1902.....	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	34.89
1903.....	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52
1904.....	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.52
1905.....	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	423.74	39.17
1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.13
1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1908.....	1,453	8,795,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1909.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1910 ¹	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1911 ²	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82

¹ Population estimated at 90,363,000, June 30, 1910.

² Population estimated at 93,983,000, June 30, 1911.

In the figures for 1896 to 1908, inclusive, but not subsequently, are the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings departments, but not the number of such banks, by reason of the fact that general returns from these institutions are incorporated in State bank returns.

The increase in aggregate deposits in savings banks since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, has been over \$730,000,000, or 20 per cent, the aggregate deposits in 1906 being approximately \$3,482,000,000.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

In view of the fact that deposits in mutual savings banks are chiefly the accumulations of wage earners, special interest attaches to the reports of operation and condition of these institutions. While the increase in deposits for the present year has been less than was shown for the year ended June 30, 1910, nevertheless, over \$100,000,000 has been added to the deposit balances of mutual savings bank depositors for the year.

All mutual savings banks, with the exception of 21, are located in the New England and Eastern States. The exceptions are as follows: One in West Virginia, three in Ohio, five in Indiana, three in Wisconsin, eight in Minnesota, and one in California.

The total resources of mutual savings banks on June 30, 1910, were \$3,652,449,198.40. On June 7, 1911, the resources of these institutions were \$3,762,401,625.61, the gain being \$109,952,427.21. During the year deposits have increased from \$3,360,563,842.79 to \$3,460,575,072.17, or a gain of \$100,011,229.38.

The loans and mortgages in 1910 aggregated \$1,727,170,989.56, while on June 7, 1911, the loans, including mortgages, aggregated \$1,809,680,214.95, an increase of \$82,509,225.39. Loans, as reported, are classified as follows:

Secured by real estate, including mortgages owned.....	\$1, 602, 646, 798. 55
Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	134, 202, 870. 38
Not classified.....	72, 830, 546. 02
Total.....	1, 809, 680, 214. 95

The investments of mutual savings banks in bonds and other securities in 1910 aggregated \$1,676,149,419.80; investments of this character in 1911 show a gain of \$39,367,296.61. The aggregate for the current year is \$1,715,516,716.41, scheduled as follows:

United States bonds (including premiums).....	\$12, 214, 847. 52
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	753, 893, 273. 30
Railroad bonds.....	781, 581, 839. 63
Bonds of other public service corporations.....	92, 445, 197. 09
Other bonds, stocks, etc.....	75, 381, 558. 87
Total.....	1, 715, 516, 716. 41

Cash in the 635 reporting mutual savings banks on June 7, 1911, amounted to \$15,791,646.85, against \$24,463,401.28 in 1910, a decrease of \$8,671,754.43. During the year the sum of \$1,824,886.31 has been added to surplus and profits. Surplus and undivided profits combined in 1910 were \$289,291,411.21, and for 1911, \$291,116,297.52. Mutual savings banks on June 7, 1911, had on deposit with other banks \$154,773,302.26, while only \$58,109.68 was reported as due to banks. Banking house, furniture and fixtures, together with other real estate owned by mutual savings banks, increased from \$43,203,494.33 in 1910 to \$45,472,487.08 in 1911, thus showing a gain in this class of assets of \$2,268,992.75. Over 45 per cent of the aggregate deposits in the mutual savings banks is held by the 141 mutual savings banks in New York State, the aggregate deposits in the mutual savings banks of this State being \$1,561,168,449.10.

The depositors in mutual savings banks for 1910 were 7,481,649, and on June 7, 1911, 7,690,973, a gain of 209,324. There are 2,957,650

depositors in the mutual savings banks of New York and 2,138,838 in Massachusetts. The next highest number of depositors in this class of banks is 587,175, in Connecticut. Geographically stated, there are 3,983,200 depositors in mutual savings banks of the Eastern States, 3,377,546 in the New England States, 243,181 in the Middle Western States, 81,342 in the one (California) mutual savings bank in the Pacific States, and 5,704 in the one (West Virginia) mutual savings bank located in the Southern States.

The average rate of interest paid to depositors in mutual savings banks is 3.95 per cent, slightly in excess of the average of 3.92 per cent reported for 1910. The average rate in the New England States is 3.82 per cent, or slightly less than the average for 1910; in the Eastern States 3.70 per cent against 3.69 per cent; in the Middle Western States 3.72 per cent against 3.82 per cent; Pacific States 4 per cent against 3.75 per cent. The rate in the one savings bank in West Virginia remains the same as last year, 4.50 per cent, the highest rate reported in any section. The lowest average rate reported is 3.50 per cent by mutual savings banks in Minnesota.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

Stock savings banks to the number of 1,249 furnished reports as of June 7, 1911. There are three or four hundred so-called savings banks, doing a commercial business only, in operation in three or more States, which have been eliminated from this classification and their reports compiled with the statistics for State banks.

The reporting stock savings banks are located as follows: Eight in New Hampshire, known as guaranty savings banks; 41 in the Eastern States; 196 in the Southern States; 797 in the Middle Western States; 54 in the Western States; and 153 in the Pacific States. Of the total number of stock savings banks reporting, 697 are located in the State of Iowa and 122 in California. While there are over 170 so-called savings banks in Michigan, only 23, indicating by their reports the transaction chiefly of a savings-bank business, are included in this classification, and while perhaps a like number of commercial banks in Ohio use the word "savings" in their title, for the same reason only 63 have been classified with savings banks. The 15 savings banks reporting from Kentucky include 4 "trust and savings banks," and 4 banks of this title are included in the figures for the 12 reporting stock savings banks of Oregon.

The capital of the 1,249 reporting stock savings banks aggregates \$72,177,899.09. The loans aggregate \$605,591,964.03, classified as follows: Secured by real estate, including mortgages owned, \$361,260,042.96; secured by collateral other than real estate, \$71,709,510.39; all other loans, including overdrafts, \$172,622,410.68.

The investments in bonds, securities, etc., are reported as follows:

United States bonds.....	\$1,011,686.58
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	26,033,963.50
Railroad bonds.....	11,417,093.70
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	8,694,777.88
Other bonds, stocks, etc.....	86,594,658.80
Total.....	133,752,180.46

Besides the foregoing the summary of reports shows cash in bank, \$26,616,689.93; deposits, \$752,008,526.36; total resources,

\$889,911,677.01; surplus and undivided profits, \$47,982,578.63. Of the deposits, \$105,200,096.80 are scheduled as subject to check without notice and \$70,914,070.19 as certificates of deposits.

The depositors in stock savings banks number 2,103,674, of which 1,740,854 are savings depositors and 362,820 have commercial accounts. In arriving at the number of depositors those in 142 banks have been estimated.

The average rate of interest paid to depositors in all stock savings banks ranges from 3.15 to 3.61 per cent, the lower rate being for deposits not subject to restrictions as to withdrawal. Four per cent is the average rate of interest on savings deposits in stock savings banks reported by 10 States, while in 3 States the average is above this rate; the average rate on savings deposits reported for stock savings banks in South Carolina being 4.13 per cent, in Georgia 4.20 per cent, and in New Mexico 4.14 per cent. The lowest average rate, 2.88 per cent, is paid by the stock savings banks in Wisconsin; the next lowest rates, 3.08 and 3.17 per cent, paid by the savings banks in the District of Columbia and Kentucky, respectively.

Geographically stated, 3.43 per cent is the average rate paid by stock savings banks in the New England States, 3.40 per cent in the Eastern States, 3.78 per cent in the Southern States, 3.39 per cent in the Middle Western States, 3.73 per cent in the Western States, and 3.95 per cent in the Pacific States. Rates for the several States paid by this class of banks on deposits subject to check without notice range from 2 to 4.25 per cent, although New Mexico reports an average of 5 per cent.

PRIVATE BANKS.

It is estimated that there are 4,000 private banking concerns in the country, but less than 33 per cent of this number furnish reports for statistical purposes. Fully 1,000 of these concerns are brokerage houses, and can not properly be classed as banks, making the number of private banks in the country about 3,000.

Private banks appear to be quite numerous in the Middle Western States, and it is estimated that over one-half of the private banks of the country are located in this section. Reports from 889 private banks were received from the Middle West, or a little more than one-half of the estimated number in operation in this section.

The capital of the 1,116 private banks from which reports were obtained aggregates \$21,872,416.34. For June 30, 1910, reports from 934 private banks, with capital of \$18,899,561.74, were obtained. The statistics show an increase of \$2,972,854.60 in capital and 182 in the number of reporting banks over the figures for 1910.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of the private banks are as follows:

Loans and discounts.....	\$128,045,872.21
Bonds, securities, etc.....	9,869,645.22
Cash on hand.....	7,189,327.84
Capital.....	21,872,416.34
Surplus and profits.....	10,751,931.30
Individual deposits.....	142,277,224.21
Aggregate liabilities.....	182,824,220.68

The average rate of interest paid on deposits as reported by 760 private banks was 3.73 per cent on savings and 3.77 per cent on other

individual deposits. The highest average is 5.07 per cent on savings and 5.06 per cent on other deposits, paid by Montana banks; the lowest rate on savings, 3 per cent, is paid by Maryland and Tennessee private banks.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Loan and trust companies, like many so-called savings banks, do not always carry on the business the name would imply. In many States, commercial banks, which do not transact a trust business, are permitted to use the word "trust" in their corporate name. Care has been taken to exclude the reports of such companies from this classification.

Reports as of June 7, 1911, were received from 1,251 loan and trust companies, with aggregate resources of \$4,665,110,868.71, against 1,091, with aggregate resources of \$4,216,850,061.52, in 1910, being an increase during the year of 160 in number and \$448,260,807.19 in resources.

Of the institutions of this character, 172, with aggregate resources of \$581,698,828.83, are located in the New England States; 487, with \$2,769,183,238.33, in the Eastern States; 180, with \$152,310,695.85, in the Southern States; 308, with \$1,075,719,707.55, in the Middle Western States; 65, with \$39,496,080.53, in the Western States; and 39, with \$46,702,317.62, in the Pacific States.

The 21 trust companies reporting from Louisiana, 7 from Montana, and 11 from New Mexico are known as bank and trust companies, as are also 46 of the 52 reporting from Texas and 4 of the 43 from Kentucky. The 17 reporting trust companies of the State of Washington include 6 trust and savings banks and 2 bank and trust companies. Pennsylvania has the largest number of loan and trust companies, or 278, followed by Indiana with 110, New Jersey with 86, New York being fourth, with 85. The aggregate resources of the trust companies of New York, however, are largely in excess of the amount reported from any other State or geographical section, being \$1,711,599,061.70. Pennsylvania comes second in amount, with \$706,748,996.18, and Illinois third, with \$509,584,013.64.

The loans and discounts of loan and trust companies aggregate \$2,429,421,081.30, being very nearly the same amount held by 12,843 State banks. The classification of the loans is as follows:

Secured by real estate, including mortgages owned, \$467,531,456.44; secured by collateral other than real estate, \$1,289,452,721.54; all other loans, \$672,436,903.32.

The investment in bonds, securities, etc., aggregates \$1,114,778,687.06, or over 22 per cent of the aggregate of similar investments for all classes of banks, State and national. The investments are classified as follows:

United States bonds.....	\$2, 224, 692. 43
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	187, 123, 910. 87
Railroad bonds.....	371, 707, 846. 78
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	212, 593, 716. 76
Other bonds, stocks, etc.....	341, 128, 520. 22

Total..... 1, 114, 778, 687. 06

The capital of the reporting loan and trust companies amounts to \$385,782,933.44; surplus and profits, \$538,870,452.80; and individual deposits, \$3,295,855,895.27. Of the individual deposits,

\$813,745,937.90 are reported as savings accounts, and \$372,279,171.53 as certificates of deposit.

Comparing the foregoing statistics with those submitted for 1910, loans show an increase of \$172,848,170.66; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$114,515,137.22; capital, \$18,449,377.07; surplus and profits, \$40,703,617.30; and individual deposits, \$222,733,189.07.

The aggregate resources of loan and trust companies have increased over 50 per cent during the past four years. In 1907, 794 reporting trust companies had aggregate resources of \$3,071,000,000, stated roundly, the increase since that year being \$1,594,000,000.

A large number of companies furnish information in respect to the number and character of depositors. It appears that there are 4,287,274 depositors, or deposit accounts, 2,632,685 of which are savings depositors, and 1,654,589 other than savings depositors. The average rate of interest paid on savings deposits by these companies is 3.74 per cent, and on other individual deposits 2.89 per cent. The average rate paid by this class of institutions, geographically stated, is as follows: New England States, 3.80 per cent; Eastern States, 3.29 per cent; Southern States, 3.73 per cent; Middle Western States, 3.49 per cent; Western States, 4.14 per cent; and Pacific States, 4 per cent. It appears that the lowest average rate paid is in the District of Columbia, or 2.66 per cent, and the highest rate in North Dakota, 4.75 per cent. The lowest average rate paid on accounts other than savings is in Missouri, or 1.95 per cent, and the highest average reported is in New Mexico, 4.33 per cent.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the District of Columbia there are 50 financial institutions, including 11 national banks, 5 trust companies, 15 State banks, stated to be operated as savings banks, and 19 building and loan associations. The aggregate capital of the banks and trust companies on September 1, 1911, was \$15,716,680, and the deposits, \$76,195,952, including \$14,092,321 share capital, or deposits in building and loan associations.

During the year there has been a decrease of 1 in the number of banks. The capital reported shows an increase over 1910 of \$55,260, and the deposits, \$3,620,836. Deposits in national banks increased during the year by \$1,301,305; deposits in trust companies by \$1,049,571, and in savings banks by \$391,783. The share capital, or deposits in building and loan associations, increased during the year by \$877,775.

The number, capital, individual deposits, and aggregate resources of each class of financial institutions doing business in the District of Columbia on September 1, 1911, are shown in the following table:

Classification.	Number.	Capital.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate resources.
National banks	11	\$6,102,000	\$24,427,790	\$49,788,861
Loan and trust companies	5	8,000,000	25,408,202	33,717,115
Savings banks	15	1,614,680	12,267,639	14,795,191
Building and loan associations	19	.....	\$14,092,321	16,617,465
Total	50	15,716,680	76,195,952	119,318,632

Statements of July 1.

* Share payments.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of March 4, 1909, the building and loan associations in operation in the District of Columbia submitted reports of their condition, with statements relating to their receipts and disbursements for the periods ended December 31, 1910, and June 30, 1911.

At the close of the first semiannual period there were in operation 19 associations, with assets of \$15,529,155.92, receipts for that period being stated at \$4,980,202.51. For the month ended June 30, 1911, the assets of the 19 associations are shown to have been \$16,017,-465.70, and the receipts for the 6 months, \$5,132,020.32. The plan of association of the 19 institutions reporting June 30 is as follows: Permanent, 10; serial, 8; terminating, 1. The total number of shares issued by these associations is stated at 344,482, and there were in force on July 1, 133,808 shares. The membership of the associations is stated at 30,021, of which 7,554 are borrowing, and 22,467 nonborrowing members. The installment payments of one association is \$2 per month; of one other, \$2.50; and of the remaining 17, \$1. The individual reports and the abstract for each semiannual period are incorporated in the appendix to this report.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Individual deposits in all reporting banks in 1907 in round amount aggregated \$13,099,600,000. For the current year deposits aggregate \$15,906,300,000, an increase of \$2,806,700,000, or over 21 per cent. The increase for the current year over the amount reported in 1910 is \$623,000,000, or 4.07 per cent. In 1907, 33 per cent of individual deposits in all banks was held by national banks. In 1909 the percentage had increased to 34.4 per cent, in 1910 to 34.6 per cent, but for the current year it has fallen to 34.4 per cent. Savings banks in 1907 held 26.7 per cent of the individual deposits, which ratio fell to 26.4 per cent in 1909, increased to 26.6 per cent in 1910, and decreased to 26.5 per cent in 1911. The loan and trust companies in 1907 held 15.7 per cent of individual deposits, which increased to 20.2 per cent in 1909, dropped to 20.1 per cent in 1910, and increased to 20.7 per cent in 1911. State banks held in 1907, 23.4 per cent individual deposits. This ratio fell to 17.6 per cent in 1909, increased to 17.9 per cent in 1910, and fell to 17.5 per cent in 1911. The following table shows the amount and per cent of individual deposits held by the several classes of banks in 1907, 1910, and 1911:

Classification.	1907		1910		1911	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
State banks.....	\$3,068.6	23.4	\$2,727.9	17.9	\$2,777.6	17.5
Savings banks.....	3,495.4	26.7	4,070.4	26.6	4,212.6	26.5
Private banks.....	151.1	1.2	124.6	.8	142.3	.9
Loan and trust companies.....	2,061.6	15.7	3,073.2	20.1	3,295.8	20.7
National banks.....	4,322.9	33.0	5,287.2	34.6	5,478.0	34.4
Total.....	13,099.6	100.0	15,283.3	100.0	15,906.3	100.0

The following table shows the distribution of individual deposits by geographical sections on June 30, 1910, and June 7, 1911, together with the amount and percentage of increase:

Geographical divisions.	Individual deposits.			
	1910	1911	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	
New England States.....	\$2,214.3	\$2,323.5	\$109.2	4.93
Eastern States.....	6,539.1	6,676.9	137.8	2.11
Southern States.....	1,109.9	1,283.3	173.4	15.62
Middle Western States.....	3,568.7	3,759.5	190.8	5.35
Western States.....	768.3	742.0	26.3	3.42
Pacific States.....	1,043.8	1,081.3	37.5	3.59
Islands.....	39.2	39.8	.6	1.53
Total.....	15,283.3	15,906.3	623.0	4.07

¹ Decrease.

While the average percentage of increase in individual deposits for the United States was 4.07 per cent, it will be interesting to note the varying percentages of increase or decrease in the several geographical sections. The largest percentage of increase, 15.62 per cent, is shown to have been in the Southern States, followed by the Middle Western States with 5.35 per cent, the New England States with 4.93 per cent, the Pacific States with 3.59 per cent, the Eastern States with 2.11 per cent, and the island possessions with 1.53 per cent. In the Western States a decrease of 3.42 per cent is shown. The largest volume of increase was in the Middle Western States, or \$190,800,000, followed by the Southern States with \$173,400,000, the Eastern States with \$137,800,000, the New England States with \$109,200,000, the Pacific States with \$37,500,000, and the island possessions with \$600,000. The decrease in deposits of the Western States was \$26,300,000.

In the following table is shown the classification of individual deposits in banks other than national, in national banks, and in all banks on June 7, 1911:

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS IN BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Classification.	17,115 State, etc., banks.	7,277 national banks.	Total 24,392 banks.
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$3,730,866,775.14	\$4,470,255,202.03	\$8,201,121,977.17
Savings deposits.....	¹ 5,625,019,104.74	(2)	² 5,625,019,104.74
Certificates of deposit.....	980,340,780.18	843,509,180.24	1,823,849,960.42
Certified checks.....	58,932,870.17	102,032,083.35	160,964,953.52
Cashier's checks.....	33,124,023.59	62,194,690.83	95,318,714.42
Total.....	10,428,283,553.82	5,477,991,156.45	15,906,274,710.27

¹ Includes \$179,294,797.97 deposits subject to check and certificates of deposit in savings banks.

² Savings deposits in national banks, \$637,069,543.54, are included with individual deposits and certificates of deposit.

From the foregoing table it will be noted that the amount of savings deposits in banks other than national aggregates \$5,625,019,104.74, and the amount of savings deposits in national banks (included in

the certificates, and individual deposits subject to check) aggregate \$637,069,543.54. It is thus shown that the savings deposits in all banks aggregate \$6,262,088,648.28, or over 39 per cent of all deposits reported.

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN EACH CLASS OF BANKS.

The following table shows the number of banks reporting savings deposits, the number of savings depositors, and the amount of savings deposits in all reporting banks on June 7, 1911, by classes of banks:

Classification.	Number of banks.	Number of savings depositors.	Amount of savings deposits.
State banks.....	4,862	2,738,337	\$574,936,098.65
Savings banks.....	1,584	9,794,647	4,212,583,598.53
Private banks.....	420	120,155	23,753,489.66
Loan and trust companies.....	928	2,632,685	813,745,937.90
National banks.....	2,991	2,342,290	637,069,543.54
Total.....	11,085	17,628,114	6,262,088,648.28

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN ALL BANKS.

Loans and discounts in the banks of the United States, as shown by reports of condition as of June 7, 1911, aggregate, roundly, \$13,046,000,000. Of this amount \$5,634,000,000 is in national banks and \$7,412,000,000 in banks other than national.

Of the total loans \$7,146,800,282, or over 54 per cent, is secured by real estate, or other collateral security. About 36 per cent of the loans reported by national banks is secured by collateral, while over 68 per cent of the loans by banks other than national, is thus secured, about 40 per cent being on real estate security. The loans of national banks secured by real estate are a little more than 1 per cent of the loans of such banks.

A classification of loans of banks other than national and of national banks, compiled from reports of condition as of June 7, 1911, is set forth in the following table:

Classification.	17,115 State, etc., banks.	7,277 national banks.	Total, 24,392 banks.
Secured by real estate, including mortgages owned.....	\$2,958,635,573.05	\$65,112,003.29	\$3,023,747,576.34
Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	2,118,058,712.78	2,004,993,992.88	4,123,052,705.66
All other loans.....	2,285,121,578.19	3,540,732,790.84	5,825,854,369.03
Overdrafts.....	40,337,936.09	23,397,257.78	63,735,193.87
Total.....	7,412,153,800.11	5,634,236,044.79	13,046,389,844.90

INVESTMENTS OF ALL BANKS IN BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Information in detail as to the character of investments in bonds, securities, etc., from all the banks was first obtained by the comptroller in April, 1909. In that year the aggregate investment in bonds, stocks, and other securities held by all reporting banks was

\$4,614,400,000. In 1910 such investments had increased to \$4,723,400,000, or a gain of \$109,000,000. For the present year investments in bonds, securities, etc., aggregate \$5,051,900,000, a gain of \$328,500,000 during the year.

The classification by amounts and percentages of investments held by the banks in 1909, 1910, and 1911 is as follows:

Classification.	1909		1910		1911	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
United States bonds	\$792.8	17.2	\$773.4	16.4	\$773.5	15.3
State, county, and municipal bonds	1,091.5	23.7	1,116.2	23.6	1,200.9	23.8
Railroad bonds	1,560.0	33.8	1,464.8	31.0	1,602.1	31.7
Bonds of other public-service corporations..	466.5	10.1	478.0	10.1	550.2	10.9
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	703.6	15.2	891.0	18.9	925.2	18.3
Total	4,614.4	100.0	4,723.4	100.0	5,051.9	100.0

From the foregoing it will be noted that 31.7 per cent of investments of the banks reporting in 1911 is in railroad bonds; 10.9 per cent in bonds of other public-service corporations; 23.8 per cent in State, county, and municipal bonds; 15.3 per cent in United States bonds; while the remaining 18.3 per cent comprises unclassified bonds, stocks, securities, etc.

In the following table is shown the amount of the various classes of bonds, stocks, and other securities held by each class of banks on June 7, 1911:

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS IN BONDS, ETC., INCLUDING PREMIUMS, HELD BY BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 7, 1911.

[Expressed in millions.]

Classification.	State banks.	Mutual savings banks.	Stock savings banks.	Private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Total State, etc., banks.	National banks.	All banks.
United States bonds	\$2.9	\$12.2	\$1.0	\$0.4	\$2.2	\$18.7	\$754.7	\$773.5
State, county, and municipal bonds	55.1	753.9	26.0	2.5	187.1	1,024.6	176.2	1,200.9
Railroad bonds	75.8	781.6	11.4	.4	371.7	1,240.9	361.2	1,602.1
Bonds of other public-service corporations	52.7	92.4	8.7	1.4	212.6	367.8	182.3	550.2
Other bonds	129.1	75.4	86.6	5.1	341.1	637.3	287.8	925.2
Total	315.6	1,715.5	133.7	9.8	1,114.7	3,289.5	1,762.4	5,051.9

¹ Differences between footings and totals added for fractions.

Mutual savings banks have over 50 per cent of their investments in bonds of railroad and other public-service corporations, or \$874,000,000; loan and trust companies have over 52 per cent, or \$584,300,000, so invested; State banks, 40 per cent, or \$128,500,000; stock savings banks, 16 per cent, or \$20,100,000; and private banks, 18 per cent, or \$1,800,000. Of the \$773,500,000 of United States bonds held by the banks, \$754,700,000 are held by national banks and \$18,700,000 by banks other than national. Investments to the amount of \$1,200,900,000 in State, county, and municipal bonds are distributed

among the banks as follows: State banks, \$55,100,000; mutual savings banks, \$753,900,000; stock savings banks, \$26,000,000; loan and trust companies, \$187,100,000; private banks, \$2,500,000; and national banks, \$176,200,000. The State banks hold \$129,100,000 of unclassified bonds, stocks, etc.; mutual savings banks, \$75,400,000; stock savings banks, \$86,600,000; loan and trust companies, \$341,100,000; private banks, \$5,100,000; and national banks, \$287,800,000.

INTEREST RATES PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Information in relation to interest paid on deposits by banks other than national was reported by a sufficiently large number of banks to make the data of value in comparing prevailing rates in different sections. It must be understood that the figures shown represent the averages of such banks as reported interest paid, those reporting no interest paid not being included in the calculation.

The average rate paid by all banks other than national on savings deposits is 3.73 per cent and on other interest-bearing deposits, 3.25 per cent. The average paid by State banks on savings deposits is 3.64 per cent; on other interest-bearing deposits, 3.18 per cent. Mutual savings banks paid an average of 3.95 per cent on deposits, and stock savings banks 3.61 per cent and 3.15 per cent, the latter rate being for deposits subject to check. Loan and trust companies pay an average of 3.74 per cent on savings and 2.89 per cent on other interest-bearing deposits, while private banks pay 3.73 per cent and 3.77 per cent, respectively, on such deposits. The average rate paid by national banks on savings deposits ranges from 3 per cent to 4 per cent, or an average of about 3.50 per cent. The following table shows the average rate of interest paid by each class of banks on savings and on other interest-bearing deposits in 1910 and in 1911:

Classification.	1910	1911	
	Savings deposits.	Savings deposits.	Other individual deposits.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
National banks.....	3.56	(¹)	(¹) 3.18
State banks.....	3.71	3.64	.....
Mutual savings banks.....	3.92	3.95	.....
Stock savings banks.....	3.56	3.61	3.15
Private banks.....	3.77	3.73	3.77
Loan and trust companies.....	3.59	3.74	2.89
All banks.....	{ 3.68 3.71 }	3.73	3.25

¹ No data.

² Banks other than national.

MONEY IN BANKS.

As shown by reports of April 28, 1909, the banks of the country had cash on hand to the amount of \$1,452,014,676.34. On June 30, 1910, the amount in reporting banks aggregated \$1,423,808,814.38, or a decrease of \$28,205,861.96. For the current year cash in banks aggregates \$1,554,147,169.28, being a net increase during the year of \$130,338,354.90. The increase is confined to national banks, statistics for the other banks showing a decrease. Cash in national banks has increased \$132,600,000, since June 30, 1910, while during the same

period there was shown to be a decrease of \$2,270,000 in cash held by other reporting banks. Of the total amount held by the banks on June 7, 1911, \$998,000,000 was in national and \$556,000,000 in other reporting banks. The proportion of cash to deposits held by national banks is therefore shown to be 13 per cent and that for other banks 5 per cent.

The following table shows the amount of coin and other money held by all reporting banks:

CLASSIFICATION OF CASH IN BANKS JUNE 7, 1911.

Classification.	7,277 national banks.	17,115 State banks.	24,392, all reporting banks.
Gold coin.....	\$153,411,301.23	\$79,431,074.80	\$232,842,376.03
Gold certificates.....	354,596,210.00	189,229,090.00	543,825,300.00
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	79,758,000.00	.....	79,758,000.00
Silver dollars.....	14,418,204.00	10,504,931.00	24,923,135.00
Silver certificates.....	140,277,909.00	54,196,937.00	194,474,846.00
Subsidiary and minor coin.....	21,789,060.82	13,063,512.01	34,852,572.83
Legal-tender notes.....	185,219,602.00	63,115,125.00	248,334,727.00
National-bank notes.....	48,501,154.00	56,655,762.00	105,246,916.00
Cash not classified.....	.....	89,889,296.42	89,889,296.42
Total.....	998,061,441.05	556,085,728.23	1,554,147,169.28

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following table is shown the distribution of money in the United States, giving the amount in the Treasury as assets, amount in reporting banks, and elsewhere from 1892 to 1911, inclusive:

Year ended June 30—	Coin and other money in the United States.		Coin and other money in Treasury as assets. ¹		Coin and other money in reporting banks. ²		Coin and other money in Treasury or elsewhere.			In circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in Treasury as assets.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
1892.....	\$1,752.2	\$150.9	8.60	\$586.4	\$1,014.9	57.92	\$15.50	\$1,601.3	\$24.60		
1893.....	1,738.8	142.1	8.17	515.9	1,080.8	62.15	16.14	1,596.7	24.06		
1894.....	1,805.5	144.2	7.99	688.9	972.4	53.84	14.21	1,661.3	24.56		
1895.....	1,819.3	217.4	11.95	631.1	970.8	53.36	13.89	1,601.9	23.24		
1896.....	1,799.9	293.5	16.31	531.8	974.6	54.14	13.65	1,506.4	21.44		
1897.....	1,906.7	265.7	13.93	628.2	1,012.8	53.13	13.87	1,641.0	22.92		
1898.....	2,073.5	235.7	11.37	687.7	1,150.1	55.46	15.43	1,837.8	25.19		
1899.....	2,190.0	286.0	13.06	723.2	1,180.8	53.92	15.51	1,904.0	25.62		
1900.....	2,339.7	284.6	12.16	749.9	1,305.2	55.79	17.11	2,055.1	26.93		
1901.....	2,483.1	307.8	12.39	794.9	1,380.4	55.59	17.75	2,175.3	27.98		
1902.....	2,563.2	313.9	12.24	837.9	1,411.4	55.07	17.90	2,249.3	28.43		
1903.....	2,684.7	317.0	11.80	848.0	1,519.7	56.61	18.88	2,367.7	29.42		
1904.....	2,803.5	284.3	10.14	982.9	1,536.3	54.80	18.77	2,519.2	30.77		
1905.....	2,883.1	295.2	10.24	987.8	1,600.1	55.49	19.22	2,587.9	31.08		
1906.....	3,069.9	333.3	10.86	1,010.7	1,725.9	56.22	20.39	2,736.6	32.32		
1907.....	3,115.6	342.6	11.00	1,066.5	1,666.5	53.49	19.36	2,773.0	32.22		
1908.....	3,378.8	340.8	10.08	1,362.9	1,675.1	49.58	19.15	3,038.0	34.72		
1909.....	3,406.3	300.1	8.81	\$1,444.3	1,681.9	48.78	18.68	3,106.2	34.93		
1910.....	3,419.5	312.7	9.27	1,414.6	1,687.7	49.36	18.68	3,102.3	34.93		
1911.....	3,555.9	341.9	9.61	1,545.5	1,668.5	46.93	17.75	3,214.0	34.20		

¹ Public money in national-bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not included.

² Money in banks of island possessions not included.

³ Compiled from special reports, Apr. 28, 1909.

NOTE.—This table has been revised and shows slight changes from previous figures in a number of the items for the years 1892 to 1900, inclusive.

The general stock of money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, stated roundly, was \$3,555,900,000. Of this amount \$341,900,000 was in the Treasury as assets,

\$1,545,500,000, or 43.46 per cent, in reporting banks, and \$1,668,500,000, or 46.93 per cent, outside of Treasury and banks; that is to say, in circulation among the people.

The amount reported in circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in the Treasury as assets, is \$3,214,000,000, or \$34.20 per capita, being \$111,700,000 more than the amount reported in 1910.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND STOCKS OF MONEY.

Data relating to the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world, at the close of the year 1910, have been compiled by the Director of the Mint, who has furnished this office with a summary of the work. The returns relate to 46 countries, including dependencies of the British Empire, France, and Holland, those from the Central American States being consolidated in one item. It appears that the stock of gold of these countries aggregates \$6,604,100,000, silver \$2,599,500,000, and uncovered paper currency \$3,127,600,000. The per capita holdings, based upon the latest report of population of the States, are as follows: Gold \$6.40, silver \$2.52, uncovered paper currency \$3.03, making an aggregate of \$11.95. Of the stock of gold, 71 per cent is held by the United States, Russia, France, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, the largest holdings being those of the United States, namely \$1,710,000,000, and the least amount of any of these States by Italy, \$264,100,000. The stock in the United States represents approximately 26 per cent of the total. The six countries named hold 57 per cent of the stock of silver, the United States leading with \$729,500,000, followed by France with \$411,100,000; that is, the United States holds 28 per cent of the total, and France nearly 16 per cent. Of the stock of uncovered paper currency, the countries named hold over 46 per cent, and the United States alone approximately 25 per cent. The amount of the uncovered paper currency in the United States is \$784,600,000, France being second with \$223,000,000.

The holdings of metallic and paper currency are the highest per capita in France—namely, \$39.71—the United States being second with \$34.59, followed by the United Kingdom with \$17.38, Italy \$13.88, and Austria-Hungary with \$12.47.

In the appendix to this report appears a table containing data relating to the monetary standards, monetary units, stock of gold in the banks and treasuries, as well as amount elsewhere; stock of silver, both full legal and limited tender; uncovered paper; and per capita of each class of currency in each of the countries listed.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The table following shows the growth of banking in the United States, including island possessions, as indicated by the number of banks, capital stock, and individual deposits, from 1900 to 1911, inclusive, the number of nonreporting banks, their capital and deposits being estimated from data obtained from reliable sources.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN RECENT YEARS.

Bank.	Number.	Capital.		Individual deposits.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1900.					
National.....	3,732	\$621,536,461	54.00	\$2,458,092,758	31.97
State, etc.....	6,650	403,192,214	46.00	4,780,893,692	68.03
Reporting capital only.....	3,595	126,000,000		450,000,000	
Total.....	13,977	1,150,728,675	100.00	7,688,986,450	100.00
1902.					
National.....	4,535	701,990,554	52.4	3,098,875,772	32.3
State, etc.....	7,889	499,621,208	47.6	6,005,847,214	67.7
Reporting capital only.....	3,732	138,548,654		478,592,792	
Total.....	16,156	1,340,160,416	100.00	9,583,315,778	100.00
1903.					
National.....	4,939	743,506,048	50.43	3,200,993,509	31.8
State, etc.....	8,745	578,418,944	49.57	6,352,700,055	68.2
Nonreporting.....	4,546	152,403,520		502,522,431	
Total.....	18,230	1,474,328,512	100.00	10,056,215,995	100.00
1904.					
National.....	5,331	767,378,148	52.06	3,312,439,841	31.7
State, etc.....	9,519	625,116,824	47.94	6,688,107,157	68.3
Nonreporting.....	3,994	81,409,702		447,998,992	
Total.....	18,844	1,473,904,674	100.00	10,448,545,990	100.00
1905.					
National.....	5,668	791,567,231	51.41	3,783,658,494	32.1
State, etc.....	10,742	671,599,149	48.59	7,567,080,822	67.9
Nonreporting.....	3,500	76,664,000		435,582,000	
Total.....	19,910	1,539,830,380	100.00	11,786,321,316	100.00
1906.					
National.....	6,053	826,129,785	50.23	4,055,873,636	32.12
State, etc.....	11,852	739,163,401	49.77	8,159,894,029	67.88
Nonreporting.....	3,491	75,356,000		413,160,000	
Total.....	21,396	1,640,649,186	100.00	12,628,927,665	100.00
1907.					
National.....	6,429	883,690,917	49.56	4,322,880,141	31.66
State, etc.....	13,317	807,178,262	50.44	8,776,755,207	68.34
Nonreporting.....	4,191	92,357,000		554,900,000	
Total.....	23,937	1,783,226,179	100.00	13,654,535,348	100.00
1908.					
National.....	6,824	919,100,850	50.14	4,374,551,208	32.97
State, etc.....	14,522	838,058,353	49.86	8,409,959,961	67.03
Nonreporting.....	3,654	76,646,000		485,988,831	
Total.....	25,000	1,833,805,203	100.00	13,270,500,000	100.00
1909. ¹					
National.....	6,893	933,979,903	50.32	4,826,060,384	33.45
State, etc.....	15,598	806,056,465	49.68	9,209,462,780	66.55
Nonreporting ²	3,021	55,951,000		389,700,000	
Total.....	25,512	1,855,987,368	100.00	14,425,223,164	100.00
1910. ¹					
National.....	7,145	989,567,114	50.56	5,227,851,556	33.20
State, etc.....	15,950	890,376,774	49.44	9,996,179,942	66.80
Nonreporting ²	4,168	77,195,000		521,646,040	
Total.....	27,263	1,957,138,888	100.00	15,745,677,538	100.00
1911. ¹					
National.....	7,277	1,019,633,152	50.17	5,477,991,156	33.27
State, etc.....	17,115	932,777,933	49.83	10,428,283,554	66.73
Nonreporting ²	4,159	80,000,000		560,000,000	
Total.....	28,551	2,032,411,085	100.00	16,466,274,710	100.00

¹ Reports Apr. 28, 1909, June 30, 1910, and June 7, 1911, respectively.² Estimated on basis of data submitted by private banks.³ Estimated.

Since 1900 the number of banks in operation in the country has more than doubled, their capital has increased by over 76 per cent, and their volume of business, as indicated by their deposits, shows an increase of over 114 per cent. In 1900 the total number of banks in operation was estimated at 13,977, with capital of \$1,150,728,675 and individual deposits of \$7,688,986,450. For the current year the number has increased to 28,551, with aggregate capital of \$2,032,-411,085 and individual deposits of \$16,466,274,710. The national banks have increased since 1900 from 3,732, with aggregate capital of \$621,536,461, to 7,277 on June 7, 1911, with aggregate capital of \$1,019,633,152, other reporting banks from 6,650, with aggregate capital of \$403,192,214, to 17,115, with aggregate capital of \$932,-777,933. In 1900 nonreporting banks were estimated at 3,595, with capital of \$126,000,000. For the present year banks not reporting, chiefly private institutions, are estimated at 4,159, with capital of \$80,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the capital of the national banks about equals the capital of all other reporting and nonreporting banks, while the latter classes of banks outnumber the national nearly three to one.

In the appendix will be found a consolidated statement showing the principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks from 1864 to 1911, inclusive, and also comparative statements of resources and liabilities for each class of banks in the years 1907 to 1911, inclusive. There will also be found in the appendix a table showing the resources and liabilities of the First bank of the United States for the years 1809 and 1811, and a similar statement for the Second bank of the United States from 1811 to 1840, inclusive.

A table will be found in the appendix showing the number of colonial and State banks, their capital, circulation, deposits, specie, and loans, from 1774 to 1833, and a table showing the number, together with the resources and liabilities, of the State banks in the United States from 1834 to 1863, and the number and capital from 1864 to 1872.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

PHILIPPINES.

Reports of condition have been received from the following-named banks in operation in the Philippine Islands in 1910-11: Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Manila, with branch at Iloilo; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, with branch at Cebu; International Banking Corporation, at Manila, with branch at Cebu; Banco Espanol Filipino, at Manila, with branch at Iloilo; Postal Savings Bank, at Manila.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of these banks are as follows:

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans and discounts.....	\$12,279,315.10	Capital.....	\$2,000,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,490,358.20	Surplus.....	936,017.06
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	133,219.28	Undivided profits.....	296,003.41
Other real estate owned.....	56,557.23	Due to banks and branches.....	6,056,745.04
Due from banks and branches.....	6,914,998.71	Dividends unpaid.....	119,427.26
Checks and other cash items.....	47,327.96	Individual deposits subject to check.....	5,837,448.82
Cash.....	3,961,753.90	Savings deposits (includes \$35,000 postal fund).....	1,598,959.82
Other resources.....	2,824,551.33	Certificates of deposit.....	2,382,583.55
		Certified checks.....	134,035.53
		Cashier's checks outstanding.....	103,966.61
		Bills payable.....	87,250.54
		Insular funds.....	4,061,658.30
		Other liabilities.....	4,085,085.78
Total resources.....	27,699,081.71	Total liabilities.....	27,699,081.71

HAWAII.

The returns from Hawaii, relating to banks other than national, being incomplete, the deficiency has been supplied from bankers' directories. It is thus shown that on or about June 7, 1911, there were 14 banking institutions in Hawaii, 4 being national banks.

Combining the principal items of resources and liabilities of the 14 banks, including the national associations, the banking strength of the island territory is shown to be as follows:

Loans.....	\$9,810,231.85
Bonds, securities, etc.....	4,111,599.48
Due from banks.....	1,336,790.42
Cash on hand.....	2,596,509.43
Capital.....	3,261,500.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,251,086.31
Due to banks.....	169,092.62
Individual deposits.....	13,504,587.57
Aggregate liabilities.....	18,919,915.37

Of the aggregate resources \$2,862,626.11, is held by national banks, and \$16,057,289.26, by banks other than national.

PORTO RICO.

Reports, as of June 7, 1911, were received from 1 national, and 10 other banking institutions in Porto Rico. The principal items of resources and liabilities of these 11 banks in operation in the island, were, on that date, as follows:

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans.....	\$9,188,030.10	Capital.....	\$1,514,987.71
Bonds, securities, etc.....	2,529,812.96	Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,067,764.18
Due from banks and bankers.....	2,285,887.50	Individual deposits.....	12,226,363.78
Cash on hand.....	2,059,491.98	Due to banks.....	785,517.84
All other resources.....	1,296,477.36	All other liabilities.....	1,765,066.39
Total.....	17,359,699.90	Total.....	17,359,699.90

A consolidated statement of the financial institutions in Porto Rico, at close of business August 31, 1911, has been courteously furnished this office by the acting treasurer of Porto Rico. The statement will be found in the appendix to this report.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics relating to building and loan associations in the United States for the year 1910, obtained through the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Cellarius, of Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations, show the existence of 5,937 associations on January 1, 1911, with membership of 2,216,912 and assets aggregating \$945,568,907. Comparison with returns for last year shows an increase of 200 in the number of associations, 186,945 in membership, and \$84,786,296 in assets. The greatest increase in assets was shown to be in Ohio, \$17,246,026; Pennsylvania is second with an increase of \$13,258,645, followed by New Jersey with \$7,814,198, Illinois with \$4,755,382, Massachusetts with \$5,553,204, Nebraska with \$4,232,995, New York, with \$3,825,733, Indiana with \$2,481,904, and Louisiana with \$2,405,472.

In the tables following, are shown, by States, the number of building and loan associations, their membership, total assets, and changes in assets and membership, during the year, together with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the associations, for the year ended December 31, 1910.

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS, MEMBERSHIP, AND ASSETS OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES JAN. 1, 1911.

States.	Number of associations.	Total membership.	Total assets.	Increase in assets.	Increase in membership.
Pennsylvania.....	1,536	426,479	\$181,302,088	\$13,258,645	31,619
Ohio.....	641	362,318	170,750,527	17,246,026	33,452
New Jersey.....	511	178,622	86,602,359	7,814,198	14,053
Illinois.....	540	135,024	63,200,354	4,755,382	16,030
Massachusetts.....	147	142,355	61,498,838	5,553,204	12,736
New York.....	253	138,538	53,456,837	3,825,733	10,565
Indiana.....	339	129,583	38,416,322	2,481,904	9,083
Nebraska.....	70	54,701	21,327,766	4,232,995	5,260
California.....	107	32,119	21,255,176	1,027,060	1,280
Michigan.....	63	44,994	18,124,731	1,820,348	3,806
Louisiana.....	60	34,688	15,866,563	2,405,472	4,888
Kentucky.....	97	41,417	15,395,504	(¹)	(¹)
District of Columbia.....	19	29,233	15,250,731	856,804	2,108
Kansas.....	58	37,776	11,457,558	1,349,895	1,338
Missouri.....	130	24,594	11,431,451	1,262,820	877
North Carolina.....	112	26,680	7,488,232	696,613	2,891
Wisconsin.....	60	20,888	6,180,606	911,753	6,371
Minnesota.....	59	11,536	5,075,947	516,920	514
West Virginia.....	38	11,645	4,984,351	700,623	185
Iowa.....	49	16,500	4,863,729	473,286	1,200
Maine.....	35	10,949	4,343,975	258,164	1,258
Tennessee.....	15	5,362	2,766,399	* 34,518	2
Connecticut.....	12	3,041	2,339,138	242,615	177
North Dakota.....	9	3,802	2,149,852	364,070	677
New Hampshire.....	17	7,650	2,072,233	55,372	250
Montana.....	10	1,552	886,994	(²)	(²)
Other States.....	950	284,866	117,080,646	12,710,912	29,041
Total	5,937	2,216,912	945,568,907	84,786,296	186,945

¹ Included in other States.

² Decrease.

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED DEC. 31, 1910.**

Receipts, 1910.	Amount.	Disbursements, 1910.	Amount.
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$28, 003, 269	Pass-book loans.....	\$14, 543, 382
Weekly dues.....	220, 709, 614	Mortgage loans.....	260, 642, 290
Paid-up stock.....	18, 487, 350	Stock withdrawals.....	182, 613, 935
Deposits.....	53, 560, 494	Paid-up stock withdrawals.....	16, 321, 689
Loans repaid.....	180, 694, 772	Deposit withdrawals.....	46, 312, 279
Interest.....	53, 208, 354	Expenses.....	6, 496, 983
Premium.....	3, 409, 889	Borrowed money repaid.....	57, 891, 506
Fines.....	639, 721	Interest.....	1, 455, 512
Pass-books and initiation.....	592, 739	Real estate purchased.....	2, 887, 548
Borrowed money.....	57, 891, 516	Miscellaneous disbursements.....	21, 810, 648
Real estate sold.....	3, 597, 697	Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1911.....	28, 376, 615
Miscellaneous receipts.....	15, 056, 643		
Total.....	638, 852, 388	Total.....	638, 852, 388

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

School savings banks are in operation in the United States, Canada, Porto Rico, Australia, and France. Mr. J. H. Thiry, of Long Island City, N. Y., the originator of the system in the United States, has compiled and furnished this office, for a number of years past, statistics relating to the operation of school savings banks. Mr. Thiry died several months ago at the advanced age of 87 years. So far as this office is advised, no one has attempted to continue the compilations annually made by Mr. Thiry.

The school savings-bank system at date of last report (Jan. 1, 1910) was stated to be in operation in 1,168 schools, wherein are conducted 8,515 banks. The number of pupils in these schools is stated at 632,665, and the number of depositing pupils 203,458. From the date of the introduction of this system the total amount deposited aggregated \$5,051,644.60, of which \$4,180,958.59 has been withdrawn, leaving a balance to their credit, on January 1, 1910, of \$870,696.01.

Statistics for schools located outside of this country are included in these figures. Deducting such statistics, it is shown that the school savings banks in the United States, number 7,065, located in 530 houses, have 16,488 depositors, with an aggregate balance to their credit, on January 1, 1910, of \$721,732.18.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

The failures of State and private banks during the year ended June 30, 1911, as reported by the Bradstreet Commercial Agency, number 56, the total assets amounting to \$13,962,050 and the liabilities to \$18,546,583. Included in the list are 28 State banks, with assets of \$9,865,490 and liabilities of \$12,678,697; 4 savings banks, with assets of \$2,021,183 and liabilities of \$2,487,136; and 2 trust companies, with assets of \$140,000 and liabilities of \$230,000. The number of private banks failing during the year were 22, with assets of \$1,935,377 and liabilities of \$3,150,750. Adding the failures of the current year to those reported for the period from 1864 to 1911, a total of 2,098 failures is shown, aggregate assets at date of failure being \$540,253,292.58 and the liabilities \$644,499,180.29.

Subsequent to 1896 statistics are wanting relating to the settlement of the affairs of failed State and private banks, making it

impossible to state the amount and rate per cent of dividends paid to creditors. From 1864 to 1896 the dividends average approximately 45 per cent of the claims as represented by the reported liabilities.

Information obtained relative to the failures of State and private banks from 1864 to June 30, 1911, is shown in the accompanying table:

NUMBER OF FAILURES, CAPITAL, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND DIVIDENDS PAID BY STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS THAT FAILED IN EACH YEAR FROM 1864 TO 1911.

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Nominal assets.	Liabilities.	Dividends paid.
1864.....	2				
1865.....	5	\$125,000.00	\$245,401.97	\$225,662.14	\$145,592.25
1866.....	5	275,000.00	1,206,035.00	890,112.00	
1867.....	3	260,000.00	222,075.00	138,821.00	138,821.00
1868.....	7	276,381.00	183,002.30	148,886.00	
1869.....	6	100,000.00	77,861.00	361,961.73	82,844.74
1870.....	1			50,000.00	
1871.....	7	220,000.00	2,314,871.00	2,654,187.15	974,256.06
1872.....	10	470,000.00	2,126,124.18	3,059,318.06	1,906,573.00
1873.....	33	907,000.00	4,644,889.91	6,938,653.01	3,420,016.33
1874.....	40	770,000.00	4,125,731.00	4,562,879.00	2,022,498.51
1875.....	14	2,413,900.00	9,190,283.98	12,365,475.25	4,143,941.97
1876.....	37	961,000.00	7,312,218.73	9,206,429.34	5,179,020.98
1877.....	63	2,491,250.00	13,137,835.47	15,223,785.49	7,004,558.27
1878.....	70	3,250,193.00	26,001,849.67	27,269,520.51	19,485,717.87
1879.....	20	1,370,465.00	5,109,691.94	5,253,307.22	4,235,808.55
1880.....	10	452,200.00	1,629,146.61	1,311,799.49	288,494.74
1881.....	9	436,750.00	585,653.06	1,785,890.45	851,755.00
1882.....	19	545,000.00	2,765,951.10	2,608,489.57	1,221,737.29
1883.....	27	870,000.00	2,813,915.19	3,193,747.39	1,408,047.99
1884.....	54	1,718,596.00	12,900,819.05	15,508,389.70	9,671,860.25
1885.....	32	1,099,400.00	2,982,879.51	4,888,454.27	2,361,320.01
1886.....	13	254,000.00	1,300,536.30	1,140,824.48	673,579.10
1887.....	19	931,590.00	2,865,300.30	3,074,622.29	1,610,527.45
1888.....	17	745,500.00	2,805,326.52	3,342,336.52	1,924,773.68
1889.....	15	363,250.00	1,279,900.68	2,147,059.18	1,026,682.73
1890.....	30	2,109,508.00	10,692,385.98	11,385,584.64	3,884,577.99
1891.....	44	2,071,300.00	7,190,824.69	6,365,198.77	3,090,597.48
1892.....	27	578,840.00	2,719,410.75	3,227,608.56	803,860.76
1893.....	261	16,641,637.00	54,828,690.65	46,766,818.80	17,912,270.45
1894.....	71	3,112,447.00	7,958,284.18	7,218,319.51	1,450,522.87
1895.....	115	3,906,350.00	11,276,529.99	9,010,584.93	2,251,708.93
1896.....	78	3,400,642.00	10,240,244.97	7,513,837.41	534,363.30
Total.....	1,164	53,187,259.00	212,725,771.58	218,833,563.86	99,711,330.75
Not dated.....	70	445,000.00	1,586,419.00	1,796,424.41	377,396.20
Total.....	1,234	53,632,259.00	214,312,190.58	220,629,988.27	100,088,726.95
1897.....	122		17,929,163.00	24,090,879.00	
1898.....	53		4,493,577.00	7,080,190.00	
1899.....	26		7,790,244.00	10,448,159.00	
1900.....	32		7,675,792.00	11,421,028.00	
1901.....	56		6,373,372.00	13,334,629.00	
1902.....	43		7,323,737.00	10,332,666.00	
1903.....	26		2,166,852.00	4,005,643.00	
1904.....	102		24,296,823.00	31,774,895.00	
1905.....	57		6,970,345.00	10,273,023.00	
1906.....	37		6,591,515.00	7,187,858.00	
1907.....	34		13,037,497.00	22,165,448.00	
1908.....	132		177,073,348.00	209,835,443.00	
1909.....	60		15,760,177.00	25,190,156.00	
1910.....	28		14,496,610.00	18,182,592.00	
1911.....	56		13,962,050.00	18,546,883.00	
Grand total.....	2,098	53,632,259.00	540,253,292.58	644,499,180.27	100,088,726.95

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Through the courtesy of the manager of the New York Clearing House, the comptroller is enabled to present in this report and appendix valuable information in relation to the transactions of the Clearing House Associations of the United States for the year ended

September 30, 1911, and comparison with the transactions for the prior year.

It appears that there are 140 clearing houses in the United States and that the volume of their transactions for the year in question aggregated \$159,373,450,000, as against \$168,986,664,000 for 1910, or a net decrease of \$9,613,214,000. The transactions of 99 of the associations are greater in volume than in 1910, while those of 41 are less. Of the 13 associations with transactions in excess of \$1,000,000,000, the following show increases over the prior year: St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Decreases are shown for New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and Minneapolis.

The number of members of the New York Clearing House Association has increased during the year from 50 to 67, and the capital stock from \$132,350,000 to \$170,275,000. In 1910 exchanges of the New York Clearing House aggregated \$102,553,959,069 and in 1911, \$92,420,120,092, or \$10,133,838,977 less than the prior year. Balances paid in money in settlement of exchanges for the current year totaled \$4,388,563,113, or 4.74 per cent of the amount of exchanges handled, of which 85.5 per cent was in gold and 14.5 per cent in legal tenders, etc. The average daily clearings were \$305,016,898.

The transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York with the clearing house for the year ended September 30, 1911, were as follows:

Exchanges received from the clearing house.....	\$744,928,053
Balances received.....	48,673,837
Exchanges delivered to the clearing house.....	590,834,408
Balances paid to the clearing house.....	202,767,481

The New York Clearing House Association has been in existence since 1854, and in that year had a membership of 50 banks with capital of \$47,044,900.

RESOURCES OF ALL REPORTING BANKS IN RESERVE AND NONRESERVE CITIES.

On April 28, 1909, the date of the first concurrent reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency by State and national banks, the resources held by all reporting banks of the country totaled \$21,095,000,000, and of this amount \$11,195,000,000, or 53 per cent, was held by 1,285 banks located in the reserve cities, then numbering 48. On June 7, 1911, the resources of all banks had increased to \$23,631,000,000, and the resources of banks located in the 50 reserve cities to \$12,338,000,000, the proportion of resources held by the banks in reserve cities being 52 per cent.

The central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis have an aggregate population of 7,600,000, and the 273 reporting banks in these three cities hold resources amounting to \$6,096,500,000, or 25.80 per cent of the aggregate for the country. The 47 other reserve cities have a population of 11,800,000, with 1,068 banks holding \$6,241,900,000 resources, or 26.41 per cent, while so-called country or nonreserve city banks to the number of 23,051 hold \$11,292,600,000, or 47.79 per cent of the aggregate for all banks. Since 1909 country banks have gained \$1,392,900,000, or 14.07 per cent. The reserve city banks, exclusive of central reserve cities,

have gained \$718,600,000, or 13.01 per cent, but the great money centers, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, known as central reserve cities, have gained but \$424,500,000, or 7.48 per cent.

POPULATION, NUMBER OF BANKS, AGGREGATE RESOURCES, AND RELATIVE PER CENT OF RESOURCES FOR RESERVE CITIES AND NONRESERVE CITIES, 1909 AND 1911.

Classification.	1909				1911		
	Popula- tion, 1910.	Num- ber of banks.	Resources.		Num- ber of banks.	Resources.	
			Amount.	Per cent.		Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>			<i>Millions.</i>	
Central reserve cities.....	7.6	265	\$5,672.0	26.89	273	\$6,096.5	25.80
Other reserve cities.....	11.8	1,020	5,523.3	26.18	1,068	6,241.9	26.41
Total, reserve cities.....	19.4	1,285	11,195.3	53.07	1,341	12,338.4	52.21
Country banks.....	74.0	21,206	9,899.7	46.93	23,051	11,292.6	47.79
Total, United States.....	93.4	22,491	21,095.0	100.00	24,392	23,631.0	100.00

AMOUNT AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN RESOURCES, 1911 OVER 1909, FOR RESERVE AND NONRESERVE CITIES.

Classification.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>	
Central reserve cities.....	\$424.5	7.48
Other reserve cities.....	718.6	13.01
Total, reserve cities.....	1,143.1	10.21
Country banks.....	1,392.9	14.07
Total, United States.....	2,536.0	12.02

COST OF BANK SUPERVISION.

The superintendents of the banking departments of the different States, at the request of the comptroller, have courteously furnished information showing the cost of administration of their departments, including the examination of State banks. A report was received from every State having a banking department or an officer charged with the supervision of banks. Statements from 41 States show the aggregate cost of bank supervision for these States to be \$1,008,374 for the last fiscal year. The number of incorporated banks under State supervision was 12,648, with aggregate resources of approximately \$10,427,000,000. It appears that the cost of examinations for the States in question was \$697,220, or \$0.067 for each \$1,000 of assets. For the same period there were 7,277 national banks in operation with assets aggregating \$10,383,000,000, the cost of examination of which was \$492,269, or \$0.047 per \$1,000 of assets. Examiners in the States from which reports have been received number 224. The average salary or compensation paid examiners in these States will approximate \$2,300, exclusive of expenses. Traveling expenses for each examiner average about \$800 per annum. The average compensation for each national-bank examiner, paid in fees, is \$4,356 per annum, out of which all his expenses, such as traveling, hotel, clerical hire, etc., must be paid.

From the data obtained it appears that during the fiscal year 22,142 examinations of State banks were made, at a cost of \$31.50 for each examination. The average cost of examination of each national banking association is \$41.10, but the average amount of assets handled by a national-bank examiner is about double the average for each State-bank examiner.

While every State and Territory, with the exception of Arkansas, Alaska, and Hawaii, has a banking department or a State officer charged with the supervision of incorporated banks, there is a wide variance in the methods of supervision in the several States. Most of the States have two or more examiners charged with the duty of making regular examinations. In a number of States no examinations are made and only periodical reports of condition are required.

The method of paying the expenses of the banking departments also varies, but in most of the States the department is sustained by fees paid for examinations or by special assessments made against the banks. The State banking departments, as a rule, charge fees for examinations, but the examiners generally receive salaries. In a number of States no fees for regular examinations are charged, but the banks are assessed a certain sum to cover all expenses of the banking department. Assessments against the banks for examination fees, etc., in a number of States are supplemented by State appropriations.

In addition to the supervision of banks, building and loan associations are also supervised by the same department in several States, notably in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Montana, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

There are 28 States having banking departments where the net cost to the taxpayers ranges from about \$1,000 to \$5,000 annually; that is, the expenses of the banking department in excess of receipts for examination fees, etc., assessed against the banks. In 4 of the States the cost of administration equals the receipts from examination fees, while in 8 States the banking departments' statements show a surplus over expenses.

A summary of the information received follows:

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENTS OF 41 STATES
REPORTING THIS INFORMATION FROM LATEST DATA AVAILABLE.

Expenses:

Salaries bank commissioners and clerical staff.....	\$296,751.46
Salaries examiners.....	446,078.81
Traveling expenses.....	177,052.29
Office expenses.....	89,491.69
Total expenses.....	<u>1,008,374.25</u>

Receipts:

Examination fees collected from the banks.....	634,261.02
Other fees, etc.....	87,701.21
Total receipts.....	<u>721,962.23</u>
Net cost to State treasuries.....	<u>286,412.02</u>
Total fees.....	<u>1,008,374.25</u>

Number of bank examiners, 224.

Number of examinations during the year, 22,142.

NOTE.—Reports from 7 other States give no data.

¹ Includes compensation of examiners for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oregon, amounting to \$74,039.

FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

The principal items of assets and liabilities of the leading foreign banks of issue on the date for which the latest information has been received are shown in the following table. The figures are taken mainly from the latest edition of the London Economist.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

	Bank of England, Oct. 31, 1911.	Bank of France, Nov. 2, 1911.	Bank of Italy, Oct. 10, 1911.	Imperial Bank of Russia, Oct. 8, 1911.	Imperial Bank of Germany, Jan. 1, 1911.	National Bank of Belgium, Oct. 26, 1911.	Bank of Sweden, July 31, 1911.
ASSETS.							
Cash.....	\$202.1	\$786.8	\$221.0	\$767.4	\$1,433.2	\$50.0	\$22.9
Securities.....	167.1	19.9	32.2	61.4	39.2	129.1	4.6
Loans and discounts.....	181.8	486.7	142.1	416.1	92.7	.....	27.1
Other assets.....	.....	91.0	.....	20.5	155.6	.....	24.4
Total resources.....	551.0	1,394.4	.....	1,265.4	1,720.7	.....	79.0
LIABILITIES.							
Capital.....	72.8	36.5	60.4	28.3	45.0	10.0	12.5
Reserve.....	15.0	6.9	.....	148.9	17.4	.....	3.1
Profits.....	.9	1.6	.....	18.4	5.4	.....	.9
Circulation.....	147.1	1,098.7	329.1	714.5	1,371.9	179.1	47.5
Deposits, etc.....	315.2	186.6	38.2	320.6	177.8	19.0	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	64.1	.....	34.7	103.2	.....	15.0
Total liabilities.....	551.0	1,394.4	.....	1,265.4	1,720.7	.....	79.0

	Bank of Spain, Oct. 21, 1911.	Nether- lands Bank, Oct. 21, 1911.	Austro- Hungarian Bank, Oct. 26, 1911.	Swiss Na- tional Bank, Oct. 28, 1911.	Bank of Norway, Oct. 16, 1911.
ASSETS.					
Coin and bullion.....	\$235.3	\$64.4	\$329.3	\$34.6	\$11.0
Loans and discounts.....	183.8	69.7	228.4	27.8	15.2
Government securities.....	68.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other securities.....	30.0	.....	.....	.....	2.6
LIABILITIES.					
Notes in circulation.....	355.3	127.8	487.0	53.2	25.4
Deposits, etc.....	90.1	1.6	.....	37.5	1.5

¹ Includes \$23,514,000 inland and foreign bills.

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, the comptroller is enabled to present the latest available statistics in relation to the number of depositors and volume of deposits in the various classes of savings banks in the foreign countries. The first table following is a consolidated statement relating to all foreign savings banks, and the second is confined to postal savings banks; in the latter the growth of institutions of this character is shown, as the latest available returns supplement corresponding data for about 10 years prior.

As will be noted, England, the country in which the postal savings bank system had its practical origin, leads all other countries in the volume of deposits and number of depositors.

The tables in question follow.

SAVINGS BANKS, INCLUDING POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS: NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AVERAGE DEPOSITS PER DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AND PER INHABITANT, BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, from the official reports of the respective countries.]

Countries.	Population. ¹	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Austria.....	28,350,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Communal and private savings banks.....	3,996,548	\$1,094,961,497	\$273.98	\$38.62
		Dec. 31, 1910	Postal savings banks, savings department.....	2,205,703	46,623,885	21.14	1.64
		Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks, check department.....	94,621	72,890,186	770.34	2.57
Belgium ²	7,517,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Government savings banks, including depositories at post offices.....	2,808,549	186,180,990	66.29	24.77
Bulgaria.....	4,285,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	252,920	8,198,774	32.42	1.94
Chile.....	3,400,000	June 30, 1910	Caja de ahorros.....	268,731	10,543,275	39.23	3.10
Denmark ³	2,667,000	Mar. 31, 1909	Communal and corporate savings banks.....	1,145,076	109,740,803	148.24	63.64
Egypt.....	11,626,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Government savings banks.....	104,100	2,254,008	21.65	.19
France.....	39,276,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Private savings banks.....	7,948,363	710,255,608	89.36	18.08
		Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	5,542,888	316,456,866	57.09	8.06
Algeria.....	5,232,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Municipal savings banks.....	19,301	934,380	48.41	.18
Tunis.....	2,229,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	5,628	1,222,230	217.19	.55
Germany.....	64,123,000	do.....	Public and corporate savings banks.....	20,616,699	3,729,964,322	180.92	58.17
Luxemburg.....	246,000	do.....	State savings bank.....	66,352	11,423,511	172.17	46.44
		do.....	Private and communal savings banks.....	1,149,251	428,028,064	372.44	20.70
Hungary.....	20,682,000	do.....	Postal savings banks, savings department.....	727,146	20,006,523	27.51	.97
		do.....	Postal savings banks, check department.....	18,906	16,894,046	893.58	.80
Italy.....	34,565,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Communal and corporate savings banks.....	2,261,227	462,641,720	204.60	13.38
		June 30, 1910	Postal savings banks.....	5,160,008	324,279,617	62.84	9.38
Japan.....	50,939,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Private savings banks.....	7,776,911	67,429,528	8.67	1.32
		Mar. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	11,236,637	81,120,201	7.22	1.59
Formosa.....	3,290,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Private savings banks.....	6,788	119,491	17.60	.04
		Mar. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	90,893	946,549	10.41	.29
China and Korea.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	151,760	2,051,157	13.52	.....
Netherlands.....	5,911,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Private savings banks.....	411,494	38,056,134	92.48	6.44
		Dec. 31, 1910	Postal savings banks.....	1,510,033	64,436,892	42.67	10.90
		Dec. 31, 1909	Private savings banks.....	13,989	2,668,114	190.73	.07
Dutch East Indies.....	37,717,000	do.....	Postal savings banks.....	71,214	3,073,705	43.16	.08
Curacao.....	52,000	Dec. 31, 1907	Postal savings banks.....	3,250	51,310	15.79	.99
Dutch Guiana.....	83,000	Dec. 31, 1908	do.....	8,039	268,532	33.40	3.24
Norway.....	2,370,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Communal and private savings banks.....	956,986	128,040,751	133.80	54.03
Roumania ⁴	6,772,000	July 1, 1909	Government savings banks.....	207,021	11,611,420	56.09	1.71

¹ The figures of population are for the nearest date to which the statistics of savings banks relate.

² Data for the State-controlled "Caisse Générale d'Epargne" and several municipal and private savings banks.

³ Exclusive of 1,688 deposits of \$164,209 in savings banks in Faroe Islands. Exclusive of data for savings departments of ordinary banks, which comprise 145,719 accounts credited with \$28,679,196 on Mar. 31, 1908.

⁴ Figures for the "Case de economie."

SAVINGS BANKS, INCLUDING POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS: NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AVERAGE DEPOSITS PER DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AND PER INHABITANT, BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Russia ¹	157,079,000	June 30, 1911	State, including postal savings banks.....	7,691,315	\$736,424,971	\$95.75	\$4.69
Finland.....	3,013,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Private savings banks.....	278,357	41,624,481	149.54	13.81
		do.....	Postal savings banks.....	56,367	1,371,573	24.33	2.46
Spain ²	19,503,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Private savings banks.....	495,772	46,981,094	94.66	2.41
Sweden.....	5,476,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Communal and trustees savings banks.....	1,590,317	216,755,326	138.92	39.58
		Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	555,487	12,167,925	21.91	2.24
Switzerland.....	3,559,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,963,147	307,342,077	156.56	86.36
		Nov. 20, 1910	Trustee savings banks.....	1,827,460	254,361,278	139.22	5.63
United Kingdom ³	45,217,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Postal savings banks.....	11,832,176	821,904,231	69.46	18.18
British India ⁴	232,073,000	Mar. 31, 1909	do.....	1,318,632	49,424,157	37.48	.21
Australia, Commonwealth.....	4,483,000	1909-10	Government, trustee, and joint-stock savings banks.....	1,483,573	258,496,304	174.24	57.66
New Zealand.....	995,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Postal savings banks.....	359,714	61,643,459	171.37	62.00
		do.....	Private savings banks.....	49,056	6,805,859	28.51	6.84
Canada ⁵	7,082,000	June 30, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	147,478	43,017,587	291.69	6.07
		do.....	Dominion Government savings banks.....	35,881	14,341,668	399.70	2.03
British South Africa.....	7,031,000	1908-9	Government, post-office, and private savings banks.....	204,536	22,878,210	111.85	3.25
British West Indies.....	1,792,000	do.....	Government and post-office savings banks.....	87,128	5,900,991	67.73	3.29
British colonies, n. e. s.....	18,202,000	do.....	do.....	207,733	12,397,089	59.68	.70
Total, foreign countries.....	836,837,000			106,991,161	10,927,157,369	102.13	13.06
United States.....	93,983,000	—1911	Postal savings banks.....	(⁶)	⁷ 11,000,000	(⁶)	(⁶)
		June 7, 1911	Mutual and stock savings banks.....	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82
Philippine Islands.....	8,000,000	May 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	28,239	2,032,014	71.96	
Grand total.....	938,820,000			116,814,047	15,152,772,981	129.62	16.13

¹ Includes 39,883 depositors in school savings depositories, credited with \$103,000. The above total is exclusive of \$151,058,255 worth of securities held by the savings banks to the credit of depositors.

² The peseta has been converted at the rate of 18 cents. Data taken from "España Economica y Financiera," Oct. 21, 1911. Exclusive of data for savings departments of commercial banks, which comprised 124,657 accounts, credited with \$28,588,964, on Dec. 31, 1910.

³ Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which, at the end of the year amounted to \$112,668,566 in the postal savings banks and to \$12,567,629 in the trustees' savings banks.

⁴ Exclusive of population of the feudatory states.

⁵ Exclusive of data for special private savings banks, which, on June 30, 1911, held deposits amounting to \$36,152,216. This total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks ("Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day"), which, on June 30, 1911, amounted to \$564,867,554.

⁶ No data.

⁷ Approximately.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT RELATIVE TO NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT IN POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, from official data of the respective countries.]

Country. (1898-1901.)	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
Austria.....	1899	1,415,348	\$26,877,778	\$18.91
Belgium.....	1899	1,289,659	88,619,241	68.72
Bulgaria.....	1899	40,867	822,249	20.12
Finland.....	1899	35,347	589,822	16.69
France.....	1899	3,319,938	179,384,676	54.03
Hungary.....	1899	364,775	5,983,628	16.40
Italy.....	1900	3,990,983	131,652,255	32.99
Netherlands.....	1900	829,131	34,048,200	41.06
Russia.....	1898	653,470	42,800,963	65.47
Sweden.....	1899	556,544	16,062,354	28.86
United Kingdom.....	1900	8,439,983	659,652,347	78.16
Bahamas.....	1899	1,240	63,600	51.29
Canada.....	1901	157,368	39,950,813	253.87
British Guiana.....	1899	7,853	212,252	27.03
Dutch Guiana.....	1904	4,967	205,876	41.45
Curacao.....	1905	1,406	13,741	9.77
British India.....	1899	783,559	35,010,256	44.68
Ceylon.....	1899	43,850	378,959	8.64
Straits Settlements.....	1899	2,404	204,031	84.87
Federated Malay States.....	1904	2,477	146,002	58.94
Dutch East Indies.....	1899	17,010	836,710	49.19
Japan.....	1901	1,979,640	11,934,788	6.03
Formosa.....	1900	22,520	278,372	12.37
Cape of Good Hope.....	1899	62,356	8,440,652	135.36
Gold Coast.....	1899	458	24,186	52.81
Orange Free State.....	1899	904	33,506	37.06
Rhodesia.....	1905	811	108,528	133.82
Sierra Leone.....	1899	3,581	232,765	65.00
Transvaal.....	1899	9,945	345,312	34.73
Egypt.....	1901	7,149	187,834	26.27
Tunis.....	1899	3,097	511,179	165.06
New South Wales ¹	1899	179,526	26,692,923	148.68
Victoria ¹	1900	375,070	44,337,674	118.21
Queensland ¹	1899	76,011	15,431,901	203.02
Tasmania ¹	1899	12,710	1,208,717	95.01
Western Australia.....	1899	29,371	5,431,880	184.94
New Zealand.....	1899	183,046	25,891,585	141.45
Philippine Islands.....	1907	2,676	255,050	111.77

(1908-1911.)				
Austria.....	1909	2,143,611	\$45,571,080	\$21.26
Belgium.....	1909	2,290,114	148,791,369	64.97
Bulgaria.....	1909	252,920	8,198,774	32.42
Finland.....	1909	56,367	1,371,573	24.33
France.....	1909	5,542,888	316,456,866	57.09
Hungary.....	1909	727,146	20,006,523	27.51
Italy.....	1910	5,160,008	324,279,617	62.84
Netherlands.....	1910	1,510,033	64,436,982	42.67
Russia.....	1908	1,934,034	138,393,695	71.56
Sweden.....	1909	555,487	12,167,925	21.91
United Kingdom.....	1910	11,832,176	821,904,231	69.46
Bahamas.....	1909	2,179	139,391	63.97
Canada.....	1911	147,478	43,017,587	291.69
British Guiana.....	1909	14,881	434,447	29.19
Dutch Guiana.....	1908	8,039	268,532	33.40
Curacao.....	1907	3,250	52,143	16.04
British India.....	1909	1,318,632	49,424,157	37.48
Ceylon.....	1909	79,704	794,077	9.96
Straits Settlements.....	1909	4,267	380,982	89.29
Federated Malay States.....	1909	4,536	278,490	61.40
Dutch East Indies.....	1909	71,214	3,073,705	43.16
Japan.....	1911	11,236,637	81,120,201	7.22
Formosa.....	1910	90,893	946,549	10.41
Cape of Good Hope.....	1909	101,203	9,949,759	98.31
Gold Coast.....	1909	2,165	120,276	55.55
Orange Free State.....	1909	6,831	753,797	110.35
Rhodesia.....	1909	2,516	321,369	127.73
Sierra Leone.....	1909	6,107	406,995	66.64
Transvaal.....	1909	61,569	7,675,702	124.67
Egypt.....	1910	104,100	2,254,008	21.65
Tunis.....	1909	5,628	1,122,230	217.19

¹It has been thought proper to include among the postal savings banks also those savings banks in the Australian States which prior to the transfer of the State post office to the Federal Government were operated by the respective State post offices. All these banks continue at present to be operated as government savings banks.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT RELATIVE TO NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE DEPOSIT IN POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS—Continued.

Country. (1908-1911.)	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
New South Wales ¹	1909	334,381	\$64,741,127	\$193.61
Victoria ¹	1911	595,424	84,340,073	141.14
Queensland ¹	1909	106,627	25,102,473	235.42
Tasmania ¹	1909	21,491	2,993,131	139.28
Western Australia.....	1909	77,748	14,890,215	191.52
New Zealand.....	1909	359,714	61,643,459	171.37
United States.....	1911	(²)	(²)	(²)
Philippine Islands.....	1911	* 28,239	2,032,014	71.96

¹ It has been thought proper to include among the postal savings banks also those savings banks in the Australian States which prior to the transfer of the State post offices to the Federal Government were operated by the respective State post offices. All these banks continue at present to be operated as government savings banks.

² No data.

* May 31.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

As elsewhere stated, no national-bank notes have been issued other than those secured by deposit of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States. Since the act of August 30, 1908, authorized the issue of bank circulation under certain conditions, which were cited in detail in the comptroller's report for the year 1909 and 1910, and in order to meet extraordinary conditions as they arise, and under authority of the act in question, 17 national currency associations have been formed, all of which, with the exception of the Alabama and Colorado associations, being formed prior to the current year.

As will be noted from the following table, while only 284 banks have united in forming the 17 national currency associations, they represent nearly 30 per cent of the capital of all national banks. It is also notable that the surplus of these banks approaches very closely their capital.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
National Currency Association of Washington, D. C.....	10	\$5,152,000	\$3,857,000
National Currency Association of the city of New York, N. Y.....	36	116,252,000	122,870,000
National Currency Association of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.....	28	20,825,000	33,075,000
National Currency Association of the State of Louisiana.....	10	6,100,000	3,840,000
National Currency Association of the city of Boston, Mass.....	15	18,450,000	15,650,000
National Currency Association of Georgia.....	28	7,281,000	5,152,000
National Currency Association of the city of Chicago, Ill.....	11	41,250,000	22,350,000
National Currency Association of St. Louis, Mo.....	10	19,460,000	12,105,000
National Currency Association of the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis).....	14	10,650,000	9,025,000
National Currency Association of the city of Detroit, Mich.....	16	6,725,000	2,945,000
National Currency Association of Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady.....	11	3,560,000	3,310,000
National Currency Association of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.....	10	5,900,000	3,700,000
National Currency Association of the city of Baltimore, Md.....	20	13,340,710	7,947,010
National Currency Association of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10	14,300,000	7,400,000
National Currency Association of Dallas, Tex.....	14	3,750,000	2,437,000
National Currency Association of Alabama ¹	25	5,630,000	3,232,500
National Currency Association of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo ²	16	4,575,000	4,580,500
	284	303,200,710	263,476,010

¹ Organized July 8, 1911.

² Organized October 24, 1911.

No change other than the addition of the Alabama and Colorado associations has occurred during the past year, nor have there been any changes in instructions heretofore promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the law, rules, and regulations under which these associations were formed and by means of which they will be able to avail themselves of the benefits of the act in question.

EXAMINATIONS PRELIMINARY TO THE ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

Under the law any number of natural persons, not less than five, may organize a national banking association; but the comptroller has power to refuse the issuance of a charter whenever he has reason to suppose that the shareholders have formed the association for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by law. In view of these provisions, it has been the uniform policy of the comptroller to investigate carefully each application to enable it to be determined whether or not the case is entitled to favorable consideration before definite action is taken by the prospective incorporators. It is obvious that this course of procedure is in the interest of all concerned.

The following is a copy of the instructions to examiners in connection with investigations of this character:

It has been for some time past the practice of this office to refer to national-bank examiners all applications received for the organization of national banks, with the request that they furnish such information as they were able to obtain in regard to the applicants and the existing conditions in the locality where it was proposed to organize the bank.

As this office has no appropriation from which you could be paid for making a personal investigation, it has been necessary for you to get such information as you could by correspondence, and this has been in many instances entirely unsatisfactory. Hereafter, in all cases where the office is in doubt as to the propriety of approving an application, the examiner of that particular district will be asked to go to the place and make a careful investigation, for which he will be allowed \$25 a day and hotel and traveling expenses, to be paid by the applicants.

The reason for this change is that for many years the bank examiners have been making investigations and submitting reports on applications for charters for national banks without receiving any compensation therefor; and in many instances it is impossible for an examiner to make a recommendation to the comptroller which carries any weight as to whether a bank should be established in a certain community or not when, in all probability, he has not been in the place and knows nothing of local conditions nor of the people interested in the proposed bank, nor of the necessity for one. The information which he would gather and submit by correspondence is nothing more or less than what the comptroller already has on file. A personal visit to the place is absolutely essential in order that an accurate report may be made and a recommendation may be submitted by the examiner on which the comptroller can rely.

In the last two years there have been about 200 applications rejected for cause, and these have been in the main rejected upon careful reports made by the examiners after a personal visit to the communities where the banks were proposed to be established, and in many cases at the personal expense of the examiners, who did not care to risk a recommendation in close cases without personal investigation.

Hereafter, in all cases referred to you, where you are specifically instructed to make a personal investigation, you will be compensated as stated in this circular, and the investigation which you make must be a most careful and painstaking one—a specific recommendation to be given in every instance as to whether or not the application shall be approved or rejected.

Some of the points to be covered in the investigation are:

- (A) The standing of the applicants in the community.
- (B) Are the directors, or a majority of them, to be local men who will take an active interest in the bank.
- (C) Are the active executive officers to be residents of the place, and will they have the confidence of the community.

(D) In case the question turns on whether or not there is need of another bank, you should submit a statement showing the amount of "purchased paper" held by the bank or banks in the place, and state the percentage of such "purchased paper" to the total amount of loans and discounts of the bank.

(E) In cases where the necessity for another bank is open to question, please state whether or not the bank, if established, would obtain entirely new business or would draw such business from existing institutions.

(F) Are the stockholders, at the time the examination is made by you, able financially to respond to a double assessment on the stock.

(G) Ascertain definitely whether or not, in case any of the stock is not placed in the hands of a bona fide shareholder, it is to be taken by a syndicate and later on distributed to individual shareholders.

(H) State the arrangements which have been made in connection with the renting or erection of a banking house (the investment in which must be kept within prudent limits), the salaries to be paid to the different officers and employees, the amount to be expended in the purchase of supplies, stationery, a safe, vault, furniture and fixtures, etc.

(I) As you have heretofore been advised by circular that the comptroller will give no consideration to applications for banks filed by a promoter, your report should state definitely whether or not the bank is being organized by a promoter or promoters, either directly or indirectly.

(J) In all cases of protest you should see and personally interview the people for and against the proposition, and, if you think well of it, reduce their statements to writing.

(K) Please forward with your report two copies of your bill, which must give, by dates and in detail, an itemized list of your expenses.

In most cases these examinations may be made to take the place of the preliminary examinations formerly made when the organization had been completed and the bank was presumably ready for charter. You should inform the applicants that when their organization papers have been approved by this office it will be necessary for the directors to submit over their signatures a statement showing the amounts collected on subscriptions (exclusive of surplus) and the expenditures which have been made from the funds collected. The balance remaining after the purchase of the necessary bonds to secure circulation must be deposited, and the depository bank must be requested to forward to this office a statement showing the exact amount on deposit to the credit of the organizing bank.

You should recommend to the applicants any changes which must be made in the proposed organization, and should report fully to this office in connection with such changes.

In all recommendations which you make you should be certain that they are made without any bias of any kind or nature whatsoever, but simply based upon the exact needs and conditions which you find existing in the locality. In every case referred to you, as far as practicable, the original papers, or copies thereof, will be sent to you for your information.

The comptroller proposes to act in all these cases on the report of the examiners; there is need of great care in making the investigation. Your recommendation, therefore, should be very carefully considered.

OVERDRAFTS.

With a view to securing discontinuance to the greatest extent possible of the prevailing practice of granting accommodations to customers by means of overdrafts, the following letter was addressed to all national-bank examiners on November 10:

The national-bank act is silent on the subject of overdrafts. There had been legislation in various States with respect to the restriction of overdrafts, as follows:

California.—Any director, officer, employee, etc., of a bank who knowingly overdraws his account and obtains the funds of his bank and asks or receives a consideration for procuring a loan from or discount by his bank, or for permitting an overdraft of an account with the bank, is guilty of a felony.

Indiana.—Directors, employees, etc., of banks who knowingly overdraw their accounts without the written consent of the directors being indorsed on the check are guilty of a felony.

In forbidding directors, officers, and employees to become indebted to their trust company the enumeration of the possible ways in which they may become indebted includes "by means of any overdraft."

Kansas and North Dakota.—Any bank officer or employee who pays out the funds of the bank on the order of one who has not on deposit a sum equal to the check is personally liable to the bank for the amount paid.

Michigan and Wisconsin.—Banks are not allowed to carry an overdraft of more than 90 days' standing as an asset.

Montana.—Every officer, teller, or clerk of a savings bank who knowingly overdraws his account and obtains the funds is guilty of a misdemeanor.

New Jersey.—The law forbids the officers, directors, or employees of a bank to become liable to the bank "by reason of overdrawn account."

New York.—Any officer, director, or employee of any bank, banking association, savings bank, or trust company who knowingly overdraws his account and obtains the funds of the institution, or who asks or receives a consideration for procuring a loan from or discount by the institution, or for permitting any person, firm, or corporation to overdraw an account with the institution, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Oklahoma.—Any officer or employee of a "bank, banking association, or savings bank" who knowingly overdraws his account is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Rhode Island.—Every bank is forbidden to allow its officers, directors, etc., to become liable to it "by reason of overdrawn account." It is provided that one who draws a check, draft, or order on a bank, savings bank, or trust company, knowing that he has no funds or credit to meet it, is subject to certain penalties.

South Dakota.—Every active officer of a bank is personally liable for all overdrafts allowed by his bank unless they are authorized by the board of directors.

Every officer or employee of "any bank, banking association, or savings bank" who knowingly overdraws his account with the bank and wrongfully obtains the money is guilty of a misdemeanor.

An overdraft of more than 60 days' standing may not be considered as an asset.

West Virginia.—The total amount of overdrafts in any banking institution must not exceed 5 per cent of the deposits. Any bank violating any provision of the banking law is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Wisconsin.—No officer or employee of a trust company is allowed to become indebted to the company by means of an overdraft.

The Supreme Court of the United States has given its opinion on overdrafts in 1 Peters, page 71:

"A usage to allow customers to overdraw and to have their checks and notes charged up without present funds in the bank—stripped of all technical disguise, the usage and practice thus attempted to be sanctioned—is a usage and practice to misapply the funds of the bank, and to connive at the withdrawal of the same, without any security, in favor of certain privileged persons. Such a usage and practice is surely a manifest departure from the duty, both of the directors and cashier, as can not receive any countenance in a court of justice. It could not be supported by any vote of the directors, however formal; and therefore, whenever done by the cashier, is at his own peril and upon the responsibility of himself and his sureties. It is anything but 'well and truly executing his duties as cashier.'"

The overdrafts in national banks of the United States, as reported on the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, within the last five years have been reported as high as \$53,000,000 and as low as \$23,000,000, with an average for the five years of \$35,000,000.

Since the Currency Bureau was established this office has persistently criticized the granting of overdrafts, with the result that the banks in many places have agreed to discontinue them and have entered into a formal agreement to that effect. The legislation of the different States on the question of overdrafts, as well as the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject, is brought to your attention in order that you may take the matter up with the banks in your district.

COLLECTION ITEMS.

Numerous complaints have come to the comptroller's attention with respect to unreasonable delays by banks in making remittances for collection items. With a view to remedying this, the comptroller recently instructed all national-bank examiners to look into the matter during the course of their examinations and report the banks

not making prompt remittances, the following letter being sent to each examiner:

Complaints are continually coming to this office about banks to which collection items have been sent and the remittances withheld or unreasonably delayed. Some of the banks of which complaints have been made are chronic offenders in this regard. Hereafter at the conclusion of the examination of a bank you will please ascertain from the officers if they have had any trouble with any national bank in regard to the prompt remittance of collection items, and if they have, give the name of the bank or banks in your report.

This office will not tolerate this condition longer and a national bank against which any complaint is made will be promptly called upon for an explanation. If necessary, a special examiner will be sent to make a thorough investigation.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT SUGGESTED.

Supplementary to the suggested amendments to the national-bank act submitted to the National Monetary Commission at the hearing, December, 1908, it is deemed advisable to submit for the consideration of the Congress the following recommendations:

That section 5151, United States Revised Statutes, be amended so as to provide that any corporation organized under authority of any act of Congress, or the laws of any of the States of this Union, which purchases or acquires stock of a national bank shall be liable for assessment on such shares, the reason for this recommendation being the following:

The Supreme Court of the United States has frequently held that when a corporation has no power to invest its funds in the stock of a national bank, if it actually does so it can not be held liable for the assessment against it as a shareholder. It makes no difference how long the stock may have been held, what amount of dividends the corporation may have received, nor what part it may have taken in directing the affairs of the national bank. The law is applicable also to national banks holding stock as an investment of their funds in another national bank. Prior to the first decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the United States circuit court of appeals had held that under such circumstances the corporation was liable, notwithstanding it had exceeded its powers by making such investment.

The result of the ruling of the Supreme Court places a premium upon the illegal exercise of powers by a corporation. All national banks and most corporations under State laws have the right to acquire stock in a national bank, provided it is accepted in good faith to realize upon a loan of money previously made. That a corporation may deliberately purchase stock in a national bank, dictate the policy of the national bank, accept dividends for years, and escape all liability when the national bank becomes insolvent is an evil imperatively calling for a remedy, and unless corporations are prohibited from owning stock in a national bank the law should be amended making them liable to assessment the same as individuals.

The same section should also be amended so as to provide that every sale, gift, or transfer of stock made by a shareholder of a national bank when the bank is insolvent, and with the intent to evade his liability as a shareholder, to one who is insolvent or is unable

to respond to an assessment, shall be utterly null and void as against the creditors of the bank or a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and the shareholder shall remain liable for all debts, contracts, and engagements of the bank to the same extent and in the same manner as if such sale, gift, or transfer had not been made. This amendment is desired in order to meet the difficulties encountered in enforcing liability on account of fraudulent transfers under the rule of liability imposed by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Dewey v. McDonald* (202 U. S., 510).

An amendment should be enacted providing that any suit at law or in equity to enforce the liability of a shareholder or shareholders of a national bank can be brought only within six years after the cause of action accrues.

Under present laws suits to enforce shareholders' liability in national banks are brought either by receivers appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency or by creditors after the bank has gone into liquidation. These suits, in general, may be brought in the Federal or in State courts and are sometimes actions at law and sometimes suits in equity. As the Federal statutes have no statute of limitations as to any of these actions, the laws of the State where suit is brought are applicable, whether the suit be in the Federal or in the State courts. It is often difficult to ascertain what special statute of the State is applicable, as the statutes were not passed with the Federal laws in view. The time varies from 1 year to 10 years. There is no question as to the right of Congress to provide a statute of limitations which shall be uniform and apply to all suits, whether brought in the Federal or in the State court and whether the suit be at law or in equity.

An amendment forbidding any officer of a national bank to directly or indirectly receive or accept money or other valuable thing from any borrower from the bank as a reward, inducement, or consideration for obtaining the loan from the bank of which he is such officer should also be enacted.

The dishonest practice by officers of national banks of receiving personal compensation for loans made by the bank is a growing evil and has already reached such proportions as to call for criminal legislation on the subject. In this manner either the bank is defrauded of lawful interest which it would otherwise receive or usurious interest is exacted of a borrower by the corrupt officer. A secret reward to the officers is sometimes a deliberate bribe for obtaining a loan on insufficient security.

It is recommended that the taking or accepting of money or other valuable thing from a borrower by any officer of a national bank for his own personal use as a reward, inducement, or consideration for obtaining the loan from the bank of which he is such officer shall be made an offense and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A law should be enacted determining the period during which any person can be prosecuted, tried, or punished for offenses under the national-bank act.

Many criminal offenders against the national banking laws have escaped just punishment by reason of the statute of limitations. Criminal proceedings under these laws are barred by section 1044 of

the Revised Statutes of the United States, applicable generally to crimes against the United States, and limiting the time within which prosecutions must be commenced to three years after the commission of the offense. Crimes committed by officers and employees of national banks differ from other crimes against the United States in the ease with which they can be concealed by the criminal himself. No officer or employee of a national bank is so foolish as to misappropriate its funds without giving simultaneous attention to the book entries. These are usually under his control and the prolonged concealment of the crime is not difficult. A skillful book-keeper is often able to baffle the most expert examiners. In numerous instances both misapplications of funds and fraudulent entries have been successfully concealed for many years. There is a practical difficulty in proving the exact time at which such crimes are discovered. They often come to light gradually. Beginning in suspicions frequently arising in different minds, they culminate at a later date in "discovery." The difficulty of establishing at what time a crime of this nature was first discovered is often not less than the difficulty of proving the commission of the crime, and the collateral issue is an unfair practical benefit to the accused in diverting the attention of the jury from the more material question of actual guilt.

For these reasons an amendment, limiting the period within which prosecutions for violation of national banking laws must be instituted to a certain time after discovery of the crime, is not deemed advisable. The period for prosecution of offenses against the national-bank act should be extended to 10 years after the commission of the offense.

It is recommended that section 5190, Revised Statutes, which provided that the usual business of each national banking association be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate be stricken out; it is ambiguous, and there has been some question raised as to whether there could not be more than one banking house maintained within the limits of the place in which the bank was organized. A new section should be substituted therefor, providing that each national bank shall have one office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate, and no national bank shall maintain any other office or branch, either in the same place or in any other place, but banks converted with branches prior to the passage of this act will be permitted to retain and keep in operation such branches.

A law relative to voluntary liquidation should be enacted providing that when a national bank has been placed in liquidation the shareholders shall at the same meeting elect a liquidating agent or committee to have full control of the liquidating bank. This liquidating agent or committee should carry on the liquidation in accordance with law and with any special instructions that may be adopted at a meeting of shareholders, rendering quarterly reports to the Comptroller of the Currency and also an annual report to the shareholders at the date fixed in the articles of association for the annual meeting. The shareholders should be permitted at said annual meeting, if they so desire, by a majority vote, to remove the liquidating agent or committee and appoint another in place thereof. The comptroller should

have power at any time, upon request of the shareholders owning at least 25 per cent of the stock of the bank, to call a special meeting of the shareholders, and at such special meeting the shareholders should be authorized to remove the liquidating agent or committee or take any other action that they could have taken at the meeting at which the resolution to liquidate was adopted. The comptroller should also have authority to make an examination of the affairs of a bank in liquidation as often as he shall deem it necessary and full authority to appoint a receiver if the result of such an examination shows the bank to be insolvent. If the assets of the liquidating bank are to be sold in bulk to another bank this sale should be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the entire stock of the liquidating bank and a certified copy of the contract entered into between the two associations filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The reasons for recommending this are as follows:

When a national bank has been placed in voluntary liquidation, the settlement of its affairs devolves by law upon its shareholders. No reports are required to be submitted to this office and the comptroller has no control over the liquidation.

The national-bank act contains no provision giving the specific manner in which the affairs of a national bank shall be liquidated, and no reference is made in the law to the appointment of an agent or trustee in liquidation, except when a national bank has been placed in the hands of a receiver and the claims of all creditors other than shareholders have been satisfied. Quite frequently, the shareholders in voting to place the bank in liquidation also appoint a liquidating agent or committee, whose powers are not always clearly defined.

The United States circuit court of appeals has held (*Jewett v. United States*, 100 Fed. Rep., 832) that while no such office as an agent in liquidation was known to the statutes, yet it was one that had long been recognized as permitted by law.

It is questionable, however, whether the shareholders have the power to oust all the officers of the bank and substitute in their place the liquidating agent or committee. One decision not reported, rendered by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York in 1899, is good authority for the principle that the vote to liquidate and the appointment of a committee by the shareholders to liquidate the bank will not divest the directors of their general power and control over the management of the bank.

There has been a great deal of controversy as to the authority, respectively, of the agents and the directors, and the ruling above referred to, which is not reported, is the only decision on the subject. The proposed amendment leaves the liquidation entirely in the hands of the shareholders; provides that they shall elect a liquidating agent or committee, and that said agent or committee shall carry on the liquidation in accordance with law, and any special instructions that the shareholders may authorize. The agent is required to render quarterly reports to the comptroller showing the process of liquidation, and the comptroller is authorized to have the bank examined as often as he shall deem it necessary. This insures a proper supervision over the liquidation to prevent the assets being dissipated by the parties in charge, as has sometimes happened in the past. The agent

is compelled to submit a statement at the annual meeting of the shareholders, and the shareholders have the right at that meeting to remove him if they see fit, and the comptroller is authorized to call a special meeting of the shareholders at any time upon the request of 25 per cent of the shareholders. The only additional authority conferred upon the comptroller by this section is that of examining a bank in liquidation and of calling a special meeting of shareholders on request of 25 per cent, as hereinbefore stated. The comptroller now has the right to appoint a receiver for a bank in liquidation (*Washington National Bank of Tacoma v. Eckels*, 57 Fed. Rep., 870), and the clause requiring the liquidating agent to file a statement showing the progress of liquidation will enable this office to have a clear understanding at all times of the condition of the liquidating association and to answer any inquiries or take any steps that may be necessary

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT

OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1912.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the fiftieth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1912, is herewith submitted.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The resources and liabilities of national banks in active operation at date of the periodical reports made to the comptroller during the past year are shown in detail in the following table:

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks in the United States from Dec. 5, 1911, to Sept. 4, 1912.

	Dec. 5, 1911— 7,328 banks.	Feb. 20, 1912— 7,339 banks.	Apr. 18, 1912— 7,355 banks.	June 14, 1912— 7,372 banks.	Sept. 4, 1912— 7,397 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts...	\$5,659,109,826.52	\$5,810,433,940.51	\$5,882,166,597.47	\$5,953,904,431.85	\$6,040,841,270.81
Overdrafts.....	35,950,532.81	23,982,519.22	19,819,115.69	19,849,391.65	20,168,074.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	713,619,820.00	718,696,520.00	719,570,740.00	721,395,970.00	724,085,520.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	44,978,000.00	45,438,480.00	45,414,540.00	46,273,660.00	46,228,460.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	25,663,796.24	27,096,723.98	29,892,985.12	31,163,415.35	32,479,536.18
U. S. bonds on hand...	13,817,970.00	12,551,070.00	10,343,560.00	8,372,540.00	7,804,070.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	8,785,249.01	7,792,492.19	7,480,771.82	7,455,806.72	7,092,456.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,026,555,490.53	1,028,940,025.35	1,028,029,767.72	1,046,619,585.79	1,039,988,552.37
Banking house, furni- ture, and fixtures....	232,516,072.98	234,536,934.76	237,378,708.44	238,577,785.24	240,046,311.47
Other real estate owned.....	24,737,889.06	26,579,277.63	27,123,748.53	28,047,223.46	28,459,029.88
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	450,725,912.74	482,418,015.26	459,640,453.32	446,698,023.39	452,087,610.48
Due from State banks and bankers.....	201,868,057.98	216,423,114.12	204,413,884.93	198,485,414.29	188,829,543.88
Due from approved re- serve agents.....	751,993,136.87	859,562,144.17	809,939,983.07	778,908,242.63	812,152,402.19
Checks and other cash items.....	34,648,410.71	28,180,603.17	27,224,613.46	29,175,123.75	37,342,814.74
Exchanges for clearing house.....	263,725,805.02	245,105,678.01	255,122,693.34	266,040,276.57	296,016,908.75
Bills of other national banks.....	46,401,672.00	48,786,069.00	49,217,895.00	47,564,277.00	48,592,300.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents....	3,210,746.04	3,517,886.33	3,452,456.01	3,375,651.33	3,300,352.26

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks of the United States from Dec. 5, 1911, to Sept. 4, 1912—Continued.

	Dec. 5, 1911— 7,328 banks.	Feb. 20, 1912— 7,339 banks.	Apr. 18, 1912— 7,355 banks.	June 14, 1912— 7,372 banks.	Sept. 4, 1912— 7,397 banks.
RESOURCES—contd.					
Gold coin.....	\$152,374,404.16	\$149,361,369.14	\$159,128,760.43	\$149,294,417.78	\$150,677,158.16
Gold Treasury certificates.....	244,711,700.00	290,632,870.00	272,840,370.00	296,922,380.00	267,823,290.00
Gold Treasury certificates (sec. 5192).....	40,135,000.00	62,545,000.00	59,155,000.00	59,680,000.00	52,165,000.00
Clearing-house certificates.....	82,810,000.00	95,975,000.00	85,207,500.00	80,479,000.00	85,706,500.00
Silver dollars.....	13,508,457.00	14,123,278.00	12,775,940.00	12,637,221.00	12,105,186.00
Silver Treasury certificates.....	128,911,341.00	136,547,665.00	135,238,037.00	138,569,628.00	126,743,559.00
Silver fractional coin.....	19,098,713.57	19,843,994.92	19,522,812.95	19,180,041.35	18,239,907.07
Total specie.....	681,549,615.73	709,029,177.06	743,868,470.38	756,762,688.13	713,460,600.23
Legal-tender notes.....	181,244,581.00	181,468,221.00	187,820,692.00	188,440,207.00	182,490,494.00
Five per cent redemption fund.....	34,503,106.56	34,585,892.81	34,643,021.70	34,488,178.75	35,028,032.99
Due from Treasurer United States.....	7,851,474.67	7,303,198.47	9,584,558.08	10,165,984.25	6,908,419.67
Total.....	10,443,457,166.47	10,812,427,983.04	10,792,149,256.08	10,861,763,877.15	10,963,400,760.35
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in.....	1,026,440,500.00	1,031,193,298.00	1,036,124,945.00	1,033,570,675.00	1,046,012,580.00
Surplus fund.....	672,891,252.61	685,601,822.65	688,988,578.23	693,990,419.08	701,021,452.71
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	258,906,244.99	242,069,421.77	253,678,268.43	256,837,095.57	242,735,174.37
National bank notes outstanding.....	702,647,103.00	704,226,003.00	706,979,133.00	708,690,593.00	713,823,118.00
State bank notes outstanding.....	27,700.00	27,701.00	27,701.00	27,701.00	27,701.00
Due to other national banks.....	1,011,873,573.60	1,176,445,299.60	1,104,209,228.89	1,057,911,757.61	1,068,683,209.81
Due to State banks and bankers.....	522,805,573.78	573,379,393.36	548,015,077.84	522,125,080.11	539,959,859.28
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	503,787,016.41	586,986,265.07	552,725,629.47	554,414,137.28	529,299,679.38
Due to approved reserve agents.....	46,640,165.65	44,403,475.59	43,267,829.74	43,712,443.11	39,545,913.62
Dividends unpaid.....	1,198,586.67	1,139,570.13	1,304,576.58	1,622,560.16	1,299,534.51
Individual deposits subject to check.....	4,527,320,617.76	4,620,310,730.11	4,656,221,240.48	4,764,268,468.36	4,808,937,884.36
Demand certificates of deposit.....	390,724,980.30	399,502,714.40	417,526,063.58	412,288,988.78	407,683,296.92
Time certificates of deposits.....	469,073,133.60	477,146,973.78	481,299,465.45	494,168,999.76	504,490,811.23
Certified checks.....	84,841,799.98	73,801,489.94	94,012,039.43	84,756,083.86	97,892,761.41
Cashiers' checks outstanding.....	64,081,749.52	57,797,323.57	62,992,279.21	69,978,622.60	72,665,253.08
Total individual deposits.....	5,536,042,281.16	5,630,559,231.80	5,712,051,088.15	5,825,461,163.36	5,891,670,007.00
U. S. and postal savings deposits.....	36,544,552.22	39,778,839.19	43,516,543.35	47,876,628.48	47,259,053.42
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	16,511,468.47	14,965,701.40	10,421,245.03	11,069,352.18	11,968,274.98
Bonds borrowed.....	34,440,971.32	34,739,522.67	37,408,832.53	38,249,291.44	37,913,129.27
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	10,697,141.68	6,144,233.07	6,978,004.46	7,670,304.45	15,716,092.06
Bills payable.....	53,476,339.51	34,370,292.40	38,545,279.27	50,936,000.10	66,658,696.96
Reserved for taxes.....	6,568,959.29	3,873,492.44	4,813,050.41	5,846,511.65	6,674,012.38
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	1,957,736.11	2,524,419.90	3,089,244.70	1,752,163.57	3,133,271.60
Total.....	10,443,457,166.47	10,812,427,983.04	10,792,149,256.08	10,861,763,877.15	10,963,400,760.35

The prosperity of the country in the year just closing is notably shown in the reports relating to the agricultural output, which, for a number of products, exceeds that of any previous year and is

attended by average returns per unit and in the aggregate to the producer in excess of those for 1911. Exports from the United States during the ten months ended October aggregated \$1,870,000,000 and the imports \$1,511,000,000, resulting in a favorable balance of \$359,000,000.

Business in general has shared in this prosperity, as is evidenced by the returns from national and other banks of the country. Reports depicting in detail the items of assets and liabilities of 25,195 banks have been tabulated showing aggregate assets of approximately \$25,000,000,000. The capital of these financial institutions amounts to approximately \$2,010,000,000 and the liabilities to depositors over \$17,000,000,000. Compared with 1911 the current returns show increase in capital of \$58,400,000, in deposits of \$1,117,000,000, and in aggregate assets, \$1,355,000,000. Elsewhere in this report information appears relative to the condition of each class of banking institutions in each state and section of the country.

Of the 10,285 national banks chartered from 1863 to October 31, 1912, there are in active operation 7,397 banks, as shown by the reports for September 4, 1912. The paid-in capital is stated at \$1,046,012,580; combined surplus and other undivided profits, \$943,756,626; circulating notes outstanding, \$713,823,118; due to banks, \$2,177,488,662; individual deposits, \$5,891,670,007; United States deposits, \$59,227,328; rediscounts and bills payable, \$82,374,789; and aggregate liabilities, \$10,963,400,760.

About 60 per cent of the banks' loanable funds is represented by loans and discounts, which aggregate \$6,061,009,345. Nearly 17 per cent, or \$1,850,584,138, is invested in United States and other bonds and securities, about 7 per cent of the amount being investments in United States bonds, of which \$724,085,520 are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure national bank circulation, \$46,228,460 to secure public deposits, and \$7,804,070 held in bank unpledged. The premium account on all United States bonds, as shown by the banks' books, is \$7,092,456, an amount which is appreciably less than the market value of these securities. Investments in bank premises, furniture and fixtures, and real estate taken for debt total \$268,505,340, which is less than 2½ per cent of the aggregate assets. Credits with other banks, that is the amount "due from," are \$1,453,069,556; checks and other cash items, including exchanges for clearing house, are \$333,359,723; and cash in bank, that is, specie, legal tender notes, bank notes, and minor currency, \$947,843,746; these two latter amounts, totaling \$1,281,203,469, equal nearly 22 per cent of the liabilities to depositors, the actual cash means being 16 per cent of such liabilities.

On September 1, 1911, there were in operation 7,301 banks, with capital of \$1,025,441,384, surplus and other profits, \$904,434,537; circulation, \$696,982,033; due to other banks, \$2,088,187,242; individual deposits, \$5,489,995,002; United States deposits, \$48,343,741; rediscounts and bills payable, \$78,531,117; and aggregate liabilities, \$10,379,439,384. The loans and discounts, including overdrafts, aggregated \$5,690,561,906, or a fraction less than 55 per cent of the banks' total assets. Investments in United States and other bonds totaled \$1,799,873,725, or 17 per cent of the assets. The amount invested in United States bonds exclusively was \$766,218,220, or

7.3 per cent. The premium on these investments in United States bonds was stated at \$8,801,366. Bank premises, furniture and fixtures, together with real estate taken for debt, showed an investment of \$256,416,542, approximately the same percentage as in 1912. Credits with other banks totaled \$1,306,395,076. Checks, cash items, and exchanges for clearing house amounted to \$333,503,061, and with cash in bank of \$941,362,369, showed aggregate cash means of \$1,274,865,430, exceeding slightly 23 per cent of the individual deposit liabilities, the cash in bank exceeding by a fraction over 17 per cent the amount of liabilities of that character.

With a net increase during the year in question of 96 in number of active banks, there was an increase in capital of \$20,571,195, together with an addition of \$39,322,089 to the surplus and other profits. The increase in bank-note circulation was \$16,841,085. In this period individual deposits increased \$401,674,995, and United States deposits \$11,979,832. On the credit side of the account the following increases are shown: Loans and discounts, \$377,430,197; United States bonds, \$11,899,830; other bonds, \$38,810,583; cash means, \$6,338,039; and aggregate resources, \$583,961,376.

By reference to the abstracts of the returns from national banks made since September 1, 1911, a steady increase is shown in the volume of loans and discounts, while overdrafts have declined from \$35,950,532 on December 5, 1911, to \$20,168,074 on September 4, 1912. Bonds deposited as security for circulation increased since December last from \$713,619,820 to \$724,085,520, while the amount of securities of that character deposited on account of Government deposits increased only from \$44,978,000 to \$46,228,460. There was a material increase in bonds other than "Governments" deposited as security for public deposits, as the rise was from \$25,663,796 to \$32,479,536. Investments in bonds and other securities, excluding United States bonds, standing at \$1,052,219,286 in December last, increased but slightly until June 14, 1912, when the amount reported was \$1,077,783,000, but by September 4 investments of this character had decreased to \$1,072,466,088. Immediately available cash means in banks; that is—lawful money, bank notes, exchanges for clearing house, checks, and other cash items—fluctuated but slightly, as it appears that the amount in bank on December 5, 1911, was \$1,210,780,830, and on February 20, 1912, \$1,276,087,634, or an increase of \$65,306,804. By April 18 these items had declined to \$1,266,706,820, or by \$9,380,814; on June 14 had risen to \$1,291,358,223, or an increase of \$24,651,403; and by September 4 had again declined—to \$1,281,203,469, or by \$10,154,754.

The total amount of assets increased from \$10,443,457,166 on December 5, 1911, to \$10,812,427,983 on February 20, 1912, but declined to \$10,792,149,256 on April 18. There was an increase by June 14 to \$10,861,763,877, and a further increase to \$10,963,400,760 on September 4.

Results of the organization of banks and the increase in capital of existing banks are shown in the gradual increase of the paid-in capital stock from \$1,026,440,500 on December 5 to \$1,036,124,945 on April 18. By reason, however, of liquidations for consolidation without an increase in capital stock, the June 14 statement showed a reduction of capital to \$1,033,570,675. By September 4, however,

there was a notable rise to \$1,046,012,580. The surplus fund shows a normal increase from \$672,891,252 on December 5, 1911, to \$701,-021,452 on September 4, 1912. The payment of dividends by national banks, generally at semiannual periods ending with December and June, show marked fluctuations in the undivided profit account, which on February 20 showed a decline to \$242,069,421 from \$258,-906,244 in the prior December. The amount in this account on June 14 was \$256,837,095, which was depleted by the June 30 dividend to the extent of reducing the fund on September 4, 1912, to \$242,735,174. National-bank notes outstanding increased only to a nominal extent from \$702,647,103 on December 5, 1911, as shown by the subsequent calls to June 14, 1912, when the amount outstanding was \$708,690,593. Between that date and September 4 there was an increase of over \$5,000,000, the amount outstanding on the latter date being \$713,823,118. Individual deposits increased from \$5,536,042,281 in December last to \$5,630,559,231 on February 20, to \$5,712,051,088 on April 18, to \$5,825,461,163 on June 14, and to \$5,891,670,007 on September 4. Deposits of the United States, including postal savings and deposits of Government disbursing officers, increased from \$53,000,000 in December, 1911, to \$59,000,000 on September 4, 1912, the increase apparently being mainly due to the deposit of postal savings funds.

Rediscounts and bills payable, standing at \$64,173,481 on December 5, 1911, declined to \$40,514,525 in the following February, and reached the maximum during year on September 4, standing at \$82,374,789. The relatively limited capital and volume of other loanable funds to the ability of the banks to meet the required accommodations is shown in the summary by geographical divisions, relating to the volume of rediscounts and bills payable. On September 4 the amount of obligations of this character in the New England States was \$3,272,000; in the Eastern States, \$9,846,000; in the Middle West, \$9,035,000; in the Western States, \$7,362,000; in the Pacific section, \$3,270,000, and in the South the amount shown is \$49,587,000, approximately 60 per cent of the total amount of rediscounts and bills payable of all banks.

CHARACTER OF NATIONAL-BANK LOANS.

Supplementing the detailed periodical statements relating to the assets and liabilities of the banks, there is shown in each bank's report a classification of the loans and discounts. For purposes of comparison there is submitted herewith a table showing the amount and percentage of each class of paper held by the banks on September 1, 1910, June 7, 1911, and June 14, 1912. It will be noted that the relative amount of each class of paper shows but slight variations from year to year. One-third of the volume of the paper is shown to be time paper with two or more individual or firm names; one-fifth time paper, single name without other security, the same proportion on time secured by stocks and bonds, etc., leaving slightly over one-fourth in demand paper. Demand paper secured by bonds, etc., represents approximately one-sixth, and demand paper with one or more individual or firm names one-eleventh of all loans.

Table in question follows:

Class.	Sept. 1, 1910.		June 7, 1911.		June 14, 1912.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$524,306,117	9.6	\$529,732,999	9.4	\$571,345,681	9.6
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	939,111,340	17.2	953,751,600	17.0	985,421,576	16.6
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	1,842,517,150	33.7	1,885,135,321	33.6	1,973,453,245	33.1
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.....	1,068,278,898	19.5	1,124,716,389	20.0	1,198,505,689	20.1
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.....	1,092,947,132	20.0	1,117,502,478	20.0	1,225,178,240	20.6
Total.....	5,467,160,637	100.0	5,610,838,787	100.0	5,953,904,431	100.0

The distribution and relative proportion of loans and discounts in the banks of New York, in all central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and elsewhere in the country are shown in the accompanying statement:

Banks in—	Sept. 1, 1910.		June 7, 1911.		June 14, 1912.	
	Loans.		Loans.		Loans.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York.....	\$873,880,860	16.0	\$903,566,433	16.1	\$959,068,755	16.1
New York.....	1,276,992,285	23.3	1,338,814,875	23.8	1,409,950,769	23.6
Chicago.....						
St. Louis.....	1,454,442,384	26.6	1,496,311,535	26.7	1,580,419,537	26.5
Other reserve cities.....						
All reserve cities.....	2,731,434,669	49.9	2,835,126,410	50.5	2,990,370,306	50.1
Country.....	2,735,725,969	50.1	2,775,712,377	49.5	2,963,534,125	49.9
Total.....	5,467,160,638	100.0	5,610,838,787	100.0	5,953,904,431	100.0

In view of the fact that approximately one-sixth of the loans of all national banks are made by banks located in the city of New York, the following statement is of interest as showing the amount and character of such notes on comparable dates in 1907 to 1910, and also in 1911 and 1912.

Loans and discounts.	Aug. 22, 1907.	Sept. 23, 1908.	Sept. 1, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1910.	June 7, 1911.	June 14, 1912.
	38 banks.	37 banks.	38 banks.	39 banks.	40 banks.	37 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$16,254,018.22	\$6,800,529	\$7,708,853	\$9,948,094	\$9,356,484	\$17,796,847
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	251,867,157.84	374,548,964	385,430,495	328,145,065	331,736,688	326,897,301
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names...	161,108,403.21	146,194,094	145,989,671	176,608,890	177,331,562	171,791,524
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other securities.....	130,477,323.47	132,737,553	163,098,915	170,708,005	197,030,419	219,172,889
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty.....	152,414,155.99	245,372,335	223,425,689	188,470,806	188,111,280	223,410,194
Total.....	712,121,058.73	905,653,475	925,653,623	873,880,860	903,566,433	959,068,755

The amount and class of loans of all national banks on approximate dates in 1902 to 1910 and 1911 and 1912 are shown in the following table:

Date.	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Sept. 15, 1902.....	4,601	\$237.3	\$706.9	\$1,176.4	\$517.1	\$642.4	\$3,280.1
Sept. 9, 1903.....	5,042	283.1	717.3	1,267.5	558.1	655.4	3,481.4
Sept. 6, 1904.....	5,412	279.8	818.9	1,316.7	611.0	699.7	3,726.2
Aug. 25, 1905.....	5,757	320.1	854.1	1,382.2	689.1	753.0	3,998.5
Sept. 4, 1906.....	6,137	374.7	828.0	1,602.0	776.1	818.1	4,299.0
Aug. 22, 1907.....	6,544	428.2	832.9	1,648.7	899.5	869.2	4,678.5
Sept. 23, 1908.....	6,853	395.9	922.7	1,682.4	852.1	997.5	4,750.6
Sept. 1, 1909.....	6,977	441.5	957.3	1,698.4	971.5	1,060.1	5,128.8
Sept. 1, 1910.....	7,173	524.3	939.1	1,842.5	1,068.3	1,093.0	5,467.2
June 7, 1911.....	7,277	529.7	953.8	1,885.1	1,124.7	1,117.5	5,610.8
June 14, 1912.....	7,372	571.3	985.4	1,973.4	1,198.5	1,225.3	5,953.9

RATES FOR MONEY.

As will be noted by the following statement relating to the range and average rates for money in the New York market, as reported by the William B. Dana Co., rates were normal up to August, but thereafter there was somewhat of a tightening of the money market, the range for call loans on the stock exchange in October being from 3 to 8 per cent, with an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; time loans in that month ranged from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 per cent; commercial paper, double

name, 60 to 90 days, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent, and single name, prime and good, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The report in question follows:

Range and average rates for money in the New York market, year ended Oct. 31, 1912.

Character of loans.	1911		1912			
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	2 to 6	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 to 5
Average.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
Time loans:						
30 days.....		$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	2 to 3			
60 days.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$
90 days.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$
4 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
5 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
6 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	4 to 5	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
Good, 4 to 6 months.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5

Character of loans.	1912					
	May.	June.	- July.	August.	September.	October.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	2 to 3	2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 8
Average.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Time loans:						
60 days.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
90 days.....	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
4 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
5 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
6 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	5 to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Good, 4 to 6 months.....	5	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6	6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$

RESERVE AND DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Exclusive of United States deposits national banks are required by law to maintain lawful-money reserve for all deposit liabilities. Banks located in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis (central reserve cities) are required to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent; banks in the other reserve cities are required to maintain the same per cent, although one-half of the amount required may be kept on deposit with their reserve agents in central reserve cities; banks located elsewhere than in the two classes of reserve cities are required to maintain a reserve of 15 per cent, of which two-fifths must be held in bank and three-fifths may be kept on deposit with their agents in reserve or central reserve cities.

On December 5, 1911, against deposits subject to reserve aggregating \$6,670,804,612, the reserve held was \$1,404,400,973, or 21.05 per cent, and including with the available reserve funds in excess thereof on deposits with correspondents the aggregate means available to meet liabilities were \$1,649,290,440, an average of 24.72 per cent.

The reserve held by national banks in New York and St. Louis exceeded the legal requirement, while the average for the Chicago banks was but 0.15 of 1 per cent less than the required 25 per cent. The average percentage held by other reserve city banks exceeded the requirement and ranged from a minimum of 19.15 per cent to a maximum of 33.05 per cent. As a general rule, the average in each of these reserve cities approximated or exceeded the legal requirement. Without an exception, the average reserve of all banks in every State, exclusive of the reserve cities, exceeded the 15 per cent requirement, the average being 16.75 per cent. In the city of New York on February 20 the high reserve of 27.04 brought up the average of all central reserve cities to 26.49. On that date the average in other reserve cities was 25.59 per cent and elsewhere in the country 16.48 per cent, making the average for the United States 21.44 per cent. The deposit liabilities on that date were \$7,030,641,998, and the reserve held \$1,507,514,837. On April 18 both St. Louis and Chicago banks were deficient 0.13 of 1 per cent, but the average in New York of 26.31 per cent brought the average for the three cities up to 25.87 per cent. The average in other reserve cities was 25.61 per cent, in country banks 16.59 per cent, and in the country at large 21.30 per cent. The deposit liabilities on that date were \$6,997,244,603 and the reserve \$1,490,352,447. By June 14 the deposit liabilities had increased to \$7,050,134,993 and the reserve held to \$1,505,150,954, or 21.35 per cent. On this date St. Louis only of the central reserve cities was deficient and to the extent of but 0.12 of 1 per cent, the average for the three central reserve cities being 26.19 per cent. The average in the other reserve cities was 25.48 per cent and that of the country banks 16.53 per cent. On the date of the last report of the year, September 4, against liabilities of \$7,093,336,535 the banks held reserve of \$1,467,739,561, or 20.69 per cent. New York and Chicago banks were slightly deficient and St. Louis slightly excessive, but the average for the three cities was deficient but 0.26 of 1 per cent, standing at 24.74 per cent. On this call the banks in the major portion of the other reserve cities were slightly deficient, making the average for all 24.92 per cent. Country banks still maintained approximately 16 per cent reserve, the exact figures being 16.40 per cent.

Reports from each class of banks have been tabulated to show the legal reserve and also the amount and per cent of all available means to meet the reserve requirements. From these reports the following table has been compiled for each class of banks at the date of each report from December 5, 1911:

Class of banks.	Dec. 5, 1911.		Feb. 20, 1912.		Apr. 18, 1912.		June 14, 1912.		Sept. 4, 1912.	
	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Central reserve city banks.....	25.16	25.16	26.49	26.49	25.87	25.87	26.19	26.19	24.74	24.74
Other reserve city banks.....	25.34	27.44	25.59	29.38	25.61	25.56	25.48	28.13	24.92	27.39
Country banks.....	16.75	23.00	16.48	24.32	16.59	23.36	16.53	22.50	16.40	22.91
All banks.....	21.05	24.72	21.44	26.24	21.30	25.39	21.35	24.94	20.69	24.57

10 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Supplementing the foregoing statement, there is submitted herewith a compilation of the returns for each call for reserve cities and geographical divisions, relating to the amount and per cent of reserve held and the amount held in excess of the legal requirements:

Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Per cent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.			
Dec. 5.....	\$383,087,745	25.16	\$2,415,827
Feb. 20.....	461,243,057	26.49	25,897,845
Apr. 18.....	435,861,274	25.87	14,592,124
June 14.....	451,990,229	26.19	20,549,875
Sept. 4.....	407,660,800	24.74	¹ 4,235,201
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.			
Dec. 5.....	469,518,426	25.34	6,220,625
Feb. 20.....	490,613,475	25.69	11,359,687
Apr. 18.....	491,420,609	25.61	11,715,258
June 14.....	492,792,874	25.48	9,347,559
Sept. 4.....	488,572,441	24.92	¹ 1,559,616
TOTAL RESERVE CITIES.			
Dec. 5.....	852,606,172	25.26	8,636,453
Feb. 20.....	951,856,532	26.02	37,257,532
Apr. 18.....	927,281,882	25.73	26,307,381
June 14.....	944,783,103	25.82	29,897,435
Sept. 4.....	896,223,241	24.84	¹ 5,794,817
COUNTRY BANKS.			
<i>New England States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	54,054,018	16.19	5,775,248
Feb. 20.....	53,680,252	16.50	4,888,188
Apr. 18.....	53,405,076	16.28	4,184,674
June 14.....	53,249,973	16.21	3,985,744
Sept. 4.....	55,254,787	16.39	4,700,900
<i>Eastern States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	163,371,303	16.33	13,327,445
Feb. 20.....	163,914,379	16.15	11,702,390
Apr. 18.....	166,761,046	16.25	12,854,346
June 14.....	165,132,668	16.08	11,092,483
Sept. 4.....	170,358,046	16.03	10,955,805
<i>Southern States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	93,608,532	17.04	11,225,283
Feb. 20.....	95,851,199	16.75	10,035,725
Apr. 18.....	97,836,496	17.14	12,203,036
June 14.....	94,585,858	16.95	10,903,454
Sept. 4.....	94,659,875	16.74	9,851,100
<i>Middle Western States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	149,512,868	16.62	14,538,144
Feb. 20.....	152,110,509	16.19	11,201,925
Apr. 18.....	153,936,194	16.37	12,846,102
June 14.....	156,402,408	16.42	13,549,161
Sept. 4.....	158,125,103	16.23	11,954,869
<i>Western States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	53,242,029	17.11	6,574,766
Feb. 20.....	52,253,896	16.82	5,642,112
Apr. 18.....	52,717,066	17.02	6,261,491
June 14.....	52,578,331	17.08	6,413,541
Sept. 4.....	54,334,014	16.82	5,837,236
<i>Pacific States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	37,298,546	17.72	5,720,734
Feb. 20.....	37,171,240	17.88	5,995,752
Apr. 18.....	37,764,210	17.50	5,388,955
June 14.....	37,850,930	17.60	5,586,258
Sept. 4.....	38,000,383	17.25	4,963,223

¹ Deficiency.

Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Per cent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.			
<i>Island Possessions.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	\$707,501	33.89	\$394,319
Feb. 20.....	676,826	31.58	355,313
Apr. 18.....	660,477	29.98	329,971
June 14.....	567,684	26.66	248,362
Sept. 4.....	784,112	33.54	433,453
<i>Total States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	551,794,800	16.75	57,555,941
Feb. 20.....	555,658,304	16.48	49,821,405
Apr. 18.....	563,070,565	16.59	54,068,575
June 14.....	560,367,852	16.53	51,779,004
Sept. 4.....	571,516,320	16.40	48,726,675
<i>Total United States.</i>			
Dec. 5.....	1,404,400,973	21.05	66,192,393
Feb. 20.....	1,507,514,837	21.44	87,078,937
Apr. 18.....	1,490,352,447	21.30	80,375,956
June 14.....	1,505,150,955	21.35	81,676,439
Sept. 4.....	1,467,739,561	20.69	42,931,857

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

During the past two years especial attention has been given to the work of obtaining returns from national banks in relation to the volume of their savings accounts and the number of participants therein. In an appreciable percentage of banks paying more than nominal rates of interest on deposits, there is a lack of uniformity in the characterization of savings or interest bearing accounts. That this condition exists is evident from the examination of the reports of various banks from date to date, as discrepancies occur in the volume of savings accounts and the number of savings depositors which would not appear if there was a complete segregation of accounts of this character from other deposits. Notwithstanding this fact, it is evident that national banks and commercial banks generally are competing to a certain extent with the savings banks, and the reports show a steady increase in deposits of this character in national banks.

There is nothing in the Federal law authorizing the establishment of a savings department by national banks, but as the right to pay interest on deposits is recognized, the position of the office is that the question of the conduct of a savings or interest department is a matter for the determination of the directors of each bank. Deposits in commercial banks are presumed to be subject to demand, but whether such institutions have the right to enter into a different arrangement with their customers is a matter for determination by the courts. Deposits, of whatever character, however, are subject to the various provisions of the national-bank act with respect to their investment.

The extent to which national banks are securing savings accounts is shown in the following table, which is based upon the reports made at each call from December 5, 1911, to September 4, 1912.

12 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Number of savings depositors and amount of savings deposits in national banks.

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Number reporting savings deposits.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average deposit.
Dec. 5, 1911.....	7,328	3,073	2,445,806	\$670,492,062.96	\$274.14
Feb. 20, 1912.....	7,339	3,138	2,527,956	700,724,380.43	277.19
Apr. 13, 1912.....	7,355	3,199	2,574,869	712,534,578.18	276.73
June 14, 1912.....	7,372	3,220	2,600,610	719,640,346.23	276.72
Sept. 4, 1912.....	7,397	3,268	2,709,048	748,247,183.95	276.20

¹ Other depositors, 7,218,687.

CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL BANKS BY CAPITAL STOCK.

Elsewhere in this report appears a statement relating to the number and paid-in capital stock of national banks, grouped by States and geographical divisions, the banks being divided into seven classes, namely, those with capital of \$25,000, over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000, \$50,000 and less than \$100,000, \$100,000 and less than \$250,000, \$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000, \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000, and \$5,000,000 and over. The figures in question are taken from the reports of condition of the banks of date September 4, last, and are summarized in the accompanying table.

The number of banks of the first two classes, the large majority of which are of the minimum amount of capital, represent 32.24 per cent in number and 6.02 per cent of the capital of all banks; banks with capital of \$50,000 and less than \$250,000 are the most numerous, being 58.5 per cent in number and representing 36.19 per cent of the aggregate capital; banks with capital ranging from \$250,000 to less than \$1,000,000 represent 6.73 per cent in number and 18.67 per cent in capital, while banks with capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000 are but 2.29 per cent in number, though representing 22.4 per cent of the capital. There are 18 banks, less than one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total, with capital of \$5,000,000 and over, the latter representing, however, 16.72 per cent of the capital of all reporting national banks.

The table in question follows:

Number of national banks, classified by capital (paid in), on Sept. 4, 1912.

Class.	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
\$25,000.....	2,004	27.09	\$50,069,730	4.79
Over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.....	381	5.15	12,849,335	1.23
\$50,000 and less than \$100,000.....	2,321	31.38	124,452,200	11.90
\$100,000 and less than \$250,000.....	2,006	27.12	254,053,385	24.29
\$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	498	6.73	195,282,230	18.67
\$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000.....	169	2.29	234,305,700	22.40
\$5,000,000 and over.....	18	.24	175,000,000	16.72
Grand total.....	7,397	100.00	1,046,012,580	100.00

RELATION OF CAPITAL TO DEPOSITS, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS.

By reference to the following table, relating to the proportion of capital to deposits, loans, and aggregate resources; of capital, surplus, and other profits to individual deposits; and of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits on or about October 1 for the past four

years, it will be noted that there have been no material changes, the capital now standing as \$1 to \$5.63 of deposits, \$1 to \$5.77 of loans, \$1 to \$10.48 of aggregate resources, while the combined capital, surplus, and other profits to deposits is as \$1 to \$2.96 and specie and legal tender notes to individual deposits as \$1 to \$6.58.

The table in question follows:

Items.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Capital to individual deposits.....	\$1.00 to \$5.30	\$1.00 to \$5.13	\$1.00 to \$5.35	\$1.00 to \$5.63
Capital to loans.....	1.00 to 5.43	1.00 to 5.45	1.00 to 5.52	1.00 to 5.77
Capital to aggregate resources.....	1.00 to 10.14	1.00 to 9.80	1.00 to 10.12	1.00 to 10.48
Capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 2.87	1.00 to 2.74	1.00 to 2.84	1.00 to 2.96
Specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 5.87	1.00 to 6.04	1.00 to 6.14	1.00 to 6.58

CHANGES IN LOANS, BONDS, CASH, AND DEPOSITS.

In connection with the general summary of the assets and liabilities of the national banks as shown by the periodical returns during the year, a compilation has been made, in thousands of dollars, relating to the volume of loans, investments in bonds, cash and cash items, and individual deposits for each call since September 1, 1911. Following the figures for each date is stated the average of each of the items, by geographical divisions, enabling ready comparisons to be made as to fluctuations.

The table in question follows:

Changes in volume of principal assets and in deposits, by geographical divisions, 1911-12.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Divisions and dates.	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
New England States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	\$500,413	\$162,793	\$82,139	\$499,126
Feb. 20, 1912.....	499,639	166,086	76,957	490,412
Apr. 18, 1912.....	499,200	167,564	84,603	497,496
June 14, 1912.....	513,890	169,175	80,258	516,921
Sept. 4, 1912.....	522,594	166,320	81,136	512,014
Average.....	507,147	166,387	81,018	503,193
Eastern States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	2,094,636	830,154	623,350	2,080,870
Feb. 20, 1912.....	2,224,408	821,653	687,586	2,146,071
Apr. 18, 1912.....	2,218,641	812,597	657,793	2,175,554
June 14, 1912.....	2,248,078	823,726	689,203	2,240,525
Sept. 4, 1912.....	2,261,785	822,207	671,380	2,250,680
Average.....	2,209,509	822,067	665,862	2,178,740
Southern States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	717,540	179,093	83,183	653,926
Feb. 20, 1912.....	716,949	183,111	82,741	671,464
Apr. 18, 1912.....	727,407	186,230	84,600	673,497
June 14, 1912.....	737,921	186,575	80,718	659,226
Sept. 4, 1912.....	770,165	187,303	81,922	669,313
Average.....	733,996	184,462	82,632	665,485
Middle Western States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	1,596,727	423,611	293,337	1,481,110
Feb. 20, 1912.....	1,627,272	431,231	302,644	1,503,540
Apr. 18, 1912.....	1,673,229	435,156	310,935	1,522,259
June 14, 1912.....	1,671,952	440,949	314,784	1,560,759
Sept. 4, 1912.....	1,684,101	430,039	312,286	1,596,017
Average.....	1,650,656	433,997	306,797	1,532,737

14 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Changes in volume of principal assets and in deposits, by geographical divisions, 1911-12—
Continued.

Divisions and dates.	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
Western States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	\$363, 136	\$97, 962	\$48, 045	\$405, 867
Feb. 20, 1912.....	362, 649	98, 543	52, 566	405, 619
Apr. 18, 1912.....	368, 885	96, 920	53, 771	405, 885
June 14, 1912.....	377, 329	97, 416	54, 179	411, 480
Sept. 4, 1912.....	385, 306	97, 849	55, 288	419, 637
Average.....	371, 461	97, 738	52, 769	409, 697
Pacific States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	385, 363	130, 074	72, 037	413, 515
Feb. 20, 1912.....	378, 087	131, 122	73, 076	411, 790
Apr. 18, 1912.....	393, 360	133, 808	74, 514	435, 663
June 14, 1912.....	403, 142	135, 012	71, 796	434, 659
Sept. 4, 1912.....	415, 382	136, 874	78, 564	442, 030
Average.....	395, 066	133, 378	73, 997	427, 537
Island possessions:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	1, 292	944	592	1, 625
Feb. 20, 1912.....	1, 427	971	513	1, 661
Apr. 18, 1912.....	1, 442	971	485	1, 693
June 14, 1912.....	1, 590	968	414	1, 858
Sept. 4, 1912.....	1, 504	987	622	1, 975
Average.....	1, 451	968	525	1, 762
United States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	5, 659, 109	1, 824, 634	1, 210, 780	5, 536, 042
Feb. 20, 1912.....	5, 810, 433	1, 832, 722	1, 276, 087	5, 630, 559
Apr. 18, 1912.....	5, 882, 166	1, 833, 251	1, 266, 706	5, 712, 061
June 14, 1912.....	5, 953, 904	1, 853, 824	1, 291, 357	5, 825, 461
Sept. 4, 1912.....	6, 040, 841	1, 850, 583	1, 281, 203	5, 891, 670
Average.....	5, 869, 290	1, 839, 002	1, 265, 226	5, 719, 156

Supplementing the foregoing statement relative to the principal items of assets and individual deposits of national banks, by geographical divisions, the items in question have been assembled by classes; that is, those relating to banks in central reserve, other reserve cities, elsewhere in the country, and the total. As will be observed, the loans, cash, and individual deposits in the central reserve city banks were greater in amount on September 4, 1912, than on December 5, 1911, while the bond investments declined from \$341,390,000 to \$304,198,000, a decrease of approximately \$37,000,000. The figures in question show an increase in all items in banks in other reserve cities, the investments in bonds increasing from \$414,076,000 to \$429,063,000, approximately \$15,000,000. The amount of loans, bonds, and individual deposits in banks outside of the reserve cities show, with three exceptions, a gradual increase from each report to the one following, the most notable feature being the increase in investments in bonds, which was approximately \$48,000,000. The gross increase in investments in bonds by all banks was \$63,000,000, but by reason of the reduction in investments of this character by the central reserve city banks of \$37,000,000, the net increase of all banks was \$26,000,000. The details are shown in the accompanying table.

Loans, bonds, cash, and individual deposits of national banks at date of each call from Dec. 5, 1911, to Sept. 4, 1912, inclusive, in central reserve cities, and other reserve cities, and the country, together with the average for each section, 1911-12.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
Central reserve cities:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	\$1,250,396	\$341,390	\$565,204	\$956,035
Feb. 20, 1912.....	1,409,882	322,504	633,835	1,001,691
Apr. 18, 1912.....	1,397,010	304,942	612,125	1,021,943
June 14, 1912.....	1,409,950	320,545	646,416	1,092,759
Sept. 4, 1912.....	1,383,862	304,198	613,163	1,056,704
Average.....	1,370,220	318,715	614,148	1,025,826
Other reserve cities:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	1,538,654	414,076	333,701	1,355,850
Feb. 20, 1912.....	1,536,410	423,264	338,136	1,341,851
Apr. 18, 1912.....	1,560,288	429,901	345,644	1,379,708
June 14, 1912.....	1,580,419	434,254	338,423	1,420,245
Sept. 4, 1912.....	1,623,527	429,063	353,057	1,421,411
Average.....	1,567,859	426,111	341,772	1,383,813
Country banks:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	2,870,059	1,069,167	311,875	3,224,156
Feb. 20, 1912.....	2,864,140	1,086,953	304,115	3,287,016
Apr. 18, 1912.....	2,924,867	1,098,406	308,936	3,310,398
June 14, 1912.....	2,963,534	1,109,025	306,517	3,312,455
Sept. 4, 1912.....	3,033,451	1,117,321	314,981	3,413,554
Average.....	2,931,210	1,096,174	309,284	3,309,515
Total United States:				
Dec. 5, 1911.....	5,659,109	1,824,634	1,210,780	5,556,042
Feb. 20, 1912.....	5,810,433	1,832,722	1,276,087	5,639,559
Apr. 18, 1912.....	5,882,166	1,833,251	1,266,706	5,712,051
June 14, 1912.....	5,953,904	1,853,824	1,231,357	5,825,461
Sept. 4, 1912.....	6,040,841	1,850,583	1,281,203	5,891,670
Average.....	5,869,290	1,839,002	1,265,226	5,719,156

BOND INVESTMENTS BY NATIONAL BANKS.

From June 7, 1911, to June 14, 1912, the banks increased their investments in bonds and other securities from \$1,752,480,889 to \$1,853,825,171, the increase being \$101,344,282. By reference to the periodical reports it appears that practically 75 per cent of this increase was effected between June and December, 1911, and also that the bulk of the increase was represented by investments of banks outside of the reserve cities. As considerable interest attaches to these investments, a statement is submitted herewith showing the character and amount of each class of these investments, other than United States bonds, owned by the banks on June 7, 1911, and June 14, 1912, which is supplemented by similar information relating to the investments in United States bonds.

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The table follows.

Class.	June 7, 1911.	June 14, 1912.
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	\$164,116,007	\$179,322,004
Railroad bonds.....	361,231,068	354,321,271
Other public service corporation bonds.....	182,212,010	195,452,530
All other bonds.....	198,646,918	223,500,814
Stocks (presumably taken for debt).....	40,806,519	43,097,143
Warrants, claims, judgments, etc.....	34,035,187	37,884,505
Various securities with the Treasury as security for public deposits.....	12,168,275	31,163,415
Foreign Government bonds.....	10,483,971	8,615,102
Other foreign bonds and securities.....	3,943,466	4,426,217
Total bonds other than United States.....	1,007,643,419	1,077,783,001
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	694,214,820	721,395,970
United States bonds to secure United States deposits.....	40,768,400	46,273,660
United States bonds on hand.....	9,854,250	8,372,540
Total United States bonds.....	744,837,470	776,042,170
Total bonds of all classes.....	1,752,480,889	1,853,825,171

PRODUCTIVITY OF LOANS AND BOND INVESTMENTS.

Practically the entire income of banks is derived from the interest on loans and returns upon investments in bonds and other securities. The total of these two classes of investments, based upon averages of the returns for the year ended September 4, is shown to be \$7,708,292,000, \$5,869,290,000 representing loans and discounts and \$1,839,002,000 investments in bonds and other similar securities. The gross earnings of the banks, as shown by their returns for the year ended June 30, 1912, were \$450,043,250, or 5.84 per cent on loans and investments. The percentage of gross earnings from both classes of investments is shown to have varied from a minimum of 5.05 in the New England States to a maximum of 8.33 in the Western States. The percentage shown for the Eastern States was 5.29; Middle Western, 5.75; Pacific, 6.30; and Southern, 6.87. The volume of loans and investments in bonds (averages), together with the amount of gross earnings and the percentage of gross earnings to investments, for each geographical division, are shown in the accompanying table.

	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Total invest- ments.	Gross earnings.	Percent- age of gross earnings to invest- ments in loans, etc.
New England States....	\$507,147,000.00	\$166,387,000.00	\$673,534,000.00	\$34,043,213.15	5.05
Eastern States.....	2,209,509,000.00	822,067,000.00	3,031,576,000.00	160,428,741.86	5.29
Southern States.....	733,996,000.00	184,462,000.00	918,458,000.00	63,135,395.26	6.87
Middle Western States....	1,650,656,000.00	433,997,000.00	2,084,653,000.00	119,937,918.42	5.75
Western States.....	371,461,000.00	97,738,000.00	469,199,000.00	39,069,043.01	8.33
Pacific States.....	395,066,000.00	133,378,000.00	528,444,000.00	33,277,461.77	6.30
Hawaii.....	1,451,000.00	968,000.00	2,419,000.00	151,476.62	6.26
Total.....	5,869,290,000.00	1,839,002,000.00	7,708,292,000.00	450,043,250.09	5.84

PERCENTAGES OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Loans and discounts, United States bonds, and lawful money representing 70.3 per cent of the aggregate resources of national banks and capital surplus, and other undivided profits, and indi-

vidual deposits 71.9 per cent, it is interesting to note the relative percentage of each item and the aggregates during the past 10 years. That the relative proportions varied but slightly from year to year (on or about October 1) will be seen by reference to the accompanying table.

Items.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Loans and discounts.	55.2	53.4	53.9	54.0	56.1	52.9	53.5	55.6	54.5	55.1
United States bonds.	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1
Lawful money.....	8.8	7.2	8.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.1
Total.....	72.6	68.5	70.2	69.6	72.4	70.5	70.6	72.0	70.5	70.3
Capital.....	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.4
Surplus and profits..	8.8	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.7
Individual deposits..	50.0	49.6	51.1	52.4	51.5	50.4	52.3	52.4	52.9	53.8
Total.....	70.7	70.4	70.1	71.2	70.9	69.1	70.5	71.5	71.5	71.9

UNITED STATES BONDED DEBT AND NATIONAL-BANK HOLDINGS IN DETAIL.

The bonded debt of the United States on October 31, 1912, was \$964,631,630 as against \$963,349,390 on October 31, 1911, the increase being in Panama 3 per cents to the extent of \$10,000 and postal savings bonds to the amount of \$1,272,240. All Government bonds, exclusive of the Panama threes and the postal savings two-and-a-halves, are available as security for national-bank circulation, and of the bonds available \$730,257,280 are on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation. As a result of the legislation of 1900, reducing the semiannual tax on national-bank circulation from one-half to one-fourth of 1 per cent where secured by bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent, the investments by banks in securities of that character now represent 94 per cent of the securities deposited for that purpose. In addition to bonds deposited as security for circulation, national banks have on deposit with the Treasury Department \$38,952,500 United States bonds as security for public deposits, and on September 4, 1912, they held in their vaults unpledged Government bonds to the amount of \$7,804,070; that is, a fraction in excess of 80 per cent of the bonded debt of the United States is held by national banking associations.

The interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States, the amount of bonds on deposit to secure national-bank circulation and Government deposits, including other bonds on deposit for the latter purpose, on October 31, 1912, are shown in the following table.

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Interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States and bonds on deposit to secure national-bank circulation and Government deposits, Oct. 31, 1912.

Class.	Bonded debt.	Bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Bonds on deposit to secure Government deposits.
Consols of 1930 (2s).....	\$646,250,150	\$601,762,600	\$12,516,700
Loan, 1908-1918 (3s).....	63,945,460	20,419,220	3,681,300
Loan, 1925 (4s).....	118,489,900	26,817,000	3,741,000
Panama Canal loan:			
Series of 1906 (2s).....	54,631,980	52,684,280	1,468,500
Series of 1908 (2s).....	30,000,000	28,574,180	657,000
Series of 1911 (3s).....	50,000,000		16,888,000
Philippine loans and railway bonds (4s).....			4,580,000
Porto Rico loans (4s).....			688,000
District of Columbia bonds (3.65s).....			812,000
Territory of Hawaii bonds (various).....			715,000
State, city, and railroad bonds (various).....			1,310,000
Postal savings bonds (2½s), 1911-1931 (first series).....	41,900		
Postal savings bonds (2½s), 1912-1932 (second series).....	417,380		
Postal savings bonds (2½s), 1912-1932 (third series).....	854,860		
Total.....	964,631,630	730,257,280	47,057,500

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Section 5212 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that within 10 days after a national bank has declared any dividend the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend shall be reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, but in view of the fact that section 5211 authorizes the comptroller to call for special reports whenever in his judgment they are necessary to a full and complete knowledge of the bank's condition, every bank is required to submit a report of its earnings, regardless of the fact that no dividend may have been declared, at the close of each selected dividend period. Dividend periods, as a general rule, are for the six months ending with June and December of each year, although there are a limited number of banks declaring quarterly dividends and some bimonthly. Heretofore it has been the policy to publish the abstracts covering the semiannual returns, but in this report the returns for the year ended June 30, 1912, have been consolidated, as from a statistical standpoint information relative to earnings and dividends for a full year is more satisfactory than for semiannual periods, as the latter necessitate combination to enable proper comparisons to be made. As heretofore, the abstracts show the condition with respect to earnings and dividends of all national banks in each reserve city, each central reserve city, other reserve cities, and separately each State, together with the aggregates for each geographical section of the country.

The capital on which dividends were paid during the year ended June 30, 1912, was \$1,031,383,425; the surplus, \$704,346,706.70, and the gross earnings were \$450,043,250. The charges against gross earnings were losses and premiums aggregating \$42,256,130, or 9.39 per cent, and expenses of \$258,730,516, or 57.49 per cent. These deductions left net earnings to the amount of \$149,056,603, from which dividends were paid to the amount of \$120,300,872, or 11.66 per cent on capital and 6.93 per cent on capital and surplus combined. The net earnings were equivalent to 8.59 per cent of capital and surplus.

The capital, surplus, ratio of surplus to capital, amount and per cent of dividends paid by national banks in each geographical division are shown in the following table:

Number of banks making earning returns for the year ended June 30, 1912, the capital stock, surplus, amount of dividend paid, and percentages of each to capital.

Sections.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Per cent of surplus to capital.	Amount of dividends paid.	Per cent of dividends to capital.
New England States.....	464	\$99,651,950	\$62,497,581.21	62.72	\$7,979,843.18	8.01
Eastern States.....	1,633	338,312,175	344,304,716.40	101.77	47,352,319.18	14.00
Southern States.....	1,462	164,556,900	83,833,711.83	60.95	17,437,139.08	10.60
Middle Western States.....	2,036	274,756,100	142,887,084.53	52.01	29,402,275.18	10.70
Western States.....	1,238	70,285,500	32,064,608.28	45.61	9,329,943.56	13.27
Pacific States.....	470	83,200,800	38,503,678.03	46.28	8,754,852.04	10.52
Hawaii.....	4	610,000	254,426.42	41.71	44,500.00	7.30
Total.....	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706.70	68.29	120,300,872.22	11.66

Following the abstract of reports of earnings and dividends for the year 1912, appearing in the appendix, is a comparative statement covering the past 43 years. This table shows that the average net earnings annually were \$75,726,559; the dividends, \$57,142,245, or an average dividend based upon capital stock of 9.17 per cent. The total net earnings for the 43 years were \$3,256,242,044, and the aggregate dividends \$2,457,116,551.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Except as permitted by the act of 1908, relating to the issue of so-called "additional currency," the issue of national-bank circulation is limited to the amount of paid-in capital stock with United States interest-bearing registered bonds as security. On September 4, 1912, with paid-in capital of \$1,046,012,580, national banks had on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation \$724,085,520 United States bonds. The latter amount is a fraction less than 70 per cent of the capital, and shows that with additional deposits of United States bonds the banks might increase their circulation to the extent of \$321,927,060; but regardless of this fact there has been only a normal increase in national-bank circulation during the past year, although the maximum during the history of the system was reached on September 4 last, as shown by the banks' reports of condition.

Statistics appear in the appendix showing the percentage of national-bank circulation to capital and to assets at the date of each report made by the banks from 1863 to 1912, and also to the stock of money in the United States on or about June 30 of each year. These statistics show not only a material increase in the amount of national-bank circulation since March 14, 1900, by reason of the legislation of that date, but a constantly increasing percentage as compared with the stock of money in the country. On June 29, 1900, the reports of condition of the banks indicated that circulating notes represented 11.3 per cent of the general stock of currency, whereas on September 4, 1912, they reached 19.5 per cent.

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The distribution of national-bank currency, as appears from the reports made by the banks during the current year, is shown in the following table:

Date.	New York.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.	Other reserve cities.	All reserve cities.	Country.	Total.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Nov. 10, 1910.....	\$49.0	\$84.9	\$155.6	\$240.5	\$439.9	\$880.4
Jan. 7, 1911.....	48.1	83.8	157.4	241.2	442.9	884.1
Mar. 7, 1911.....	47.5	81.0	158.5	239.5	441.2	880.7
June 7, 1911.....	45.9	77.3	158.3	235.6	446.1	881.7
Sept. 1, 1911.....	49.6	80.9	161.7	242.6	454.3	899.9
Sept. 4, 1912.....	47.2	77.7	163.5	241.2	472.6	713.8

BONDS, CIRCULATION, CAPITAL STOCK, ETC.

At the close of business on October 31, 1912, the number of national banks in existence was 7,428, with paid-in capital stock of \$1,053,-670,435; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation, \$730,257,280; and circulation outstanding secured by bonds, \$727,169,316. On the same date there were outstanding circulating notes to the amount of \$22,179,543, the redemption of which has been provided for by deposits of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States by banks reducing their circulation, those in voluntary liquidation, and in the charge of receivers, making the aggregate outstanding bank circulation \$749,348,859. As will be noticed by reference to the following table there has been a gradual increase in the number of banks from month to month, and in capital stock, except in the months of June and October, the reductions in those two months being due to the liquidation for consolidation of banks with large capital, the consolidation of the banks not being attended with any increase in capital stock of the absorbing associations. The bond-secured circulation steadily increased from \$712,115,338 on November 30, 1911, to \$718,548,203 on February 28, 1912. In March, however, by reason of withdrawal of bonds, the bond-secured circulation was reduced approximately \$1,500,000, but increased in the next month to \$718,604,693 and steadily increased thereafter to \$727,169,316 on October 31. Deposits of lawful money to provide for the redemption of circulation to be retired were at the maximum \$27,869,790 in March and the minimum on October 31, when the amount was \$22,179,543. By reason of an increase of \$15,000,000 in bonds securing circulation and a reduction of \$5,500,000 in circulation secured by lawful money, there was a net increase during the year of circulation outstanding of \$9,584,513.

The number of banks, paid in capital stock, bonds on deposit to secure circulation, and circulation secured by bonds and lawful money monthly from November 30, 1911, to October 31, 1912, together with the average monthly price of 2 per cent consols of 1930, are shown in the accompanying table.

Capital, bonds on deposit to secure circulation, circulation outstanding.

Date.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Bonds on deposit.	Average monthly price of 2 per cent consols, 1930.	Circulation secured by—		Total circulation outstanding. ¹
					Bonds.	Lawful money.	
1911.							
Nov. 30.....	7,334	\$1,032,602,135	\$715,560,170	100.4167	\$712,115,338	\$27,649,008	\$739,764,346
Dec. 31.....	7,340	1,033,302,135	717,578,120	100.4130	714,363,068	26,240,119	740,603,187
1912.							
Jan. 31.....	7,348	1,036,132,435	719,811,320	100.3822	715,493,996	26,167,972	741,661,968
Feb. 28.....	7,353	1,038,495,435	722,026,920	100.3995	718,548,203	25,724,070	744,272,273
Mar. 31.....	7,365	1,041,410,435	721,315,120	100.9808	717,001,493	27,869,790	744,871,283
Apr. 30.....	7,372	1,043,705,435	723,035,910	101.2500	718,604,693	27,115,655	745,720,348
May 31.....	7,387	1,045,170,435	724,265,600	101.2500	719,861,030	25,631,642	745,492,672
June 30.....	7,394	1,040,545,435	724,493,740	101.0100	720,424,110	24,710,882	745,134,992
July 31.....	7,400	1,054,350,435	725,505,460	100.8750	721,623,148	23,282,793	744,905,941
Aug. 31.....	7,410	1,056,575,435	727,317,530	100.9231	723,905,556	22,595,751	746,501,307
Sept. 30.....	7,422	1,056,775,435	728,984,230	101.2500	725,395,343	22,384,311	747,779,654
Oct. 21.....	7,428	1,053,670,435	730,257,280	101.2548	727,169,316	22,179,543	¹ 749,348,859

¹ Includes \$74,679 gold bank notes.

CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

From the date of the first issue on December 21, 1863, to October 31, 1912, national-bank circulation, exclusive of gold bank notes, has been issued to the amount of \$5,922,574,825. The redemptions aggregated \$5,172,102,476, leaving outstanding at the close of the current year, exclusive of gold bank notes and unredeemed fractions, \$750,472,349. Issues during the current year on account of redemptions, issues to new banks, and to those increasing their circulation, amounted to \$462,388,390. In addition to the issues to the banks there were withdrawn from the vaults, canceled and destroyed, notes to the amount of \$20,459,820 by reason of liquidations and failures of banks for the account of which these notes were held.

To meet possible demands for additional currency by reason of the legislation of May 30, 1908, incomplete notes of every bank to the extent of 50 per cent of the capital are held in the vaults of the office, the aggregate amount so held being \$539,164,590.

Gold bank notes to the amount of \$3,465,240 were issued under authority of the act of 1870 by banks organized for the specific purpose of issuing circulating notes redeemable in gold. All of these banks, however, were liquidated or changed to national-currency banks prior to 1884, hence no notes of that character have been issued since that date. The records of the office show that there are still outstanding national gold bank notes to the amount of \$74,679.

With the exception of the Irvington National Bank, Irvington, N. Y., and the Rogers National Bank, Jefferson, Tex., each capitalized for \$25,000, every national bank in the system is a bank of issue. The two banks in question have on deposit with the treasurer the requisite amount of United States bonds, but neither has taken advantage of the permissive feature of taking out circulation on their bond deposit.

Prior to 1879, the date of the resumption of specie payments, national-bank notes of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 were per-

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mitted to be issued, but since that year the minimum denomination was \$5. With that restriction there were no limitations on the amount of each denomination of bank currency issuable upon the security of bonds until March 14, 1900, when the law was amended to limit the proportion of notes of the denomination of \$5 to one-third of each bank's issue. In 1900 \$5 notes represented 31.2 per cent of the aggregate amount of national-bank circulation outstanding, and by reason of that legislation the proportion steadily and materially declined to 13.6 per cent on October 31, 1904. Thereafter there was a gradual increase to 20.05 per cent on October 31, 1909, and on October 31, 1912, notes of this denomination constituted 18.65 per cent of the total outstanding.*

In the following table is shown the amount of circulation of each denomination outstanding on March 14, 1900, and October 31, 1912:

Denominations.	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1912.
Ones.....	\$348,275.00	\$343,587.00
Twos.....	167,468.00	164,312.00
Fives.....	79,310,710.00	139,997,040.00
Tens.....	79,378,160.00	330,089,730.00
Twenties.....	58,770,660.00	227,332,780.00
Fifties.....	11,784,150.00	17,358,150.00
One hundreds.....	24,103,400.00	35,076,250.00
Five hundreds.....	104,000.00	87,500.00
One thousands.....	27,000.00	23,000.00
Unredeemed fractions.....	32,409.00	50,918.00
Less notes redeemed but not assorted by denominations.....		750,523,267.00 1,249,087.00
Total.....	254,026,230.00	1,749,274,180.00
Circulation secured by lawful money.....	38,004,155.00	22,104,864.00
Circulation secured by bonds.....	216,022,075.00	727,169,316.00

* Exclusive of fractions and of \$74,679 gold bank notes.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY RECEIPTS AND REDEMPTIONS.

The act of June 20, 1874, requires that every national bank shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States in lawful money of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation. It is further provided that when the circulating notes of any bank are presented for redemption to the Treasury of the United States they shall be redeemed and the notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer to the respective issuing banks. Subsequent to redemption all notes fit for circulation are returned to the bank of issue, and those worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation are delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency to be destroyed and replaced by new issues as provided by law. The banks are required to reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and cost of assorting notes, the amount assessed upon each bank being based upon the amount of its notes that are redeemed.

In the year ended October 31, 1912, the national bank redemption agency received for redemption circulating notes to the amount of \$669,359,343, of which \$219,324,000, being fit for circulation, were returned to the issuing banks. The monthly receipts for redemption during the year ranged from a maximum of \$77,819,645 in January to a minimum of \$41,816,565 in September, the average receipts per

month being \$55,779,945. The total receipts for the year equaled 89.89 per cent of the average amount outstanding.

Redemptions by months from November, 1911, to October, 1912, are shown in the following statement:

November, 1911.....	\$46, 646, 904
December, 1911.....	54, 363, 693
January, 1912.....	77, 819, 645
February, 1912.....	50, 283, 920
March, 1912.....	53, 149, 946
April, 1912.....	55, 320, 499
May, 1912.....	65, 929, 473
June, 1912.....	61, 987, 331
July, 1912.....	59, 666, 461
August, 1912.....	54, 271, 136
September, 1912.....	41, 816, 565
October, 1912.....	48, 103, 770
Total.....	669, 359, 343

Of the total receipts for redemption \$571,483,500, or 85.38 per cent, were shipped from the eight cities hereinafter named, and of the receipts from these cities \$333,358,000, or 49.8 per cent, were from the city of New York.

Sources from which notes were received for redemption during the year, together with the amount received from the cities named, and from all other sources, are shown in the following statement:

New York.....	\$333, 358, 000
Chicago.....	74, 164, 500
Boston.....	54, 650, 000
Philadelphia.....	44, 826, 000
Saint Louis.....	29, 011, 000
Cincinnati.....	14, 946, 000
Baltimore.....	14, 104, 000
New Orleans.....	6, 424, 000
Total.....	571, 483, 500
All other sources.....	97, 875, 843
Total.....	669, 359, 343

PROFIT ON NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

That the margin of profit on the issue of national bank circulation is not as great as generally assumed is realized when it is known that the amount of circulation issued is less than 70 per cent of the amount issuable, the measure of the latter being the paid-in capital stock of the national banks.

In computing the profit on the issue of national-bank circulation it is assumed that money is worth 6 per cent. Assuming that a bank with a capital of \$100,000 purchases a like amount of Government bonds to be deposited with the Treasury as security for circulation, the measure of profit is then the difference between the interest on the cost of the bonds at 6 per cent and the net receipts from the issue of \$100,000 of national-bank notes. The gross receipts are represented by the interest on the bonds and the interest on the circulation loaned at 6 per cent, from which are deducted taxes and expenses incident to the engraving of the plates for printing the circulation, redemption charges, etc., and sinking fund to provide for the cost of the bonds in

excess of par. The actuary of the Treasury Department has made computations for this report, which will be found in the appendix, on the profit on circulation based on the deposit of \$100,000 of United States consols of 1930, 4 per cent loan of 1925, and the Panama Canal loan, at the average net price monthly of bonds during the year ended October 31, 1912. These computations show the greater measure of profit on circulation secured by Panama Canal bonds treated as maturing on August 1, 1936. It is seen that in January last this issue of bonds was obtainable at par, hence on \$100,000 of an investment the banks received \$100,000 of circulation, obtaining \$2,000 interest on the bonds and \$6,000 on the loaning of the circulation, making the gross receipts \$8,000. The tax was \$500, expenses, \$62.50, making the net deductions \$562.50. The net receipts were therefore \$7,437.50, which exceeded by \$1,437.50 the interest on the cost of bonds at 6 per cent. That is, the profit, under these conditions, on the issue of circulation was 1.438 per cent in excess of 6 per cent on the amount of the investment in bonds. Based upon the October price of the Panama Canal bonds, namely, 101.25, the percentage of profit upon circulation in excess of 6 per cent on the investment in the bonds was 1.322.

CHANGE IN DESIGN AND SIZE OF NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved a plan for systematizing the designs of United States notes, coin certificates, and national-bank notes, and simultaneously the reduction of the size of all notes. It is the purpose to make the notes more artistic and at the same time to give them added security in the circumvention of counterfeiting. The number of designs will be reduced from 19 to 9. The change determined upon will also reduce the number of plates necessary to print national-bank notes from 12,000 to 200, thus effecting not only an economy in the printing of the notes but a saving to the banks interested.

The reduction in size of the notes will enable the storage capacity of the department and bank vaults to be increased about 25 per cent, and it is believed that with the reduction in size the folding of notes, to a certain extent, will be obviated, resulting in their greater longevity.

The length of time required to effect the changes in designs and size of notes is stated at about 18 months.

EXPENSES OF THE BANKS INCIDENT TO THE ISSUE OF CIRCULATION AND EXPENSES OF THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

For the year ended June 30, 1912, the expenses of national banks in connection with the issue of circulation aggregated \$4,251,108.74, of which the semiannual tax on circulation was \$3,690,313.53; cost of redemption of notes, \$505,735.21; cost of plates for new banks and those extending their charters, or duplicates of original plates of other banks, \$55,060. The Treasurer states the cost of redemption of national-bank circulation per \$1,000 at \$0.78233.

In addition to the expenses stated, assessments for examination of national banks during the year were paid to the amount of \$526,169.76. The corporation tax returns to the Internal Revenue

Bureau by national banks are not tabulated separately, but are included with returns from State banks and other financial institutions; but from a careful examination of the reports of earnings of national banks for the year ended December 31, 1911, it would appear that the tax, on earnings of each bank in excess of \$5,000, produced in the aggregate approximately \$1,168,000. This result is obtained by ascertaining the net earnings of each bank for the year in excess of the limit not taxable, that is, \$5,000, such net earnings being stated at \$116,829,000. Assuming the approximate correctness of the calculation of the corporation tax, it appears that the national banks have paid in taxes to the Government during the past year over \$4,858,000.

The expenses of the currency bureau for the year ended June 30, 1912, that is, for special dies, plates, printing, etc., and for salaries, excluding those reimbursed by national banks, were \$670,528.15. From the date of the organization of the bureau in May, 1863, the total expenses of the office, excluding contingent expenses not paid by the comptroller but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department no separate account of which is kept, aggregated \$14,596,167.53.

The total taxes paid to the Government by national banks on capital and deposits to July 1, 1883, on capital and surplus under the war-revenue act of 1898, and on circulation aggregate \$194,383,-516.40, and with the addition of the corporation tax for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, estimated at \$3,668,000, the total payments to the Government by these banks is shown to be over \$198,000,000, or more than 13 times the amount appropriated for the conduct of the business of the currency bureau during its entire existence.

In the appendix statistics will be found showing by years the amount of tax paid on circulation, the cost of redemption of notes, assessments for bank plates, assessments for examiners' fees, together with the tax paid on capital and deposits during the periods for which tax on those items was imposed and the estimate of taxes paid under the corporation tax act.

ORGANIZATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the year ended October 31 last charters were issued to 188 national banking associations, making the number chartered from 1863 to date 10,285. Applications to organize national banks, including conversions of State banks, numbered 262, of which 192 were approved and 35 rejected. Rejections were based, as a rule, upon information received with respect to local conditions; that is, the lack of a satisfactory field for the operation of a bank, either by reason of limited population and business or existing banking facilities. In other cases rejections were based upon the reputed character of the applicants and others interested. In cases of the rejection of applications to convert State banks, action was based upon information received to the effect that the management of the State institution had not been successful or its business had not been conducted in conformity with the laws of the State from which the charter was received.

The capital at organization of the 188 associations chartered during the year was \$16,080,000. The gross increase in capital

during the year was \$43,875,300, but by reason of voluntary liquidations, reductions of capital and failures, the net increase was but \$21,038,300, the aggregate authorized capital of all national banks on October 31, 1912, being \$1,053,670,435.

Of the 10,285 banks chartered, 7,428 are in active operation, 2,357 having been placed in voluntary liquidation and 500 in the charge of receivers. Changes from the State to the national system during the existence of the system are shown in the conversion of 1,692 banks, with capital at date of conversion of \$337,985,928.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of March 14, 1900, 3,196 banks have been chartered with individual capital of less than \$50,000, and generally with the minimum amount; that is, \$25,000, but by reason of the organization of a limited number of banks with capital between \$25,000 and \$50,000, the average capital of the banks organized under the act in question is shown to have been \$26,070, the aggregate being \$83,320,500.

The policy of permitting the organization of national banks with capital of less than \$50,000 was questioned at the time the provision was under consideration as well as subsequent to the enactment of the law, but statistics evidence the fact that these small banks have generally been successful and supplied their communities with desirable banking facilities. An investigation was made last year with respect to the earning power of the banks of various classes, based upon volume of capital, and it was shown that the dividends paid by banks with minimum capital averaged 8.05 per cent, as against an average of 10.26 per cent for all banks, and that dividends based on capital and surplus averaged 6.3 per cent against an average for all banks of 6.17 per cent. It further appeared that a fraction less than 1 per cent of banks of this character failed since 1900, against nearly 5 per cent for all national banks failing since 1865. It also appears that the creditors of these small insolvent banks have been paid a higher rate of dividend than the average for all insolvent banks excluding those with capital of \$1,000,000 and over. Approximately 82 per cent has been received by creditors of all insolvent national banks, and 81.14 per cent by creditors of the small banks, the highest average, 94.63 per cent, being paid by the banks with capital of \$1,000,000 and over.

Since March 14, 1900, 1,825 banks have been organized under the act of 1864, the aggregate capital being \$237,442,800, and with individual capital of \$50,000 or more. Of the banks chartered during this period, 773 were conversions of State banks, with capital of \$58,765,800; 1,528 were reorganizations of State or private banks, with capital aggregating \$107,102,000; and 2,720 banks of primary organization, with capital of \$154,895,500.

The total number of banks chartered from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1912, was 5,021, with capital of \$320,763,300. The number organized in this period exceeded by 1,404 the number of banks in active operation on March 14, 1900.

Classification, based upon capital stock and location by States and geographical divisions, of national banks organized from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1912, is shown in the following table.

Summary, by States, geographical divisions, and classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1912, and the paid-in capital stock of all reporting national banks on Sept. 4, 1912.

	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organiza-tions.		National banks reporting Sept. 4, 1912.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>New England States.</i>										
Maine.....	4	\$100,000	1	30,000	7	\$385,000	11	\$485,000	70	\$7,850,000
New Hampshire..	4	100,000	1	30,000	2	200,000	7	330,000	56	5,235,000
Vermont.....	5	125,000	1	30,000	2	150,000	7	275,000	50	5,160,000
Massachusetts.....	2	50,000	1	30,000	19	4,450,000	21	4,600,000	186	61,492,500
Rhode Island.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	500,000	1	500,000	22	6,775,250
Connecticut.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	250,000	9	350,000	79	19,264,200
Total.....	19	475,000	1	30,000	36	5,935,000	56	6,440,000	463	105,776,950
<i>Eastern States.</i>										
New York.....	104	2,600,000	9	287,500	102	18,220,000	215	21,107,500	471	171,600,485
New Jersey.....	54	1,350,000	8	240,000	42	3,610,000	104	5,200,000	198	22,217,080
Pennsylvania.....	226	5,650,000	24	807,000	225	24,190,000	475	30,647,000	834	118,034,390
Delaware.....	6	150,000	3	95,000	13	1,480,000	9	245,000	28	2,423,985
Maryland.....	32	800,000	5	172,000	13	1,480,000	50	2,452,000	108	17,607,710
District of Columbia.....					4	1,250,000	4	1,250,000	11	6,102,000
Total.....	422	10,550,000	49	1,601,500	386	48,750,000	857	60,901,500	1,650	337,985,650
<i>Southern States.</i>										
Virginia.....	38	1,250,000	11	396,000	44	4,865,000	105	6,511,000	131	17,443,500
West Virginia.....	50	950,000	12	425,000	40	3,315,000	90	4,690,000	111	9,742,000
North Carolina.....	21	525,000	4	130,000	30	3,160,000	55	3,815,000	73	8,610,000
South Carolina.....	13	325,000	2	67,000	22	2,335,000	35	2,660,000	46	5,735,000
Georgia.....	25	625,000	20	675,000	51	4,850,000	96	6,150,000	114	14,709,500
Florida.....	7	175,000	5	165,000	27	5,175,000	39	5,515,000	48	7,220,000
Alabama.....	35	875,000	10	304,500	33	2,775,000	78	3,954,500	85	9,700,000
Mississippi.....	7	175,000	3	90,000	19	1,815,000	29	2,080,000	31	3,255,000
Louisiana.....	12	300,000	1	30,000	20	3,610,000	33	3,940,000	33	8,345,000
Texas.....	229	5,725,000	84	2,686,000	142	16,560,000	455	24,971,000	515	48,220,600
Arkansas.....	21	525,000	1	30,000	26	2,070,000	48	2,625,000	49	5,035,000
Kentucky.....	53	1,325,000	7	230,000	35	5,270,000	95	6,825,000	144	17,540,900
Tennessee.....	35	875,000	6	180,000	32	3,435,000	73	4,490,000	103	12,562,500
Total.....	546	13,650,000	164	5,341,500	521	59,235,000	1,231	78,226,500	1,483	168,119,000
<i>Middle Western States.</i>										
Ohio.....	109	2,725,000	19	658,000	88	12,825,000	216	16,208,000	378	61,484,100
Indiana.....	90	2,250,000	15	483,000	70	10,300,000	175	13,033,000	254	27,608,000
Illinois.....	163	4,075,000	19	663,500	94	14,250,000	276	18,988,500	448	75,440,000
Michigan.....	14	350,000	4	130,000	27	4,890,000	45	5,370,000	99	15,010,000
Wisconsin.....	36	900,000	4	125,000	29	3,450,000	69	4,475,000	128	17,080,000
Minnesota.....	177	4,425,000	15	471,000	30	4,700,000	222	9,596,000	272	22,836,000
Iowa.....	115	2,875,000	21	710,000	65	3,970,000	201	7,555,000	338	22,280,320
Missouri.....	35	875,000	14	450,000	41	15,885,000	90	17,210,000	133	36,015,000
Total.....	739	18,475,000	111	3,690,500	444	70,270,000	1,294	92,435,500	2,050	277,753,420
<i>Western States.</i>										
North Dakota.....	122	3,050,000	7	215,000	9	500,000	138	3,765,000	146	5,218,000
South Dakota.....	70	1,750,000	4	120,000	13	700,000	87	2,570,000	103	4,185,000
Nebraska.....	104	2,600,000	20	715,000	38	3,335,000	162	6,650,000	245	16,240,000
Kansas.....	93	2,325,000	11	390,000	30	2,300,000	134	5,015,000	211	12,167,500
Montana.....	23	575,000	4	130,000	16	1,340,000	43	2,045,000	58	4,960,000
Wyoming.....	12	300,000	1	30,000	11	625,000	23	925,000	29	1,735,000
Colorado.....	52	1,300,000	11	361,000	38	3,310,000	101	4,971,000	126	10,890,000
New Mexico.....	24	600,000	4	125,000	11	625,000	39	1,350,000	39	2,115,000
Oklahoma.....	326	8,150,000	28	920,000	65	4,955,000	419	14,025,000	300	13,542,500
Total.....	826	20,650,000	89	2,976,000	231	17,690,000	1,146	41,316,000	1,257	71,053,000

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Summary, by States, geographical divisions, and classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1912, etc.—Continued.

	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organizations.		National banks reporting Sept. 4, 1912.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>Pacific States.</i>										
Washington.....	34	\$850,000	2	\$70,000	31	\$3,545,000	67	\$4,465,000	80	\$12,225,000
Oregon.....	32	800,000	3	91,000	25	1,695,000	60	2,586,000	81	8,686,000
California.....	101	2,525,000	6	190,000	114	26,112,800	221	28,827,800	231	54,521,560
Idaho.....	29	725,000	5	170,000	14	1,010,000	48	1,905,000	50	3,080,000
Utah.....	7	175,000	1	30,000	5	1,025,000	13	1,230,000	22	3,305,000
Nevada.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	9	1,225,000	12	1,300,000	11	1,742,000
Arizona.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	250,000	10	380,000	13	1,055,000
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000	2	100,000
Total.....	210	5,250,000	18	581,000	204	34,912,800	432	40,743,800	490	84,714,560
<i>Island Possessions.</i>										
Hawaii.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	2	550,000	4	600,000	4	610,000
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
Total.....	2	50,000	.....	.....	3	650,000	5	700,000	4	610,000
Grand total.....	2,764	69,100,000	432	14,220,500	1,825	237,442,800	5,021	320,763,300	7,397	1,046,012,580

The number and capital, by classes, of conversions, reorganizations, and primary organizations, are shown in the following table:

Summary, by classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1912.

Classification.	Conversions.		Reorganization.		Primary organization.		Total.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
Capital less than \$50,000.....	456	\$12,078,000	953	\$25,287,000	1,787	\$45,955,500	3,196	\$83,320,500
Capital \$50,000 or over.....	317	46,687,800	575	81,815,000	933	108,940,000	1,825	237,442,800
Total.....	773	58,765,800	1,528	107,102,000	2,720	154,895,500	5,021	320,763,300

Number of national banks organized in each month from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1912.

Months.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	.....	36	40	34	36	45	45	40	32	28	28	12	16
February.....	.....	31	28	50	35	39	41	42	36	20	29	13	14
March.....	6	35	41	56	42	50	41	50	39	22	37	39	19
April.....	46	30	50	51	46	42	43	46	34	26	26	28	15
May.....	66	54	50	47	42	49	45	52	33	24	21	20	22
June.....	95	40	42	58	43	48	42	55	21	44	40	21	14
July.....	46	41	38	43	22	37	32	40	37	28	19	13	16
August.....	44	27	42	36	38	44	33	39	20	32	12	15	15
September.....	20	23	38	31	32	35	31	46	14	24	27	15	20
October.....	25	27	33	57	43	36	41	38	18	22	22	8	15
November.....	21	32	36	20	36	23	27	19	21	23	12	11	.....
December.....	29	36	54	32	45	38	41	23	18	27	18	11	.....
Total.....	398	412	492	515	460	486	462	490	323	320	291	206	166

Number and classification of national banks organized during the year ended Oct. 31, 1912.

Months.	Conversions.		Reorganiza- tions.		Primary organizations.		Total.		Bonds deposited.
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	
November.....	7	\$300,000	2	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	11	\$525,000	\$134,750
December.....	3	475,000	4	250,000	4	105,000	11	830,000	173,250
January.....	5	325,000	5	1,150,000	6	190,000	16	1,665,000	296,250
February.....	5	375,000	3	425,000	6	1,300,000	14	2,100,000	469,500
March.....	8	490,000	6	1,200,000	5	225,000	19	1,915,000	339,750
April.....	5	200,000	3	200,000	7	275,000	15	675,000	213,500
May.....	9	650,000	7	265,000	6	200,000	22	1,115,000	318,750
June.....	2	75,000	4	210,000	8	260,000	14	545,000	149,250
July.....	3	120,000	6	3,665,000	7	725,000	16	4,510,000	320,050
August.....	5	170,000	3	75,000	7	250,000	15	495,000	169,000
September.....	7	225,000	2	130,000	11	675,000	20	1,030,000	266,250
October.....	3	75,000	5	425,000	7	175,000	15	675,000	174,050
Total.....	62	3,480,000	50	8,145,000	76	4,455,000	188	16,080,000	3,024,350

The following statement shows the number of national banks in existence, together with their authorized capital, bonds on deposit to secure circulation, and circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money, on March 14, 1900, and on October 31, from 1909 to 1912:

	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1910.	Oct. 31, 1911.	Oct. 31, 1912.
Number of banks.....	3,617	7,025	7,218	7,331	7,428
Authorized capital.....	\$616,308,095	\$964,621,925	\$1,015,897,135	\$1,032,632,135	\$1,053,670,435
Bonds on deposit.....	244,611,570	679,545,740	694,926,070	714,170,320	730,257,280
Circulation, on bonds.....	216,374,795	678,344,963	691,335,845	711,099,938	727,169,316
Circulation, lawful money..	38,027,935	25,595,793	33,538,463	28,065,375	22,179,543
Total circulation.....	254,402,730	703,940,756	724,874,308	739,165,313	749,348,859

EXTENSIONS AND EXPIRATIONS OF CHARTERS.

Under the law the corporate existence of national banks extends for a period of 20 years from the date of the execution of the organization certificate, and in the year ended October 31, last, 104 banks reached the termination of that period, and their charters were extended for an additional period of 20 years, in conformity with the act of July 12, 1882. During this same time the charters of 75 banks, which had been extended under the act of 1882, were extended for a further period of 20 years under the act of April 12, 1902. Extensions of charters under the act of 1882 have been granted to 3,188 banks, and under the act of 1902 to 1,141 banks. In 1913 the charters of 83 banks will expire for the first time, and 26 under their first extension. In the appendix to this report will be found a list of all banks interested in extension of their charters during the year ending October 31, 1913.

Extension of the charter or corporate existence of a national bank requires the written consent of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the stock and the comptroller's approval of the action of the shareholders. Extension occasions no change in the title, charter number, or corporate rights of a bank.

The law provides that before the approving of the extension of charter the comptroller shall be satisfied that the bank is in a satisfactory condition, and to determine that question a special examination is made in every instance within 30 to 90 days of the date of

expiration of the prior charter. Under the law every bank the charter of which is extended is required to order a new plate or plates for the printing of circulation of a design materially different from that of the plates in prior use. The cost of these plates and expenses incident to special examination of a bank represent the total expense to the bank, so far as the Government is concerned, in connection with the extension of charter.

Under the act of 1863 the corporate existence of a number of banks was fixed by the articles of association at less than 20 years, and in consequence expired prior to the act of 1882 authorizing extension. Under the regulations of the department at that time banks of this character were required to formally liquidate, reorganize, and take a new charter, and necessarily a new charter number. By reason of the sentiment attaching to the original numbers, banks in that category have been permitted to resume their original numbers. A list of these banks will be found in the appendix to this report.

CHANGES OF TITLE AND LOCATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the law the comptroller may approve of the change of the corporate title of national banks, and also their removal to a point in the same State not more than 30 miles distant from the original location. Change of either character necessarily requires the ordering of new plates for the printing of circulation to conform to the change of corporate title. Changes of title and location necessitate affirmative action by shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the capital stock.

In the year just ended 17 changes have occurred, a list of the banks interested being shown in the following table:

No.	Title and location.	Date.
5698	The National Bank of Lexington, N. C., to "The First National Bank of Lexington"...	1911. Nov. 4
9662	The Citizens National Bank of Seattle, Wash., to "The Mercantile National Bank of Seattle"	1912. Jan. 20
8358	The Farmers First National Bank of Fulton, Mo., to "The First National Bank of Fulton"	Jan. 23
1935	The National Bank of Greenville, S. C., to "The First National Bank of Greenville"	Jan. 25
10062	The Jenkins National Bank, Jenkins, Ky., to "The First National Bank of Jenkins"	Jan. 29
9871	The Farmers National Bank of Siloam Springs, Ark., to "The First National Bank of Siloam Springs"	Mar. 2
4740	The National Bank of Lakeport, N. H., to "The Lakeport National Bank of Laconia" (p. o. Lakeport, N. H.)	Apr. 26
4341	The Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah, to "The Utah State National Bank of Salt Lake City"	Apr. 30
2127	The State National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., to "The Central-State National Bank of Memphis"	May 1
9882	The Western Metropolis National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., to the "Merchants National Bank of San Francisco"	June 1
5777	The First National Bank of Beaver Springs at Adamsburg, Pa., to "The First National Bank of Beaver Springs"	June 13
8825	The Groves National Bank of Hollis, Okla., to "The City National Bank of Hollis"	June 17
345	Irving National Exchange Bank of New York, N. Y., to "Irving National Bank, New York"	July 20
1169	The Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., to the "Fourth and First National Bank of Nashville"	Aug. 7
643	The Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Mass., to "The Fourth-Atlantic National Bank of Boston"	Aug. 30
9663	The Manchester National Bank, Manchester, Va., to "The Manchester National Bank of Richmond"	Oct. 25
<i>Change of location and title.</i>		
5767	The First National Bank of Weldon, N. C., to "The First National Bank of Roanoke Rapids," N. C.	July 1

STATUS OF BANK WHEN PLACE IN WHICH ORGANIZED HAS BEEN ANNEXED TO ADJACENT CITY.

The national-bank act fixes the amount of capital required to organize a national bank, making it dependent upon the population of the place in which said bank is organized. The act also requires the organization certificate to state specifically the place in which the banking business is to be carried on.

In the course of time, as the larger cities grow, annexation is made of suburban villages which frequently contain national banks organized with the capital required for a population of such village. A question has arisen several times as to whether a bank chartered in this suburban village which has been annexed to the larger city has or has not a right to remove into the older or original city. The comptroller has held that they can not do so, being restricted to the place named in the organization certificate, and has refused to permit them to remove beyond the original limits of that place unless they increase their capital to the amount required for the organization of a national bank in the larger place and also comply with all other conditions required of banks in such cities.

The First National Bank of Capitol Hill was organized in the village of Capitol Hill, adjacent to Oklahoma City. Some time after Capitol Hill had been annexed to Oklahoma City the First National Bank removed from its old location into the business section of Oklahoma City. They were at once notified by the comptroller to return to their former location or to increase their capital stock from its present amount of \$25,000, the amount required for a bank in the village of Capitol Hill, to \$200,000, the amount required for the organization of a bank in Oklahoma City, and also to comply with all the requirements of a reserve city bank.

The First National Bank of Capitol Hill declined to increase their capital stock or to return to the former location in Capitol Hill, and the comptroller thereupon referred the matter to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The attorneys for the First National Bank of Capitol Hill were present at a hearing in the solicitor's office, and by agreement a suit was instituted in the United States District Court for the Second District of Oklahoma in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency, against the First National Bank of Capitol Hill, asking for the forfeiture of its charter.

To the petition in this case the defendant bank demurred, and on October 15, 1912, Judge Cottrell, of the United States district court, overruled the demurrer and held that the petition stated a good cause of action for the forfeiture of the charter of the bank.

The position taken by the controller was that as the organization certificate stated the place where a bank's operations are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or district, and the particular county, city, town, or village, and that the law required that the usual business should be transacted at an office located in the place specified in its organization certificate, the bank could not change its place of operations to any other place, except with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency. It was therefore claimed that this bank could not remove from its location within the limits of Capitol Hill over into Oklahoma City and outside the limits of the old village of Capitol Hill without the consent of the comptroller and meeting the other requirements of the statute; that such removal would be

contrary to the spirit and intent of the national banking acts, and that said act requires certain capital stock in places of certain population.

It is understood that the First National Bank of Capitol Hill intends to ask for a stay of execution and will take the case up on error to the United States circuit court of appeals.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Eighty-three national banks, with capital aggregating \$21,605,250, were placed in voluntary liquidation during the past year, of which 14, with capital of \$3,610,250, were absorbed by other national banks; 21, with capital of \$11,475,000, consolidated with other national banks; and 10, with capital of \$1,215,000, were absorbed by State banks and trust companies. Banks to the number of 21, with capital of \$2,405,000, liquidated to reorganize as State banks; 8, with capital of \$2,500,000, liquidated to reorganize as national banks; and 3, with capital of \$200,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, were succeeded by new national banks, while 6, with capital of \$200,000, went into liquidation to discontinue business.

A list of national banks placed in voluntary liquidation during the year, together with the names, where reported, of succeeding banks, will be found in the appendix.

When a national bank is placed in voluntary liquidation for the purpose of discontinuing business and not to consolidate with any other bank, a liquidating agent is elected by the shareholders, who is required to submit quarterly reports to the comptroller covering the amount of assets not liquidated and liabilities to depositors and other creditors at close of the quarter. Banks in voluntary liquidation are also subject to periodical examinations until such time as the claims of creditors are paid or otherwise satisfied. Neither reports nor examinations are required, however, where banks liquidate for the purpose of consolidating with other institutions whereby the liabilities are assumed by the bank with which consolidation is effected.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

Receivers were appointed for eight national banks during the year ended October 31, 1912, the aggregate capital being \$1,100,000. In the accompanying table will be found a list of the banks, with date of authority to begin business, date of appointment of receiver, capital stock, and circulation issued, redeemed, and outstanding.

Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
					Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
Washington National Bank, Washington, N. J.	5121	May 16, 1898	Nov. 17, 1911	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$17,670	\$7,330
Union National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.	7584	Jan. 30, 1905	Dec. 7, 1911	750,000	100,000	37,900	62,100
Albion National Bank, Albion, Mich.	7552	Jan. 11, 1905	Jan. 4, 1912	50,000	20,000	8,290	11,710
First National Bank, New Berlin, N. Y.	151	Dec. 11, 1863	Apr. 15, 1912	100,000	100,000	48,790	51,210
First National Bank, Ambridge, Pa.	8459	Dec. 8, 1906	June 5, 1912	50,000	25,000	9,860	15,140
Second National Bank, Clarion, Pa.	3044	Sept. 12, 1883	June 21, 1912	50,000	49,000	13,665	35,335
First National Bank, Rowlesburg, W. Va.	9288	Dec. 9, 1908	July 31, 1912	25,000	10,000	3,250	6,750
First National Bank, New Roads, La.	7169	Mar. 15, 1904	Sept. 30, 1912	25,000	6,250	800	5,450
Total (8 banks)				1,100,000	335,250	140,225	195,025

From April 14, 1865, the date of the first failure of a national bank, to October 31, 1912, receivers have been appointed for 525 national banks, of which, however, 25 were restored to solvency and authorized to resume business or liquidate, by reason of the restoration of capital, where necessary, or the placing of assets in a condition enabling the claims of all depositors and other creditors to be satisfactorily settled. Including the 25 banks in question, the affairs of 478 banks placed in charge of receivers have been settled, the assets taken charge of by receivers aggregating \$305,908,459. The capital of these banks was \$78,340,920. From the assets the collections were \$152,346,371, and from assessments upon shareholders, \$20,141,001, making total collections of \$172,487,372. The proceeds of collections were disposed of as follows: Dividends, \$122,060,521, on claims proved amounting to \$160,201,795; loans paid and other disbursements, \$34,812,040; legal expenses, \$4,567,045; receivers' salaries and all other expenses, \$8,128,561; balance in the hands of receivers or the comptroller, \$27,796; returned to shareholders in cash, \$2,891,409. Assessments levied upon shareholders to make good deficiency in assets amounted to \$42,065,290. The outstanding circulation of the banks at date of failure was \$23,506,707, secured by bonds on deposit with the Treasury of face value of \$25,630,400. These bonds were sold and realized \$26,590,545. The difference between the amount realized from these bonds and the circulation secured thereby was added to the general fund for the liquidation of liabilities to other creditors.

There are still in the charge of receivers 47 insolvent banks, the face value of the assets of these trusts being \$45,238,913, and from which there has been collected \$23,883,880. The claims proved and filed with the receivers amount to \$25,917,314, on which dividends have been paid to the amount of \$18,353,606.

In view of the indeterminate value of assets of insolvent banks still in charge of receivers, authentic data relative to the settlement of the affairs of the insolvent national banks are properly restricted to the trusts that have been fully settled. Computations based upon the figures relating to trusts closed indicate that creditors have received on claims proved, dividends at an average rate of 76.19 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid, and other disbursements, with dividends, creditors received on an average 82.61 per cent. Expenses of administration of these 478 trusts, represented by receivers' salaries, legal, and other incidental expenses, amounted to \$12,695,606, or 4.14 per cent of the nominal value of the assets and 7.36 per cent of the total collections from assets and shareholders. On an average shareholders were assessed 58.5 per cent on their holdings, the collections averaging 47.8 per cent of the assessments. In the current year 35 dividends were paid to the creditors of 26 insolvent banks, the total disbursements being \$2,851,248.47.

In the following table is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks, the condition of the closed and active receiverships being shown separately.

34 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Summary of reports of receivers of insolvent national banks, 1865 to Oct. 31, 1912.

Assets, etc.	Closed receiverships, 478. ¹	Active receiverships, 47.	Total, 525.
Total assets taken charge of by receivers.....	\$305,908,459	\$45,238,913	\$351,147,372
Disposition of assets:			
Offsets allowed and settled.....	24,343,265	3,583,291	27,926,556
Loss on assets, compounded or sold under order of court.....	111,187,331	5,775,075	116,962,406
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.....	14,045,068		14,045,068
Nominal value of remaining assets.....	3,986,424	11,996,667	15,983,091
Collected from assets.....	152,346,371	23,883,880	176,230,251
Total.....	305,908,459	45,238,913	351,147,372
Collected from assets as above.....	152,346,371	23,883,880	176,230,251
Collected from assessments upon shareholders.....	20,141,001	2,062,446	22,203,447
Total collections.....	172,487,372	25,946,326	198,433,698
Disposition of collections:			
Loans paid and other disbursements.....	34,812,040	4,814,028	39,626,068
Dividends paid.....	122,060,521	18,353,606	140,414,127
Legal expenses.....	4,567,045	571,258	5,138,303
Receiver's salary and all other expenses.....	8,128,561	931,899	9,060,460
Balance in hands of comptroller or receivers.....	27,796	819,023	846,819
Amount returned to shareholders in cash.....	2,891,409	456,512	3,347,921
Total.....	172,487,372	25,946,326	198,433,698
Capital stock at date of failure.....	{ \$ 6,460,000 71,880,920 }	7,405,000	85,745,920
Bonds at failure.....	25,630,400	3,054,250	28,684,650
Amount realized from sale of bonds.....	26,590,545	2,074,302	28,664,847
Circulation outstanding at failure.....	23,506,707	3,387,215	26,893,922
Amount of assessment upon shareholders.....	42,065,290	4,195,950	46,261,240
Claims proved.....	160,201,795	25,917,314	186,119,109

¹ Includes 25 banks restored to solvency.² Capital stock of 25 banks restored to solvency.

The affairs of 12 insolvent banks were closed during the year ended October 31, 1912, and in the accompanying table will be found information relative to the capital, date of appointment of receiver, and per cent of dividends paid to creditors.

Title.	Location.	Date receiver appointed.	Capital.	Per cent dividends paid to creditors.
Berlin National Bank.....	Berlin, Wis.....	Nov. 17, 1904	\$50,000	70.00
American National Bank.....	Boston, Mass.....	Nov. 27, 1905	200,000	100.00
Elmira National Bank.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	May 26, 1893	200,000	69.50
Fredonia National Bank.....	Fredonia, N. Y.....	June 19, 1905	100,000	70.25
First National Bank.....	Ladysmith, Wis.....	June 2, 1905	25,000	75.00
First National Bank.....	Lexington, Okla.....	May 24, 1905	25,000	22.50
Fort Dallas National Bank.....	Miami, Fla.....	July 5, 1907	100,000	41.50
Jewelers National Bank.....	North Attleboro, Mass.....	Dec. 20, 1907	100,000	¹ 100.00
First National Bank.....	Ramona, Okla.....	May 2, 1908	25,000	100.00
First National Bank.....	Savoy, Tex.....	June 30, 1909	25,000	56.00
Woods National Bank.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	Nov. 9, 1907	200,000	97.50
Spring Valley National Bank.....	Spring Valley, Ill.....	July 5, 1905	50,000	41.25

¹ And interest in full.

REPORTS OF CONDITION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under the provisions of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency is required to incorporate in his annual report to Congress a statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, the statute providing that the information shall be obtained from reports made to legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, or from such authentic sources as may be available.

Since 1908 the annual statements received from banks outside of the national system have conformed in general as to details of assets

and liabilities with the reports made by national banks. Individual statements for a date concurrent with the June call on national banks, beginning with 1909, have been furnished by the State and private banks through the courtesy and assistance of the State bank superintendents. Prior to 1909 statements for State banks were furnished to the comptroller for varying dates, and there was no uniformity in the form of the reports, many valuable details, such as the classification of cash, bonds, and deposits, being wanting. It is due to the courteous cooperation of the heads of the banking departments of the various States that it is possible now for the comptroller to present such complete and satisfactory statistics relative to practically all the banks of the country.

The statements used in the compilations are of date June 14, 1912, with the exception of State banks for Kentucky, May 18; Georgia, May 29; Tennessee, June 29; Alaska and the island possessions, June 30; the mutual savings banks of Maryland, June 29. With these exceptions the reports are uniform as to date and form.

The banks furnishing statements for use in connection with this report number 25,195, being 803 more than reported last year, and include 7,372 national banks, 13,381 State banks, 1,922 mutual and stock savings banks, 1,110 private banks, and 1,410 loan and trust companies.

Abstracts of reports of condition for each class of banks, arranged by States, will be found in the appendix. The summary referred to follows.

Summary of reports of condition from 25,195 banks in the United States and island possessions (including national, State, savings, and private banks and loan and trust companies), showing their condition at the close of business June 14, 1912.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts:	
Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).....	\$3,301,485,759.93
Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	4,239,942,380.07
All other loans.....	6,350,722,499.00
Overdrafts.....	61,455,604.59
	\$13,953,606,243.59
Bonds, securities, etc., including premiums thereon:	
United States bonds.....	823,266,866.97
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,273,554,050.84
Railroad bonds.....	1,631,544,479.26
Bonds of other public-service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds).....	603,542,601.59
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.....	1,026,975,383.45
	5,358,883,382.11
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	550,326,884.44
Other real estate owned.....	106,972,775.92
Due from banks.....	2,847,992,843.93
Checks and other cash items.....	55,236,223.74
Exchanges for clearing house.....	374,865,032.08
Actual cash on hand:	
Gold coin.....	238,389,386.74
Gold certificates.....	1,643,547,090.00
Silver dollars.....	22,957,395.00
Silver certificates.....	194,374,169.00
Subsidiary and minor coins.....	37,738,008.29
Legal-tender notes.....	253,122,053.00
National-bank notes.....	108,281,687.00
Cash not classified.....	74,543,690.40
	1,572,953,479.43
Other resources.....	165,805,908.94
	24,986,642,774.18
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$2,010,843,505.70
Surplus.....	1,584,981,106.44
Undivided profits.....	581,178,042.47
National-bank circulation.....	708,690,593.00
Due to banks.....	2,632,635,075.58
Dividends unpaid.....	3,639,127.75

¹ Includes \$80,479,000 clearing house certificates.

Individual deposits subject to check without notice.....	\$8,323,485,623.53	
Saving deposits or deposits in interest or savings department.....	6,496,192,707.60	
Certificates of deposit.....	1,952,784,093.94	
Certified checks.....	135,241,263.20	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	116,363,918.62	
		\$17,024,067,606.89
United States deposits.....		58,945,980.66
Notes and bills rediscounted.....		21,836,346.24
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....		127,778,722.66
Other liabilities.....		232,046,666.79
Total liabilities.....		24,986,642,774.18

The foregoing summary of reports of condition shows resources aggregating \$24,986,642,774. Loans and discounts aggregated \$13,953,606,243 against \$13,046,389,844 in 1911; bonds, securities, etc., \$5,358,883,382 against \$5,051,856,404; cash in bank, \$1,572,953,479 against \$1,554,147,169; capital, \$2,010,843,505 against \$1,952,411,085; individual deposits, \$17,024,067,606 against \$15,906,274,710; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,166,159,148 as against \$2,065,574,839. The increase in these items during the year is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$907,216,399; bonds, securities, etc., \$307,026,978; cash in bank, \$18,806,310; capital, \$58,432,420; surplus and undivided profits, \$100,584,309; and individual deposits, \$1,117,792,896.

The percentage of increase for the principal items of resources and liabilities is as follows: Loans and discounts, 6.95; bonds, securities, etc., 6.08; cash, 1.21; capital, 2.99; surplus and undivided profits, 4.87; individual deposits, 7.02; and aggregate liabilities, 5.78.

The following comparative statement shows the classification of resources and liabilities of national and other reporting banks for each year from 1908 to 1912, inclusive:

Aggregate resources and liabilities of national and other reporting banks on or about June 30, 1908 to 1912.

Classification.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	21,346 banks.	22,491 banks.	23,095 banks.	24,392 banks.	25,195 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate.....	\$1,801,751,913.00	\$2,505,977,970.46	\$2,696,433,655.30	\$3,023,747,576.34	\$3,301,485,759.93
Loans on other collateral security.....	3,012,911,466.00	3,975,993,315.69	4,115,829,707.08	4,123,052,705.66	4,239,942,380.07
Other loans and discounts.....	5,565,468,763.59	4,821,546,812.25	5,647,164,421.40	5,835,854,369.03	6,350,722,499.00
Overdrafts.....	57,860,155.68	69,699,592.98	62,381,193.45	63,735,193.87	61,455,604.59
United States bonds.....	750,200,706.16	792,787,711.29	784,592,463.97	773,455,177.84	823,266,866.97
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	2,861,009,108.05	1,091,541,455.19	1,116,245,096.69	1,200,898,075.21	1,273,554,050.84
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	1,158,444,501.60	1,560,006,360.83	1,464,842,032.51	1,602,130,358.08	1,631,544,479.26
Bonds of other public - service corporations.....		466,526,687.08	478,045,935.46	550,192,266.65	603,542,601.59
Bank stocks.....	29,460,847.00				
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	1,646,826,333.23	703,580,001.88	979,644,571.67	925,180,526.51	1,026,975,383.45
Due from other banks and bankers.....	2,236,244,596.94	2,562,071,702.68	2,393,008,260.76	2,788,772,572.47	2,847,992,843.93
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	494,998,124.33	544,035,541.89	574,231,671.01	616,693,997.78	657,299,660.36
Checks and other cash items.....	350,903,174.39	437,892,578.11	620,469,182.00	422,688,514.06	430,101,255.82
Cash on hand.....	1,368,329,683.43	1,452,014,676.34	1,423,808,814.37	1,554,147,169.28	1,572,953,479.43
Other resources.....	249,001,019.69	111,380,014.05	193,623,517.10	150,534,879.89	165,805,908.94
Total.....	19,583,410,393.09	21,095,054,420.72	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.87	24,986,642,774.18

¹ Includes mortgages owned.

² Includes bonds of other corporations for national banks.

Aggregate resources and liabilities of national and other reporting banks on or about June 30, 1908 to 1912—Continued.

Classification.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	21,346 banks.	22,491 banks.	23,095 banks.	24,292 banks.	25,195 banks.
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock.....	1,757,159,203.00	1,800,036,368.00	1,879,943,887.99	1,952,411,085.56	2,010,843,505.70
Surplus fund.....	1,401,570,455.80	1,326,090,642.50	1,547,917,181.08	1,512,083,859.93	1,584,981,106.44
Other undivided profits.....	359,942,627.85	508,534,786.43	404,049,006.90	553,490,979.77	581,178,042.47
Circulation (national banks)	613,663,963.00	636,367,526.00	675,632,565.00	681,740,513.00	708,690,593.00
Dividends unpaid	4,034,846.39	3,310,944.76	20,856,304.16	5,689,184.23	3,639,127.75
Individual deposits.....	12,784,511,169.33	14,035,523,165.04	15,283,396,254.35	15,906,274,710.27	17,024,067,606.89
United States deposits.....	130,266,023.63	70,401,818.99	54,541,349.41	48,455,641.54	58,945,980.66
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,198,050,204.00	2,484,103,895.37	2,225,380,795.62	2,621,054,947.82	2,632,635,075.58
Other liabilities...	344,211,900.09	230,685,273.63	358,003,178.26	349,882,460.55	381,661,735.69
Total.....	19,583,410,393.09	21,095,054,420.72	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67	24,986,642,774.18

The foregoing statistics show that the aggregate resources of the banks have increased from \$19,583,410,393 in 1908 to \$24,986,642,774 for the present year, a gain of \$5,403,232,381, or over 27 per cent. These figures indicate an unprecedented growth in bank resources during the past four years, and far exceeds that for any like period in the country's history. The nearest approach to this increase is shown in the statistics for June 30, 1904, when the aggregate resources of all reporting banks were about \$4,413,000,000 greater than the amount reported in 1900. Individual deposits in the banks during the last four years increased from \$12,784,511,169 to \$17,024,067,606, the increase being \$4,239,556,437, or over 33 per cent. The next largest increase shown was for the four years from June, 1904, to June, 1908, when the increase in round amount was \$2,784,000,000, or 27 per cent. From June, 1908, to June, 1912, loans and discounts increased by \$3,515,600,000, or 33 per cent, the next highest increase being \$2,456,000,000, or 30 per cent, during the prior four-year period.

For the purpose of comparison, the following shows the number of reporting banks, aggregate loans, resources, capital, and deposits for the fiscal years 1908 to 1912, inclusive:

[In millions of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks.	Loans.	Resources.	Capital.	Individual deposits.
1908.....	21,346	\$10,437.9	\$19,583.4	\$1,757.1	\$12,784.5
1909.....	22,491	11,393.1	21,095.0	1,800.0	14,035.5
1910.....	23,095	12,521.7	22,450.3	1,879.9	15,283.3
1911.....	24,392	13,046.4	23,631.0	1,952.4	15,906.3
1912.....	25,195	13,953.6	24,986.6	2,010.8	17,024.0

Statements in detail relative to loans and discounts, bonds, securities, etc., cash in bank, and individual deposits appear hereinafter, but there is submitted herewith a condensed summary of the returns from national and other banks for June 14, 1912, and June 7, 1911, the increase in the various items being shown separately.

Items.	1912			1911	Increase 1912 over 1911 (803 banks).
	7,372 national banks.	17,823 State, etc., banks.	Total 25,195 banks.	Total 24,392 banks.	
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	\$5,973.7	\$7,979.9	\$13,953.6	\$13,046.4	\$907.2
United States bonds and all other bonds and securities.....	1,861.3	3,497.6	5,358.9	5,051.9	307.0
Cash.....	996.1	576.8	1,572.9	1,554.2	18.7
Aggregate resources.....	10,861.7	14,124.9	24,986.6	23,631.0	1,355.6
Capital.....	1,033.5	977.3	2,010.8	1,952.4	58.4
Surplus and undivided profits.....	950.8	1,215.3	2,166.1	2,065.6	100.5
Deposits (individual).....	5,825.4	11,198.6	17,024.0	15,906.3	1,117.7

GROWTH OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Information relating to banking in the earliest days of the country is meager, but some interesting data gathered from reliable sources are published in the annual reports of the Comptroller. In the appendix is a table which gives the number of colonial and State banks together with the principal items of resources and liabilities in the years indicated from 1784 to 1833. In 1784 the three banks from which reports have been compiled had a capital of about \$2,100,000, circulation \$2,000,000, and specie \$10,000,000. In 1800 reports from 28 banks showed capital of \$21,300,000, circulation \$10,500,000, and specie \$17,500,000. In 1820 there were 307 banks with capital of \$102,100,000, circulation of \$40,600,000, deposits \$31,200,000, and specie \$16,700,000. In 1830, 329 banks had \$110,100,000 capital, \$48,400,000 circulation, \$39,500,000 deposits, \$14,500,000 specie, and \$159,800,000 in loans.

A statement of the resources and liabilities of the banks of the country in detail from 1834 to 1863 will also be found in the appendix. It appears from the table in question that in 1834 there were 506 State banks in the country, with capital of more than \$200,000,000, circulation of \$94,800,000, and deposits of \$75,600,000. In 1840 the number of banks had increased to 901, with capital of \$358,400,000, circulation \$106,900,000, and deposits \$75,600,000. In 1850 reports show only 824 banks, with capital of \$217,300,000, circulation \$131,300,000, and deposits \$109,500,000. In 1862, the year prior to the inauguration of the national banking system, there appears to have been 1,492 banks in operation; the capital of these banks being \$418,100,000, circulation \$183,700,000, and deposits \$296,300,000; the loans aggregated \$646,600,000, investments in stocks \$99,000,000, specie on hand \$102,100,000, specie funds \$27,800,000, and notes of other banks held \$25,200,000.

The following condensed statement gives the principal items of resources and liabilities of national, State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies from 1863 to 1912, and reveals the growth of banking in this country for the past 50 years.

Principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks, from 1863 to 1912.

[From 1863 to 1872, inclusive, data from various sources; from 1873 compiled from reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency.]

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks reporting.	Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).	Bonds, stocks, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Specie.	Paper currency. ¹	Total cash in bank.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Circulation. ²	United States deposits. ³	Individual deposits.	Due to banks.	Total assets.
1863.....	1,466	\$648.6	\$180.5	\$96.9	\$46.1	-----	\$205.5	\$405.0	-----	\$238.7	-----	\$393.7	\$100.5	\$1,191.7
1864.....	1,089	-----	-----	-----	50.7	-----	-----	311.5	-----	163.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865.....	947	70.7	33.4	103.0	-----	-----	47.6	75.2	\$4.2	189.1	-----	119.4	27.4	252.3
1866.....	1,960	362.4	404.3	103.0	9.4	\$190.0	199.4	397.0	54.5	131.5	\$58.0	641.0	157.8	1,126.5
1867.....	2,207	550.4	465.2	110.7	12.6	219.3	231.9	480.8	79.4	267.8	39.1	815.8	122.4	1,476.4
1868.....	2,279	588.5	443.1	100.0	11.1	194.5	205.6	483.8	93.9	291.8	33.3	876.6	112.5	1,494.1
1869.....	2,203	655.7	440.5	123.1	20.8	179.9	200.7	486.4	109.4	294.9	28.3	968.6	140.7	1,572.2
1870.....	2,354	686.3	414.6	107.6	18.5	144.0	162.5	489.7	126.0	292.7	12.8	1,032.0	129.0	1,564.2
1871.....	2,457	719.3	406.1	121.2	31.1	156.6	187.7	513.7	132.7	291.8	13.2	1,051.3	148.5	1,510.7
1872.....	2,796	789.4	419.9	143.8	19.9	174.1	194.0	561.7	143.1	315.5	11.1	1,251.6	176.4	1,730.6
1873.....	3,066	871.5	431.2	144.0	24.3	153.3	177.6	592.6	155.4	327.1	12.4	1,353.8	172.7	1,770.8
1874.....	1,963	1,439.9	713.2	167.1	27.9	-----	218.2	532.9	215.6	340.2	15.1	1,421.2	178.6	2,731.3
1875.....	1,893	1,564.5	723.2	193.6	22.3	-----	252.2	550.3	199.9	338.7	10.6	1,526.5	232.5	2,890.4
1876.....	3,336	1,748.1	793.1	195.0	19.0	-----	238.7	592.6	254.2	318.1	10.2	1,787.0	194.7	3,204.6
1877.....	3,448	1,727.1	807.3	198.2	25.4	-----	226.4	602.3	261.6	294.8	11.1	1,778.6	153.3	3,183.1
1878.....	3,384	1,720.9	841.2	184.6	21.3	-----	230.5	614.2	260.5	290.4	10.9	1,813.6	170.1	3,204.1
1879.....	3,229	1,561.2	865.9	183.2	29.7	-----	214.6	587.7	237.7	300.4	25.6	1,717.4	161.7	3,080.6
1880.....	3,335	1,507.4	1,032.9	204.0	42.7	-----	216.3	580.4	246.1	307.7	252.1	1,694.2	187.9	3,212.6
1881.....	3,355	1,662.1	900.6	248.9	100.2	-----	285.5	565.2	260.2	318.4	10.7	1,951.6	239.6	3,399.0
1882.....	3,427	1,901.9	900.9	346.1	129.5	-----	295.0	572.3	292.0	312.5	12.2	2,296.8	314.7	3,869.1
1883.....	3,572	2,050.3	1,049.1	307.3	112.4	-----	287.1	590.6	310.1	309.2	12.6	2,460.1	279.0	4,031.1
1884.....	3,835	2,133.6	951.2	392.8	116.2	-----	321.0	625.6	347.8	312.2	13.9	2,568.4	288.2	4,208.0
1885.....	4,111	2,260.7	1,030.4	294.1	110.2	-----	321.2	656.4	379.6	295.3	14.2	2,566.4	227.0	4,221.3
1886.....	4,350	2,272.3	952.0	432.9	179.0	-----	414.3	678.0	362.0	269.2	14.0	2,734.3	293.0	4,426.9
1887.....	4,378	2,456.7	1,031.1	349.8	152.2	-----	375.5	686.7	393.8	238.0	17.1	2,812.0	308.9	4,521.5
1888.....	6,179	2,944.9	999.9	632.1	165.1	-----	432.8	806.8	460.2	166.8	23.2	3,308.2	350.1	5,203.7
1889.....	6,647	3,161.1	1,112.1	439.1	226.4	219.7	446.1	853.7	493.7	155.5	58.4	3,422.7	366.1	5,470.4
1890.....	7,203	3,475.2	1,111.9	513.7	221.5	277.6	499.1	893.3	531.9	129.0	46.7	3,778.1	434.6	5,940.9
1891.....	7,999	3,842.1	1,158.0	531.3	221.9	256.4	478.3	968.7	584.0	126.5	30.6	4,062.5	432.3	6,343.0
1892.....	8,641	3,965.9	1,042.5	652.6	217.3	261.8	479.1	1,029.7	619.2	124.0	25.9	4,196.8	415.7	6,562.1

¹ Includes cash not classified.² Includes State bank circulation.³ Includes deposits of United States disbursing officers.⁴ Specie funds and notes of other banks.⁵ From Homan's Banker's Almanac.⁶ National banks.⁷ Number of national banks only; number of State and savings banks not reported.⁸ Specie in national banks; incomplete for State banks.⁹ Includes coin certificates from 1889; specie for 1902 partially estimated.

Principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks, from 1863 to 1912—Con.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks reporting.	Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).	Bonds, stocks, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Specie.	Paper currency.	Total cash in bank.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Circulation.	United States deposits.	Individual deposits.	Due to banks.	Total assets.
1892.	9,338	\$4,336.6	\$1,269.4	\$684.3	\$262.2	\$324.2	\$586.4	\$1,071.1	\$650.3	\$141.2	\$14.2	\$4,664.9	\$464.9	\$7,245.3
1893.	9,492	4,368.6	1,354.1	549.2	210.9	305.0	515.9	1,091.8	689.3	155.1	13.7	4,627.3	419.9	7,192.3
1894.	9,508	4,085.0	1,445.3	705.1	283.4	405.5	688.9	1,069.8	682.4	171.8	14.1	4,651.2	599.1	7,290.6
1895.	9,818	4,268.8	1,565.2	714.4	246.3	384.8	631.1	1,060.3	699.3	178.8	13.2	4,921.3	600.5	7,609.6
1896.	9,469	4,251.1	1,674.4	645.0	251.2	280.6	531.8	1,051.9	694.4	199.2	15.4	4,945.1	521.7	7,553.9
1897.	9,457	4,216.0	1,732.3	781.4	297.7	330.5	628.2	1,012.3	712.7	196.6	16.4	5,094.7	673.4	7,822.1
1898.	9,485	4,652.2	1,859.7	924.9	402.2	285.6	687.8	992.0	732.7	189.9	52.9	5,688.2	809.8	8,609.0
1899.	9,732	5,177.6	2,179.0	1,203.1	449.1	274.2	723.3	973.6	761.1	199.4	76.3	6,768.7	1,046.4	9,904.9
1900.	10,382	5,657.5	2,398.3	1,272.8	449.7	300.2	749.9	1,024.7	882.2	265.3	98.9	7,238.9	1,172.5	10,785.9
1901.	11,406	6,425.2	2,821.2	1,448.0	479.0	328.5	807.5	1,076.1	955.6	319.0	99.1	8,490.6	1,333.0	12,357.5
1902.	12,424	7,189.0	3,039.2	1,561.2	541.0	307.1	848.1	1,201.6	1,096.9	409.4	124.0	9,104.7	1,393.2	13,363.9
1903.	13,684	7,738.9	3,400.1	1,570.6	478.2	379.0	857.2	1,321.9	1,273.4	359.2	147.3	9,553.6	1,475.9	14,308.1
1904.	14,850	7,982.0	3,654.2	1,842.9	612.2	378.4	990.6	1,392.5	1,360.9	399.6	110.3	10,000.5	1,752.2	15,198.8
1905.	16,410	9,027.2	3,987.9	1,981.9	617.3	376.8	994.1	1,463.2	1,439.5	445.4	75.3	11,350.7	1,904.3	16,918.2
1906.	17,905	9,893.7	4,073.5	2,029.2	633.0	383.4	1,016.4	1,565.3	1,558.9	510.9	89.9	12,215.8	1,899.0	18,147.6
1907.	19,746	10,763.9	4,377.1	2,135.6	719.5	394.2	1,113.7	1,690.8	1,645.0	547.9	180.7	13,099.6	2,075.4	19,645.0
1908.	21,346	10,438.0	4,445.9	2,236.2	860.5	507.8	1,368.3	1,757.2	1,761.5	613.7	130.3	12,784.5	2,198.0	19,583.4
1909.	22,491	11,373.2	4,614.4	2,562.0	1,044.6	407.4	1,452.0	1,800.0	1,834.6	636.3	70.4	14,035.5	2,484.1	21,095.0
1910.	23,095	12,521.8	4,723.4	2,393.0	1,009.6	414.2	1,423.8	1,880.0	1,952.6	675.6	54.5	15,283.4	2,225.3	22,450.3
1911.	24,392	13,046.4	5,051.9	2,788.8	1,110.7	443.4	1,554.2	1,952.4	2,065.6	651.7	48.5	15,906.3	2,621.1	23,631.1
1912.	25,195	13,953.6	5,358.9	2,848.0	1,137.0	435.9	1,572.9	2,010.8	2,166.1	708.7	58.9	17,024.0	2,632.6	24,986.6

NOTE.—Since 1873 the Comptroller of the Currency has collected and published statistics of State banks, but complete data for compiling these statistics for a number of years thereafter were available only for those States in which the banks were required to report to some State official. For recent years the statistics are practically complete.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN RECENT YEARS.

The table following shows the growth of banks in the United States, including island possessions, as indicated by the number of banks, capital stock, and individual deposits for four-year periods from 1900, the number of nonreporting banks, their capital, and deposits being estimated from data obtained from reliable sources.

Bank.	Number.	Capital.		Individual deposits.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1900.					
National.....	3,732	\$621,536,461	54.00	\$2,458,092,758	31.97
State, etc.....	6,650	403,192,214	46.00	4,780,893,692	68.03
Reporting capital only.....	3,595	126,000,000		450,000,000	
Total.....	13,977	1,150,728,675	100.00	7,688,986,450	100.00
1904.					
National.....	5,331	767,378,148	52.06	3,312,439,841	31.70
State, etc.....	9,519	625,116,824	47.94	6,688,107,157	68.30
Nonreporting.....	3,994	81,409,702		447,998,992	
Total.....	18,844	1,473,904,674	100.00	10,448,545,990	100.00
1908.					
National.....	6,824	919,100,850	50.14	4,374,551,208	32.97
State, etc.....	14,522	838,058,353	49.86	8,409,959,961	67.03
Nonreporting.....	3,654	76,646,000		485,988,831	
Total.....	25,000	1,833,805,203	100.00	13,270,500,000	100.00
1911.					
National.....	7,277	1,019,633,152	50.17	5,477,991,156	33.27
State, etc.....	17,115	932,777,933	49.83	10,428,283,554	66.73
Nonreporting.....	4,159	80,000,000		560,000,000	
Total.....	28,551	2,032,411,085	100.00	16,466,274,710	100.00
1912.					
National.....	7,372	1,033,570,675	49.67	5,825,461,163	33.30
State, etc.....	17,823	977,272,830	50.33	11,198,606,443	66.70
Nonreporting.....	3,800	70,000,000		470,000,000	
Total.....	28,995	2,080,843,505	100.00	17,494,067,606	100.00

Since 1900 the number of banks in operation in the country has increased by over 107 per cent, and their volume of business, as indicated by their deposits, shows an increase of over 127 per cent. In that year the total number of banks in operation (data for non-reporting banks being estimated) was stated at 13,977, with capital of \$1,150,728,675, and individual deposits, \$7,688,986,450. The non-reporting banks in 1900 were estimated at 3,595, in 1904 at 3,994, in 1908 at 3,654, and in 1912 at 3,800.

For the current year (nonreporting banks being again estimated) the number has increased to 28,995, with aggregate capital of \$2,080,843,505 and individual deposits, \$17,494,067,606. In 1900, 3,732 national banks had 54 per cent of capital of all reporting banks and about 32 per cent of the individual deposits. In June, 1912, 7,372 national banks held 49.67 per cent of the capital stock of all banks and nearly 33½ per cent of all individual deposits. In 1900 the capital stock of national banks, in round amount, aggregated \$621,000,000, and that of all other banks, \$529,000,000; for the current

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year the capital of national banks aggregates \$1,033,000,000, and that of all other reporting and nonreporting banks, \$1,047,000,000. The figures show that national banks during the last 12 years have increased their capital by 66 per cent, while that of all other banks increased 97 per cent; but the statistics further show that the national banks increased their volume of business, as measured by individual deposits, by a much larger percentage than did the other banks, the gain during this period being 137 per cent for national and 123 per cent for other banks.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in 1912, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, deposits, and circulation, of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, is \$22,548,706,835, against \$21,334,456,790 in 1911, and \$17,642,705,274 in 1908. The increase for the year 1912 was 5.69 per cent and for the four years ended June 14, 1912, over 27.8 per cent. Since 1900, when it was reported at \$10,685,000,000, the banking power of the country has more than doubled, the increase being 111 per cent. The details are set forth in the following table:

Banking power of the United States.

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks	7,372	\$1,033,570,675	\$950,827,515	\$5,884,407,144	\$708,690,593	\$8,577,495,927
State, etc., banks	17,823	977,272,830	1,215,331,634	11,198,606,444	.....	13,391,210,908
Nonreporting banks..	3,800	70,000,000	40,000,000	470,000,000	.....	580,000,000
	28,995	2,080,843,505	2,206,159,149	17,553,013,588	708,690,593	22,548,706,835

¹ Includes United States deposits.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE BANKS BY STATES.

In order that the banking power of the several States may be readily compared, the following condensed statement of the resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States as of June 14, 1912, arranged by States and geographical divisions, is submitted herewith:

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 14, 1912.

[Includes national, State, savings, and private banks and loan and trust companies.]

States.	Population (estimated by Govern- ment actuary).	Number of banks	Loans and dis- counts, includ- ing overdrafts.	Investments, bonds, securi- ties, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total.
Maine.....	753,000	163	\$80,695,195.58	\$119,252,136.29	\$9,793,933.04	\$4,514,236.58	\$7,608,549.61	\$221,864,051.10
New Hampshire.....	435,000	120	67,750,070.76	68,188,266.39	6,857,882.82	2,118,731.98	2,834,547.10	147,749,499.05
Vermont.....	358,000	96	80,311,370.43	24,144,209.78	6,323,940.46	1,697,638.06	1,839,974.45	114,317,133.18
Massachusetts.....	3,481,000	441	1,135,852,216.51	422,542,767.43	146,006,569.20	66,190,959.75	55,542,832.07	1,824,135,344.96
Rhode Island.....	563,000	56	130,149,624.85	103,561,082.81	19,130,365.12	8,970,270.13	4,501,597.72	266,312,940.64
Connecticut.....	1,160,000	207	236,878,014.77	218,495,160.08	26,641,375.57	9,377,043.93	11,352,898.12	502,744,472.47
New England States.....	6,750,000	1,083	1,729,636,492.90	956,183,622.78	214,754,066.21	92,868,880.44	83,680,379.07	3,077,123,441.40
New York.....	9,567,000	929	3,452,954,585.81	1,652,231,290.41	527,124,744.27	596,472,091.03	451,791,533.58	6,680,574,246.10
New Jersey.....	2,694,000	353	346,106,194.46	222,203,377.66	71,258,471.21	20,690,304.06	26,588,453.70	686,846,801.09
Pennsylvania.....	7,974,000	1,306	1,217,883,264.36	769,603,669.52	284,312,614.34	126,822,329.04	140,137,578.39	2,538,759,455.65
Delaware.....	205,000	50	22,450,510.58	17,805,252.62	3,755,476.11	1,497,953.68	2,157,049.44	47,666,242.43
Maryland.....	1,317,000	234	158,986,846.28	145,927,076.46	40,316,559.33	12,136,540.33	18,144,102.31	375,511,124.71
District of Columbia.....	345,000	29	58,316,709.77	26,437,343.52	14,009,253.80	4,176,527.91	9,337,781.71	112,277,616.71
Eastern States.....	22,102,000	2,901	5,256,698,112.26	2,834,208,010.19	940,777,119.06	761,795,746.05	648,156,499.13	10,441,635,486.69
Virginia.....	2,104,000	380	155,739,424.24	27,300,168.04	23,506,766.26	9,303,758.77	10,278,075.14	226,128,192.45
West Virginia.....	1,270,000	297	108,846,775.99	20,694,210.97	17,271,448.19	9,405,280.86	9,405,280.86	162,988,826.47
North Carolina.....	2,269,000	429	91,083,095.04	9,935,649.93	15,582,026.44	4,560,163.56	5,218,691.00	126,379,626.57
South Carolina.....	1,548,000	348	81,823,503.44	10,576,956.69	9,020,755.00	2,767,421.92	108,375,328.53	108,375,328.53
Georgia.....	2,685,000	760	170,053,040.40	19,148,292.92	23,608,584.31	8,004,417.24	12,327,215.34	233,141,550.21
Florida.....	803,000	204	58,370,826.18	10,929,956.04	15,564,714.40	4,859,999.16	6,800,826.88	94,479,300.14
Alabama.....	2,193,000	324	86,328,469.72	15,677,872.95	19,517,863.53	7,795,513.57	5,481,321.46	136,620,546.65
Mississippi.....	1,843,000	363	63,914,195.41	9,132,385.14	14,025,399.18	3,653,110.73	14,532,381.51	96,266,411.94
Louisiana.....	1,707,000	243	111,633,701.65	25,890,916.20	26,052,572.72	9,991,235.82	188,100,807.90	188,100,807.90
Texas.....	4,061,000	1,257	266,491,010.28	47,049,164.34	74,028,665.66	26,157,712.81	4,446,619.45	441,100,181.60
Arkansas.....	1,638,000	376	56,060,334.98	5,308,052.00	10,533,054.16	4,432,048.34	80,780,108.93	80,780,108.93
Kentucky.....	2,328,000	614	137,620,155.83	36,704,559.51	33,526,439.77	12,642,828.45	15,861,542.21	236,355,525.77
Tennessee.....	2,222,000	476	125,800,682.93	18,701,061.01	34,323,262.86	10,097,362.67	16,039,172.28	204,961,541.75
Southern States.....	26,680,000	6,069	1,514,265,216.69	257,109,245.74	316,731,552.48	113,036,703.50	134,535,230.50	2,335,677,948.91
Ohio.....	4,900,000	1,025	610,388,565.12	239,690,880.85	142,850,416.74	58,825,669.23	49,604,772.00	1,101,360,303.94
Indiana.....	2,746,000	892	282,123,888.08	73,071,204.32	71,153,226.33	24,088,593.42	19,311,951.45	469,748,865.60
Illinois.....	5,805,000	1,290	1,027,214,181.96	254,940,351.68	235,217,859.31	174,193,582.81	57,357,864.37	1,748,923,840.13
Michigan.....	2,896,000	607	351,605,500.09	83,334,422.55	76,419,331.63	34,766,104.46	18,857,306.68	564,982,665.41
Wisconsin.....	2,393,000	717	240,938,304.44	63,672,777.49	54,317,078.84	19,843,685.11	12,138,339.43	390,910,185.31

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 14, 1912—Continued.

States.	Population (estimated by Govern- ment actuary).	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts, in- cluding overdrafts.	Investments, bonds, securi- ties, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total.
Minnesota.....	2,145,000	1,031	\$297,915,251.30	\$49,787,874.78	\$70,357,322.11	\$24,772,548.68	\$19,310,961.44	\$462,143,958.31
Iowa.....	2,229,000	1,457	405,917,276.95	37,744,512.02	93,958,463.59	22,887,540.13	20,412,200.87	580,919,933.56
Missouri.....	3,350,000	1,364	503,490,127.27	96,896,358.68	138,655,066.87	62,213,273.61	29,882,666.28	831,137,492.71
Middle Western States.....	26,464,000	8,383	3,719,593,095.21	899,138,382.37	882,928,767.42	421,590,997.45	226,876,062.52	6,150,127,304.97
North Dakota.....	643,000	715	64,579,981.49	6,366,644.14	12,914,659.50	3,857,428.64	6,905,272.68	94,623,986.45
South Dakota.....	625,000	633	66,334,905.35	5,847,693.71	18,451,030.49	4,552,765.94	5,646,380.95	100,832,776.44
Nebraska.....	1,232,000	926	174,470,115.48	18,784,303.43	55,302,221.35	16,262,189.46	11,665,262.34	276,484,092.11
Kansas.....	1,759,000	1,110	151,062,070.47	20,072,969.87	42,980,820.23	14,133,614.99	9,216,345.67	237,465,821.23
Montana.....	406,000	212	56,184,102.47	8,378,398.35	19,298,517.00	6,554,963.97	5,268,158.94	95,684,140.73
Wyoming.....	159,000	87	18,246,175.86	2,493,345.88	4,092,698.12	1,500,403.66	897,493.48	27,230,117.00
Colorado.....	865,000	322	87,602,318.67	35,591,915.30	37,065,286.18	14,917,335.63	6,367,847.91	181,544,703.69
New Mexico.....	366,000	85	16,089,194.17	2,593,084.01	4,492,407.45	1,426,024.06	1,512,657.68	26,113,367.37
Oklahoma.....	1,863,000	913	82,772,561.27	18,868,832.26	21,959,716.42	8,202,596.04	7,461,906.78	139,265,612.77
Western States.....	7,918,000	5,003	717,341,425.23	118,997,187.00	216,557,356.74	71,407,322.39	54,941,326.43	1,179,244,617.79
Washington.....	1,300,000	342	124,878,584.68	32,840,254.76	40,979,455.52	18,369,375.65	23,753,240.09	240,820,910.70
Oregon.....	740,000	250	78,454,890.79	23,626,211.94	28,300,436.40	14,845,775.17	6,579,424.95	151,806,739.25
California.....	2,617,000	746	670,812,865.43	206,797,713.33	156,421,571.96	58,823,180.86	56,918,395.67	1,149,773,727.25
Idaho.....	373,000	184	29,209,428.79	4,955,406.63	7,844,959.98	2,901,850.45	3,454,338.26	48,366,284.11
Utah.....	393,000	99	45,330,445.44	10,269,161.37	15,811,062.75	4,560,730.49	3,397,216.02	79,368,616.07
Nevada.....	93,000	32	11,482,979.90	3,708,573.83	5,432,110.60	1,382,454.98	958,066.60	22,964,185.91
Arizona.....	226,000	51	15,173,640.06	3,508,105.60	6,861,317.68	1,883,990.62	1,757,667.66	29,184,722.62
Alaska.....	75,000	17	2,252,332.98	425,212.02	1,081,059.07	372,121.36	518,461.14	4,649,186.57
Pacific States.....	5,817,000	1,721	977,595,168.07	286,130,639.48	262,731,973.96	103,139,479.58	97,337,110.39	1,726,934,371.48
United States.....	95,731,000	25,160	13,915,129,510.36	5,351,767,087.56	2,834,480,835.87	1,563,839,129.41	1,245,526,608.04	24,910,743,171.24
Hawaii.....	200,000	12	11,508,757.58	3,807,121.88	3,032,318.25	3,472,595.57	1,499,707.57	23,320,500.85
Porto Rico.....	1,149,000	11	8,218,087.58	2,017,697.69	3,355,216.67	2,107,191.34	1,051,480.40	16,749,673.68
Philippines.....	.....	12	18,749,888.07	1,291,474.98	7,124,473.14	3,534,563.11	5,129,029.11	35,829,428.41
Island possessions.....	1,349,000	35	38,476,733.23	7,116,294.55	13,512,008.06	9,114,350.02	7,680,217.08	75,899,602.94
Total United States and island possessions.....	197,080,000	25,195	13,953,606,243.59	5,358,883,382.11	2,847,992,843.93	1,572,953,479.43	2,125,206,825.12	24,986,642,774.18

¹ Population of Philippines not included; estimated by the Government actuary at 8,000,000.² Other resources include: Banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$550,326,884.44; other real estate owned, \$106,972,775.92; checks and other cash items, \$55,236,223.74; exchanges for clearing house, \$374,865,032.08; and miscellaneous, \$165,805,908.94.

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 14, 1912—Continued.

States.	Capital stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Individual deposits.	United States deposits.	Due to banks and bankers.	All other liabilities.	Savings deposits (included with individual deposits).	Amount savings deposits per capita.
Maine.....	\$11,265,400.00	\$18,466,513.63	\$179,671,075.55	\$292,717.60	\$2,092,317.73	\$10,076,026.59	\$140,834,899.12	\$187.03
New Hampshire.....	6,449,000.00	14,079,416.53	118,101,849.10	397,443.49	2,800,406.78	5,921,383.15	99,407,206.74	228.52
Vermont.....	6,635,000.00	9,629,088.02	91,121,084.92	148,838.74	1,250,377.59	5,532,743.91	78,678,616.41	219.77
Massachusetts.....	78,599,500.00	159,466,798.50	1,426,854,057.75	1,408,958.96	118,862,452.65	38,943,577.10	857,784,673.19	246.42
Rhode Island.....	15,194,408.00	21,402,771.43	219,051,702.94	256,146.74	4,426,938.55	5,980,972.98	131,527,439.94	233.62
Connecticut.....	26,361,069.82	42,355,522.76	411,640,023.77	467,325.33	6,556,410.10	15,364,120.69	291,532,261.09	251.32
New England States.....	144,504,377.82	265,400,110.87	2,446,439,794.03	2,971,430.86	135,988,903.40	81,818,824.42	1,599,765,096.49	237.00
New York.....	274,957,723.64	612,291,229.56	4,653,357,925.68	4,240,917.23	948,466,058.27	187,260,391.72	1,826,320,592.18	190.89
New Jersey.....	43,491,920.97	74,589,856.81	512,710,708.36	887,724.65	29,043,435.45	26,123,154.85	267,942,074.64	99.46
Pennsylvania.....	231,763,862.06	354,109,683.01	1,578,020,687.29	2,702,360.39	266,462,893.50	105,699,969.40	598,233,216.64	75.02
Delaware.....	4,767,885.00	7,288,026.95	32,180,650.37	62,716.09	1,473,068.37	1,893,895.65	15,325,449.80	74.76
Maryland.....	30,154,050.55	38,856,163.23	251,180,967.91	769,168.32	35,524,193.06	19,026,581.64	137,601,421.16	104.48
District of Columbia.....	16,021,876.40	11,191,091.78	67,486,072.05	3,380,066.44	5,807,831.22	8,390,678.82	10,842,552.11	31.43
Eastern States.....	601,157,318.62	1,098,326,051.34	7,094,937,011.66	12,042,953.12	1,286,777,479.87	348,394,672.08	2,856,265,306.53	129.23
Virginia.....	28,000,200.00	23,624,023.66	137,825,336.52	1,705,445.14	14,937,990.70	20,035,196.43	41,587,559.47	19.77
West Virginia.....	21,225,755.25	15,146,711.28	110,634,105.30	451,324.94	4,817,610.25	10,713,320.05	26,580,764.67	20.78
North Carolina.....	17,803,196.37	8,861,635.47	79,198,806.18	560,190.57	7,329,222.78	12,626,575.20	17,051,991.71	7.52
South Carolina.....	17,780,392.90	10,461,158.50	59,938,296.48	216,081.95	4,107,265.44	15,852,223.26	24,801,984.73	16.02
Georgia.....	41,642,450.81	27,658,774.46	121,461,915.77	752,173.20	9,608,704.92	32,017,531.05	26,769,696.09	9.97
Florida.....	12,087,190.00	6,739,508.55	61,125,603.20	531,598.86	6,640,717.05	7,354,632.48	16,509,053.69	20.93
Alabama.....	21,725,530.00	14,576,715.17	81,427,137.88	342,171.08	6,836,163.96	11,712,828.56	16,052,737.48	7.32
Mississippi.....	16,230,983.83	7,379,137.57	63,677,169.30	103,113.91	1,754,594.46	7,121,412.87	9,419,533.50	5.11
Louisiana.....	21,847,927.00	16,157,861.01	114,312,484.62	328,629.74	21,975,507.64	13,448,397.89	29,602,781.11	17.39
Texas.....	74,452,792.28	43,259,646.78	235,751,523.24	1,999,287.80	38,811,048.42	46,825,583.06	13,274,049.30	3.27
Arkansas.....	14,851,768.07	6,903,495.84	48,846,407.18	166,841.59	4,375,311.19	5,636,285.06	4,217,116.68	2.57
Kentucky.....	37,412,170.50	18,483,338.43	137,044,129.88	1,961,826.69	16,970,721.05	24,483,339.24	19,671,952.05	8.45
Tennessee.....	27,669,422.58	13,190,843.37	122,945,642.87	830,384.60	17,602,599.17	22,722,049.16	18,041,553.27	8.12
Southern States.....	352,729,779.59	212,472,850.09	1,374,208,828.40	9,949,069.47	155,767,397.03	230,550,024.33	263,970,578.75	9.89
Ohio.....	103,141,915.00	76,458,881.63	764,396,988.11	3,311,204.82	85,127,922.40	68,923,391.98	312,777,696.18	63.83
Indiana.....	54,763,665.08	28,647,181.84	318,602,887.51	1,982,970.66	30,648,354.48	35,103,806.03	66,087,452.55	24.07
Illinois.....	153,577,613.47	108,735,543.55	1,087,896,164.02	4,646,132.70	337,911,171.94	56,157,214.45	323,768,529.13	55.77
Michigan.....	43,571,260.07	32,373,860.45	441,981,179.60	1,392,004.50	33,000,882.32	12,663,478.47	215,017,755.00	75.28
Wisconsin.....	37,096,650.00	20,222,172.06	295,165,033.12	1,403,325.10	21,091,500.07	15,931,504.96	71,207,997.03	29.76
Minnesota.....	40,111,800.00	27,226,659.83	323,141,780.94	1,895,379.75	53,974,417.48	15,793,920.31	59,039,428.73	27.52

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 14, 1912—Continued.

States.	Capital stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Individual deposits.	United States deposits.	Due to banks and bankers.	All other liabilities.	Savings deposits (included with individual deposits).	Amount savings deposits per capita.
Iowa.....	\$60,072,550.00	\$30,931,495.31	\$406,964,427.86	\$739,057.72	\$58,425,032.80	\$23,787,429.87	\$128,896,802.50	\$57.83
Missouri.....	89,202,820.00	73,558,823.02	449,593,434.42	1,603,219.14	177,937,957.52	39,241,238.61	40,960,521.98	12.23
Middle Western States.....	581,538,273.62	398,154,617.69	4,087,741,895.58	16,973,294.39	798,117,239.01	267,601,984.68	1,220,756,185.20	46.13
North Dakota.....	13,232,000.00	5,195,504.35	66,037,571.88	298,323.74	3,357,989.88	6,502,596.60	5,500,184.84	8.55
South Dakota.....	12,137,600.00	4,701,192.38	72,142,341.53	576,945.99	6,112,044.14	5,162,652.40	4,917,033.96	7.87
Nebraska.....	29,409,740.00	15,037,111.47	180,164,262.38	1,359,042.55	36,633,082.64	13,880,853.07	18,390,242.79	14.93
Kansas.....	30,002,800.00	17,955,713.89	160,267,644.06	939,819.54	15,387,633.80	12,912,209.94	6,497,314.54	3.69
Montana.....	12,110,300.00	6,724,217.30	66,716,429.93	998,963.12	4,850,139.60	4,284,090.78	7,840,264.20	19.31
Wyoming.....	3,145,500.00	2,644,544.37	18,155,613.87	316,076.19	1,184,352.89	1,784,029.68	2,799,910.56	17.61
Colorado.....	17,683,900.00	12,245,731.85	119,707,138.45	1,956,697.30	19,507,736.32	10,443,499.77	18,070,440.34	20.89
New Mexico.....	3,281,700.00	1,671,138.02	17,582,547.70	325,145.80	1,291,326.80	1,961,509.05	2,398,153.50	6.55
Oklahoma.....	22,901,750.00	7,740,846.05	85,829,974.35	1,244,059.70	7,201,901.54	14,347,081.13	1,488,245.11	.80
Western States.....	143,905,290.00	73,915,999.68	786,603,524.15	8,015,073.93	95,526,207.61	71,278,522.42	67,901,789.84	8.56
Washington.....	25,456,700.00	12,312,622.84	164,615,504.50	3,159,089.74	17,895,259.08	17,381,734.54	44,286,325.04	34.07
Oregon.....	17,154,150.00	8,791,829.01	105,274,123.89	1,634,117.31	13,561,683.65	5,390,835.39	16,754,592.94	22.64
California.....	114,527,955.33	81,763,873.19	795,604,872.36	2,107,728.60	106,638,953.87	49,130,343.90	389,522,854.59	148.84
Idaho.....	6,696,630.00	3,296,808.46	33,296,808.22	414,663.19	1,981,498.98	2,890,617.26	2,114,500.41	5.67
Utah.....	7,987,500.00	4,398,420.84	52,665,961.66	479,177.05	9,009,902.63	4,827,653.89	20,697,202.57	52.66
Nevada.....	3,355,000.00	1,182,740.55	15,576,303.51	131,175.17	1,143,722.36	1,575,244.32	3,869,608.49	41.61
Arizona.....	2,648,830.00	2,138,675.03	22,014,683.71	240,891.91	1,103,215.35	1,038,425.62	2,206,751.36	9.76
Alaska.....	800,300.00	328,218.40	2,805,247.04	299,316.90	143,204.23	92,900.00	63,338.13	.84
Pacific States.....	178,807,065.33	114,002,446.32	1,191,853,504.89	8,466,159.87	151,477,440.15	82,327,754.92	479,515,263.53	82.43
United States.....	2,002,642,104.98	2,162,272,075.99	16,981,784,558.71	58,417,981.64	2,623,654,667.07	1,081,971,782.85	6,488,174,220.34	67.77
Hawaii.....	3,092,500.00	1,309,265.99	17,068,921.15	527,999.02	805,714.25	516,100.44	5,028,509.42	25.14
Porto Rico.....	1,633,234.64	1,088,017.17	8,956,362.82	.....	1,661,381.92	3,410,677.13	1,832,814.19	1.60
Philippines.....	3,475,666.08	1,489,789.76	16,257,764.21	.....	6,513,312.34	8,092,896.02	1,157,163.65	.....
Island possessions.....	8,201,400.72	3,887,072.92	42,283,048.18	527,999.02	8,980,408.51	12,019,673.59	8,018,487.26	.....
Total United States and island possessions.....	2,010,843,505.70	2,166,159,148.91	17,024,067,606.89	58,945,980.66	2,632,635,075.58	1,093,991,456.44	6,496,192,707.60	.....

¹ Other liabilities include: National-bank circulation outstanding, \$708,690,593; dividends unpaid, \$3,639,127.75; bills payable, \$127,778,722.66; notes and bills rediscounted, \$21,836,346.24; and miscellaneous, \$232,046,666.79.

An examination of the foregoing table shows the distribution of banks among the geographical sections in the following order, according to the number reporting: 8,383 in the Middle Western States; 6,069 in the Southern States; 5,003 in the Western States; 2,901 in the Eastern States; 1,721 in the Pacific States; 1,083 in the New England States; and 35 in the island possessions. The increase in the number of banks during the year is as follows: 304 in the Southern States; 216 in the Middle Western States; 117 in the Pacific States; 104 in the Western States; 57 in the Eastern States; 4 in the New England States; and 1 in the island possessions.

Comparing the aggregate resources of the several sections, the Eastern States are first, with \$10,441,000,000; the Middle Western States second with \$6,150,000,000; the New England States third with \$3,077,000,000; the Southern States fourth with \$2,335,000,000; the Pacific States fifth with \$1,726,000,000, and the Western States sixth with \$1,179,000,000, the resources for the island possessions being \$75,000,000.

The increase in bank resources during the year was most marked in the Eastern States, amounting to \$432,000,000. The increase in the Middle Western States was \$392,000,000; Southern States, \$157,000,000; Pacific States, \$153,000,000; New England States, \$143,000,000; Western States, \$65,000,000; and the island possessions, \$12,000,000. Compared with 1911, statistics show the highest percentage of increase in Montana, 19.90, followed by Tennessee 16.08, Utah with 15.84, Florida 14.38, Alabama 13.93, Nebraska 11.56, Michigan 10.77, Iowa 10.37, and California 10.30, the increase in the other States being less than 10 per cent. Decreases are shown for the following States: Mississippi, 3.25 per cent; South Dakota, 2.04 per cent; New Mexico, 0.32 per cent; and Oklahoma 2.73 per cent.

The following comparative statement is a summary of reports of condition from the banks in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Statement of all reporting banks in six principal cities for June 14, 1912.

Classification.	New York City.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.
	168 banks. ¹	71 banks. ²	44 banks. ³	60 banks. ⁴	104 banks. ⁵	47 banks. ⁶
RESOURCES.						
Loans on real estate	\$563,789,268.95	\$38,965,000.82	\$14,454,254.14	\$124,288,069.62	\$51,129,954.62	\$118,037,343.30
Loans on collateral security	1,189,822,895.85	316,096,807.05	140,234,284.86	199,002,612.10	204,104,112.99	42,715,140.45
Other loans	710,687,370.29	320,181,303.25	81,798,932.18	227,952,557.41	164,501,403.01	104,933,359.80
Overdrafts	648,610.69	220,958.63	137,992.92	87,955.94	67,352.75	722,595.12
United States bonds ⁷	54,731,280.85	16,949,438.01	18,014,745.63	10,226,448.87	17,027,142.02	23,888,414.44
State, county, and municipal bonds ⁷	297,411,866.85	23,298,211.93	1,090,168.00	33,688,847.37	50,092,094.04	6,985,526.96
Railroad bonds ⁷	440,531,980.15	3,641,619.20	1,900,938.00	59,251,491.54	162,363,379.24	3,591,744.00
Bonds of public service corporations ⁷	78,115,711.83	68,935,301.46	748,936.00	18,967,964.12	43,152,270.29	2,296,863.00
Other bonds	140,755,445.37	56,393,781.72	44,134,243.60	24,100,059.49	50,021,702.43	68,812,846.81
Banking house furniture and fixtures	82,465,523.49	7,708,682.30	6,874,513.23	15,425,412.27	26,178,814.25	15,553,846.25
Other real estate owned	9,854,268.63	361,731.15	997,351.89	957,289.31	8,439,641.47	2,558,221.58
Due from banks	343,790,195.38	150,462,034.91	64,471,857.32	107,312,480.30	131,040,321.08	71,543,496.14
Checks and cash items	8,292,582.87	1,416,356.59	2,071,334.89	920,136.70	1,907,975.16	556,049.44
Exchanges for clearing house	244,552,539.71	22,818,053.67	3,214,248.53	18,883,339.72	13,888,167.48	5,096,252.32
Cash on hand	528,485,174.05	147,887,167.72	41,215,281.38	50,127,265.77	51,676,769.64	22,863,668.76
Other resources	54,601,721.42	7,633,787.52	1,143,601.53	2,580,127.51	3,667,765.97	2,998,716.74
Total	4,728,536,436.88	1,182,969,235.93	422,502,684.10	893,772,038.04	979,348,866.44	492,154,085.11
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	195,216,722.36	88,375,000.00	41,700,000.00	40,100,000.00	67,426,473.00	45,968,250.00
Surplus	349,336,673.03	53,652,000.00	33,096,928.98	53,879,841.62	109,760,187.75	25,065,447.53
Undivided profits	98,775,677.06	14,506,883.03	10,888,200.10	26,726,298.86	18,672,228.10	11,654,903.70
Due to banks	854,204,040.09	320,170,540.61	105,098,473.77	106,567,594.44	167,340,854.84	74,058,908.31
Dividends unpaid	4,929,212.33	4,892.00	17,052.25	99,221.56	262,353.24	58,389.50
Individual deposits	3,092,385,575.02	678,172,034.78	207,041,313.98	649,751,910.36	594,723,888.45	309,617,135.54
United States deposits	2,115,623.41	1,071,771.92	610,787.58	802,064.78	665,683.27	891,570.61
Notes and bills rediscounted	39,086.68			74,347.75		
Bills payable	1,150,532.85	1,326,500.00	200,000.00	811,597.93	3,075,493.67	530,000.00
Other liabilities	130,333,294.05	25,689,613.79	23,549,927.44	14,959,160.74	17,421,704.02	24,309,479.92
Total	4,728,536,436.88	1,182,969,235.93	422,502,684.10	893,772,038.04	979,348,866.44	492,154,085.11

¹ 37 national, 37 State, 31 mutual savings, 30 loan and trust, 33 private; total, 168.² 10 national, 41 State, 20 trust.³ 8 national, 36 State and trust companies.⁴ 20 national, 20 mutual savings, 20 loan and trust.⁵ 32 national, 6 State, 7 mutual savings, 59 trust companies.⁶ 9 national, 38 commercial, savings, and trust companies.⁷ Classification only for national banks as to St. Louis and San Francisco.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN ALL BANKS.

Loans and discounts in the banks of the United States as shown by reports of condition for 1912, aggregate roundly, \$13,953,600,000. Of this amount, \$5,973,700,000 is in national banks and \$7,979,900,000 in banks other than national. Of the total loans, the sum of \$3,301,000,000 is reported as secured by real estate, and \$4,239,000,000 by other collateral.

The classification of loans of banks other than national and of national banks compiled from reports as of June 14, 1912, is set forth in the following table:

Loans and discounts.

Classification.	Number of banks.	Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).	Secured by collateral other than real estate.	All other loans.	Overdrafts.	Total.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
State banks.....	13,381	\$572.9	\$564.0	\$1,379.6	\$32.8	\$2,549.3
Mutual savings banks.....	630	1,707.8	135.9	76.6	.....	1,920.3
Stock savings banks.....	1,292	379.9	104.5	182.8	2.0	669.3
Loan and trust companies.....	1,410	526.5	1,280.0	900.3	4.4	2,711.2
Private banks.....	1,110	39.6	19.8	68.1	2.4	129.8
Total.....	17,823	3,226.7	2,104.2	2,607.4	41.6	7,979.9
National banks.....	7,372	74.8	2,135.7	3,743.3	19.8	5,973.7
Grand total.....	25,195	3,301.5	4,239.9	6,350.7	61.5	13,953.6

From the foregoing statement it appears that about 24 per cent of the total loans are secured by real estate or other liens on realty, the proportion of loans secured by real estate for each class of banks being as follows: 88 per cent for mutual savings banks, 56 per cent for stock savings banks, 30 per cent for private banks, 22 per cent for State banks, 19 per cent for loan and trust companies, and a little over $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for national banks.

INVESTMENTS OF ALL BANKS IN BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Investments in bonds, securities, etc., of all banks, as shown by reports for 1912, aggregate \$5,358,800,000, as against \$5,051,900,000 in 1911, the gain being nearly \$307,000,000.

The classification by amounts and percentages of investments held by banks in 1911 and 1912 is as follows:

Classification.	1911		1912	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
United States bonds.....	\$773.5	15.3	\$823.3	15.4
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,200.9	23.8	1,273.5	23.8
Railroad bonds.....	1,602.1	31.7	1,631.6	30.4
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	550.2	10.9	603.5	11.3
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	925.2	18.3	1,027.0	19.1
Total.....	5,051.9	100.0	5,358.9	100.0

From the foregoing it will be noted that 30.4 per cent of the investments of banks reporting in 1912 is in railroad bonds against 31.7 per cent in 1911; 11.3 per cent in bonds of other public-service corporations against 10.9 per cent in 1911; 15.4 per cent in United States bonds against 15.3 per cent in 1911. The percentage of State, county, and municipal bonds remains the same as in 1911, i. e., 23.8 per cent, while the unclassified bonds, stocks, securities, etc., is 19.1 per cent against 18.3 per cent in 1911.

In the following table is shown the amount of the various classes of bonds, stocks, and other securities held by the several classes of banks on June 14, 1912:

Classification of investments in bonds, etc., held by banks of the United States on June 14, 1912.

[Expressed in millions.]

Classification.	State banks.	Mutual savings banks.	Stock savings banks.	Private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	National banks.	All banks.
United States bonds.....	\$4.4	\$19.9	\$9.1	\$0.4	\$6.0	¹ \$783.5	\$823.3
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	82.0	733.4	43.0	2.4	202.3	210.4	1,273.5
Railroad bonds.....	71.5	770.7	23.4	1.4	380.2	384.3	1,631.6
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	53.6	110.6	32.9	2.0	208.7	195.7	603.5
Other bonds, stocks, etc.....	130.3	143.4	36.4	7.5	422.0	287.3	1,027.0
Total.....	341.8	1,778.0	144.8	13.7	1,219.2	1,861.2	5,358.9

¹ Includes premium.

From the foregoing table it appears that of the \$823,300,000 United States bonds owned by the banks \$783,500,000, including premium, are held by national and \$39,800,000 by all other banks, \$19,900,000 of the latter amount being owned by mutual savings banks. The largest proportion of the bond investments held by mutual savings banks is shown to consist of bonds of railroad and other public-service corporations, 49 per cent of the bonds held by mutual savings banks being of this character. Forty-eight per cent of the investments of loan and trust companies consists of this class of bonds, as also 38 per cent of investments of stock savings banks, 36 per cent of State-bank investments, 31 per cent of national-bank investments, and 24 per cent of private-bank investments. Forty-one per cent of the investments of mutual savings banks consists of State, county, and municipal bonds; the proportion of investments in this class of bonds by the other banks are 29 per cent for stock savings banks, 24 per cent for State banks, 16 per cent for loan and trust companies, 11 per cent for national banks, and less than 2 per cent for the private banks.

Of the total investments in bonds, stocks, etc., 33 per cent is held by mutual savings banks, 34 per cent by national banks, and 22 per cent by loan and trust companies, the balance, 11 per cent, being the combined holdings of State banks, stock savings banks, and private banks.

MONEY IN BANKS.

On June 7, 1911, the cash holdings of all reporting banks were \$1,554,147,169.28, and on June 14, 1912, \$1,572,953,479.43, being an increase during the year of \$18,806,310.15. The reports show that

during the year cash in national banks has decreased in the sum of \$1,918,617.59, and that the cash in State banks has increased in the sum of \$20,724,927.74. Of the total amount held by the banks on June 14, 1912, \$996,000,000 was in national and \$576,000,000 in other reporting banks. The proportion of cash to deposits held by national banks is, therefore, shown to be 17.10 per cent, that for all other commercial banks is 7.38 per cent, and including mutual saving bank 5.15 per cent.

The following table shows the amount of coin and other money held by all reporting banks.

Classification of cash in banks June 14, 1912.

Classification.	7,372 national banks.	17,823 State, etc., banks.	25,195 reporting banks.
Gold coin.....	\$149,294,417.78	\$89,094,968.96	\$238,389,386.74
Gold certificates.....	356,602,380.00	206,465,716.00	563,068,096.00
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	80,479,000.00		80,479,000.00
Silver dollars.....	12,637,221.00	10,320,174.00	22,957,395.00
Silver certificates.....	138,569,628.00	55,804,541.00	194,374,169.00
Subsidiary and minor coin.....	22,555,692.68	15,182,315.61	37,738,008.29
Legal-tender notes.....	188,440,207.00	64,681,846.00	253,122,053.00
National-bank notes.....	47,564,277.00	60,717,410.00	108,281,687.00
Cash not classified.....		74,543,684.40	74,543,684.40
Total.....	996,142,823.46	576,810,655.97	1,572,953,479.43

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following table is shown the distribution of money in the United States, giving the amount in the Treasury as assets, amount in reporting banks, and elsewhere, from 1892 to 1912, inclusive:

Year ended June 30—	Coin and other money in the United States.	Coin and other money in Treasury as assets. ¹		Coin and other money in reporting banks. ²		Coin and other money not in Treasury or in reporting banks.			In circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in Treasury as assets.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>			<i>Millions.</i>	
1892.....	\$1,752.2	\$150.9	8.60	\$586.4	33.48	\$1,014.9	57.92	\$15.50	\$1,601.3	\$24.60
1893.....	1,738.8	142.1	8.17	515.9	29.68	1,080.8	62.15	16.14	1,596.7	24.06
1894.....	1,805.5	144.2	7.99	688.9	38.17	972.4	53.84	14.21	1,661.3	24.56
1895.....	1,819.3	217.4	11.95	631.1	34.96	970.8	53.36	13.89	1,601.9	23.24
1896.....	1,799.9	293.5	16.31	531.8	29.55	974.6	54.14	13.65	1,506.4	21.44
1897.....	1,906.7	265.7	13.93	628.2	32.94	1,012.8	53.13	13.87	1,641.0	22.92
1898.....	2,073.5	235.7	11.37	687.7	33.17	1,150.1	55.46	15.43	1,837.8	25.19
1899.....	2,190.0	286.0	13.06	723.2	33.02	1,180.8	53.92	15.51	1,904.0	25.62
1900.....	2,339.7	284.6	12.16	749.9	32.05	1,305.2	55.79	17.11	2,055.1	26.93
1901.....	2,483.1	307.8	12.39	794.9	32.02	1,380.4	55.59	17.75	2,175.3	27.98
1902.....	2,563.2	313.9	12.24	837.9	32.69	1,411.4	55.07	17.90	2,249.3	28.43
1903.....	2,684.7	317.0	11.80	848.0	31.59	1,519.7	56.61	18.88	2,367.7	29.42
1904.....	2,803.5	284.3	10.14	982.9	35.06	1,536.3	54.80	18.77	2,519.2	30.77
1905.....	2,883.1	295.2	10.24	987.8	34.27	1,600.1	55.49	19.22	2,587.9	31.08
1906.....	3,069.9	333.3	10.86	1,010.7	32.92	1,725.9	56.22	20.39	2,736.6	32.32
1907.....	3,115.6	342.6	11.00	1,106.5	35.51	1,666.5	53.49	19.36	2,773.0	32.22
1908.....	3,378.8	340.8	10.08	1,362.9	40.34	1,675.1	49.58	19.15	3,038.0	34.72
1909.....	3,406.3	300.1	8.81	1,444.3	42.40	1,661.9	48.78	18.68	3,106.2	34.93
1910.....	3,419.9	317.2	9.27	1,414.6	41.37	1,687.7	49.36	18.68	3,102.3	34.33
1911.....	3,555.9	341.9	9.61	1,545.5	43.46	1,608.5	46.93	17.75	3,214.0	34.20
1912.....	3,648.8	364.3	9.98	1,563.8	42.86	1,720.7	47.16	17.98	3,284.5	34.34

¹ Public money in national-bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not included.

² Money in banks of island possessions not included.

The general stock of money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was \$3,648,800,000. Of this amount \$364,300,000, or 9.98 per cent, was in the Treasury as assets; \$1,563,800,000, or 42.86 per cent, in reporting banks (excluding those of the island possessions); and \$1,720,700,000, or 47.16 per cent, outside of the Treasury and banks—that is, in circulation among the people. The amount reported in circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in the Treasury as assets, is \$3,284,500,000, or \$34.34 per capita, being \$70,500,000 more than the amount reported in 1911. Of this increase in circulation during the year \$18,300,000 in June last was in the vaults and tills of the banks of the United States and \$52,200,000 in circulation outside of banks.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Individual deposits in all reporting banks on or about June 30, 1908, aggregated \$12,784,500,000, for the current year the deposits aggregate \$17,024,000,000, being an increase for the four years of \$4,239,500,000, or over 33 per cent. The increase for the current year over the amount reported in 1911 is \$1,117,700,000, or 7 per cent. Of the aggregate individual deposits in all reporting banks on June 14 last national banks held 34.2 per cent; savings banks, 26.1 per cent; loan and trust companies, 21.6 per cent; State banks, 17.2 per cent; and private banks, 0.9 per cent.

The following table shows the amount and per cent of individual deposits held by the several classes of banks in 1908, 1911, and 1912:

Classification.	1908		1911		1912	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
State banks.....	\$2,937.1	23.0	\$2,777.6	17.5	\$2,920.0	17.2
Savings banks.....	3,479.2	27.2	4,212.6	26.5	4,451.5	26.1
Private banks.....	126.7	1.0	142.3	.9	152.5	.9
Loan and trust companies.....	1,866.9	14.6	3,295.8	20.7	3,674.6	21.6
National banks.....	4,374.6	34.2	5,478.0	34.4	5,825.4	34.2
Total.....	12,784.5	100.0	15,906.3	100.0	17,024.0	100.0

The following table shows the distribution of individual deposits by geographical sections on or about June 30, 1908, on June 7, 1911, and June 14, 1912, together with the amount and percentage of increase for the four-year period and for the current year:

Distribution of individual deposits.

Geographical divisions.	1908	1911	1912	Increase 1912 over 1911.		Increase 1912 over 1908.	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
New England States....	\$1,987.1	\$2,323.5	\$2,446.4	\$122.9	5.28	\$459.3	23.11
Eastern States.....	5,427.9	6,676.9	7,094.9	418.0	6.26	1,667.0	30.71
Southern States.....	913.8	1,283.3	1,374.2	90.9	7.08	460.4	50.38
Middle Western States..	3,003.6	3,759.5	4,087.7	328.2	8.73	1,084.1	36.09
Western States.....	591.9	742.0	786.6	44.6	6.01	194.7	32.89
Pacific States.....	839.7	1,081.3	1,191.9	110.6	10.22	352.2	41.94
Islands.....	20.5	39.8	42.3	2.5	6.28	21.8	106.34
Total.....	12,784.5	15,906.3	17,024.0	1,117.7	7.02	4,239.5	33.16

From the foregoing it will be noted that the largest percentage of increase during the past year, 10.22 per cent, is shown for the Pacific States. In 1911 the largest percentage of increase was 15.62, in the Southern States. The percentage of increase in deposits during the current year for the other sections is, in the order named, as follows: Middle Western States, 8.73 per cent; Southern States, 7.08 per cent; island possessions, 6.28 per cent; Eastern States, 6.26 per cent; Western States, 6.01 per cent; and New England States, 5.28 per cent.

The largest volume of increase was in the Eastern States, or \$418,000,000, followed by the Middle Western States with \$328,200,000, the New England States with \$122,900,000, the Pacific States with \$110,600,000, the Southern States with \$90,900,000, the Western States with \$44,600,000, and the island possessions \$2,500,000.

Since June, 1908, individual deposits held by the banks have increased 33.16 per cent. With the exception of the island possessions, where the increase is shown to be 106.34 per cent, the largest percentage of increase is shown for the Southern States, the gain in deposits for that section during the last four years being 50.38 per cent; next in order are the Pacific States with 41.94 per cent, the Middle Western 36.09 per cent, the Western 32.89 per cent, the Eastern 30.71 per cent, and the New England States 23.11 per cent.

In the following table is shown the classification of individual deposits in banks other than national, in national banks, and in all banks on June 14, 1912.

Classification of deposits in national and other banks.

Classification.	7,372 national banks.	17,823 State, etc., banks.	Total, 25,195 banks.
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$4,122,937,442.68	\$4,200,548,180.85	\$8,323,485,623.53
Savings deposits.....	733,643,936.11	¹ 5,782,548,771.49	¹ 6,496,192,707.60
Certificates of deposit.....	812,745,391.86	1,140,038,702.08	1,952,784,093.94
Certified checks.....	85,228,860.85	50,012,402.35	135,241,263.20
Cashier's checks.....	70,905,531.86	45,458,386.76	116,363,918.62
Total.....	5,825,461,163.36	11,198,606,443.53	17,024,067,606.89

¹ Exclusive of \$284,203,157.82 deposits subject to check without notice, certificates of deposit, certified and cashier's checks reported by savings banks.

From the foregoing it will be noted that of the \$17,024,000,000 on deposit in all reporting banks, over 38 per cent, or \$6,496,000,000, in round amount, consists of savings deposits; \$1,952,000,000 are certificates of deposit (time and demand); and \$8,323,000,000 are commercial deposits, i. e., subject to check without notice.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS.

Statistics relating to savings deposits are of special interest, by reason of the fact that such deposits are supposed to represent chiefly the accumulations of wage earners and other people of moderate means. Savings deposits in all banks of the country in June last aggregated \$6,496,192,707.60, but if all deposits in the savings banks are termed "savings deposits," this aggregate will be increased to \$6,780,395,865.42, or nearly 40 per cent of all individual deposits

held by the banks. These figures measure and prove the increasing thrift of the American people.

The aggregate deposits in all banks on June 14, 1912, roundly stated, were \$17,024,000,000; of this amount \$6,496,000,000 was reported as savings deposits, the latter sum being exclusive of \$284,200,000 held by savings banks subject to check without notice. Statistics showing the number of savings depositors for the current year are not available, but the information obtained upon this subject in 1911 showed that there were on June 7 of that year over 17,600,000 savings accounts on the books of the various banks of the country.

For the purpose of comparison the following table is presented relating to the classification of deposits in each class of banks as shown by reports of condition as of June 14, 1912.

Classification of deposits in each class of banks as of June 14, 1912.

Classification.	Number of banks.	Individual deposits subject to check without notice.	Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department.	Certificates of deposit.
State banks.....	13,381	\$1,609,117,069.91	\$657,477,220.31	\$610,207,548.25
Mutual savings banks.....	630	15,907,801.72	3,592,530,070.33	96,528.65
Stock savings banks.....	1,292	178,127,748.36	574,822,459.57	87,099,928.02
Loan and trust companies.....	1,410	2,319,055,959.95	910,850,167.60	395,983,407.02
Private banks.....	1,110	78,339,600.91	26,868,853.68	46,651,290.14
Total, State, etc., banks.....	17,823	4,200,548,180.85	5,762,548,771.49	1,140,038,702.08
National banks.....	7,372	4,122,937,442.68	733,643,930.11	812,745,391.86
Grand total.....	25,195	8,323,485,623.53	6,496,192,707.60	1,952,784,093.94

Classification.	Certified checks.	Cashiers' checks outstanding.	Total.
State banks.....	\$32,254,762.10	\$10,921,297.42	\$2,919,977,897.99
Mutual savings banks.....		123,427.41	3,608,657,828.11
Stock savings banks.....	795,385.48	2,052,338.18	842,897,359.61
Loan and trust companies.....	16,658,017.77	32,030,686.58	3,674,578,238.92
Private banks.....	304,237.00	330,637.17	152,494,618.90
Total, State, etc., banks.....	50,012,402.35	45,458,386.76	11,198,606,443.53
National banks.....	85,228,890.85	70,905,531.86	15,825,461,163.36
Grand total.....	135,241,293.20	116,363,918.62	17,024,067,606.89

¹ U. S. deposits not included.

A statement showing the aggregate amount of savings deposits held by the banks in each State and geographical division, with the per capita, will be found incorporated with the table of resources and liabilities on another page.

By reference to the table in question it will be noted that the largest amount of savings deposits is held by banks in the State of New York, namely, \$1,826,300,000, followed by Massachusetts with \$857,700,000, Pennsylvania with \$598,200,000, and California with \$389,500,000. In the Southern States the Virginia banks hold the largest amount of savings deposits, or \$41,500,000, Louisiana being next with \$29,600,000, Georgia third with \$26,700,000, West Virginia fourth with \$26,500,000, and South Carolina fifth with \$24,800,000. In the Middle Western States Illinois is first with \$323,700,000, Ohio second with \$312,700,000, Michigan third with \$218,000,000, and Iowa fourth with \$128,800,000. In the Western States Nebraska is

first with \$18,300,000, Colorado second with \$18,000,000, and, Montana third with \$7,800,000. In the Pacific States, as has been stated, California leads, while Washington is second with \$44,200,000, Utah third with \$20,600,000, and Oregon fourth with \$16,700,000. There are over \$8,000,000 reported as savings deposits in the island possessions.

The amount of savings deposits per capita for the United States is \$67.77 and for each geographical section is as follows: New England States, \$237; Eastern States, \$129.23; Pacific States, \$82.43; Middle Western States, \$46.13; Southern States, \$9.89; Western States, \$8.56.

STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summaries of the reports received for the current year from State, savings, and private banks, and from loan and trust companies show the condition on June 14, 1912, of 17,823 banks other than national. The aggregate resources of these banks are \$14,124,878,897.03. In 1911, 17,115 banks other than national reported, with aggregate resources of \$13,248,034,688.36, or less by 708 in the number of banks, and \$876,844,208.67 in aggregate resources, than in 1912. The returns for the current year include 13,381 commercial banks, 630 mutual savings banks, 1,292 stock savings banks, 1,110 private banks, and 1,410 loan and trust companies. The returns for each class of bank, with the exception of private banks, are practically complete.

The compilations of banking reports as made by the State authorities in a number of States include all classes of incorporated banks under the head of "State banks" and considerable difficulty is experienced by this office in making a proper classification of the trust companies and of the stock savings banks in operation in such States, due to the great confusion in the use of the term "trust company" and "bank," as well as in the use of the term "savings bank." It is claimed that a large percentage of the so-called "trust companies" do only a banking business, and it is known that a large number of the so-called "savings banks" are strictly speaking only commercial banks. In some States, notably California, a system of departmental banks prevails, where any commercial bank may carry on a savings or a trust company business, or both, but each kind of business must be kept separate and distinct. Specific regulations apply to each department.

Where the banking department of a State makes no separate classification, this office has adopted the plan of requesting each bank cashier to designate on his report the class of bank reporting. When this is not done, the proper classification is determined by the character of the business indicated in the report. In this manner it has been possible to make a satisfactory classification of trust companies and of savings banks for States where the law does not provide for a separate classification by the State authorities.

Reports of condition were received from banks, other than national, as of June 14, 1912, with the exception of those in Kentucky as of May 18; Georgia, May 29; Tennessee, June 29, mutual savings banks of Maryland, June 29; Alaska and the island possessions, June 30, and a summary of these reports is presented herewith.

Summary of reports of condition of 17,823 State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies in the United States on June 14, 1912.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts:		
(a) Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).....	\$3,226,653,762.65	
(b) Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	2,104,174,475.68	
(c) All other loans.....	2,607,417,968.82	
Overdrafts.....	41,606,212.94	
		\$7,979,852,426.09
Bonds, securities, etc., including premiums thereon:		
(a) United States bonds.....	39,768,890.25	
(b) State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,063,127,977.45	
(c) Railroad bonds.....	1,247,223,203.85	
(d) Bonds of other public-service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds).....	407,835,493.34	
(e) Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.....	739,646,839.36	
		3,497,602,404.25
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....		311,749,099.20
Other real estate owned.....		78,925,552.46
Due from banks.....		1,423,901,163.62
Checks and other cash items.....		26,061,099.99
Exchanges for clearing house.....		108,824,755.51
Actual cash on hand:		
(a) Gold coin.....	89,094,968.96	
(b) Gold certificates.....	206,465,710.00	
(c) Silver dollars.....	10,320,174.00	
(d) Silver certificates.....	55,804,541.00	
(e) Subsidiary and minor coins.....	15,182,315.61	
(f) Legal-tender notes.....	64,681,846.00	
(g) National-bank notes.....	60,717,410.00	
(h) Cash not classified.....	74,543,690.40	
		576,810,655.97
Other resources.....		121,151,745.94
Total resources.....		14,124,878,897.03
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in.....		
Surplus.....		\$977,272,830.70
Undivided profits (including accrued interest and any other amounts set aside for special purposes, less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid).....		890,990,687.36
Due to banks.....		324,340,946.90
Dividends unpaid.....		454,471,657.47
Individual deposits subject to check without notice.....	\$4,200,548,180.85	2,016,567.59
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department.....	5,762,548,771.49	
Certificates of deposit.....	1,140,038,702.08	
Certified checks.....	50,012,402.35	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	45,458,386.76	
		11,198,606,443.53
Notes and bills rediscounted.....		14,166,041.79
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....		76,842,722.56
Other liabilities.....		186,170,999.13
Total liabilities.....		14,124,878,897.03

The principal items of resources and liabilities for each class of banks other than national, reporting as of June 14, 1912, are set forth in the following table:

Resources and liabilities of State, savings, private banks and loan and trust companies, June 14, 1912.

	13,381 State banks.	630 mutual savings banks.	1,292 stock savings banks.	1,110 private banks.	1,410 loan and trust companies.	Total 17,823 banks.
RESOURCES.						
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,549,323,176.38	\$1,920,256,975.33	\$669,246,257.55	\$129,784,262.65	\$2,711,241,748.18	\$7,979,852,420.09
Bonds, securities, etc.....	341,797,126.48	1,778,042,428.09	144,877,735.13	13,745,669.14	1,219,139,445.41	3,497,602,404.25
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	116,252,155.48	37,373,366.91	26,892,501.53	5,442,701.75	125,788,373.53	311,749,099.20
Other real estate owned.....	22,176,601.90	10,234,972.58	6,330,005.63	8,784,186.85	31,399,785.50	78,925,552.46
Due from banks.....	530,161,901.29	150,482,502.86	107,797,928.00	29,789,234.21	605,669,597.26	1,423,901,163.62
Checks and other cash items.....	16,572,944.71	933,134.25	1,364,870.66	627,864.34	6,562,286.03	26,061,099.99
Exchanges for clearing house.....	61,179,435.81	73,485.14	2,223,391.43	232,753.16	45,115,689.97	108,824,755.51
Cash on hand.....	241,756,724.48	16,186,061.29	29,266,002.56	7,450,404.38	282,151,463.26	576,810,655.97
All other resources.....	18,550,760.18	15,509,060.46	5,632,611.23	1,083,320.94	80,375,993.13	121,151,745.94
Total resources.....	3,897,770,826.71	3,929,091,986.91	993,631,303.72	196,940,397.42	5,107,444,382.27	14,124,878,897.03
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock.....	459,067,206.81	.....	76,871,811.79	22,348,040.33	418,985,771.77	977,272,830.70
Surplus fund.....	177,307,042.02	248,982,429.06	31,052,596.37	9,333,680.83	424,313,939.08	890,990,687.36
Undivided profits.....	94,066,902.16	66,440,676.38	23,154,694.51	4,250,634.46	136,428,039.39	324,340,946.90
Due to banks.....	142,644,643.99	354,003.13	9,827,414.37	1,707,139.16	299,938,456.82	454,471,657.47
Dividends unpaid.....	829,045.40	.....	262,835.16	74,638.22	850,048.81	2,016,567.59
Deposits (individual).....	2,919,977,897.99	3,608,657,828.11	842,897,859.61	152,494,618.90	3,674,578,238.92	11,198,696,443.53
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	10,234,413.74	5,000.00	315,055.53	436,983.18	3,174,589.34	14,166,041.79
Bills payable.....	54,319,000.61	160,300.00	2,980,544.64	3,795,165.96	15,587,711.35	76,842,722.56
Other liabilities.....	39,324,673.99	4,490,750.23	6,268,491.74	2,499,496.38	133,587,586.79	186,170,999.13
Total liabilities.....	3,897,770,826.71	3,929,091,986.91	993,631,303.72	196,940,397.42	5,107,444,382.27	14,124,878,897.03

58 REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

For the purpose of comparison a statement exhibiting the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national for 1908 to 1912, inclusive, is submitted herewith:

Consolidated returns from State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies.

Items.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Loans.....	\$5,797,611,743	\$6,385,522,766.61	\$7,065,906,476.21	\$7,412,153,800.11	\$7,979,852,420.09
Bonds.....	2,873,226,958	3,009,480,709.72	3,111,409,758.78	3,289,468,093.00	3,497,602,404.25
Cash.....	479,116,289	525,237,773.25	558,355,958.16	556,085,728.23	576,810,655.97
Capital.....	838,058,353	866,056,465.00	890,376,773.99	932,777,933.31	977,272,830.70
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,012,811,484	1,039,548,321.54	1,091,162,580.06	1,152,073,936.93	1,215,331,634.26
Deposits (individual).....	8,409,959,961	9,209,462,780.66	9,996,179,942.15	10,428,283,553.82	11,198,606,443.53
Resources.....	10,869,345,993	11,726,170,577.59	12,553,695,826.04	13,248,034,688.36	14,124,878,897.03

STATE BANKS.

Reports from State (commercial) banks to the number of 13,381 show capital of \$459,067,206.81 and aggregate resources of \$3,897,770,826.71.

A summary of the reports submitted by the State banks shows, in round amounts, loans aggregating \$2,549,300,000; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$341,700,000; cash on hand, \$241,700,000, being 8.27 per cent of individual deposits; capital, \$459,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$271,300,000, and individual deposits, \$2,919,900,000. Of the loans, \$572,900,000 are reported as secured by real estate, including mortgages owned, and \$563,900,000 as secured by collateral other than real estate. The investments in bonds, securities, etc., consist of \$4,330,000 United States bonds, \$81,967,000 State, county, and municipal bonds, \$71,549,000 railroad bonds, \$53,609,000 bonds of other public-service corporations, and \$130,339,000 unclassified. The individual deposits were classified as follows: Deposits subject to check without notice, \$1,609,117,069.91; savings deposits, \$657,477,220.31; certificates of deposit (time and demand), \$610,207,548.25; certified checks, \$32,254,762.10; and cashier's checks outstanding, \$10,921,297.42.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank reports to the number of 1,922 have been tabulated, 630 being from mutual institutions and 1,292 from stock savings banks—the latter class transacting both a savings and a commercial business. Deposits in these banks aggregate \$4,451,818,522.88, including \$262,835.16, reported by stock savings banks as dividends unpaid, and the depositors number 10,010,304, the average deposit account being \$444.72. Savings banks reporting in June, 1911, numbered 1,884, with deposits of \$4,212,583,598 to the credit of 9,794,647 depositors, the average deposit account being \$430.09. While there has been an increase of only 38 in the number of banks reporting, deposits have increased by \$239,234,924 and depositors by 215,657, the increase in the average deposit account being \$14.63.

The following table shows the number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due depositors in savings

banks in each State on June 7, 1911, and June 14, 1912. These figures do not include the amount of savings deposits in savings departments of the State banks of Illinois, as this information is shown in the statement for commercial banks in another table.

Number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due to each depositor in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each State in 1911 and 1912.

States.	1911 (1,884 banks).				1912 (1,922 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	49	224,406	\$88,690,336.41	\$395.22	49	224,665	\$92,209,826.61	\$410.43
New Hampshire.....	55	190,669	87,383,225.61	458.29	54	197,724	92,123,970.88	465.92
Vermont.....	21	110,644	44,610,453.82	403.18	19	124,742	45,383,859.12	363.82
Massachusetts.....	192	2,138,838	791,931,542.57	370.26	93	2,179,973	824,778,925.86	378.33
Rhode Island.....	17	143,145	75,459,963.11	527.15	17	141,619	76,791,462.05	542.23
Connecticut.....	87	587,175	284,807,844.03	485.04	85	595,360	295,517,738.43	496.36
New England States.....	421	3,394,877	1,372,883,365.55	404.39	417	3,464,083	1,426,805,782.95	411.88
New York.....	141	2,957,650	1,561,168,449.10	527.84	140	3,024,746	1,633,495,812.16	540.04
New Jersey.....	27	317,925	111,403,370.26	350.41	27	324,748	117,273,834.49	361.13
Pennsylvania.....	11	474,709	186,533,659.91	392.94	12	480,113	196,140,892.80	408.53
Delaware.....	2	33,336	10,273,475.63	308.18	2	33,575	10,800,113.45	321.67
Maryland.....	46	264,888	99,428,408.68	375.36	* 51	269,311	103,679,889.94	384.98
District of Columbia.....	15	70,746	12,205,693.81	172.53	12	61,165	8,911,160.62	145.69
Eastern States.....	242	4,119,254	1,981,013,057.39	480.92	244	4,193,658	2,070,306,703.46	493.67
Virginia.....	35	62,039	19,956,340.10	321.67	* 20	31,213	9,484,506.68	303.86
West Virginia.....	8	25,241	4,441,150.17	175.94	8	31,065	4,666,786.48	150.22
North Carolina.....	25	32,139	7,328,035.28	228.01	26	41,149	7,269,464.78	176.66
South Carolina.....	27	38,588	11,341,101.52	293.90	25	36,340	10,473,691.22	288.21
Georgia.....	29	49,789	11,187,058.46	224.68	24	42,184	10,666,118.56	252.82
Florida.....	4	7,654	1,269,268.62	165.83	3	5,311	1,244,731.39	234.36
Alabama.....	2	4,000	504,067.91	126.01	11	24,925	2,652,784.50	106.43
Mississippi.....	20	11,693	2,631,555.77	225.05	20	15,117	4,283,195.51	283.33
Louisiana.....	9	59,754	16,825,931.64	281.58	11	72,434	19,059,912.97	263.13
Arkansas.....	3	3,713	928,018.13	249.93	5	2,015	331,063.13	164.29
Kentucky.....	15	35,174	5,375,307.16	152.82	13	33,416	5,786,782.57	173.17
Tennessee.....	20	38,000	11,226,854.95	295.44	13	31,028	8,621,000.67	277.84
Southern States.....	197	367,784	93,014,689.71	252.91	179	366,197	84,539,038.46	230.85
Ohio.....	* 66	253,646	89,260,972.17	351.91	63	302,350	105,907,535.41	350.28
Indiana.....	5	33,873	12,356,715.57	365.18	5	33,583	12,677,454.80	377.49
Michigan.....	* 23	119,733	44,612,277.50	372.60	* 25	156,655	55,879,088.22	356.70
Wisconsin.....	16	57,149	18,895,298.32	330.63	20	64,877	21,065,419.84	324.69
Minnesota.....	9	103,115	25,506,294.51	247.36	11	109,739	27,885,860.13	254.11
Iowa.....	697	497,260	168,068,098.53	337.99	728	539,763	187,363,040.37	347.12
Middle Western States.....	816	1,064,776	358,699,656.60	336.88	852	1,206,967	410,778,398.77	340.33
North Dakota.....					2	4,197	651,073.36	155.12
Nebraska.....	19	14,040	2,336,273.36	166.40	19	17,730	2,849,551.12	160.71
Kansas.....	11	20,863	3,709,286.29	177.79	13	19,668	4,137,242.16	210.35
Montana.....	2	3,468	2,300,772.58	663.42	2	4,826	2,410,181.04	499.41
Wyoming.....	2	1,347	599,140.26	444.79	2	1,465	626,722.06	427.79
Colorado.....	9	17,146	3,342,389.94	194.93	8	14,955	2,816,070.85	188.30
New Mexico.....	9	2,877	558,487.08	194.12	10	3,406	658,296.47	193.27
Oklahoma.....	2	1,399	231,936.33	165.78	2	1,345	229,340.88	170.51

* Reports from 2 banks, deposits \$1,335,146, depositors 4,000, received December 3, too late to include in this table.

* 20 mutual and 31 stock savings banks.

* 15 commercial banks, with deposits of over \$10,000,000, included with the savings bank statistics for 1911 by the State banking department under a misapprehension, are excluded from this compilation.

* Reclassification to conform to that made by State banking department. A number of savings and trust companies included with savings banks in 1910 now excluded from this compilation.

* Commercial banks having the word "savings" in title not included.

Number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due to each depositor in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each State in 1911 and 1912—Continued.

States.	1911 (1,884 banks).				1912 (1,922 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Western States.....	54	61,140	\$13,078,285.84	\$213.90	58	67,592	\$14,378,477.94	\$212.72
Washington.....	9	24,189	8,689,447.52	359.23	10	25,451	9,578,696.09	376.35
Oregon.....	12	36,803	11,997,744.12	326.00	13	32,984	13,545,007.66	410.65
California.....	123	688,168	362,965,698.41	527.44	132	597,519	407,006,665.52	681.16
Idaho.....	3	1,765	226,349.84	128.24	4	1,489	355,565.50	238.79
Utah.....	5	33,890	8,711,020.65	257.04	11	52,100	12,931,603.83	248.20
Nevada.....	1	1,301	914,286.98	702.76	1	1,466	1,162,793.26	793.17
Arizona.....	1	700	389,995.92	557.14	1	798	429,789.14	538.88
Pacific States.....	154	786,816	393,894,543.44	500.62	172	711,807	445,010,121.30	625.18
United States.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598.53	430.09	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522.88	444.72

NOTE 1.—The compilation for 1911 includes statements as of June 7, from 635 mutual savings banks and 1,249 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits and included with the figures for 1911 are \$105,200,096.80 reported as subject to check without notice in such banks to the credit of 362,820 depositors. Depositors in the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: 1 bank each in Maryland and Washington, 2 in Mississippi, 3 each in North Carolina, Georgia, and Ohio, 8 in Tennessee, and 128 in Iowa.

NOTE 2.—The compilation for 1912 includes statements as of June 14, from 630 mutual savings banks and 1,292 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits, and included with the figures for such banks for 1912 are \$178,127,748.36 reported as subject to check without notice to the credit of 412,512 depositors. Savings bank reports from Maryland as of June 29, Georgia May 29, and Kentucky May 18. Depositors in the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: 1 in North Carolina; 1 in Nebraska, 2 in Mississippi, 2 in Tennessee, 4 in Georgia, 6 in Kentucky, and 131 in Iowa. Deposits include \$262,835.16 as "dividends unpaid" by stock savings banks.

The growth of savings banks in the United States from 1820 to 1912, as evidenced by the amount of deposits, number of depositors, average deposit account, and the average per capita in census years from 1820 to 1890 and annually thereafter, is shown in the following table:

Number of savings banks in the United States, number of depositors, amount of savings deposits, average amount due each depositor in the years 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 to 1912, and average per capita in the United States in the years given.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	\$131.86	\$0.12
1825.....	15	16,931	2,537,082	149.84	
1830.....	36	38,035	6,973,304	183.09	.54
1835.....	52	60,058	10,613,726	176.72	
1840.....	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82
1845.....	70	145,206	24,506,677	168.77	
1846.....	74	158,709	27,374,325	172.48	
1847.....	76	187,739	31,627,479	168.46	
1848.....	83	199,764	33,087,488	165.63	
1849.....	90	217,318	36,073,924	165.99	
1850.....	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87
1851.....	128	277,148	50,457,913	182.06	
1852.....	141	308,863	59,467,453	192.54	
1853.....	159	365,538	72,313,696	197.82	
1854.....	190	396,173	77,823,906	196.44	
1855.....	215	431,602	84,290,076	195.29	
1856.....	222	487,986	95,598,230	195.90	

Number of savings banks in the United States, number of depositors, amount of savings deposits, average amount due each depositor in the years 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 to 1912, and average per capita in the United States in the years given—Contd.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1857.....	231	490,428	\$98,512,968	\$200.87	.....
1858.....	245	538,840	108,438,287	201.24	.....
1859.....	259	622,556	128,657,901	206.66	.....
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	\$4.75
1861.....	285	694,487	146,729,882	211.27	.....
1862.....	289	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	.....
1863.....	293	887,096	206,235,202	232.48	.....
1864.....	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08	.....
1865.....	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35	.....
1866.....	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70	.....
1867.....	371	1,188,202	327,009,452	283.63	.....
1868.....	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80	.....
1869.....	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04	.....
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26
1871.....	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13	.....
1872.....	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	368.82	.....
1873.....	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	367.07	.....
1874.....	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	376.98	.....
1875.....	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	391.56	.....
1876.....	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42	.....
1877.....	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	361.63	.....
1878.....	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50	.....
1879.....	630	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72	.....
1880.....	629	2,335,682	819,106,973	350.71	16.33
1881.....	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	352.73	.....
1882.....	629	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70	.....
1883.....	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29	.....
1884.....	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955	355.96	.....
1885.....	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56	.....
1886.....	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	.....
1887.....	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	.....
1888.....	801	3,538,291	1,364,196,550	355.41	.....
1889.....	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	.....
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35
1891.....	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1892.....	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026	358.20	26.11
1893.....	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1894.....	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1895.....	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1896.....	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	26.68
1897.....	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.56
1898.....	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	27.67
1899.....	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13	29.24
1900.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78
1901.....	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30	33.45
1902.....	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	34.89
1903.....	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52
1904.....	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.52
1905.....	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	423.74	39.17
1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.13
1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1908.....	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1909.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1911.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82
1912 ¹	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.53

¹ Population estimated at 95,656,000 July 1, 1912.

In the figures for 1896 to 1908, inclusive, but not subsequently, are the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings departments, but not the number of such banks, by reason of the fact that general returns from these institutions are incorporated in State-bank returns.

The increase in aggregate deposits in savings banks since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, has been over \$791,000,000, or more than 21 per cent, the deposits in 1908 being \$3,660,000,000, and for the present year, \$4,451,000,000. During the same period the number

of depositors has increased from 8,705,848 to 10,010,304, or a gain of 1,304,456. Since 1899 the amount of deposits in savings banks has nearly doubled and the number of depositors has increased by over 76 per cent.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mutual savings banks are confined chiefly to the manufacturing centers of the New England and Eastern States, there being only 21 institutions of this character in operation in other sections of the country, namely, 1 in West Virginia, 3 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, 3 in Wisconsin, 8 in Minnesota, and 1 in California. As this class of banks do practically no commercial business, the accumulation of deposits may serve as a gauge of the thrift of wage earners of the sections where located.

The deposits of the 630 mutual savings banks reporting as of June 14, 1912, aggregated \$3,608,657,828.11 and the number of depositors 7,851,377. On June 7, 1911, 635 mutual savings banks reported deposits aggregating \$3,460,575,072.17 the depositors numbering 7,690,973. The gain during the past year is shown to be \$148,082,755.94 in deposits and 160,404 in the number of depositors. The average deposit account in 1911 was \$449.95, and for the current year it is \$459.62.

Total resources of mutual savings banks increased from \$3,762,401,625.61 in 1911 to \$3,929,091,986.91, a gain of \$166,690,361.30. It will be of interest to note how the vast sum representing the resources of these institutions is invested. Loans aggregate \$1,920,256,975.33; bonds, securities, etc., \$1,778,042,428.09; banking house and other real estate owned, \$47,608,339.49; due from banks, \$150,482,502.86; cash items, \$1,006,619.39; cash on hand, \$16,186,061.29; and miscellaneous items of resources, \$15,509,060.46. The loans secured by real estate aggregate \$1,707,753,988.86; secured by collateral other than real estate, \$135,954,574.49; and not classified, \$76,548,411.98. There has been a gain of \$110,576,760.38, or 6.11 per cent, in loans during the year. Investments have increased in the sum of \$62,525,711.68, or 3.64 per cent. The character of the investments follows: United States bonds, including premium, \$19,891,167.12; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$733,405,351.66; railroad bonds, \$770,722,277.18; bonds of other public service corporations, \$110,639,920.26; other bonds, stocks, etc., \$143,383,711.87.

Compared with the figures for 1911, there appears to be a decrease stated roundly of over \$20,400,000 in the State, county, and municipal bonds held and of over \$10,800,000 in railroad bonds held, but an increase of \$7,676,000 in United States bonds, \$18,194,000 in bonds of other public-service corporations, and \$68,000,000 in bonds not classified. There has been a slight increase during the year—\$394,414—in the amount of cash holdings, but the percentage of cash held to deposits is less, being 0.448 per cent against 0.456 per cent last year.

Mutual savings banks on June 7, 1911, had on deposit with other banks \$154,773,302.26. For the current year the amount so reported is \$150,482,502.86, a decrease of \$4,290,799.40. Banking house, furniture, and fixtures, together with other real estate owned, increased from \$45,472,487.08 in 1911 to \$47,608,339.49, thus showing a gain of \$2,135,852.41 in this class of assets. Over 45 per cent of the aggregate deposits in mutual savings banks is held by 140 mutual

savings banks located in New York State, the deposits in mutual savings banks of this State being \$1,633,495,812.16. During the year over \$72,000,000 has been added to deposits in mutual savings banks of this State, and there has been a net gain of 67,096 in the number of depositors, which now number 3,024,746.

Reports from 193 Massachusetts mutual savings banks show a gain during the year of \$32,845,000 in deposits and 41,135 in the number of depositors. Other notable gains during the year are shown in the statistics for Connecticut and Pennsylvania mutual savings banks. In Connecticut the gain was \$10,700,000 in deposits and 8,185 in depositors; in Pennsylvania an increase of \$9,600,000 is shown in deposits and 5,404 in depositors.

There are 3,447,299 depositors in mutual savings banks of the New England States, with deposits of \$1,420,529,756, and 4,069,984 in the Eastern States, with deposits aggregating \$2,039,295,241. In the other States where mutual savings banks are in operation the depositors aggregate 334,094, and the deposits \$148,832,830.

The following table shows the number of depositors in mutual savings banks, the aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due depositors in the States indicated, on June 7, 1911, and June 14, 1912.

Number of mutual savings banks, number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and average deposit account by States, June 7, 1911, and June 14, 1912.

States and geographical divisions.	1911				1912			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	49	224,406	\$88,690,336.41	\$395.22	49	224,665	\$92,209,826.61	\$410.43
New Hampshire.....	47	173,338	81,305,084.61	469.55	46	180,940	85,847,944.20	474.45
Vermont.....	21	110,644	44,610,453.82	403.18	19	124,742	45,383,859.12	363.82
Massachusetts.....	192	2,138,838	791,931,542.57	370.26	193	2,179,973	824,778,925.86	378.34
Rhode Island.....	17	143,145	75,459,963.11	527.15	17	141,619	76,791,462.05	542.23
Connecticut.....	87	587,175	284,807,844.03	485.04	85	595,360	295,517,738.43	496.36
Total.....	413	3,377,546	1,366,805,224.55	404.67	409	3,447,299	1,420,529,756.27	412.07
New York.....	141	2,957,650	1,561,168,449.10	527.84	140	3,024,746	1,633,495,812.16	540.04
New Jersey.....	26	285,812	99,022,441.02	346.46	26	292,307	104,716,114.46	358.24
Pennsylvania.....	11	474,709	186,533,659.91	392.94	12	480,113	196,140,892.80	408.53
Delaware.....	2	33,336	10,273,475.63	308.17	2	33,575	10,800,113.45	321.67
Maryland.....	21	237,693	91,266,364.17	393.91	20	239,243	94,142,308.59	393.50
Total.....	201	3,983,200	1,948,264,389.83	489.12	200	4,069,984	2,039,295,241.46	501.06
West Virginia.....	1	5,704	1,331,969.00	233.51	1	5,742	1,402,972.71	244.33
Total.....	1	5,704	1,331,969.00	233.51	1	5,742	1,402,972.71	244.33
Ohio.....	3	112,935	57,567,388.31	509.73	3	115,390	59,735,581.53	517.68
Indiana.....	5	33,873	12,356,715.57	364.79	5	33,583	12,677,454.80	377.49
Wisconsin.....	3	7,143	1,566,113.47	219.25	3	7,665	1,768,467.55	230.71
Minnesota.....	8	89,230	20,533,692.01	230.12	8	88,442	20,251,733.52	228.98
Total.....	19	243,181	92,023,909.36	378.41	19	245,080	94,433,177.40	385.31
California.....	1	81,342	52,149,579.43	641.11	1	83,272	52,996,680.27	636.42
Total.....	1	81,342	52,149,579.43	641.11	1	83,272	52,996,680.27	636.42
Grand total.....	635	7,690,973	3,460,575,072.17	449.95	630	7,851,377	3,608,657,828.11	459.62

¹ Reports from 2 banks received December 3, too late to include in this table.

² Reports as of June 29.

The average rate of interest paid to depositors in mutual savings banks for 1912 is 3.90 per cent; the average rate for 1911 was 3.95 per cent. The average rate in the New England States is 3.87 per cent, against an average of 3.82 per cent in 1911. In the Eastern States it is 3.70 per cent, or the same as in 1911. In the Middle Western States it is 3.73 per cent, against 3.72 per cent in 1911. The one savings bank reporting from the Pacific States pays an average of 3.75 per cent against 4 per cent in 1911, and the one reporting from the Southern States 4.50 per cent, being the same rate reported last year.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

Stock savings banks to the number of 1,292 furnished reports as of June 14, 1912. The term "savings bank" as applied to banks in some of the States, as before indicated, is somewhat misleading, as a large number of so-called savings banks transact chiefly a commercial business and carry very few savings accounts. In those States where savings-bank reports are not separately compiled by the banking department, but are classified with commercial banks, great care has been exercised in eliminating from the classification made by this office all so-called savings banks which are chiefly banks of discount and deposit, transacting only a minimum of savings-bank business. Some difficulty is experienced in making the classification uniform throughout, but this difficulty can not be entirely overcome until the State banking departments of every State shall make a separate classification of reports for this class of banks.

The reporting stock savings banks are located as follows: 8 in New Hampshire, known as guaranty savings banks; 44 in the Eastern States; 178 in the Southern States; 833 in the Middle Western States; 58 in the Western States; and 171 in the Pacific States. Of the total number of stock savings banks reporting, 728 are located in the State of Iowa and 131 in California. While there are a large number of so-called savings banks in Michigan, only 25, indicating by their reports only a minimum amount of commercial-bank business, are included in this classification, and while a large number of commercial banks in Ohio use the word "savings" in their title, for the same reason only 60 have been classified with savings banks.

The capital of the 1,292 reporting stock savings banks amounts to \$76,871,811.79. Their loans aggregate \$669,246,257.55, and are classified as follows:

Secured by real estate, including mortgages owned.....	\$379,923,689.04
Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	104,518,332.28
All other loans, including overdrafts.....	184,804,236.23

Investments in bonds, securities, etc., including premiums, are as follows:

United States bonds.....	\$9,139,971.33
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	43,025,789.09
Railroad bonds.....	23,360,728.40
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	32,925,345.34
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	36,425,900.97

Total.....	144,877,735.13

In addition to the foregoing, the summary of reports shows cash in bank \$29,266,002.56, or 3.47 per cent of deposits. The individual deposits aggregate \$842,897,859.61, of which \$574,822,459.57 are reported as savings deposits, \$178,127,748.36 as commercial deposits, or subject to check without notice; \$87,099,928.02 as certificates of deposit (time and demand); \$795,385.48 as certified checks, and \$2,052,338.18 as cashiers' checks outstanding.

The depositors in stock savings banks number 2,158,927, of which 1,746,415 are savings depositors and 412,512 have commercial accounts. In arriving at the number of depositors those in 142 banks have been estimated.

The rate of interest paid to depositors in all stock savings banks ranges from 3.03 to 3.64 per cent, the lower rate being for deposits not subject to restrictions as to withdrawal. Four per cent is the average rate of interest paid on savings deposits by stock savings banks reporting from nine States, while in five States the average is above this rate. The average rate paid on savings deposits by stock savings banks in North Dakota (two banks only) is 5 per cent; in New Mexico, 4.50 per cent; in Idaho, 4.25 per cent; in Georgia, 4.15 per cent; in South Carolina, 4.08 per cent; and in the State of Washington, 4.05 per cent. The lowest average rate is paid by the stock savings banks in Wisconsin, being 2.94 per cent, the next lowest rate, 3 per cent, being the average paid by the savings banks in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, and Kansas.

Geographically stated, the eight stock savings banks reporting from the New England States pay an average of 3.37 per cent on savings deposits, and the same average rate is paid in the Eastern States. In the Southern States the average rate is 3.76 per cent, in the Middle Western States 3.50 per cent, in the Western States 3.90 per cent, and in the Pacific States 3.98 per cent. The average rate reported for the New England, Eastern, and Southern States ranges lower than the rates reported for 1911, while for the Middle Western, Western, and Pacific States the rates appear to average higher. The interest paid on savings deposits by stock savings banks in the New England States in 1911 averaged 3.43 per cent; Eastern States, 3.40 per cent; Southern States, 3.78 per cent; Middle Western States, 3.39 per cent; Western States, 3.73 per cent; and Pacific States, 3.95 per cent; the average for the country that year being 3.61 per cent.

PRIVATE BANKS.

It is estimated that there are over 4,000 private banking concerns and brokerage houses in the country, but less than one-third of this number furnish reports for statistical purposes. Private banks appear to be most numerous in the Middle Western States and nearly 74 per cent of those reporting are located in that section. Reports were received from 820 private banks in the Middle Western States, 92 from the Southern States, 78 from the Western States, 93 from the Eastern States, and 27 from the Pacific States. Two hundred and fifty-nine reported from Illinois, 194 from Indiana, 149 from Ohio, and 107 from Iowa, less than 100 reporting from each of the other States.

The capital of the 1,110 private banks from which reports were obtained aggregates \$22,348,040.33. For 1911, reports from 1,116

private banks, with capital of \$21,872,416.34 were obtained. The statistics show an increase of \$475,623.99 in capital, but a decrease of 6 in the number of banks reporting.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of the reporting private banks are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$129,784,262.65; bonds, securities, etc., \$13,745,669.14; cash on hand, \$7,450,404.38, being 4.88 per cent of individual deposits; capital, \$22,348,040.33; surplus and undivided profits, \$13,584,315.29; individual deposits, \$152,494,618.90; aggregate liabilities, \$196,940,397.42.

A recent legislative enactment in New York requires private banks to make reports, and through the courtesy of the State banking department 50 reports from this class of banks in operation in that State are incorporated in the statistics for private banks for the current year against only 13 New York private banks reporting to this office in 1911.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

A number of so-called loan and trust companies in several of the States are nothing more than commercial banks which transact no trust business, being permitted, in anticipation of opening a trust department, to use the word "trust" in their corporate names. So far as possible the reports of such concerns are excluded from the compilations which follow, being included with the statistics for commercial banks.

Reports as of June 14, 1912, with the exception of those from Kentucky and Georgia as of May 18 and May 29, respectively, were received from 1,410 loan and trust companies with aggregate resources of \$5,107,444,382.27. For June 7, 1911, reports were received from 1,251 loan and trust companies, with aggregate resources of \$4,665,110,868.71, being less by 159 in the number of reporting companies and \$442,333,513.56 in resources than in 1912. Of the institutions of this character, 181, with aggregate resources of \$605,038,656.95, are located in the New England States; 494, with \$2,958,853,674.66, in the Eastern States; 271, with \$251,940,932.45, in the Southern States; 320, with \$1,180,004,504.57, in the Middle Western States; 70, with \$45,886,216.87, in the Western States; and 74, with \$65,720,396.77, in the Pacific States.

Pennsylvania has the largest number of loan and trust companies, 278 being the number reporting from that State for the current year; Indiana is second with 119, New Jersey third with 95, New York being fourth with 81. The aggregate resources of the loan and trust companies of New York, however, are largely in excess of the amount shown for any other State or geographical section, being \$1,821,889,070; next in order as to aggregate resources is Pennsylvania, with \$750,696,432.06, Illinois being third with \$578,494,072.32, and Massachusetts fourth with \$347,376,909.64. In capitalization Pennsylvania comes first with \$97,140,816, New York second with \$72,025,000, Illinois third with \$39,225,000, and Massachusetts fourth with \$23,162,000.

The loans and discounts of loan and trust companies aggregate \$2,711,241,748.18, classified as follows: Loans on real estate, including mortgages owned, \$526,509,702.69; loans on other collateral security, \$1,279,983,539.16; unclassified, \$904,748,506.33, of which \$4,397,620.37 are overdrafts. The investments in bonds, securities,

etc., aggregate \$1,219,139,445.41, including premiums thereon, classified as follows: United States bonds, \$5,985,094.59; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$202,293,176.75; railroad bonds, \$380,190,967.79; bonds of other public service corporations, \$208,673,579.15; all other bonds, stocks, etc., \$421,996,627.13. The capital of reporting loan and trust companies amounts to \$418,985,771.77; surplus and profits, \$560,741,978.47; and individual deposits, \$3,674,578,238.92. Of the individual deposits, \$910,850,167.60 are reported as savings accounts and \$395,983,407.02 as certificates of deposit. Deposits subject to check amount to \$2,319,055,959.95, and certified and cashiers' checks \$48,688,694.35.

Comparing the foregoing statistics with those submitted for 1911, loans show an increase of \$281,820,666.88; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$104,360,758.35; cash on hand, \$12,325,897.03; capital, \$33,202,838.33; surplus and profits, \$21,871,525.67; and individual deposits, \$378,722,343.65. The amount of cash on hand is \$282,151,463.26, being 7.67 per cent of individual deposits. This is slightly less than the cash reserve held in 1911, when the proportion of cash to individual deposits was 8.18 per cent.

Since 1908 there has been an increase of 568 in the number of reporting loan and trust companies, the number reporting in that year being 842. During this period the capital stock has increased by 50 per cent, while individual deposits have increased by over 96 per cent and aggregate resources by over 78 per cent.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In addition to national banks and the loan and trust companies, organized under authority of the act of 1890, the act of June 25, 1906, places under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency all other banking institutions organized under authority of any act of Congress to do business in the District of Columbia, or organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of the Union and having an office or banking house located within the District of Columbia where deposits or savings are received. The supervision in question extends to the requirements applicable to national banks with respect to reports of condition, earnings and dividends, and examinations. It is further provided that the comptroller shall have power when, in his opinion, it is necessary, to take possession of any such banking institution for the reason and in the manner and to the same extent as are provided in the laws of the United States with respect to national banks.

Including 1 savings bank recently opened, but from which no report has been received, there are 50 banking institutions in the District of Columbia, consisting of 11 national banks, 6 trust companies, 13 savings banks, and 20 building and loan associations. The aggregate capital of these banking institutions on September 4 was \$16,021,876, an increase during the year of \$305,196. The total individual deposits were \$82,217,460, an increase of \$6,021,508.

The number, capital, individual deposits, and aggregate resources of each class of financial institutions doing business in the District of Columbia on September 4, 1912, are shown in the following table:

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Classification.	Number.	Capital.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate resources.
National banks.....	11	\$6,102,000	\$25,995,913	\$53,712,862
Loan and trust companies.....	6	8,858,326	32,534,704	47,946,002
Savings banks.....	12	1,061,550	8,908,312	10,618,752
Building and loan associations.....	120		\$14,778,531	17,160,293
Total.....	49	16,021,876	82,217,460	129,437,909

¹ Statement of July 1.

² Share payments.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Banking institutions reporting from the island possessions number 35, four of which are national associations located in Hawaii. The banking resources of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines now aggregate \$75,899,602.94, as shown by reports submitted as of June 30, 1912.

The capital of the 35 banks from which reports have been received aggregates \$8,201,400.72; loans, \$38,476,733.23; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$7,116,294.55; amount due from other banks and branches, \$13,512,008.06, and cash on hand, \$9,114,350.02. The surplus and undivided profits amount to \$3,887,072.92; amount due to other banks and branches, \$8,980,408.51, individual deposits, \$42,283,048.18, and unclassified liabilities, including circulating notes outstanding, deposits in effects, etc., are stated at \$12,019,673.59.

PHILIPPINES.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, reports of condition as of June 30, 1912, have been received from the following named banks in operation in the Philippine Islands: Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Manila, with branch at Iloilo; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Manila, with branches at Cebu and Iloilo; International Banking Corporation, at Manila, with branch at Cebu; Agricultural Bank of the Philippine Government, at Manila; Banco de las Islas Filipinas, at Manila; Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank, at Manila; Bank of the Philippine Islands (Yamboanga Branch); and Secursal del Banco de las Islas Filipinas, at Iloilo.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of these 12 banking institutions are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$18,749,888.07
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,291,474.98
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	227,045.11
Other real estate owned.....	196,787.35
Due from other banks and branches.....	7,124,473.14
Checks and other cash items.....	1,200,269.29
Cash on hand.....	3,534,563.11
Other resources.....	3,504,927.36
Total resources.....	<u>35,829,428.41</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$3, 475, 666. 08
Surplus.....	1, 177, 969. 18
Undivided profits.....	311, 820. 58
Due to other banks and branches.....	6, 513, 312. 34
Dividends unpaid.....	817. 75
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$10, 481, 572. 19
Savings deposits.....	1, 157, 163. 65
Certificates of deposit.....	4, 413, 672. 79
Certified checks.....	120, 640. 42
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	84, 715. 16
Bills payable.....	16, 257, 764. 21
Other liabilities.....	48, 693. 14
Total liabilities.....	35, 829, 428. 41

HAWAII.

Returns as of June 30, 1912, have been received from eight banking institutions other than national banks in operation in the island territory of Hawaii, namely: Bank of Hawaii, Bank of Honolulu, Guardian Trust Co., Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., private bank of Bishop & Co., and the Yokohama Specie Bank—all located in Honolulu—and the First Bank of Hilo, and the Lihue branch of the Bank of Hawaii.

A summary of the principal items of resources and liabilities as of June 30, 1912, for the eight territorial banks in operation in the Hawaiian Islands follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$9, 897, 170. 88
Bonds, securities, etc.....	2, 838, 252. 41
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	203, 011. 24
Other real estate owned.....	79, 479. 60
Due from banks.....	2, 356, 937. 31
Checks and other cash items.....	489, 464. 57
Cash on hand.....	3, 100, 348. 44
Other resources.....	614, 701. 40
Total resources.....	19, 579, 365. 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	2, 482, 500. 00
Surplus.....	589, 042. 07
Undivided profits.....	443, 693. 07
Due to banks.....	644, 084. 06
Dividends unpaid.....	4, 680. 00
Individual deposits:	
Subject to check.....	\$8, 664, 761. 02
Savings deposits.....	4, 707, 123. 10
Certificates of deposit.....	1, 735, 747. 83
Certified and cashier's checks.....	102, 671. 76
Bills payable.....	15, 210, 303. 71
Other liabilities.....	1, 935. 98
Total liabilities.....	203, 126. 96
Total liabilities.....	19, 579, 365. 85

The principal items of resources and liabilities as of June 30, 1912, for the eight territorial banks, combined with statistics as of June 14, 1912, for the four national banks, show the banking power of Hawaii to be as follows:

Loans.....	\$11, 508, 757. 58
Bonds, securities, etc.....	3, 807, 121. 88
Due from banks.....	3, 032, 318. 25
Cash on hand.....	3, 472, 595. 57

Capital.....	\$3,092,500.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,309,265.99
Due to banks.....	805,714.25
Individual deposits.....	17,068,921.15
Aggregate liabilities.....	23,320,500.85

PORTO RICO.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, it is possible to present returns for the current year from 11 banking institutions in operation in the island of Porto Rico.

The banks furnishing reports are as follows: American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, Banco de Puerto Rico, Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, Agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Banco Popular de Economias y Prestamos, Caja de Economias y Prestamos—all located at San Juan; Credito y Ahorro Ponceno, at Ponce; Caja Popular de Ahorros y Prestamos, at San German; Caja de Economias y Prestamos, at Cabo Roja, Credito y Ahorro Popular, at Yauco, and a consolidated statement of the branches of the Royal Bank of Canada at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez.

A summary of the resources and liabilities of these banking institutions as of June 30, 1912, is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans.....	\$8,218,087.58
Bonds, securities, etc.....	2,017,697.69
Real estate and furniture and fixtures.....	396,845.27
Due from banks.....	3,355,216.67
Checks and other cash items.....	538,908.37
Cash on hand.....	2,107,191.34
Other resources.....	115,726.76
Total resources.....	16,749,673.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,633,234.64
Surplus.....	768,191.99
Undivided profits.....	319,825.18
Due to banks.....	1,661,381.92
Dividends unpaid.....	12,906.85
Individual deposits:	
Subject to check.....	\$6,654,416.01
Savings deposits.....	1,832,814.19
Certificates of deposit.....	469,035.81
Cashier's checks.....	96.81
	8,956,362.82
Bills payable.....	90,613.75
Other liabilities.....	3,307,156.53
Total liabilities.....	16,749,673.68

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

No statistics are at command in relation to the settlement of the affairs of insolvent State and private banks, but through the instrumentality of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency information is obtainable with respect to the number of banks of each class closed and the amount of assets and liabilities at date of closing.

In the year ended June 30, 1912, 55 institutions of this character were closed, the nominal assets at the date of failure being \$7,797,401 and the liabilities \$12,838,837. Included in the list of failures are 29

State banks, with assets of \$2,328,717 and liabilities of \$3,128,993; 1 savings bank, assets \$40,000, liabilities \$66,516; 4 trust companies, assets \$2,451,925, liabilities \$4,304,590; and 21 private banks, with assets of \$2,976,756 and liabilities of \$5,338,738.

For the period beginning with 1864 and terminating in 1896, as a result of special efforts, information was obtained in relation to the settlement of the affairs of State and private banks closed during that time, from which it would appear that creditors received on an average approximately 45 per cent on their claims. Since 1896 no figures have been secured relating to the settlement of the affairs of banks of this character, but there have been reported from year to year the number of failures, with the assets and liabilities at date of failure, which are summarized in the following table:

Number of failures, capital, assets, liabilities, and dividends paid by State and private banks that failed in each year from 1864 to 1912.

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Nominal assets.	Liabilities.	Dividends paid.
1864.....	2				
1865.....	5	\$125,000.00	\$245,401.97	\$225,662.14	\$145,592.25
1866.....	5	275,000.00	1,206,035.00	890,112.00	
1867.....	3	260,000.00	222,075.00	138,821.00	138,821.00
1868.....	7	276,381.00	183,002.30	148,886.00	
1869.....	6	100,000.00	77,861.00	361,961.73	82,844.74
1870.....	1			50,000.00	
1871.....	7	220,000.00	2,314,871.90	2,654,187.15	974,256.96
1872.....	10	470,000.00	2,126,124.18	3,059,318.06	1,906,573.00
1873.....	33	907,000.00	4,644,889.91	6,938,653.01	3,420,016.33
1874.....	40	770,000.00	4,125,731.00	4,562,879.00	2,022,498.51
1875.....	14	2,413,900.00	9,190,283.98	12,365,475.25	4,143,941.97
1876.....	37	961,000.00	7,312,218.73	9,206,429.34	5,178,020.98
1877.....	63	2,491,250.00	13,137,835.47	15,222,785.49	7,004,558.27
1878.....	70	3,250,193.00	26,001,949.67	27,269,520.51	19,485,717.87
1879.....	20	1,370,465.00	5,102,691.94	5,252,307.22	4,235,808.85
1880.....	10	452,200.00	1,629,146.61	1,311,799.49	288,494.74
1881.....	9	436,750.00	585,653.06	1,785,890.45	851,755.00
1882.....	19	545,000.00	2,765,951.10	2,608,489.57	1,221,737.29
1883.....	27	870,000.00	2,813,915.19	3,193,747.39	1,408,047.99
1884.....	54	1,718,596.00	12,900,819.05	15,508,389.70	9,671,860.25
1885.....	32	1,099,400.00	2,982,879.51	4,883,454.27	2,361,320.01
1886.....	13	254,000.00	1,300,536.30	1,140,824.48	673,579.10
1887.....	19	931,590.00	2,865,300.30	3,074,622.29	1,610,527.45
1888.....	17	745,500.00	2,805,326.52	3,342,336.52	1,924,773.68
1889.....	15	363,250.00	1,279,900.68	2,147,059.18	1,026,682.73
1890.....	30	2,169,568.00	10,692,385.98	11,385,584.64	3,884,577.99
1891.....	44	2,071,300.00	7,190,824.69	6,365,198.77	3,090,597.48
1892.....	27	578,840.00	2,719,410.75	3,227,608.56	803,860.76
1893.....	261	16,641,637.00	54,828,690.85	46,766,818.80	17,912,270.45
1894.....	71	3,112,447.00	7,968,284.18	7,218,319.51	1,456,522.87
1895.....	115	3,906,350.00	11,276,529.99	9,010,584.93	2,251,708.93
1896.....	78	3,400,642.00	10,240,244.97	7,513,837.41	534,363.30
Total.....	1,164	53,187,259.00	212,725,771.58	218,833,563.86	99,711,330.75
Not dated.....	70	445,000.00	1,586,419.00	1,796,424.41	377,396.20
Total.....	1,234	53,632,259.00	214,312,190.58	220,629,988.27	100,088,726.95
1897.....	122		17,929,163.00	24,090,879.00	
1898.....	53		4,493,577.00	7,080,190.00	
1899.....	26		7,790,244.00	10,448,159.00	
1900.....	32		7,675,792.00	11,421,028.00	
1901.....	56		6,373,372.00	13,334,629.00	
1902.....	43		7,323,737.00	10,332,666.00	
1903.....	26		2,166,852.00	4,005,643.00	
1904.....	102		24,296,823.00	31,774,895.00	
1905.....	57		6,970,345.00	10,273,023.00	
1906.....	37		6,591,515.00	7,187,858.00	
1907.....	34		13,037,497.00	22,165,448.00	
1908.....	132		177,073,348.00	209,835,443.00	
1909.....	60		15,760,177.00	25,190,156.00	
1910.....	28		14,496,610.00	18,182,592.00	
1911.....	56		13,962,050.00	18,546,583.00	
1912.....	55		7,797,401.00	12,838,837.00	
Total.....	2,153	53,632,259.00	548,050,693.58	657,338,017.27	100,088,726.95

For the purpose of comparison there is submitted herewith a statement relating to failures by years and classes:

Number, assets, and liabilities of State banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies, and private banks which failed, by years, from June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1912.

[In the amounts 000 omitted.]

Year.	State institutions.								
	State banks.			Savings banks.			Loan and trust companies.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	24	\$1,892	\$3,178	6	\$484	\$917	3	\$209	\$425
1893.....	172	41,282	36,903	47	17,674	16,831	19	15,098	24,144
1894.....	27	1,774	2,010	9	2,646	2,678	8	33,420	37,977
1895.....	46	2,555	3,445	8	4,653	4,818	6	4,107	5,844
1896.....	55	3,741	4,628	9	662	902	4	1,159	936
1897.....	44	6,080	8,083	19	3,998	5,455	12	3,436	4,325
1898.....	14	694	988	4	800	956	2	1,275	1,575
1899.....	5	919	1,240	4	1,153	1,632	2	5,067	6,701
1900.....	9	418	442	3	328	410	4	5,243	6,636
1901.....	8	1,003	1,440	3	450	531	4	995	1,113
1902.....	12	1,364	2,056	10	4,622	5,730	1	12	22
1903.....	6	645	965	1	35	235	2	371	561
1904.....	37	5,194	6,725	7	1,457	1,704	8	13,128	15,880
1905.....	16	1,397	2,282	4	550	811	2	2,525	3,600
1906.....	15	710	1,006	5	360	490	4	4,636	3,990
1907.....	10	2,380	4,533	.....	.....	.....	4	4,850	8,100
1908.....	42	41,035	43,227	12	7,760	7,581	25	110,047	126,200
1909.....	19	2,732	3,286	2	85	105	6	5,342	5,412
1910.....	9	8,170	9,111	1	52	63	6	3,072	2,216
1911.....	28	9,865	12,678	4	2,021	2,487	2	140	230
1912.....	29	2,318	3,129	1	40	66	4	2,452	4,304
Total.....	627	136,168	151,655	159	49,830	54,402	128	216,584	260,191

Year.	Private banks.			Total all banks.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	36	\$3,540	\$6,505	69	\$6,125	\$11,025
1893.....	176	20,237	19,315	414	94,291	97,193
1894.....	21	1,749	2,236	65	39,589	44,901
1895.....	25	1,389	1,805	85	12,704	15,912
1896.....	42	1,886	2,708	110	7,448	9,174
1897.....	47	4,416	6,228	122	17,930	24,091
1898.....	33	1,725	3,561	53	4,494	7,080
1899.....	15	651	874	26	7,790	10,447
1900.....	16	1,687	3,933	32	7,676	11,421
1901.....	41	3,925	10,251	56	6,373	13,335
1902.....	20	1,325	2,525	43	7,323	10,333
1903.....	17	1,116	2,245	26	2,167	4,006
1904.....	50	4,518	7,466	102	24,297	31,775
1905.....	35	2,498	3,580	57	6,970	10,273
1906.....	13	886	1,702	37	6,592	7,188
1907.....	20	5,807	9,232	34	13,037	22,165
1908.....	53	18,231	32,828	132	177,073	209,836
1909.....	33	7,602	16,387	60	15,761	25,190
1910.....	12	3,206	6,792	28	14,496	18,182
1911.....	22	1,935	3,150	56	13,962	18,546
1912.....	21	2,976	5,338	52	7,797	12,838
Total.....	748	91,305	148,661	1,659	493,895	614,911

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Building and loan associations in operation in the District of Columbia, and which were placed under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency by the act of March 4, 1909, have shown a steady increase in business from that date, as indicated by the volume of loans, installment payments on shares, and aggregate resources, as is shown in the following table:

Years.	Number of associa- tions.	Loans.	Installments on shares.	Aggregate resources.
June 30, 1909.....	22	\$13,511,587	\$11,996,357	\$14,393,927
June 30, 1910.....	19	14,415,832	13,213,644	15,250,731
June 30, 1911.....	19	14,965,220	13,324,217	16,017,465
June 30, 1912.....	20	16,004,760	14,529,977	17,160,293

These institutions are required to make semiannual reports and are subject to periodical examinations.

The total number of shares issued by these associations is stated at 345,655, of which 129,680 were in force on June 30, 1912. The membership is reported at 31,793, of whom 8,142 are borrowing and 23,648 nonborrowing members. The installment payments for one association are \$2.50 per month; one, \$2; one, \$1.50, and the remaining \$1 per share.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics relating to building and loan associations in the United States for the year 1911, obtained through the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Cellarius, secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, show the existence of 6,113 associations on January 1, 1912, with a membership of 2,355,066, and assets aggregating \$1,040,307,717.

It appears that there has been an increase of 176 in the number of associations, 138,154 in membership, and \$94,738,806 in assets. The greatest increase in assets is shown to be in Ohio, \$16,683,596. Pennsylvania is second with an increase of \$15,937,912, followed by New Jersey with \$9,846,268, Massachusetts with \$6,074,542, Illinois with \$5,775,097, Indiana with \$5,643,806, and Nebraska, \$3,557,519.

In the tables following are shown, by States, the number of building and loan associations, their membership, total assets, and changes in assets and membership, during the year, together with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the associations for the year ended December 31, 1911.

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Number of associations, membership, and assets of the building and loan associations of the United States Dec. 31, 1911.

States.	No. of associations.	Total membership.	Total assets.	Increase in assets.	Increase in membership.
Pennsylvania.....	1,570	443,180	\$197,240,000	\$15,937,912	16,701
Ohio.....	643	384,257	187,434,123	16,633,596	21,939
New Jersey.....	563	198,057	96,448,627	9,846,268	19,435
Illinois.....	568	155,320	68,975,451	5,775,097	20,296
Massachusetts.....	160	158,365	67,573,380	6,074,542	16,010
New York.....	245	142,292	57,634,054	4,177,217	3,754
Indiana.....	351	133,381	44,060,128	5,643,806	3,798
Nebraska.....	69	58,191	24,885,285	3,557,519	3,490
California.....	96	34,685	23,340,012	2,064,836	2,566
Michigan.....	65	44,162	20,119,823	1,995,092	¹ 832
Louisiana.....	66	38,200	18,117,329	2,250,766	3,512
Kentucky.....	104	44,500	16,816,741	1,421,237	3,083
District of Columbia.....	20	31,143	16,401,243	1,150,512	1,910
Kansas.....	58	41,216	13,070,170	1,612,612	3,440
Missouri.....	134	26,950	12,633,297	1,201,846	2,356
North Carolina.....	113	25,174	8,375,305	887,073	¹ 1,506
Wisconsin.....	57	20,945	7,347,683	1,167,077	57
Minnesota.....	62	12,110	5,364,224	288,277	574
West Virginia.....	43	12,200	5,457,997	473,646	555
Iowa ²	49	16,500	4,863,729	.....	.....
Maine.....	37	10,611	4,645,137	301,162	¹ 338
Tennessee.....	14	4,602	2,831,038	64,639	¹ 760
Connecticut.....	12	3,344	2,655,758	316,620	303
North Dakota ²	9	3,802	2,149,852	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	17	7,800	2,191,623	119,390	150
Montana ²	10	1,552	886,994	.....	.....
Other States.....	978	302,527	128,788,710	11,708,064	17,661
Total.....	6,113	2,355,066	1,040,307,717	94,738,806	138,154

¹ Decrease.² Reports issued biennially; figures for 1910 used.*Receipts and disbursements.*

Receipts, 1911.	Amount.	Disbursements, 1911.	Amount.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1911.....	\$28,308,186	Pass-book loans.....	\$15,245,000
Weekly dues.....	233,718,046	Mortgage loans.....	283,252,100
Paid-up stock.....	23,544,378	Stock withdrawals.....	196,562,932
Deposits.....	65,516,912	Paid-up stock withdrawals.....	19,385,542
Loans repaid.....	192,626,056	Deposit withdrawals.....	57,516,336
Interest.....	59,796,988	Expenses.....	7,122,464
Premium.....	4,091,758	Borrowed money repaid.....	69,913,570
Fines.....	865,916	Interest.....	1,622,068
Pass books and initiation.....	597,604	Real estate purchased.....	3,902,720
Borrowed money.....	72,316,182	Miscellaneous disbursements.....	20,708,808
Real estate sold.....	4,256,404	Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1912.....	32,953,592
Miscellaneous receipts.....	22,646,702		
Total.....	708,185,132	Total.....	708,185,132

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

The school savings bank system was first established in the United States by the late J. H. Thiry, principal of the public schools in Long Island City, N. Y., and Mr. Thiry is known as the author of thrift teaching in our public schools. Since the first school savings bank was established in 1885, hundreds of public schools throughout the country have adopted some system of teaching the children to save. Massachusetts has a law making thrift teaching obligatory, New York has a similar law pending, and other States favor such legislation. Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, of Philadelphia, has undertaken to continue the work begun by Mr. Thiry of collecting statistics

relating to this class of banks, and through her courtesy the comptroller is enabled to present the latest statistical data showing the growth of the school savings bank system in this country.

The following statement shows the number of school savings banks in the United States on or about January 1, 1912, together with the number of depositors and balance due depositors, arranged by geographical sections:

School savings banks of the United States on or about Jan. 1, 1912.

	Number of schools.		Number of scholars.		Total.		Balance due depositors.
	Houses.	Rooms.	On register.	Depositors.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	
New England States..	262	913	43,685	23,123	\$164,860.05	\$99,191.87	\$65,668.18
Eastern States.....	328	2,976	132,008	57,878	2,393,442.83	1,956,760.94	436,681.89
Southern States.....	6	6	205	120	113.26	79.16	34.10
Middle Western States	371	3,880	168,296	73,327	815,845.84	509,593.79	306,252.05
Western States.....	7	33	1,253	388	1,563.19	415.20	1,147.99
Pacific States.....	181	2,022	85,502	12,693	106,337.49	7,641.23	98,696.26
Total United States.....	1,149	9,830	430,949	167,529	3,482,162.66	2,573,682.19	908,480.47

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, the comptroller is enabled to present the latest available statistics in relation to the number of depositors and volume of deposits in the various classes of savings banks in the foreign countries.

The first table following is a consolidated statement relating to all foreign savings banks, and the second is confined to postal savings banks, showing returns for the current year and 10 years prior. As will be noted, the United Kingdom, the country in which the postal savings bank system had its practical origin, leads all other countries in the volume of deposits and number of depositors.

The tables in question follow.

Savings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, from the official reports of the respective countries.]

Countries.	Population. ¹	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Austria.....	28,572,000	{ Dec. 31, 1909 Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Communal and private savings banks. Postal savings banks, savings department. Postal savings banks, check department.	4,119,295 2,205,703 102,574	\$1,161,149,241 46,623,889 79,682,452	\$281.88 21.14 776.83	\$40.64 1.63 2.79
Belgium.....	7,501,000	{ Dec. 31, 1911 Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Government savings banks. Communal and private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	2,901,753 46,997 280,775	194,534,158 11,679,721 9,129,423	67.04 248.52 32.52	25.93 1.56 2.13
Bulgaria.....	4,285,000	June 30, 1910	Caja de ahorros.....	268,731	10,543,275	39.23	3.09
Chile.....	3,415,000	Mar. 31, 1910	Communal and corporate savings banks.	1,166,607	174,182,302	149.28	63.18
Denmark ²	2,757,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Government savings banks.....	104,095	2,255,664	21.67	1.19
Egypt.....	11,626,000	{ Dec. 31, 1911 Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks. Municipal savings banks.	8,411,791 5,786,035 19,301	754,255,333 329,974,970 934,380	89.67 57.03 48.41	19.05 8.33 1.18
France.....	39,602,000	{ Dec. 31, 1911 Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Postal savings banks. Municipal savings banks. Postal savings banks.	5,701	1,288,268	225.97	6.67
Algeria.....	5,232,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Public and corporate savings banks.	21,534,034	3,993,775,184	185.46	61.98
Tunis.....	1,923,000	Dec. 31, 1910	State savings bank.....	69,202	11,863,592	171.43	48.23
Germany ³	64,432,000	{ do..... do..... do.....	Postal savings banks, savings department. Postal savings banks, check department. Communal and corporate savings banks.	775,970 20,716 2,294,063	21,894,118 20,075,888 472,879,910	28.22 969.10 206.13	1.05 1.96 13.63
Luxemburg.....	246,000	June 30, 1911	Postal savings banks.	5,160,008	324,279,617	62.84	9.35
Hungary ⁴	20,886,000	{ June 30, 1910 June 30, 1910 Dec. 31, 1910 Mar. 31, 1912	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks. Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	7,500,470 11,950,158 6,779 100,819	73,106,674 91,896,942 121,327 955,592	9.75 7.69 17.90 9.48	1.42 1.78 .04 .28
Italy.....	34,687,000	{ do..... do..... do.....	Postal savings banks. Postal savings banks. Private savings banks.	207,195 433,209 1,510,033	3,098,571 41,718,485 66,039,592	14.95 96.30 43.73	 7.02 11.11
Japan.....	51,547,000	{ Dec. 31, 1910 Mar. 31, 1912 Dec. 31, 1910 Mar. 31, 1911	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks. Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	73,106,674 11,950,158 6,779 100,819	73,106,674 91,896,942 121,327 955,592	9.75 7.69 17.90 9.48	1.42 1.78 .04 .28
Formosa.....	3,341,000	Mar. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.	207,195	3,098,571	14.95	.....
China and Korea.....	.....	do.....	Private savings banks.	433,209	41,718,485	96.30	7.02
Netherlands.....	5,945,000	{ Dec. 31, 1909 Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Postal savings banks. Postal savings banks. Private savings banks.	1,510,033 13,228 91,898	66,039,592 2,887,566 3,616,685	43.73 218.29 39.36	11.11 1.10
Dutch East Indies.....	37,717,000	{ Dec. 31, 1911 Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Postal savings banks. Postal savings banks. Communal and private savings banks.	91,898 9,478 1,001,310	3,616,685 337,925 135,886,457	39.36 35.65 135.71	1.10 3.86 56.78
Norway.....	2,393,000	do.....	Government savings banks.....	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Roumania ⁵	6,866,000	July 1, 1910					

¹ The figures of population are for the nearest date to which the statistics of savings banks relate.

² Exclusive of 1,809 deposits of \$173,011 in savings banks in Faroe Islands, and of data for savings departments of ordinary banks, which comprised 155,160 accounts, credited with \$31,370,748 on Mar. 31, 1910.

³ Exclusive of Brunswick.

⁴ No separate data available for private and communal savings banks in 1910. The ordinary banks, savings banks, and land-credit banks of Hungary held 1,768,455 savings accounts credited with \$699,288,107 on Dec. 31, 1910.

⁵ Figures for the Casa d'Economie.

Savings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Russia ¹	163,779,000	June 30, 1912	State, including postal savings banks.....	8,189,734	\$784,117,885	\$95.74	\$4.79
Finland.....	3,120,000	{Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Private savings banks.....	291,603	44,068,779	151.13	14.12
Spain ²	19,588,000	{Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Postal savings banks.....	59,723	1,396,856	23.39	.45
Sweden.....	5,522,000	{Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Private savings banks.....	495,772	46,931,094	94.66	2.40
Switzerland.....	3,647,000	{Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Communal and trustees savings banks.....	1,560,317	216,755,326	138.92	39.25
United Kingdom ³	45,289,000	{Dec. 31, 1908 Nov. 20, 1911 Dec. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	565,759	12,645,957	22.35	2.29
British India ⁴	244,127,000	{Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,899,332	303,196,216	159.63	83.14
Australia, Commonwealth.....	4,425,000	{Nov. 20, 1911 Dec. 31, 1911	Trustee savings banks.....	1,849,043	258,083,128	139.58	5.70
New Zealand.....	1,008,000	{Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Postal savings banks.....	12,370,646	859,027,319	69.44	18.97
Canada ⁵	7,205,000	{Dec. 31, 1912 do.....	do.....	1,378,916	51,478,416	37.33	.21
British South Africa.....	6,745,000	{Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Government, trustee, and joint-stock savings banks.....	1,600,112	289,039,353	180.64	65.32
British West Indies.....	1,679,000	{Dec. 31, 1910 do.....	Postal savings banks.....	380,714	68,641,934	180.30	68.10
British colonies, n. e. s.	20,427,000	{Dec. 31, 1912 do.....	Private savings banks.....	51,508	7,375,302	143.19	7.32
Total, foreign countries.....	859,620,000	{June 30, 1912 do.....	Postal savings banks.....	146,310	42,683,232	291.73	5.92
United States.....	95,411,000	{Nov. 30, 1912 June 14, 1912	Dominion Government savings banks.....	35,031	14,171,966	404.55	1.97
Philippine Islands.....	8,460,000	{June 30, 1912 do.....	Government, post-office, and private savings banks.....	222,772	25,103,835	112.69	3.72
			Government and post-office savings banks.....	91,881	6,301,465	68.58	3.75
			do.....	219,967	12,921,863	58.74	.63
				109,725,758	11,096,223,947	101.13	12.91
			Postal savings banks ⁶	300,000	28,000,000	93.33	.....
			Mutual and stock savings banks.....	10,010,304	4,451,818,523	444.72	46.66
			Postal savings banks.....	35,802	1,177,435	32.89	.14

¹ Includes 38,958 depositors in school savings depositories, credited with \$105,060. The above total is exclusive of \$162,185,345 worth of securities held by the savings banks to the credit of depositors.

² The peseta has been converted at the rate of 18 cents. Data taken from "España Económica y Financiera," Oct. 21, 1911. Exclusive of data for savings departments of commercial banks, which comprised 124,657 accounts credited with \$28,583,964 on Dec. 31, 1910.

³ Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which, at the end of the year, amounted to \$120,776,096 in the postal savings banks and to \$12,934,743 in the trustee savings banks.

⁴ Exclusive of the population of the feudatory States.

⁵ Exclusive of data for special private savings banks which, on June 30, 1912, held deposits amounting to \$40,828,420. The above total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks ("Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day"), which, on June 30, 1912, amounted to \$631,317,687.

⁶ Number of offices, 12,823.

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Comparative statement relative to number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average deposit in postal savings banks.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, from official data of the respective countries.]

Country.	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
1900-1902.				
Austria.....	1901	1,547,541	\$30,355,244	\$19.61
Belgium.....	1900	1,390,047	97,207,412	69.93
Bulgaria.....	1900	53,194	989,983	18.61
Finland.....	1900	40,188	720,013	17.92
France.....	1900	3,565,941	194,980,796	54.96
Hungary.....	1900	389,083	6,632,822	17.05
Italy.....	1900	3,990,983	131,652,255	32.99
Netherlands.....	1900	829,131	34,048,200	41.06
Russia.....	1902	1,163,310	77,043,466	66.23
Sweden.....	1901	573,800	14,532,663	25.33
United Kingdom.....	1901	8,787,675	683,222,126	77.75
Bahamas.....	1900	1,350	74,156	54.93
Canada.....	1902	162,761	42,320,208	260.01
British Guiana.....	1900	8,263	225,674	27.31
Dutch Guiana ¹	1905	5,785	230,262	39.80
British India.....	1900	785,729	31,296,290	39.83
Ceylon.....	1900	51,778	407,905	7.88
Straits Settlements.....	1900	2,504	211,515	84.47
Federated Malay States ¹	1904	2,477	146,002	58.94
Dutch East Indies.....	1901	26,535	1,367,540	51.54
Japan.....	1902	2,363,335	13,544,007	5.73
Formosa.....	1901	27,669	321,323	11.61
Cape of Good Hope.....	1900	70,812	9,903,313	139.85
Gold Coast.....	1901	341	21,705	63.65
Orange Free State.....	1902	2,272	327,841	144.29
Rhodesia ¹	1906	1,176	163,583	139.10
Sierra Leone.....	1901	4,116	238,094	57.85
Transvaal.....	1903	27,940	3,298,859	118.07
Egypt.....	1901	7,149	187,834	26.27
Tunis.....	1900	3,078	511,179	165.06
New South Wales ²	1900	198,014	29,421,020	148.58
Victoria ²	1901	393,026	47,020,157	119.64
Queensland ²	1901	81,025	18,960,711	234.01
Tasmania ²	1900	14,008	1,432,226	102.25
Western Australia.....	1901	39,318	7,875,744	200.31
New Zealand.....	1900	197,408	28,272,186	143.22
Philippine Islands ¹	1907	2,676	255,050	111.77
1910-1912.				
Austria.....	1911	2,261,658	\$46,317,746	\$20.48
Belgium.....	1910	2,384,511	157,150,474	65.90
Bulgaria.....	1910	280,775	9,129,433	32.52
Finland.....	1910	59,723	1,396,856	23.39
France.....	1910	5,786,035	329,974,970	57.03
Hungary.....	1910	775,970	21,894,118	28.22
Italy.....	1910	5,160,008	324,279,617	62.84
Netherlands.....	1910	1,510,033	66,039,592	43.73
Russia.....	1912	2,691,361	192,456,530	70.02
Sweden.....	1911	565,759	12,645,957	22.35
United Kingdom.....	1911	12,370,646	859,027,319	69.44
Bahamas.....	1910	2,186	132,602	60.66
Canada.....	1912	146,310	42,683,232	291.73
British Guiana.....	1910	18,004	738,175	41.00
Dutch Guiana.....	1910	9,478	337,925	35.65
British India.....	1910	1,378,916	51,475,416	37.33
Ceylon.....	1910	85,954	932,236	10.85
Straits Settlements.....	1910	4,312	382,667	88.74
Federated Malay States.....	1910	5,312	330,431	62.20
Dutch East Indies.....	1911	91,898	3,616,685	39.36
Japan.....	1912	11,950,158	91,896,942	7.69
Formosa.....	1911	100,819	955,592	9.48
Cape of Good Hope.....	1910	105,369	10,411,974	98.81
Gold Coast.....	1911	3,137	169,262	53.96
Orange Free State.....	1910	7,646	868,291	113.56
Rhodesia.....	1910	3,306	435,299	131.67
Sierra Leone.....	1911	6,002	485,735	80.93
Transvaal.....	1910	71,185	8,769,798	123.20
Egypt.....	1910	104,095	2,255,664	21.67
Tunis.....	1910	5,701	1,288,268	225.97

¹ Earlier reports not available.

² It has been thought proper to include among the postal savings banks also those savings banks in the Australian States which prior to the transfer of the State post offices to the Federal Government were operated by the respective State post offices. All these banks continue at present to be operated as Government savings banks.

Comparative statement relative to number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average deposit in postal savings banks—Continued.

Country.	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
New South Wales ¹	1910	368,306	\$73,926,126	\$200.72
Victoria ¹	1911	595,424	84,065,980	141.19
Queensland ¹	1911	127,219	31,033,520	243.94
Tasmania ¹	1910	24,403	3,401,304	139.40
Western Australia.....	1911	99,017	19,916,171	201.14
New Zealand.....	1910	380,714	68,641,934	180.30
Philippine Islands.....	1912	35,802	1,177,435	32.89
United States.....	1912	300,000	28,000,000	93.33

¹ It has been thought proper to include among the postal savings banks also those savings banks in the Australian States which prior to the transfer of the State post offices to the Federal Government were operated by the respective State post offices. All these banks continue at present to be operated as Government savings banks.

INSTRUMENTS OF CREDIT.

The extent to which checks, drafts, and other instruments of credit are used in daily business transactions has been the subject of various investigations, and which have been analyzed in detail in the reports issued for the years covering the investigations made. As the question is frequently raised as to the relative use of instruments of credit, there appears in the appendix to this report a table showing for two dates in 1881 and 1890, and one date in 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1909, the percentage of receipts of each kind of currency, as well as the percentage of checks, drafts, and clearing-house exchanges, etc. The fact is generally recognized that over 90 per cent of the daily transactions are effected through the medium of instruments of credit. The reports received for June 30, 1881, indicate a percentage of instruments of credit of 95.10; on September 17 of that year of 94.10, while on July 1 and September 17, 1890, the percentages were 92.5 and 91 respectively. The returns for September 15, 1892, show a percentage of 90.6. On July 1, 1896, and March 16, 1909, the returns included a limited number of banks other than national, and the percentages in those years were 92.6 and 94.1, respectively. A special investigation was made for May 15, 1894, but was confined to national banks and their transactions with retail merchants. Only about two-thirds of the national banks then in existence made the report in question. The returns necessarily indicated the use of a larger proportion of cash to total transactions than the returns for other periods. On the date in question it appears that 41.1 per cent of the transactions were effected in cash and 58.9 per cent in checks, etc.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

Under authority of the act of May 30, 1908, providing for the issue of "additional currency" secured otherwise than by United States bonds, 18 national currency associations have been formed, all of which, with the exception of the Los Angeles association, were formed prior to the current year. Each association has an aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$5,000,000, and is composed of at least 10 national banks having an unimpaired capital and an unimpaired surplus of not less than 20 per cent of the capital, and having United

States bonds on deposit to secure circulation to the extent of at least 40 per cent of its capital. There are 286 national banks forming these 18 national currency associations, their capital aggregating \$321,105,710 and surplus \$281,544,722. The capital represented is slightly in excess of 30 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of all national banks, as shown by the reports for September 4 last.

The title, membership, capital, and surplus of each of the associations are shown in the following table:

National currency associations.

Associations.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
National Currency Association of Washington, D. C.....	10	\$5,702,000	\$4,792,512
National Currency Association of the city of New York, N. Y.....	33	117,052,000	127,175,000
National Currency Association of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.....	27	20,975,000	36,665,000
National Currency Association of the State of Louisiana.....	10	6,100,000	4,030,000
National Currency Association of the city of Boston, Mass.....	14	26,700,000	18,950,000
National Currency Association of Georgia.....	28	8,206,000	6,434,000
National Currency Association of the city of Chicago.....	10	42,750,000	25,950,000
National Currency Association of St. Louis, Mo.....	10	19,510,000	9,095,000
National Currency Association of the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis).....	14	10,750,000	9,545,000
National Currency Association of the city of Detroit, Mich.....	15	6,325,000	3,101,200
National Currency Association of Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady.....	11	3,560,000	3,385,000
National Currency Association of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.....	10	6,650,000	3,800,000
National Currency Association of the city of Baltimore, Md.....	18	12,340,710	7,752,010
National Currency Association of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	10	14,300,000	6,450,000
National Currency Association of Dallas, Tex.....	14	3,760,000	3,100,000
National Currency Association of Alabama.....	25	5,700,000	3,497,500
National Currency Association of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.....	15	4,700,000	4,991,500
National Currency Association of Los Angeles, Cal.....	12	6,025,000	2,831,000
Total.....	286	321,105,710	281,544,722

¹ Organized Mar. 28, 1912.

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Data relating to the transactions of the clearing houses of the country are assembled by the manager of the New York Clearing House, and through the courtesy of that officer it is possible to present in this report a comparative statement of the volume of exchanges for the year ended September 30, 1912, of the 151 clearing houses in the United States. The volume of transactions for the current year was \$168,506,362,000, as compared with \$159,508,005,000 for 1911, the net increase being \$8,998,357,000. Gains are shown in the returns from 125 associations and losses in 26. The 15 associations showing transactions in excess of \$1,000,000,000 are the following: New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Cleveland, New Orleans, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

By reason of consolidations, the number of bank members of the New York Clearing House has decreased from 67 in 1911 to 65 in 1912, although the capital increased from \$170,275,000 to \$174,275,000. The New York exchanges in 1911 aggregated \$92,420,120,000, and in 1912, \$96,672,301,000. Balances paid in currency in 1911 total \$4,388,563,113, and in 1912, \$5,051,262,292. In 1911, 85.5 per cent of the balances were settled in gold and 14.5 per cent in other currency, while in 1912 the percentages were 75.4 and 24.6. The

average daily clearings of the New York association were \$305,016,898 in 1911, and \$319,050,498 in 1912.

Transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York with the clearing house for the year ended September 30, 1912, were as follows:

Exchanges received from the clearing house.....	\$733,715,901
Balances received.....	119,458,347
Exchanges delivered to the clearing house.....	775,511,350
Balances paid to the clearing house.....	77,662,898

Since September, 1902, the membership of the New York association has increased from 60 to 65, the capital from \$100,672,700 to \$174,275,000, and the clearings from \$74,753,000,000 to \$96,672,000,000. This association made its first report in 1854, at which time the membership was 50, the capital \$47,044,900, and the clearings for that year \$5,750,455,987. The relatively small amount of clearings paid in money is shown in the table covering the transactions of this association annually from 1854 to 1912, and is stated at an average of 4.63 per cent.

DIGEST OF NATIONAL-BANK DECISIONS.

During the past year there have been two decisions, one by the Supreme Court of the United States (*Thomas v. Taylor*, 224 U. S., 73), and one by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (*Chesbrough et al. v. Woodworth*, 195 Fed. Rep., 875), bearing on the liability of directors for damages sustained by parties who purchase stock in banks, relying on the published reports of condition of said banks, the reports of condition in each instance being false and large amounts of worthless assets being carried at full value on the books of the bank and shown as such in the reports of condition.

In the case of *Thomas v. Taylor* it is stated by the court that prior to March 1, 1904, the Comptroller of the Currency had informed the directors of the bank by letter that certain specified assets, amounting to \$194,107.02, must be regarded as doubtful and that immediate steps should be taken for their collection or removal from the bank, and that the directors had knowledge of such letter. Nevertheless, on April 8, 1904, pursuant to a call of the comptroller, a report of the condition of the bank at the close of business on March 28, 1904, made in regular form and attested to be correct by each of the defendants, was published as required by law. In this report was included as a part of the resources of the bank the doubtful assets to which the attention of the directors had been called by the comptroller. The report also stated that the capital stock of the bank was \$100,000, that there was a surplus of \$50,000, and that there were undivided profits of \$13,456.75; thus making the book value of the stock a little over 160. The plaintiff in the case knew of the contents of this published report and relying on it he purchased 30 shares of the stock in June, 1904, for the sum of \$4,800, approximately its book value as shown by the report of condition.

On June 27, 1904, the comptroller notified the bank that its capital had become totally impaired and levied an assessment of 100 per cent to make good said impairment, and the plaintiff in the case was compelled to pay \$3,000 on account of the stock he had recently purchased.

The plaintiff in error contended that the statement was not voluntary, having been made under command of the national banking act, and therefore an element of the action of deceit was wanting, and that such act requires "proof of something more than mere negligence and recklessness. Nothing short of an intentional violation will suffice."

The Supreme Court, in referring to this contention, stated that "there is in effect an intentional violation of the statute when one deliberately refuses to examine that which it is his duty to examine. And such was the conduct of plaintiffs in error in this case. They had notice from the Comptroller of the Currency that \$194,000 of the items counted as assets of the bank were doubtful and should be collected or charged off. This was a direct warning to them by the bank examiner and the comptroller that assets of nearly twice the amount of the capital stock were considered doubtful. They, notwithstanding, represented the assets to be good. Such disregard of the direction of the officers appointed by the law to examine the affairs of the bank is a violation of the law. Their directions must be observed. Their functions and authority can not be preserved otherwise and be exercised to save the banks from disaster and the public who deal with them and support them from deception."

In the case of *Chesbrough et al. v. Woodworth* the United States circuit court of appeals held that the making and publishing by a national bank of the reports required by statute are not merely for the information of the comptroller, but to guide so much of the public as may have occasion to act thereon, and one who buys from another stock in a bank in reliance on a false report of its condition and suffers damages thereby has a right of action against any officer or director who, knowing its falsity, authorized such report, under Revised Statutes, section 5239, which makes them individually liable for damages sustained by the association, its stockholders, or any other person. The court further held that the damages in such a case were personal with the plaintiff who sues in his own individual right and not in that of the association, and that the action against the directors involves no direct issue of negligence, the primary issue being whether the defendant caused or permitted to be made a statement of the bank's condition on which plaintiff relied to his injury, and which statement the defendant knew was materially false. The liability of the directors was held to be several; the plaintiff could sue one or more and must make out a sufficient case against each one to authorize a recovery against him.

In a case where the falsity of the statement consisted in including worthless assets in the loans and discounts, and the making and publishing of the statement in such case was merely the automatic result of the bookkeeping, the publishing of the statement did not constitute the underlying wrong, and any director who participated in or approved the continued carrying on the books of such paper as assets at its face value to an amount sufficient to affect the standing of the bank, and knowing its worthlessness, is bound to know under the prevailing practice that the statements will be substantially false, is responsible therefor. While the duty of charging off such worthless paper is that of the board of directors as an entity, and in such matters the board has a reasonable discretion, when the duty exists and is wholly unperformed an individual director may be personally liable

because of his participation in the failure to act by failing to make reasonable personal efforts to induce the proper action. The general rule of damages in action of deceit that one induced by false representations to purchase property at more than its value is entitled to recover the difference between what the property was actually worth and what it would have been worth if the representations had been true, not exceeding the sum paid, is not applicable to an action against directors of a national bank under Revised Statutes 5239 by one who purchased stock of the bank in reliance on published statements of its condition which were false in that they included as assets a large amount of worthless paper, since under such section defendants are liable only for knowing violations of the law. In such a case the measure of plaintiff's recovery is the difference in the fair market value of his stock if all the paper had been of a character entitling it to be reported as assets, and that sum which would have been its fair market value if the directors in the exercise of due care and good faith had charged worthless paper off the books and not reported it as collectible.

In the appendix to this report will be found a supplement to the last digest of decisions of national-bank cases, including all decisions in 224 United States Reports and 199 Federal Reporter.

EXAMINATIONS BY DIRECTORS' COMMITTEES.

Realizing that the most effective efforts to improve the condition of national banks as a whole must come from the management, the Comptroller of the Currency for years has been urging the directors of each national bank to supplement the work of the national bank examiner by examinations by an examining committee of their own appointment, and with this in view to provide in the by-laws for an examining committee to look carefully into the affairs of the bank at stated intervals.

In order to determine the effectiveness of these examinations, the comptroller decided to ask the banks to forward to this office copies of reports made by the examining committees, and on June 1, 1912, the following letter was addressed to the banks:

In order to bring about a more thorough cooperation between the banks, the comptroller's office, and the examiners, the comptroller is asking the banks to send to this office copies of all reports of examinations made for the directors by their examining committees or accountants employed by them. These are to be checked up with the last reports made by national-bank examiners, and any additional information which they contain will be carefully noted.

The comptroller feels that with the cooperation of the examining committees in the national banks every dishonest employee can be detected; that forged paper will be found; that losses that may escape the examiner will be ascertained by the examining committees and in turn by the boards of directors; and that in general by this sincere and hearty cooperation the national banks will be lifted to a higher degree of conservatism and safety.

It will be appreciated very highly by me if you will agree to send here, for the files of this office, copies of all reports made hereafter to your board of directors. Will you please advise me by return mail of your willingness to do this, and whether such examinations are made by your committee annually or semiannually.

Reply to this letter was received from nearly 5,000 banks, the directors signifying their willingness in practically every case to comply with this request. There have been received to date reports of directors' examinations from over 3,000 banks.

It was apparent from the reports received that a large proportion of these examinations were ineffective in that many of the points essential to a thorough examination were covered only in a superficial way or omitted entirely, this being especially true of the liability side of the ledger, many examinations being confined entirely to the counting of the cash and inspecting the notes and securities. This appeared to be due not to a lack of willingness on the part of the directors but to their lack of knowledge as to what constituted an examination and unfamiliarity with the proper methods of verifying many of the assets and liabilities of the bank.

To meet this condition the comptroller, on July 9, 1912, sent to the banks a circular directing attention to the points that should be covered by an examination, and made the following suggestions:

(1) The cash should be counted and the total compared with the books of the bank. Cash items should be carefully scrutinized, and any improper items, such as unposted checks held for the purpose of not showing overdrafts, and other items that can not be readily converted into cash, should be reported.

(2) The bonds and other securities of the bank should be examined and those not on hand should be verified by reference to the receipts of the parties with whom they are deposited, and if the receipts are old they should be verified by correspondence. The market value and the amount at which carried on the books in the aggregate should be shown, and any stocks held by the bank should be listed, with a statement showing the reason the securities were taken by the bank.

(3) The notes should be carefully checked and their total compared with the general ledger. The genuineness, value, and security of each note, and of any collateral thereto, should be carefully determined, and any losses ascertained, or probable, in the judgment of the committee, should be noted. The liabilities of each of the larger borrowers, and loans to affiliated interests, should be aggregated and carefully considered. The report should also show the general character of the loans—whether well distributed; the general character of the collaterals; whether corporations in which officers or directors are interested borrow to an undue extent; also any large liabilities of the officers or directors. It should also be shown whether all paper claimed by the bank as its own property, including collaterals, is properly indorsed or assigned to it, and all mortgages recorded. Any loans exceeding 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the bank should be reported. The signatures of all note makers and indorsers should be carefully scrutinized, and any erasures and alterations or any indications of manipulation should be carefully investigated and reported to the full board. All overdue paper should be listed and comment made as to its collectibility.

(4) The certificates of deposit and the cashier's checks should be verified by totaling those outstanding as shown by the register and comparing with the general ledger, and also by comparing the canceled certificates and checks with the register and checking them against the stubs.

(5) The copy retained by the bank of the report of condition made to the Comptroller at the last call should be compared with the bank's books at that date, particularly with reference to the excessive loans and directors' and officers' liabilities reported to the board of directors.

(6) The bank's last reconcilements of accounts with correspondent banks should be compared with the bank's books, and a transcript of the bank's account from the date of the last reconciliation to the date of the examination sent to the correspondent bank with a request for verification.

(7) Individual ledger balances should be verified in such manner as the directors may deem advisable, by calling in pass books, by sending out reconcilements of certain accounts selected by the directors, or in some other suitable way. A trial balance of the ledger should be taken by some member of the committee, or at least by some person other than the clerk engaged on the ledger.

(8) Overdrafts should be totaled and carefully considered, and the report should show any estimated losses.

(9) The committee should consider carefully the "profit and loss" and the "expense" accounts, with a view of determining whether the charges against those accounts are proper, whether the earnings of the bank warrant the expense charges, and whether the bank is making a legitimate profit.

(10) The examining committee should inquire carefully into the arrangement of the working affairs of the bank and ascertain whether any employee who keeps the

individual ledger receives deposits or balances pass books; and whether the employees are properly bonded, and in whose custody the bonds are lodged.

(11) Any liability of the bank for borrowed money should be listed, and the proper authority and the necessity for such borrowing ascertained. The total amount of the present liabilities of that nature should be reported to the board, including money borrowed from other banks on certificates of deposit.

The report of the directors or the examining committee should show that these points have been covered, and should recite any deficiencies discovered.

The report should also contain a complete statement of the total assets and liabilities of the bank, with any additions or deductions that in the judgment of the directors should be made as a result of their investigation. There should also be included a detailed statement of the loans which the directors estimate as worthless, doubtful, or insufficiently secured, giving reasons therefor, and as nearly as possible the real value.

A statement should also be made of any matters which in the opinion of the committee affect in any way the bank's solvency, stability, or prosperity.

It is believed that there are few instances where the examining committee can not, if they will take the necessary time, cover these points fully and satisfactorily.

An examination twice a year, along the above lines, by a committee of the directors who will give sufficient time to the work to make it thorough and complete, can not fail to be of great benefit to all concerned, and this the directors owe to the shareholders who have placed them in their positions of trust.

In order to give the directors every possible assistance, the national bank examiners were instructed to take up with the directors upon their next round of examinations the proper methods of verification and to give them all the information along that line that they might desire.

The examiners are now doing this, and in many cases the board of directors or the examining committee are accompanying the national bank examiner through all the details of his work.

Reports of examining committees are now coming into the comptroller's office daily. Each one is being carefully scrutinized, and where it appears that the ground was not thoroughly covered, a letter is being written calling attention to the specific items omitted and suggesting that upon the examiner's next visit he be consulted in regard to them.

A decided improvement is already noticeable in the character of the examinations, and it is believed that during the coming year practically every board of directors will be fully informed as to the proper methods of verifying the affairs of their bank and will be making thorough examinations, and that the effectiveness of directoral supervision from now on will be greatly increased.

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT

OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1913.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the fifty-first annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1913, is herewith submitted.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The operations of the national banks as reflected in detail by the resources and liabilities of the banks at date of the periodical calls during the current year are exhibited in the following table:

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks from Nov. 26, 1912, to Aug. 9, 1913.

	Nov. 26, 1912— 7,420 banks.	Feb. 4, 1913— 7,425 banks.	Apr. 4, 1913— 7,440 banks.	June 4, 1913— 7,473 banks.	Aug. 9, 1913— 7,488 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts...	\$6,058,982,029.40	\$6,125,029,165.96	\$6,178,096,379.33	\$6,143,028,132.94	\$6,168,555,525.30
Overdrafts.....	26,493,061.24	22,307,066.94	20,077,156.00	19,006,152.02	18,377,993.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	728,482,810.00	730,754,970.00	730,424,030.00	735,226,870.00	735,809,330.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	46,165,400.00	47,406,310.00	47,598,470.00	47,061,690.00	47,694,115.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	33,029,494.25	34,742,462.12	37,524,380.29	43,597,929.58	55,484,073.54
U. S. bonds on hand...	7,737,060.00	6,135,370.00	7,898,870.00	6,338,000.00	6,519,838.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	7,059,551.81	6,722,651.98	7,014,837.88	6,876,636.89	6,605,248.13
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,036,942,064.36	1,043,943,884.13	1,051,481,767.28	1,050,587,655.55	1,040,422,273.43
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures...	245,796,890.28	246,629,609.78	248,570,244.17	248,888,953.95	252,339,399.24
Other real estate owned	29,078,950.21	32,070,676.15	31,934,222.55	31,332,948.16	31,229,535.17
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	477,181,532.05	473,496,114.13	451,758,116.35	439,021,200.04	408,921,998.34
Due from State banks and bankers.....	218,289,353.55	209,294,468.18	194,311,338.05	194,990,066.54	192,214,416.82
Due from approved reserve agents.....	786,190,805.24	850,478,400.05	808,364,504.79	762,176,994.73	769,213,605.45
Checks and other cash items.....	34,100,567.74	36,722,041.76	32,680,725.17	37,092,245.76	29,860,355.62
Exchanges for clearing house.....	278,672,040.53	288,820,252.73	249,893,991.16	257,560,492.57	123,507,291.21
Bills of other national banks.....	46,118,234.00	49,747,626.00	47,751,533.00	51,538,808.00	42,637,771.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents...	3,300,300.97	3,782,668.19	3,895,212.41	3,580,482.68	3,650,042.38

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Abstract of reports of condition of national banks from Nov. 26, 1912, to Aug. 9, 1913—
Continued.

	Nov. 26, 1912— 7,420 banks.	Feb. 4, 1913— 7,425 banks.	Apr. 4, 1913— 7,440 banks.	June 4, 1913— 7,473 banks.	Aug. 9, 1913— 7,488 banks.
RESOURCES—contd.					
Gold coin.....	\$149,551,166.85	\$152,044,736.80	\$147,312,673.53	\$143,762,658.50	\$143,308,791.61
Gold Treasury certifi- cates.....	286,876,170.00	342,321,240.00	310,979,210.00	323,619,310.00	337,082,500.00
Gold Treasury certifi- cates (sec. 5192).....	90,220,000.00	88,407,500.00	93,263,000.00	89,443,500.00	85,726,700.00
Silver dollars.....	11,968,302.00	13,955,348.00	13,625,311.00	13,720,873.00	12,322,675.00
Silver Treasury certifi- cates.....	125,183,709.00	131,692,580.00	127,352,808.00	133,339,825.00	131,052,874.00
Silver fractional coin...	18,521,373.86	21,310,443.33	20,373,397.42	20,188,461.27	18,773,916.88
Specie.....	682,320,721.71	749,731,848.13	712,906,399.95	724,074,627.77	728,267,457.49
Legal-tender notes.....	176,778,016.00	183,685,383.00	175,377,336.00	189,908,013.00	170,901,917.00
Five per cent redemp- tion fund.....	35,486,273.80	34,988,720.82	35,020,010.39	35,394,885.00	35,596,823.12
Due from Treasurer United States.....	7,583,460.54	9,109,576.42	9,394,808.69	9,636,971.86	9,043,334.23
Total.....	10,965,788,617.68	11,185,599,266.47	11,081,974,333.46	11,036,919,757.04	10,876,852,343.58
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in...	1,045,092,580.00	1,048,899,055.00	1,052,265,581.53	1,056,919,792.00	1,056,345,786.00
Surplus fund.....	701,999,833.53	717,261,016.39	719,673,812.36	720,606,792.54	725,333,629.03
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	268,007,255.44	241,828,956.12	255,387,230.68	268,140,962.57	259,549,156.80
National-bank notes outstanding.....	721,502,185.50	717,467,661.50	718,976,684.00	722,125,024.00	724,459,849.00
State-bank notes out- standing.....	27,701.00	27,701.00	27,701.00	122,415.00	27,701.00
Due to other national banks.....	1,050,499,032.91	1,140,270,695.02	1,078,166,210.58	1,017,460,873.04	1,008,252,803.55
Due to State banks and bankers.....	542,198,410.84	578,390,641.93	562,561,795.33	528,264,904.42	545,395,503.07
Due to trust com- panies and savings banks.....	465,308,937.81	547,774,013.99	510,828,398.62	528,940,184.47	515,379,163.06
Due to approved re- serve agents.....	43,799,304.63	44,154,947.07	40,790,134.91	45,885,609.76	39,522,941.44
Dividends unpaid.....	1,035,738.63	1,908,940.52	2,808,131.27	1,529,195.57	1,596,856.68
Individual deposits subject to check.....	4,862,501,434.67	4,900,574,262.93	4,884,040,174.94	4,866,181,398.63	4,753,750,004.82
Demand certificates of deposit.....	411,213,063.74	412,711,845.19	415,247,831.52	418,661,677.79	413,742,420.96
Time certificates of de- posit.....	502,592,927.91	508,352,894.52	514,170,059.46	525,508,864.56	533,364,588.29
Certified checks.....	105,976,253.62	89,111,787.50	84,498,699.30	80,823,835.00	19,098,956.16
Cashiers' checks out- standing.....	62,277,389.97	74,681,505.48	70,830,279.82	62,285,775.14	41,382,761.54
Individual deposits, total.....	5,944,561,069.91	5,985,432,295.62	5,968,787,045.04	5,953,461,551.12	5,761,338,731.77
United States deposits.....	33,594,143.22	39,360,041.72	39,886,857.14	43,118,218.05	51,486,600.10
Postal-savings deposits.....	15,649,315.87	17,008,709.60	17,687,643.16	18,661,875.47	19,790,320.55
Deposits of U. S. dis- bursing officers.....	12,692,478.24	6,664,962.19	6,316,019.43	6,606,821.08	5,817,638.82
Bonds borrowed.....	38,774,688.78	39,573,476.06	42,183,544.32	43,215,465.58	43,831,830.04
Notes and bills redis- counted.....	10,776,272.59	8,001,091.18	8,319,078.73	14,080,980.36	17,710,480.22
Bills payable.....	61,105,295.55	43,446,507.41	48,213,459.82	58,825,794.92	91,396,090.35
Reserved for taxes.....	7,447,975.40	4,749,176.46	5,724,293.54	7,030,644.10	7,434,272.79
Liabilities other than those above stated...	1,716,397.83	3,379,378.69	3,371,712.00	2,022,652.99	2,182,929.31
Total.....	10,965,788,617.68	11,185,599,266.47	11,081,974,333.46	11,036,919,757.04	10,876,852,343.58

¹ \$5,286, charged off by a bank, subsequently restored.

In reviewing the condition of national banks as shown by the periodical returns it is of interest to note the general situation, particularly in respect of the public debt, the interest charge thereon, operations of the clearing houses, prices for money, foreign trade as

represented by imports and exports, including transactions in the precious metals, and the returns to shareholders in dividends on their bank stock.

The indebtedness of the Government, less cash in the Treasury, on June 30, 1913, was \$1,028,344,055, of which \$965,706,610 was interest-bearing, the annual interest charge being \$22,835,330, averaging 2.36 per cent. The circulating medium, consisting of specie, legal tenders, and national-bank notes, was \$3,720,070,016, of which \$356,331,567 is the amount held in the United States Treasury, the remainder, \$3,363,738,449, being in circulation. Based on the estimated population of continental United States on June 30, the per capita of money in circulation was \$34.56. Of the amount in circulation, 46.2 per cent is included in the assets of national, State, and private banks, leaving 53.8 per cent with the public at large.

The transactions of the clearing houses of the United States, as represented by the volume of clearings, reached \$173,765,288,000, exceeding the operations of the prior year by \$5,564,362,000.

Foreign commerce in merchandise aggregated \$4,278,862,383, the exports amounting to \$2,465,884,149, the imports to \$1,812,978,235, or less by \$652,905,915 than the volume of exports. Foreign trade for the year exceeded the volume in 1912 by \$421,275,040. In addition to the trade in merchandise, gold was exported to the amount of \$77,762,622, or \$8,568,597 in excess of the imports. Silver exports amounted to \$71,614,311, or \$30,345,795 in excess of the imports. Thus the exports of gold and silver combined exceeded the imports of these metals for the year by \$38,914,392.

Money has been firm generally and in the New York market rates for both time loans and commercial paper ruled higher than in any year since 1907.

Based on capital and surplus, the gross earnings of national banks during the year were greater by over 2 per cent than during the prior year. While there has been a notable depreciation in the market value of standard and other securities, necessitating a cut in the undivided profit account of the banks, shareholders of national banks received dividends at the average rate of 11.4 per cent as against an average of 11.01 per cent for the prior five years.

In connection with information relative to the operation of national banks, elsewhere in this report are submitted statistics relating to the condition of some 18,500 State and private banks from which returns were received for June last. The capital of national and other banking institutions is shown to amount to \$2,096,800,000, of which slightly more than one-half is the capital of national banks. Of individual deposits aggregating \$17,475,700,000, national banks held approximately one-third, and of the total assets, stated at \$25,712,100,000, approximately two-fifths are those of national banks.

In the introductory table of this report is shown the condition of national banks as represented by their assets and liabilities in detail at date of each return from November 26, 1912, to August 9, 1913. The number of banks reporting increased during the period in question from 7,420 to 7,488. While the aggregate amount of assets reached the maximum—\$11,185,599,266—on February 4, the returns on April 4 show a decline of \$103,624,933, a further decline of \$45,054,576 by June 4, and \$160,067,413 by August 9. Hence

between February 4 and August 9 there was a decrease in assets of \$308,746,922.

Loans and discounts standing at \$6,058,982,029 in November, 1912, increased to \$6,178,096,379 on April 4 of the current year, decreased to \$6,143,028,132 on June 4, but rose to \$6,168,555,525 on August 9.

United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation were lowest at the beginning of the year, viz, \$728,482,810, and at the maximum, \$735,809,330 at the close of the year, a net increase of \$7,326,520. Including with bonds to secure circulation, those pledged as security for public deposits and those held in bank, the investment of national banks in United States bonds increased from \$782,385,270 in November, 1912, to \$790,023,283 at the close of the year, the total investment in securities of this character showing an increase of \$7,638,013. These amounts are exclusive of the premiums on the bonds, which at the beginning of the year were stated at \$7,059,551, and at the close of the year at \$6,605,248.

Investments in bonds and securities other than those issued by the Government amounted in November, 1912, to \$1,069,971,558, a slight increase being shown at the date of each subsequent call to August 9, when the amount reported was \$1,095,906,346, an increase during the period of \$25,934,788.

Specie and other lawful money in bank was at the minimum in November, 1912, amounting on that date to \$859,098,737, with an increase to the high point of \$933,417,231 on February 4. Between this date and the April call there was a drop of some \$45,000,000, or to \$888,283,735. The banks recovered in lawful money between the last-named date and June 4 over \$25,000,000, the amount held on the latter date being \$913,982,640. On August 9 the cash holdings had fallen to \$899,169,374, or \$34,300,000 less than in February, but \$4,000,000 more than at the date of the corresponding returns in 1912.

Paid-in capital stock increased from \$1,045,092,580 in November, 1912, to \$1,056,919,792 in June, 1913, but on the August call had declined to \$1,056,345,786, but the net increase for the year was \$11,253,206. Capital and surplus combined showed a steady increase from \$1,747,092,413 to \$1,781,679,415, the increase, roundly stated, being \$34,600,000. Combining net undivided profits with capital and surplus, funds representing shareholders' interest in the banks, it is noted that these funds increased during the year approximately \$26,000,000, or from \$2,015,099,668 in November, 1912, to \$2,041,228,571 at the close of the current year.

Individual deposits reached the maximum on February 4, amounting on that date to \$5,985,432,295, but declined at the close of the year to \$5,761,338,731, a decrease of \$224,093,564.

United States deposits, including disbursing officers' accounts and postal savings deposits, showed an increase at date of each report during the year, beginning at \$61,935,937 and closing with \$77,094,619, the net increase being approximately \$15,000,000.

Rediscounts and bills payable, amounting to \$71,881,568 in November, 1912, declined to \$51,447,598 on February 4, the low point during the year; increased to \$56,532,538 in April, to \$72,906,775 in June, and to \$109,106,570 in August.

What is characterized as banking power, that is capital, surplus, and other profits, deposits and circulation of national banks, based on the periodical reports for the year, averaged \$8,748,026,626, or \$1,177,234 per bank.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In connection with periodical statements relating to the assets and liabilities of national banks, each report states in detail the amount and character of loans. The variations in proportions are not notable. Statistics herewith presented are based upon returns for comparable dates in June during the past three years. As will be noted, the paper is divided into two general classes, demand and time, and the former subdivided into paper with one or more individual or firm names, and paper secured by stocks, bonds, and other collateral. Time paper is shown in three classes: first, that with two or more individual or firm names; single name (one person or firm), without other security; and third, paper secured by stocks and bonds and other personal security, including liens on real estate. From June 7, 1911, to June 4, 1913, the volume of loans increased from \$5,610,838,787 to \$6,143,028,133. On June 4 last 25.8 per cent of the banks' loans was demand, and 74.2 per cent time paper. Of this class 33.1 per cent represents time paper with two or more individual or firm names, the single name time paper being 20.5 per cent, and time paper secured by stocks, bonds, etc., 20.6 per cent.

In the following table are shown the changes in amounts and percentages of the various classes of paper in June 1911, 1912, and 1913:

Class.	June 7, 1911.		June 14, 1912.		June 4, 1913.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$529,732,999	9.4	\$571,345,681	9.6	\$603,735,269	9.8
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	953,751,600	17.0	985,421,576	16.6	980,989,427	16.0
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	1,885,135,321	33.6	1,973,453,245	33.1	2,032,569,547	33.1
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.....	1,124,716,389	20.0	1,198,505,689	20.1	1,261,484,534	20.5
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.....	1,117,502,478	20.0	1,225,178,240	20.6	\$1,264,249,356	20.6
Total.....	5,610,838,787	100.0	5,953,904,431	100.0	6,143,028,133	100.0

The distribution and proportion of loans and discounts in the banks of New York, in all central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and in country banks are shown in the accompanying table:

Banks in—	Loans.					
	June 7, 1911.		June 14, 1912.		June 4, 1913.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York.....	\$903,566,433	16.1	\$959,068,755	16.1	\$886,966,804	14.4
New York.....	1,338,814,875	23.8	1,409,950,769	23.6	1,315,735,177	21.4
Chicago.....						
St. Louis.....						
Other reserve cities.....	1,496,311,535	26.7	1,580,419,537	26.5	1,640,317,608	26.7
All reserve cities.....	2,835,126,410	50.5	2,990,370,306	50.1	2,956,052,785	48.1
Country.....	2,775,712,377	49.5	2,963,534,125	49.9	3,186,975,348	51.9
Total.....	5,610,838,787	100.0	5,953,904,431	100.0	6,143,028,133	100.0

As about 15 per cent of the loans of all national banks are made by banks located in the city of New York, the following statement is of interest as showing the amount and character of loans by banks in that city on comparable dates in 1908 to 1910, and also in 1911, 1912, and 1913.

Loans and discounts.	Sept. 23, 1908, 37 banks.	Sept. 1, 1909, 33 banks.	Sept. 1, 1910, 39 banks.	June 7, 1911, 40 banks.	June 14, 1912, 37 banks.	June 4, 1913, 36 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$6,800,529	\$7,708,853	\$9,948,094	\$9,356,484	\$17,796,847	\$13,486,717
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	374,548,964	385,430,495	328,145,065	331,736,688	326,897,301	302,904,035
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names....	146,194,094	145,989,671	176,608,890	177,331,562	171,791,524	178,030,288
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other securities.....	132,737,553	163,098,915	170,708,005	197,030,419	219,172,889	189,754,147
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty.....	245,372,335	223,425,689	188,470,806	188,111,280	223,410,194	202,791,617
Total.....	905,653,475	925,653,623	873,880,860	903,566,433	959,068,755	886,966,804

The amount and class of loans of all national banks on approximate dates in 1902 to 1910 and 1911 to 1913 are shown in the following table:

Date.	Number of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Sept. 15, 1902.....	4,601	\$237.3	\$706.9	\$1,176.4	\$517.1	\$642.4	\$3,280.1
Sept. 9, 1903.....	5,042	283.1	717.3	1,267.5	558.1	655.4	3,481.4
Sept. 6, 1904.....	5,412	279.8	818.9	1,316.7	611.0	699.7	3,726.2
Aug. 25, 1905.....	5,757	320.1	854.1	1,382.2	689.1	753.0	3,998.5
Sept. 4, 1906.....	6,137	374.7	823.0	1,502.0	776.1	818.1	4,299.0
Aug. 22, 1907.....	6,544	428.2	832.9	1,648.7	899.5	869.2	4,678.5
Sept. 23, 1908.....	6,853	395.9	922.7	1,582.4	852.1	997.5	4,750.6
Sept. 1, 1909.....	6,977	441.5	957.3	1,698.4	971.5	1,060.1	5,128.8
Sept. 1, 1910.....	7,173	524.3	939.1	1,842.5	1,068.3	1,093.0	5,467.2
June 7, 1911.....	7,277	529.7	953.8	1,885.1	1,124.7	1,117.5	5,610.8
June 14, 1912.....	7,372	571.3	985.4	1,973.4	1,198.5	1,225.3	5,953.9
June 4, 1913.....	7,473	603.7	980.9	2,032.6	1,261.5	1,264.3	6,143.0

LOANS MATURING IN 90 DAYS OR LESS.

In addition to the usual information submitted by national banks in relation to the amount and character of their loans, national banks were requested to segregate and report the amount of their loans maturing in 90 days or less, from August 9, 1913. The information desired was given by 7,096 of the 7,488 banks in operation on that date. Of the total volume of loans of the reporting banks, stated at \$6,022,406,597, the paper running for 90 days or less aggregated \$3,428,055,157, or 56.92 per cent. Of this short-time paper, 18½ per cent is on demand.

In the following statement is shown the amount of demand paper, together with time paper of each class maturing in 90 days from the date in question:

Classes.	Loans maturing in 90 days or less.
A. On demand (one or more names).....	\$252,144,881
B. On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	384,583,183
C. On time (two or more names).....	1,294,695,469
D. On time, single name, without other security.....	773,791,174
E. On time, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	701,409,037
F. Secured by real-estate mortgages, etc.....	21,431,413
Total.....	3,428,055,157
Maturing in over 90 days.....	2,594,351,440
Total.....	6,022,406,597

For the purposes of comparison with the foregoing general statement, there is submitted herewith information relating to the amount of each character of paper maturing in 90 days from August 9, and the aggregate of all other paper reported by national banks in each of

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the three central reserve cities, in other reserve cities, and by country banks:

Loans maturing in 90 days or less from August 9, 1913.

	New York, 36 banks.	Chicago, 9 banks.	St. Louis, 7 banks.	Central re- serve cities, 52 banks.
A. On demand (one or more names).....	\$7,004,989	\$6,196,249	\$2,412,125	\$15,613,363
B. On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, etc...	128,361,990	19,759,293	5,276,533	153,397,816
C. On time (two or more names).....	125,527,742	73,754,071	23,814,102	223,095,915
D. On time, single name, without other security.	116,680,948	52,386,018	11,096,501	180,163,467
E. On time, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.	121,086,821	44,740,103	20,025,680	185,852,604
F. Secured by real-estate mortgages, etc.....	303,812	208,864	12,951	525,627
Maturing in 90 days or less.....	498,966,302	197,044,598	62,637,892	758,648,792
Maturing in over 90 days.....	437,942,142	131,979,772	46,524,081	616,445,995
Total.....	936,908,444	329,024,370	109,161,973	1,375,094,787

	Other reserve cities, 308.	Country banks, 6,736.	Total banks in United States, 7,096.
A. On demand (one or more names).....	\$79,186,557	\$157,344,961	\$252,144,881
B. On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	107,692,020	123,493,347	384,583,183
C. On time (two or more names).....	305,571,196	766,028,358	1,294,695,469
D. On time, single name, without other security.	243,326,078	350,301,629	773,791,174
E. On time, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.	194,391,557	321,164,876	701,409,037
F. Secured by real-estate mortgages, etc.....	3,647,050	17,258,736	21,431,413
Maturing in 90 days or less.....	933,814,458	1,735,591,907	3,428,055,157
Maturing in over 90 days.....	639,924,756	1,337,980,689	2,594,351,440
Total.....	1,573,739,214	3,073,572,596	6,022,406,597

RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the provisions of the act of May 30, 1908, national banks are exempted from maintaining a reserve against United States deposits, which are held to include not only deposits made by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, but deposits of United States disbursing officers and postal savings funds, that is, all Government accounts upon which interest is paid. In computing the reserve required and held, to the net amount due to national and other banks is added dividends unpaid and individual deposits, and from the gross amount so obtained the following deductions are made: Checks on other banks in the same place, exchanges for clearing houses, and national-bank notes. The remainder is the amount upon which the required 25 or 15 per cent reserve is determined. The 5 per cent redemption fund is then deducted, leaving the net reserve required to be held. Under the law, national banks located in the central reserve cities are required to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent, all of which must be held in bank. The same percentage of reserve is required for other reserve city banks, but one-half of the amount required may be deposited with correspondents, in the central reserve cities. The country bank requirement is 15 per cent, of which two-fifths must be in bank, and three-fifths may be with correspondents in central or other reserve city banks.

On November 26, 1912, against deposits subject to reserve requirements aggregating \$7,034,844,399, banks held reserves of \$1,431,275,556, or 20.35 per cent, the aggregate reserve held being \$31,000,000 in excess of the legal requirement. Deposits subject to reserve in

the three central reserve city banks were \$1,521,666,703, reserve required \$380,416,675, reserve held \$371,135,255, the average for the three cities being 24.39 per cent. On the same date deposits of other reserve city banks totaled \$1,927,292,934; the reserve required \$481,823,233, and the reserve held \$471,759,700, or 24.48 per cent. The average for central and all other reserve city banks was 24.44 per cent. The country banks' deposits on the same date were \$3,585,884,760; reserve required \$537,882,714, and the amount held \$588,380,600, or 16.41 per cent. On February 4 the central reserve city banks' reserve averaged 25.58 per cent, other reserve city banks 25.09 per cent, making an average for the two classes 25.31 per cent. The reserve for the country banks was 16.45 per cent, and the average for all reporting banks 20.91 per cent. On April 4 the reserve in central reserve city banks averaged 24.33 per cent, that of other reserve city banks 24.75 per cent, with an average for all reserve city banks of 24.56 per cent. On the same date the country banks held reserve at an average rate of 16.42 per cent, and all banks 20.44 per cent. The average reserve of the central reserve city banks was at the maximum, 26.12 per cent, on June 4, while the average for other reserve city banks was 24.83 per cent. The country banks' average rate had increased to 16.62 per cent, while that of all banks was 20.95 per cent. The report for August 9, the last of the year, shows that while the average rate for central reserve cities was 25.41, that of New York was 26.42 per cent, against 22.92 and 22.93 per cent, respectively, for Chicago and St. Louis. In other reserve city banks the average was 25.27 per cent, and the average for all reserve city banks 25.33 per cent. The average rate in country banks dropped to 16.23 per cent. Deposits in all banks on this date were \$7,096,690,068, the reserve required \$1,414,601,768, and the amount held \$1,470,487,279, or 20.72 per cent.

While the law only permits a specific percentage of a bank's reserve to be maintained elsewhere than in its own vaults, the excessive credits, not taken into consideration in computing the reserve held, placed the banks in a better condition to meet liabilities than would appear from the foregoing references to the percentages of reserves held upon the dates indicated. With that condition in view, there is submitted herewith a statement based upon the returns for the five calls, showing the percentage of legal reserve as well as the percentage available at date of each report in each and all classes of banks:

Class of banks.	Nov. 26, 1912.		Feb. 4, 1913.		Apr. 4, 1913.		June 4, 1913.		Aug. 9, 1913.	
	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.
Central reserve city banks.	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.39	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.39	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.58	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.58	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.33	<i>Per ct.</i> 24.33	<i>Per ct.</i> 26.12	<i>Per ct.</i> 26.12	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.41	<i>Per ct.</i> 25.41
Other reserve city banks.	24.48	26.05	25.09	28.13	24.75	26.65	24.83	26.50	25.27	27.48
Country banks.	16.41	22.52	16.45	23.01	16.42	22.40	16.62	21.78	16.23	21.57
All banks.	20.35	23.89	20.91	24.99	20.44	23.99	20.95	24.02	20.72	24.01

Supplementing the preceding statement there is submitted herewith a table showing for each call from November 26, 1912, to August 9, 1913, the amounts and per cents of reserves held, and the

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excess or deficiency of reserve, by banks in the central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and country banks in each geographical division of the country.

Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Percent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
Central reserve cities:			
Nov. 26.....	\$371,135,255	24.39	¹ \$9,281,420
Feb. 4.....	429,225,430	25.58	9,680,568
Apr. 4.....	387,491,954	24.33	¹ 10,738,162
June 4.....	409,601,424	26.12	17,579,660
Aug. 9.....	411,454,004	25.41	6,620,184
Other reserve cities:			
Nov. 26.....	471,759,700	24.48	¹ 10,063,533
Feb. 4.....	496,227,297	25.09	1,797,414
Apr. 4.....	488,611,168	24.75	¹ 4,953,621
June 4.....	483,188,605	24.83	¹ 3,285,009
Aug. 9.....	475,447,359	25.27	5,035,534
Total reserve cities:			
Nov. 26.....	842,894,956	24.44	¹ 19,344,954
Feb. 4.....	925,452,727	25.31	11,477,982
Apr. 4.....	876,103,122	24.56	¹ 15,691,783
June 4.....	892,785,029	25.41	14,294,661
Aug. 9.....	886,901,362	25.33	11,655,717
COUNTRY BANKS.			
New England States:			
Nov. 26.....	55,573,888	16.46	4,922,040
Feb. 4.....	55,256,525	16.39	4,700,860
Apr. 4.....	54,223,554	16.32	4,377,214
June 4.....	55,194,843	16.78	5,867,924
Aug. 9.....	52,713,053	16.07	3,516,235
Eastern States:			
Nov. 26.....	172,062,453	16.03	11,049,085
Feb. 4.....	173,904,518	16.08	11,654,219
Apr. 4.....	175,558,820	15.97	10,712,638
June 4.....	178,268,783	16.23	13,518,000
Aug. 9.....	173,716,515	15.72	7,972,918
Southern States:			
Nov. 26.....	103,957,101	16.56	9,795,499
Feb. 4.....	104,276,844	16.51	9,519,758
Apr. 4.....	103,967,325	16.70	10,571,570
June 4.....	101,166,069	16.91	11,419,844
Aug. 9.....	95,470,019	16.69	9,663,517
Middle Western States:			
Nov. 26.....	156,961,569	16.26	12,152,698
Feb. 4.....	162,257,691	16.37	13,606,420
Apr. 4.....	164,877,882	16.32	13,299,371
June 4.....	166,168,498	16.47	14,859,678
Aug. 9.....	163,481,222	16.09	11,103,043
Western States:			
Nov. 26.....	57,432,595	16.75	6,010,758
Feb. 4.....	58,018,165	16.83	6,302,485
Apr. 4.....	58,866,375	16.81	6,325,658
June 4.....	57,939,192	16.85	6,347,865
Aug. 9.....	58,062,534	16.66	5,778,844
Pacific States:			
Nov. 26.....	41,493,250	17.55	6,037,312
Feb. 4.....	41,305,373	17.73	6,358,264
Apr. 4.....	41,363,215	17.61	6,124,346
June 4.....	40,641,361	17.63	6,055,745
Aug. 9.....	39,385,048	17.65	5,724,976
Hawaiian Islands:			
Nov. 26.....	899,745	36.56	530,546
Feb. 4.....	897,340	36.23	525,849
Apr. 4.....	837,380	33.05	507,285
June 4.....	702,568	36.18	411,323
Aug. 9.....	757,528	39.56	470,262
Total States:			
Nov. 26.....	588,380,600	16.41	50,497,886
Feb. 4.....	595,918,861	16.45	52,672,553
Apr. 4.....	599,694,552	16.42	51,918,081
June 4.....	600,081,306	16.62	58,480,377
Aug. 9.....	583,585,917	16.23	44,229,794
Total United States:			
Nov. 26.....	1,431,275,556	20.35	31,152,932
Feb. 4.....	1,521,371,588	20.91	64,150,535
Apr. 4.....	1,475,797,674	20.44	36,226,298
June 4.....	1,492,866,335	20.95	72,775,028
Aug. 9.....	1,470,487,279	20.72	55,885,510

¹ Deficit.

CHANGES IN LOANS, BONDS, CASH, AND DEPOSITS.

In addition to the general résumé relating to the condition of the banks of the country at date of various returns during the year, it is of interest to note the changes in the principal assets and the individual deposits in banks, and for that purpose there is submitted herewith a statement by geographical divisions, showing the amount of loans, bond investments, cash in bank, and individual deposits, together with the averages for the year.

The table in question follows:

Changes in volume of principal assets and in deposits, by geographical divisions, 1912-13.

[In thousands of dollars.]

Divisions and dates.	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
New England States:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	\$516,379	\$164,449	\$75,503	\$507,844
Feb. 4, 1913.....	507,497	163,826	78,912	504,506
Apr. 4, 1913.....	504,949	167,498	73,163	495,261
June 4, 1913.....	507,379	167,770	78,583	509,462
Aug. 9, 1913.....	496,140	169,419	67,343	487,620
Average.....	506,469	166,592	74,701	500,938
Eastern States:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	2,200,969	821,451	638,979	2,225,665
Feb. 4, 1913.....	2,273,475	827,080	691,942	2,238,868
Apr. 4, 1913.....	2,256,449	829,237	630,217	2,223,748
June 4, 1913.....	2,240,838	834,913	656,130	2,221,986
Aug. 9, 1913.....	2,276,924	830,234	539,154	2,110,703
Average.....	2,249,731	828,583	631,284	2,204,194
Southern States:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	808,610	193,330	89,024	737,017
Feb. 4, 1913.....	806,667	194,782	90,508	743,226
Apr. 4, 1913.....	806,532	197,062	89,239	734,658
June 4, 1913.....	806,351	198,903	90,832	715,053
Aug. 9, 1913.....	812,345	201,756	77,994	678,449
Average.....	808,101	197,166	87,529	721,680
Middle Western States:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	1,697,527	436,697	289,642	1,572,096
Feb. 4, 1913.....	1,713,786	441,237	312,745	1,596,898
Apr. 4, 1913.....	1,767,768	445,335	296,820	1,604,506
June 4, 1913.....	1,742,027	444,315	310,650	1,609,998
Aug. 9, 1913.....	1,745,709	447,345	289,977	1,608,854
Average.....	1,733,363	442,986	299,967	1,597,470
Western States:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	400,598	100,765	55,239	440,814
Feb. 4, 1913.....	396,577	100,923	56,289	441,120
Apr. 4, 1913.....	401,138	100,379	57,823	445,022
June 4, 1913.....	405,185	100,644	57,249	441,203
Aug. 9, 1913.....	406,427	100,778	55,514	439,318
Average.....	401,985	100,698	56,423	441,495
Pacific States:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	433,351	141,729	72,192	459,132
Feb. 4, 1913.....	425,479	140,862	81,383	458,821
Apr. 4, 1913.....	439,509	141,438	74,535	463,569
June 4, 1913.....	439,467	142,151	69,687	453,882
Aug. 9, 1913.....	429,232	142,010	68,232	439,478
Average.....	433,407	141,638	73,206	454,976
Island possessions:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	1,548	995	710	1,993
Feb. 4, 1913.....	1,548	995	710	1,993
Apr. 4, 1913.....	1,751	993	708	2,023
June 4, 1913.....	1,781	992	573	1,877
Aug. 9, 1913.....	1,778	992	610	1,916
Average.....	1,681	993	662	1,960

Information comparable with the foregoing but classified to show the fluctuations in banks in central reserve and other reserve cities in the country appears in the table following. It will be noted that the deposits in the central reserve cities were at the maximum on February 4, 1913, and at the low point on August 9, falling from \$1,030,956,000 in February to \$900,260,000 in August. The low point in cash holdings was reached by other reserve city banks in August, while their deposits were at the maximum on June 4. Individual deposits in country banks were at the high point on April 4, and lowest during the period in question on November 26, 1912, while the cash holdings were highest on June 4 and lowest on August 9. The average individual deposits in the central reserve city banks, based on the five reports of the year, were \$982,607,000, and the average amount of cash and cash items \$567,648,000. The average deposits in other reserve city banks were \$1,403,843,000, and the cash and cash items \$331,827,000, while the average deposits in country banks were \$3,536,265,000, and their average holdings of cash and cash items \$324,298,000.

Loans, bonds, cash, and individual deposits of national banks at date of each call from Nov. 26, 1912, to Aug. 9, 1913, inclusive, in central reserve cities, and other reserve cities, and the country, together with the average for each section, 1912-13.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
Central reserve cities:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	\$1,298,170	\$300,218	\$573,774	\$1,021,533
Feb. 4, 1913.....	1,387,574	306,933	629,157	1,030,956
Apr. 4, 1913.....	1,359,189	298,914	563,690	984,707
June 4, 1913.....	1,315,735	300,689	585,274	975,581
Aug. 9, 1913.....	1,375,094	300,800	486,345	900,260
Average.....	1,347,132	301,511	567,648	982,607
Other reserve cities:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	1,629,264	431,354	325,852	1,412,616
Feb. 4, 1913.....	1,622,851	432,535	353,646	1,412,197
Apr. 4, 1913.....	1,648,673	440,486	331,773	1,417,724
June 4, 1913.....	1,640,317	439,218	343,220	1,435,930
Aug. 9, 1913.....	1,597,647	430,528	304,645	1,340,747
Average.....	1,627,750	434,824	331,827	1,403,843
Country banks:				
Nov. 26, 1912.....	3,131,546	1,127,843	321,663	3,510,411
Feb. 4, 1913.....	3,114,602	1,130,235	329,685	3,542,278
Apr. 4, 1913.....	3,170,232	1,142,541	327,050	3,566,355
June 4, 1913.....	3,186,975	1,149,779	335,259	3,541,950
Aug. 9, 1913.....	3,195,813	1,161,206	307,833	3,520,331
Average.....	3,159,834	1,142,321	324,298	3,536,265

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

By reason of the strong competition for deposits and incidentally the payment of higher rates of interest on savings than on other accounts on the part of trust companies and other State banking institutions, the establishment of savings departments or the payment of interest on savings accounts by national banks has notably increased until at the present time about 45 per cent of the banks have taken that action, as shown by the reports relating to the number and volume of savings accounts.

The number of savings depositors or savings deposit accounts increased from 2,773,684 on November 26, 1912, to 3,020,831 on August 9, 1913, and funds to the credit of these depositors from \$776,481,362 in November, 1912, to \$824,476,995 in June last, although by August 9 there was a decline, as in the case of other deposits, when the amount of these accounts had fallen to \$820,639,410. Notwithstanding this decline in volume there was a net increase during the year in savings accounts of \$44,158,049. The average amount of savings deposits, based on the five returns for the year, is shown to have been \$808,964,471, representing approximately 13.66 per cent of the average of all individual deposits. The average savings account is estimated at \$265.

Based on the August 9 returns, the greatest amount, as well as the highest percentage of savings deposits, was held by national banks located in the Eastern States. In this section 17.76 per cent of all deposits are savings. The percentage in the banks in the Southern States is 15.38, Middle Western States 13.20, the New England States 12.21, and the Pacific States, including Hawaii, 11.02.

The number of savings depositors, amount of savings deposits, together with the average savings account based on the reports for the current year, are shown in the following table:

Number of savings depositors and amount of savings deposits in national banks.

Date.	Number of reporting banks.	Number reporting savings deposits.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average deposit.
Nov. 26, 1912.....	7,420	3,331	2,773,684	\$776,481,362.49	\$280.00
Feb. 4, 1913.....	7,425	3,332	2,832,875	807,714,126.67	285.21
Apr. 4, 1913.....	7,440	3,372	2,918,546	815,590,460.80	279.50
June 4, 1913.....	7,473	3,416	2,965,532	824,476,995.42	278.07
Aug. 9, 1913.....	7,488	3,421	3,020,831	820,639,410.68	205.50

CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL BANKS BY CAPITAL STOCK.

In another part of this report there is a table in which national banks are classified according to capital stock and by States and geographical divisions. The banks are divided into the following classes: Those of \$25,000, over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000, \$50,000 and less than \$100,000, \$100,000 and less than \$250,000, \$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000, \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000, and \$5,000,000 and over. The classification in question is based upon the returns for August 9 and includes 7,488 banks. There are a limited number of banks with capital of over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000, and although all banks with capital of less than \$50,000 represent 32.34 per cent in number, the capital represented is but 6.07 per cent of the aggregate. Banks with capital from \$50,000 and over but less than \$250,000 number 4,383, or 58.54 per cent, while the capital represented by these banks is 36.10 of the aggregate. There are 665 banks with capital ranging from \$250,000 and over but less than \$5,000,000. In number these banks represent 8.88 per cent and in capital 41.26 per cent of the total capital. There are 18 banks with capital of \$5,000,000 or over, less than one-fourth of 1

per cent of the banks in operation, but representing 16.57 per cent of the aggregate capital.

Number of national banks, classified by capital (paid in), on Aug. 9, 1913.

Class.	Number.	Percent.	Amount.	Percent.
\$25,000.....	2,037	27.20	\$51,082,061	4.84
Over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.....	385	5.14	12,978,450	1.23
\$50,000 and less than \$100,000.....	2,339	31.24	125,199,220	11.85
\$100,000 and less than \$250,000.....	2,044	27.30	256,198,125	24.25
\$250,000 and less than \$1,000,000.....	506	6.76	201,882,230	19.11
\$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000.....	159	2.12	234,005,700	22.15
\$5,000,000 and over.....	18	.24	175,000,000	16.57
Grand total.....	7,488	100.00	1,056,345,786	100.00

RELATION OF CAPITAL TO DEPOSITS, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The capital of the banks in relation to individual deposits, to loans, and to aggregate resources, as well as the relation of capital and other profits to individual deposits, and the amount of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits, are shown in the following tables for comparable dates in the years 1910 to 1913, inclusive. As will be noted the relation of the various items changes but slightly from year to year.

The table in question follows:

Items.	1910	1911	1912	1913
Capital to individual deposits.....	\$1.00 to \$5.13	\$1.00 to \$5.35	\$1.00 to \$5.63	\$1.00 to \$5.45
Capital to loans.....	1.00 to 5.45	1.00 to 5.52	1.00 to 5.77	1.00 to 5.84
Capital to aggregate resources.....	1.00 to 9.80	1.00 to 10.12	1.00 to 10.43	1.00 to 10.30
Capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 2.74	1.00 to 2.84	1.00 to 2.96	1.00 to 2.82
Specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.....	1.00 to 6.04	1.00 to 6.14	1.00 to 6.58	1.00 to 6.41

BOND AND OTHER SIMILAR INVESTMENTS BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Excluding premium on United States bonds, stated at \$6,876,636, the national banks' investments in United States bonds and other similar securities represented 17 per cent of the aggregate assets as shown by the returns for the call of June 4 last. The total of these investments is \$1,882,812,145, the increase from the amount held on the corresponding date in 1912 being \$1,853,825,171. Investments in United States bonds aggregated \$788,626,560, of which \$735,226,870 was held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation and \$47,061,690 as security for public deposits. In addition the banks hold unpledged United States bonds to the amount of \$6,338,000. The next important investment is in railroad bonds, which amount to \$345,204,195. Other public service corporation bonds are listed in the sum of \$197,459,668, while the investment in State, county, and municipal bonds totals \$175,345,382.

As will be noted by reference to the table following, showing in detail the investments of the banks in bonds and other securities, \$1,094,185,585 is the total of these securities, exclusive of United States bonds.

The table follows:

Class.	June 14, 1912.	June 4, 1913.
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	\$179,322,004	\$175,345,382
Railroad bonds.....	354,321,271	345,204,195
Other public service corporation bonds.....	195,452,530	197,459,668
All other bonds.....	223,500,814	220,120,541
Stocks (presumably taken for debt).....	43,097,143	52,085,149
Warrants, claims, judgments, etc.....	37,894,505	38,902,358
Various securities with the Treasury as security for public deposits.....	31,163,415	43,597,930
Foreign Government bonds.....	8,615,102	17,960,704
Other foreign bonds and securities.....	4,426,217	3,509,658
Total bonds other than United States.....	1,077,783,001	1,094,185,585
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	721,395,970	735,226,870
United States bonds to secure United States deposits.....	46,273,660	47,061,690
United States bonds on hand.....	8,372,540	6,338,000
Total United States bonds.....	776,042,170	788,626,560
Total bonds of all classes ¹	1,853,825,171	1,882,812,145

¹ Premium on United States bonds amounting to \$6,876,636.89 not included.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LOANS AND BOND INVESTMENTS.

As the income of banks is obtained almost wholly from interest on loans and the return upon bonds and other securities, a statement is submitted herewith indicating the percentage of gross earnings of the banks as reported for the year ended June 30 to the volume of loans and investments reported by the banks on August 9, the next succeeding call. As will be noted, computations are made for each geographical division of the country. The total amount representing loans and investments is shown to be \$8,061,090,393, and the gross earnings of the banks \$499,252,336, or 6.19 per cent. The highest percentage returned is that obtained by the banks in the western division, viz, 8.33, and the lowest the Eastern States, 5.62. The rate in the New England States is 5.88.

In the accompanying table is shown the amount of loans, other investments, gross earnings of the banks, and the percentage of gross earnings to total investments for each geographical division:

Divisions.	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Total investment.	Gross earnings.	Per cent of gross earnings to total investment.
New England States.....	\$496,139,607	\$169,419,358	\$665,558,965	\$39,167,912	5.88
Eastern States.....	2,276,923,907	830,234,713	3,107,158,620	174,578,785	5.62
Southern States.....	812,345,233	201,756,237	1,014,101,470	70,878,637	6.99
Middle Western States.....	1,745,709,787	447,345,080	2,193,054,867	133,234,332	6.08
Western States.....	406,426,525	100,777,797	507,204,322	42,236,192	8.33
Pacific States.....	429,232,861	142,009,779	571,242,640	38,977,549	6.82
Hawaii.....	1,777,605	991,904	2,769,509	179,029	6.46
Total.....	6,168,555,525	1,892,534,868	8,061,090,393	499,252,336	6.19

PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Based upon conditions for a series of years it appears that approximately 70 per cent of the banks' assets are represented by loans and discounts, United States bonds, and lawful money, and a like percentage of liabilities by capital, surplus and other profits, and individual

deposits. As will be noted by reference to the table following, loans and discounts represent 56.9 per cent, United States bonds 7.3 per cent, lawful money in bank 8.3 per cent of the total assets, and that the capital represents 9.7 per cent, surplus and profit 9.1 per cent, and individual deposits 53 per cent of the liabilities, as shown by the returns on August 9:

Items.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Loans and discounts.	53.4	53.9	54.0	56.1	52.9	53.5	55.6	54.5	55.1	56.9
United States bonds.	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.3
Lawful money.....	7.2	8.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.1	8.3
Total.....	68.5	70.2	69.6	72.4	70.5	70.6	72.0	70.5	70.3	72.5
Capital.....	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.7
Surplus and profits..	9.8	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.1
Individual deposits.	49.6	51.1	52.4	51.5	50.4	52.3	52.4	52.9	53.8	53.0
Total.....	70.4	70.1	71.2	70.9	69.1	70.5	71.5	71.5	71.9	71.8

DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL BANKING.

The development of national banking is graphically portrayed in the accompanying table relating to the combined capital and surplus, the individual deposits, deposits of every character, circulation reported outstanding, loans and discounts, and lawful money in bank. The table in question covers the years beginning February 6, 1903, and closing August 9, 1913. Without an exception, the combined capital and surplus of the banks steadily increased from call to call during this period, the net increase being \$699,300,000, or from \$1,082,400,000 to \$1,781,700,000. The increase in capital and surplus was attended by a notable increase in circulation from \$335,200,000 in February, 1903, to \$627,600,000 in February, 1908. It will be noted that between May, 1907, and February, 1908, circulation increased approximately \$80,000,000, a material portion of which was issued as a result of the efforts of the Treasury Department to meet extraordinary demands for currency during the panic by increasing public deposits with the banks, contingent upon their increasing their note issues. By November, 1908, however, the banks retired a portion of their issues, the reduction during that period amounting to \$28,300,000. Early in 1909 2 per cent consols declined to 101½, and at the close of that year were held at from par to 102. This same range prevailed during 1911 and 1912. The market price of these bonds was at or above par up to July, 1913, when there was a drop to 97.09. The average net price in October last was 96.63. As the price of bonds declines the profit on the issue of circulation secured thereby increases. It was thus inevitable that the banks would increase their circulating-note issues, and the returns show that between the fall of 1908 and August, 1913, the increase was, roundly, \$25,200,000.

Normal increases are shown with seasonal fluctuations in the volume of individual deposits and of aggregate deposits upon which the reserve required is determined. The increase of individual deposits in this ten-year period was from \$3,159,500,000 to \$5,761,300,000, and aggregate deposits from \$4,580,900,000 to \$7,948,600,000.

Loans and discounts approximating in volume individual deposits, while indicating seasonal fluctuations as in the case of deposits, show

generally increases from report to report, the increase during this period being from \$3,386,600,000 to \$6,186,900,000. While, as stated, the volume of individual deposits and loans and discounts generally bear the same relative proportion to aggregate liabilities and assets, respectively, a notable exception appears in the returns for August last, on which date the loans and discounts exceeded the deposits by \$425,600,000, and while the proportion of individual deposits to aggregate liabilities is about normal, the proportion of loans and discounts to assets was greater than at any other time during this ten-year period, the percentage being 56.9, against the previous high point of 56.1, in 1907.

This over-expanded condition, however, was relieved by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in increasing the deposits of public moneys with depositary banks to the extent of about \$34,000,000, mainly in the aid of crop movements. Between August 9 and October 31 the banks' liabilities to the Government increased from \$57,304,000 to \$98,069,000.

As will be noted, the proportion of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits under normal conditions fluctuates between 15 and 19 per cent. In the fall of 1906 the proportion fell to 14.43 per cent, but was above that point at every subsequent report, although the percentage in November, 1912, was but 14.45, and in April, 1913, 14.88. In June and August, 1913, the percentages were 15.35 and 15.61, respectively. The percentage of lawful money to aggregate deposits ranged generally from 11 per cent to about 13 per cent, but it will be noted that there was a drop to ten and a fraction in the fall of 1906 and spring of 1907, and again in November, 1912, and April, 1913. In June and August of the last-named year the proportions were 11.22 per cent and 11.31 per cent, respectively. With the exception of the returns for September, 1906, when the percentage dropped to 13.99, the proportion of lawful money to loans and discounts exceeded 14 per cent, occasionally but rarely reaching 18 per cent.

The table referred to is submitted herewith.

Capital and surplus, individual deposits, aggregate deposits, amount of circulation outstanding, loans and discounts (including overdrafts), specie and legal tenders, together with the percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits, all deposits, and to loans and discounts of national banks, as shown by their returns for each call from February, 1903, to August, 1913.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Date.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate deposits.	Amount of circulation outstanding.	Loans and discounts, including overdrafts.	Specie and legal tenders.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to aggregate deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to loans and discounts.
1903.									
Feb. 6	1,082.4	3,159.5	4,580.9	335.2	3,386.6	570.6	18.06	12.46	16.85
Apr. 9	1,088.9	3,168.3	4,535.5	335.1	3,433.1	536.2	16.92	11.84	15.62
June 9	1,102.6	3,201.0	4,561.9	359.3	3,442.3	552.2	17.25	12.11	16.04
Sept. 9	1,124.1	3,156.3	4,533.4	375.0	3,508.6	554.3	17.56	12.23	15.80
Nov. 17	1,133.8	3,176.2	4,503.7	376.2	3,476.5	520.6	16.39	11.56	14.98
1904.									
Jan. 22	1,151.4	3,300.6	4,788.6	381.0	3,511.6	614.6	18.62	12.84	17.50
Mar. 28	1,151.1	3,254.5	4,798.9	385.9	3,575.7	617.5	18.97	12.87	17.27
June 9	1,157.0	3,312.4	4,836.0	399.6	3,621.8	658.4	19.88	13.60	18.18
Sept. 6	1,167.3	3,458.2	5,131.2	411.2	3,757.9	661.5	19.13	12.89	17.60
Nov. 10	1,176.0	3,707.7	5,332.1	419.1	3,827.6	642.1	17.32	12.04	16.78

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Capital and surplus, individual deposits, aggregate deposits, amount of circulation outstanding, loans and deposits, etc.—Continued.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Date.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate deposits.	Amount of circulation outstanding.	Loans and discounts, including overdrafts.	Specie and legal tenders.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to aggregate deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to loans and discounts.
1905.									
Jan. 11	1,183.1	3,612.5	5,257.0	424.3	3,771.9	670.0	18.55	12.74	17.76
Mar. 14	1,191.4	3,777.5	5,427.2	431.0	3,888.2	641.2	16.97	11.81	16.49
May 29	1,205.0	3,783.7	5,407.5	445.5	3,929.5	649.3	17.16	12.10	16.52
Aug. 25	1,217.6	3,820.7	5,508.6	469.0	4,028.4	665.6	17.42	12.08	16.52
Nov. 9	1,229.1	3,989.5	5,556.6	485.5	4,071.2	622.1	15.59	11.19	15.28
1906.									
Jan. 29	1,257.6	4,088.4	5,747.8	498.2	4,118.3	668.3	16.35	11.62	16.23
Apr. 6	1,265.8	3,978.5	5,611.0	505.5	4,176.0	620.5	15.60	11.06	14.86
June 18	1,275.0	4,053.6	5,692.8	510.9	4,236.9	651.2	16.06	11.44	15.37
Sept. 4	1,325.3	4,199.3	5,897.8	518.0	4,331.5	606.0	14.43	10.30	13.99
Nov. 12	1,352.1	4,289.8	6,031.5	537.0	4,419.8	634.6	14.79	10.52	14.36
1907.									
Jan. 26	1,385.9	4,115.6	5,952.4	545.5	4,505.2	695.5	16.90	11.68	15.44
Mar. 22	1,396.9	4,269.5	6,061.0	543.3	4,572.6	656.2	15.37	10.82	14.35
May 20	1,418.5	4,322.9	6,190.4	547.9	4,664.0	691.6	16.00	11.17	14.83
Aug. 22	1,444.8	4,319.0	6,076.6	551.9	4,709.0	701.6	16.24	11.55	14.90
Dec. 3	1,461.3	4,176.7	5,800.6	601.8	4,622.9	760.8	18.21	13.12	16.46
1908.									
Feb. 14	1,460.0	4,105.8	5,924.4	627.6	4,452.0	788.4	19.20	13.31	17.71
May 14	1,467.4	4,312.7	6,188.2	614.1	4,551.7	861.3	19.97	13.92	18.92
July 15	1,483.1	4,374.6	6,330.5	613.7	4,640.4	849.0	19.41	13.41	18.30
Sept. 23	1,487.0	4,548.1	6,617.3	613.7	4,781.5	868.4	19.09	13.12	18.16
Nov. 27	1,489.2	4,720.3	6,804.5	599.3	4,879.3	844.8	17.90	12.41	17.31
1909.									
Feb. 5	1,510.9	4,699.7	6,836.2	615.3	4,869.8	860.1	18.30	12.58	17.66
Apr. 28	1,521.1	4,826.1	6,934.3	636.4	4,987.7	878.6	18.20	12.67	17.61
June 30	1,527.8	4,898.6	7,009.2	641.3	5,061.2	885.9	18.09	12.64	17.50
Sept. 1	1,542.6	5,009.9	7,079.6	658.0	5,158.4	854.1	17.05	12.06	16.56
Nov. 16	1,557.2	5,120.4	7,059.1	668.4	5,190.7	804.9	15.72	11.40	15.51
1910.									
Jan. 31	1,580.0	5,190.8	7,208.3	667.5	5,263.5	833.1	16.05	11.56	15.83
Mar. 29	1,599.7	5,227.9	7,265.3	669.2	5,464.0	834.9	15.97	11.49	15.28
June 30	1,634.4	5,287.2	7,257.0	675.6	5,455.9	820.8	15.52	11.31	15.04
Sept. 1	1,651.0	5,145.7	7,140.8	674.8	5,496.7	851.7	16.55	11.93	15.49
Nov. 10	1,656.7	5,304.8	7,261.2	680.4	5,497.7	816.1	15.38	11.24	14.84
1911.									
Jan. 7	1,673.1	5,113.2	7,156.9	684.1	5,443.1	856.3	16.75	11.96	15.73
Mar. 7	1,677.3	5,304.6	7,576.3	680.7	5,588.1	908.0	17.12	11.99	16.25
June 7	1,691.6	5,478.0	7,675.7	681.7	5,634.2	946.3	17.28	12.33	16.80
Sept. 1	1,695.5	5,490.0	7,628.1	697.0	5,690.6	895.5	16.31	11.74	15.74
Dec. 5	1,699.3	5,536.0	7,675.4	702.6	5,695.1	862.8	15.59	11.24	15.15
1912.									
Feb. 20	1,716.8	5,630.6	8,067.7	704.2	5,834.3	950.5	16.88	11.78	16.29
Apr. 18	1,725.1	5,712.1	8,015.5	707.0	5,902.0	931.7	16.31	11.61	15.79
June 14	1,727.6	5,825.5	8,064.2	708.7	5,973.8	945.2	16.23	11.72	15.82
Sept. 4	1,747.0	5,891.7	8,129.7	713.8	6,061.0	896.0	15.21	11.02	14.78
Nov. 26	1,747.1	5,944.6	8,109.3	721.5	6,085.5	859.1	14.45	10.59	14.12
1913									
Feb. 4	1,766.2	5,985.4	8,361.0	717.5	6,147.3	933.4	15.59	11.16	15.18
Apr. 4	1,771.9	5,968.8	8,227.8	719.0	6,198.2	888.3	14.88	10.80	14.33
June 4	1,777.5	5,953.5	8,143.9	722.1	6,162.0	914.0	15.35	11.22	14.83
Aug. 9	1,781.7	5,761.3	7,948.6	724.5	6,186.9	899.2	15.61	11.31	14.53

Aggregate deposits include: Due to other national banks, due to State banks and bankers, due to trust companies and savings banks, due to approved reserve agents, dividends unpaid, individual deposits, United States deposits, postal savings deposits, deposits of United States disbursing officers.

BONDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES AND NATIONAL-BANK HOLDINGS.

At the close of the year ended October 31, 1913, the bonded debt of the United States available as security for national-bank circulation was as follows: Consols of 1930 (twos) \$646,250,150, loan of 1908 (threes) \$63,945,460, loan of 1925 (fours) \$118,489,900, Panama Canal loans of 1906 and 1908 (twos) \$84,631,980. The bonds unavailable as security for circulation are the Panama Canal loan (threes) issued to the amount of \$50,000,000 and postal savings bond (two-and-a-halves), of which five series have been issued aggregating \$3,506,000. Of the bonds available as security for circulation, there are on deposit \$743,513,990. In addition to the bonds deposited as security for circulation the Treasury holds like securities to the amount of \$23,604,100 as security for public deposits. As the Treasury holds in the aggregate \$113,218,833 in bonds of various classes and commercial paper as security for public deposits, it appears that \$89,614,733 is the amount of securities held in addition to United States bonds. The latest returns show that the national banks' investments in United States bonds represent 80 per cent of the bonded debt of the United States.

The Government bonded debt in detail, together with the amount and kinds of Government bonds on deposit to secure circulation and Government deposits, the issues of postal savings bonds, and various other bonds, etc., held as security for public deposits, are shown in the following table:

Interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States and bonds on deposit to secure national-bank circulation and Government deposits, Oct. 31, 1913.

Class.	Bonded debt.	Bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Bonds on deposit to secure Government deposits.
Consols of 1930 (twos).....	\$646,250,150	\$604,264,950	\$13,510,700
Loan, 1908-1918 (threes).....	63,945,460	22,245,100	4,146,200
Loan, 1925 (fours).....	118,489,900	35,302,700	4,037,700
Panama Canal loan:			
Series of 1906 (twos).....	54,631,980	52,915,100	1,287,500
Series of 1908 (twos).....	30,000,000	28,786,140	622,000
Series of 1911 (threes).....	50,000,000		17,745,200
Philippine loans and railway bonds (fours).....			6,773,000
Porto Rico loans (fours).....			1,821,000
District of Columbia bonds (three-sixty-fives).....			933,000
Territory of Hawaii bonds (various).....			2,012,000
State, city, and railroad bonds (various).....			60,330,533
Postal savings bonds (two-and-a-halves), 1911-1913 (first, second, third, and fourth series).....	2,389,120		
Postal savings bonds (two-and-a-halves), 1913-1933 (fifth series).....	1,116,880		
Total.....	966,823,490	743,513,990	113,218,833

DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS OF BONDS DURING THE YEAR.

The aggregate amount of bonds received for deposit as security for circulation, exclusive of deposits in substitution for a like amount withdrawn, was \$40,241,510, of which \$2,748,840 was deposited by banks chartered in the year and \$37,492,670 by other banks for the purpose of increasing their circulation. Bonds to the amount of \$20,767,990 were withdrawn by banks upon the deposit of lawful money

for the purpose of retiring a corresponding amount of circulation. The withdrawal of bonds by reason of liquidations amounted to \$6,104,330, and of the bonds on deposit by insolvent banks \$120,000 were withdrawn and disposed of as provided by law, thus making the total withdrawals \$26,992,320, or an excess of deposit over withdrawal of bonds of \$13,249,190.

The transactions during each month of the year are shown in the accompanying table:

Statement relative to the amount of United States bonds deposited as security for circulation by banks chartered and by those increasing their circulation, together with amount of bonds withdrawn by banks reducing circulation and by those closed, during each month ended Oct. 31, 1913.

Date.	Bonds deposited by banks chartered during the year.	Bonds deposited by banks increasing circulation.	Bonds withdrawn by banks reducing circulation.	Bonds withdrawn by banks in liquidation.	Bonds withdrawn, banks in insolvency.
1912.					
November	\$82,750	\$1,925,250	\$573,600	\$325,000	.....
December	220,000	1,901,950	617,740	326,250	.....
1913.					
January	295,760	3,732,750	715,750	1,584,250	.....
February	340,050	2,131,730	4,203,850	507,500	\$90,000
March	237,510	2,675,500	2,667,010	100,750	.....
April	366,760	2,768,100	923,250	452,300	.....
May	514,500	5,046,700	1,531,450	1,050,010	.....
June	226,260	6,466,200	3,049,000	552,010	.....
July	130,250	2,503,290	1,203,540	297,500	.....
August	145,750	4,390,500	3,696,200	387,500	30,000
September	114,500	1,577,300	1,438,750	488,000	.....
October	74,750	2,373,400	747,750	33,260	.....
Total	2,748,840	37,492,670	20,767,990	6,104,330	120,000

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

To the shareholders of national banks from a dividend standpoint the year ended June 30, 1913, was quite satisfactory, as from net earnings totaling \$160,980,084 dividends were paid to the amount of \$119,906,050, or at the rate of 11.4 per cent, as against an average rate of 11.01 per cent for the prior five years, and only twenty-six hundredths of 1 per cent less than the average for 1912. The net earnings exceeded those for 1912 by \$11,923,481, although the amount of dividends paid was less by \$394,822. Dividends based on capital and surplus averaged 6.75 per cent for the year, while the net earnings to capital and surplus were 9.06 per cent.

On capital of \$1,051,720,675 and on capital and surplus combined of \$1,776,992,857, the banks' gross earnings were \$499,252,336, against which losses and premiums were written off to the amount of \$53,756,372, together with expenses and taxes of \$284,515,880. Upon comparison with corresponding returns for 1912 it is seen that the gross earnings, based on capital and surplus, have increased a fraction in excess of 2 per cent, and the net earnings approximately one-half of 1 per cent.

In the accompanying table will be found data relating to the amount and per cent of dividends paid by national banks in each geographical division, together with the amount of capital and surplus of banks

reporting their earnings, and the relative proportion of surplus to capital. As will be noted, the highest dividend rate (15.08 per cent) was paid by the banks in the western division, and that the lowest, exclusive of Hawaii, was paid by banks in the New England States, viz, 8.61 per cent. The surplus of the banks approximated 70 per cent of their capital, ranging in continental divisions from the minimum of 47.77 per cent in the western division to the maximum of 103.61 per cent in the eastern.

The table in question follows:

Capital, surplus, amount and per cent of dividends paid by national banks in each geographical division for the year ended June, 1913.

Divisions.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Per cent of surplus to capital.	Amount of dividends paid.	Per cent of dividends to capital.
New England States.....	453	\$101,436,700	\$63,282,552	62.39	\$8,730,919	8.61
Eastern States.....	1,650	338,349,675	350,561,370	103.61	41,135,784	12.16
Southern States.....	1,486	171,029,900	89,683,676	52.44	19,172,007	11.21
Middle Western States.....	2,048	281,753,100	145,424,562	51.61	29,647,178	10.52
Western States.....	1,259	71,582,500	34,195,228	47.77	10,793,546	15.08
Pacific States.....	504	86,958,800	41,859,372	48.14	10,381,416	11.94
Hawaii.....	4	610,000	265,422	43.51	45,200	7.41
Total.....	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	68.96	119,906,050	11.40

Following the abstracts of reports of earnings and dividends of national banks for the current year, appearing in the appendix is a condensed statement relating to the capital, surplus, and earnings and dividends for each year from 1869 to 1913, inclusive, together with the amount of aggregate earnings and dividends for the 44 years, from which it will be noted that upon the average capital and surplus of \$633,132,322 and \$265,033,657, respectively, the annual earnings averaged \$76,664,139 and the dividends \$58,568,695. The percentage of earnings to capital and surplus was 8.65, dividends, 6.52, and dividends to capital alone, 9.25. The entire net earnings as reported were \$3,417,222,128 and the dividends \$2,577,022,602, the latter amount being equivalent to 245 per cent of the capital as reported on June 30, 1913.

NATIONAL-BANK SHAREHOLDERS.

The number of national banks, the amount of capital, the number of shareholders and the average number of shares owned by each shareholder on July 7, 1913, are shown in the following table. A very few National banks converted from State banks have shares of stock of a par value of less or more than \$100, but in preparing this table all shares of stock are regarded as having a par value of \$100; that is, a shareholder owning two shares of stock in a national bank, the par value being \$50, is assumed to be the owner of one share of the par value of \$100.

It will be observed that the average number of shares held by each shareholder is greater in the Western States than in the Eastern and greater in the reserve cities than in the country banks, the lowest average being in the State of Delaware, where it is 8.6 and the highest average in the city of St. Paul, where it is 164.3.

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The average number of shares owned by each shareholder in New York City is 63.4, and in Chicago is 112.7. The total number of shareholders is 432,920 and the average holding 24.4 shares.

Number of national banks, capital, number of shareholders, and average number of shares owned by each shareholder in the various States and reserve cities on July 7, 1913.

States and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Number of shareholders.	Average number of shares owned by each shareholder.
Maine.....	69	\$7,740,000	5,353	14.5
New Hampshire.....	56	5,285,000	3,346	15.8
Massachusetts.....	163	29,792,500	19,688	15.1
Boston.....	17	28,200,000	5,824	48.4
Rhode Island.....	20	6,320,000	2,646	23.9
Connecticut.....	79	19,314,200	10,995	17.6
Vermont.....	49	4,985,000	2,967	16.8
Total New England States.....	453	101,636,700	50,819	20.0
New York.....	431	48,830,100	26,682	18.3
Albany.....	3	2,100,000	583	36.0
Brooklyn.....	6	2,252,000	1,041	21.6
New York City.....	36	119,700,000	18,880	63.4
New Jersey.....	201	22,352,000	17,071	13.1
Pennsylvania.....	783	67,874,390	63,908	10.6
Philadelphia.....	32	22,055,000	9,105	24.2
Pittsburgh.....	22	25,900,000	4,907	52.8
Delaware.....	25	1,688,975	1,969	8.6
Maryland.....	89	5,192,000	5,411	9.6
Baltimore.....	16	11,790,710	6,468	18.2
District of Columbia.....	1	252,000	150	16.8
Washington.....	11	6,350,000	2,210	28.7
Total Eastern States.....	1,656	336,337,175	158,385	21.2
Virginia.....	133	17,683,500	10,240	17.3
West Virginia.....	116	10,166,800	6,627	15.3
North Carolina.....	73	8,610,000	5,458	15.8
South Carolina.....	48	6,365,000	3,772	16.9
Georgia.....	115	14,268,500	6,978	20.4
Savannah.....	2	900,000	227	39.6
Florida.....	53	7,505,000	2,281	32.9
Alabama.....	87	9,965,000	3,483	28.6
Mississippi.....	33	3,385,000	2,057	16.5
Louisiana.....	26	3,020,000	1,710	17.7
New Orleans.....	5	5,200,000	1,266	41.1
Texas.....	484	33,874,850	14,302	23.7
Dallas.....	5	3,400,000	773	44.0
Fort Worth.....	8	3,175,000	342	92.8
Galveston.....	2	500,000	100	50.0
Houston.....	6	5,300,000	710	74.6
San Antonio.....	7	2,350,000	266	88.3
Waco.....	5	1,750,000	606	28.9
Arkansas.....	50	5,115,000	1,907	26.8
Kentucky.....	136	12,270,900	7,804	15.7
Louisville.....	8	5,495,000	2,349	23.4
Tennessee.....	108	13,140,000	7,049	18.6
Total Southern States.....	1,510	173,439,550	80,307	21.6
Ohio.....	356	35,454,100	19,243	18.4
Cincinnati.....	8	13,900,000	3,251	42.8
Cleveland.....	7	9,600,000	1,964	48.9
Columbus.....	8	3,000,000	586	51.2
Indiana.....	250	21,508,000	10,777	20.0
Indianapolis.....	5	6,400,000	1,378	46.4
Illinois.....	450	33,045,000	16,340	20.2
Chicago.....	10	43,750,000	3,883	112.7
Michigan.....	96	10,010,000	4,713	21.2
Detroit.....	3	5,000,000	808	61.9
Wisconsin.....	124	11,500,000	6,578	17.5
Milwaukee.....	5	6,300,000	709	88.9
Minnesota.....	261	11,956,000	5,515	21.7
Minneapolis.....	6	7,500,000	1,432	52.4
St. Paul.....	4	5,900,000	359	164.3

Number of national banks, capital, number of shareholders, and average number of shares owned by each shareholder in the various States and reserve cities on July 7, 1913—Continued.

States and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Number of shareholders.	Average number of shares owned by each shareholder.
Iowa.....	325	\$18,570,000	8,555	21.7
Cedar Rapids.....	3	600,000	196	30.6
Des Moines.....	4	2,350,000	259	90.7
Dubuque.....	3	600,000	171	35.1
Sioux City.....	5	950,000	151	62.9
Missouri.....	112	6,715,000	3,815	17.6
Kansas City.....	12	8,250,000	1,452	56.8
St. Joseph.....	4	1,100,000	170	64.7
St. Louis.....	7	20,200,000	4,211	48.0
Total Middle Western States.....	2,068	284,158,100	96,516	29.4
North Dakota.....	145	5,260,000	2,008	26.2
South Dakota.....	104	4,235,000	2,134	19.8
Nebraska.....	228	10,495,000	3,388	31.0
Lincoln.....	4	1,000,000	168	59.5
Omaha.....	7	3,700,000	350	105.7
South Omaha.....	3	1,100,000	118	93.2
Kansas.....	205	10,892,500	5,334	20.4
Kansas City.....	2	500,000	310	16.1
Topeka.....	3	400,000	169	23.7
Wichita.....	3	500,000	65	76.9
Montana.....	57	5,160,000	1,119	46.1
Wyoming.....	30	1,710,000	530	32.3
Colorado.....	117	6,740,000	2,540	26.5
Denver.....	6	3,600,000	357	100.8
Pueblo.....	3	600,000	56	107.1
New Mexico.....	40	2,215,000	760	29.1
Oklahoma.....	313	12,092,500	4,735	25.5
Muskogee.....	5	900,000	205	43.9
Oklahoma City.....	6	1,300,000	202	64.4
Total Western States.....	1,281	72,400,000	24,548	29.5
Washington.....	65	4,135,000	1,462	28.3
Seattle.....	6	4,200,000	597	70.4
Spokane.....	5	3,400,000	448	75.9
Tacoma.....	2	500,000	73	68.5
Oregon.....	78	4,936,000	1,556	31.7
Portland.....	5	4,500,000	577	78.0
California.....	238	20,786,910	10,009	20.8
Los Angeles.....	8	6,800,000	1,552	43.8
San Francisco.....	9	28,500,000	2,948	96.7
Idaho.....	54	3,370,000	985	34.2
Utah.....	17	1,155,000	600	19.2
Salt Lake City.....	6	2,400,000	707	33.9
Nevada.....	10	1,710,000	332	51.5
Arizona.....	13	1,155,000	373	31.0
Alaska.....	2	100,000	19	52.6
Total Pacific States.....	518	87,647,910	22,238	39.4
Hawaii.....	4	610,000	107	57.0
Total island possessions.....	4	610,000	107	57.0
Total United States.....	7,490	1,056,229,435	432,920	24.4

NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Monthly statements issued by the Treasury Department relating to the volume of national-bank circulation outstanding include not only the issues to active national banks on the security of Government bonds, but also the amount outstanding for which lawful money has been deposited to provide for its redemption by banks closed either by voluntary liquidation or insolvency, and banks that have deposited lawful money for the retirement of a portion of their cir-

circulation and withdrawn the corresponding amount of bonds. The amount so reported is necessarily materially in excess of the amount shown in the periodical returns from the national banks, and as a matter of fact the latter is less than the amount which they are entitled to issue as security on bonds deposited by reason of the fact that an appreciable percentage of the notes received from the department by the banks is not paid out. Notes so retained do not appear as a liability of the banks, and to the extent held reduce the tax on circulation to which they are liable under law. In the bank reports for August last bonds on deposit as security for circulation were listed to the amount of \$735,809,330, against which notes had been issued to the amount of \$735,589,870, of which \$11,130,021 were held in bank, leaving \$724,459,849 as the amount outstanding.

In the appendix of this report appears a table relating to the reported capital, aggregate assets, circulation outstanding at date of each return made by the banks from 1863 to 1913, together with the stock of money in the United States on or about June 30 of each year, these figures being supplemented by computations with respect to the percentage of circulation to capital, assets, and money in the United States. The low point with respect to the percentage of circulation to capital since 1888, when it averaged about 25 per cent, was reached in 1891, in the midsummer of that year standing at 18.4. There was a gradual rise from this low point to approximately 33 per cent just prior to the passage of the act of 1900 authorizing the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited and reducing the tax on notes secured by bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. The act in question stimulated investments in Government bonds and the circulation outstanding gradually increased until at the present time it approximates 70 per cent of the amount issuable, the latter being limited to the paid-in capital stock of the banks on security of the corresponding amount of United States bonds.

The issue of currency by national banks located in the reserve cities and elsewhere, as shown by the periodical returns made during the current year, is shown in the following table:

Date.	New York.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.	Other reserve cities.	All reserve cities.	Country.	Total.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Nov. 26, 1912.....	48.3	79.9	166.1	246.1	475.4	721.5
Feb. 4, 1913.....	47.5	77.9	165.2	243.1	474.3	717.4
Apr. 4, 1913.....	47.6	78.6	162.2	240.8	478.1	718.9
June 4, 1913.....	48.0	79.1	161.9	241.0	481.1	722.1
Aug. 9, 1913.....	47.0	78.3	162.1	240.4	484.0	724.4

CAPITAL STOCK, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION.

At the close of the report year, October 31, 1913, there were in existence 7,514 national banks with authorized capital of \$1,068,-534,175; bonds on deposit as security for circulation, \$743,513,990; circulation issued to the banks secured by bonds, \$740,063,776. In addition to circulation issued on security of bonds, there is outstanding

\$18,835,933 secured by deposits of lawful money by banks that have been liquidated or failed and by banks reducing their circulation, hence the total national-bank circulation outstanding is \$758,899,709. As will be noted from the table following, there was a net increase during the year of 88 in the number of reporting banks, \$15,478,750 in the amount of paid-in capital stock, of \$12,147,310 in bonds on deposit to secure circulation, of \$11,548,491 in circulation secured by bonds, and \$8,713,933 in the total amount of circulation outstanding.

In the following table information appears relating to the number of banks, their capital, bonds on deposit, circulation outstanding secured by bonds and by lawful money, together with the average price of 2-per cent consols of 1930 at the end of each month from November, 1912, to October, 1913.

Capital, bonds on deposit to secure circulation, circulation outstanding.

Date.	Num-ber of banks.	Capital.	Bonds on deposit.	Average monthly price of 2 per cent consols, 1930.	Circulation secured by—		Total circulation out-standing.
					Bonds.	Lawful money.	
1912.							
Nov. 30.....	7, 426	\$1,053,055,425	\$731,366,680	\$101.2201	\$728,515,285	\$21,670,491	\$750,185,776
Dec. 31.....	7, 431	1,052,880,175	732,544,640	101.1500	729,778,823	21,193,423	750,972,246
1913.							
Jan. 31.....	7, 438	1,055,328,175	734,273,150	101.2548	729,931,621	20,550,148	750,481,769
Feb. 28.....	7, 446	1,057,104,175	731,943,480	101.1307	728,246,755	22,871,039	751,117,794
Mar. 31.....	7, 455	1,057,771,175	732,688,750	100.8802	729,400,001	22,659,331	752,059,332
Apr. 30.....	7, 468	1,062,021,175	734,448,080	100.3173	731,044,591	22,032,083	753,076,674
May 31.....	7, 485	1,063,831,175	737,427,800	100.2150	733,754,515	21,539,251	755,294,066
June 30.....	7, 492	1,063,986,175	740,529,250	100.0000	737,065,050	22,092,856	759,157,906
July 31.....	7, 498	1,065,922,175	741,651,750	97.9000	738,502,408	20,790,783	759,293,191
Aug. 30.....	7, 504	1,066,862,175	742,061,800	98.7700	740,029,948	21,690,081	761,720,029
Sept. 30.....	7, 513	1,066,992,175	741,846,850	98.1450	738,467,068	20,563,626	759,030,694
Oct. 31.....	7, 514	1,068,534,175	743,513,990	96.6346	740,063,776	18,835,933	758,899,709

¹ Includes \$74,339 gold bank notes.

CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Subsequent to the resumption of specie payments no circulating notes were authorized to be issued by banks of less denominations than \$5, although prior thereto \$1 notes to the amount of \$23,169,677 and \$2 notes to the amount of \$15,495,038 had been issued. Of these two denominations, however, all have been redeemed with the exception of \$343,587 of \$1 notes and \$164,312 of \$2 notes. All notes issued since 1879 were of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, but no \$500 notes have been issued since 1885 and no \$1,000 notes since 1884. The total amount of \$500 notes issued was \$11,947,000, of which \$87,000 has not been returned for redemption. The issue of \$1,000 notes was \$7,379,000, and of this denomination 23 of the notes are still outstanding. The total amount of all denominations issued from 1863 to 1913 was \$6,385,153,375 and the redemptions \$5,624,828,976. During the current year the amount of currency issued to newly organized banks, to those increasing their issues, and on account of redemptions was \$462,578,550.

At the close of the year ended October 31, 1912, national-bank currency in the vaults of this office amounted to \$539,164,590 and

during the current year \$522,031,400 was received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In addition to the \$462,578,550 issued to banks during the year, notes of liquidating and insolvent banks to the amount of \$17,831,330 were withdrawn from the vaults and canceled, leaving the vault balance October 31, 1913, \$580,786,110, which is approximately \$50,000,000 in excess of the amount required to be maintained under the act of May 30, 1908.

While the legislation of 1900 and the general progress of the country since that date resulted in the increase in the number of reporting national banks from 3,631 to 7,488, and their capital stock from \$617,051,000 to \$1,056,000,000, there was a more notable increase in the volume of national-bank circulation. On March 14, 1900, the outstanding circulation secured by bonds was \$216,022,075 and the amount secured by deposit of lawful money \$38,044,155, making the aggregate \$254,026,230. At the close of the current report year the outstanding issues secured by bonds amounted to \$740,063,880, secured by deposits of lawful money \$18,761,594, or a total, exclusive of gold bank notes to the amount of \$74,339, of \$758,825,474.

In the following table is shown the amount of circulation of each denomination outstanding on March 14, 1900, and October 31, 1913:

Denominations.	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1913.
Ones.....	\$348,275.00	\$343,587.00
Twos.....	167,466.00	164,312.00
Fives.....	79,310,710.00	145,992,510.00
Tens.....	79,378,160.00	330,783,110.00
Twenties.....	58,770,660.00	229,948,980.00
Fifties.....	11,784,150.00	19,614,550.00
One hundreds.....	24,103,400.00	33,367,350.00
Five hundreds.....	104,000.00	87,000.00
One thousands.....	27,000.00	23,000.00
Unredeemed fractions.....	32,409.00	52,375.00
Less notes redeemed but not assorted by denominations.....		760,376,774.00 1,551,300.00
Total.....	254,026,230.00	1,758,825,474.00
Circulation secured by lawful money.....	38,044,155.00	18,761,594.00
Circulation secured by bonds.....	216,022,075.00	740,063,880.00

¹ Exclusive of \$74,339 gold bank notes.

NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY RECEIPTS AND REDEMPTIONS.

While the law does not exempt a national bank from the redemption of its own notes when presented at the counter, by reason of the legislation contained in the act of June 20, 1874, requiring every bank to maintain a redemption fund equal to 5 per cent of its outstanding issues with the Treasurer of the United States, practically all national-bank circulation is redeemed at the Treasury Department through the National Bank Redemption Agency.

By reason of the nonavailability of national-bank notes as reserve a material proportion of receipts at the National Bank Redemption Agency is in nearly as good condition as when originally placed in circulation. Under the law notes in that condition, while redeemed by being charged to the issuing bank's redemption fund, are immediately returned to the bank of issue, and only notes worn and mutilated are delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and subsequent issue of a corresponding amount of new notes.

In the year ended October 31 last the receipts of the national-bank redemption agency aggregated \$683,431,000, the monthly average being \$56,952,583 and the average for each secular day \$2,183,500. Of the total receipts, notes to the amount of \$218,275,150 were fit for circulation and return to the banks of issue, leaving \$465,155,850 as the amount turned over to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction.

Of the total receipts for redemption \$578,759,400 were received from eight of the principal cities of the country, the amount received from New York alone being nearly one-half of the total receipts.

The law provides that the expenses incident to the redemption of national-bank notes shall be borne by the issuing banks, and the expense for the current year is shown to have been \$517,842.93, an average cost per \$1,000 of \$0.773.

In the following statement is shown the volume of redemptions per month from November, 1912, to October, 1913:

November, 1912.....	\$46,030,678
December, 1912.....	52,532,627
January, 1913.....	79,753,664
February, 1913.....	51,790,011
March, 1913.....	53,306,522
April, 1913.....	61,163,185
May, 1913.....	66,525,360
June, 1913.....	60,929,020
July, 1913.....	61,250,730
August, 1913.....	52,458,530
September, 1913.....	49,570,226
October, 1913.....	48,120,447

Principal sources of receipts.

New York.....	\$322,825,800
Chicago.....	77,730,000
Boston.....	61,996,000
Philadelphia.....	44,206,200
St. Louis.....	33,854,000
Cincinnati.....	16,265,000
Baltimore.....	13,961,500
New Orleans.....	7,920,900
Total.....	578,759,400
All other sources.....	104,671,600
Total.....	683,431,000

EXPENSES OF BANKS INCIDENT TO THE ISSUE OF CIRCULATION AND
EXPENSES OF THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

Expenses of national banks in connection with the issue of circulation during the year ended June 30, 1913, were \$4,377,945.22, of which the semiannual tax on circulation was \$3,804,762.29, cost of redemption of notes \$517,842.93, plates for new banks and those extending their charters and duplicates of original plates \$55,340. (Assessments for the examination of national banks during the year were paid to the amount of \$556,210.) By reason of the fact that collections of the corporation tax from national banks are not separated from the tax paid by State banks and other financial institutions, it is impossible to state with exactitude the amount paid by national banks, but, based on the reported net earnings, the tax paid is estimated for the calendar year 1912 at \$1,283,000. Assuming the

approximate correctness of this estimate, the taxes paid to the Government by national banks during the past year were \$5,087,762.29.

Expenses of the Currency Bureau for the year ended June 30 last for special dies, plates, printing, etc., and for salaries, excluding salaries reimbursed by national banks, were \$692,192.64. Expenses of the bureau from the date of organization in 1863, excluding contingent expenses not paid by the comptroller but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, no separate account of which is kept, totaled \$14,736,080.97.

Taxes paid by national banks to the United States on capital and deposits to July 1, 1883, on capital and surplus under act of 1898, and on circulation to June 30, 1913, amounted to \$198,188,278.69. Adding to this amount the estimated amount of collections under the corporation-tax act for the years 1909 to 1912, inclusive, estimated at \$4,951,000, it appears that the total taxes paid to the Government by national banks aggregate \$203,139,278.69.

Tables showing in detail the taxes paid by national banks under each tax act will be found in the appendix.

PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

By reason of the depreciation in the market price of Government bonds the profit on the issue of national-bank circulation was materially greater at the close than at the beginning of the current year. In the computation of profit made by the actuary of the department money is assumed to be worth 6 per cent, hence the gross receipts include the interest on the bonds and interest at 6 per cent on circulation issued on the security of the bonds. From the gross receipts are deducted taxes, expenses, and the amount necessary to be set aside to create a sinking fund to offset the premiums paid for the bonds, to determine the net receipts, and from the latter amount is deducted interest at the rate of 6 per cent on the cost of the bonds, which indicates the measure of profit on the issue of circulation in excess of interest on the bond cost at 6 per cent. In November, 1912, the net price of 2 per cent consols of 1930 was \$101.22, and the profit on circulation 1.308 per cent. In October, 1913, the price of these bonds was \$96.635 and the profit on circulation 1.821 per cent. Panama Canal bonds of 1916-1936 in November, 1912, were priced at \$101.201, and the profit on circulation secured by these bonds, 1.326 per cent. In October, 1913, the price of these bonds was \$96.606 and the profit on circulation 1.772 per cent. The 4 per cent bonds of 1925 were priced at 114 in November, 1912, and the profit on circulation was at the rate of 1.154. In October, 1913, the price was 109.877 and the percentage of profit on circulation 1.575.

In the appendix of this report will be found the actuary's computations of the profit on circulation based on a deposit of \$100,000 consols of 1930, bonds of 1925, and Panama Canal bonds of 1916-1936 at the average net price monthly for bonds during the year ended October 31, 1913.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Within the year ended October 31, 1913, 243 applications for authority to organize national banks were received, of which 190 were approved, 4 rejected, and the remainder either abandoned or held pending the submission of further information.

Of the 10,457 banks chartered during the existence of the national banking system, 172, with authorized capital of \$10,175,000, were chartered during the current year. There are in existence, of the total number chartered, 7,514 banks, 2,437 having been placed in voluntary liquidation and 506 in the charge of receivers. State banks to the number of 1,729, with capital at date of change of \$339,955,928, were converted into national banks from 1863 to 1913.

In addition to the capital of banks organized during the year, there was an increase in capital of banks organized prior thereto of \$20,260,000, making the gross increase for the year \$30,435,000, but by reason of reductions of capital, voluntary liquidations, and failures the net increase was but \$14,838,740, the authorized capital stock of all banks at the close of the year standing at \$1,068,534,175.

Since March 14, 1900, charters have been granted to 5,193 associations, with authorized capital of \$330,938,300, of which 3,304, with aggregate capital of \$86,110,500, were organized under the act of that date with individual capital of \$25,000 generally, although a limited number of banks were organized with capital in excess of \$25,000 but less than \$50,000. The average capital, however, of banks of this class was slightly in excess of \$26,000. During the same period 1,889 were organized under the act of 1864, the aggregate capitalization being \$244,827,800 and the individual capital \$50,000 or over. Further classifying these banks, it appears that 810 were conversions of State banks, capital \$60,735,800; 1,568 reorganizations of State or private banks, capital \$109,892,000; and 2,815, with capital of \$160,310,500 primary organizations.

In the following table will be found a classification of banks organized from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1913, based upon capital stock, together with the number of banks and their reported capital on August 9, 1913, by States and geographical divisions.

Summary, by States, geographical divisions, and classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1913, and the paid-in capital stock of all reporting national banks on Aug. 9, 1913.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organizations.		National banks reporting Aug. 9, 1913.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>New England States.</i>										
Maine.....	4	\$100,000			7	\$385,000	11	\$485,000	69	\$7,740,000
New Hampshire.....	4	100,000	1	\$30,000	2	200,000	7	330,000	56	5,285,000
Vermont.....	5	125,000			2	150,000	7	275,000	49	5,010,000
Massachusetts.....	2	50,000			19	4,450,000	21	4,500,000	179	58,092,500
Rhode Island.....					1	500,000	1	500,000	20	6,320,000
Connecticut.....	5	125,000			5	250,000	10	375,000	78	19,239,200
Total.....	20	500,000	1	30,000	36	5,935,000	57	6,465,000	451	101,686,700
<i>Eastern States.</i>										
New York.....	110	2,750,000	9	287,500	105	18,520,000	224	21,557,500	476	172,882,100
New Jersey.....	57	1,425,000	8	240,000	43	3,660,000	108	5,325,000	201	22,322,950
Pennsylvania.....	231	5,775,000	24	807,000	226	24,290,000	481	30,872,000	837	115,820,945
Delaware.....	6	150,000	3	95,000			9	245,000	25	1,688,975
Maryland.....	32	800,000	5	172,000	13	1,480,000	50	2,452,000	105	16,982,710
District of Columbia.....					5	1,750,000	5	1,750,000	12	6,602,000
Total.....	436	10,900,000	49	1,601,500	392	49,700,000	877	62,201,500	1,656	336,299,680

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Summary, by States, geographical divisions, and classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1913, etc.—Continued.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organizations.		National banks reporting Aug. 9, 1913.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>Southern States.</i>										
Virginia.....	39	\$1,275,000	11	\$396,000	46	\$5,140,000	108	\$6,811,000	133	\$17,683,500
West Virginia.....	52	1,000,000	13	455,000	43	3,515,000	96	4,970,000	116	10,163,135
North Carolina.....	21	525,000	4	130,000	30	3,160,000	55	3,815,000	72	8,410,000
South Carolina.....	13	325,000	.....	.....	23	2,435,000	36	2,760,000	48	6,365,000
Georgia.....	26	650,000	20	675,000	53	5,100,000	99	6,425,000	117	15,168,500
Florida.....	9	225,000	7	225,000	28	5,325,000	44	5,775,000	53	7,505,000
Alabama.....	35	875,000	12	379,500	38	3,125,000	85	4,379,500	89	10,165,000
Mississippi.....	8	200,000	4	125,000	20	1,915,000	32	2,240,000	33	3,385,000
Louisiana.....	12	300,000	1	30,000	20	3,610,000	33	3,940,000	31	8,220,000
Texas.....	235	5,875,000	85	2,716,000	148	17,610,000	468	26,201,000	517	50,349,850
Arkansas.....	23	575,000	2	60,000	28	2,170,000	53	2,805,000	50	5,221,000
Kentucky.....	54	1,350,000	7	230,000	36	5,370,000	97	6,950,000	143	17,690,900
Tennessee.....	37	925,000	7	210,000	35	3,835,000	79	4,970,000	108	13,180,000
Total.....	564	14,100,000	173	5,631,500	548	62,310,000	1,285	82,041,500	1,510	173,506,885
<i>Middle Western States.</i>										
Ohio.....	110	2,750,000	19	658,000	89	12,925,000	218	16,333,000	379	62,004,100
Indiana.....	91	2,275,000	15	483,000	72	10,450,000	178	13,208,000	255	27,895,861
Illinois.....	169	4,225,000	19	663,500	99	14,750,000	287	19,638,500	459	75,777,500
Michigan.....	14	350,000	4	130,000	27	4,890,000	45	5,370,000	99	15,260,000
Wisconsin.....	37	925,000	4	125,000	30	3,550,000	71	4,600,000	129	17,800,000
Minnesota.....	179	4,475,000	15	471,000	30	4,700,000	224	9,646,000	271	25,356,000
Iowa.....	117	2,925,000	21	710,000	68	4,170,000	206	7,805,000	340	23,085,000
Missouri.....	37	925,000	15	480,000	42	16,085,000	94	17,490,000	133	36,140,000
Total.....	754	18,850,000	112	3,720,500	457	71,520,000	1,323	94,090,500	2,065	283,318,461
<i>Western States.</i>										
North Dakota.....	124	3,100,000	7	215,000	9	500,000	140	3,815,000	146	5,260,000
South Dakota.....	71	1,775,000	4	120,000	13	700,000	88	2,595,000	104	4,235,000
Nebraska.....	104	2,600,000	20	715,000	39	3,395,000	163	6,710,000	241	16,270,000
Kansas.....	94	2,350,000	11	390,000	31	2,400,000	136	5,140,000	213	12,312,500
Montana.....	25	625,000	4	130,000	16	1,340,000	45	2,095,000	57	5,160,000
Wyoming.....	12	300,000	.....	.....	11	625,000	23	925,000	30	1,710,000
Colorado.....	52	1,300,000	11	361,000	38	3,310,000	101	4,971,000	126	10,940,000
New Mexico.....	24	600,000	4	125,000	11	625,000	39	1,350,000	40	2,215,000
Oklahoma.....	349	8,725,000	31	1,010,000	69	5,305,000	449	15,040,000	326	14,330,000
Total.....	855	21,375,000	92	3,066,000	237	18,200,000	1,184	42,641,000	1,283	72,432,500
<i>Pacific States.</i>										
Washington.....	35	875,000	2	70,000	31	3,545,000	68	4,490,000	78	12,222,500
Oregon.....	33	825,000	3	91,000	27	2,295,000	63	3,211,000	83	9,436,000
California.....	113	2,825,000	6	190,000	123	26,862,800	242	29,877,800	255	56,818,060
Idaho.....	31	775,000	6	200,000	14	1,010,000	51	1,985,000	55	3,495,000
Utah.....	7	175,000	1	30,000	6	1,275,000	14	1,480,000	23	3,555,000
Nevada.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	9	1,225,000	12	1,300,000	10	1,710,000
Arizona.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	250,000	10	380,000	13	1,155,000
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000	2	100,000
Total.....	226	5,650,000	19	611,000	216	36,512,800	461	42,773,800	519	88,491,560
<i>Island possessions.</i>										
Hawaii.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	2	550,000	5	625,000	4	610,000
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
Total.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	3	650,000	6	725,000	4	610,000
Grand total.....	2,858	71,450,000	446	14,660,500	1,889	244,827,800	5,193	330,938,300	7,488	1,056,345,786

The number and capital, by classes, of conversions, reorganizations, and primary organizations, are shown in the following table:

Summary, by classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1913.

Classification.	Conversions.		Reorganizations.		Primary organizations.		Total.	
	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.
Capital less than \$50,000.....	476	\$12,598,000	980	\$25,977,000	1,848	\$47,535,500	3,304	\$86,110,500
Capital \$50,000 or over.....	334	48,137,800	588	83,915,000	967	112,775,000	1,889	244,827,800
Total.....	810	60,735,800	1,568	109,892,000	2,815	160,310,500	5,193	330,938,300

Number of national banks organized in each month from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1913.

Months.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	36	40	34	36	45	45	40	32	28	28	12	16	16	16
February.....	31	28	50	35	39	41	42	36	20	29	13	14	16	16
March.....	6	35	41	56	42	50	41	50	39	22	37	39	19	16
April.....	46	30	50	51	46	42	43	46	34	26	26	28	15	25
May.....	66	54	50	47	42	49	45	52	33	24	21	20	22	23
June.....	95	40	42	58	43	48	42	55	21	44	40	21	14	14
July.....	46	41	38	43	22	37	32	40	37	28	19	13	16	12
August.....	44	27	42	36	38	44	33	39	20	32	12	15	15	11
September.....	20	23	38	31	32	35	31	46	14	24	27	15	20	13
October.....	25	27	33	57	43	36	41	38	18	22	22	8	15	6
November.....	21	32	36	20	36	23	27	19	21	23	12	11	6	.....
December.....	29	36	54	32	45	38	41	23	18	27	18	11	14	.....
Total.....	398	412	492	515	460	486	462	490	323	320	291	206	186	152

Number and classification of national banks organized during the year ended Oct. 31, 1913.

Months.	Conversions.		Reorganizations.		Primary organizations.		Total.		Bonds deposited.
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	
November.....	3	\$180,000	1	\$25,000	2	\$50,000	6	\$255,000	\$82,750
December.....	2	75,000	7	825,000	5	225,000	14	1,125,000	220,000
January.....	2	250,000	4	180,000	10	1,025,000	16	1,455,000	295,760
February.....	2	200,000	4	100,000	10	935,000	16	1,235,000	340,050
March.....	4	200,000	2	225,000	10	495,000	16	920,000	237,510
April.....	6	205,000	7	775,000	12	550,000	25	1,530,000	366,760
May.....	7	355,000	5	205,000	11	605,000	23	1,165,000	514,500
June.....	4	125,000	4	300,000	6	375,000	14	800,000	226,260
July.....	3	175,000	2	50,000	7	225,000	12	450,000	130,250
August.....	2	55,000	1	25,000	8	475,000	11	555,000	145,750
September.....	1	100,000	3	80,000	9	235,000	13	415,000	114,500
October.....	1	50,000	.....	.....	5	220,000	6	270,000	74,750
Total.....	37	1,970,000	40	2,790,000	95	5,415,000	172	10,175,000	2,748,840

EXTENSIONS AND EXPIRATIONS OF CHARTERS.

Charters are granted to national banks for a period of 20 years from the date of the execution of the organization certificate. In the year ended October 31 last 80 banks reached the termination of their existence, and their charters were extended for an additional period of 20 years under authority of the act of July 12, 1882. In the same year charters of 26 banks extended under the act of 1882 were extended for a further period of 20 years under the act of April 12,

1902. The total number of extensions of charters under the act of 1882 was 3,268 and under the act of 1902, 1,167. In the coming year the charters of 39 banks will expire for the first time and 36 for the second. A list of banks interested in the extensions during the year ending October 31, 1914, will be found in the appendix.

CHANGES OF TITLE OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the law any national bank, upon authorization by shareholders representing two-thirds of the stock, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may change its corporate title. Sixteen changes of this character occurred during the past year, a list of the banks interested being submitted herewith.

Changes of corporate title.

No.	Title and location.	Date.
4348	The Guthrie National Bank, Guthrie, Okla., to "The First National Bank of Guthrie"	1912. Dec. 9
1413	The National Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, Md., to "The Merchants-Mechanics National Bank of Baltimore"	Dec. 28 1913.
8470	The Vickery National Bank of Lavonia, Ga., to "The First National Bank of Lavonia"	Jan. 10
8734	The New Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, La., to "Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans"	Jan. 16
3276	The National Bank of Sturgis, Mich., to "The Sturgis National Bank"	Jan. 22
7989	The National Bank of Garland, Tex., to "The State National Bank of Garland"	Jan. 23
8946	The Grange National Bank of Clarion County at Sligo, Pa., to "Sligo National Bank"	Feb. 21
4319	The Tredegar National Bank of Jacksonville, Ala., to "The First National Bank of Jacksonville"	Apr. 7
252	The Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., to "The First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh"	Apr. 21
4918	The National Bank of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, Pa., to "Western National Bank of Pittsburgh"	May 17
6535	The Drovers Deposit National Bank of Chicago, Ill., to "The Drovers National Bank of Chicago"	May 22
9966	The National Bank of Alhambra, Cal., to "The Alhambra National Bank"	May 27
906	The Lexington City National Bank, Lexington, Ky., to "The First and City National Bank of Lexington"	Aug. 8
8827	The Central National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., to "Security National Bank of Los Angeles"	Sept. 2
3417	The Pacific National Bank of Tacoma, Wash., to "The National Bank of Tacoma"	Sept. 2
8230	The Lidgerwood National Bank, Lidgerwood, N. Dak., to "The Farmers National Bank of Lidgerwood"	Sept. 6

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Section 5220 of the Revised Statutes provides that any national bank may be placed in voluntary liquidation by shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the stock. Meetings of shareholders for this purpose are called in conformity with the requirements of the articles of association, at which meeting, in addition to adopting a resolution for the liquidation of the bank, provisions are made either for immediate liquidation of the assets where practicable, settlement with creditors and shareholders, or the appointment of a liquidating agent to settle the affairs of the bank as speedily as possible in the interest of both creditors and shareholders.

The liquidations during the past year numbered 81, the capital involved \$14,571,010. Of these banks 9, with capital of \$3,350,000, were absorbed by other national banks; 17, with capital of \$5,625,000, consolidated with other national banks; 17, with capital of \$2,115,010, were absorbed by State banks and trust companies; 27, with capital of \$1,901,000, liquidated and reorganized as State banks; 3, with capi-

tal of \$280,000, for the purpose of reorganizing as national banks; 1, with capital of \$50,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, was succeeded by a new national bank; and 2, with capital of \$125,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, were succeeded by State banks. Five banks, with combined capital of \$1,125,000, liquidated for the purpose of discontinuing business.

Elsewhere in this report will be found a list of national banks liquidated from November 1, 1912, to October 31, 1913, showing date of liquidation, capital, circulation issued, and the amount of circulation still outstanding.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED.

Notwithstanding the fact that the act of May 30, 1908, relating in part to the establishment of national currency associations, will expire by limitation on June 30, 1914, two associations were formed in the past year, viz, the National Currency Association of Louisville, with 15 bank members, the capital and surplus being \$6,795,000 and \$3,178,000, respectively; and the National Currency Association of San Francisco, with 10 members, capital of \$28,500,000 and surplus of \$16,670,000. Up to the close of the report year there had been formed 20 associations, representing 339 banks, \$365,084,710 capital, and \$311,300,510 surplus.

While the number of banks forming these associations is but 4½ per cent of the number reporting on August 9, their capital represents nearly 35 per cent of the capital of all banks.

While, as stated elsewhere, the comptroller's vaults contain the stock of bank notes required by the act of 1908, no notes have been issued on security other than United States bonds.

The title, membership, capital, and surplus of each association are shown in the following table:

National currency associations.

Associations.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.
National Currency Association of Washington, D. C.	12	\$6,602,000	\$5,067,000
National Currency Association of the city of New York, N. Y.	33	117,052,000	129,025,000
National Currency Association of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.	27	20,975,000	37,749,000
National Currency Association of the State of Louisiana	10	6,100,000	4,105,000
National Currency Association of the city of Boston, Mass.	13	26,700,000	19,450,000
National Currency Association of Georgia	28	8,195,000	6,651,000
National Currency Association of the city of Chicago.	10	42,900,000	26,400,000
National Currency Association of St. Louis, Mo.	10	19,510,000	9,095,000
National Currency Association of the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis)	12	13,050,000	11,065,000
National Currency Association of the city of Detroit, Mich.	15	6,525,000	3,490,000
National Currency Association of Albany, Rennselaer, and Schenectady Counties	13	3,825,000	3,800,000
National Currency Association of Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.	12	7,350,000	3,960,000
National Currency Association of the city of Baltimore, Md.	17	11,840,710	8,020,010
National Currency Association of Cincinnati, Ohio	37	17,630,000	9,004,000
National Currency Association of Dallas, Tex.	14	4,260,000	3,225,000
National Currency Association of Alabama	24	5,700,000	3,652,500
National Currency Association of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo	15	4,650,000	5,055,000
National Currency Association of Los Angeles, Cal.	12	6,925,000	2,648,000
National Currency Association of Louisville, Ky. ¹	15	6,795,000	3,178,000
National Currency Association of San Francisco, Cal. ²	10	28,500,000	16,670,000
Total.	339	365,084,710	311,300,510

¹ Organized July 30, 1913.

² Organized Aug. 22, 1913.

CLEARING-HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Through the courtesy of the manager of the New York Clearing House Association statistics and general information have been secured relating to the transactions of 162 clearing houses of the country for the year ending September 30, 1913. The volume of exchanges cleared created a new record, and reached \$173,765,288,000, an increase of \$5,564,362,000 over the prior year. Of the aggregate, the New York association cleared \$98,121,520,000, or nearly 56½ per cent of the total. In only three years of its existence have the clearings in New York exceeded this sum, viz, in 1906, when they amounted to \$103,754,900,000, in 1909 to \$99,257,662,000, and in 1910 to \$102,553,959,000.

Second to New York in 1913 was Chicago, with clearings of \$16,018,176,000; Philadelphia and Boston following with \$8,543,472,000 and \$8,326,228,000, respectively. St. Louis cleared \$4,122,115,000. In Baltimore, San Francisco, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh the clearings were less than three billions of dollars, ranging from \$2,011,447,000 in Baltimore to \$2,951,861,000 in Pittsburgh. In the cities clearing over one billion and less than two billion are Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, New Orleans, Detroit, and Los Angeles. The transactions of all other houses range downward from approximately \$895,000,000.

With the exception of Boston, Cincinnati, and New Orleans the associations clearing over one billion show a larger volume of transactions during the prior year.

Sixty-four banks, with capital of \$179,900,000, compose the New York Clearing House Association, a reduction for the year of one member, but an increase in capital of \$5,625,000. In the New York association are 31 national banks, 17 State banks, and 15 trust companies. There are 25 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity not members of the association which make their exchanges through banks which are members, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

The clearings for the year for the New York association required the payment of balances in cash to the amount of \$5,144,130,385, or 5.24 per cent of the total transactions, gold being used to the extent of 52 per cent and other currency to the extent of 48 per cent. The average daily clearings amounted to \$323,833,400, and the balances to \$16,977,328. This association has been in existence 60 years, and during that period its transactions aggregated \$2,419,273,696,082; balances paid, \$112,668,492,956; average daily clearings, \$131,948,388; balances, \$6,144,996. The average balance to clearings during the life of the New York association was 4.65 per cent.

In the year ended September 30 last the clearing house transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York were as follows: Exchanges received from the clearing houses, \$679,617,548.61; exchanges delivered to the clearing houses, \$746,383,010.84. The balances received from and paid to the clearing houses were \$139,021,273.95 and \$72,255,811.72, respectively, or an excess of credit balances of \$66,765,462.23.

The volume of transactions of each of the 15 associations of the country with clearings in excess of \$1,000,000,000, and the aggregate

clearings of all other associations for the last two years are shown in the following table:

Comparative statement, in millions of dollars, of clearings of the United States for the years ended Sept. 30, 1913 and 1912.

	Exchanges for year ending Sept. 30, 1913.	Exchanges for year ending Sept. 30, 1912.	Increase.
New York.....	\$98,121.5	\$96,672.3	
Chicago.....	16,018.2	14,864.5	
Boston.....	8,326.2	8,865.8	
Philadelphia.....	8,543.5	7,878.6	
St. Louis.....	4,122.1	3,978.9	
Pittsburgh.....	2,951.9	2,688.0	
San Francisco.....	2,666.6	2,621.0	
Kansas City, Mo.....	2,844.6	2,630.4	
Baltimore.....	2,011.4	1,878.3	
Cincinnati.....	1,329.7	1,347.1	
Minneapolis.....	1,326.2	1,109.6	
Cleveland.....	1,271.2	1,101.0	
New Orleans.....	1,002.1	1,031.7	
Detroit.....	1,286.9	1,087.9	
Los Angeles.....	1,234.2	1,093.6	
Total 15 cities.....	153,056.3	148,848.7	\$4,207.6
147 other cities.....	20,709.0	19,352.3	1,356.7
Total 162 cities.....	173,765.3	168,201.0	5,564.3

RATES FOR MONEY.

Through the courtesy of the William B. Dana Co. information has been obtained in relation to the range and average rates for money in the New York market monthly from November, 1912, to October, 1913. The range and average monthly rates on call loans, as well as the range for time loans and commercial paper, were materially higher than during the corresponding prior 12 months, as will be noted by reference to the table following and corresponding data appearing in the comptroller's report of 1912.

The report in question follows:

Range and average rates for money in the New York market, year ended Oct. 31, 1913.

Character of loans.	1912		1913			
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	3 to 20	1½ to 16	2½ to 6	2½ to 4	2 to 6	2½ to 7
Average.....	6	6	2½	3½	4	3½
Time loans:						
30 days.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 6½	3½ to 5½	3½ to 5	4½ to 6	3½ to 4½
60 days.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 6½	3½ to 5	4 to 5	4½ to 6	4 to 5
90 days.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	4 to 5	4 to 5	4½ to 6	4 to 5
4 months.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	4 to 5	4 to 5	4½ to 6	4 to 5
5 months.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 5½	4 to 5	4 to 5	4½ to 6	4 to 5
6 months.....	5½ to 6	5½ to 5½	4 to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 6	4 to 5
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	5½ to 6	6	4½ to 6	4½ to 5½	5½ to 6	5 to 6
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.....	5½ to 6	6	4½ to 6	4½ to 5½	5½ to 6	5 to 6
Good, 4 to 6 months.....	6½	6½	4½ to 6½	5 to 5½	5½ to 6½	5½ to 6½

Range and average rates for money in the New York market, year ended Oct. 31, 1913—
Continued.

Character of loans.	1913					
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	2 to 3	1 to 3	1½ to 2½	1½ to 2½	2 to 4½	2½ to 10
Average.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3½
Time loans:						
60 days.....	3½ to 4	3 to 4½	2½ to 4½	3½ to 4	4 to 4½	4 to 5½
90 days.....	3½ to 4	3½ to 5	3½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 4½	4½ to 5½
4 months.....	3½ to 4½	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
5 months.....	4½ to 4½	4½ to 5½	5½ to 6	5 to 6	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
6 months.....	4½ to 5	5½ to 6	5½ to 6	5 to 6	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	5 to 5½	5½ to 6	5½ to 6½	5½ to 6½	5½ to 6	5½ to 6
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.....	5 to 5½	5½ to 6	5½ to 6½	5½ to 6½	5½ to 6	5½ to 6
Good, 4 to 6 months.....	5½ to 6	6½ to 6½	6½ to 7	6½ to 7	6½ to 6½	6 to 6½

From the monthly record of the range of rates for the years 1906 to 1913, the following table has been compiled relating to the quarterly ranges for call loans, time loans, and commercial paper. The seasonal fluctuations will be noted with interest.

Range of rates for money in the New York market, quarterly, Oct. 31, 1906, to Oct. 31, 1913

	Call loans.	Time loans.		Commercial paper.	
		30 to 90 days.	4 to 6 months.	Double name, 60 to 90 days.	Single name, 4 to 6 months.
1906, November-January.....	1½ to 45	4½ to 13	5½ to 8	5½ to 6½	5½ to 7½
February-April.....	1 to 25	3½ to 8	4 to 6½	5½ to 6½	5½ to 7
1907, May-July.....	1½ to 16	2½ to 5½	4 to 6½	5 to 6	5 to 6½
August-October.....	1 to 125	5 to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7½	6 to 7½
1907, November-January.....	1½ to 25	3 to 18	4½ to 8	5½ to 8	5½ to 8
February-April.....	1 to 2½	2 to 4½	3 to 5	4 to 6	4 to 6
1908, May-July.....	1 to 2	1½ to 3	2½ to 4½	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5
August-October.....	½ to 2	1½ to 3½	2½ to 4	3 to 4½	3 to 5
1908, November-January.....	1 to 4½	2 to 3½	2½ to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5
February-April.....	1½ to 3	2½ to 3	2½ to 3½	3 to 3½	3½ to 4½
1909, May-July.....	1½ to 2	2 to 2½	2½ to 3½	3 to 4	3½ to 4½
August-October.....	1½ to 6	2½ to 5	3½ to 5	3½ to 5½	4 to 6
1909, November-January.....	½ to 14	3½ to 5½	4 to 5	4½ to 5½	4½ to 6½
February-April.....	1 to 7	3½ to 4½	3½ to 4½	4 to 5	4½ to 6
1910, May-July.....	1 to 6	3 to 4½	3½ to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 6½
August-October.....	1 to 4	2½ to 5	4 to 5	5 to 6	5½ to 6½
1910, November-January.....	1½ to 7	3 to 5½	3½ to 5½	3½ to 6	3½ to 6½
February-April.....	1½ to 2½	2½ to 3½	2½ to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5
1911, May-July.....	2 to 2½	2½ to 3	2½ to 4	3 to 4	3½ to 5
August-October.....	1½ to 2½	2½ to 3½	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5	4 to 5½
1911, November-January.....	1½ to 6	2 to 5	2½ to 4½	3½ to 5	3½ to 5½
February-April.....	1½ to 5	2½ to 3½	3 to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5
1912, May-July.....	2 to 3½	2½ to 3½	3½ to 4½	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5½
August-October.....	2½ to 8	3½ to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6	5 to 6½
1912, November-January.....	1½ to 20	3½ to 6½	4 to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6½
February-April.....	2 to 7	3½ to 6	4 to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6½
1913, May-July.....	1 to 3	2½ to 5	3½ to 6	5 to 6½	5 to 7
August-October.....	1½ to 10	3½ to 5½	4½ to 6	5½ to 6½	5½ to 7

REPORTS OF CONDITION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Comptroller of the Currency is required, under the provisions of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to incorporate in his annual report to Congress a statement exhibiting under

appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, the statute providing that the information shall be obtained from reports made to legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories or from such authentic sources as may be available.

Beginning with 1909, the annual statements received from banks outside of the national system have conformed in general as to details of assets and liabilities with the reports made by the national banks. Individual statements for a date concurrent with the June call on national banks, beginning with that year, have been furnished by State and private banks through the courtesy and assistance of the State bank superintendents. Prior to 1909 statements for State banks were furnished to the comptroller for varying dates and without uniformity in the form of the reports, many valuable details, such as classification of cash, bonds, and deposits, being wanting.

The statements used in this compilation are of date June 4, 1913, with the exception of State banks for Pennsylvania, May 1; Alabama, June 9; Tennessee, June 30; Iowa, June 28; and the island possessions, June 30.

Abstracts of reports of condition for each class of banks, arranged by States, will be found in the appendix. The summary referred to follows.

Summary of reports of condition from 25,993 banks in the United States and island possessions (including national, State, savings, and private banks and loan and trust companies), showing their condition at the close of business June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts:	
Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).....	\$3,547,695,105.05
Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	4,512,707,862.67
All other loans.....	6,507,837,576.52
Overdrafts.....	58,532,120.08
	\$14,626,772,664.32
Bonds, securities, etc., including premiums thereon:	
United States bonds.....	\$25,228,283.66
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,239,972,819.08
Railroad bonds.....	1,530,184,170.20
Bonds of other public-service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds).....	721,347,544.12
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.....	1,090,486,562.50
	5,407,219,379.56
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	583,909,887.34
Other real estate owned.....	111,597,940.66
Due from banks.....	2,776,613,692.19
Checks and other cash items.....	141,783,839.99
Exchanges for clearing house.....	285,129,197.64
Actual cash on hand:	
Gold coin.....	\$225,239,153.12
Gold certificates.....	1,636,684,750.00
Silver dollars.....	25,794,559.00
Silver certificates.....	187,119,158.00
Subsidiary and minor coins.....	38,442,887.35
Legal-tender notes.....	242,682,375.00
National bank notes.....	106,597,492.00
Cash not classified.....	98,149,072.58
	1,560,709,447.05
Other resources.....	218,427,550.73
Total resources.....	25,712,163,599.48
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	2,096,849,861.75
Surplus.....	1,676,625,885.34
Undivided profits (including accrued interest and any other amounts set aside for special purposes, less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid).....	573,213,465.32
National bank notes outstanding.....	722,125,024.00
Due to banks.....	2,584,231,078.90
Dividends unpaid.....	3,590,839.76

¹ Includes \$89,443,500 clearing-house certificates.

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Individual deposits subject to check without notice.....	\$8,240,942,008.89
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department.....	6,972,069,227.63
Certificates of deposit.....	2,037,215,038.46
Certified checks.....	129,398,232.75
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	96,139,627.08
	<u>\$17,475,764,134.81</u>
Postal savings deposits.....	25,242,015.76
United States deposits.....	49,725,039.13
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	28,617,628.20
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....	157,401,457.90
Other liabilities.....	318,777,158.61
Total liabilities.....	<u>25,712,163,599.48</u>

The foregoing summary of reports shows resources aggregating \$25,712,163,599. Loans and discounts aggregated \$14,626,772,664; bonds, securities, etc., \$5,407,219,379; cash in bank, \$1,560,709,447; capital, \$2,096,849,861; surplus, \$1,676,625,895; undivided profits, \$573,213,465; individual deposits, \$17,475,764,134. The banks reported postal savings deposits aggregating \$25,242,015; and the United States deposits, including disbursing officers' accounts, reported by national banks were \$49,725,039.

While there has been a marked increase in capital stock during the year, the increase being 4 per cent, against 3 per cent shown for the prior year, the statistics indicate that the volume of business has increased in much less proportion, resources showing an increase of 2.9 per cent against 6 per cent, and deposits 2.6 per cent against 7 per cent. During the year there has been a reduction of over \$12,200,000 in the cash holdings of the banks.

The increase or decrease during the year is shown in the following table exhibiting loans, aggregate resources, capital, deposits, etc., of national and other reporting banks on June 4, 1913, and on June 14, 1912.

Items.	1913			1912	Increase, 1913 over 1912 (798 banks).
	7,473 national banks.	18,520 State, etc., banks.	Total, 25,993 banks.	Total, 25,195 banks.	
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
Loans and discounts.....	\$8,162.0	\$8,464.7	\$14,626.7	\$13,953.6	\$673.1
United States bonds and all other bonds and securities.....	1,889.7	3,517.5	5,407.2	5,358.9	48.3
Cash.....	969.1	591.6	1,560.7	1,572.9	12.2
Aggregate resources.....	11,036.9	14,875.2	25,712.1	24,986.6	725.5
Capital.....	1,056.9	1,039.9	2,096.8	2,010.8	86.0
Surplus and undivided profits.....	988.7	1,261.1	2,249.8	2,166.1	83.7
Deposits (individual) ¹	5,953.4	11,522.3	17,475.7	17,024.0	451.7

¹ Decrease.

² Exclusive of postal savings deposits.

The following comparative statement shows the classification of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks for each year from 1909 to 1913, inclusive:

Aggregate resources and liabilities of national and other reporting banks, 1909 to 1913.

Classification.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	22,491 banks.	23,095 banks.	24,392 banks.	25,195 banks.	25,993 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate.....	\$2,505,977,970.46	\$2,096,433,655.30	\$3,023,747,576.34	\$3,301,485,759.93	\$3,547,695,105.05
Loans on other collateral security.....	3,975,993,315.69	4,115,829,707.08	4,123,052,705.66	4,239,942,380.07	4,512,707,862.67
Other loans and discounts.....	4,821,546,812.25	5,647,164,421.40	5,835,854,369.03	6,350,722,499.00	6,507,837,576.52
Overdrafts.....	69,699,592.98	62,381,193.45	63,735,193.87	61,455,604.59	58,532,120.08
United States bonds.....	792,787,711.29	784,592,463.97	773,455,177.84	823,266,866.97	825,228,283.66
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,091,541,455.19	1,116,245,096.69	1,200,898,075.21	1,273,554,050.84	1,239,972,819.08
Railroad bonds and stocks.....	1,560,006,360.83	1,484,842,032.51	1,602,130,358.08	1,631,544,479.26	1,530,184,170.20
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	466,526,687.08	478,045,935.46	550,192,266.65	603,542,601.59	721,347,544.12
Other stocks, bonds, etc.....	703,580,001.88	979,644,571.67	925,180,526.51	1,026,975,383.45	1,090,486,562.50
Due from other banks and bankers.....	2,562,071,702.68	2,393,008,260.76	2,788,772,572.47	2,847,992,843.93	2,776,613,692.19
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	544,035,541.89	574,231,671.01	616,693,997.78	657,299,660.36	695,507,828.00
Checks and other cash items.....	437,892,578.11	620,469,182.00	422,688,514.06	430,101,255.82	426,913,037.63
Cash on hand.....	1,452,014,676.34	1,423,808,814.37	1,554,147,169.28	1,572,953,479.43	1,560,709,447.05
Other resources.....	111,380,014.05	193,623,517.10	150,534,879.89	165,805,908.94	218,427,550.73
Total.....	21,095,054,420.72	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67	24,986,642,774.18	25,712,163,599.48
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock.....	1,800,036,368.00	1,879,943,887.99	1,952,411,085.56	2,010,843,505.70	2,096,849,861.75
Surplus fund.....	1,326,090,642.50	1,547,917,181.08	1,512,083,859.93	1,584,981,106.44	1,676,625,895.34
Other undivided profits.....	508,534,786.43	404,649,006.90	553,490,979.77	581,178,042.47	573,213,465.32
Circulation (national banks).....	636,367,526.00	675,632,565.00	681,740,513.00	708,690,593.00	722,125,024.00
Dividends unpaid.....	3,310,944.76	20,856,304.16	5,689,184.23	3,639,127.75	3,590,839.76
Individual deposits.....	14,035,523,165.04	15,283,396,254.35	15,906,274,710.27	17,024,067,606.89	17,475,764,134.81
Postal Savings deposits.....					25,242,015.76
United States deposits.....	70,401,818.99	54,541,349.41	48,455,641.54	58,945,980.66	49,725,039.13
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,484,103,895.37	2,225,380,795.62	2,621,054,947.82	2,632,635,075.58	2,584,231,078.90
Other liabilities.....	230,685,273.63	358,003,178.26	349,882,460.55	381,661,735.69	504,796,244.71
Total.....	21,095,054,420.72	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67	24,986,642,774.18	25,712,163,599.48

¹ Includes mortgages owned.

The foregoing statistics show that the aggregate resources of the banks have increased from \$21,095,054,420 in 1909, to \$25,712,163,599 for the present year; a gain of \$4,617,109,179, or about 22 per cent. The increase in aggregate bank resources during the past year has been \$725,520,825, or 2.90 per cent. The statistics for 1912 showed an increase in resources over the prior year, in round amounts, of \$1,355,000,000; in 1911 the increase was \$1,181,000,000; in 1910, \$1,355,000,000; in 1909, \$1,512,000,000. Individual deposits since 1909 have increased from \$14,035,523,165 to \$17,475,764,134, a gain

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of \$3,440,240,969, or 24 per cent. The increase in deposits during the past year has been \$451,696,528, or 2.65 per cent.

For the purpose of comparison the number of reporting banks, aggregate loans, resources, capital and deposits for the fiscal years 1907 to 1913, inclusive, are shown in the following table:

[In millions of dollars.]

Year.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans.	Resources.	Capital.	Individual deposits.
1907.....	19,746	\$10,763.9	\$19,645.0	\$1,690.8	\$13,099.6
1908.....	21,346	10,437.9	19,583.4	1,757.1	12,784.5
1909.....	22,491	11,373.1	21,095.0	1,800.0	14,035.5
1910.....	23,095	12,521.7	22,450.3	1,879.9	15,283.3
1911.....	24,392	13,046.4	23,631.0	1,952.4	15,906.3
1912.....	25,195	13,953.6	24,986.6	2,010.8	17,024.0
1913.....	25,993	14,626.7	25,712.1	2,096.8	17,475.7

THE GROWTH OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first bank of any importance ever organized in this country was the Bank of North America, organized in Philadelphia with a capital of \$400,000, which was chartered by Congress December 31, 1781. This bank operated under a national charter for a few years only and then became a State bank by obtaining a charter from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1791 the Bank of the United States was incorporated by Congress for a period of 20 years with a capital of \$10,000,000. The charter of this bank expired in 1811. A statement of its condition for January, 1809, and January, 1811, follows:

Resources and liabilities of the first Bank of the United States.

[In millions of dollars.]

	January.	
	1809	1811
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts.....	15.0	14.6
United States 6 per cent and other United States stock.....	2.2	2.8
Due from other banks.....	.8	.9
Real estate.....	.5	.5
Notes of other banks.....		.4
Specie.....	5.0	5.0
Total.....	23.5	24.2
LIABILITIES.		
Capital.....	10.0	10.0
Surplus.....	.5	.5
Circulation.....	4.5	5.0
Individual deposits.....	8.5	5.9
United States deposits.....		1.9
Due to other banks.....		.6
Unpaid drafts outstanding.....		.2
Total.....	23.5	24.2

In 1816 the second Bank of the United States was chartered by Congress for a period of 20 years. This bank began operations in the midst of the panic of 1817. Its charter was not renewed by Congress, but a reorganization was effected by means of the authority of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1841 the bank assigned, but its affairs were not finally liquidated until 1856. Liabilities to depositors and note holders were paid in full with interest; the shareholders, however, received nothing on their investment in the stock. The following is a statement of the principal items of resources and liabilities for 1817, five-year periods to 1837, for 1839, and 1840:

Resources and liabilities, second Bank of the United States.

[In millions.]

Year.	Loans.	Stocks.	Notes and specie.	Capital.	Circulation.	Individual deposits.
1817.....	\$32.2	\$4.8	\$2.3	\$35.0	\$1.9	\$11.2
1822.....	28.1	13.3	5.7	35.0	5.6	8.1
1827.....	30.9	17.8	7.6	35.0	8.5	14.3
1832.....	66.3	.....	9.2	35.0	21.4	22.8
1837.....	57.4	.....	3.8	35.0	11.4	2.3
1839.....	41.6	18.0	6.0	35.0	6.0	6.8
1840.....	36.8	16.3	2.9	35.0	6.7	3.3

Information relating to banking in the earliest days of the country is very meager, but some interesting data gathered from reliable sources are published in the annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency. In the appendix is a table which gives the number of colonial and State banks, together with the principal items of resources and liabilities, in the United States, from 1784 to 1833. In 1784 the 3 banks from which reports have been compiled had capital of about \$2,100,000, circulation \$2,000,000, and specie \$10,000,000. In 1800 reports from 28 banks showed capital of \$21,300,000, circulation \$10,500,000, and specie \$17,500,000. In 1820 there were 307 banks with capital of \$102,100,000, circulation \$40,600,000, deposits \$31,200,000, and specie \$16,700,000. In 1830, 329 banks had \$110,100,000 capital, \$48,400,000 circulation, \$39,500,000 deposits, \$14,500,000 specie, and \$159,800,000 in loans.

A statement of the resources and liabilities of the banks of the country in detail, from 1834 to 1863, will also be found in the appendix. From the table in question it appears that in 1834 there were 506 State banks in operation in the country with capital of \$200,000,000, circulation \$94,800,000, and deposits \$75,600,000. In 1840 the number of State banks had increased to 901 with capital of \$358,400,000, circulation \$106,900,000, and deposits \$75,600,000. In 1850 reports show only 824 banks with capital of \$217,300,000, circulation \$131,300,000, and deposits \$109,500,000. In 1862, the year prior to the inauguration of the national banking system, there appears to have been 1,492 banks in operation, the capital of these banks being \$418,100,000, circulation \$183,700,000, and deposits \$296,300,000; the loans aggregated \$646,600,000, investments in stocks \$99,000,000, specie funds \$27,800,000, and notes of other banks \$25,200,000.

While banking statistics for years prior to 1863 are more or less incomplete and the data relating to State banks between 1863 and 1873 not official, a statement showing the growth of banking since the establishment of the Government, with respect to the number of banks, capital, circulation, and deposits, will be of interest. The following statement shows the number of banks, their capital, circulation, and deposits from 1784 to 1860 (for years showing the most complete data), and for five-year periods from 1863 to 1913:

Number of banks, their capital, circulation, and deposits, 1784, 1794, 1804, 1815, 1820 to 1860 (10-year periods), 1863 to 1913 (5-year periods).

[In millions of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1784.....	3	\$2.1	\$2.0	.....
1794.....	17	18.0	11.6	.....
1804.....	59	39.5	14.0	.....
1815.....	208	82.2	45.5	.....
1820.....	307	102.1	40.6	\$31.2
1830.....	329	110.1	48.4	39.5
1840.....	901	358.4	106.9	75.6
1850.....	824	217.3	131.3	109.5
1860.....	1,562	421.8	207.1	253.8
1863.....	1,466	405.0	238.6	393.6
1868.....	2,293	486.4	294.9	968.6
1873.....	.....	532.9	340.2	1,421.2
1878.....	3,229	587.7	300.4	1,717.4
1883.....	3,835	625.6	312.2	2,568.4
1888.....	6,647	853.7	155.5	3,422.7
1893.....	9,492	1,091.8	155.1	4,627.3
1898.....	9,485	992.0	189.9	5,688.2
1903.....	13,684	1,321.9	359.2	9,553.6
1908.....	21,346	1,757.2	613.7	12,784.5
1913.....	25,993	2,096.8	722.1	17,475.7

The following condensed statement gives the principal items of resources and liabilities for National, State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, from 1863 to 1913, inclusive, and reveals the growth of banking in this country for the past 51 years:

Principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks, from 1863 to 1913.

[From 1863 to 1872, inclusive, data from various sources; from 1873 compiled from reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency.]

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks reporting.	Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).	Bonds, stocks, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Specie.	Paper currency. ¹	Total cash in bank.
1863.....	1,466	\$648.6	\$180.5	\$96.9	\$46.1		² \$205.5
1864.....	³ 1,089				50.7		
1865.....	4467	70.7	93.4	33.3			47.6
1866.....	1,960	362.4	404.3	103.0	9.4	\$190.0	199.4
1867.....	2,267	550.4	465.2	110.7	12.6	219.3	231.9
1868.....	2,279	588.5	443.1	100.0	11.1	194.5	205.6
1869.....	2,293	655.7	440.5	123.1	20.8	179.9	200.7
1870.....	2,354	686.3	414.6	107.6	18.5	144.0	162.5
1871.....	2,457	719.3	406.1	121.2	31.1	156.6	187.7
1872.....	2,796	789.4	419.9	143.8	19.9	174.1	194.0
1873.....	3,066	871.5	431.2	144.0	24.3	153.3	177.6
1874.....	⁴ 1,968	1,439.9	713.2	167.1	⁵ 27.9		218.2
1875.....	⁶ 1,893	1,564.5	723.2	193.6	⁶ 22.3		252.2
1876.....	3,336	1,748.1	793.1	195.0	⁶ 19.0		238.7
1877.....	3,448	1,727.1	807.3	198.2	⁶ 25.4		226.4
1878.....	3,384	1,720.9	841.2	184.6	⁶ 21.3		230.5
1879.....	3,229	1,561.2	865.9	183.2	⁶ 29.7		214.6
1880.....	3,335	1,507.4	1,032.9	204.0	⁶ 42.7		216.3
1881.....	3,355	1,662.1	900.6	248.9	⁶ 100.2		285.5
1882.....	3,427	1,901.9	500.9	346.1	⁶ 129.5		295.0
1883.....	3,572	2,050.3	1,049.1	307.3	⁶ 112.4		287.1
1884.....	3,835	2,133.6	951.2	392.8	⁶ 116.2		321.0
1885.....	4,111	2,260.7	1,030.4	294.1	⁶ 110.2		321.2
1886.....	4,350	2,272.3	952.0	432.9	⁶ 179.0		414.3
1887.....	4,378	2,456.7	1,031.1	349.8	⁶ 152.2		375.5
1888.....	6,179	2,944.9	999.9	632.1	⁶ 165.1		432.8
1889.....	6,647	3,161.1	1,112.1	439.1	226.4	219.7	446.1
1890.....	7,203	3,475.2	1,111.9	513.7	221.5	277.6	499.1
1891.....	7,999	3,842.1	1,158.0	531.3	221.9	256.4	478.3
1892.....	8,641	3,965.9	1,042.5	652.6	217.3	261.8	479.1
1893.....	9,338	4,336.6	1,269.4	684.3	262.2	324.2	586.4
1894.....	9,492	4,368.6	1,354.1	549.2	210.9	305.0	515.9
1895.....	9,508	4,085.0	1,445.3	705.1	283.4	405.5	688.9
1896.....	9,818	4,268.8	1,565.2	714.4	246.3	354.8	631.1
1897.....	9,469	4,251.1	1,674.4	645.0	251.2	280.6	531.8
1898.....	9,457	4,216.0	1,732.3	781.4	297.7	330.5	628.2
1899.....	9,485	4,652.2	1,859.7	924.9	402.2	285.6	687.8
1900.....	9,732	5,177.6	2,179.0	1,203.1	449.1	274.2	723.3
1901.....	10,382	5,657.5	2,308.3	1,272.8	449.7	300.2	749.9
1902.....	11,406	6,425.2	2,821.2	1,448.0	479.0	328.5	807.5
1903.....	12,424	7,189.0	3,039.2	1,561.2	541.0	307.1	848.1
1904.....	13,084	7,738.9	3,400.1	1,570.6	478.2	379.0	857.2
1905.....	14,850	7,982.0	3,654.2	1,842.9	612.2	378.4	990.6
1906.....	16,410	9,027.2	3,987.9	1,981.9	617.3	376.8	904.1
1907.....	17,905	9,893.7	4,073.5	2,029.2	633.0	353.4	1,016.4
1908.....	19,746	10,763.9	4,377.1	2,135.6	719.5	394.2	1,113.7
1909.....	21,346	10,438.0	4,445.9	2,236.2	860.5	507.8	1,368.3
1910.....	22,491	11,373.2	4,614.4	2,562.0	1,044.6	407.4	1,452.0
1911.....	23,095	12,521.8	4,723.4	2,393.0	1,009.6	414.2	1,423.8
1912.....	24,392	13,046.4	5,051.9	2,788.8	1,110.7	443.4	1,554.2
1913.....	25,195	13,953.6	5,358.9	2,848.0	1,137.0	435.9	1,572.9
1913.....	25,993	14,626.7	5,407.2	2,776.6	1,113.3	447.4	1,560.7

¹ Includes cash not classified.

² Specie funds and notes of other banks.

³ From Homan's Banker's Almanac.

⁴ National banks.

⁵ Number of national banks only; number of State and savings banks not reported.

⁶ Specie in national banks; incomplete for State banks.

⁷ Includes coin certificates from 1889; specie for 1902 partially estimated.

Principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks, from 1863 to 1913—Continued.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Circula- tion. ¹	United States deposits. ²	Individual deposits.	Due to banks.	Total assets.
1863.....	\$405.0		\$238.7		\$393.7	\$100.5	\$1,191.7
1864.....	311.5		163.3				
1865.....	75.2	\$4.2	189.1		119.4	27.4	252.3
1866.....	397.0	54.5	131.5	\$58.0	641.0	157.8	1,126.5
1867.....	480.8	79.4	207.8	39.1	815.8	122.4	1,476.4
1868.....	483.8	93.9	291.8	33.3	876.6	112.5	1,494.1
1869.....	486.4	109.4	294.9	28.3	968.6	140.7	1,572.2
1870.....	489.7	126.0	292.7	12.8	1,032.0	129.0	1,564.2
1871.....	513.7	132.7	291.8	13.2	1,051.3	148.5	1,510.7
1872.....	561.7	143.1	315.5	11.1	1,251.6	176.4	1,730.6
1873.....	592.6	155.4	327.1	12.4	1,353.8	172.7	1,770.8
1874.....	532.9	215.6	340.2	15.1	1,421.2	178.6	2,731.3
1875.....	550.3	199.9	338.7	10.6	1,526.5	232.5	2,890.4
1876.....	592.6	254.2	318.1	10.2	1,787.0	194.7	3,204.6
1877.....	602.3	261.6	294.8	11.1	1,778.6	183.3	3,183.1
1878.....	614.2	260.5	290.4	10.9	1,813.6	170.1	3,204.1
1879.....	587.7	237.7	300.4	25.6	1,717.4	161.7	3,080.6
1880.....	580.4	246.1	307.7	252.1	1,694.2	187.9	3,212.6
1881.....	565.2	260.2	318.4	10.7	1,951.6	239.6	3,399.0
1882.....	572.3	292.0	312.5	12.2	2,296.8	314.7	3,869.1
1883.....	590.6	310.1	309.2	12.6	2,460.1	279.0	4,031.1
1884.....	625.6	347.8	312.2	13.9	2,558.4	288.2	4,208.0
1885.....	656.4	379.6	295.3	14.2	2,566.4	227.0	4,221.3
1886.....	678.0	362.0	269.2	14.0	2,734.3	293.0	4,426.9
1887.....	686.7	393.8	238.0	17.1	2,812.0	308.9	4,521.5
1888.....	806.8	460.2	166.8	23.2	3,308.2	350.1	5,203.7
1889.....	853.7	493.7	155.5	58.4	3,422.7	366.1	5,470.4
1890.....	893.3	531.9	129.0	46.7	3,778.1	434.6	5,940.9
1891.....	968.7	584.3	126.5	30.6	4,062.5	432.3	6,343.0
1892.....	1,029.7	619.2	124.0	25.9	4,196.8	415.7	6,562.1
1893.....	1,071.1	650.3	141.2	14.2	4,664.9	464.9	7,245.3
1894.....	1,091.8	689.3	155.1	13.7	4,627.3	419.9	7,192.3
1895.....	1,069.8	682.4	171.8	14.1	4,651.2	599.1	7,220.6
1896.....	1,060.3	699.3	178.8	13.2	4,921.3	600.5	7,609.6
1897.....	1,051.9	694.4	199.2	15.4	4,945.1	521.7	7,533.9
1898.....	1,012.3	712.7	196.6	16.4	5,094.7	673.4	7,822.1
1899.....	992.0	732.7	189.9	52.0	5,688.2	809.8	8,609.0
1900.....	973.6	761.1	199.4	76.3	6,768.7	1,046.4	9,004.9
1901.....	1,024.7	882.2	265.3	98.9	7,238.9	1,172.5	10,785.9
1902.....	1,076.1	955.6	319.0	99.1	8,460.6	1,333.0	12,337.5
1903.....	1,201.6	1,096.9	309.4	124.0	9,104.7	1,393.2	13,363.9
1904.....	1,321.9	1,273.4	359.2	147.3	9,553.6	1,475.9	14,303.1
1905.....	1,392.5	1,380.9	399.6	110.3	10,000.5	1,752.2	15,198.8
1906.....	1,463.2	1,439.5	445.4	75.3	11,350.7	1,904.3	16,918.2
1907.....	1,565.3	1,558.9	510.9	89.9	12,215.8	1,899.0	18,147.6
1908.....	1,690.8	1,645.0	547.9	180.7	13,099.6	2,075.4	19,645.0
1909.....	1,757.2	1,761.5	613.7	130.3	12,784.5	2,198.0	19,583.4
1910.....	1,800.0	1,834.6	636.3	70.4	14,035.5	2,484.1	21,095.0
1911.....	1,880.0	1,952.6	675.6	54.5	15,283.4	2,225.3	22,450.3
1912.....	1,952.4	2,065.6	681.7	48.5	15,906.3	2,621.1	23,631.1
1913.....	2,010.8	2,166.1	708.7	58.9	17,024.0	2,632.6	24,986.6
1914.....	2,096.8	2,249.8	722.1	49.7	17,475.7	2,584.2	25,712.1

¹ Includes State bank circulation.

² Includes deposits of United States disbursing officers.

NOTE.—Since 1873 the Comptroller of the Currency has collected and published statistics of State banks but complete data for compiling these statistics for a number of years thereafter were available only for those States in which the banks were required to report to some State official. For recent years the statistics are practically complete.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN RECENT YEARS.

The table following shows the growth of banks in the United States, including the island possessions, as indicated by the number of banks, capital stock, and individual deposits for four-year periods from 1900, the number of nonreporting banks, their capital and deposits being estimated from data obtained from reliable sources:

Bank.	Number.	Capital.		Individual deposits.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
1900.					
National.....	3,732	\$621,536,461	54.00	\$2,458,092,758	31.97
State, etc.....	6,650	403,192,214	46.00	4,780,893,692	68.03
Reporting capital only.....	3,595	126,000,000		450,000,000	
Total.....	13,977	1,150,728,675	100.00	7,688,986,450	100.00
1904.					
National.....	5,331	767,378,148	52.06	3,312,439,841	31.70
State, etc.....	9,519	625,116,824	47.94	6,688,107,157	68.30
Nonreporting.....	3,994	81,409,702		447,998,992	
Total.....	18,844	1,473,904,674	100.00	10,448,545,990	100.00
1908.					
National.....	6,824	919,100,850	50.14	4,374,551,208	32.97
State, etc.....	14,522	838,058,353	49.86	8,409,959,961	67.03
Nonreporting.....	3,654	76,646,000		485,988,831	
Total.....	25,000	1,833,805,203	100.00	13,270,500,000	100.00
1912.					
National.....	7,372	1,033,570,675	49.67	5,825,461,163	33.30
State, etc.....	17,823	977,272,830	50.33	11,198,606,443	66.70
Nonreporting.....	3,800	70,000,000		470,000,000	
Total.....	28,995	2,080,843,505	100.00	17,494,067,606	100.00
1913.					
National.....	7,473	1,056,919,792	48.89	15,953,461,551	33.20
State, etc.....	18,520	1,039,930,069	51.11	11,522,302,583	66.80
Nonreporting.....	3,261	65,000,000		460,000,000	
Total.....	29,254	2,161,849,861	100.00	17,935,764,134	100.00

¹ Exclusive of postal savings deposits.

Since 1900 the number of banks in operation in the country has increased by over 109 per cent, and their volume of business, as indicated by their deposits, shows an increase of over 133 per cent. In 1900 the total number of banks in operation (data for nonreporting banks being estimated) was stated at 13,977, with capital of \$1,150,728,675, individual deposits \$7,688,986,450. The nonreporting banks in 1900 were estimated at 3,595, in 1904 at 3,994, in 1908 at 3,654, in 1912 at 3,800, and in 1913 at 3,261.

For the current year (again estimating nonreporting banks) the number has increased to 29,254, with aggregate capital of \$2,161,849,861 and individual deposits of \$17,935,764,134. In 1900 the capital of the 3,732 national banks was 54 per cent of the capital of all reporting banks and their individual deposits were about 32 per cent of the total. In June, 1913, the capital of 7,473 national banks was only 48.89 per cent of that of all banks, but their individual de-

posits had increased to 33.2 per cent. In 1900 the capital stock of national banks in round amounts aggregated \$621,000,000, and of all other banks \$529,000,000. For the current year the capital stock of national banks aggregates \$1,056,900,000, and that of all other reporting and nonreporting banks \$1,104,900,000. The figures show that national banks during the last 13 years have increased their capital by 70 per cent, while that of all other banks increased 109 per cent, but it further appears that national banks increased their volume of business, as measured by individual deposits, by a much larger percentage than did the other banks, the gain during this period being 142 per cent for nationals and 129 per cent for other banks.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in 1913, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, deposits and circulation of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, is \$23,181,545,433, against \$22,548,706,835 in 1912. The increase for the year was \$632,838,598, or 2.8 per cent, or about one-half of the percentage of increase in 1912 over 1911, when it was stated at 5.69 per cent. Since 1900, when it was reported at \$10,685,000,000, the banking power has increased over 117 per cent. The details are set forth in the following table:

Banking power of the United States.

	Num- ber.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks.....	7, 473	\$1, 056, 919, 792	\$988, 747, 755 ¹	\$6, 021, 848, 465	\$722, 125, 024	\$8, 789, 641, 036
State, etc., banks.....	18, 520	1, 039, 930, 069	1, 261, 091, 605 ²	11, 528, 882, 723		13, 829, 904, 397
Nonreporting banks..	3, 261	65, 000, 000	37, 000, 000	460, 000, 000		562, 000, 000
Total.....	29, 254	2, 161, 849, 861	2, 286, 839, 360	18, 010, 731, 188	722, 125, 024	23, 181, 545, 433

¹ Includes United States deposits.

² Includes postal savings deposits.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE BANKS, BY STATES.

The table following is a condensed statement of the resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States as of June 4, 1913, arranged by States and geographical divisions:

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 4, 1913.

[Includes national, State, savings, and private banks and loan and trust companies.]

States.	Population (estimated by Government actuary).	Number of banks.	Loans and dis- counts, includ- ing overdrafts.	Investments, bonds, securities, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total.
Maine.....	757,000	162	\$86,739,315.19	\$123,751,732.97	\$9,502,649.69	\$4,847,862.49	\$10,580,493.87	\$235,422,054.21
New Hampshire.....	437,000	120	73,000,163.12	69,685,560.87	7,098,735.26	2,324,324.43	3,335,192.12	155,443,975.80
Vermont.....	359,000	102	87,678,170.14	24,095,285.09	6,451,162.82	2,137,982.92	2,277,305.21	122,639,906.18
Massachusetts.....	3,536,000	437	1,162,016,249.73	430,152,533.59	143,648,081.08	70,531,084.61	51,203,824.26	1,857,551,773.27
Rhode Island.....	570,000	52	131,537,256.99	106,342,000.74	18,305,551.24	8,701,940.46	4,923,381.03	269,810,130.46
Connecticut.....	1,180,000	208	250,634,873.92	218,944,966.40	25,630,622.97	9,960,609.09	12,359,378.56	517,530,450.94
New England States.....	6,839,000	1,081	1,791,606,029.09	972,972,079.66	210,636,803.06	98,503,804.00	84,679,575.05	3,158,398,290.86
New York.....	9,773,000	907	3,378,018,483.30	1,611,199,222.53	478,267,177.59	562,017,068.33	439,705,744.03	6,469,207,695.78
New Jersey.....	2,765,000	363	373,443,950.89	229,089,453.36	70,083,046.43	23,191,541.36	28,680,902.49	724,488,894.53
Pennsylvania.....	8,116,000	1,328	1,282,352,837.86	795,181,516.97	297,486,301.72	130,855,433.81	163,767,859.97	2,669,643,950.33
Delaware.....	206,000	48	23,546,620.52	17,396,058.69	3,729,748.34	1,591,503.74	2,018,807.52	48,282,738.81
Maryland.....	1,327,000	239	174,106,591.15	148,905,533.70	36,620,197.69	11,532,986.77	19,630,203.35	390,795,512.06
District of Columbia.....	352,000	36	63,067,277.62	27,341,609.56	16,186,219.14	4,356,372.49	12,004,757.47	122,956,236.28
Eastern States.....	22,539,000	2,921	5,294,535,761.34	2,829,113,394.81	902,372,690.31	733,544,906.50	665,808,274.83	10,425,375,027.79
Virginia.....	2,124,000	392	170,176,602.65	28,651,928.36	24,142,101.78	9,517,573.20	11,926,685.96	244,414,891.95
West Virginia.....	1,305,000	307	118,343,977.89	22,444,552.17	21,835,019.03	7,941,574.53	10,672,926.70	181,238,050.32
North Carolina.....	2,300,000	473	107,130,971.88	10,675,287.23	17,374,284.60	5,042,155.80	6,673,984.57	146,896,684.08
South Carolina.....	1,563,000	383	88,775,224.30	10,563,470.73	9,643,200.49	2,629,416.80	5,334,930.56	116,946,242.88
Georgia.....	2,720,000	786	174,547,013.54	20,603,615.58	22,530,263.34	8,208,201.98	14,626,067.30	240,515,161.74
Florida.....	825,000	236	62,578,507.34	12,874,083.90	19,528,022.94	5,394,170.85	6,190,797.58	106,565,582.61
Alabama.....	2,218,000	357	95,183,758.62	15,898,581.20	15,711,232.22	7,721,460.74	8,472,668.89	142,987,701.67
Mississippi.....	1,865,000	365	68,885,920.62	9,735,108.59	12,417,225.69	4,054,994.75	4,852,409.40	99,945,659.05
Louisiana.....	1,730,000	248	120,160,264.48	25,755,224.83	23,842,678.18	9,278,052.27	16,776,656.25	195,812,876.01
Texas.....	4,135,000	1,355	313,652,787.65	51,101,889.42	83,047,420.05	33,584,662.84	30,237,077.62	511,623,837.58
Arkansas.....	1,068,000	331	56,205,667.13	5,455,908.33	11,933,295.45	4,032,240.75	5,233,971.44	82,951,084.10
Kentucky.....	2,345,000	620	146,041,709.84	38,298,942.22	30,965,587.95	12,692,140.03	15,715,252.22	243,713,632.26
Tennessee.....	2,240,000	488	128,708,369.15	19,496,940.45	28,792,097.84	11,636,481.38	18,138,053.97	206,771,942.79
Southern States.....	27,038,000	6,341	1,650,390,775.09	271,555,534.01	321,762,429.56	121,733,125.92	154,941,482.46	2,520,383,347.04
Ohio.....	4,961,000	1,043	652,088,644.09	258,794,018.87	145,810,546.80	62,100,216.59	52,358,033.82	1,171,151,460.17
Indiana.....	2,767,000	938	305,047,176.39	70,983,708.69	71,383,214.13	25,319,259.56	39,110,113.43	511,843,472.20
Illinois.....	5,880,000	1,352	1,074,936,487.10	250,057,067.34	229,610,973.51	164,906,843.33	61,752,018.38	1,781,263,379.66
Michigan.....	2,935,000	641	377,462,752.78	87,347,923.86	71,231,968.19	36,149,358.17	18,626,751.45	590,818,754.45
Wisconsin.....	2,420,000	755	270,731,141.78	62,605,250.41	55,666,799.82	21,815,718.25	13,071,447.26	423,890,357.52
Minnesota.....	2,176,000	1,074	329,657,265.43	48,694,198.23	67,066,755.41	26,381,634.56	19,334,831.00	491,134,084.63

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 4, 1913—Continued.

States.	Population (estimated by Govern- ment actuary).	Number of banks.	Loans and dis- counts, includ- ing overdrafts.	Investments, bonds, securities, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total.
Iowa.....	2,230,000	1,477	\$463,469,885.63	\$34,173,309.63	\$77,942,201.00	\$24,592,954.34	\$20,858,321.03	\$621,036,671.63
Missouri.....	3,377,000	1,416	523,909,291.68	94,205,632.48	135,727,011.44	58,257,461.25	34,829,386.10	846,919,682.95
Middle Western States.....	26,746,000	8,696	3,997,293,644.88	906,860,999.51	854,439,470.30	419,523,446.05	259,940,902.47	6,438,058,463.21
North Dakota.....	675,000	752	75,341,131.13	6,666,227.83	17,381,334.56	4,310,162.64	7,340,482.55	111,039,338.71
South Dakota.....	644,000	629	72,741,003.40	6,080,781.51	20,904,597.37	4,819,516.09	7,785,711.05	112,331,609.42
Nebraska.....	1,250,000	942	182,611,120.47	18,620,686.16	46,400,783.35	16,219,883.92	13,819,364.45	277,671,838.35
Kansas.....	1,792,000	1,132	164,057,696.14	19,987,810.75	52,834,288.91	14,669,334.11	9,771,221.31	261,320,351.22
Montana.....	421,000	236	66,170,839.53	10,033,407.42	21,126,456.11	8,303,699.28	5,767,848.36	111,402,250.70
Wyoming.....	165,000	97	19,398,365.16	2,719,054.51	4,070,442.52	1,597,652.61	1,193,013.90	28,978,528.70
Colorado.....	897,000	319	93,192,647.05	36,132,987.09	35,053,016.01	14,221,610.94	6,790,272.31	185,390,533.40
New Mexico.....	383,000	82	18,253,892.73	2,802,121.98	5,321,194.45	1,496,738.83	1,669,446.70	29,543,394.69
Oklahoma.....	1,959,000	923	92,549,324.50	21,048,584.56	32,006,202.01	9,381,412.98	8,473,704.80	163,459,228.85
Western States.....	8,186,000	5,112	784,316,020.11	124,091,661.81	235,098,315.29	75,020,011.40	62,611,065.43	1,281,137,074.04
Washington.....	1,362,000	355	136,180,474.61	35,590,195.29	42,478,633.88	17,816,177.55	25,954,102.98	258,019,584.31
Oregon.....	767,000	255	87,228,688.35	25,533,792.96	26,463,781.94	13,809,924.23	7,834,551.47	160,870,738.95
California.....	2,726,000	804	732,811,846.33	210,647,190.67	140,850,127.04	60,610,949.38	60,169,824.72	1,205,089,938.14
Idaho.....	395,000	192	31,182,929.12	6,642,547.93	7,036,407.00	2,941,063.91	3,631,644.03	51,434,591.99
Utah.....	404,000	101	51,266,581.30	10,007,871.67	11,119,022.15	4,262,156.02	3,951,920.93	80,607,552.07
Nevada.....	99,000	33	12,640,997.93	3,893,524.08	4,347,979.42	1,532,915.29	1,038,783.89	23,454,200.61
Arizona.....	236,000	56	20,844,981.00	4,557,674.50	8,492,288.21	2,388,226.89	2,059,391.50	38,343,172.10
Alaska.....	79,000	16	2,610,705.96	367,791.10	1,359,866.52	659,659.74	510,534.31	5,508,557.63
Pacific States.....	6,068,000	1,812	1,074,767,204.60	297,240,588.20	242,148,716.16	104,021,073.01	105,150,753.83	1,823,328,335.80
United States.....	97,416,000	25,963	14,592,909,435.11	5,401,834,258.00	2,766,458,424.68	1,552,346,366.88	1,333,132,054.07	25,646,680,538.74
Hawaii..... June 30..	205,000	13	8,729,657.16	2,873,364.22	1,069,606.99	2,535,261.19	807,423.71	16,015,313.27
Porto Rico..... June 30..	1,165,000	6	7,007,909.96	1,822,366.85	5,374,847.54	2,220,582.68	1,005,637.57	17,431,344.60
Philippines..... June 30..		11	18,125,662.09	689,390.49	3,710,812.98	3,607,236.30	5,903,301.01	32,036,402.87
Island possessions.....	1,370,000	30	33,863,229.21	5,385,121.56	10,155,267.51	8,363,080.17	7,716,362.29	65,483,060.74
Total, United States and island possessions.....	198,786,000	25,993	14,626,772,664.32	5,407,219,379.56	2,776,613,692.19	1,560,709,447.05	*1,340,848,416.36	25,712,163,599.48

¹ Population of Philippines not included; estimated by the Government actuary at 8,000,000.

* Other resources include: Banking house, furniture, and fixtures, \$583,909,887.34; other real estate owned, \$111,597,940.66; checks and other cash items, \$141,783,839.99; exchanges for clearing house, \$285,129,197.64; and miscellaneous, \$218,427,550.73.

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 4, 1913—Continued.

States.	Capital stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Individual deposits.	United States deposits.	Postal savings deposits.	Due to banks and bankers.	All other liabilities.	Savings deposits (included with individual deposits).	Average savings deposits per capita.
Maine.....	\$11,205,400.00	\$19,306,763.92	\$188,175,323.94	\$261,132.12	\$75,889.31	\$1,539,107.14	\$14,538,377.78	\$148,913,582.84	\$196.72
New Hampshire.....	6,513,000.00	14,750,790.88	124,954,251.49	268,491.08	202,678.49	2,922,099.60	5,832,664.20	105,311,727.43	240.99
Vermont.....	6,710,000.00	10,047,349.33	99,201,101.69	221,628.15	31,606.29	1,281,244.36	5,146,976.36	86,388,363.71	240.61
Massachusetts.....	83,984,900.00	166,270,300.51	1,457,518,190.94	1,179,841.51	1,010,963.78	109,563,012.18	58,024,564.35	877,327,195.87	248.11
Rhode Island.....	14,841,424.00	22,554,200.46	221,448,068.78	302,462.99	228,537.07	4,381,405.08	6,051,032.08	138,870,575.14	243.63
Connecticut.....	26,889,300.00	45,232,663.60	423,154,478.98	245,412.98	400,731.89	6,033,554.53	15,484,278.96	318,983,249.64	270.32
New England States.....	150,144,024.00	278,192,068.70	2,514,451,415.82	2,479,058.83	1,950,406.83	126,100,422.95	85,080,893.73	1,675,794,699.63	245.03
New York.....	281,870,657.93	621,610,784.86	4,400,902,307.20	4,412,917.02	1,883,279.73	911,845,589.16	246,682,159.88	1,910,623,644.02	135.50
New Jersey.....	44,744,414.60	77,011,094.39	543,267,493.39	617,376.05	439,376.51	29,059,846.08	29,349,293.51	294,654,910.38	106.57
Pennsylvania.....	237,249,120.00	367,783,269.41	1,688,779,240.71	2,696,659.41	1,721,679.03	267,620,971.38	103,883,010.46	669,810,985.00	82.53
Delaware.....	4,817,275.09	7,083,201.53	33,454,173.82	102,287.81	3,612.53	1,108,205.80	1,713,982.32	15,530,039.86	75.39
Maryland.....	32,358,254.77	40,157,037.47	260,375,882.57	1,243,522.36	56,729.61	36,428,172.91	20,175,912.37	140,080,767.99	105.56
District of Columbia.....	19,232,569.00	11,889,446.18	72,552,236.06	2,879,366.90	146,316.23	7,381,322.11	8,854,979.80	8,237,997.11	23.40
Eastern States.....	620,292,291.20	1,125,534,533.84	6,999,331,333.75	11,862,129.58	4,250,993.64	1,253,444,107.44	410,659,338.24	3,038,938,344.36	134.83
Virginia.....	31,060,090.15	24,732,147.15	146,697,807.64	1,048,801.60	110,212.21	15,346,754.82	24,813,078.38	47,077,322.51	22.16
West Virginia.....	21,912,522.75	16,783,550.58	125,580,974.50	365,070.10	62,327.21	5,926,535.60	10,601,069.58	24,217,999.90	18.56
North Carolina.....	19,436,968.52	10,673,645.56	91,673,629.52	497,773.31	15,102.57	8,089,312.62	10,510,251.98	18,254,741.24	7.94
South Carolina.....	19,065,636.90	11,000,141.02	60,833,269.39	240,443.12	12,536.15	3,620,591.52	22,173,624.78	26,926,949.43	17.23
Georgia.....	43,892,658.67	29,788,643.83	115,592,908.87	910,126.75	47,954.59	8,917,809.42	41,364,999.61	30,853,213.65	11.34
Florida.....	13,444,285.20	7,319,405.46	68,086,062.07	422,110.80	93,253.98	8,279,861.33	8,920,603.77	18,580,804.35	22.52
Alabama.....	23,540,956.19	14,985,663.36	83,065,428.89	260,448.89	57,462.70	5,082,895.42	15,994,846.22	16,925,933.63	7.63
Mississippi.....	16,101,926.55	7,505,185.85	65,193,956.07	121,108.51	50,522.32	1,897,660.46	9,045,299.29	7,892,037.48	4.23
Louisiana.....	23,171,312.50	16,590,403.04	115,730,535.26	423,572.43	96,492.76	20,108,354.87	19,636,235.15	31,463,300.47	18.19
Texas.....	82,665,850.77	46,987,721.07	283,938,564.20	1,734,681.95	449,264.24	48,116,426.88	47,731,328.47	13,439,192.76	3.25
Arkansas.....	14,334,108.28	6,123,964.50	56,632,933.72	41,296.86	126,141.04	5,059,706.66	6,609,933.04	5,747,381.18	3.45
Kentucky.....	37,845,193.25	18,643,659.08	143,498,395.48	1,943,440.22	263,426.53	16,240,028.82	25,279,479.88	23,763,649.30	10.13
Tennessee.....	28,763,372.79	13,615,412.06	126,718,876.79	821,905.59	182,455.09	14,444,008.96	22,225,911.51	21,044,855.59	9.40
Southern States.....	375,240,882.52	224,749,542.56	1,477,269,342.40	9,439,789.13	1,597,121.39	161,130,007.38	270,956,661.66	286,187,381.49	10.58
Ohio.....	107,203,895.00	80,407,638.59	821,240,047.04	2,931,453.05	2,371,843.66	89,401,454.24	67,595,128.59	324,499,261.86	65.41
Indiana.....	57,255,166.50	30,290,118.13	337,262,738.34	2,162,303.95	831,311.48	30,399,061.35	53,042,772.45	70,744,640.00	25.57
Illinois.....	160,201,145.91	118,902,369.11	1,115,803,176.23	4,364,356.05	1,908,116.63	316,340,243.61	63,743,972.12	346,841,226.59	58.99
Michigan.....	46,266,450.34	35,220,067.10	464,027,942.74	929,431.70	1,055,496.29	29,069,756.00	13,649,579.68	250,109,642.38	85.25
Wisconsin.....	38,410,650.00	21,649,519.39	321,051,776.32	951,106.25	758,538.26	23,082,682.95	17,986,084.35	78,082,064.17	32.27
Minnesota.....	43,477,500.00	29,245,261.10	343,861,877.03	1,295,774.61	1,218,251.28	57,235,821.16	14,700,199.48	66,445,130.29	30.54

Condensed statement of resources and liabilities of all reporting banks of the United States on June 4, 1913—Continued.

States.	Capital stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Individual deposits.	United States deposits.	Postal savings deposits.	Due to banks and bankers.	All other liabilities.	Savings deposits (included with individual deposits).	Average savings deposits per capita.
Iowa.....	\$62,684,586.29	\$33,296,155.25	\$447,947,967.30	\$614,557.30	\$157,694.64	\$52,077,551.76	\$24,258,159.09	\$157,022,383.92	\$70.41
Missouri.....	91,292,650.00	68,706,043.69	464,111,347.29	1,487,082.69	1,216,427.67	181,377,840.62	38,728,290.99	42,222,833.92	12.50
Middle Western States.....	606,792,074.04	417,817,172.36	4,315,906,872.29	14,736,065.60	9,517,679.91	778,984,412.29	294,304,186.72	1,336,057,183.13	49.95
North Dakota.....	13,793,300.00	5,774,333.49	80,600,604.29	206,660.33	30,795.72	4,805,728.57	5,827,916.31	2,743,523.61	4.06
South Dakota.....	12,278,500.00	6,100,296.63	81,105,884.61	342,950.69	122,803.76	7,458,178.56	4,922,995.17	3,797,862.51	5.90
Nebraska.....	30,427,300.00	17,277,488.62	179,320,769.34	893,722.72	281,684.75	34,373,007.40	15,067,865.52	18,917,894.13	15.13
Kansas.....	31,014,800.00	18,783,977.14	179,424,502.44	866,807.28	389,830.63	19,105,875.27	11,734,558.46	7,377,526.60	4.12
Montana.....	13,494,000.00	7,029,273.88	79,561,389.46	721,217.28	613,926.13	5,327,135.06	4,155,308.89	13,422,125.66	31.88
Wyoming.....	3,324,000.00	2,560,705.53	19,780,693.11	247,362.19	41,016.85	1,258,212.86	1,766,538.16	3,096,735.11	18.77
Colorado.....	17,501,550.00	12,348,286.21	123,653,130.70	1,034,013.30	849,012.67	19,295,558.89	10,708,981.63	23,689,329.06	26.41
New Mexico.....	3,722,200.00	1,524,443.60	20,535,400.29	252,374.89	46,164.73	1,493,287.46	1,969,523.72	948,988.18	2.48
Oklahoma.....	23,256,700.00	8,171,386.73	107,557,105.22	968,521.34	228,542.56	10,766,647.51	12,510,325.49	2,179,315.51	1.11
Western States.....	148,812,350.00	79,570,191.83	871,539,479.46	5,533,630.02	2,603,777.80	104,383,631.58	68,694,013.35	76,173,300.37	9.31
Washington.....	26,897,102.49	14,137,308.60	175,921,895.53	1,713,107.72	1,009,777.54	19,327,008.22	19,013,384.21	51,236,775.77	37.62
Oregon.....	18,242,179.55	9,782,278.82	110,769,664.79	908,910.01	1,101,757.26	12,023,577.67	7,042,370.85	15,704,936.77	20.48
California.....	118,774,393.96	85,469,081.30	839,661,640.97	1,495,421.85	2,575,035.99	103,427,737.73	53,686,626.34	453,541,414.25	166.37
Idaho.....	7,203,010.09	3,349,806.75	34,546,087.38	191,747.75	237,135.24	1,996,895.48	3,852,909.39	2,440,915.87	6.18
Utah.....	9,126,799.35	4,390,291.94	53,982,475.21	412,047.38	48,342.02	7,591,750.02	5,055,846.15	21,867,960.43	54.13
Nevada.....	3,493,350.00	1,139,377.00	16,024,902.41	63,116.65	93,169.01	1,053,298.65	1,581,986.89	4,116,241.06	41.58
Arizona.....	4,306,436.14	2,675,613.16	28,363,579.27	236,044.53	239,319.13	1,162,632.41	1,359,547.46	4,456,094.78	18.84
Alaska.....	923,000.00	278,662.05	4,001,090.20	234,305.37	.....	6,289.81	65,210.20	81,674.33	1.03
Pacific States.....	189,028,271.49	121,222,419.62	1,263,271,335.76	5,254,701.26	5,304,536.19	147,589,189.99	91,657,881.49	553,446,013.26	91.21
United States.....	2,090,309,893.35	2,247,086,228.91	17,441,769,779.48	49,305,374.42	25,224,515.76	2,571,631,771.63	1,221,352,975.19	6,966,596,922.24	71.51
Hawaii..... June 30.....	2,742,500.00	700,179.46	11,313,718.56	419,664.71	.....	479,288.79	359,900.75	2,710,631.93	13.22
Porto Rico..... June 30.....	1,047,468.40	769,872.37	10,939,169.47	.....	.....	3,547,232.89	1,127,700.47	1,522,454.88	1.31
Philippines..... June 30.....	2,750,000.00	1,283,079.92	11,741,538.30	.....	17,500.00	8,572,814.59	7,671,472.06	1,239,218.58	.....
Island possessions.....	6,539,968.40	2,753,131.75	33,994,355.33	419,664.71	17,500.00	12,599,307.27	9,159,133.28	5,472,305.39	.....
Total, United States and island possessions.....	2,096,849,861.75	2,249,839,360.66	17,475,764,134.81	49,725,039.13	25,242,015.76	2,584,231,078.90	1,230,512,108.47	6,972,069,227.63	70.57

^a Other liabilities include: National bank circulation, \$722,125,024; dividends unpaid, \$3,590,839.76; bills payable, \$157,401,457.90; notes and bills rediscounted, \$28,617,628.20; and miscellaneous, \$318,777,158.61.

In the foregoing table is shown the distribution of banks among the geographical sections in the following order: 8,696 in the Middle Western States, 6,341 in the Southern States, 5,112 in the Western States, 2,921 in the Eastern States, 1,812 in the Pacific States, 1,081 in the New England States, and 30 in the island possessions. From the Middle Western States 313 more banks reported than in 1912, from the Southern States 272 more, from the Western States 109, from the Pacific States 91, and from the Eastern States 20. A decrease of 2 banks is shown in the number reporting from the New England States and of 5 from the island possessions. Comparing the aggregate resources of the banks in the several sections, the Eastern States are first with \$10,425,000,000, Middle Western States second with \$6,438,000,000, the New England States third with \$3,158,000,000, the Southern States fourth with \$2,520,000,000, the Pacific States fifth with \$1,823,000,000, and the Western States sixth with \$1,281,000,000, the resources of the island possessions being reported at \$65,000,000. The increase in bank resources during the year was most marked in the Middle Western States, amounting to \$287,000,000, or 4.7 per cent. The increase in the Southern States was \$184,000,000, or 7.9 per cent; in the Western States, \$101,000,000, or 8.7 per cent; in the Pacific States, \$96,000,000, or 5.6 per cent; in the New England States, \$81,000,000, or 2.6 per cent; while in the Eastern States there was a decrease of \$16,000,000 and in the island possessions, \$10,000,000. The large decrease indicated in the island possessions is chiefly due to the fact that returns from the Hawaiian Islands are incomplete.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN ALL BANKS.

Loans and discounts in the banks of the United States, as shown by reports of condition for 1913, aggregate roundly \$14,626,700,000. Of this amount \$6,162,000,000 is in national banks and \$8,464,700,000 in banks other than national. Of the total loans the sum of \$3,547,700,000 is reported as secured by real estate; \$4,512,700,000 by collateral other than real estate; \$6,507,800,000 are unclassified loans, and \$58,500,000 overdrafts.

The classification of loans of banks other than national and of national banks compiled from reports of condition as of June 4, 1913, is set forth in the following table:

Loans and discounts.

Classification.	Number of banks.	Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).	Secured by collateral other than real estate.	All other loans.	Overdrafts.	Total.
		<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
State banks.....	14,011	\$555.6	\$692.1	\$1,467.4	\$31.5	\$2,746.7
Mutual savings banks.....	623	1,815.6	149.5	73.8	-----	2,038.9
Stock savings banks.....	1,355	488.2	113.5	184.0	1.9	787.5
Loan and trust companies.....	1,515	576.3	1,374.3	813.0	3.7	2,767.3
Private banks.....	1,016	35.2	14.9	71.8	2.4	124.3
Total.....	18,520	3,470.9	2,344.3	2,610.0	39.5	8,464.7
National banks.....	7,473	76.8	2,168.4	3,897.8	19.0	6,162.0
Grand total.....	25,993	3,547.7	4,512.7	6,507.8	58.5	14,626.7

From the foregoing statement it appears that about 24 per cent of the total loans are secured by real estate or other liens on realty, the proportion of loans secured by real estate for each class of banks being as follows: 89 per cent for mutual savings banks; 62 per cent for stock savings banks; 28 per cent for private banks; 20 per cent for State banks; 21 per cent for loan and trust companies; and slightly less than 1½ per cent for national banks.

INVESTMENTS OF ALL BANKS IN BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Investments in bonds, securities, etc., of all banks, as shown by reports of condition for June 4, 1913, aggregated \$5,407,200,000, against \$5,358,900,000 in 1912, the increase being \$48,300,000. The classification by amounts and percentages of investments held in 1912 and 1913 is as follows:

Classification.	1912		1913	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
United States bonds.....	\$823.3	15.4	\$825.2	15.2
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,273.5	23.8	1,240.0	22.9
Railroad bonds.....	1,631.6	30.4	1,530.2	28.3
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	603.5	11.3	721.3	13.4
Other bonds, stocks, and securities.....	1,027.0	19.1	1,090.5	20.2
Total.....	5,358.9	100.0	5,407.2	100.0

From the foregoing table it will be noted that 28.3 per cent of the investments of banks reporting in 1913 is in railroad bonds, against 30.4 per cent in 1912; 13.4 per cent in bonds of other public-service corporations, against 11.3 per cent in 1912; 15.2 per cent in United States bonds, against 15.4 per cent in 1912. The percentage of State, county, and municipal bonds is 22.9 per cent, against 23.8 per cent in 1912; and the unclassified bonds, stocks, and securities is 20.2 per cent, as against 19.1 per cent in 1912.

In the following table is shown the various classes of bonds, stocks, and other securities held by the several classes of banks on June 4, 1913:

Classification of investments in bonds, etc., held by banks of the United States on June 4, 1913.

[Expressed in millions.]

Classification.	State banks.	Mutual savings banks.	Stock savings banks.	Private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	National banks.	All banks.
United States bonds.....	\$3.3	\$18.1	\$5.1	\$0.3	\$2.8	\$795.5	\$825.2
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	89.0	809.4	50.7	1.9	113.5	175.3	1,239.9
Railroad bonds.....	65.5	796.2	25.3	.6	297.3	345.2	1,530.2
Bonds of other public-service corporations.....	52.9	99.5	35.8	1.5	334.3	197.2	721.4
Other bonds, stocks, etc.....	140.8	95.4	29.6	5.5	443.1	376.2	1,090.5
Total.....	351.5	1,818.6	146.5	9.8	1,191.0	1,889.6	5,407.2

¹ Includes premium.

It thus appears that of the \$825,200,000 United States bonds owned by the banks, \$795,500,000 are held by national and \$29,700,000 by all other banks—\$18,100,000 of the latter amount being owned by mutual savings banks. It will also be noted that during the year there has been a net gain of \$1,900,000 in United States bonds held by the banks. The national banks during the year have increased their holdings of United States bonds by \$12,000,000, while there has been a decrease in the holdings of all other banks of \$10,100,000. State banks held \$1,100,000 less United States bonds than in 1912; mutual savings banks \$1,800,000 less; stock savings banks \$4,000,000 less; loan and trust companies, \$3,200,000 less. Of the total investments in bonds, stocks, etc., 35 per cent is held by national banks, 33 per cent by mutual savings banks, and 22 per cent by loan and trust companies, the balance, 10 per cent, being the combined holdings of State banks, stock savings banks, and private banks. Fifty-three per cent of the investments of loan and trust companies consists of railroad and other public-service corporation bonds, and 49 per cent of the bonds held by mutual savings banks are of the same character, as also 41 per cent of the investments of stock savings banks, 33 per cent of State bank investments, 29 per cent of national bank investments, and 21 per cent of private bank investments. Forty-four per cent of the investments of mutual savings banks consists of State, county, and municipal bonds, the proportion of investments in this class of bonds by the other banks being 34 per cent for stock savings banks, 25 per cent for State banks, 9 per cent for loan and trust companies, 9 per cent for national banks, and 19 per cent for private banks.

MONEY IN BANKS.

During the current year there has been a decrease of \$12,244,032.38 in the cash holdings of all reporting banks. On June 14, 1912, the cash held by the banks aggregated \$1,572,953,479.43; on June 4, 1913, it was reported at \$1,560,709,447.05. There was a decrease, roundly, of \$27,000,000 in the cash holdings of the national banks, but an increase of \$14,800,000 in the holdings of all other banks. Of the total amount held by the banks on June 4, 1913, \$969,100,000 was in national and \$591,600,000 in other reporting banks. The proportion of cash to individual deposits in national banks was therefore shown to be 16.3 per cent, that for all other commercial banks, 7.4 per cent, and including the mutual savings banks, 5.1 per cent.

Owing to the difference in the reserve requirement of national banks and those operating under State laws it is not practicable to make a satisfactory comparable statement of the reserve held by national and by State banks, but it may be of interest to show here the percentage of cash holdings to demand liabilities held by national and by other commercial banks. The national banks held individual deposits subject to check together with demand certificates of deposit on June 4, 1913, aggregating \$4,603,400,000, and the cash held (including legal tender, specie, and bills of other banks) was 21 per cent of this amount. All other commercial banks held cash aggregating \$574,500,000 and their individual deposits subject to check, together with the estimated amount of demand certificates of deposit (which are not separately stated) were \$4,560,000,000,

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the cash holdings therefore being 12.6 per cent. If the amount due to banks is included with other demand deposits, the percentage of cash holdings for national banks will be 14.4, and for all other commercial banks 11.4.

Coin and other money held by national banks, by other reporting banks, and by all reporting banks, are shown in the following table:

Classification of cash in banks June 4, 1913.

Classification.	7,473 national banks.	18,520 State, etc., banks.	25,993 reporting banks.
Gold coin.....	\$143,762,658.50	\$81,476,494.62	\$225,239,153.12
Gold certificates.....	323,619,310.00	223,621,940.00	547,241,250.00
Gold clearing-house certificates.....	89,443,500.00		89,443,500.00
Silver dollars.....	13,720,873.00	12,073,686.00	25,794,559.00
Silver certificates.....	133,339,825.00	53,779,333.00	187,119,158.00
Subsidiary and minor coin.....	23,768,943.95	14,673,943.40	38,442,887.35
Legal-tender notes.....	189,908,013.00	52,774,362.00	242,682,375.00
National-bank notes.....	51,538,808.00	55,058,684.00	106,597,492.00
Cash not classified.....		98,149,072.58	98,149,072.58
Total.....	969,101,931.45	591,607,515.60	1,560,709,447.05

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following table is shown the distribution of money in the United States, giving the amount in the Treasury as assets, amount in reporting banks, and elsewhere, from 1892 to 1913, inclusive:

Year ended June 30—	Coin and other money in the United States.	Coin and other money in Treasury as assets. ¹		Coin and other money in reporting banks. ²		Coin and other money not in Treasury or banks.			In circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in Treasury as assets.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>			<i>Millions.</i>	
1892.....	\$1,752.2	\$150.9	8.60	\$586.4	33.48	\$1,014.9	57.92	\$15.50	\$1,601.3	\$24.60
1893.....	1,738.8	142.1	8.17	515.9	29.68	1,080.8	62.15	16.14	1,596.7	24.06
1894.....	1,806.5	144.2	7.99	688.9	38.17	972.4	53.84	14.21	1,661.3	24.56
1895.....	1,819.4	217.4	11.95	631.1	34.96	970.8	53.36	13.89	1,601.9	23.24
1896.....	1,799.9	293.5	16.31	531.8	29.55	974.6	54.14	13.65	1,506.4	21.44
1897.....	1,906.7	265.7	13.93	628.2	32.94	1,012.8	53.13	13.87	1,641.0	22.92
1898.....	2,073.5	235.7	11.37	687.7	33.17	1,150.1	55.46	15.43	1,837.8	25.19
1899.....	2,190.0	286.0	13.06	723.2	33.02	1,150.8	53.92	15.51	1,904.0	25.62
1900.....	2,339.7	284.6	12.16	749.9	32.05	1,305.2	55.79	17.11	2,055.1	26.93
1901.....	2,433.1	307.8	12.39	794.9	32.02	1,380.4	55.59	17.75	2,175.3	27.98
1902.....	2,563.2	313.9	12.24	837.9	32.69	1,411.4	55.07	17.90	2,249.3	28.43
1903.....	2,684.7	317.0	11.80	848.0	31.59	1,519.7	56.61	18.88	2,367.7	29.42
1904.....	2,803.5	284.3	10.14	982.9	35.06	1,536.3	54.50	18.77	2,519.2	30.77
1905.....	2,833.1	295.2	10.24	987.8	34.27	1,600.1	55.49	19.22	2,587.9	31.08
1906.....	3,069.9	333.3	10.86	1,010.7	32.92	1,725.9	56.22	20.39	2,736.6	32.32
1907.....	3,115.6	342.6	11.00	1,106.5	35.51	1,666.5	53.49	19.36	2,773.0	32.22
1908.....	3,378.8	340.8	10.08	1,362.9	40.34	1,675.1	49.58	19.15	3,038.0	34.72
1909.....	3,406.3	300.1	8.81	1,444.3	42.40	1,661.9	48.78	18.68	3,106.2	34.93
1910.....	3,419.5	317.2	9.27	1,414.6	41.37	1,687.7	49.36	18.68	3,102.3	34.33
1911.....	3,555.9	341.9	9.61	1,545.5	43.46	1,668.5	46.93	17.75	3,214.0	34.20
1912.....	3,648.8	364.3	9.98	1,563.8	42.86	1,720.7	47.16	17.98	3,284.5	34.34
1913.....	3,720.0	356.3	9.58	1,552.3	41.73	1,811.4	48.69	18.61	3,363.7	34.56

¹ Public money in national-bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not included.

² Money in banks of island possessions not included.

The general stock of money in the United States at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was \$3,720,000,000, or \$71,200,000 more than was reported in 1912. Of the total stock of money, \$356,300,000,

or 9.58 per cent, was in the Treasury as assets, \$1,552,300,000, or 41.73 per cent, in reporting banks in the United States, and \$1,811,400,000, or 48.69, outside the Treasury and banks; that is, in circulation among the people. The amount reported in circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in the Treasury as assets, is \$3,363,700,000, or \$34.56 per capita, being \$79,200,000 more than the amount reported in 1912.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Individual deposits in all reporting banks on June 14, 1912, aggregated \$17,024,000,000; for the current year these deposits aggregate \$17,475,700,000, being an increase of \$451,700,000, or 2.6 per cent. The percentage of increase in 1912 over 1911 was 7 per cent. Of the aggregate deposits in all reporting banks on June 4 last, national banks held 34.1 per cent; savings banks, 27.1 per cent; loan and trust companies, 20.4 per cent; state banks, 17.6 per cent; and private banks, 0.8 per cent. The following table shows the amount and per cent of individual deposits held by the several classes of banks in 1911, 1912, and 1913:

Classification.	1911		1912		1913	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
State banks.....	\$2,777.6	17.5	\$2,920.0	17.2	\$3,081.0	17.6
Savings banks.....	4,212.6	26.5	4,451.5	26.1	4,726.5	27.1
Private banks.....	142.3	.9	152.5	.9	143.4	.8
Loan and trust companies.....	3,295.8	20.7	3,674.6	21.6	3,571.3	20.4
National banks.....	5,478.0	34.4	5,825.4	34.2	5,953.5	34.1
Total.....	15,906.3	100.0	17,024.0	100.0	17,475.7	100.0

¹ Postal savings not included.

The following table shows the distribution of individual deposits by geographical sections on or about April 28, 1909, on June 14, 1912, and June 4, 1913, together with the amount and percentage of increase for the four-year period and for the current year:

Distribution of individual deposits.

Geographical divisions.	1909	1912	1913	Increase 1913 over 1912.		Increase 1913 over 1909.	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>	
New England States..	\$2,106.2	\$2,446.4	\$2,514.4	\$68.0	2.78	\$408.2	19.33
Eastern States.....	6,047.7	7,094.9	6,999.3	195.6	1.35	951.6	15.73
Southern States.....	1,059.2	1,374.2	1,477.3	103.1	7.50	418.1	39.47
Middle Western States	3,196.2	4,087.7	4,315.9	228.2	5.58	1,119.7	35.03
Western States.....	700.2	786.6	871.5	84.9	10.79	171.3	24.46
Pacific States.....	897.1	1,191.9	1,263.3	71.4	5.99	366.2	40.82
Islands.....	28.9	42.3	34.0	18.3	19.62	5.1	17.65
Total.....	14,035.5	17,024.0	17,475.7	451.7	2.65	3,440.2	24.51

¹ Decrease.

It will be noted that the highest percentage of increase in deposits during the past year, 10.79, is shown for the Western States. In 1912 the highest percentage of increase was 10.22 for the Pacific States. The percentage of increase in deposits during the current year for the other sections is as follows: Southern States 7.50, Pacific States 5.99, Middle Western States 5.58, New England States 2.78. In the Eastern States there is shown to have been a decrease of 1.35 per cent and also a decrease of 19.62 per cent for the island possessions, partly due to incomplete returns from Hawaii and Porto Rico. The largest volume of increase was in the Middle Western States, or \$228,200,000, followed by the Southern States with \$103,100,000, the Western States with \$84,900,000, the Pacific States with \$71,400,000, and the New England States \$68,000,000. For the Eastern States a decrease of \$95,600,000 is shown, and for the island possessions a decrease of \$8,300,000.

Since 1909 individual deposits held by the banks have increased 24.51 per cent. The highest percentage of increase for the four years is shown for the Pacific States, the gain in deposits for that section being 40.82 per cent; next in order are the Southern States with an increase of 39.47 per cent, the Middle Western States with 35.03 per cent, the Western States with 24.46 per cent, the New England States with 19.38 per cent, the island possessions with 17.65 per cent, and the Eastern States with 15.73 per cent. In the following table is shown the classification of individual deposits in national banks, in banks other than national, and in all reporting banks on June 4, 1913:

Classification of individual deposits in national and other banks.

Classification.	7,473 national banks.	18,520 State, etc., banks.	Total, 25,993 banks.
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$4,041,704,403.21	\$4,199,237,605.68	\$8,240,942,008.89
Savings deposits.....	824,476,995.42	6,147,592,232.21	6,972,069,227.63
Certificates of deposits.....	944,170,542.35	1,093,044,496.11	2,037,215,038.46
Certified checks.....	80,823,835.00	48,574,397.75	129,398,232.75
Cashiers' checks outstanding.....	62,285,775.14	33,853,851.94	96,139,627.08
Total.....	5,953,461,551.12	11,522,302,583.69	17,475,764,134.81

It will be noted that of the \$17,475,700,000 on deposit in all reporting banks, \$6,972,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent, consists of savings deposits, \$2,037,200,000 are certificates of deposits (time and demand), and \$8,240,900,000 are commercial deposits that are subject to check without notice.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS.

Savings deposits are supposed to represent chiefly the accumulations of wage earners and other people of moderate means, and by reason of this fact statistics relating to such deposits are of special interest. Savings deposits in all banks of the country increased from \$6,496,192,707 in June, 1912, to \$6,972,069,227 in June last, the increase during the year being \$475,876,520, or over 7 per cent. The aggregate deposits in all banks on June 4, 1913, roundly stated, were \$17,475,700,000; of this amount \$6,972,000,000, as stated, was savings deposits, exclusive of \$211,445,687 held by savings banks

subject to check without notice. Statistics showing the number of savings depositors in all banks for the current year are not available, but the information obtained upon this subject in 1911 showed that there were on June 7 of that year over 17,600,000 savings accounts on the books of the various banks of the country. For the purpose of comparison the following table is presented relative to the classification of deposits in each class of banks as shown by reports of condition as of June 4, 1913:

Classification of deposits in each class of banks as of June 4, 1913.

Classification.	Number of banks.	Individual deposits subject to check without notice.	Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department.	Certificates of deposit.
State banks.....	14, 011	\$1, 740, 122, 513. 11	\$636, 910, 746. 06	\$656, 792, 526. 71
Mutual savings banks.....	623	439, 374. 04	3, 768, 895, 176. 30	51, 544. 51
Stock savings banks.....	1, 355	138, 425, 887. 58	744, 532, 754. 43	71, 487, 626. 96
Loan and trust companies.....	1, 515	2, 244, 413, 391. 43	970, 855, 018. 71	323, 824, 531. 72
Private banks.....	1, 016	75, 836, 439. 52	26, 398, 536. 71	40, 888, 266. 21
Total, State, etc., banks.....	18, 520	4, 199, 237, 605. 68	6, 147, 592, 232. 21	1, 093, 044, 496. 11
National banks.....	7, 473	4, 041, 704, 403. 21	824, 476, 995. 42	944, 170, 542. 35
Grand total.....	25, 993	8, 240, 942, 008. 89	6, 972, 069, 227. 63	2, 037, 215, 038. 46

Classification.	Certified checks.	Cashiers' checks outstanding.	Total.
State banks.....	\$33, 571, 639. 44	\$13, 614, 157. 47	\$3, 081, 011, 582. 79
Mutual savings banks.....		169, 235. 74	3, 769, 555, 330. 59
Stock savings banks.....	1, 041, 254. 30	1, 429, 913. 82	956, 917, 437. 09
Loan and trust companies.....	13, 854, 105. 65	18, 413, 956. 39	3, 571, 361, 003. 90
Private banks.....	107, 398. 36	226, 588. 52	143, 457, 229. 32
Total, State, etc., banks.....	48, 574, 397. 75	33, 853, 851. 94	11, 522, 302, 583. 69
National banks.....	80, 823, 835. 00	62, 285, 775. 14	15, 953, 461, 551. 12
Grand total.....	129, 398, 232. 75	96, 139, 627. 08	17, 475, 764, 134. 81

¹ United States deposits not included.

A statement showing the aggregate amount of savings deposits held by banks in each State and geographical division, with the per capita, will be found incorporated with the table of resources and liabilities on another page.

By referring to the table in question it will be noted that the largest amount of savings deposits are held by banks in the State of New York, \$1,910,600,000, followed by Massachusetts with \$877,300,000, Pennsylvania with \$669,800,000, and California with \$453,500,000. Other large amounts are \$346,800,000 in the savings department of the banks of Illinois, \$324,400,000 in the Ohio banks, and \$318,900,000 in the Connecticut banks. The total savings deposits in the banks of Massachusetts are more than one-third of the total individual deposits of the banks of the New England States, and the savings deposits in the banks of New York represent over 27 per cent of the individual deposits in all banks of the Eastern States. In the Southern States the Virginia banks hold the largest amount of savings deposits, or \$47,000,000, Louisiana being next with \$31,400,000, Georgia third with \$30,800,000, and South Carolina fourth with \$26,900,000. In the Middle Western States, as before indicated, Illinois is first with \$346,800,000, Ohio second with

\$324,400,000, and Michigan third with \$250,100,000. In the Western States Colorado is first with \$23,600,000 savings deposits, Nebraska is second with \$18,900 000, and Montana third with \$13,400,000. In the Pacific States, California, as before indicated, is first with \$453,-500,000, Washington second with \$51,200,000, and Utah third with \$21,800,000. The amount of savings deposits per capita for the United States is \$71 and for each geographical section is as follows: New England States, \$245; Eastern States, \$134; Pacific States, \$91; Middle Western States, \$50; Southern States, \$10; Western States, \$9. The gain during the year in the per capita amount of savings deposits was as follows: \$7 for the New England States, \$5 for the Eastern States, \$9 for the Pacific States, \$4 for the Middle Western States, 69 cents for the Southern States, and 75 cents for the Western States, or \$3 for the United States.

STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Summaries of the reports received for the current year from State, savings, and private banks, and loan and trust companies show the condition on June 4, 1913, of 18,520 banks other than national, or 697 more than reported in 1912. The aggregate resources of these banks are \$14,675,243,842.44. In 1912, 17,823 banks other than national made reports showing aggregate resources of \$14,124,878,-897.03. The increase in resources for the year is therefore shown to be \$550,364,945.41. The returns for the current year include 14,011 commercial banks, 623 mutual savings banks, 1,355 stock savings banks, 1,016 private banks, and 1,515 loan and trust companies. The returns for each class of banks, with the exception of private banks, are practically complete.

The statistics for 38 States have been prepared from official returns as of June 4, 1913, with the exception, as to date, of those from Pennsylvania, May 1; Alabama, June 9; Tennessee, June 30; Iowa, June 28; and the island possessions, June 30. These returns were supplemented as to details of resources and liabilities by reports submitted by individual banks.

A summary of the reports of condition of the banks other than national is submitted herewith:

Summary of reports of condition of 18,520 State, savings, and private banks and loan and trust companies in the United States on June 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts:	
(a) Secured by real estate (including mortgages owned).....	\$3,470,875,172.42
(b) Secured by collateral other than real estate.....	2,344,289,012.36
(c) All other loans.....	2,610,048,226.52
Overdrafts.....	39,525,968.06
	\$8,464,738,379.36
Bonds, securities, etc., including premiums thereon:	
(a) United States bonds.....	29,725,068.77
(b) State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,064,627,437.08
(c) Railroad bonds.....	1,184,979,975.20
(d) Bonds of other public-service corporations (including street and interurban railway bonds).....	523,587,878.12
(e) Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc.....	714,310,222.37
	3,517,530,597.54

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....		\$335,020,933.39
Other real estate owned.....		80,264,992.50
Due from banks.....		1,389,425,430.88
Checks and other cash items.....		104,691,594.23
Exchanges for clearing house.....		27,568,705.97
Actual cash on hand:		
(a) Gold coin.....	\$81,476,494.62	
(b) Gold certificates.....	223,621,940.60	
(c) Silver dollars.....	12,073,636.00	
(d) Silver certificates.....	53,779,333.00	
(e) Subsidiary and minor coins.....	14,673,943.40	
(f) Legal-tender notes.....	52,774,362.00	
(g) National-bank notes.....	55,058,634.00	
(h) Cash not classified.....	98,149,072.58	
		591,607,515.60
Other resources.....		173,385,693.87
Total resources.....		14,675,243,842.44
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in.....		1,039,930,069.75
Surplus.....		956,019,102.80
Undivided profits (including accrued interest and any other amounts set aside for special purposes, less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid).....		305,072,502.75
Due to banks.....		463,679,507.21
Dividends unpaid.....		2,061,644.19
Individual deposits subject to check without notice.....	4,199,237,605.68	
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department.....	6,147,592,232.21	
Certificates of deposit.....	1,093,044,496.11	
Certified checks.....	48,574,397.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	33,853,851.94	
		11,522,302,583.69
Postal savings deposits.....		6,580,140.29
Notes and bills rediscounted.....		14,536,647.84
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....		98,575,662.98
Other liabilities.....		266,485,980.94
Total liabilities.....		14,675,243,842.44

The principal items of resources and liabilities for each class of banks other than national reporting June 4, 1913, are set forth in the table following.

Resources and liabilities of State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies June 4, 1913.

	14,011 State banks.	623 mutual savings banks.	1,355 stock savings banks.	1,016 private banks.	1,515 loan and trust companies.	Total, 18,520 banks.
RESOURCES.						
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,746,650,756.95	\$2,038,915,500.51	\$787,543,252.98	\$124,282,694.59	\$2,767,346,174.33	\$8,464,738,379.36
Bonds, securities, etc.....	351,496,553.39	1,818,633,823.62	146,355,166.97	9,845,121.57	1,191,019,631.99	3,517,530,597.54
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	123,410,328.93	39,266,671.62	30,733,401.31	6,136,083.69	133,474,447.84	335,020,833.39
Other real estate owned.....	22,439,434.23	11,822,833.30	6,253,599.63	6,521,283.61	33,227,841.73	80,264,992.50
Due from banks.....	541,373,574.33	155,619,625.57	103,626,810.32	26,763,368.40	553,042,052.26	1,380,425,430.88
Checks and other cash items.....	70,590,867.94	751,886.87	863,443.81	689,476.90	31,795,918.71	104,691,594.23
Exchanges for clearing house.....	8,737,969.32	177,844.03	2,973,023.22	150,720.16	15,529,208.34	27,563,705.07
Cash on hand.....	246,247,125.10	17,105,290.57	35,631,731.49	7,238,552.87	285,384,615.57	591,607,515.00
All other resources.....	30,103,952.67	22,346,175.02	6,685,363.11	1,158,096.38	113,100,106.69	173,395,693.87
Total resources.....	4,143,052,802.86	4,104,639,651.11	1,120,845,792.84	182,785,398.17	5,123,920,197.46	14,675,243,842.44
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock.....	483,103,779.15		84,837,733.59	19,601,717.94	452,386,839.07	1,039,930,069.75
Surplus fund.....	196,271,287.22	260,709,107.95	36,828,108.77	7,925,570.48	445,285,028.38	956,019,102.80
Undivided profits.....	88,845,027.44	60,466,467.47	23,314,431.82	3,362,365.36	129,084,210.66	305,072,562.75
Due to banks.....	162,922,049.90	26,315.11	6,960,045.09	1,878,292.91	291,892,804.20	463,679,507.21
Dividends unpaid.....	1,254,764.61		37,674.43	30,250.58	738,954.57	2,061,644.19
Deposits (individual).....	3,081,011,582.79	3,769,555,330.59	956,917,437.09	143,457,229.32	3,571,361,003.90	11,522,302,583.69
Postal savings deposits, United States deposits.....	1,800,966.21		931,183.11	21,343.59	3,826,647.38	6,580,140.29
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	10,718,999.90		704,792.02	395,758.71	2,722,097.21	14,536,647.84
Bills payable.....	68,763,322.91	559,400.00	2,913,699.05	3,316,977.79	23,022,263.23	98,575,662.68
Other liabilities.....	48,866,022.73	4,323,029.99	7,400,687.87	2,795,891.49	203,600,348.86	266,485,980.94
Total liabilities.....	4,143,052,802.86	4,104,639,651.11	1,120,845,792.84	182,785,398.17	5,123,920,197.46	14,675,243,842.44

For the purpose of comparison a statement giving the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national, from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, is submitted herewith:

Consolidated returns from State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies.

Items.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Loans.....	\$6,385,522,766.61	\$7,065,906,476.21	\$7,412,153,800.11	\$7,979,852,420.09	\$8,464,738,379.36
Bonds.....	3,009,480,709.72	3,111,409,758.78	3,289,468,093.00	3,497,602,404.25	3,517,530,597.54
Cash.....	525,237,773.25	558,355,958.16	556,085,728.23	576,810,655.97	591,607,515.60
Capital.....	866,056,465.00	890,376,773.99	932,777,933.31	977,272,830.70	1,039,930,069.75
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,039,548,321.54	1,091,162,580.06	1,152,073,936.93	1,215,331,634.26	1,261,091,605.55
Deposits (individual).....	9,209,462,780.66	9,996,179,942.15	10,428,283,553.82	11,198,606,443.53	11,522,302,583.69
Resources.....	11,726,170,577.59	12,553,695,826.04	13,248,034,688.36	14,124,878,897.03	14,675,243,842.44

STATE BANKS.

Reports from State banks (commercial banks) to the number of 14,011 have been received, showing capital of \$483,103,779.15 and aggregate resources of \$4,143,052,802.86. In 1912 reports were received from 13,381 State banks with capital of \$459,067,206.81 and aggregate resources of \$3,897,770,826.71. The increase during the year is shown to be 630 in the number of banks, \$24,036,572.34 in capital, and \$245,281,976.15 in aggregate resources. A summary of the reports submitted by the State banks shows in round amounts loans aggregating \$2,746,600,000, investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$351,400,000, cash on hand \$246,200,000, capital \$483,100,000, surplus and undivided profits \$285,100,000, and individual deposits \$3,081,000,000. Of the loans, \$555,100,000 are reported as secured by real estate, including mortgages owned, and \$692,000,000 as secured by collateral other than real estate, \$1,467,400,000 being unclassified loans and \$31,500,000 overdrafts. The investments in bonds, securities, etc., consist of \$3,350,000 United States bonds, \$88,973,000 State, county, and municipal bonds, \$65,501,000 railroad bonds, \$52,854,000 bonds of other public-service corporations, while \$140,817,000 are unclassified. The individual deposits were classified as follows: Deposits subject to check without notice \$1,740,100,000, savings deposits \$636,900,000, certificates of deposit \$656,700,000, certified checks and cashiers' checks outstanding \$47,100,000, and postal savings deposits \$1,800,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There has been a marked increase in deposit balances of savings banks during the past year as well as in the number of depositors, the increase being largely in excess of the gain in 1912 over 1911.

In 1912 reports were received from 1,922 savings banks; for the present year reports to the number of 1,978 have been tabulated, 623 being from mutual institutions and 1,355 from stock savings banks—the latter class transacting both a savings and a commercial bank business. Deposits in these banks aggregate \$4,727,403,950.79 and the depositors number 10,766,936, the average deposit account being

\$439.07. The 1,922 savings banks reporting in June, 1912, had deposits aggregating \$4,451,818,522.88 to the credit of 10,010,304 depositors, the average deposit account being \$444.72. It is therefore shown that there has been an increase during the year of 56 in the number of banks reporting, 756,632 in the number of depositors, and \$275,585,427.91 in the amount of deposits, while the average deposit account has decreased by \$5.65. In 1912 the increase in deposits over 1911 was \$239,234,924; the increase in the number of depositors was 215,657. The percentage of increase in deposits in 1913 was 6.2, and in depositors 7.5; the increase in 1912 over 1911 was 5.6 per cent in deposits and 2.2 per cent in depositors. The average deposit account, however, has fallen from \$444.72 in 1912 to \$439.07 in 1913.

The following table shows the number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due depositors in savings banks in each State on June 14, 1912, and June 4, 1913. These figures do not include the amount of savings deposits in savings departments of the State banks of Illinois, as this information is shown in the statement for commercial banks in another table.

Number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due to each depositor in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each State on June 4, 1913.

States.	1912 (1,922 banks).				1913 (1,975 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	49	224,665	\$92,209,826.61	\$410.43	48	236,279	\$95,222,151.37	\$403.01
New Hampshire....	54	197,724	92,123,970.88	465.92	55	207,454	97,125,389.20	468.18
Vermont.....	19	124,742	45,383,859.12	363.82	21	115,481	49,777,631.00	431.05
Massachusetts.....	193	2,179,973	824,778,925.86	378.33	190	2,249,824	861,416,889.41	382.88
Rhode Island.....	17	141,619	76,791,462.05	542.23	15	146,560	79,864,916.43	544.93
Connecticut.....	85	595,360	295,517,738.43	496.36	84	616,530	306,428,726.95	497.02
New England States.....	417	3,464,083	1,426,805,782.95	411.88	413	3,572,128	1,489,835,704.36	417.07
New York.....	140	3,024,746	1,633,495,812.16	540.04	140	3,114,240	1,700,063,766.36	545.90
New Jersey.....	27	324,748	117,278,834.49	361.13	27	350,105	124,449,710.52	355.46
Pennsylvania.....	12	480,113	196,140,892.80	408.53	10	491,668	208,057,915.06	423.17
Delaware.....	2	33,575	10,800,113.45	321.67	2	34,035	11,524,425.34	338.60
Maryland.....	51	269,311	103,679,889.94	384.98	47	278,495	106,899,457.65	383.85
District of Columbia	12	61,165	8,911,160.62	145.69	17	65,065	10,423,273.69	160.20
Eastern States.....	244	4,193,658	2,070,306,703.46	493.67	243	4,333,608	2,161,418,548.62	498.76
Virginia.....	20	31,213	9,484,506.68	303.86	20	34,335	9,365,412.60	272.77
West Virginia.....	8	31,065	4,666,730.48	150.22	8	31,485	5,289,964.69	168.01
North Carolina.....	26	41,149	7,269,464.78	176.66	26	44,061	7,559,221.43	171.56
South Carolina.....	25	36,340	10,473,691.22	288.21	26	38,385	10,699,946.24	278.75
Georgia.....	24	42,184	10,665,118.56	252.82	28	51,754	12,397,318.85	239.54
Florida.....	3	5,311	1,244,731.39	234.36	5	7,011	1,503,082.10	214.39
Alabama.....	11	24,925	2,652,784.50	106.43	11	36,285	3,300,933.09	91.22
Mississippi.....	20	15,117	4,283,195.51	283.33	17	16,092	4,521,451.35	280.97
Louisiana.....	11	72,434	19,059,912.97	263.13	11	131,676	21,780,873.22	165.41
Arkansas.....	5	2,015	331,063.13	164.29	6	11,375	2,283,872.11	200.78
Kentucky.....	13	33,416	5,796,782.57	173.17	15	42,507	5,958,503.35	140.18
Tennessee.....	13	31,028	8,621,000.07	277.84	20	45,352	11,894,627.84	262.27
Southern States.....	179	366,197	84,539,038.46	230.85	193	490,318	96,564,206.87	196.94
Ohio.....	63	302,850	105,907,535.41	350.28	67	331,480	118,264,835.52	356.78
Indiana.....	5	33,583	12,677,454.80	377.49	5	35,650	13,056,614.45	388.01
Michigan.....	26	156,655	55,879,088.22	356.70	27	189,445	83,992,499.27	443.36

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due to each depositor in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each State on June 4, 1913—
Continued.

States.	1912 (1,922 banks).				1913 (1,975 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Wisconsin.....	20	64,877	\$21,065,419.84	\$324.69	22	76,414	\$25,062,555.15	\$327.98
Minnesota.....	11	109,739	27,885,860.13	254.11	11	116,031	30,977,493.09	266.98
Iowa.....	728	539,763	187,363,040.37	347.12	759	590,763	210,697,716.70	356.65
Middle Western States..	852	1,206,967	410,778,398.77	340.33	891	1,337,783	482,051,614.21	360.34
North Dakota.....	2	4,197	651,073.36	155.12	2	4,050	838,939.81	207.15
Nebraska.....	19	17,730	2,849,551.12	160.71	21	20,584	3,197,030.75	155.32
Kansas.....	13	19,668	4,137,242.16	210.35	13	20,240	4,689,887.00	231.69
Montana.....	2	4,826	2,410,181.04	499.41	2	5,282	2,762,311.50	522.97
Wyoming.....	2	1,465	626,722.06	427.79	3	2,291	856,750.74	373.96
Colorado.....	8	14,955	2,816,070.85	188.30	6	8,496	2,255,072.64	265.43
New Mexico.....	10	3,406	658,296.47	193.27	9	5,490	1,133,975.81	206.55
Oklahoma.....	2	1,345	229,340.88	170.51	2	2,189	334,546.83	152.83
Western States.....	58	67,592	14,378,477.94	212.72	58	68,622	16,068,015.08	234.15
Washington.....	10	25,451	9,578,696.09	376.35	10	27,198	10,123,018.52	372.20
Oregon.....	13	32,984	13,545,007.66	410.65	14	38,152	13,891,787.56	364.12
California.....	132	597,519	407,066,665.52	681.16	136	841,780	440,656,006.34	523.48
Idaho.....	4	1,489	335,565.80	238.79	3	1,310	235,103.86	179.47
Utah.....	11	52,100	12,931,603.83	248.20	13	51,366	13,626,837.36	265.29
Nevada.....	1	1,466	1,162,793.26	793.17	1	1,710	1,336,178.98	781.39
Arizona.....	1	798	429,789.14	538.58	3	2,961	1,596,929.03	539.33
Pacific States.....	172	711,807	445,010,121.30	625.18	180	964,477	481,465,861.65	499.20
United States.....	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522.88	444.72	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,493,950.79	439.07

NOTE 1.—The compilation for 1912 includes statements, as of June 14, from 650 mutual savings banks and 1,292 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits, and included with the figures for such banks for 1912 are \$178,127,748.36 reported as subject to check without notice to the credit of 412,512 depositors. Savings bank reports from Maryland, as of June 29, Georgia, May 29, and Kentucky, May 18. Depositors in the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Nebraska, 2 in Mississippi, 2 in Tennessee, 4 in Georgia, 6 in Kentucky, and 131 in Iowa. Deposits include \$262,335.16 as "dividends unpaid" by stock savings banks.

NOTE 2.—The compilation for 1913 includes statements, as of June 4, from 623 mutual savings banks and 1,355 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits and included with the figures for such banks for 1913 are \$139,357,070.69 reported as subject to check without notice to the credit of 494,377 depositors. Savings bank reports from Virginia include 5 trust and savings banks; from Georgia 3 savings and trust companies; from Kentucky 6 trust and savings banks. Figures for Iowa are from official statement, as of June 28; statistics for California include figures for savings departments for commercial banks, but not the number of such departmental banks. Depositors for the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Nebraska, 1 in Colorado, 1 in New Mexico, 1 in Nevada, 2 in Maryland, 2 in Virginia, 2 in Michigan, 3 in Alabama, 3 in Louisiana, 3 in Kansas, 3 in Washington, 4 in West Virginia, 6 in Mississippi, and 76 in Iowa. Statistics for Michigan include those banks which transact chiefly a savings bank business, there being over 150 so-called savings banks in Michigan which are in fact commercial banks.

The growth of savings banks in the United States from 1820 to 1913, as evidenced by the amount of deposits, number of depositors, average deposit account, and the average per capita in census years from 1820 to 1890, and annually thereafter, is shown in the table following.

Number of savings banks in the United States, number of depositors, amount of savings deposits, average amount due each depositor in the years 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 to 1913, and average per capita in the United States in the years given.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,138,576	\$131.86	\$0.12
1825.....	15	16,931	2,537,082	149.84	.....
1830.....	36	38,035	6,973,304	183.09	.54
1835.....	52	60,058	10,613,726	176.72	.....
1840.....	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82
1845.....	70	145,206	24,506,677	168.77	.....
1846.....	74	158,709	27,374,325	172.48	.....
1847.....	76	187,739	31,627,479	168.46	.....
1848.....	83	199,764	33,087,488	165.63	.....
1849.....	90	217,318	36,073,924	165.99	.....
1850.....	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87
1851.....	128	277,148	50,457,913	182.06	.....
1852.....	141	308,863	59,467,453	192.54	.....
1853.....	159	365,538	72,313,696	197.82	.....
1854.....	190	396,173	77,823,906	196.44	.....
1855.....	215	431,602	84,290,076	195.29	.....
1856.....	222	487,986	95,598,230	195.90	.....
1857.....	231	490,428	98,512,968	200.87	.....
1858.....	245	538,840	108,438,287	201.24	.....
1859.....	259	622,556	128,657,901	206.66	.....
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75
1861.....	285	694,487	146,729,882	211.27	.....
1862.....	289	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	.....
1863.....	293	887,096	206,235,202	232.48	.....
1864.....	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08	.....
1865.....	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35	.....
1866.....	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70	.....
1867.....	371	1,188,202	327,009,452	283.63	.....
1868.....	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80	.....
1869.....	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04	.....
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	397.17	14.26
1871.....	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13	.....
1872.....	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	368.82	.....
1873.....	660	2,185,832	802,363,609	367.07	.....
1874.....	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	376.98	.....
1875.....	771	2,350,864	924,037,304	391.56	.....
1876.....	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42	.....
1877.....	675	2,395,314	866,218,306	361.63	.....
1878.....	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50	.....
1879.....	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72	.....
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33
1881.....	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	352.73	.....
1882.....	629	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70	.....
1883.....	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29	.....
1884.....	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955	355.96	.....
1885.....	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56	.....
1886.....	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	.....
1887.....	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	.....
1888.....	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41	.....
1889.....	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	.....
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35
1891.....	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1892.....	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,709,026	358.20	26.11
1893.....	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1894.....	1,024	4,777,087	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1895.....	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1896.....	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	26.68
1897.....	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.50
1898.....	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	27.67
1899.....	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13	29.24
1900.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78
1901.....	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30	33.45
1902.....	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	34.89
1903.....	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52
1904.....	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.52
1905.....	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	423.74	39.17
1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.13
1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1908.....	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1909.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1911.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82
1912.....	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.53
1913 ¹	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950	439.07	48.56

¹ Population estimated at 97,337,000.

In the figures for 1896 to 1908, inclusive, but not subsequently, are the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings departments, but not the number of such banks, by reason of the fact that general returns from these institutions are incorporated in State bank returns. The savings deposits in savings departments of Illinois State banks and trust companies were reported officially on June 4 last at \$292,933,683.

The increase in aggregate deposits in savings banks since 1909, has been \$1,014,000,000, or over 27 per cent, the deposits in 1909 stated roundly being \$3,713,000,000 and for the present year \$4,727,000,000. During the same period the number of depositors has increased 1,935,073, or 22 per cent. The percentage of increase in the deposits during the past year was 6.2 and in depositors 7.5. The percentage of increase during each of four years preceding 1913 has been as follows: In 1909, 1.4 per cent in deposits and 1.4 per cent in depositors; 1910, 9.6 per cent in deposits and 3.5 per cent in depositors; 1911, 3.5 per cent in deposits and 7.1 per cent in depositors; 1912, 5.7 per cent in deposits and 2.2 per cent in depositors.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Reports were received as of June 4, 1913, from 623 mutual savings banks with \$3,769,555,330.59 deposits credited to 8,101,238 depositors, the average deposit account being \$465.31. In June, 1912, reports were received from 630 mutual savings banks with deposits of \$3,608,657,828.11 credited to 7,851,377 depositors, the average deposit account being \$459.62. There has been a decrease of 7 in the number of banks reporting but an increase in deposits during the year aggregating \$160,897,502.48, and an increase of 249,861 in the number of depositors. In 1912 the increase over 1911 was \$148,082,756 in deposits and 160,404 in the number of depositors.

Mutual savings banks are confined chiefly to the manufacturing centers of the New England and Eastern States, there being only 23 institutions of this character reporting from other sections of the country, namely, 1 in West Virginia, 4 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, 4 in Wisconsin, 8 in Minnesota, and 1 in California. The increase in deposits in mutual savings banks during the past year has been most marked in the Middle Western States where the percentage of increase was nearly 9 per cent, the increase in the New England States and the Eastern States being but 4 per cent.

The resources of the mutual savings banks aggregated \$4,104,639,-651 invested, as follows: Loans, \$2,038,915,500, of which \$1,815,-585,610 are secured by real estate and \$149,547,486 by other collateral security. The investments in bonds, securities, etc., aggregate \$1,818,633,823 and include, in round amounts, United States bonds, \$18,100,000; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$809,400,000; railroad bonds, \$796,200,000; bonds of other public-service corporations, \$99,500,000; and unclassified bonds, etc., \$95,400,000. The amount invested in banking house, furniture, and fixtures is \$39,200,000, and in other real estate \$11,800,000. The amount due from banks is reported at \$155,600,000, and checks, cash items, etc., amount to \$900,000. Cash in banks was reported at \$17,100,000 and resources not classified \$22,300,000. The surplus of mutual savings banks aggregates \$269,700,000, undivided profits \$60,400,000, individual deposits \$3,769,500,000, and unclassified liabilities \$4,800,000. The total num-

ber of savings depositors is 8,098,967 and all other depositors 2,271. Of the 623 mutual savings banks, 404 are located in the New England States. These banks have deposits aggregating \$1,483,127,489 and 3,554,537 depositors. In the Eastern States there are 196 mutual savings banks with deposits of \$2,128,458,093 and 4,197,425 depositors; 140 of these banks with deposits of \$1,700,063,766 and 3,114,240 depositors are located in the State of New York. There is but one mutual savings bank in the Southern States, that being located in West Virginia, with deposits of \$1,491,968 and 5,817 depositors. The Middle Western States have 21 mutual savings banks in operation with deposits aggregating \$102,724,681 and 258,180 depositors. California has one mutual savings bank with deposits aggregating \$53,753,098 and 85,279 depositors. Depositors in the California mutual savings bank have the largest average deposit account, namely, \$630.32; in New York the average is \$545.90, followed by Rhode Island with \$544.93, Ohio with \$526.59, and Connecticut with \$497.02.

The following table shows the number of depositors in mutual savings banks with aggregate savings deposits and the average amount due depositors in the States indicated on June 14, 1912, and June 4, 1913:

Number of mutual savings banks, number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and average deposit account, by States, June 14, 1912, and June 4, 1913.

States and geographical divisions.	1912				1913			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	49	224,665	\$92,209,826.61	\$410.43	48	236,279	\$95,222,151.37	\$403.01
New Hampshire.....	46	180,940	85,847,944.20	474.45	46	189,863	90,417,174.49	476.22
Vermont.....	19	124,742	45,383,859.12	363.82	21	115,481	49,777,631.00	431.05
Massachusetts.....	193	2,179,973	824,778,925.86	578.34	190	2,249,824	861,416,889.41	382.88
Rhode Island.....	17	141,619	76,791,462.05	542.23	15	146,560	79,864,916.43	544.93
Connecticut.....	85	595,360	295,517,738.43	496.36	84	616,530	306,428,726.95	497.02
Total.....	409	3,447,299	1,420,529,756.27	412.07	404	3,554,371	1,483,127,489.65	417.25
New York.....	140	3,024,746	1,633,495,812.16	540.04	140	3,114,240	1,700,063,766.36	545.90
New Jersey.....	26	292,307	104,716,114.46	358.24	26	318,103	111,780,732.56	351.40
Pennsylvania.....	12	480,113	196,140,892.80	408.53	10	491,668	208,057,915.06	423.17
Delaware.....	2	33,575	10,800,113.45	321.67	2	34,035	11,524,425.34	338.60
Maryland.....	20	239,243	94,142,308.59	393.50	18	239,379	97,031,254.04	405.35
Total.....	200	4,069,984	2,039,295,241.46	501.06	196	4,197,425	2,128,458,093.36	507.09
West Virginia.....	1	5,742	1,402,972.71	244.33	1	5,817	1,491,968.14	256.48
Total.....	1	5,742	1,402,972.71	244.33	1	5,817	1,491,968.14	256.48
Ohio.....	3	115,390	59,735,581.53	517.68	4	122,460	64,486,440.75	526.59
Indiana.....	5	33,583	12,677,454.80	377.49	5	33,650	13,056,514.48	388.01
Wisconsin.....	3	7,665	1,768,407.55	230.71	4	8,190	1,964,506.36	239.86
Minnesota.....	8	88,442	20,251,733.52	228.98	8	93,880	23,217,219.58	247.37
Total.....	19	245,080	94,433,177.40	385.31	21	258,180	102,724,681.17	397.88
California.....	1	83,272	52,996,680.27	636.42	1	85,279	53,753,098.27	630.32
Total.....	1	83,272	52,996,680.27	636.42	1	85,279	53,753,098.27	630.32
Grand total	630	7,851,377	3,608,657,828.11	459.62	623	8,101,238	3,769,555,330.59	465.31

¹ Reports from 2 banks received Dec. 3, too late to include in this table.

² Reports as of June 29.

³ July 5.

The average rate of interest paid depositors in mutual savings banks in 1913 was 3.94 per cent, against 3.90 per cent in 1912 and 3.95 per cent in 1911. The highest rate is paid by the West Virginia bank, 4.5 per cent, and the lowest average by the banks in Minnesota, 3.57 per cent. An average rate of 4 per cent is paid depositors in mutual savings banks in Rhode Island, Delaware, and Indiana. The average rate paid by the mutual savings banks in the New England States is 3.90 per cent, in the Eastern States 3.71 per cent, in the Middle Western States 3.84 per cent, and by the one bank in California 3.75 per cent.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

Stock savings banks to the number of 1,355 furnished reports as of June 4, 1913. A large number of so-called savings banks transact chiefly a commercial business and carry very few savings accounts. In those States where savings-bank reports are not separately compiled by the State banking departments but classified with commercial banks, care has been exercised in eliminating from the classification made by this office all so-called savings banks which are chiefly banks of discount and deposit, transacting only a minimum of savings-bank business. Some difficulty is experienced in making the classification uniform throughout, but this difficulty can not be entirely overcome until the State banking department of every State shall make a separate classification of the reports for this class of banks.

The reporting stock savings banks are located as follows: Nine in New Hampshire, known as guaranty savings banks; 47 in the Eastern States, 192 in the Southern States, 870 in the Middle Western States, 58 in the Western States, and 179 in the Pacific States. There are a large number of so-called savings banks in Michigan, but only 27, indicating by their reports that they transact a minimum amount of commercial bank business, are included in this classification; and while a large number of commercial banks in Ohio use the word "savings" in their title, for the same reason only 63 in that State have been classified with savings banks. In California a large number of banks are known as departmental banks, which make separate reports to the banking department of that State for each class of business; that is, for their commercial, trust, and savings bank departments. The figures for California therefore include the resources and liabilities of savings banks and savings departments of other banks.

The capital stock of the 1,355 reporting stock savings banks amounts to \$84,837,733.59, against \$76,871,811.79 for 1,292 banks reporting last year. The increase is therefore shown to be 63 in the number of banks and \$7,965,921.80 in capital. Their loans aggregate \$787,543,252.98 and are classified in round amounts as follows: Secured by real estate, \$488,100,000; secured by collateral other than real estate, \$113,400,000; all other loans, including overdrafts, \$185,900,000. Investments in bonds, securities, etc., including premiums, are as follows: United States bonds, \$5,100,000; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$50,700,000; railroad bonds, \$25,300,000; bonds of other public service corporations, \$35,700,000; and unclassified stocks, bonds, etc., \$29,600,000.

In addition to the foregoing summary, the reports show cash in bank amounting to \$35,600,000, and amount due from banks

\$103,600,000. Banking house, furniture and fixtures, and other real estate owned aggregate \$36,900,000, and the surplus and undivided profits \$60,100,000.

The depositors in stock savings banks number 2,665,698, of which 2,171,321 are savings depositors and 494,377 have commercial accounts. In arriving at the number of depositors, those in 88 banks have been estimated. The average rate of interest paid to depositors in stock savings banks ranges from 3.12 per cent to 3.70 per cent, the lower rate being for deposits not subject to restrictions as to withdrawal. In 1912 the percentages were 3.03 to 3.64. The average rate paid on savings deposits by the stock savings banks (guaranty) reporting from the New England States is 3.44 per cent, for the Eastern States the average is 3.52 per cent, for the Southern States 3.84 per cent, for the Middle Western States 3.46 per cent, for the Western States 3.95 per cent, and for the Pacific States 4.02 per cent. The highest average rate of interest paid on savings deposits is 4.50 per cent, by the banks in North Dakota and Wyoming; the lowest average rate, 3.04 per cent, is paid by stock savings banks in Wisconsin.

PRIVATE BANKS.

There are over 3,500 private banking concerns and brokerage houses in the country, but less than one-half of this number furnished reports for statistical purposes. Private banks appear to be most numerous in the Middle Western States, and over 76 per cent of those reporting are located in that section. Reports were received from 777 private banks in the Middle Western States, 77 from the Southern States, 75 from the Western States, 58 from the Eastern States, and 29 from the Pacific States. States from which the largest number reported were: Illinois, 235; Indiana, 197; and Ohio, 152.

In regard to the private banks of Ohio, the department of banks and banking of that State compiled for the first time, but too late to include in this report, a statement from 213 private banks with aggregate resources of \$45,615,930.07. The resources of the 152 private banks of Ohio, which furnished reports to this office, aggregated \$29,809,368.61. The reports from the private banks of New York are also incomplete, only 21 banks with aggregate resources of \$4,625,734 reported this year, against 50 banks with aggregate resources of \$14,799,754 reporting last year.

The capital of the 1,016 private banks from which reports were obtained aggregates \$19,601,717.94. For 1912 reports were obtained from 1,110 private banks with capital of \$22,348,040.33.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of the reporting private banks were as follows: Loans and discounts, \$124,282,694.59; bonds, securities, etc., \$9,845,121.57; due from banks, \$26,763,368.40; cash on hand, \$7,238,552.87; total resources, \$182,785,398.17. The capital stock was reported at \$19,601,717.94, surplus \$7,925,570.48, undivided profits \$3,362,365.36, and individual deposits \$143,457,229.32.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

In compiling the statistics for loan and trust companies, as far as possible, those concerns which are trust companies in name only—banks transacting no trust business—have been excluded from the

summary which follows, but are included with the statistics for commercial banks. From these figures it appears that loan and trust companies have acquired banking resources amounting to over \$5,100,000,000, or about one-half the resources of national banks.

Reports as of June 4, 1913, with the exception of those from Maine as of April 26, Pennsylvania May 1, and Nevada November 26 (1912), were received from 1,515 loan and trust companies with aggregate resources of \$5,123,920,197.46. In 1912 reports were received from 1,410 loan and trust companies, with aggregate resources of \$5,107,444,382.27; the increase therefore has been 105 in the number of companies reporting and \$16,475,815.19 in aggregate resources. The capital stock is reported at \$452,386,839.07, against \$418,985,771.77 in 1912.

The number of loan and trust companies with aggregate capital stock, stated in round amounts, are located as follows: In the Eastern States 513, with capital of \$220,300,000; Middle Western States 352, with capital of \$108,000,000; Southern States 318, with capital of \$57,700,000; New England States 195, with capital of \$44,500,000; Western States 69, with capital of \$6,700,000; and Pacific States 68, with capital of \$14,900,000. The loans and discounts of loan and trust companies aggregate \$2,767,346,174.33, classified in round amounts as follows: Secured by real estate, \$576,300,000; by collateral other than real estate, \$1,374,300,000; all other loans, including overdrafts, \$816,600,000. Investments in bonds, securities, etc., including premiums aggregating \$1,191,000,000 are classified as follows: United States bonds, \$2,770,000; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$113,500,000; railroad bonds, \$297,300,000; bonds of other public-service corporations, \$334,200,000; other bonds, stocks, etc., \$443,000,000. The amount reported as due from banks was \$553,000,000; invested in banking house, furniture, and fixtures, \$133,000,000; other real estate owned, \$33,000,000; and cash on hand, \$285,000,000. Loan and trust companies had surplus amounting to \$445,200,000 and undivided profits of \$129,000,000. Individual deposits subject to check were reported at \$2,244,000,000, savings deposits \$970,000,000, certificates of deposit \$323,000,000, and certified and cashiers' checks \$32,000,000.

Comparing the foregoing statistics with those submitted in 1912 loans show an increase of \$56,100,000, cash on hand \$3,233,000, capital \$33,401,000, surplus and profits \$13,628,000, while investments in bonds and securities show a decrease of \$21,100,000, and individual deposits a decrease of \$103,200,000.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The act of June 25, 1906, places under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to national banks and the loan and trust companies organized under authority of the act of 1890, all other banking institutions organized under authority of any act of Congress to do business in the District of Columbia or organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of the Union and having an office or banking house located within the District of Columbia where deposits or savings are received. The supervision in question extends to the requirements applicable to national banks with respect to

reports of condition, earnings and dividends, and examinations. It is further provided that the comptroller shall have the power, when in his opinion it is necessary, to take possession of any such banking institution for the reason and in the manner and to the same extent as is provided in the laws of the United States with respect to national banks.

There are 56 banking institutions in the District of Columbia, consisting of 12 national banks, 7 trust companies, 17 savings banks, and 20 building and loan associations. The aggregate capital of all these institutions on August 9, 1913, was \$19,268,851; an increase during the year of \$3,246,975. The total individual deposits were \$86,514,014 and the aggregate resources \$142,517,552. The increase in individual deposits during the year was \$4,296,554 and in aggregate resources \$13,079,643.

The number, capital, individual deposits, and aggregate resources of each class of financial institutions doing business in the District of Columbia on August 9, 1913, are shown in the following table:

Classification.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate resources.
National banks.....	12	\$6,602,000	\$27,378,249	\$60,331,889
Loan and trust companies.....	7	11,250,000	32,422,023	50,891,044
Savings banks.....	17	1,416,851	10,260,698	12,856,325
Building and loan associations.....	20	.....	116,453,044	18,438,294
Total.....	56	19,268,851	86,514,014	142,517,552

¹ Share payments.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Banking institutions reporting from the island possessions numbered 30, 4 of which are national associations located in Hawaii. The number of reports received from banks other than national from Hawaii was 9, from Porto Rico 6, and from the Philippines 11. A number of banks in Hawaii and Porto Rico which reported in 1912 failed to furnish a report of condition for this compilation. The bank resources of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines aggregate \$65,483,060.74. The capital of the 30 banks from which reports were received aggregates \$6,539,968.40, loans \$33,863,229.21, investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$5,385,121.56, amount due from other banks and branches \$10,155,267.51, cash on hand \$8,363,080.17. Surplus and undivided profits amount to \$2,753,131.75, amount due to other banks and branches \$12,599,307.27, individual deposits \$33,994,355.33, United States deposits \$419,664.71, and postal savings deposits \$17,500.

PHILIPPINES.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, United States War Department, reports of condition as of June 30, 1913, have been received from the following-named banks in operation in the Philippine Islands: Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Manila; Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Iloilo; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Manila; Chartered

Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Iloilo; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Cebu; Bank of the Philippine Islands, at Manila; Bank of the Philippine Islands (branch), at Zamboanga; Bank of the Philippine Islands (special branch), at Jolo; Bank of Philippine Islands, at Iloilo; International Banking Corporation, at Manila; and International Banking Corporation, at Cebu.

The principal items of resources of these 11 banking institutions are as follows: Loans and discounts, \$18,125,662.09; bonds, securities, etc., \$689,390.49; due from banks and bankers, \$3,710,812.98; cash on hand, \$3,607,236.30; all other resources, \$5,903,301.01; total resources, \$32,036,402.87. The liabilities are as follows: Capital stock, \$2,750,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,283,079.92; individual deposits, \$11,741,536.30; postal saving deposits, \$17,500; due to banks and bankers, \$8,572,814.59; all other liabilities, \$7,671,472.06.

HAWAII.

Returns as of June 30 have been received from nine banking institutions other than national banks in operation in the island Territory of Hawaii, namely: First Bank of Hilo; Bank of Honolulu; Bishop Trust Co., of Honolulu; First Trust Co., of Hilo; Guardian Trust Co., of Honolulu; Trent Trust Co., of Honolulu; Bishop & Co., of Honolulu; Bank of Hawaii, Lihue branch; Yokohama Specie Bank, Honolulu branch. A summary of the principal items of resources and liabilities as of June 30, 1913, for the nine banks above named is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$6,917,101.08; bonds, securities, etc., \$1,881,206.08; banking house, furniture, and fixtures, \$135,764.08; other real estate owned, \$82,936.62; due from banks, \$790,167.12; checks and cash items, \$155,074.44; cash on hand, \$1,995,472; other resources, \$325,974.39; total resources, \$12,283,695.81. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$2,132,500; surplus, \$125,790.77; undivided profits, \$251,429.45; due to banks, \$283,798.84; individual deposits, \$9,437,273.50; bills payable, \$15,190.21; other liabilities, \$37,713.04; total liabilities, \$12,283,695.81. In 1912 the total resources and liabilities of the banks other than national reporting from Hawaii aggregated \$19,579,365.85. The decrease for the present year is caused by the failure of one or more territorial banks to furnish reports to this office.

The principal items of resources and liabilities as of June 30, 1913, for the nine reporting territorial banks combined with statistics as of June 4, 1913, for the four national banks show an aggregate banking power for Hawaii as follows: Loans, \$8,729,657.16; bonds, securities, etc., \$2,873,364.22; due from banks, \$1,069,606.99; cash on hand, \$2,535,261.19; capital, \$2,742,500; surplus and undivided profits, \$700,179.46; due to banks, \$479,289.79; individual deposits, \$11,313,718.56; aggregate resources, \$16,015,313.27.

PORTO RICO.

In 1912 reports were received from 11 banking institutions in operation in the island of Porto Rico. For the present year only six banks furnished reports of condition for the use of this office. These

banks were: Agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at San Juan; American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico at San Juan; Banco Commercial de Puerto Rico, at San Juan; Banco Popular de Economias y Prestamos, San Juan; Banco Territorial y Agricola de Puerto Rico, San Juan; and Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan.

A summary of the resources and liabilities of these banking institutions as of June 30, 1913, is as follows: Loans, \$7,007,909.96; bonds, securities, etc., \$1,822,366.85; due from banks and bankers, \$5,374,-847.54; cash on hand, \$2,220,582.68; other resources, \$1,005,637.57; total resources, \$17,431,344.60. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$1,047,-468.40; surplus and undivided profits, \$769,872.37; individual deposits, \$10,939,100.47; due to banks and bankers, \$3,547,202.89; all other liabilities, \$1,127,700.47; total liabilities, \$17,431,344.60.

Banks which furnished reports in 1912 but failed to forward a report for the current year are: Caja de Economias y Prestamos, San Juan; Credito y Ahorra Ponceño, at Ponce; Caja Popular de Ahorros y Prestamos, at San German; Caja de Economias y Prestamos at Cabo Roja; and Credito y Ahorro Popular, at Yauco.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

Through the courtesy of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency information is obtainable with respect to the number of banks of each class closed and the amount of assets and liabilities at the date of closing, but no statistics are at command in relation to the settlement of the affairs of insolvent State and private banks.

In the year ended June 30, 1913, 40 banks of this character were closed, the nominal assets at the date of failure being \$6,182,295 and the liabilities \$7,520,527. Included in the list of failures are 18 State banks with assets of \$1,362,983 and liabilities of \$1,866,480, 4 savings banks with assets of \$564,000 and liabilities of \$680,000, 3 trust companies with assets of \$3,409,300 and liabilities of \$3,419,860, and 15 private banks with assets of \$846,012 and liabilities of \$1,554,187.

For the period beginning with 1864 and terminating in 1896 as a result of special efforts information was obtained in relation to the settlement of the affairs of State and private banks closed during that time, from which it would appear that creditors received on an average of approximately 45 per cent on their claims. Since 1896 no statistics have been secured relating to the settlement of the affairs of banks of this character, but there have been reported from year to year the number of failures with assets and liabilities at the date of failure, which are summarized in the following table:

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Number of failures, capital, assets, liabilities, and dividends paid by State and private banks that failed in each year from 1864 to 1913.

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Nominal assets.	Liabilities.	Dividend's paid.
1864.	2				
1865.	5	\$125,000.00	\$245,401.97	\$225,662.14	\$145,592.25
1866.	5	275,000.00	1,200,035.00	890,112.00	
1867.	3	260,000.00	222,075.00	138,821.00	138,821.00
1868.	7	276,381.00	181,002.30	148,886.00	
1869.	6	100,000.00	77,861.00	361,961.73	82,844.74
1870.	1			50,000.00	
1871.	7	220,000.00	2,314,871.90	2,654,187.15	974,256.96
1872.	10	470,000.00	2,126,124.18	3,059,318.06	1,906,573.00
1873.	33	907,000.00	4,644,889.91	6,938,653.01	3,420,016.33
1874.	40	770,000.00	4,125,731.00	4,562,879.00	2,022,498.51
1875.	14	2,413,900.00	9,190,283.98	12,365,475.25	4,143,941.97
1876.	37	961,000.00	7,312,218.73	9,206,429.34	5,178,020.98
1877.	63	2,491,250.00	13,137,835.47	15,222,785.49	7,004,558.27
1878.	70	3,250,193.00	26,001,949.67	27,269,520.51	19,485,717.87
1879.	20	1,370,465.00	5,102,691.94	5,252,307.22	4,235,808.85
1880.	10	452,200.00	1,629,146.61	1,311,799.49	288,494.74
1881.	9	436,750.00	585,653.06	1,785,890.45	851,755.00
1882.	19	545,000.00	2,765,951.10	2,608,489.57	1,221,737.29
1883.	27	870,000.00	2,813,915.19	3,193,747.39	1,408,047.99
1884.	54	1,718,596.00	12,900,819.05	15,508,389.70	9,671,860.25
1885.	32	1,099,400.00	2,982,879.51	4,883,454.27	2,361,320.01
1886.	13	254,000.00	1,300,536.30	1,140,824.48	673,579.10
1887.	19	931,590.00	2,865,300.30	3,074,622.29	1,610,527.45
1888.	17	745,500.00	2,805,326.52	3,342,336.52	1,924,773.68
1889.	15	363,250.00	1,279,900.68	2,147,059.18	1,026,682.73
1890.	30	2,169,568.00	10,692,385.98	11,385,584.64	3,884,577.99
1891.	44	2,071,300.00	7,190,824.69	6,365,198.77	3,090,597.48
1892.	27	578,840.00	2,719,410.75	3,227,608.56	803,860.76
1893.	261	16,641,637.00	54,828,690.65	46,766,818.80	17,912,270.45
1894.	71	3,112,447.00	7,958,284.18	7,218,319.51	1,456,522.87
1895.	115	3,906,350.00	11,276,529.99	9,010,584.93	2,251,708.93
1896.	78	3,400,642.00	10,240,244.97	7,513,837.41	534,363.30
Total.....	1,164	53,187,259.00	212,725,771.58	218,833,563.86	99,711,330.75
Not dated.....	70	445,000.00	1,586,419.00	1,796,424.41	377,396.20
Total.....	1,234	53,632,259.00	214,312,190.58	220,629,988.27	100,088,726.95
1897.	122		17,929,163.00	24,090,879.00	
1898.	53		4,493,577.00	7,080,190.00	
1899.	26		7,790,244.00	10,448,159.00	
1900.	32		7,675,792.00	11,421,028.00	
1901.	56		6,373,372.00	13,334,629.00	
1902.	43		7,323,737.00	10,332,666.00	
1903.	26		2,166,852.00	4,005,643.00	
1904.	102		24,296,823.00	31,774,895.00	
1905.	57		6,970,345.00	10,273,023.00	
1906.	37		6,591,515.00	7,187,858.00	
1907.	34		13,037,497.00	22,165,448.00	
1908.	132		177,073,348.00	209,835,443.00	
1909.	60		15,760,177.00	25,190,156.00	
1910.	28		14,496,610.00	18,182,592.00	
1911.	56		13,962,050.00	18,540,583.00	
1912.	55		7,797,401.00	12,838,837.00	
1913.	40		6,182,295.00	7,520,527.00	
Total.....	2,193	53,632,259.00	554,232,988.58	664,858,544.27	100,088,726.95

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

For the purpose of comparison there is submitted herewith a statement relating to failures, by years and classes of banks:

Number, assets, and liabilities of State banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies, and private banks which failed, by years, from June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1913.

[In the amounts 000 omitted.]

Year.	State institutions.								
	State banks.			Savings banks.			Loan and trust companies.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	24	\$1,892	\$3,178	6	\$484	\$917	3	\$209	\$425
1893.....	172	41,282	36,903	47	17,674	16,831	19	15,098	24,144
1894.....	27	1,774	2,010	9	2,646	2,678	8	33,420	37,977
1895.....	46	2,555	3,445	8	4,653	4,818	6	4,107	5,844
1896.....	55	3,741	4,628	9	662	902	4	1,159	936
1897.....	44	6,080	8,083	19	3,998	5,455	12	3,436	4,325
1898.....	14	694	988	4	800	956	2	1,275	1,575
1899.....	5	919	1,240	4	1,153	1,632	2	5,067	6,701
1900.....	9	418	442	3	328	410	4	5,243	6,636
1901.....	8	1,003	1,440	3	450	531	4	995	1,113
1902.....	12	1,364	2,056	10	4,622	5,730	1	12	22
1903.....	6	645	965	1	35	235	2	371	561
1904.....	37	5,194	6,725	7	1,457	1,704	8	13,128	15,880
1905.....	16	1,397	2,282	4	550	811	2	2,525	3,600
1906.....	15	710	1,006	5	360	490	4	4,636	3,990
1907.....	10	2,380	4,833				4	4,850	8,100
1908.....	42	41,035	43,227	12	7,760	7,581	25	110,047	126,200
1909.....	19	2,732	3,286	2	85	105	6	5,342	5,412
1910.....	9	8,170	9,111	1	52	63	6	3,072	2,216
1911.....	28	9,868	12,678	4	2,021	2,487	2	140	230
1912.....	29	2,318	3,129	1	40	66	4	2,452	4,304
1913.....	18	1,362	1,866	4	564	680	3	3,409	3,419
Total.....	645	137,530	153,521	163	50,394	55,082	131	219,993	263,610

Year.	Private banks.			Total all banks.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	36	\$3,540	\$6,505	69	\$6,125	\$11,025
1893.....	176	20,237	19,315	414	94,291	97,193
1894.....	21	1,749	2,236	65	39,589	44,904
1895.....	25	1,389	1,805	85	12,704	15,912
1896.....	42	1,886	2,708	110	7,448	9,174
1897.....	47	4,416	6,228	122	17,930	24,091
1898.....	33	1,725	3,561	53	4,494	7,080
1899.....	15	651	874	26	7,790	10,447
1900.....	16	1,687	3,933	32	7,676	11,421
1901.....	41	3,925	10,251	56	6,373	13,335
1902.....	20	1,325	2,525	43	7,323	10,333
1903.....	17	1,116	2,245	26	2,167	4,006
1904.....	50	4,518	7,466	102	24,297	31,775
1905.....	35	2,498	3,580	57	6,970	10,273
1906.....	13	886	1,702	37	6,592	7,188
1907.....	20	5,807	9,232	34	13,037	22,165
1908.....	53	18,231	32,828	132	177,073	209,836
1909.....	33	7,602	16,387	60	15,761	25,190
1910.....	12	3,206	6,792	28	14,496	18,182
1911.....	22	1,935	3,150	56	13,962	18,546
1912.....	21	2,976	5,338	55	7,797	12,838
1913.....	15	846	1,554	40	6,182	7,520
Total.....	763	92,151	150,215	1,702	500,077	622,431

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Building and loan associations in operation in the District of Columbia, which were placed under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency by the act of March 4, 1909, have shown a steady increase in business from that date as indicated by the volume of loans, installment payments on shares, and aggregate resources, as shown in the following table:

Years.	Number of associations.	Loans.	Installments on shares.	Aggregate resources.
June 30, 1909.....	22	\$13,511,587	\$11,996,357	\$14,393,927
June 30, 1910.....	19	14,415,832	13,213,644	15,250,731
June 30, 1911.....	19	14,965,220	13,324,217	16,017,465
June 30, 1912.....	20	16,004,760	14,529,977	17,160,293
June 30, 1913.....	20	17,398,010	16,453,044	18,438,294

These institutions are required to make semiannual reports and are subject to periodical examinations. The total number of shares issued by these associations is stated at 367,407, of which 142,368 were in force on June 30, 1913. The membership is reported at 33,756, of whom 8,537 are borrowing and 25,219 nonborrowing members. Installment payments are for one association \$2.50 per month, two \$2, one \$1.50, and the remaining \$1 per share.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics relating to the building and loan associations in the United States for the year 1912 have been obtained through the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Cellarius, secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.

There were in 1912 in the United States 6,273 associations, with a total membership of 2,516,936, and having assets amounting to \$1,137,600,648. The total resources increased \$106,913,617, or a little over 10 per cent for the year, and the membership increased 184,107, or a little less than 8 per cent, during the same period. The average amount due each member is \$451.98, an increase of \$10.17 per member for the year.

The following table shows, by States, the number of associations, total membership, and total assets for States in which accurate statistics are compiled by the State authorities. The data for other States are consolidated under the heading, "Other States," and the figures given are estimated.

States.	Number of associations.	Total membership.	Total assets.	Increase in assets.	Increase in membership.
Pennsylvania.....	1,629	475,494	\$213,825,547	\$16,585,547	32,314
Ohio.....	649	396,482	205,445,994	18,011,871	12,225
New Jersey.....	599	219,418	106,554,997	10,106,370	21,361
Massachusetts.....	162	172,691	74,484,048	6,910,668	14,326
Illinois.....	592	172,456	74,457,794	5,482,343	17,136
New York.....	237	151,019	159,040,511	19,455,941	22,486
Indiana.....	357	142,202	51,101,921	7,041,793	8,821
Nebraska.....	68	68,459	28,946,108	4,060,823	10,268
California.....	91	30,921	24,866,572	1,526,560	² 3,764
Michigan.....	67	47,119	22,030,439	1,910,616	2,957
Louisiana.....	66	40,250	19,077,275	959,946	2,050
Kentucky ³	106	48,000	18,498,415	1,681,674	3,500
District of Columbia.....	20	32,231	17,716,100	1,314,857	1,088
Kansas.....	55	43,912	14,920,949	1,850,779	2,696
Missouri.....	134	31,151	14,022,021	1,388,724	4,201
North Carolina.....	119	26,060	9,581,659	1,206,354	886
Wisconsin.....	61	23,292	8,692,830	1,345,147	2,347
Minnesota.....	64	12,710	5,789,860	425,636	600
West Virginia.....	45	13,400	5,931,662	473,665	1,200
Iowa.....	47	19,052	5,715,614	851,885	2,552
Maine.....	37	11,118	4,901,396	256,259	507
Connecticut.....	14	3,931	2,978,235	322,477	587
Tennessee.....	13	3,987	2,783,470	² 47,568	² 615
North Dakota.....	9	4,315	2,520,953	371,101	513
New Hampshire.....	17	7,900	2,302,370	110,747	100
Oklahoma.....	29	3,190	1,116,612	.....	.....
Montana.....	16	1,794	1,092,993	205,999	242
Other States.....	970	314,382	139,204,303	13,103,403	23,523
Total.....	6,273	2,516,936	1,137,600,648	106,913,617	184,107

¹ Including \$4,734,478 State associations now doing business as locals.² Decrease.³ Estimated.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts for the year 1912 aggregated \$779,479,200, an increase over the previous year of \$71,294,068, or 10.6 per cent. The weekly dues increased \$28,461,854, or 12.1 per cent; paid-up stock, \$2,657,922, being 11.2 per cent; deposits, \$3,832,888, being 5.8 per cent; interest, 5,824,868, being 9.5 per cent. Premium receipts were \$169,258 less than in 1911. The mortgage loans made last year were \$15,880,888 in excess of those of the previous year, or 5.6 per cent; stock withdrawals increased \$21,371,168, or 10.9 per cent; paid-up stock withdrawals were \$5,015,546 more than in 1911, being an increase of 26.3 per cent, while deposits increased \$4,490,544, or 7.8 per cent. The ratio of expenses to receipts was a fraction under 1 per cent. In detail the receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

Receipts, 1912.	Amount.	Disbursements, 1912.	Amount.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1912.....	\$32,434,368	Pass-book loans.....	\$27,626,952
Weekly dues.....	262,179,900	Mortgage loans.....	299,132,988
Paid-up stock.....	26,202,300	Stock withdrawals.....	217,934,100
Deposits.....	69,349,800	Paid-up stock withdrawals.....	24,401,088
Loans repaid.....	214,513,680	Deposit withdrawals.....	62,006,880
Interest.....	65,621,856	Expenses.....	7,600,236
Premium.....	3,922,500	Borrowed money repaid.....	78,136,200
Fines.....	947,676	Interest.....	1,933,008
Pass books and initiation.....	696,636	Real estate purchased.....	4,600,308
Borrowed money.....	80,452,044	Miscellaneous disbursements.....	20,723,352
Real estate sold.....	3,828,360	Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1913.....	35,384,088
Miscellaneous receipts.....	19,330,080		
Total.....	779,479,200	Total.....	779,479,200

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, who has undertaken the work of collecting statistics relating to this class of banks, the Comptroller is enabled to present the latest statistical data showing the growth of the school savings bank system in this country. Much interest is now being manifested in this method of accumulating small savings, and recently the American Bankers' Association provided for a school savings section, in charge of a capable secretary, for the purpose of studying the growth of this movement and compiling statistics relating thereto.

From reports received and compiled it appears that there are about 1,200 schools in 201 cities and towns having school savings banks. The pupils registered at these schools number 1,492,789, and the number of pupils with savings accounts are 210,320. The total amount deposited was \$4,305,018.83, withdrawn \$3,143,551.22, the balance on deposit being \$1,161,467.61.

The following is a summary of reports from school savings banks, arranged by States and geographical divisions:

School savings banks of the United States on or about Jan. 1, 1913.

*	Number of cities.	Number of scholars.		Total.		Balance due depositors.
		On register.	Depositors.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	
New England States.....	54	209,489	36,538	\$334,223.17	\$191,854.33	\$142,368.82
Eastern States.....	80	976,457	77,836	2,560,429.97	2,036,825.26	523,604.71
Southern States.....	4	8,808	597	651.50	212.00	439.50
Middle Western States ¹	44	208,239	78,533	1,030,892.57	661,494.01	369,398.56
Western States.....	4	14,101	1,779	10,425.77	2,395.75	8,030.02
Pacific States.....	15	75,695	15,037	368,395.85	250,769.85	117,626.00
Total United States.....	201	1,492,789	210,320	4,305,018.83	3,143,551.22	1,161,467.61

¹ Figures for 3 cities as of Jan. 1, 1912.

The statistics in detail relating to school savings banks will be found in the appendix; while incomplete, only about 75 per cent of the number in operation reporting, they show the extent to which the savings of school children has grown.

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Comptroller is indebted to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, for the latest available statistics in relation to the number of depositors and the volume of deposits in the various classes of savings banks in foreign countries.

The first table following is a consolidated statement relating to all foreign savings banks and the second is confined to postal savings banks, showing the returns for the current year and 10 years prior. As will be noted, the United Kingdom, the country in which the postal savings bank system had its first practical origin, leads all other countries in the volume of deposits and the number of depositors.

The tables in question follow.

Savings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from the official reports of the respective countries.]

Countries.	Population. ¹	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Austria.....	28,572,000	Dec. 31, 1910 Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Communal and private savings banks. Postal savings banks, savings department. Postal savings banks, check department.	4,282,108 2,261,658 110,074	\$1,227,170,253 46,319,119 89,933,872	\$287.93 20.48 817.03	\$42.95 1.62 3.15
Belgium.....	7,579,000	Dec. 31, 1912 Dec. 31, 1911	Government savings banks..... Communal and private savings banks.	3,013,296 48,729	204,147,391 11,798,579	67.76 242.13	26.94 1.56
Bulgaria.....	4,285,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Postal savings banks.	280,775	9,129,433	32.62	2.10
Chile.....	3,415,000	June 30, 1910	Savings banks.....	268,731	10,543,275	39.23	3.09
Denmark ²	2,757,000	Mar. 31, 1911	Communal and corporate savings banks.	1,191,365	181,983,316	152.75	66.01
Egypt.....	11,626,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Government savings banks.....	265,003	2,819,947	10.64	.24
France.....	39,602,000	do.....	Private savings banks.	8,391,694	754,409,859	89.90	19.05
Algeria.....	5,564,000	Dec. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.	5,970,839	328,890,226	55.08	8.31
Tunis.....	1,923,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Municipal savings banks.	19,427	1,309,769	67.42	.24
Germany ³	64,432,000	do.....	Postal savings banks.	5,567	1,397,357	251.01	.73
Luxemburg.....	280,000	do.....	Public and corporate savings banks. State savings bank.	22,349,570 71,230	4,241,560,792 12,127,147	189.78 170.25	65.83 46.64
Hungary ⁴	20,886,000	Dec. 31, 1909 Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Communal and private savings banks. Postal savings banks, savings department. Postal savings banks, check department.	1,149,251 823,251 22,603	428,023,064 23,653,855 25,758,397	372.44 28.73 1,139.60	20.49 1.13 1.23
Italy.....	34,814,000	do.....	Communal and corporate savings banks.	2,307,408	475,288,597	205.98	13.65
Japan.....	51,646,000	Dec. 31, 1912 Dec. 31, 1911 Mar. 31, 1913	Postal savings banks. Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	5,780,010 8,071,087 12,584,743	376,072,443 81,458,012 90,495,896	65.06 10.09 7.67	10.80 1.58 1.87
Formosa.....	3,411,000	Dec. 31, 1911 Mar. 31, 1912	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	6,838 143,650	151,563 1,133,847	22.16 7.89	.04 .33
China and Korea.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	297,383	3,889,908	13.08	.....
Netherlands.....	6,022,000	Dec. 31, 1910 Dec. 31, 1911	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	451,747 1,556,950	44,573,361 68,726,245	98.67 44.14	7.40 11.41
Dutch East Indies.....	37,957,000	Dec. 31, 1910 Dec. 31, 1912	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	13,228 102,486	2,887,666 3,789,750	218.29 36.98	.08 1.10
Dutch Guiana.....	86,000	Dec. 31, 1911	do.....	10,268	361,067	35.16	4.20
Norway.....	2,415,000	do.....	Communal and private savings banks.	1,030,820	144,538,398	140.22	59.85
Roumania ⁵	6,866,000	July 1, 1910	Government savings banks.....	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69
Russia ⁶	163,779,000	June 30, 1912	State, including postal savings banks.	8,189,734	784,117,885	95.74	4.79
Finland.....	3,145,000	Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Private savings banks. Postal savings banks.	308,938 66,002	48,431,375 1,590,935	156.77 23.20	15.40 2.49
Spain ⁷	19,660,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Private savings banks.	573,349	55,943,487	97.57	2.85
Sweden.....	5,562,000	Dec. 31, 1911 do.....	Communal and trustee savings banks. Postal savings banks.	1,612,113 565,759	229,677,914 12,645,957	142.47 22.35	41.29 2.27

Switzerland.....	3,555,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.56	86.47
United Kingdom ²	45,663,000	Nov. 20, 1912	Trustee savings banks.....	1,870,510	261,875,606	140.00	5.73
British India ³	244,221,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.50	19.41
Australia, Commonwealth.....	4,733,000	Mar. 31, 1912	do.....	1,500,834	61,313,176	40.85	.25
New Zealand.....	1,008,000	1912-13	Government, trustee, and joint-stock savings banks.....	1,895,768	355,360,823	187.45	75.08
Canada ¹⁰	7,758,000	Dec. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	405,566	75,640,920	186.51	75.04
British South Africa.....	6,844,000	June 30, 1913	Private savings banks.....	54,036	8,035,930	148.71	7.97
British West Indies.....	1,683,000	do.....	Postal savings banks.....	145,396	41,885,255	288.08	5.40
British colonies, n. e. s.....	20,427,000	do.....	Dominion Government savings banks.....	34,309	14,140,754	412.16	1.82
Total, foreign countries.....	862,156,000	1911-12	Government, post office, and private savings banks.....	239,446	32,279,008	134.81	4.72
United States.....	97,028,000	1911-12	Government and post-office savings banks.....	94,838	6,432,097	67.82	3.82
Philippine Islands.....	8,552,000	1911-12	do.....	224,858	13,542,547	60.23	.66
Grand total.....	967,736,000			115,576,045	12,108,411,085	104.59	14.04
		June 30, 1913	Postal savings banks (12,820 offices and branches).....	330,703	33,818,870	102.26	0.35
		June 4, 1913	Mutual and stock savings bank.....	10,766,936	4,727,403,950	439.07	48.53
		June 30, 1913	Postal savings banks.....	39,909	1,498,560	37.55	0.18
				126,713,593	16,871,132,465		

¹ The figures of population are for the nearest date to which the statistics of savings banks relate.

² Exclusive of 1,892 deposits of \$194,893 in savings banks in Faroe Islands, and of data for savings departments of ordinary banks, which comprised 160,127 accounts, credited with \$33,027,713 on Mar. 31, 1911.

³ Exclusive of Brunswick.

⁴ No separate data available for private and communal savings banks since 1909. The ordinary banks, savings banks, and land-credit banks of Hungary held 1,896,654 savings accounts credited with \$781,477,529 on Dec. 31, 1911.

⁵ Figures for the Casa d'Economie.

⁶ Includes 38,958 depositors in school savings depositories, credited with \$105,060. The above total is exclusive of \$162,185,345 worth of securities held by the savings banks to the credit of depositors.

⁷ The peseta has been converted at the rate of 18.1 cents. Data taken from "España Económica y Financiera," May 31, 1913. Exclusive of data for savings departments of commercial banks, which comprised 136,648 accounts credited with \$30,500,114 on Dec. 31, 1912.

⁸ Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which, at the end of the year, amounted to \$126,907,896 in the postal savings banks and to \$13,163,196 in the trustee savings banks.

⁹ Exclusive of the population of the feudatory States.

¹⁰ Exclusive of data for special private savings banks which, on June 30, 1913, held deposits amounting to \$39,440,559. The above total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks ("Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day"), which, on June 30, 1913, amounted to \$622,928,969.

Comparative statement relative to number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average deposit in postal savings banks.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from official data of the respective countries.]

Country.	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
1901-1903.				
Austria	1901	1,547,541	\$30,355,244	\$19.61
Belgium	1901	1,483,270	108,372,734	73.06
Bulgaria	1900	53,194	989,983	18.61
Finland	1901	42,965	789,014	18.36
France	1901	3,805,881	208,515,240	54.79
Hungary	1901	416,328	7,579,614	18.21
Italy	1902	4,648,956	151,212,172	32.53
Netherlands	1901	896,761	37,696,209	42.04
Russia	1902	1,163,310	77,043,466	66.23
Sweden	1901	573,800	14,532,663	25.33
United Kingdom	1902	9,133,161	703,720,660	77.05
Bahamas	1901	1,421	79,976	56.28
Canada	1903	167,023	44,255,327	264.96
British Guiana	1901	8,262	238,332	28.85
Dutch Guiana ¹	1905	5,785	230,262	39.80
British India	1902	866,693	34,656,368	39.99
Ceylon	1901	54,426	429,099	7.88
Straits Settlements	1901	2,745	227,133	82.74
Federated Malay States ¹	1903	2,507	182,589	72.83
Dutch East Indies	1902	30,058	1,576,290	52.44
Japan	1903	2,859,143	14,718,253	5.15
Formosa	1902	33,866	326,680	9.65
Gold Coast	1901	341	21,705	63.65
Rhodesia ¹	1905	811	108,528	133.82
Sierra Leone	1901	4,116	238,094	57.85
Union of South Africa ¹	1902	126,883	17,198,639	135.55
Egypt	1902	13,587	425,098	31.29
Tunis	1901	3,365	575,005	170.88
New South Wales ¹	1901	216,947	32,349,032	149.11
Victoria ¹	1903	418,511	50,328,647	120.26
Queensland ¹	1903	80,043	18,359,776	229.37
Tasmania ¹	1902	15,736	1,841,951	117.03
Western Australia	1903	48,008	9,677,644	201.59
New Zealand	1901	212,436	30,902,338	145.47
Philippine Islands	1907	2,676	255,080	111.77
1911-1913.				
Austria	1911	2,261,658	46,319,119	20.48
Belgium	1911	2,472,697	166,306,355	67.26
Bulgaria	1910	280,775	9,129,433	32.52
Finland	1911	66,002	1,530,935	23.20
France	1911	5,970,839	328,890,226	55.08
Hungary	1911	823,251	23,653,855	28.73
Italy	1912	5,780,010	376,072,443	65.06
Netherlands	1911	1,556,950	68,726,245	44.14
Russia	1912	2,691,361	192,456,530	70.02
Sweden	1911	565,759	12,645,957	22.35
United Kingdom	1912	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.50
Bahamas	1911	2,108	124,086	58.86
Canada	1913	145,396	41,885,255	288.08
British Guiana	1911	25,816	1,188,467	46.04
Dutch Guiana	1911	10,268	361,067	35.16
British India	1912	1,500,834	61,313,176	40.85
Ceylon	1911	89,074	989,058	11.10
Straits Settlements	1911	4,812	429,531	89.26
Federated Malay States	1911	6,200	391,439	63.14
Dutch East Indies	1912	102,486	3,789,750	36.98
Japan	1913	12,584,743	96,495,896	7.67
Formosa	1912	143,650	1,133,847	7.89
Gold Coast	1911	3,137	169,262	53.96
Rhodesia	1911	4,214	538,970	127.90
Sierra Leone	1911	6,002	485,735	80.93
Union of South Africa	1911	225,238	29,824,117	132.41
Egypt	1912	265,003	2,819,947	10.64
Tunis	1911	5,567	1,397,357	251.01
New South Wales	1911	407,011	85,630,423	210.39
Victoria	1913	678,470	102,714,680	151.39
Queensland	1913	159,232	39,530,662	248.26
Tasmania	1912	26,817	3,827,308	142.72
Western Australia	1913	114,481	21,776,721	190.22
New Zealand	1911	405,566	75,640,920	186.51
Philippine Islands	1913	39,909	1,498,560	37.55

¹ Earlier reports not available.² It has been thought proper to include among the postal savings banks also those savings banks in the Australian States which prior to the transfer of the State post offices to the Federal Government were operated by the respective State post offices. All these banks continue at present to be operated as Government savings banks.

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended October 31, 1913, six national banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,350,000, were placed in the charge of receivers appointed by the comptroller. The First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., which was closed on July 7, 1913, had a capital stock of \$3,400,000, and in point of gross assets is the largest national bank placed in the charge of a receiver in the history of the national banking system.

In the accompanying table will be found a list of the banks closed during the year ended October 31, 1913, showing date that each bank was authorized to commence business, date of the appointment of the receiver, the capital stock and the circulation issued, redeemed, and outstanding of each bank listed.

Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
					Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
Atlantic National Bank, Providence, R. I.	2913	Apr. 3, 1883	Apr. 16, 1913	\$300,000	\$899,810	\$719,710	\$180,100
First National Bank, Oneonta, N. Y.	420	May 9, 1864	Apr. 17, 1913	100,000	274,950	274,950	.....
First National Bank, Norwich, Conn.	458	June 6, 1864	May 7, 1913	300,000	1,313,410	1,129,410	184,000
First-Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	252	Feb. 13, 1864	July 7, 1913	3,400,000	10,604,900	8,739,802	1,865,098
First National Bank, La Fayette, Ga.	7247	May 7, 1904	July 19, 1913	50,000	89,100	69,100	20,000
Traders' National Bank, Lowell, Mass.	4753	June 10, 1892	Oct. 20, 1913	200,000	2,222,940	2,032,743	190,197
Total (6 banks) ..				4,350,000	15,405,110	12,965,715	2,439,395

¹ Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

From 1865, the date of the first failure of a national bank, to October 31, 1913, 531 national banks have been placed in the charge of receivers. Twenty-five of these were, however, restored to solvency and permitted to reopen.

The capital of such failed banks aggregates \$90,950,920. The book or nominal value of assets administered by receivers under the supervision of this office was \$391,063,051. The total cash realized from the liquidation of these assets aggregates \$190,098,517. In addition to this amount there has been realized from assessments of \$46,194,540 levied against stockholders the sum of \$22,322,747, making total cash collections from all sources \$212,421,264, which has been distributed as follows:

In dividends to creditors on claims proved amounting to \$203,414,650 the sum of	\$141,990,760
In payment of loans and other disbursements discharging liabilities of the bank other than those of the general creditors	40,808,647
In payment of legal expenses incurred in the administration of such receiverships	5,187,764
In payment of receivers' salaries and other expenses of receiverships ..	9,247,875
There has been returned to shareholders in rebates on assessments levied.	3,444,256
Leaving a balance in the hands of the comptroller and the receivers of ..	11,741,955
Total	212,421,264

There are still in the charge of the receivers 45 insolvent national banks, the assets of which have a book or nominal value of \$82,124,646. In process of liquidation up to October 31, 1913, the receivers have realized from these assets in cash \$36,287,270 and have collected from the shareholders on account of assessments levied against them to cover deficiencies in assets the sum of \$1,923,583, making total collections from all sources in the liquidation of current or active receiverships the sum of \$38,210,853, which amount has been distributed as follows:

Dividends to creditors.....	\$18, 660, 176
Loans paid and other disbursements discharging liabilities of the bank other than those of the general creditors.....	5, 748, 907
Legal expenses.....	569, 279
Receivers' salaries and all other expenses of administration.....	989, 046
Returned to shareholders on account of rebates on assessments.....	531, 512
Leaving a balance in the hands of the comptroller and with the receivers of.....	11, 711, 933
Total.....	38, 210, 853

This large undistributed balance consists primarily of the amount in the hands of the comptroller to the credit of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. The distribution of this amount is being arranged for as heretofore stated.

Collections from assets of the 486 national banks, the affairs of which have been finally closed, were \$153,811,247 and from assessments levied against shareholders, \$20,399,164, making total collections of \$174,210,411, from which on claims proved aggregating \$161,168,878 dividends were paid to the amount of \$123,330,591. The average rate of dividends paid on claims proved was 76.52 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid, and other disbursements with dividends creditors received on an average 82.87 per cent. Expenses of administration of these 486 trusts—that is, receivers' salaries, legal and other incidental expenses—amounted to \$12,877,314, a sum equal to 4.17 per cent of the nominal value of assets and 7.39 per cent of the total collections from assets and from shareholders. The outstanding circulation of these banks at the date of failure was \$23,731,707, secured by bonds on deposit in the Treasury of the face value of \$25,855,400. Assessments against shareholders averaged 53.1 per cent of their holdings, the collections therefrom being 48.4 per cent of the assessments levied.

In the current year 25 dividends were paid to creditors of 19 insolvent banks, the total distribution being \$1,468,448.83.

In the table following is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks, the condition of the closed and active receiverships being shown separately.

	Closed receiverships, 486. ¹	Active receiverships, 45.	Total, 531.
Total assets taken charge of by receivers.....	\$308,938,405	\$82,124,646	\$391,063,051
Disposition of assets:			
Offsets allowed and settled.....	24,618,260	7,307,904	31,926,164
Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.....	112,416,213	5,338,663	117,754,876
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.....	14,056,227		14,056,227
Nominal value of remaining assets.....	4,036,458	33,190,809	37,227,267
Collected from assets.....	153,811,247	36,287,270	190,098,517
Total.....	308,938,405	82,124,646	391,063,051
Collected from assets as above.....	153,811,247	36,287,270	190,098,517
Collected from assessment upon shareholders.....	20,399,164	1,923,583	22,322,747
Total collections.....	174,210,411	38,210,853	212,421,264
Disposition of collections:			
Loans paid and other disbursements.....	35,059,740	5,748,907	40,808,647
Dividends paid.....	123,330,591	18,660,176	141,990,767
Legal expenses.....	4,618,435	569,279	5,187,714
Receivers' salary and other expenses.....	8,258,829	989,046	9,247,875
Balance in hands of comptroller or receivers.....	30,022	11,711,933	11,741,955
Amount returned to shareholders in cash.....	2,912,744	531,512	3,444,256
Total.....	174,210,411	38,210,853	212,421,264
Capital stock at date of failure.....	{ ² 6,460,000 72,925,920 }	10,710,000	90,095,920
Bonds at failure.....	25,855,400	5,352,750	31,208,150
Amount realized from sale of bonds.....	26,669,029	2,116,961	28,785,990
Circulation outstanding at failure.....	23,731,707	5,601,610	29,333,317
Amount of assessment upon shareholders.....	42,158,290	4,036,250	46,194,540
Claims proved.....	161,168,878	42,245,772	203,414,650

¹ Includes 25 banks restored to solvency.² Capital stock of 25 banks restored to solvency.

The affairs of eight insolvent banks were closed during the year ended October 31, 1913, and in the accompanying table appears information relative to the capital, date of appointment of receiver, and per cent of dividends paid to creditors.

Title.	Location.	Date receiver appointed.	Capital.	Per cent dividends paid to creditors.
Galion National Bank.....	Galion, Ohio.....	Feb. 15, 1904	\$60,000	50.25
Citizens National Bank.....	Oberlin, Ohio.....	Nov. 28, 1904	60,000	67.00
Minot National Bank.....	Minot, N. Dak.....	Sept. 19, 1905	25,000	¹ 100.00
First National Bank.....	Chelsea, Mass.....	Aug. 17, 1906	300,000	92.60
First National Bank.....	Clintonville, Pa.....	Apr. 24, 1908	25,000	95.00
Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank.....	Columbus, Ohio ²	Feb. 6, 1910	500,000	.....
First National Bank.....	Rhyolite, Nev.....	Mar. 23, 1910	50,000	20.50
National Bank of Beattyville.....	Beattyville, Ky.....	Oct. 15, 1910	25,000	¹ 100.00

¹ And interest in full.² Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

In view of the currency legislation now pending in Congress and the contemplated revision of the national banking laws in the immediate future, it is not deemed advisable to submit any suggestions or recommendations in this report on these subjects.

THOMAS P. KANE,
Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the requirements of section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the fifty-second annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau, covering the 12 months ended October 31, 1914.

ORIGIN AND OBJECT OF NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department was established by an act of Congress approved February 25, 1863. This act was essentially a Civil War measure, primarily designed to assist in furnishing a market for the bonds which the Government found it necessary to issue for the conduct of the war. The original act provided for the incorporation of the national banks, and also prescribed the method for the conversion of existing State banks into national associations.

Any national bank depositing Government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States was entitled under this act to receive circulating notes in an amount not exceeding 90 per cent of the market value of the Government bonds deposited, with the further proviso that the circulation issued to any one bank should not exceed at any one time its paid-in capital stock, and that the total issue of circulating notes should not exceed \$300,000,000. The notes thus issued by any national bank became a paramount lien upon all of the assets of that bank. These notes were receivable for taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and all national banks were prohibited from issuing any other form of notes to circulate as money.

The act of 1863 was amended and reenacted June 3, 1864.

The act of March 3, 1865, providing "That every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of notes of any State bank or State banking association paid out by them after the 1st day of July, 1866," effectually abolished the wildcat currency which previously had been in circulation in the various States of the Union at as many different rates of discount.

By the close of the war, or, say, by July 1, 1865, 819 national banks had been organized under the provisions of the act, and 551 State banks had been converted into national banks. The banks under the national system had acquired to July 1, 1866, a total of

\$447,000,000 of Government bonds, and these banks had outstanding circulating notes to the extent of \$267,000,000, which had supplanted the old issues of State bank notes, the amount of which in circulation July 1, 1863, was \$238,677,218, and which by July 1, 1867, had been reduced to a nominal amount.

In assisting to provide a market for Government bonds and in furnishing a circulating medium to take the place of the old depreciated State bank currency the new system was a pronounced success, and grew steadily in strength and popularity.

As the interest-bearing debt of the United States—which July 1, 1866, had amounted to \$2,332,000,000 and by July 1, 1892, had been reduced to \$585,000,000—matured and was paid off, the national bank notes in circulation, which in 1873 had amounted to \$338,000,000, or an average of \$171,000 per national bank, diminished, until by 1891 the total amount of national bank notes outstanding had been reduced to \$123,000,000, or \$33,000 per bank.

The rapid redemption of the Government bonds, which were the basis of the circulating notes, and the high prices of the longer date bonds, which forced many banks to retire circulation which it was no longer profitable to maintain, and in many cases to go out of business altogether, will largely explain the low point to which national-bank circulation fell in 1891.

The banks were enabled to maintain and increase to some extent their circulation by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, announced on April 25, 1891, in temporarily suspending the redemption of the 4½ per cent Government bonds and giving the banks holding these maturing bonds the privilege of either presenting them for redemption with interest to September 2, 1891, or of continuing them at 2 per cent interest, redeemable at the option of the Government.

By act of Congress approved March 14, 1900, the national-bank act was liberalized, the rate of taxation on circulation secured by 2 per cent bonds was reduced to one-half of 1 per cent per annum, the banks were authorized to issue currency against Government bonds deposited by them up to 100 cents on the dollar, instead of 90 cents, as previously, and the formation of banks with capital as low as \$25,000 was provided for.

These changes in the law, together with the business revival which began about that time, stimulated the banks to increase their circulating notes, and from a total outstanding circulation of \$265,303,018 on June 29, 1900, the amount of national-bank notes outstanding, and all secured by United States bonds, had increased on June 30, 1914, to \$722,554,719.

INADEQUACY OF NATIONAL-BANK ACT TO MEET PRESENT NEEDS.

As the national banks now own approximately 80 per cent of all outstanding bonds of the Government, it can be seen readily that there could be virtually no increase in the circulating medium, when the additional circulation taken out by one bank must be based on bonds bought of another, which correspondingly reduces the circulation of the bank selling the bonds; nor can there be any material reduction when the bonds which one bank sells in reducing its outstanding notes must find their market with some bank preparing to increase

its circulation, the exceptions to this rule being so few as to be immaterial.

These conditions have prevailed for some years past. The market value of the principal issues of Government bonds is based chiefly on the circulating privilege which the bonds now carry, and which they are likely to retain until their redemption. Because of the very small return which they yield upon the investment—between 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at current prices—the prospect that they will at any time in the near future be in demand from the general investor is remote.

Under the conditions existing, and which have existed for years past, the currency of the country under our national banking system has been entirely lacking in the element of elasticity which is so necessary to meet the requirements of business and the periodical demands for money and currency which come, especially in the great agricultural sections of the West and South.

A further weakness of the system which developed—and, with the expansion of our trade and industries, had become more evident and threatening—was the imperfect, inefficient, and unscientific method of handling our bank reserves. Under the national banking system the banks throughout the country have been accustomed to accumulate their reserve balances in the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, where the national banks usually have allowed interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and sometimes more, to their correspondent national banks. To avoid loss from idle funds, these depository banks employed to a large extent the balances thus kept with them by putting the money out in call loans on bond and stock collateral.

On June 30, 1914, the balances which the national banks of New York City held to the credit of other national banks, State banks, and trust companies in all the States of the United States amounted to \$737,108,391. On February 14, 1914, the amount as reported was \$742,386,939.

On June 30, 1914, the total amount of money which these national banks reported as being loaned to their correspondent banks throughout the country, on both direct and indirect loans, was but \$90,360,429, and the amount they had invested in bonds and stocks, exclusive of United States Government bonds, was \$168,632,834. The amount of money which the national banks of New York City reported as loaned on bonds, stocks, and the short-term notes of railroads, etc., on August 15, 1914 (the nearest date to June 30, 1914, for which the figures are available), was \$383,784,878.

The following table is compiled from reports submitted by the national banks of New York City as of August 15, 1914, and by State banks and trust companies of New York City as of October 31, 1914 (the latter data being furnished through the courtesy of the superintendent of banks of New York State), and shows the various classes of bonds and stocks upon which the collateral loans in all the New York banks, both national and State, and trust companies were based, as of the dates indicated.

Bonds, stocks, and other securities held by national and State banks and trust companies in New York City as collateral for loans.

	Securities whose market value is 100 per cent or above.	Securities whose market value is less than 100 per cent.	Total.
United States Government bonds.....	\$193,737	\$323,297	\$517,034
Bonds of insular possessions.....	78,200	25,500	103,700
Bonds of foreign countries and cities.....	742,945	2,041,555	2,784,500
State and municipal bonds (United States).....	33,477,152	13,879,844	47,356,996
Railroad bonds.....	30,096,811	146,927,957	177,024,768
Railroad short-term notes.....	7,015,160	14,168,559	21,183,719
Industrial and miscellaneous bonds.....	31,862,844	77,941,156	109,804,000
Industrial and miscellaneous short-term notes.....	9,046,677	7,784,000	16,830,677
Railroad stocks.....	125,042,273	148,813,493	273,855,766
Oil company stocks.....	27,320,724	2,372,220	29,692,944
Mining company stocks.....	15,340,951	20,406,865	35,747,816
Other industrial and miscellaneous stocks.....	235,460,693	200,622,554	436,083,247
	515,678,167	635,307,000	1,150,985,167

The accumulation of vast sums of money in the three central reserve cities was unavoidable under the old law, which required all national banks in the 49 reserve cities of the country to carry in national banks in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis all of their reserves not held in their own vaults.

When the banks throughout the country found it necessary to draw on their reserves in the large cities to meet the recurring seasonal demands of business, these large city banks, in turn, were forced to call in the brokers' call loans, these calls resulting frequently in high money rates and declining security values, and sometimes in serious stringency, disturbance and panic, or alarm.

INAUGURATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The Federal reserve act, approved by President Wilson on December 23, 1913, is designed not only to cure weaknesses and defects of the currency system under which we have struggled, and sometimes staggered, in the past, as we have outgrown the conditions and passed beyond the circumstances which it was especially provided to meet, but to offer to the people of this country many new advantages and opportunities, while emancipating business from many evils, difficulties, and troubles with which it has been burdened and from which it has found no escape.

Among the principal direct benefits which the new act confers are these:

First, it supplies a circulating medium absolutely safe, which will command its face value in all parts of the country, and which is sufficiently elastic to meet readily the periodical demands for additional currency, incident to the movement of the crops, also responding promptly to increased industrial or commercial activity, while retiring from use automatically when the legitimate demands for it have ceased. Under the operation of this law such financial and commercial crises, or "panics," as this country experienced in 1873, in 1893, and again in 1907, with their attendant misfortunes and prostrations, seem to be mathematically impossible.

Second, it provides effectually and scientifically for the mobilization of bank reserves in the 12 Federal reserve districts, where these

funds are not only available for the member banks of each respective district, but, under wise and well-guarded provisions of the law, the surplus moneys of any one district become available for the legitimate needs of any other districts which may require them.

Third, it eliminates the indirect tax of many millions of dollars annually upon the commerce and industry of the country, heretofore imposed in the shape of collection or "exchange" charges on checks, and inaugurates a system of clearances by which it is expected that every check or draft on any member bank in any one of the 12 Federal reserve districts can be collected ultimately free of the exchange charges heretofore exacted and may be charged on the books of the Federal reserve bank to the account of the bank upon which drawn, in most cases, within 24 hours or less after it is deposited with a member bank. This provision renders available many hundreds of millions of dollars heretofore carried in transit in the mails in expensive and tedious processes of collection, sometimes absolutely useless during weeks when much needed, held in transit moving from point to point.

Fourth, it furnishes a discount system by which every well-managed member bank may have the opportunity of converting into money by rediscounting, to such extent as may be necessary or desirable, all commercial paper having not more than three months to run which it may have taken in the ordinary course of its business. The new law removes, so far as borrowing money from a Federal reserve bank is concerned, the limitation which prevented a national bank from borrowing an amount in excess of 100 per cent of its capital. The significance of this release may be appreciated when it is realized that some national banks have deposits amounting to 10 times their capital or more. The ability to borrow only an amount equal to capital would be wholly insufficient, in many cases, to enable banks to meet the demands which arise from unexpected runs, or in financial crises, or other extraordinary demands.

It removes from prosperous and well-managed banks penalties hitherto imposed on their very prosperity and success.

It relieves the well-managed bank from the limitations of original capital invested and gives it the legitimate advantages of its own enterprise and the business it has built up and actually does.

Fifth, by making it possible for any well-managed bank to convert its assets readily into cash to meet unexpected contingencies or runs, the necessity for the larger reserves heretofore required ceases. It is estimated that by this reduction in the reserve requirements alone more than four hundred millions of dollars of money or credits heretofore held in reserves and inert, will become available for commercial purposes and the legitimate demands of business.

Sixth, the new law also makes it possible for national banks to lend money on improved, unencumbered farm property, thus enabling farmers, the most numerous and in many respects most important portion of our population to participate directly in the beneficent provisions of the new law.

Seventh, the new law provides that national banks may establish branches in foreign countries, these branches to be under the jurisdiction and subject to the rules, regulations, and examinations of the comptroller's office. These branch banks should be material aids in building up our foreign commerce.

Eighth, the former system of paying national bank examiners by fee is abolished; and the examinations of all member banks, both National and State, are now placed upon a basis which necessarily will insure a thoroughness and efficiency hitherto impossible.

Under the provisions of the new law the failure of efficiently and honestly managed banks is practically impossible and a closer watch can be kept on member banks. Opportunities for a more thorough and complete examination are furnished for each particular bank. These facts should reduce the dangers from dishonest and incompetent management to a minimum. It is hoped that national-bank failures can hereafter be virtually eliminated.

Ninth, the establishment of a system of bank acceptances and an open market for commercial paper, which, it is believed, will aid and facilitate this country in obtaining a larger share of international trade and of the world's commerce.

ADDITIONAL CURRENCY UNDER ACT OF MAY 30, 1908, AS AMENDED BY FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The act of May 30, 1908, sometimes referred to as the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law, had been on the statute books for more than five and a half years, and although up to January 1, 1914, 21 currency associations had been formed in various sections of the country, no applications for this currency had ever been received from any currency association, nor had any formal application from any individual bank, as authorized in section 3 of the act, been acted upon. The rates of interest exacted under the law were regarded as so onerous that banks, fearing the effect upon their credit, had been unwilling to ask for currency under its provisions, notwithstanding the periods of stringency which had from time to time occurred since its enactment.

Under the terms of the law as it stood, the banks were required to pay 5 per cent per annum interest the first month, the rate increasing at the rate of 1 per cent per month, so that upon currency outstanding at the expiration of five months, the banks would be paying 9 per cent interest.

The Federal reserve act of December 23, 1913, amended and rendered practicable and efficient this law of May 30, 1908, by reducing the rate of interest charged to the banks for the first three months to 3 per cent per annum, the rate increasing thereafter one-half of 1 per cent per annum per month to a maximum of 6 per cent. After the passage of this amendment many additional currency associations were formed in different sections of the country.

MEETING THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

At the outbreak of the European war the New York banks faced a serious crisis. Their resources had been heavily drawn upon during the weeks preceding in connection with the large exports of gold, and had been depleted further by the sales, just prior to the declaration of war, on the New York Stock Exchange, for foreign account, of enormous amounts of American securities. Further shipments to Europe of gold were impending. To prevent threatened demoralization, the governors of the stock exchange decided, at 9.45 on the morning of July 31, 1914, that the exchange should not open that day, and should remain closed until there had been oppor-

tunity for observation, consideration, and adjustment to the new and startling conditions. The following day, Saturday, August 1, the New York clearing house statements showed that the reserves in the New York banks had fallen \$43,599,500 below the amount held at the close of the preceding week and that the deficiency was \$17,425,750. The financial situation in New York was acute, and it was apparent that the effect of the European war on the banks and other financial institutions in the country would be threatening and deep-reaching.

It was evident that the quickest relief possible would be gotten by the issuance of additional currency under the act of May 30, 1908, as amended by the Federal reserve act. Perceiving the gravity of the situation and the need for immediate action, the Secretary of the Treasury announced in the morning papers on August 3 that the Treasury Department was prepared to issue immediately to the national banks in New York City, if needed, \$100,000,000 of additional currency under the act above referred to, so that these banks might be enabled to respond promptly to all the demands for currency which would be made upon them inevitably by their correspondent banks in all parts of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury at the same time announced his readiness to supply similar currency to the national banks in all other sections of the country, to the extent that such currency could be lawfully issued, as far as the needs of these sections might require.

To facilitate the issuance of this additional currency to the national banks, the Congress, with remarkable expedition, showing its intelligent understanding of the gravity of the situation, passed, August 4, 1914, an amendment to the act of May 30, 1908, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to waive that provision of the act restricting the issuance of additional currency to national banks which had outstanding circulation equal to 40 per cent of their capital. The Congress further amended the act of May 30, 1908, so as to increase the amount of currency which it would be possible for a bank to issue from 100 per cent of capital and surplus to 125 per cent of capital and surplus, and at the same time annulled that provision of the act by which the total issuance of such currency was limited to \$500,000,000.

Thereupon new "currency associations" were formed speedily, so as to cover practically every portion of the country, and national banks were placed in a position to secure, through these various currency associations, to membership in which they were respectively eligible, the full benefits of the so-called emergency-currency act.

On October 1, 1914, 44 currency associations had been formed, embracing in their membership national banks in nearly every State of the Union.

October 31, 1914, the number of national banks, members of the 44 currency associations, was 2,102, with \$687,494,910 capital and \$510,276,091 surplus.

Prior to August 4, 1914, no currency had been issued under this act. On August 31, 1914, the currency issued amounted to \$208,810,790; on September 30, 1914, to \$326,789,380; and on October 31, 1914, the amount of such currency actually issued and shipped was \$369,558,040, and the amount authorized to November 30, 1914, was \$383,301,305.

This currency was issued to 41 different currency associations in 40 States. Three Currency Associations organized in anticipation of pos-

sible needs had not, to November 30, 1914, submitted any applications for currency. To November 30, 1914, the amount of additional currency redeemed was \$120,234,419 and included redemptions made through 23 associations in 19 different States. Tax collected on "emergency" currency, August 4 to October 31, 1914, amounted to \$1,327,000.

In addition to the currency issued under the terms of the act of May 30, 1908, as amended, there was issued from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency between July 1 and October 31, 1914, on account of United States bonds deposited and on account of mutilated notes redeemed and destroyed, \$115,187,870 of national bank notes. Total issued July 1 to October 31, \$484,745,910.

CLEARING-HOUSE LOAN CERTIFICATES.

As an additional emergency measure, the New York Clearing House Association on the morning of August 3, 1914, began the issuance to applying banks of clearing-house loan certificates, which, as in several previous crises, gave further relief to a strained situation.

These certificates were issued by the New York Clearing House, from time to time, to October 15, 1914, when their issuance ceased. The total amount of New York Clearing House certificates issued within this period was \$124,695,000. The largest amount outstanding at any one time was \$109,185,000, but the largest amount placed in circulation was only \$57,625,000.

The first cancellation of any of these certificates was made on August 26, 1914, and the last of the entire issue was canceled on Saturday, November 28, 1914, the interval between the issuance of the first and the cancellation of the last of these New York certificates being 118 days. In the crisis of 1907 the first issue of clearing-house loan certificates was made October 26, 1907, and the last of the certificates were not redeemed until March 28, 1908, the interval being 154 days. In the 1893 crisis the first certificates were issued June 1, 1893; the last returned November 1, 1893; the interval during which any certificates were outstanding was, as in 1907, 154 days.

As collateral security against the loan certificates issued to them by the clearing house in 1914, the New York banks deposited \$234,465,000 of "commercial paper," being 50.7 per cent of the total collateral deposited; \$163,873,000 of "bonds and securities," being 35.5 per cent of the total collateral; and "collateral loans" for \$63,836,000, or 13.8 per cent of the total collateral deposited, which amounted to \$462,174,000. The maximum amount of collateral in the hands of the clearing-house committee at any one time was reported at \$158,327,000.

The clearing-house associations in Chicago, St. Louis, and many other important cities throughout the country followed the lead of New York in the issue of loan certificates to help meet threatening conditions.

On December 1, 1914, the financial situation had so greatly improved that all clearing-house loan certificates throughout the country had either been paid off or called for redemption. The following announcement was made by the Comptroller of the Currency on December 1, 1914:

Telegraphic advices received from the clearing-house associations throughout the country show that all clearing-house loan certificates have either been paid off or called for redemption.

Chicago wires that the banks there are ready to pay off the comparatively small balance still outstanding and are only delayed by the required notice of redemption which prevents the last of them from being paid for a few days longer. The Baltimore banks have given notice for redemption of the last of their loan certificates not later than the 15th instant. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, and all other cities throughout the country which issued any clearing-house certificates report all now paid in full.

This encouraging fact is an acknowledgment and important evidence of the almost complete return to normal financial conditions in this country and marks our safe exit from the disquieting conditions which so recently confronted us.

The total amount of additional currency issued under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act to date is \$381,530,000, and of this amount \$127,272,000, or more than one-third, has already been redeemed. Very few new applications are being received, while redemptions are large and steadily increasing.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS—1914 COMPARED WITH 1893 AND 1907.

A comparison of the failures and suspensions of national banks during the past year with failures and suspensions in the panic periods of 1893 and 1907 may be interesting at this time.

The figures show that for the 12 months ended October 31, 1914, 26 national banks, with aggregate capital stock of \$2,510,000, failed or suspended payment. The total liabilities of these banks (in the case of receiverships claims proved) amounted to \$14,177,408. In the case of 6 recent failures, the figures of total liabilities, less capital, surplus, and undivided profits, are used in lieu of the "claims proved," no report of the latter having yet been received as to these 6 banks.

For the 12 months ending October 31, 1893, 158 national banks suspended, with capital of \$30,350,000. Sixty-five banks, with total capital stock of \$10,935,000, were insolvent and required the appointment of receivers; 86, with capital stock aggregating \$18,205,000, were able to resume business; and 7, with capital stock of \$1,210,000, were placed in charge of examiners in the expectation of resumption. The total liabilities of failed and suspended banks for the period mentioned was \$83,042,347—in the case of failed banks, "claims proved" being considered as "total liabilities."

During the six-months period from October 1, 1907, to April 1, 1908, there were 22 national bank failures and suspensions, and the total liabilities (in the case of receiverships these being "claims proved") were \$32,443,978; the total capital stock, \$6,540,000. Of these banks, however, 7, with capital stock of \$1,440,000 and liabilities of \$22,124,662, resumed business.

It is worthy of special note that in the crisis of 1914, unlike the panics of 1893 and 1907, there was no suspension of currency payments on the part of the banks of this country, either in the large cities or in the smaller towns. In the panics of 1893 and 1907, in addition to clearing-house checks, many artificial methods of supplying a temporary currency were resorted to, while actual currency commanded a premium of from 3 per cent to 5 per cent—\$100 in currency costing anywhere from \$103 to \$105, or more, in certified bank checks.

In 1914 the banks of the country were enabled, as a result of the instant and active cooperation of the Treasury Department, and through the operations of the act of May 30, 1908, as amended by the Federal Reserve Act, to supply actual currency, even during the period of greatest stringency, to their customers and correspondents,

both over the counter and in response to requests for shipments. Whenever any indications were seen of an attempt or disposition on the part of any solvent bank or banks to withhold or suspend cash payments, the subject was taken up immediately by the Treasury Department, and payments of currency over the counter and shipments by the banks upon demand, from the centers to the near-by and far-off districts, and vice versa, have been maintained practically without interruption throughout this crisis.

PRESENT PENALTIES UNDER NATIONAL-BANK ACT.

Under the provisions of the national-bank act the penalties provided for infractions of the law are:

First, forfeiture of the charter of the offending bank when the directors either knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of the bank's officers, agents, or servants to violate any of the provisions of the national-bank act.

Second, the imposition of a fine of \$100 per day for failure to furnish reports called for by the comptroller.

Third, imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than 5 nor more than 10 years for embezzlement, abstracting, or willful misapplication of any of the funds of the bank, the unauthorized issuance of circulation, orders, bills of exchange, or making of unauthorized acceptances, the unauthorized assignment of any note, draft, bond, bill of exchange, etc., or the making of any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association with intent to injure or defraud the association or any person, or to deceive an officer or examiner. The same penalty applies to any person who aids or abets such officer.

Fourth, a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both, is provided for any officer or agent who is convicted of falsely certifying a check.

Fifth, a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for a term of not more than one year is provided for every officer or director who is convicted of consenting to the payment by the bank of any political contribution.

There are many provisions of the national-bank act whose strict observance is vital for the protection of the bank and the safety of those whose money has been committed to it (whether as depositors or as stockholders), infractions of which provisions can not now be punished unless resort is had to a receivership or to proceedings to forfeit the charter of the bank. There are also many regulations of this office the observance of which is also essential for the protection of the bank and its creditors, and which the Comptroller of the Currency at present finds it difficult or impossible to enforce for lack of proper penalties.

SOME OF THE OFFENSES COMMITTED BY BANKS AND BANK OFFICERS.

Among the many abuses and violations of law and regulations with which the department has to contend are excessive loans; overdrafts; loose and unbusinesslike methods of accounting; excessive borrowings by the banks; investment of the bank's funds in securities not authorized by law; charging of usurious rates of interest; unlawful loans on real estate; excessive loans to officers, clerks, and employees

of the bank employing them; loans to a bank's officers or employees and others through "dummies"; loaning money, directly or indirectly, upon the bank's own stock; transaction of a brokerage or commission business by the bank's executive officers, the commissions thus collected being sometimes appropriated personally by the officers and sometimes going directly or indirectly to the bank; false statements of directors as to ownership of stock; false statements made by bank officers, such as including as cash or cash items memoranda of moneys due from one source or another which do not represent actual cash and can not be immediately converted into cash; and failure or refusal when so directed to charge off bad debts and other ascertained losses; delay on the part of directors in taking the oath of office.

For many of the offenses indicated the only penalty which can be enforced by the Comptroller's office is the forfeiture of the bank's charter by suit in the United States court. This in many cases would prove a great hardship to innocent stockholders and depositors, and can only be resorted to with much reluctance by this office.

SUITABLE PENALTIES RECOMMENDED FOR OFFENDING BANKS AND BANK OFFICERS.

It is earnestly recommended that the law be so amended as to place it within the power of the Comptroller's office to penalize, by imposition of appropriate fines, all infractions and violations of the law and regulations of the office; and it is suggested that these fines should be imposed upon the offending officials as well as upon the bank. Certain violations of the law and regulations should be punishable with imprisonment as well as a fine, suits to enforce such penalties of course to be instituted by the Department of Justice in the United States courts.

LIMITATION OF AMOUNT WHICH A BANK MAY LOAN TO ONE INDIVIDUAL OR INTEREST.

Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes limits the total amount of money which any one national bank can loan to any one person, firm, or corporation to 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the bank, but not to exceed in any event 30 per cent of the capital, with the provision that "the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed." Under the shelter of this latter provision many banks have tied up an excessive and undue proportion of their assets in loans which, in form, may possess the characteristics of "commercial paper" owned by the discounters, but which in many instances represent, in substance, loans to single or allied interests, often times to the great peril and loss of the shareholders and depositors of the bank. It is recommended that there be a limit fixed to the amount which a bank may lawfully loan to, or discount for, directly or indirectly, a single borrower, such limit to be either a certain percentage of the bank's capital and surplus or of its total loans.

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CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

It becomes desirable at times to effect a consolidation of national banks. The national-bank act makes no adequate provision for facilitating or making effective such consolidations. The practice has been when two national banks desire to effect a consolidation of their business for one of the two national banks to go into liquidation, the other bank taking over the assets and assuming the liabilities of the liquidating bank. It is recommended that the banking laws be amended so as to permit actual consolidation of national banks possibly along lines which have proved satisfactory and efficacious under the laws of some of the States governing the consolidation of State banks.

OVERDRAFTS.

Serious losses have been sustained by many national banks from overdrafts. The efforts of the department have been, with some success, directed toward the abatement of this evil, but an amendment to the law authorizing this office to impose appropriate fines for disregard of its instructions or admonitions in this regard would be very beneficial, and is respectfully recommended.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AND RECOURSE AGAINST DIRECTORS.

The national-bank act provides that if any loss accrues to a bank by reason of any violations of the law, the directors may be held individually responsible if they had any part in making the loans or investments upon which the loss is sustained. As a practical question, however, this redress can not ordinarily be resorted to.

Banks frequently make loans through negligence or misfeasance of directors, which result in losses to the depositors; but unless the assets of the bank come into the hands of a receiver appointed by the Comptroller and are administered under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller, suits against these directors are seldom if ever prosecuted. If a stockholder had knowledge of such losses and should undertake to recover for the benefit of himself and other stockholders, a run might be precipitated on the bank which would result in suspension of the bank and further losses. In most cases, however, the stockholders have no knowledge of the losses thus accruing, which are frequently charged off to profit and loss by the action of the offending directors, who thus escape punishment for their mismanagement and for the losses inflicted upon the stockholders whose interests they are supposed to safeguard and protect.

STANDARDIZATION OF BY-LAWS FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

Banks also frequently suffer seriously from the apathy and indifference, as well as the misfeasance, of their directors, and from their omission to attend board meetings and to perform the duties expected of directors, which duties they have sworn to faithfully discharge.

The internal organization and management of many national banks have been found to be loose and slipshod, indicating inattention and

neglect by officers and directors. The duties of officers are frequently not properly defined, and in many cases meetings of directors are rarely held. The periods for meetings of directors are usually governed by the by-laws of a bank. It is believed that good results would follow if this office should be empowered to enforce the adoption of a standard set of by-laws, which by-laws could be set forth in an amendment to the national bank act, and cover certain essential rules and elementary regulations. There are certain by-laws which should be a part of the organization of every national bank, while additional by-laws may be adopted by individual banks to suit the particular conditions governing each special case. The by-laws of a bank should provide, *inter alia*, that the board of directors should, in all cases, meet not less frequently than once a month; and a director who fails to attend a majority of the meetings of the board in any particular year should be ineligible for reelection for the ensuing year without the special approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

AUTHORITY TO REMOVE GUILTY DIRECTORS RECOMMENDED.

An amendment to the law giving to the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the power to require the removal of any director or directors or of any officer of a bank guilty of a violation of any of the more important provisions of the national-bank act, and to direct that suit be brought in the name of the bank against such director or directors after they have ceased to be connected with the bank, for the losses sustained by their malfeasance or misfeasance in office, would be salutary, protective, and beneficial.

DELAY IN FILING DIRECTORS' OATHS.

Section 5147 of the Revised Statutes provides that each director, when appointed or elected, shall take the oath required and file it immediately with the Comptroller of the Currency. This requirement of the law is flagrantly and frequently violated, and there are no means of imposing a suitable penalty. It is recommended that the law be so amended as to provide that if a director, when elected, does not qualify and forward his oath to the Comptroller of the Currency within 30 days after his election, a vacancy shall be immediately declared and shall be filled by the remaining directors as provided by section 5148, Revised Statutes of the United States, and the derelict director be made ineligible for reelection as director for that year.

PERMISSION TO RECHARTERED BANKS TO CONTINUE USE OF OLD BANK-NOTE PLATES.

The act of July 12, 1882, amending the national-bank act, requires the engraving of a new plate of new design for the circulating notes of every bank subsequent to extension of its charter. No good reason for this provision can be seen, and its repeal is recommended, as it involves needless expense both to the banks and to the Government.

DENOMINATION OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES ORDERED SHOULD BE LEFT TO BANKS AND COMPTROLLER.

Another provision of the same act of July 12, 1882, restricts the amount of circulating notes in the denomination of \$5 to one-third of the total circulation issued by each national bank. No sufficient reason exists for this limitation. It is recommended that the proportion of notes of each particular denomination of each particular bank be left to the individual bank, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

ENGRAVED SIGNATURES TO BANK NOTES RECOMMENDED.

The national-bank act at present provides that the notes of national banks shall be prepared in blank by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and delivered by the Comptroller to the respective banks to be signed by their president or vice president and cashier, but the act of July 28, 1892, provides that "All national-bank notes that have been or may be issued to, or received by, any national bank, notwithstanding such notes may have been lost by or stolen from the bank and put in circulation without the signature or upon the forged signature of the president or vice president and cashier" shall be redeemed by the bank in the same manner as notes bearing the signature of the bank's officers. In other words, the signatures of these officers are not essential to bind the bank.

The Federal reserve notes provided for in the act of December 23, 1913, like all other Government obligations, bear simply the engraved signatures of the appropriate Government officers.

If the national-bank act should be amended to permit the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to furnish the notes to the national banks with the engraved signatures of their officers, a twofold advantage will be gained. First, the banks will be saved the time and expense to which they are now subjected in signing, stamping, or printing the names of their officers on their notes; second, the national-bank notes carrying the engraved signatures of their officers can be subjected to the laundering processes which have been so successfully operated for the renovation, renewal, or washing of United States silver certificates and other Government notes. Notes with printed or written signatures can not be put through the "washing" machinery without blurring or destroying the signatures.

I respectfully recommend to the Congress that the law be amended so as to enable the Government to furnish national banks, through the bureau, with complete notes with the engraved signatures of their respective officers.

LIMITATION OF DEPOSITS TO NOT EXCEEDING TEN TIMES CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

The reports of condition of the national banks, according to the statements of September 12, 1914, to the Comptroller of the Currency, show that, on an average, the total deposits of all national banks amount to about four and six-tenths times their total capital and surplus. This means that the average capital and surplus of these

banks is equal to approximately 21 per cent of the total amount of deposits. There are, however, national banks whose deposits amount to ten or more times their capital and surplus, and in these cases the margin of protection to depositors is only 10 per cent or less of the sum total of deposits. Usually the amount of money which a bank has invested in loans approximates the amount of its deposits. In the case of a bank whose loans equal its deposits, and whose deposits are approximately ten times its capital and surplus, it is obvious that the loss of over 10 per cent in loans would wipe out both capital and surplus and destroy the solvency of the bank, rendering it unable to pay its depositors.

The view is held by many practical bankers and experienced economists that it is not sound banking for an active commercial bank to be allowed to receive deposits in excess of ten times its capital and surplus. I am firmly impressed with the correctness of this view, and respectfully recommend to the Congress that the national-bank act be amended so as to provide that no national bank shall be permitted to hold deposits in excess of ten times its unimpaired capital and surplus. Perhaps it might be wiser to make this limitation eight times the capital and surplus.

Such a limitation need not interfere with the growth and development of the bank. When its deposits approach an amount equal to ten times its capital and surplus, or whatever other limitation may be fixed, arrangements may be made to increase its capital. A bank whose deposits amount to ten times the capital and surplus, if efficiently managed, should be so profitable that there would be no difficulty in providing for an increase of capital by the sale of additional stock, and when the proposed increase shall have been authorized by two-thirds of its stockholders and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, it can be made promptly effective. A commercial bank whose capital and surplus amount to less than one-tenth of its deposits is, except possibly under very exceptional conditions, doing business on too small a capital and upon too narrow a margin for safety, and does not furnish its creditors the protection to which they are entitled against unexpected losses and contingencies which are liable to, and do, so frequently arise.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the law every national bank is required to make to the Comptroller not less than five reports each year, the reports to be in the form required by him and to exhibit in detail the assets and liabilities at the close of business on any past day by him specified.

In the twelve months covered by this report the earliest call by the Comptroller for returns from the banks was for October 21, 1913, followed by calls on January 13, March 4, June 30, and September 12, 1914. The condition of the banks with respect to each item of assets and liabilities at the dates of the periodical reports is shown in the table following.

Abstract of reports of condition of national banks from Oct. 21, 1913, to Sept. 12, 1914.

	Oct. 21, 1913— 7,509 banks.	Jan. 13, 1914— 7,493 banks.	Mar. 4, 1914— 7,493 banks.	June 30, 1914— 7,525 banks.	Sept. 12, 1914— 7,538 banks.
ASSETS.					
Loans and discounts...	\$6,260,877,853.65	\$6,175,404,961.53	\$6,357,535,898.41	\$6,430,069,214.47	\$6,400,767,388.01
Overdrafts.....	27,460,769.67	21,838,399.48	21,335,628.89	15,485,641.14	17,142,637.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	737,480,840.00	736,600,910.00	733,564,382.00	734,897,425.81	736,685,849.72
Miscellaneous securities to secure circulation.....					392,663,116.72
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits ¹	50,610,110.00	50,342,980.00	50,285,032.00	48,405,573.20	48,311,495.63
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	68,116,426.65	67,878,130.32	59,332,288.52	56,781,241.53	72,372,019.72
U. S. bonds on hand.....	6,199,710.00	5,112,910.00	5,476,718.00	11,955,298.58	6,423,780.87
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	6,234,163.76	5,071,681.95	4,359,610.88	4,058,150.56	3,921,759.63
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,038,971,129.90	1,020,494,711.08	1,027,326,660.58	1,015,981,897.19	941,723,232.07
Stocks.....				42,809,011.19	42,032,851.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	253,914,198.10	256,995,908.53	257,520,014.18	268,042,022.83	269,661,511.46
Other real estate owned.....	32,146,682.71	32,625,254.39	33,981,161.55	39,042,865.78	40,787,222.13
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	505,499,205.09	482,030,437.64	513,728,136.83	421,754,572.17	410,376,729.94
Due from State banks and bankers.....	242,700,858.10	251,113,818.01	230,776,241.19	191,921,682.48	191,968,078.31
Due from approved reserve agents.....	791,671,167.47	802,786,841.06	881,702,559.63	777,498,700.76	673,958,901.01
Checks and other cash items.....	34,817,257.76	37,244,268.10	40,184,406.94	48,559,951.65	34,204,681.42
Exchanges for clearing house.....	258,498,756.09	262,295,798.41	282,343,800.66	309,321,303.07	118,588,408.08
Bills of other national banks.....	47,905,779.00	51,797,179.00	48,177,045.00	49,659,723.00	73,546,639.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.....	3,868,383.29	3,959,837.04	3,964,617.42	3,828,925.17	3,591,586.83
Gold coin.....	144,416,547.34	153,385,903.75	153,438,254.95	149,295,329.20	156,234,233.72
Gold treasury certificates.....	319,683,820.00	359,960,300.00	389,282,220.00	376,603,740.00	346,825,050.00
Clearing House certificates (sec. 5192).....	87,914,500.00	79,413,000.00	87,932,500.00	99,964,000.00	84,325,500.00
Silver dollars.....	12,557,478.00	15,180,421.00	14,536,443.00	14,293,420.00	12,692,441.00
Silver Treasury certificates.....	126,778,007.00	148,197,091.00	125,321,089.00	129,823,652.00	126,444,951.00
Silver fractional coin.....	19,543,986.06	24,353,493.81	22,183,588.19	21,604,425.41	19,676,741.71
Specie.....	710,894,338.40	780,490,209.56	792,694,095.14	791,584,566.61	746,198,917.43
Legal-tender notes.....	178,738,116.00	201,429,211.00	175,373,021.00	177,490,396.00	157,508,431.00
Five per cent redemption fund.....	35,808,926.78	35,371,589.64	35,402,097.42	35,509,539.22	44,323,990.14
Due from Treasurer U. S.....	9,143,489.87	14,464,098.96	8,933,843.97	7,533,063.14	3,952,273.52
Clearing house loan certificates.....					52,818,000.00
Total.....	11,301,558,162.29	11,296,355,138.70	11,564,497,260.26	11,482,190,770.60	11,483,529,494.68
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in.....	1,059,402,908.00	1,057,676,054.00	1,056,482,120.00	1,058,192,335.00	1,060,332,072.50
Surplus fund.....	726,302,377.76	732,442,759.67	731,273,096.28	723,338,266.50	724,138,519.46
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	281,275,808.12	259,664,337.83	272,703,334.17	268,184,165.18	287,343,679.28
National-bank notes outstanding.....	727,078,847.00	725,326,161.50	720,640,334.00	722,554,719.00	918,270,315.50
State-bank notes outstanding.....	27,701.00	27,698.00	27,698.00	27,693.00	27,693.00
Due to other national banks.....	1,051,175,217.60	1,061,260,991.82	1,201,467,775.86	1,017,820,892.71	904,331,571.01
Due to State banks and bankers.....	578,216,313.61	561,006,715.14	607,331,628.52	515,742,709.18	521,901,865.51
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	499,378,357.12	544,604,116.11	619,704,372.92	609,678,412.65	483,794,109.17
Due to approved reserve agents.....	52,266,359.85	43,630,770.30	43,937,637.70	42,660,616.15	39,871,080.85
Dividends unpaid.....	1,227,068.51	4,264,129.89	1,337,166.00	18,660,220.51	1,250,322.87
Individual deposits subject to check.....	4,965,873,784.33	4,962,293,546.17	4,984,444,112.97	5,077,026,327.12	5,043,531,491.00

¹ Includes D. C. and island possession bonds.² Includes \$5,310,500 United States bonds loaned by New York City banks.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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Abstract of reports of condition of national banks from Oct. 21, 1913, to Sept. 12, 1914—
Continued.

	Oct. 21, 1913— 7,509 banks.	Jan. 13, 1914— 7,493 banks.	Mar. 4, 1914— 7,493 banks.	June 30, 1914— 7,525 banks.	Sept. 12, 1914— 7,538 banks.
LIABILITIES—contd.					
Demand certificates of deposit.....	\$413,405,388.01	\$408,036,550.09	\$404,856,850.43	\$370,898,706.99	\$361,269,441.53
Time certificates of deposit.....	534,399,108.18	549,434,927.39	559,151,872.78	.....	.....
Time certificates payable within 30 days.....	.....	.....	.....	132,997,726.56	130,653,944.78
Time certificates payable after 30 days.....	.....	.....	.....	519,220,516.33	539,433,625.17
Certified checks.....	67,115,364.72	78,798,308.74	72,634,436.71	82,264,021.89	21,908,933.60
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	70,890,442.45	73,501,420.21	90,191,184.27	85,685,130.83	42,283,843.69
Individual deposits.....	6,051,689,087.69	6,072,064,752.60	6,111,328,457.16	6,268,692,429.72	6,139,081,279.77
United States deposits.....	84,322,605.67	76,815,818.69	58,609,788.39	66,654,582.55	69,712,446.13
Postal-savings deposits.....	21,488,904.41	22,243,089.21	23,568,198.75	23,841,062.65	27,626,325.06
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	6,247,715.84	7,482,388.89	7,773,084.98	.....	.....
Bonds borrowed.....	50,027,463.07	46,673,867.97	47,123,180.09	.....	.....
U. S. bonds borrowed.....	.....	.....	.....	34,461,340.00	34,407,245.99
Other bonds borrowed.....	.....	.....	.....	9,025,690.49	53,862,878.42
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	16,516,347.34	11,701,475.41	8,772,534.57	13,436,527.21	25,981,950.00
Bills payable.....	83,943,695.90	60,905,190.66	45,372,735.52	77,775,401.26	124,089,118.73
Reserved for taxes.....	8,593,438.49	6,155,905.52	4,701,635.23	7,926,918.00	8,284,933.48
Clearing house loan certificates (net balance).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,779,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated.....	2,377,945.31	2,408,915.49	2,342,482.12	3,516,788.84	6,443,087.95
Total.....	11,301,558,162.29	11,296,355,138.70	11,564,497,260.26	11,482,190,770.60	11,483,529,494.68

As will be noted by reference to the foregoing abstract, there was a decrease of 16 in the number of reporting banks between October, 1913, and January, 1914; that is, a reduction from 7,509 to 7,493. No change in number was shown by March 4, but there was an increase of 32 from that date to June 30, the number then reporting being 7,525. At the date of the last call, September 12, the reporting banks numbered 7,538—an increase over the prior call of 13 and a net increase for the year in question of 29.

The volume of business of the banks, as measured by their aggregate assets, reached \$11,301,558,162 on October 21, 1913, declined to the extent of \$5,203,023 by January, 1914, but rose to \$11,564,497,260 on March 4—the highest point of the year. From that date to June 30 the decline was to \$11,482,190,770—a decrease of \$82,306,489. There was a slight upward turn by September 12 when the amount was \$11,483,529,494.

Loans and discounts represent approximately 55 per cent of the banks' assets as shown by the reports on the five dates in question. The period of liquidation following the harvest of 1913 is indicated in the reduction of loans from \$6,260,877,853 on October 21, 1913, to \$6,175,404,961 on January 13, a reduction of \$85,472,892. By March 4 the loans had increased to \$6,357,735,898, and by June 30 reached \$6,430,069,214, the highest point of the year. By reason of the deposit with national currency associations, as security for additional circulation under the act of May 30, 1908, of commercial paper and other securities and the combination of these assets in the returns from the banks, and corresponding reductions in loans and discounts, bonds and other investments, the condition of the loan account

on September 12 is not fully shown in the abstract; but from an examination of the schedules of securities accompanying applications for additional currency it would appear that bills receivable—that is, commercial paper and other notes—amounted to not less than 50 per cent of the receivables and other securities deposited for the purpose in question. Upon that assumption the loans and discounts of the banks on September 12 amounted to not less than \$6,600,000,000.

The limited extent to which the objectionable custom of permitting customers to overdraw their accounts prevails is a source of satisfaction, as will be noted by the June 30 returns, when, out of a total of \$6,445,554,855 advances to borrowers, only \$15,485,641 was represented by accommodations of this character. The September returns indicate a similar condition, approximately.

United States bonds deposited as security for circulation were greater in amount on October 21, 1913, than at the date of any subsequent return in the year following, namely, \$737,480,840. On March 4 last there was a reduction to \$733,564,382—the low point; but there was an increase by September 12 to \$736,685,849, though a net decrease for the year of some \$795,000.

The issuance of national-bank circulation under authority of the act of 1908 did not begin until August, 1914, hence the only report showing deposits of bills receivable and other securities to secure circulation was that of September 12, when the securities so deposited aggregated \$392,663,116.

Government funds placed with the banks for crop moving and other purposes are secured by United States bonds and other securities, and the amount so held by the department ranged from a minimum of \$105,186,815 on June 30 to a maximum of \$120,683,515 on September 12, the latter amount only exceeding the amount held on October 21, 1913, by \$1,956,978.

The premium account on United States bonds owned by the banks is being rapidly charged off, the figures in the abstract showing a reduction from \$6,234,163 on October 21, 1913, to \$3,921,760 on September 12 last. In 1900, when the circulation privilege was made more valuable by the reduction of the tax on circulation, and the authority to obtain circulation to an amount equaling the par value of the bonds deposited, the banks' investments in United States bonds aggregated \$418,000,000, and the premium account at the maximum in that year was \$19,892,000.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES OWNED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Second in importance to the banks' loans and discounts are the investments in miscellaneous bonds and other securities, the maximum amount—\$1,058,790,908—being held in June last against a minimum, prior to September 12, 1914, of \$1,020,494,711 in January last. These amounts are exclusive of bonds deposited as security for circulation and public deposits hereinbefore mentioned.

Investments in bank premises, furniture, and fixtures, show a normal increase, rising from \$253,914,198 in October, 1913, to \$269,661,511 on September 12, 1914. Other real-estate owned, generally acquired in the satisfaction of debt, also shows an increase, rising from \$32,146,682 at the beginning of the year to \$40,787,222 at the close

Funds due from reserve agents and other banks, exchanges, cash items, etc., are considered elsewhere in connection with reserves. When the fact is recalled that national banks hold in their vaults nearly one-quarter of the country's supply of currency, it is of interest to note the amount and character of the holdings, particularly in respect of amount of gold, silver, and legal tender.

SPECIE HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Specie—that is, gold and silver, including gold and silver certificates—increased from \$710,894,338 in October, 1913, to a maximum for the year of \$792,694,095 on March 4 last. There was a decrease by the June call to \$791,584,566, and by September 12 to \$746,198,917. The holdings of gold were at the minimum in October, 1913—\$552,014,867—and at the maximum on March last, when the amount was \$630,652,975. From this high point to September last there was a loss in holdings of gold of \$43,268,192, the amount held on the latter date being \$587,384,783. Foreign exports and deposits for the redemption of additional circulation, account, in the main, for the depletion of the banks' stock of gold. By reference to the abstract it will be noted that, on an average, approximately 77 per cent of the banks' holdings of specie is in gold.

OTHER MONEY HOLDINGS.

Other lawful money held by the banks consisted of legal tenders, and the maximum amount held during the year was in January last and reported at \$201,429,211. By September 12 the amount had been reduced to the minimum for the year, namely, \$157,508,431. In addition to this supply of lawful money, the banks held in their cash nearly 7 per cent of national bank circulation. Prior to the September call the holdings of this form of currency averaged approximately \$49,000,000, while on September 12 the per cent rose to 8 and the amount slightly in excess of \$73,500,000. Prior to September 12 the 5 per cent redemption account with the Treasurer of the United States averaged \$35,500,000, based upon returns for the four preceding calls, but on September 12 had increased to \$44,323,990. The remaining asset of interest to be noted, as shown by the abstract is the clearing house loan-certificate account, which appeared for the first time in the returns for September, amounting on that date to \$52,818,000.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the schedule accompanying each report from a national bank is shown the character and amount of each class of paper. Demand paper is divided into two classes—first, that with one or more individual or firm names, and, second, that secured by stocks, bonds, or other personal securities. Time paper is single name, two or more individual or firm name, and paper collateralized by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities. On an average, practically one-quarter of the paper held by the banks is demand, and, as will be noted by reference to the table following, there are but slight fluctuations in the percentages of each class of paper from year to year. The table in question is based on returns for June, 1912, 1913, and 1914. An increase in the volume of loans is shown during this period from \$5,953,904,431 to \$6,430,069,215.

In the table following are shown the changes in amounts and percentages of the various classes of paper held by all banks in June, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Class.	June 14, 1912.		June 4, 1913.		June 30, 1914.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$571,345,681	9.6	\$603,735,269	9.8	\$616,911,197	9.6
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	985,421,576	16.6	980,989,427	16.0	1,036,976,740	16.1
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	1,973,453,245	33.1	2,032,569,547	33.1	2,066,659,475	32.1
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security..	1,198,505,689	20.1	1,261,484,534	20.5	1,336,693,365	20.8
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.....	1,225,178,240	20.6	1,264,249,356	20.6	1,372,828,438	21.4
Total.....	5,953,904,431	100.0	6,143,028,133	100.0	6,430,069,215	100.0

The amount, distribution, and proportion of loans and discounts in the banks of New York, in all central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and in country banks are shown in the accompanying table:

Banks in—	Loans.					
	June 14, 1912.		June 4, 1913.		June 30, 1914.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York.....	\$959,068,755	16.1	\$886,966,804	14.4	\$1,061,095,803	16.5
New York.....						
Chicago.....	1,409,950,769	23.6	1,315,735,177	21.4	1,499,520,221	23.3
St. Louis.....						
Other reserve cities.....	1,580,419,537	26.5	1,640,317,608	26.7	1,698,469,147	26.4
All reserve cities.....	2,990,370,306	50.1	2,956,052,785	48.1	3,197,989,368	49.7
Country.....	2,963,534,125	49.9	3,186,975,348	51.9	3,232,079,847	50.3
Total.....	5,953,904,431	100.0	6,143,028,133	100.0	6,430,069,215	100.0

As approximately one-sixth of the loans of all national banks are made by banks located in the city of New York, the following statement is of interest as showing the amount and character of loans by banks in that city on comparable dates in 1909 and 1910, and also in 1911 to 1914.

Loans and discounts.	Sept. 1, 1909, 38 banks.	Sept. 1, 1910, 39 banks.	June 7, 1911, 40 banks.	June 14, 1912, 37 banks.	June 4, 1913, 36 banks.	June 30, 1914, 33 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.....	\$7,708,853	\$9,948,094	\$9,356,484	\$17,796,847	\$13,486,717	\$12,952,708
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.....	465,430,495	328,145,065	331,736,688	326,897,301	302,904,035	372,091,296
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.....	145,989,671	176,608,890	177,331,562	171,791,524	178,030,288	192,530,756
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other securities.....	163,098,915	170,708,005	197,030,419	219,172,889	189,754,147	228,852,438
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on real-estate mortgages or other liens on realty.....	223,425,689	188,470,806	188,111,280	223,410,194	202,791,617	254,668,605
Total.....	925,653,622	873,880,860	903,566,433	959,068,755	886,966,804	1,061,095,803

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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LOANS MATURING IN 90 DAYS OR LESS.

In addition to the usual information in relation to their loans, national banks segregate and report the amount maturing in 90 days or less. On June 30, last, of the total volume of loans stated at \$6,430,069,215, paper running for 90 days or less aggregated \$3,672,091,097, or 57 per cent, and of this short time paper 21 per cent was on demand.

In the following table is shown the amount of demand and time paper of each class maturing in 90 days from June 30, together with the aggregate amount maturing in over 90 days:

Classes.	Loans maturing in 90 days or less.
A. On demand (one or more names).....	\$302,588,136
B. On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	488,172,385
C. On time (two or more names).....	1,345,980,827
D. On time, single name, without other security.....	797,103,744
E. On time, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	738,246,005
F. Secured by real-estate mortgages, etc.....	
Total.....	3,672,091,097
Maturing in over 90 days.....	2,757,978,118
Total.....	6,430,069,215

In connection with the foregoing general statement, and for the purposes of comparison, there is submitted herewith similar information based upon the June returns from the banks in each of the central reserve cities, other reserve cities, elsewhere in the country, and in the aggregate:

Classes.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Central reserve cities.
A. On demand (one or more names).....	\$7,093,711	\$6,467,828	\$5,464,164	\$19,025,703
B. On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	160,230,497	19,561,566	10,767,342	190,659,405
C. On time (two or more names).....	122,633,726	70,666,882	20,241,240	213,541,848
D. On time, single name, without other security.....	127,345,201	53,618,560	9,301,336	190,265,097
E. On time, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	104,383,646	44,263,653	19,120,607	167,767,906
F. Secured by real-estate mortgages, etc.....				
Maturing in 90 days or less.....	521,686,781	194,678,489	64,894,689	781,259,959
Maturing in over 90 days.....	539,409,022	140,983,468	37,867,772	718,260,262
Total.....	1,061,095,803	335,661,957	102,762,461	1,499,520,221

Classes.	Other reserve cities.	Country, elsewhere.	Total.
A. On demand (one or more names).....	\$98,492,102	\$185,070,331	\$302,588,136
B. On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	147,271,188	150,241,792	488,172,385
C. On time (two or more names).....	329,036,858	803,402,121	1,345,980,827
D. On time, single name, without other security.....	251,415,085	355,423,562	797,103,744
E. On time, secured by stocks, bonds, etc.....	224,492,513	345,985,586	738,246,005
F. Secured by real-estate mortgages, etc.....			
Maturing in 90 days or less.....	1,050,767,746	1,840,123,392	3,672,091,097
Maturing in over 90 days.....	647,761,401	1,391,956,455	2,757,978,118
Total.....	1,698,469,147	3,232,079,847	6,430,069,215

LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

With the reduction in number of banks hereinbefore mentioned there was a reduction in capital stock from \$1,059,402,908 in October, 1913, to \$1,056,482,120 in March last, but an increase to \$1,060,332,072 in September. The surplus fund was at the maximum on January 13—\$732,442,759—and at the minimum on June 30 when it amounted to \$723,338,266. On September 12 the fund had increased to \$724,138,519. The undivided profit account, amounting to \$281,275,808 in October, 1913, was reduced to \$259,664,338 on January 13 by reason, mainly, of the payment of dividends at the close of the year, rose to \$272,703,334 in March, declined to \$268,184,165 in June, but rose to \$287,343,679 on September 12. This was the maximum amount of this account for the year in question.

National bank notes and circulation were at the maximum prior to the September, 1914, call on October 21, 1913, amounting on that date to \$727,078,847. The low point was reached on March 4, namely, \$720,640,334. The issue of circulation from early in August increased the amount outstanding on September 12 to \$918,270,315.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

Individual deposits increased from \$6,051,689,087 at the beginning of the year to a maximum of \$6,268,692,429 on June 30, but there was a reduction by September 12 to \$6,139,081,279.

Government funds on deposit with the banks decreased from \$90,570,320 in October, 1913, to \$66,654,582 on June 30 last, with an increase, however, by September 12 to \$69,712,446. The development of the postal savings system is shown, in a measure, by the steady increase of postal savings deposits from \$21,488,904 in October, 1913, to \$27,626,325 on September 12, 1914.

BORROWED MONEY.

Rediscounts and bills payable amounted to \$100,460,043 in October, 1913, but were reduced nearly one-half by March last, or to \$54,145,270. By June 30 these liabilities had increased to \$91,211,928, and on September 12 reached \$150,071,068. The net liability of the banks on clearing house loan certificates, shown on the September 12 statement, was \$52,779,000.

RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

With the beginning of business of the Federal reserve banks the reserve requirements of national banks materially change, and also, in a measure, the deposit liabilities by reason of the probable transfer of Government deposits to the Federal reserve banks and the disallowance of offsets heretofore permitted in computing the volume of net deposits upon which reserve is required. The percentage of reserve on demand deposits will be reduced from 25 to 18 for central reserve city banks, from 25 to 15 for other reserve city banks, and from 15 to 12 for all other classes of banks, and on time deposits to 5 per cent for all banks. As November 16 was fixed as the date of beginning of business of the Federal reserve banks, the former percentages and methods of computing reserves terminated, so far as the regular reports of condition to the comptroller are concerned, with the call for October 31, 1914.

By reference to the periodical abstracts of reports from the banks for the year ended with the report made on September 12, it will be noted that the reserves have been well maintained and notwithstanding the extraordinary conditions with which the country was confronted beginning in August last, the returns for September 12, while below normal, showed average reserves materially in excess of those required by the Federal reserve act.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO RESERVE REQUIREMENTS.

On October 21, 1913, the date of the first report for the current report year, net deposits subject to reserve requirements were \$7,172,162,887, against which a reserve was held of \$1,473,487,722, or 20.54 per cent. On deposits aggregating \$1,541,018,919 the central reserve city banks held an average reserve of 24.71 per cent, the New York banks holding 25.37 per cent, Chicago 23.53 per cent, and St. Louis 21.85 per cent. The deposits of all other reserve city banks aggregated \$1,915,160,396, with an average reserve of 24.98 per cent, ranging from a minimum of 16.54 per cent in Dallas to a maximum of 32.27 per cent in Galveston. The deposits of the banks other than those in the reserve cities totaled \$3,715,983,571, with an average reserve of 16.53 per cent, the average held by these banks in each State exceeding the minimum reserve required.

Deposits subject to reserve reached the maximum during the year on March 4 last, when they aggregated \$7,504,577,203, the average reserve being 20.62 per cent. The New York and Chicago banks' reserves were in excess of the requirement, while those in St. Louis were deficient by only 1.61 per cent. The average reserve on this date for all other reserve city banks was 25.17 per cent, and in no city did the reserve fall below 20 per cent. In banks located elsewhere than in reserve cities the average was 16.10 per cent, and in but four States—namely, North and South Carolina, Minnesota, and Iowa—did the average fall below the legal requirement. The deficiency in those States averaged less than 1 per cent. The June 30 returns show a decrease in deposits to \$7,495,149,220, with an average reserve of 20.63 per cent. On this date the reserve of the New York City banks was in excess of the requirement, and that of the Chicago banks was 23.47 per cent and St. Louis 21.96 per cent. The reserve of all other reserve cities averaged 25.04 per cent, and only in the case of the banks in one city was the average less than 20 per cent. The deposits in the so-called country banks aggregated \$3,687,964,624, while the reserve was 16.27 per cent. In every State the average reserve was in excess of the legal requirement.

As heretofore stated, the extraordinary conditions existing during the summer were reflected in the returns for September 12, on which date the net deposits were \$7,292,908,772, and the average reserve held 19.61 per cent. The deposits in the three central reserve cities were \$1,702,369,197, and the average reserve 22.35 per cent. The average reserve held by all the New York banks was but 21.81 per cent, St. Louis 19.36 per cent, while the Chicago banks held a slight excess, their reserve being 25.13 per cent. The deposits of all other reserve city banks totaled \$1,965,381,098, and the average reserve was 23.14 per cent. Notwithstanding this reduced average, the banks in only four cities held a reserve of less than 20 per cent, the lowest being 17.68 per cent. The deposits of the banks elsewhere in the country

totalled \$3,625,158,476, with an average reserve of 16.42 per cent. In only two States was the average less than 15 per cent, in one of which the deficiency was but 0.36 of 1 per cent and in the other 1.32 per cent.

The condition of the banks with respect to their ability to meet their demand obligations is better than as shown by the amount of reserve held, by reason of the volume of credits with reserve agents in excess of the amount specifically authorized by law to be counted as reserve. This fact is shown in the following table, wherein is stated the percentage of legal reserve as well as the percentage available at date of each report for the year for each and all classes of banks.

Class of banks.	Oct. 21, 1913.		Jan. 13, 1914.		Mar. 4, 1914.		June 30, 1914.		Sept. 12, 1914.	
	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.	Legal re-serve.	Avail-able re-serve.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Central reserve city banks.....	24.71	24.71	27.40	27.40	25.16	25.16	24.63	24.63	22.35	22.35
Other reserve city banks.....	24.98	26.54	26.62	29.08	25.17	28.96	25.04	26.54	23.14	23.39
Country banks.....	16.53	22.28	16.85	22.26	16.10	22.15	16.27	20.89	16.42	23.03
All banks.....	20.54	23.94	21.74	25.19	20.62	24.65	20.63	23.30	19.61	21.63

Supplementing the foregoing, there is submitted herewith a table showing for each call from October 21, 1913, to September 12, 1914, the amount and per cent of reserves held and excess or deficiency of reserve of banks in the central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and banks located elsewhere in each geographical division.

Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Per cent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
RESERVE CITIES.			
Central reserve cities:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	\$380,753,898	24.71	¹ \$4,500,832
Jan. 13, 1914.....	433,142,680	27.40	37,920,303
Mar. 4, 1914.....	446,200,875	25.16	2,796,691
June 30, 1914.....	438,329,964	24.63	¹ 6,670,831
Sept. 12, 1914.....	380,382,936	22.35	¹ 45,209,364
Other reserve cities:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	478,414,747	24.98	¹ 375,352
Jan. 13, 1914.....	507,770,782	26.62	30,904,157
Mar. 4, 1914.....	496,832,773	25.17	3,296,043
June 30, 1914.....	507,665,294	25.04	869,941
Sept. 12, 1914.....	454,809,139	23.14	¹ 36,536,136
Total reserve cities:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	859,168,645	24.86	¹ 4,876,184
Jan. 13, 1914.....	940,913,462	26.07	68,824,459
Mar. 4, 1914.....	942,033,649	25.16	6,092,735
June 30, 1914.....	945,995,258	24.85	5,800,891
Sept. 12, 1914.....	835,192,074	22.77	¹ 81,745,500
COUNTRY BANKS.			
New England States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	57,099,140	16.62	5,562,617
Jan. 13, 1914.....	57,947,481	16.80	6,194,808
Mar. 4, 1914.....	54,975,509	16.11	3,799,382
June 30, 1914.....	56,433,856	16.33	4,607,312
Sept. 12, 1914.....	55,757,314	16.35	4,602,467
Eastern States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	183,195,935	16.15	13,026,368
Jan. 13, 1914.....	186,841,366	16.44	16,316,597
Mar. 4, 1914.....	180,353,113	15.51	9,222,087
June 30, 1914.....	183,152,792	15.77	8,997,588
Sept. 12, 1914.....	184,162,584	15.95	10,951,751
Southern States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	106,614,076	16.97	12,364,171
Jan. 13, 1914.....	112,079,931	17.21	14,414,826
Mar. 4, 1914.....	105,168,449	16.38	8,841,595
June 30, 1914.....	94,573,056	16.76	9,924,874
Sept. 12, 1914.....	87,079,510	16.67	8,726,844

¹ Deficit.

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Date of call.	Amount of reserve held.	Per cent reserve held.	Amount of excess reserve.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.			
Middle Western States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	\$165,304,399	16.38	\$13,910,659
Jan. 13, 1914.....	169,994,591	16.70	7,330,635
Mar. 4, 1914.....	166,373,715	15.81	8,546,882
June 30, 1914.....	167,521,002	16.20	12,387,510
Sept. 12, 1914.....	167,061,334	16.33	13,606,109
Western States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	60,033,153	16.59	5,748,839
Jan. 13, 1914.....	60,442,522	17.05	7,278,090
Mar. 4, 1914.....	58,300,568	16.41	5,025,028
June 30, 1914.....	57,620,428	16.56	5,416,225
Sept. 12, 1914.....	59,052,045	16.79	6,289,697
Pacific States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	41,207,724	17.42	5,716,113
Jan. 13, 1914.....	41,727,409	18.05	7,048,149
Mar. 4, 1914.....	39,064,302	17.44	5,541,889
June 30, 1914.....	40,063,267	17.20	5,131,511
Sept. 12, 1914.....	41,354,265	17.96	6,813,890
Hawaiian Islands:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	864,651	47.70	592,775
Jan. 13, 1914.....	804,007	48.55	555,579
Mar. 4, 1914.....	723,070	41.20	459,826
June 30, 1914.....	816,967	42.35	527,655
Sept. 12, 1914.....	655,952	33.03	358,484
Total States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	614,319,077	16.53	56,921,542
Jan. 13, 1914.....	629,837,307	16.85	69,138,681
Mar. 4, 1914.....	605,558,727	16.10	41,436,695
June 30, 1914.....	600,187,370	16.27	46,992,677
Sept. 12, 1914.....	595,123,007	16.42	51,349,236
Total United States:			
Oct. 21, 1913.....	1,473,487,722	20.54	52,045,387
Jan. 13, 1914.....	1,570,750,770	21.74	137,963,141
Mar. 4, 1914.....	1,547,592,375	20.62	47,529,429
June 30, 1914.....	1,546,182,628	20.63	41,191,786
Sept. 12, 1914.....	1,430,315,082	19.61	130,396,263

¹ Deficit.

At the close of the year there were three central reserve cities and 49 other reserve cities, two having been designated in April last—namely, Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond, Va.

COMPARISON OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE NATIONAL-BANK LAW AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The extent of the release of reserves as a result of the reduced percentages and the requirement of a reserve of but 5 per cent on time deposits is shown in the table following, based upon returns from the banks for September 12. Computations are first made based upon the requirements of the national-bank act, and, second, upon the Federal reserve act for banks in each of the three central reserve cities, in all other reserve cities, and for all banks not in reserve cities. From the figures presented it appears that there will be a release of reserve of 28 per cent in central reserve cities, 41 per cent in other reserve cities, and nearly 26 per cent in banks located elsewhere than in reserve cities, or an average release of nearly 32 per cent. Taking the banks as a whole, the requirement of reserve under the old law was \$1,460,711,345, whereas under the Federal reserve act the amount required was but \$995,792,269; hence a release of \$464,919,076, and thus a very material addition to the loaning power of the banks. The table in question follows.

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Reserve required under the present law, reserve required under the new law, and amount of reserve released, based on the reports from national banks on Sept. 12, 1914.

New York City:

Present reserve required—	
25 per cent on \$1,253,595,435, total net deposits.....	\$313, 398, 859
Reserve required under Federal reserve act—	
18 per cent on \$1,249,255,152, demand deposits..	\$224, 865, 927
5 per cent on \$4,340,282, time deposits.....	217, 014
	225, 082, 941
Reserve released under new law—	
7 per cent on \$1,249,255,152, demand deposits...	87, 447, 861
20 per cent on \$4,340,282, time deposits.....	868, 057
	88, 315, 918

Chicago:

Present reserve required—	
25 per cent on \$348,302,125, total net deposits.....	87, 075, 531
Reserve required under Federal reserve act—	
18 per cent on \$345,572,329, demand deposits....	62, 203, 019
5 per cent on \$2,729,796, time deposits.....	136, 490
	62, 339, 509
Reserve released under new law—	
7 per cent on \$345,572,329, demand deposits.....	24, 190, 063
20 per cent on \$2,729,796, time deposits.....	545, 959
	24, 736, 022

St. Louis:

Present reserve required—	
25 per cent on \$100,471,638, total net deposits.....	25, 117, 909
Reserve required under Federal reserve act—	
18 per cent on \$94,248,718, demand deposits.....	16, 964, 769
5 per cent on \$6,222,920, time deposits.....	311, 146
	17, 275, 915
Reserve released under new law—	
7 per cent on \$94,248,718, demand deposits.....	6, 597, 410
20 per cent on \$6,222,920, time deposits.....	1, 244, 584
	7, 841, 994

Other reserve cities:

Present reserve required—	
25 per cent on \$1,965,381,098, total net deposits.....	491, 345, 275
Reserve required under Federal reserve act—	
15 per cent on \$1,901,966,656, demand deposits..	285, 294, 998
5 per cent on \$63,414,442, time deposits.....	3, 170, 722
	288, 465, 720
Reserve released under new law—	
10 per cent on \$1,901,966,656, demand deposits..	190, 196, 666
20 per cent on \$63,414,442, time deposits.....	12, 682, 889
	202, 879, 555

Country banks:

Present reserve required—	
15 per cent on \$3,625,158,476, total net deposits.....	543, 773, 771
Reserve required under the Federal reserve act—	
12 per cent on \$3,162,432,291, demand deposits..	379, 491, 875
5 per cent on \$462,726,185, time deposits.....	23, 136, 309
	402, 628, 184
Reserve released under new law—	
3 per cent on \$3,162,432,291, demand deposits...	94, 872, 968
10 per cent on \$462,726,185, time deposits.....	46, 272, 619
	141, 145, 587

Total United States:

Reserve required under present law.....	1,460,711,345
Reserve required under new law.....	995, 792, 269
Reserve released.....	464, 919, 076
	1,460,711,345

In the accompanying table, based upon returns of date September 12, 1914, from all national banks except those located in Alaska and Hawaii, statistics are shown by Federal reserve districts relating to the combined capital and surplus of the banks, the initial subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve banks, the demand and time deposits, reserves required under the provisions of the Federal reserve act, the amount to be transferred to the Federal reserve banks, amount to be held in bank, together with the amount required to be held in bank or with Federal reserve banks, and the balance which may be with reserve agents or in bank. In addition, the total cash required, the cash on hand, and the excess of cash on hand over amount required are stated.

The computation shows that against demand deposits of \$6,752,009,675 and time deposits of \$539,332,804 a reserve of \$995,618,633 would be required, of which \$243,262,709 would be transferred to the Federal reserve banks, \$384,641,806 retained in bank, \$84,638,434 retained in bank or deposited with Federal reserve banks, and the balance—\$283,075,684—carried with reserve agent, Federal reserve bank, or held in bank.

The total cash required is stated at \$712,542,949, and as the banks held on the date in question \$902,952,453 in cash, the excess held over the requirement is \$190,409,504. The table referred to follows.

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Amount of capital stock subscription, amount of total reserve to be held, amount required to be kept in vault and with Federal reserve bank upon establishment of the Federal reserve system, amount of cash held by banks, and the excess of cash on hand over the amount required in each of the 12 districts, as of Sept. 12, 1914.

District.	Capital and surplus.	Amount of 1 per cent subscription to be paid in.	Net demand deposits.	Time deposits.	Total reserve required.	Amount reserve to be transferred to Federal reserve bank.	Reserve required in vault.	Required either in vault or with Federal reserve bank.	Balance reserve which may be carried either with reserve agent, Federal reserve bank, or held in vault.	Total cash required.	Cash on hand.	Excess cash on hand over amount required.
District No. 1:												
Reserve cities.....	\$45,396,000	\$453,960	\$235,691,668	.....	\$35,353,750	\$7,070,750	\$14,141,500	.....	\$14,141,500	\$21,212,250	\$32,281,294	\$11,069,044
Country banks.....	116,414,525	1,164,145	336,199,337	\$4,832,973	40,585,569	6,764,261	16,910,654	.....	16,910,654	23,674,915	25,064,406	1,389,491
Total.....	161,810,525	1,618,105	571,891,005	4,832,973	75,939,319	13,835,011	31,052,154	.....	31,052,154	44,887,165	57,345,700	12,458,535
District No. 2:												
Central reserve cities.....	237,705,000	2,377,050	1,249,255,152	4,340,282	225,082,941	87,532,255	75,027,647	\$62,523,039	.....	225,082,941	273,401,951	48,319,010
Other reserve city.....	8,500,000	85,000	61,029,067	5,000	9,154,610	1,830,922	3,661,844	.....	3,661,844	5,492,766	6,916,878	1,424,112
Country banks.....	85,068,257	850,682	385,177,337	7,889,240	46,615,743	7,769,290	19,423,226	.....	19,423,227	27,192,516	27,218,673	26,157
Total.....	331,273,257	3,312,732	1,695,461,556	12,234,522	280,853,294	97,132,467	98,112,717	62,523,039	23,085,071	257,768,223	307,537,502	49,769,279
District No. 3:												
Reserve city.....	62,215,000	622,150	283,780,949	3,400	42,567,312	8,513,462	17,026,925	.....	17,026,925	25,540,387	36,424,299	10,883,912
Country banks.....	146,375,726	1,463,757	497,826,979	47,082,299	62,093,232	10,348,872	25,872,180	.....	25,872,180	36,221,052	37,871,532	1,650,480
Total.....	208,590,726	2,085,907	781,606,928	47,085,699	104,660,544	18,862,334	42,899,105	.....	42,899,105	61,761,439	74,295,831	12,534,392
District No. 4:												
Reserve cities.....	89,556,500	895,565	315,737,061	6,767,148	47,698,916	9,539,783	19,079,567	.....	19,079,567	28,619,350	42,669,204	14,049,854
Country banks.....	112,624,498	1,126,245	374,244,757	49,240,966	47,371,419	7,895,236	19,738,091	.....	19,738,091	27,633,327	30,540,101	2,926,774
Total.....	202,180,998	2,021,810	689,981,818	56,008,114	95,070,335	17,435,019	38,817,658	.....	38,817,658	56,252,677	73,209,305	16,956,628
District No. 5:												
Reserve cities.....	39,664,250	396,642	126,245,683	1,478,315	19,010,768	3,802,154	7,604,307	.....	7,604,307	11,406,461	15,756,845	4,350,384
Country banks.....	67,450,487	674,505	190,315,109	26,889,508	24,182,289	4,030,381	10,075,954	.....	10,075,954	14,106,335	14,280,228	173,893
Total.....	107,114,737	1,071,147	316,560,792	28,367,823	43,193,057	7,832,535	17,680,261	.....	17,680,261	25,512,796	30,037,073	4,524,277

District No. 6:												
Reserve cities.....	16,930,000	169,300	43,316,881	162,531	6,505,659	1,301,132	2,602,264	.....	2,602,263	3,903,396	5,323,023	1,419,627
Country banks.....	60,963,412	609,634	139,187,482	14,315,933	17,418,294	2,903,049	7,257,623	.....	7,257,622	10,160,672	12,677,196	2,516,524
Total.....	77,893,412	778,934	182,504,363	14,478,464	23,923,953	4,204,181	9,859,887	.....	9,859,885	14,064,068	18,000,219	3,936,151
District No. 7:												
Central reserve city.....	69,360,000	693,600	345,572,329	2,729,796	62,339,508	24,243,142	20,779,836	17,316,530	.....	62,339,508	87,528,485	25,188,976
Other reserve cities.....	35,509,162	355,092	162,048,168	10,407,371	24,827,594	4,965,519	9,831,038	.....	9,831,038	14,896,557	19,763,727	4,867,171
Country banks.....	107,756,434	1,077,564	402,378,345	82,098,826	52,390,343	8,731,724	21,829,309	.....	21,829,309	30,561,033	36,362,100	5,801,067
Total.....	212,625,596	2,126,256	909,998,842	95,235,993	139,557,445	37,940,385	52,540,183	17,316,530	31,760,347	107,797,098	143,654,312	35,857,214
District No. 8:												
Central reserve city.....	29,140,000	291,400	94,248,718	6,222,920	17,275,915	6,718,412	5,758,638	4,798,865	.....	17,275,915	19,452,500	2,176,585
Other reserve city.....	8,245,000	82,450	22,449,326	3,149,560	3,524,884	704,977	1,409,954	.....	1,409,953	2,114,931	3,071,374	956,443
Country banks.....	45,544,294	455,443	124,290,654	31,651,067	16,497,432	2,749,572	6,873,930	.....	6,873,930	9,623,502	12,539,469	2,915,967
Total.....	82,929,294	829,293	240,988,698	41,023,547	37,298,231	10,172,961	14,042,522	4,798,865	8,283,883	29,014,348	35,063,343	6,048,995
District No. 9:												
Reserve cities.....	24,160,000	241,600	118,864,027	6,451,465	18,152,177	3,630,435	7,260,871	.....	7,260,871	10,891,306	14,710,091	3,818,784
Country banks.....	55,843,306	558,433	198,210,321	115,539,194	29,562,198	4,927,033	12,317,583	.....	12,317,582	17,244,616	22,616,033	5,371,418
Total.....	80,003,306	800,033	317,074,348	121,990,659	47,714,375	8,557,468	19,578,454	.....	19,578,453	28,135,922	37,326,124	9,190,202
District No. 10:												
Reserve cities.....	36,408,180	364,082	188,376,635	21,333,614	29,323,176	5,864,635	11,729,270	.....	11,729,271	17,593,905	24,753,302	7,159,397
Country banks ¹	56,011,721	560,117	171,597,539	48,322,645	23,007,957	3,834,659	9,586,649	.....	9,586,649	13,421,308	16,942,871	3,521,563
Total.....	92,419,901	924,199	359,974,174	69,656,259	52,331,133	9,699,294	21,315,919	.....	21,315,9	31,015,213	41,696,173	10,680,960
District No. 11:												
Reserve cities.....	25,358,000	253,580	73,836,606	2,198,154	11,185,399	2,237,080	4,474,159	.....	4,474,160	6,711,239	12,173,270	5,462,031
Country banks.....	70,222,978	702,230	139,193,075	13,184,431	17,362,391	2,893,732	7,234,329	.....	7,234,330	10,128,061	13,618,334	3,490,273
Total.....	95,580,978	955,810	213,029,681	15,382,585	28,547,790	5,130,812	11,708,488	.....	11,708,490	16,839,300	25,791,604	8,952,304
District No. 12:												
Reserve cities.....	75,450,000	754,500	270,590,934	11,457,883	41,161,459	8,232,292	16,464,584	.....	16,464,583	24,696,876	39,634,481	14,937,605
Country banks.....	55,517,416	555,174	202,346,538	21,578,283	25,367,699	4,227,950	10,569,874	.....	10,569,874	14,797,824	19,360,786	4,562,962
Total.....	130,967,416	1,309,674	472,937,472	33,036,166	66,529,157	12,460,242	27,034,458	.....	27,034,457	39,494,700	58,995,267	19,500,567
Grand total.....	1,783,390,146	17,833,900	6,752,009,675	539,332,804	995,618,633	243,262,709	384,641,806	84,638,434	283,075,684	712,542,949	902,952,453	190,409,504

¹ One bank which did not accept the provisions of the Federal reserve act included.

Banks in Hawaii and Alaska not included.

Comparisons of the amounts required and held under the national bank act with those required under the Federal reserve act, based on the September 12 returns, are made in the following table:

Reserves held by national banks in the 12 Federal reserve districts, as of Sept. 12, 1914; also the reserves required under the national bank act, the reserves required under the Federal reserve act, the reserves held in excess of the amount required under the national bank act, and the reserves in excess of the amount required under the Federal reserve act.

District.	Total reserve held by banks Sept. 12, 1914.	Total reserve required under the national bank act.	Total reserve required under Federal reserve act.	Reserve held Sept. 12, 1914, in excess of amount required under the national bank act.	Total reserve (Sept. 12, 1914) held in excess of amount required under new law.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>
No. 1. (Boston).....	128	110	76	18	52
No. 2. (New York).....	364	388	281	-24	83
No. 3. (Philadelphia).....	175	153	105	22	70
No. 4. (Cleveland).....	154	144	95	10	59
No. 5. (Richmond).....	64	64	43	0	21
No. 6. (Atlanta).....	38	34	24	4	14
No. 7. (Chicago).....	228	203	140	25	88
No. 8. (St. Louis).....	55	55	37	0	18
No. 9. (Minneapolis).....	91	78	48	13	43
No. 10. (Kansas City).....	109	85	52	24	57
No. 11. (Dallas).....	53	42	28	11	25
No. 12. (San Francisco).....	117	104	67	13	50
Total.....	1,576	1,460	996	116	580

In connection with the foregoing data relating to deposits and reserve, it is of interest to note the amount and character of holdings of lawful money by banks in each of the Federal reserve districts. The amounts held by banks in Hawaii and Alaska and by one bank which is not a member of a Federal reserve bank are not included in the compilation. The gold holdings are shown to amount to 55.6 per cent of the total, clearing house certificates (largely secured by gold), 9.3 per cent, silver, 17.6 per cent, and legal tender notes 17.5 per cent. The table relating to this subject follows:

Specie and legal-tender notes held by national banks in the 12 Federal reserve districts on Sept. 12, 1914.

Banks in—	Number of banks.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold Treasury certificates to order (act of Mar. 14, 1900).	Total gold and gold certificates.	Clearing-house certificates. (Sec. 5192, U. S. R. S.)
District No.—						
1.....	440	\$7,947,928.78	\$20,102,570.00	\$385,000.00	\$28,435,498.78	\$3,992,500.00
2.....	479	11,028,005.88	124,341,570.00	18,185,000.00	153,554,575.88	48,235,000.00
3.....	758	11,214,910.65	20,290,270.00	7,380,000.00	38,885,180.65	9,075,000.00
4.....	764	15,980,986.97	27,108,730.00	2,345,000.00	45,434,716.97	4,128,000.00
5.....	488	4,553,490.18	14,110,680.00	40,000.00	18,704,170.18	40,000.00
6.....	380	3,402,635.30	5,533,460.00	80,000.00	9,016,095.30	586,500.00
7.....	964	18,948,796.08	46,710,460.00	3,850,000.00	69,509,256.08	10,855,000.00
8.....	458	5,402,364.03	14,590,600.00	1,135,000.00	21,127,964.03	180,000.00
9.....	704	13,810,678.07	8,697,190.00	2,655,000.00	25,162,868.07	1,090,000.00
10.....	832	13,655,553.86	12,605,840.00	935,000.00	27,196,393.86	1,880,000.00
11.....	744	5,820,096.04	10,226,500.00	50,000.00	16,096,596.04	15,000.00
12.....	519	43,851,784.47	3,621,710.00	1,780,000.00	49,253,494.47	4,248,500.00
Total.....	7,530	155,617,230.31	307,939,580.00	38,820,000.00	502,376,810.31	84,325,500.00

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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Specie and legal-tender notes held by national banks in the 12 Federal reserve districts on Sept. 12, 1914—Continued.

Banks in—	Num- ber of banks.	Silver dollars.	Silver Treas- ury certifi- cates.	Fractional silver coin.	Legal-tender notes.	Total cash in vault.
District No.—						
1.....	440	\$235,716.00	\$11,171,432.00	\$1,481,933.32	\$12,028,621.00	\$57,345,701.10
2.....	479	367,451.00	52,534,690.00	2,338,616.66	50,517,169.00	307,537,502.54
3.....	758	619,425.00	11,936,619.00	2,190,832.10	11,588,775.00	74,295,831.75
4.....	764	1,226,771.00	7,084,824.00	1,797,894.79	13,537,098.00	73,209,304.76
5.....	488	488,091.00	4,749,267.00	884,485.33	5,171,059.00	30,037,072.51
6.....	380	1,069,082.00	2,762,657.00	1,064,242.34	3,511,642.00	18,000,218.64
7.....	964	1,785,873.00	21,736,582.00	2,051,719.01	37,715,832.00	143,654,312.09
8.....	458	881,748.00	5,045,029.00	797,255.41	7,031,347.00	25,063,343.44
9.....	704	1,283,029.00	2,761,863.00	1,246,253.16	5,782,111.00	37,326,124.23
10.....	832	1,495,606.00	3,853,454.00	1,335,192.03	5,927,933.00	41,688,578.89
11.....	744	1,919,563.00	2,172,677.00	2,487,825.60	3,099,942.00	25,791,603.64
12.....	519	1,276,201.00	634,951.00	1,997,343.87	1,584,777.00	58,995,267.34
Total.....	7,530	12,648,556.00	126,444,045.00	19,653,593.62	157,496,356.00	902,944,860.93

NOTE.—Does not include 1 bank which did not accept the provisions of the Federal reserve act, nor the 5 banks in Hawaii and 2 banks in Alaska.

METHODS OF CALCULATING RESERVE TO CONFORM TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT FOR EACH CLASS OF BANKS.

Forms have been prepared indicating the method of calculating the reserve requirements under the Federal reserve act (a) for central reserve city banks, (b) other reserve city banks, and (c) for banks located elsewhere than in reserve cities, of which copies follow.

[Reserve is required on all deposits of whatever character and from whatever source.

The only deductions allowed in computing reserve are checks and drafts on local banks and exchanges for clearing house. The 5 per cent fund and national bank notes can not be deducted.

The excess with reserve agents shown in item 17 may be added to item 2 to determine the net balance "due to banks" by banks located elsewhere than in central reserve cities.]

CALCULATION OF THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

No. of bank..... Report of the state of lawful money reserve of the.....

located at....., State of, at o'clock m., ..., 191

Items on which reserve is to be computed.

1. Due to banks other than Federal reserve banks ¹									
Less—									
2. Due from banks other than Federal reserve banks ¹									
3. Dividends unpaid.....									
4. Demand deposits.....									
5. $\frac{1}{2}$ % of time deposits.....									
6. Gross amount.....									
Deductions allowed:									
7. Checks on other banks in the same place.....									
8. Exchanges for clearing house.....									
9. Net amount.....									
10. Eighteen per cent of this total amount is the necessary legal reserve required, which is.....									

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Requirements for net reserve and items composing reserve actually held.

LEGAL RESERVE REQUIRED.		LEGAL RESERVE HELD.	
11. In vault ($\frac{1}{10}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10).....	\$.....	15. Silver dollars.....	\$.....
12. With Federal reserve bank ($\frac{7}{10}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10).....	\$.....	Fractional silver.....	.....
13. Remaining $\frac{1}{10}$ to be held in 11 and 12 \$.....	.....	Silver certificates.....	.....
14. Total required.....	\$.....	Legal-tender notes.....	.....
		Gold coin.....	.....
		Gold certificates.....	.....
		Gold certificates payable to order.....	.....
		C. H. certificates for coin or legal tender.....	\$.....
		16. With Federal reserve bank.....	\$.....
		17. Total held.....	\$.....
Deficiency in vault.....	\$.....	Excess in vault over amount required.....	\$.....
Deficiency with Federal reserve bank \$.....	.....	Excess with Federal reserve bank over amount required.....	\$.....
Deficiency in total required reserve. \$.....	.....	Excess over total required reserve.....	\$.....
		Per cent of item 7 to 9.....	%

¹ Should the aggregate "Due from" exceed the aggregate "Due to" banks, both items must be omitted from the calculation.

[This form for use first 12 months only after date of organization of Federal reserve bank.]

CALCULATION OF THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS LOCATED IN RESERVE CITIES NOT CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

No. of bank..... Report of the state of lawful money reserve of the.....

Located at, State of, at o'clock m.,....., 191

Items on which reserve is to be computed.

1. Due to approved reserve agents ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to banks other than Federal reserve banks ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Due from banks other than Federal reserve bank or reserve agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dividends unpaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Demand deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. $\frac{1}{10}$ of time deposits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Gross amount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deductions allowed.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Checks on other banks in the same place.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Exchanges for clearing house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Net amount.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Fifteen per cent of this total amount is the necessary legal reserve required which is.....							

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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Requirements for net reserve and items composing reserve actually held.

LEGAL RESERVE REQUIRED.	LEGAL RESERVE HELD.
11. In vault (not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10). \$.....	15. Silver dollars..... \$.....
12. With Federal reserve bank (not less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10)..... \$.....	Fractional silver.....
13. With approved reserve agents (not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10)..... ² \$.....	Silver certificates.....
14. Total required (must agree with item 10)..... \$.....	Legal tender notes.....
	Gold coin.....
	Gold certificates.....
	Gold certificates payable to order.....
	C. H. certificates for coin or legal tender..... \$.....
	16. With Federal reserve bank..... \$.....
	17. List net balances with agents:
	 \$.....
	 \$.....
	Total..... \$.....
	If more than $\frac{1}{10}$ deduct excess..... ² \$.....
	18. Total held..... \$.....
Deficiency in vault..... \$.....	Excess in vault over amount required. \$.....
Deficiency with Federal reserve bank..... \$.....	Excess with Federal reserve bank over amount required..... \$.....
Deficiency in total required reserve. \$.....	Excess over total required reserve..... \$.....
Per cent of item 18 to 9.....%	

¹ Should the aggregate "Due from" exceed the aggregate "Due to" banks, both items must be omitted from the calculation.

² This subtotal must not exceed amount shown in item 13.

[This form for use first 12 months only after date of organization of Federal Reserve Bank.]

CALCULATION OF THE LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS LOCATED ELSEWHERE THAN IN RESERVE CITIES AND CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

No. of bank Report of the state of lawful money reserve of the located at, State of, at o'clock m., 191....

Items on which reserve is to be computed.

1. Due to approved reserve agents.....					
Due to banks other than Federal reserve banks.....					
Less—					
2. Due from banks other than Federal reserve bank or reserve agents ¹					
3. Dividends unpaid.....					
4. Demand deposits.....					
5. $\frac{1}{4}$ of time deposits.....					
6. Gross amount.....					
Deductions allowed.					
7. Checks on other banks in the same place.....					
8. Exchanges for clearing house.....					
9. Net amount.....					
10. Twelve per cent of this total amount is the necessary legal reserve required, which is.....					

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Requirements for net reserve and items composing reserve actually held.

LEGAL RESERVE REQUIRED.	LEGAL RESERVE HELD.
11. In vault (not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10)..... \$.....	15. Silver dollars..... \$..... Fractional silver..... Silver certificates..... Legal tender notes..... Gold coin..... Gold certificates..... Gold certificates payable to order..... C. H. certificates for coin or legal tender..... \$.....
12. With Federal reserve bank (not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10)..... \$.....	16. With Federal reserve bank..... \$.....
13. With approved reserve agents (not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of total required reserve shown in item 10)..... \$.....	17. List net balances with agents: \$..... \$..... Total..... \$..... (If more than $\frac{1}{2}$, deduct excess) ² \$.....
14. Total required (must agree with item 10)..... \$.....	18. Total held..... \$.....
Deficiency in vault..... \$.....	Excess in vault over amount required.. \$.....
Deficiency with Federal reserve bank..... \$.....	Excess with Federal reserve bank over amount required..... \$.....
Deficiency in total required reserve..... \$.....	Excess over total required reserve..... \$.....
Per cent of item 18 to 9..... %	

¹ Should the aggregate "Due from" exceed the aggregate "Due to" banks, both items must be omitted from the calculation.

² This subtotal must not exceed amount shown in item 13.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS, CLASSIFIED.

Exclusive of the premium on United States bonds, the investment of national banks in United States bonds and other securities amounted on June 30 last to \$1,910,830,447, an increase from \$1,882,812,145 on June 4, 1913.

In the accompanying table are shown these various investments, as of the dates in question.

Class.	June 4, 1913.	June 30, 1914.
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	\$175,345,382	\$176,017,413
Railroad bonds.....	345,204,195	341,690,819
Other public service corporation bonds.....	197,459,668	218,215,471
All other bonds.....	220,120,541	227,604,987
Stocks (presumably taken for debt).....	52,085,149	143,708,679
Warrants, claims, judgments, etc.....	38,902,358	35,926,297
Various securities with the Treasury as security for public deposits.....	43,597,930	56,781,241
Foreign Government bonds.....	17,960,704	10,018,520
Other foreign bonds and securities.....	3,509,658	5,608,722
Total.....	1,094,185,585	1,115,572,149
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	735,226,870	734,897,425
United States, insular possessions, and District of Columbia bonds to secure United States deposits.....	47,061,690	48,405,573
United States bonds on hand.....	6,338,000	11,955,298
	788,626,560	795,258,296
Total bonds of all classes ²	1,882,812,145	1,910,830,445

¹ Includes \$899,668 erroneously shown by banks on face of banks' reports as bonds, etc.

² Premium on United States bonds not included.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the accompanying table is shown the percentage of loans and discounts, United States bonds, lawful money, capital, surplus and profits, and individual deposits to the aggregate assets of the banks. These percentages are based on the reports from the banks at the fourth call of each year from 1905 to 1914, inclusive.

Items.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
Loans and discounts.	53.9	54.0	56.1	52.9	53.5	55.6	54.5	55.1	56.9	55.7
United States bonds.	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.3	6.8
Lawful money.	8.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.1	8.3	7.9
Total.	70.2	69.6	72.4	70.5	70.6	72.0	70.5	70.3	72.5	70.4
Capital.	10.7	10.4	10.7	10.2	9.8	10.2	9.9	9.4	9.7	9.2
Surplus and profits.	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.9
Individual deposits.	51.1	52.4	51.5	50.4	52.3	52.4	52.9	53.8	53.0	53.5
Total.	70.1	71.2	70.9	69.1	70.5	71.5	71.5	71.9	71.8	71.6

RELATION OF CAPITAL TO DEPOSITS, ETC., OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The proportion and variation from year to year of capital to individual deposits in national banks, capital to loans, to aggregate resources, capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits, and lawful money held to individual deposits, are shown in the table following for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive. An important point shown by the statement is that while the proportion of capital to individual deposits ranges from \$1 to \$5.35, at the low point in 1911, to \$1 to \$5.79 in 1914, the relation of the combined capital and surplus and other profits to deposits shows a slightly greater variation, ranging from \$1 to \$2.82 in 1913 to \$1 to \$2.96 in 1914.

The table in question follows:

Items.	1911	1912	Aug. 9, 1913.	Sept. 12, 1914.
Capital to individual deposits.	\$1.00 to \$5.35	\$1.00 to \$5.63	\$1.00 to \$5.45	\$1.00 to \$5.79
Capital to loans.	1.00 to 5.52	1.00 to 5.77	1.00 to 5.84	1.00 to 6.04
Capital to aggregate resources.	1.00 to 10.12	1.00 to 10.48	1.00 to 10.30	1.00 to 10.83
Capital and surplus and other profits to individual deposits.	1.00 to 2.84	1.00 to 2.96	1.00 to 2.82	1.00 to 2.96
Specie and legal tender to individual deposits.	1.00 to 6.14	1.00 to 6.58	1.00 to 6.41	1.00 to 6.80

CHANGES IN LOANS, BONDS, CASH, AND DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

As supplementary to the general résumé of the condition of national banks as shown by their returns at date of each call during the year, there is submitted herewith a statement showing the principal

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assets and individual deposits of banks on each date, together with the averages for the year for each geographical division:

Changes in volume of principal assets and in deposits, by geographical divisions, 1913-14.

Divisions and dates.	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
New England States:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	\$318,109,947	\$168,028,055	\$81,818,866	\$519,369,028
Jan. 13, 1914.....	502,910,360	164,624,508	83,509,154	511,585,194
Mar. 4, 1914.....	508,621,767	169,529,628	75,353,011	501,129,427
June 30, 1914.....	524,245,522	173,918,390	87,196,710	527,298,707
Sept. 12, 1914.....	524,902,340	192,140,030	72,589,673	514,225,269
Average.....	515,757,987	173,648,122	80,093,482	514,721,555
Eastern States:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	2,281,782,957	829,037,897	634,517,186	2,256,472,176
Jan. 13, 1914.....	2,282,161,267	812,735,253	696,624,904	2,262,422,401
Mar. 4, 1914.....	2,430,524,362	809,334,190	722,906,430	2,321,750,068
June 30, 1914.....	2,439,217,434	846,044,224	751,488,166	2,436,629,686
Sept. 12, 1914.....	¹ 2,404,111,196	1,021,884,692	536,139,377	2,342,022,047
Average.....	2,367,559,431	863,807,251	668,335,212	2,323,859,275
Southern States:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	856,469,672	211,494,161	91,027,077	735,625,156
Jan. 13, 1914.....	836,666,136	208,964,281	96,643,070	756,355,548
Mar. 4, 1914.....	818,121,564	205,100,131	93,416,615	744,405,285
June 30, 1914.....	831,203,633	202,033,906	95,534,988	722,242,028
Sept. 12, 1914.....	¹ 831,119,268	243,069,520	91,608,085	686,267,378
Average.....	834,716,055	214,132,400	93,645,967	728,979,079
Middle Western States:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	1,772,589,843	450,770,428	295,753,020	1,623,249,172
Jan. 13, 1914.....	1,725,101,991	452,575,733	323,228,980	1,630,637,640
Mar. 4, 1914.....	1,772,200,081	453,132,916	317,358,033	1,643,796,150
June 30, 1914.....	1,783,806,678	449,789,602	315,872,579	1,675,521,613
Sept. 12, 1914.....	1,785,256,897	527,820,424	299,234,101	1,681,800,164
Average.....	1,767,791,098	466,817,821	310,289,342	1,651,000,947
Western States:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	422,205,251	102,419,327	57,349,835	457,340,512
Jan. 13, 1914.....	419,701,646	102,041,432	57,858,354	452,192,517
Mar. 4, 1914.....	416,937,953	100,416,351	57,104,391	447,926,692
June 30, 1914.....	422,267,721	100,256,901	56,636,559	443,955,267
Sept. 12, 1914.....	424,191,132	103,088,893	56,776,098	443,385,225
Average.....	421,060,741	101,644,581	57,145,047	448,960,042
Pacific States:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	435,460,577	144,878,746	73,485,934	457,742,900
Jan. 13, 1914.....	429,022,511	143,575,625	79,670,090	457,125,824
Mar. 4, 1914.....	430,723,314	142,376,750	76,008,267	450,564,432
June 30, 1914.....	443,056,752	141,862,102	72,960,757	461,132,948
Sept. 12, 1914.....	446,593,797	155,137,096	76,781,131	469,417,073
Average.....	436,971,390	145,556,664	75,781,235	459,196,635
Island possessions:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	1,720,374	986,758	770,703	1,890,143
Jan. 13, 1914.....	1,679,447	984,480	681,125	1,745,627
Mar. 4, 1914.....	1,742,544	984,700	590,234	1,756,402
June 30, 1914.....	1,757,114	983,460	755,113	1,912,179
Sept. 12, 1914.....	1,735,392	992,952	510,014	1,964,123
Average.....	1,726,974	986,470	661,437	1,853,682

¹ Apparent decrease in loans due to deposits of commercial paper for additional circulation.

In the following table the amount of loans, bonds, cash, and individual deposits is shown for all banks in the central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and those located elsewhere, at date of each report during the year, together with the averages based upon the five returns:

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Loans, bonds, cash, and individual deposits of national banks at date of each call during the year, together with the averages for each class of banks.

[In thousands of dollars.]

	Loans.	Bonds, etc.	Cash and cash items.	Individual deposits.
Central reserve cities:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	\$1,348,251	\$292,813	\$553,551	\$993,628
Jan. 31, 1914.....	1,336,370	213,862	614,565	996,742
Mar. 4, 1914.....	1,520,612	269,774	653,888	1,044,969
June 30, 1914.....	1,499,854	283,097	661,873	1,137,891
Sept. 12, 1914.....	1,446,804	476,038	463,065	1,068,930
Average.....	1,430,378	307,117	589,388	1,048,432
Other reserve cities:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	1,649,905	430,585	341,141	1,416,283
Jan. 31, 1914.....	1,593,298	428,480	367,257	1,414,845
Mar. 4, 1914.....	1,611,298	427,251	348,797	1,388,305
June 30, 1914.....	1,700,829	453,575	379,586	1,516,792
Sept. 12, 1914.....	1,716,426	552,813	333,847	1,507,742
Average.....	1,654,351	460,341	354,126	1,448,793
Country banks:				
Oct. 21, 1913.....	3,290,182	1,175,213	340,030	3,641,776
Jan. 31, 1914.....	3,267,575	1,173,159	356,413	3,660,478
Mar. 4, 1914.....	3,247,061	1,183,818	340,050	3,678,054
June 30, 1914.....	3,244,871	1,178,215	341,984	3,614,010
Sept. 12, 1914.....	3,254,679	1,215,281	336,725	3,562,408
Average.....	3,260,874	1,185,137	343,040	3,631,345

DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL BANKING.

The development in national banking, as shown by the periodical returns in each year from 1903 to 1914, is seen in the table following, in which appears the amount of capital and surplus, deposits, circulation outstanding, loans and lawful money, together with the percentage of lawful money to individual deposits, to all deposits, and to loans and discounts. The table referred to is submitted herewith:

Capital and surplus, individual deposits, aggregate deposits, amount of circulation outstanding, loans and discounts (including overdrafts), specie and legal tenders, together with the percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits, all deposits, and to loans and discounts of national banks, as shown by their returns for each call from February, 1903, to September, 1914.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Date.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate deposits.	Amount of circulation outstanding.	Loans and discounts, including overdrafts.	Specie and legal tenders.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to aggregate deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to loans and discounts.
1903.									
Feb. 6	1,082.4	3,159.5	4,580.9	335.2	3,386.6	570.6	18.06	12.46	16.85
Apr. 9	1,088.9	3,168.3	4,535.5	335.1	3,433.1	536.2	16.92	11.84	15.62
June 9	1,102.6	3,201.0	4,561.9	359.3	3,442.3	552.2	17.25	12.11	16.04
Sept. 9	1,124.1	3,156.3	4,533.4	375.0	3,508.6	554.3	17.56	12.23	15.80
Nov. 17	1,133.8	3,176.2	4,503.7	376.2	3,476.5	520.6	16.39	11.56	14.98
1904.									
Jan. 22	1,151.4	3,300.6	4,788.6	381.0	3,511.6	614.6	18.62	12.84	17.50
Mar. 28	1,151.1	3,244.5	4,798.9	385.9	3,575.7	617.5	18.97	12.87	17.27
June 9	1,157.0	3,312.4	4,836.0	399.6	3,621.8	658.4	19.88	13.60	18.18
Sept. 6	1,167.3	3,458.2	5,131.2	411.2	3,757.9	661.5	19.13	12.89	17.60
Nov. 10	1,176.0	3,707.7	5,332.1	419.1	3,827.6	642.1	17.32	12.04	16.78

Capital and surplus, individual deposits, aggregate deposits, amount of circulation outstanding, loans and discounts (including overdrafts), specie and legal tenders, together with the percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits, all deposits, and to loans and discounts of national banks, as shown by their returns for each call from February, 1903, to September, 1914—Continued.

[In millions of dollars.]

Date.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate deposits.	Amount of circulation outstanding.	Loans and discounts, including overdrafts.	Specie and legal tenders.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to individual deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to aggregate deposits.	Percentage of specie and legal tenders to loans and discounts.
1905.									
Jan. 11	1,183.1	3,612.5	5,257.0	424.3	3,771.9	670.0	18.55	12.74	17.76
Mar. 14	1,191.4	3,777.5	5,427.2	431.0	3,888.2	641.2	16.97	11.81	16.49
May 29	1,205.0	3,783.7	5,407.5	445.5	3,929.5	649.3	17.16	12.10	16.52
Aug. 25	1,217.6	3,820.7	5,508.6	469.0	4,028.4	665.6	17.42	12.08	16.52
Nov. 9	1,229.1	3,989.5	5,556.6	485.5	4,071.2	622.1	15.59	11.19	15.28
1906.									
Jan. 29	1,257.6	4,088.4	5,747.8	498.2	4,118.3	668.3	16.35	11.62	16.23
Apr. 6	1,265.8	3,978.5	5,611.0	505.5	4,176.0	620.5	15.60	11.06	14.86
June 18	1,275.0	4,055.6	5,692.8	510.9	4,236.9	651.2	16.06	11.44	15.37
Sept. 4	1,325.3	4,199.3	5,897.8	518.0	4,331.5	606.0	14.43	10.30	13.99
Nov. 12	1,352.1	4,289.8	6,031.5	537.0	4,419.8	634.6	14.79	10.52	14.36
1907.									
Jan. 26	1,385.9	4,115.6	5,952.4	545.5	4,505.2	695.5	16.90	11.68	15.44
Mar. 22	1,396.9	4,269.5	6,061.0	543.3	4,572.6	656.2	15.37	10.82	14.35
May 20	1,418.5	4,322.9	6,190.4	547.9	4,664.0	691.6	16.00	11.17	14.83
Aug. 22	1,444.8	4,319.0	6,076.6	551.9	4,709.0	701.6	16.24	11.55	14.90
Dec. 3	1,451.3	4,176.7	5,800.6	601.8	4,622.9	760.8	18.21	13.12	16.46
1908.									
Feb. 14	1,460.0	4,105.8	5,924.4	627.6	4,452.0	788.4	19.20	13.31	17.71
May 14	1,467.4	4,312.7	6,188.2	614.1	4,551.7	861.3	19.97	13.92	18.92
July 15	1,483.1	4,374.6	6,330.5	613.7	4,640.4	849.0	19.41	13.41	18.30
Sept. 23	1,487.0	4,548.1	6,617.3	613.7	4,781.5	868.4	19.09	13.12	18.16
Nov. 27	1,489.2	4,720.3	6,804.5	599.3	4,879.3	844.8	17.90	12.41	17.31
1909.									
Feb. 5	1,510.9	4,699.7	6,836.2	615.3	4,869.8	860.1	18.30	12.58	17.66
Apr. 28	1,521.1	4,826.1	6,934.3	636.4	4,987.7	878.6	18.20	12.67	17.61
June 30	1,527.8	4,898.6	7,009.2	631.3	5,061.2	885.9	18.09	12.64	17.50
Sept. 1	1,542.6	5,009.9	7,079.6	658.0	5,158.4	854.1	17.05	12.06	16.56
Nov. 16	1,557.2	5,120.4	7,059.1	668.4	5,190.7	804.9	15.72	11.40	15.51
1910.									
Jan. 31	1,580.0	5,190.8	7,208.3	667.5	5,263.5	833.1	16.05	11.56	15.83
Mar. 29	1,599.7	5,227.9	7,265.3	669.2	5,464.0	834.9	15.97	11.49	15.28
June 30	1,634.4	5,287.2	7,257.0	675.6	5,455.9	820.8	15.52	11.31	15.04
Sept. 1	1,651.0	5,145.7	7,140.8	674.8	5,496.7	851.7	16.55	11.93	15.49
Nov. 10	1,656.7	5,304.8	7,261.2	680.4	5,497.7	816.1	15.38	11.24	14.84
1911.									
Jan. 7	1,673.1	5,113.2	7,156.9	684.1	5,443.1	856.3	16.75	11.96	15.73
Mar. 7	1,677.3	5,304.6	7,576.3	680.7	5,588.1	908.0	17.12	11.99	16.25
June 7	1,691.6	5,478.0	7,675.7	681.7	5,634.2	946.3	17.28	12.33	16.80
Sept. 1	1,695.5	5,490.0	7,628.1	697.0	5,690.6	955.5	16.31	11.74	15.74
Dec. 5	1,699.3	5,536.0	7,675.4	702.6	5,695.1	862.8	15.59	11.24	15.15
1912.									
Feb. 20	1,716.8	5,630.6	8,067.7	704.2	5,834.3	950.5	16.88	11.78	16.29
Apr. 18	1,725.1	5,712.1	8,015.5	707.0	5,902.0	931.7	16.31	11.61	15.79
June 14	1,727.6	5,825.5	8,064.2	708.7	5,973.8	945.2	16.23	11.72	15.82
Sept. 4	1,747.0	5,891.7	8,129.7	713.8	6,061.0	896.0	15.21	11.02	14.78
Nov. 26	1,747.1	5,944.6	8,109.3	721.5	6,085.5	859.1	14.45	10.59	14.12
1913.									
Feb. 4	1,766.2	5,985.4	8,361.0	717.5	6,147.3	933.4	15.59	11.16	15.18
Apr. 4	1,771.9	5,968.8	8,227.8	719.0	6,198.2	888.3	14.88	10.80	14.33
June 4	1,777.5	5,953.5	8,143.9	722.1	6,162.0	914.0	15.35	11.22	14.83
Aug. 9	1,781.7	5,761.3	7,948.6	724.5	6,186.9	899.2	15.61	11.31	14.53
Oct. 21	1,785.7	6,051.6	8,346.0	727.0	6,288.3	889.6	14.70	10.66	14.15
1914.									
Jan. 13	1,790.1	6,072.0	8,393.3	725.3	6,197.2	981.9	16.17	11.70	15.84
Mar. 4	1,787.7	6,111.3	8,675.0	720.6	6,378.8	983.0	15.84	11.16	15.18
June 30	1,781.5	6,268.6	8,563.7	722.5	6,445.5	969.0	15.46	11.32	15.04
Sept. 12	1,784.4	6,139.0	8,187.5	918.2	6,417.9	903.7	14.72	11.04	14.08

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Number and authorized capital of national banks organized and the number and capital of banks closed in each year ended Oct. 31 since the establishment of the national banking system, with the yearly increase or decrease.

Year.	Organized.		Closed.				Net yearly increase.		Net yearly decrease.	
			In voluntary liquidation.		Insolvent.					
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
1863.	134	\$16,378,700					134	\$16,378,700		
1864.	453	79,366,950	3				450	79,366,950		
1865.	1,014	242,542,982	6	\$330,000	1	\$50,000	1,007	242,162,982		
1866.	62	8,515,150	4	650,000	2	500,000	56	7,365,150		
1867.	10	4,260,300	12	2,160,000	6	1,170,000		930,300	8	
1868.	12	1,210,000	18	2,445,500	4	410,000			10	\$1,645,500
1869.	9	1,500,000	17	3,372,710	1	50,000			9	1,922,710
1870.	22	2,736,000	14	2,550,000	1	250,000	7			64,000
1871.	170	19,519,000	11	1,450,000			159	18,069,000		
1872.	175	18,988,000	11	2,180,500	6	1,806,100	158	15,001,400		
1873.	68	7,602,700	21	3,524,700	11	3,825,000	36	253,000		
1874.	71	6,745,500	20	2,795,000	3	250,000	48	3,700,500		
1875.	107	12,104,000	38	3,820,200	5	1,000,000	64	7,283,800		
1876.	36	3,189,800	32	2,565,000	9	965,000			5	340,200
1877.	29	2,589,000	26	2,539,500	10	3,344,000			7	3,294,500
1878.	28	2,775,000	41	4,237,500	14	2,612,500			27	4,075,000
1879.	38	3,595,000	33	3,750,000	8	1,230,000			3	1,385,000
1880.	57	6,374,170	9	570,000	3	700,000	45	5,104,170		
1881.	86	9,651,050	26	1,920,000			60	7,731,050		
1882.	227	30,038,300	78	16,120,000	3	1,561,300	146	12,357,000		
1883.	262	28,654,350	40	7,736,000	2	250,000	220	20,668,350		
1884.	191	16,042,230	30	3,647,250	11	1,285,000	150	11,109,980		
1885.	145	16,938,000	85	17,856,590	4	600,000	56			1,518,590
1886.	174	21,558,000	25	1,651,100	8	650,000	141	19,656,900		
1887.	225	30,546,000	25	2,537,450	8	1,550,000	192	26,458,550		
1888.	132	12,053,000	34	4,171,000	8	1,900,000	90	5,982,000		
1889.	211	21,240,000	41	4,316,000	2	250,000	168	16,674,000		
1890.	307	36,250,000	50	5,050,000	9	750,000	248	30,450,000		
1891.	193	20,700,000	41	4,485,000	25	3,622,000	127	12,593,000		
1892.	163	15,285,000	53	6,157,500	17	2,450,000	93	6,677,500		
1893.	119	11,230,000	46	6,035,000	65	10,935,000	8			5,740,000
1894.	50	5,285,000	79	10,475,000	21	2,770,000			50	7,960,000
1895.	43	4,890,000	49	6,093,100	36	5,235,020			42	6,338,120
1896.	28	3,245,000	37	3,745,000	27	3,805,000			36	4,405,000
1897.	44	4,420,000	70	9,659,000	38	5,851,500			65	11,090,500
1898.	56	9,665,000	69	12,509,000	7	1,200,000			19	4,044,000
1899.	78	16,470,000	64	24,335,000	12	850,000	2			8,715,000
1900.	383	19,900,000	43	12,474,950	6	1,800,000	334	5,685,050		
1901.	394	21,554,500	39	7,415,000	11	1,760,000	344	12,379,500		
1902.	470	31,130,000	71	22,190,000	2	450,000	397	8,490,000		
1903.	553	34,333,500	72	30,720,000	12	3,480,000	469	133,500		
1904.	431	21,019,300	65	20,285,000	20	1,535,000	346			800,700
1905.	506	33,532,500	121	24,409,500	22	2,035,000	363	7,088,000		
1906.	455	21,413,500	81	13,223,000	8	680,000	366	7,510,500		
1907.	516	34,967,000	84	11,745,000	7	775,000	425	22,447,000		
1908.	326	22,823,000	80	12,415,000	24	5,560,000	222	4,848,000		
1909.	309	22,830,000	149	14,225,850	9	768,500	151	7,835,650		
1910.	311	30,760,000	113	29,123,500	6	875,000	192	761,500		
1911.	214	12,840,000	98	11,010,000	3	275,000	113	1,555,000		
1912.	188	16,080,000	83	21,605,250	8	1,100,000	97			6,625,250
1913.	172	10,175,000	80	14,571,010	6	4,350,000	86			8,749,010
1914.	195	18,675,000	113	26,487,000	21	1,810,000	61			9,622,000
Aggregate. Deduct in- crease.	10,652	1,106,046,482	2,550	459,339,660	1,552	90,930,920	7,831	644,107,982	281	88,332,080
Net increase. Add for banks re- stored to solvency.							7,550	555,775,902		
Total net increase.							28	9,955,000		
							7,578	2,565,730,902		

¹ Includes 28 banks restored to solvency.

² The total authorized capital stock on Oct. 31 was \$1,072,492,175; the paid-in capital, \$1,071,908,332.50, including the capital stock of liquidating and insolvent banks which have not deposited lawful money for the retirement of their circulating notes.

**BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES AND CIRCULATION SECURED THEREBY
AT THE END OF EACH MONTH FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1913, TO OCTOBER
31, 1914.**

The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding on October 31, 1914, was \$1,121,468,911, of which \$739,716,693 was secured by United States bonds, \$361,119,940 by miscellaneous securities (act of May 30, 1908), and \$20,632,278 secured by deposits of lawful money in retirement account. The increase during the month of October was \$43,584,135. As additional currency was not issued prior to August last, a comparison with the amount of circulation outstanding on July 31, namely, \$750,907,021, and the amount on October 31, shows an increase of \$370,561,890. The increase in outstanding circulation from October 31, 1913, to October 31, 1914, was \$362,569,202.

The authorized issues of additional circulation through national currency associations on October 31 was \$374,680,715. Under section 3 of the National Currency Association act the authorized issues were \$910,500; hence the total authorized issues under the act in question were \$375,591,215.

The condition of the bond and circulation accounts at the close of each month of the year ended October 31, 1914, is shown in the following table:

Date.	United States bonds on deposit. ¹	Issue value of miscellaneous securities on deposit.	Circulation secured by—			Total circulation outstanding.
			United States bonds.	Miscellaneous securities.	Lawful money.	
1913.						
Nov. 30.....	\$743,590,500	.....	\$739,677,565	.....	\$17,481,906	\$757,159,471
Dec. 31.....	743,066,500	.....	740,633,645	.....	17,209,316	757,842,961
1914.						
Jan. 31.....	741,645,500	.....	736,194,233	.....	17,828,533	754,022,766
Feb. 28.....	741,445,500	.....	736,509,838	.....	16,658,993	753,168,831
Mar. 31.....	740,603,400	.....	735,445,281	.....	16,605,018	752,050,299
Apr. 30.....	741,213,210	.....	736,180,040	.....	15,585,726	751,765,766
May 31.....	740,818,360	.....	735,423,425	.....	16,131,271	751,554,696
June 30.....	740,796,910	.....	735,528,960	.....	15,142,939	750,671,899
July 31.....	740,220,660	.....	735,222,801	.....	15,684,220	750,907,021
Aug. 31.....	743,318,050	\$126,971,550	735,851,383	\$126,241,760	15,447,138	877,540,281
Sept. 30.....	744,528,050	344,753,240	737,109,983	325,007,900	15,766,893	1,077,884,776
Oct. 31.....	744,740,600	365,249,065	739,716,693	361,119,940	20,632,278	1,121,468,911

¹ Including bonds held for account of banks in process of liquidation.

DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Exclusive of deposits of United States bonds in substitution for a like amount withdrawn, the deposits during the past year aggregated \$24,891,050, of which \$24,723,300 were deposited by banks increasing circulation and \$167,750 by banks chartered during the year. The withdrawals by reason of reduction of circulation, liquidation, and failures of banks amounted to \$22,888,190.

The transactions during each month of the year are shown in the accompanying table:

United States bonds deposited as security for circulation by banks chartered and by those increasing their circulation, together with amount of bonds withdrawn by banks reducing circulation and by those closed, during each month.

Date.	Bonds deposited by banks chartered during the year.	Bonds deposited by banks increasing circulation.	Bonds withdrawn by banks reducing circulation.	Bonds withdrawn by banks in liquidation.	Bonds withdrawn, banks in insolvency.
1913.					
November.....	\$68,750	\$614,000	\$462,500	\$74,990	.....
December.....	58,500	3,767,000	1,866,000	2,425,000	.....
1914.					
January.....	15,000	1,770,500	2,521,250	670,250	.....
February.....		1,569,500	1,421,250	348,250	
March.....		972,050	506,400	1,106,750	\$201,000
April.....	12,750	1,248,810	508,000	131,000	
May.....		1,580,900	987,500	988,250	
June.....	6,500	3,054,550	257,500	2,818,500	
July.....		1,522,750	807,500	1,291,500	
August.....		4,129,140	600,500	131,250	300,000
September.....	6,250	2,573,050		1,363,050	
October.....		1,984,550	650,000	1,122,000	
Total.....	167,750	24,786,800	10,588,400	12,470,790	501,000

BONDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES AND NATIONAL-BANK HOLDINGS, AND SECURITIES DEPOSITED TO SECURE NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION AND PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

In the year ended October 31, 1914, the bonded debt of the United States other than that portion represented by postal-savings bonds was unchanged, and the increase in the latter was only \$2,002,060. The bonded debt increased from \$966,823,490 on October 31, 1913, to \$968,825,550 on October 31, 1914. All of these bonds except the \$50,000,000 Panama threes and \$5,508,060 postal savings bonds are available as security for circulation upon their deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in trust for that purpose. As the National Currency Association act makes available as security for "additional circulation" State and municipal bonds and other securities, including commercial paper, it is within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the acceptance for that purpose of any bonds of the United States held by a national bank.

United States bonds to the amount of \$744,740,600 are on deposit to secure national-bank circulation and \$37,020,700 to secure public deposits, and \$6,423,780 are held in the vaults of the national banks, thus making their total investment in these securities \$788,185,080, or over 81 per cent of the total bonded debt. The premium on these bonds, as shown by the September 12, 1914, report of condition of the banks, has been charged down to \$3,921,760. This amount is not considered in computing the percentage of the banks' investment in Government bonds, as shown by the table following. The Treasury holds miscellaneous securities, other than Government bonds, to the amount of \$57,565,502 as security for public deposits, the total holdings for this purpose aggregating \$94,586,202.

The Government bonded debt in detail, together with the amount and kinds of Government bonds on deposit to secure circulation and Government deposits, postal-savings bonds, and various other bonds, etc., held as security for public deposits, are shown in the following table:

Interest-bearing bonded debt of the United States and bonds on deposit to secure national-bank circulation and Government deposits, Oct. 31, 1914.

Kinds of bonds on deposit.	U. S. bonded debt.	On deposit to secure national- bank notes.	On deposit to secure public deposits.
United States consols of 1930 (twos).....	\$646,250,150	\$606,622,300	\$12,575,700
United States loan of 1908-1918 (threes).....	63,945,460	21,447,180	4,967,400
United States loan of 1925 (fours).....	118,489,900	34,699,300	3,821,200
United States Panama of—			
1936 (twos).....	54,631,980	53,013,680	1,199,500
1938 (twos).....	30,000,000	28,958,140	574,000
1961 (threes).....	50,000,000		13,882,900
			37,020,700
District of Columbia (three-sixty-fives).....			633,000
Philippine loans (fours).....			5,900,000
Philippine Railway (fours).....			918,000
Manila Railroad (fours).....			10,000
Porto Rico loans (fours).....			2,004,000
Postal savings bonds (two-and-a-halves).....	5,508,060		
Territory of Hawaii (various).....			2,025,000
State, city, railroad, etc. (various).....			46,075,502
Total.....	968,825,550	744,740,600	57,565,502

PRODUCTIVITY OF LOANS AND BOND INVESTMENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The earnings of the banks being derived mainly from interest on loans and the returns upon bonds and other securities, a statement is submitted herewith indicating the amount of investments by banks in each geographical division, together with the amount of gross earnings and percentage of earnings to loans and bond investments. The aggregate of these assets is shown to be \$8,360,443,440, and the gross earnings \$515,624,301, on an average return of 6.17 per cent.

In the accompanying table is shown for June 30, 1914, the amount of loans, other investments, gross earnings of the banks, and the percentage of gross earnings to total investments for each geographical division:

Divisions.	Loans (including overdrafts).	Bonds, etc.	Total investment.	Gross earnings.	Per cent of gross earnings to total investment.
New England States.....	\$524,245,522	\$173,918,390	\$698,163,912	\$39,461,330	5.65
Eastern States.....	2,439,217,435	846,044,224	3,285,261,659	180,226,665	5.49
Southern States.....	831,203,633	202,033,906	1,033,237,539	74,053,888	7.17
Middle Western States.....	1,783,806,678	449,789,602	2,233,596,280	137,587,358	6.16
Western States.....	422,267,721	100,256,901	522,524,622	44,431,141	8.50
Pacific States.....	443,056,752	141,862,112	584,918,864	39,689,176	6.79
Hawaii.....	1,757,114	983,460	2,740,574	174,743	6.38
Total.....	6,445,554,855	1,914,888,595	8,360,443,450	515,624,301	6.17

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EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The net earnings of national banks reporting their earnings¹ and dividends for the year ended June 30, 1914, aggregated \$149,270,170, from which dividends were paid to the amount of \$120,947,096, the average dividend rate being 11.37 per cent against an average rate of 11 per cent for the five years previous. Dividends based upon capital and surplus averaged 6.80 per cent for the year, while the net earnings to capital and surplus were 8.39 per cent.

The gross earnings of the banks aggregated \$515,624,301, against which losses and premiums were written off to the amount of \$64,929,614, together with expenses and taxes of \$301,424,516. The combined capital and surplus of the banks aggregated \$1,778,095,306, the percentage of surplus (\$714,117,131) to capital being 67.11 per cent.

In the appendix of this report will be found the returns from the banks in each reserve city and State relating to their earnings and dividends during the year ended June 30, 1914, together with like data covering the years ended March 1, 1870, to June 30, 1914, and there is submitted herewith a table relating to the dividends paid by the banks located in each geographical division of the country.

Capital, surplus, amount and per cent of dividends paid by national banks in each geographical division for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Divisions.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Per cent of surplus to capital.	Amount of dividends paid.	Per cent of dividends to capital.
New England States....	445	\$100,936,700	\$62,936,425.00	62.35	\$8,113,911.71	8.04
Eastern States.....	1,645	338,244,175	329,014,444.80	97.27	43,864,876.00	12.97
Southern States.....	1,508	175,450,900	91,812,176.52	52.33	18,551,004.01	10.57
Middle Western States..	2,061	284,305,100	154,312,565.35	54.28	29,081,320.70	10.23
Western States.....	1,268	72,287,500	34,039,853.38	47.09	10,082,328.08	13.95
Pacific States.....	521	92,118,800	41,726,191.65	45.30	11,208,455.73	12.17
Hawaii.....	5	635,000	275,444.70	43.38	45,200.00	7.12
Total.....	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131.40	67.12	120,947,096.23	11.37

AMOUNT AND NUMBER OF ITEMS DEPOSITED WITH MEMBER BANKS
DAILY IN EACH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

In July last this office called upon the national banks for information required to form an approximate estimate as to the number of checks on member banks which the Federal reserve banks may be required to clear provided the Federal reserve banks should undertake to clear the checks of all member banks, and also for the purpose of ascertaining the probable number and amount of checks which would have to be cleared by a bank provided the Federal reserve bank of the district should refuse to receive from depositors checks of other banks (either member or nonmember) located in the same city or town as the depositing bank. The information was requested for the week beginning July 6.

The returns showed, first, the number and amount of checks on other member banks in the district outside of the city or town depos-

¹ There are a comparatively few banks such as new banks which have just commenced business which made no report of net earnings.

ited with the bank locally by depositors other than member banks; second, the number and amount of checks on other member banks in the same town deposited with the bank locally by depositors other than banks; and, third, the number and amount of checks on other member banks in the district received by the bank from correspondents outside of the district.

Due to misapprehension of the scope of the inquiry or for other reasons, full returns were received from only 6,617 of the 7,528 banks called upon, and upon examining the returns it was concluded to summarize them by Federal reserve districts as of one date—namely, July 7.

In the following table results are shown relating to the number of banks from which returns were received in each Federal reserve district, together with the number and amount of checks received from each source.

Report for Tuesday, July 7, of checks received by banks in each Federal reserve district.

District.	Number of reporting banks.	Number of banks in the district.	Checks on other member banks outside of own city deposited by depositors other than member banks.		Checks on other member banks in own city deposited locally by depositors other than banks.		Checks on other member banks received from correspondents outside of district.	
			Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
No. 1.....	424	441	79,121	\$6,829,978	81,539	\$9,593,337	36,776	\$2,996,827
No. 2.....	451	481	54,880	5,333,849	170,858	50,130,517	98,818	53,014,574
No. 3.....	706	756	78,495	5,341,127	60,158	8,410,909	37,034	6,883,195
No. 4.....	638	768	56,450	5,731,577	80,542	6,649,270	24,289	3,274,044
No. 5.....	394	482	31,839	3,369,353	57,531	4,319,797	14,046	2,511,334
No. 6.....	313	333	15,446	1,107,023	38,575	1,921,992	3,505	358,816
No. 7.....	852	963	58,954	5,841,191	104,595	11,431,942	32,479	6,490,184
No. 8.....	384	461	16,212	1,804,023	28,192	2,987,786	16,324	1,980,269
No. 9.....	620	700	37,602	4,271,876	52,764	3,344,185	5,909	702,177
No. 10.....	718	838	35,484	4,565,733	75,854	6,704,319	22,766	1,590,733
No. 11.....	652	742	27,153	2,114,549	58,685	3,048,798	3,215	213,984
No. 12.....	465	521	53,286	5,868,542	96,126	7,381,763	4,789	548,725

RATES FOR MONEY.

By reference to the accompanying table, obtained through the courtesy of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, relating to the range in average rates for money in the New York money market from November, 1913, to October, 1914, it will be noted that the condition of the money market was normal prior to August. Beginning with August stock loans ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 with an average of 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$. In that period time loans ranged from 6 to 8 for paper ranging from 60 days to 6 months, except for October when the maximum rate was $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In this period choice double name commercial paper ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7, and prime single name paper showed the same ranges; good single name paper running from 4 to 6 months ranged from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 per cent. The table in question follows:

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Range and average rates for money in the New York market, year ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Character of loans.	1913		1914			
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	2 to 10	2½ to 8	1½ to 10	1½ to 3	1½ to 2	1½ to 2
Average.....	3½	4½	2½	1½	1½	1½
Time loans: 1						
30 days.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	2½ to 5	2½ to 2½	2½ to 3	2½ to 3
60 days.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5½	3 to 5	3 to 3½	2½ to 3½	2½ to 3
90 days.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	3½ to 5	3 to 3½	2½ to 3½	2½ to 3½
4 months.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	3½ to 5	3½ to 3½	2½ to 3½	2½ to 3½
5 months.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	3½ to 5	3½ to 3½	2½ to 3½	2½ to 3½
6 months.....	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	3½ to 5	3½ to 3½	3 to 3½	3 to 3½
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	5½ to 5½	5½ to 6	4 to 5½	3½ to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 4
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.....	5½ to 5½	5½ to 6	4 to 5½	3½ to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 4
Good, 4 to 6 months.....	6 to 6½	6 to 6½	4½ to 6½	4½ to 4½	4 to 4½	4 to 4½

Character of loans.	1914					
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
Call loans, stock exchange:						
Range.....	1½ to 2	1½ to 2	1½ to 3	6 to 8	6 to 8	5½ to 8
Average.....	1½	1½	2½	6½	6	6
Time loans:						
60 days.....	2½ to 2½	2 to 2½	2½ to 6 N	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8
90 days.....	2½ to 2½	2½ to 2½	2½ to 6 N	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8
4 months.....	2½ to 3	2½ to 3	3 to 6 N	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 8
5 months.....	3 to 3½	2½ to 3½	3½ to 6 N	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 7½
6 months.....	3 to 3½	3 to 3½	3½ to 6 N	6 to 8	6 to 8	6 to 7
Commercial paper:						
Double names, choice, 60 to 90 days.....	3½ to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5½	5½ to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7
Single names—						
Prime, 4 to 6 months.....	3½ to 4	3½ to 4½	3½ to 5½	5½ to 7	6 to 7	6 to 7
Good, 4 to 6 months.....	4½ to 4½	4½ to 4½	4½ to 6	6½ to 7½	7½ to 8	7 to 8

¹ During August and September, 1914, certain New York banks charged on some of their loans as high as 10 per cent per annum.

N-6. Nominal.

TRANSACTIONS OF CLEARING HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics relating to the transactions of the New York Clearing House and 162 other clearing-house associations throughout the country covering the year ended September 30, 1914, are presented elsewhere in detailed report, the principal features of which are submitted herewith.

The revised returns for 1913 show that the volume of transactions of all clearing houses aggregated \$173,193,009,000, and that the transactions for the current year were \$163,975,683,000, a decrease of \$9,217,326,000. The transactions in New York decreased from \$98,121,520,000 to \$89,760,345,000, a decrease of \$8,361,175,000. As will be noted, this amount represents the major portion of the aggregate decrease in the transactions of the current year as compared with 1913. Of the 14 clearing houses with transactions in excess of one billion dollars only three show clearings in excess of the prior year, namely, Chicago, to the amount of \$121,756,000; Cincinnati, \$1,921,000, and Detroit, \$98,624,000. The decreases other than in New York

were as follows: Boston, \$459,564,000; Philadelphia, \$311,954,000; St. Louis, \$71,291,000; Pittsburgh, \$226,489,000; Kansas City, \$3,472,000; San Francisco, \$122,401,000; Baltimore, \$111,030,000; Minneapolis, \$7,810,000; Cleveland, \$165,000; Los Angeles, \$51,321,000, and New Orleans, \$27,626,000.

The membership in the New York association is 62, the capital of member banks being \$175,300,000. The balances of clearings paid in money aggregated \$5,128,647,302, or 5.71 per cent of the transactions. The average daily clearings were \$296,238,762, and the average daily balance \$16,926,229. The clearing-house transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for the year ended September 30 last were as follows: Exchanges received from the clearing house, \$593,323,082.69; balances received from clearing house, \$185,859,423.37; exchanges delivered to clearing house, \$723,473,082.23; balances paid to clearing house, \$55,709,423.83. Elsewhere in this report will be found a statement of the membership, capital, and clearings for each year ended September 30, from 1854 to 1914, inclusive.

The transactions of each of the 14 clearing-house associations with clearings in excess of one billion dollars and the aggregate clearings of all other associations for the years 1913 and 1914 are shown in the following statement:

Comparative statement, in millions of dollars, of clearings of the United States for the years ended Sept. 30, 1913 and 1914.

	Exchanges for year ending Sept. 30, 1913.	Exchanges for year ending Sept. 30, 1914.		Exchanges for year ending Sept. 30, 1913.	Exchanges for year ending Sept. 30, 1914.
New York.....	\$98,121.5	\$89,760.3	Minneapolis.....	\$1,326.1	\$1,318.3
Chicago.....	16,018.2	16,139.9	Detroit.....	1,286.9	1,385.6
Boston.....	8,326.2	7,866.7	Cleveland.....	1,271.2	1,271.1
Philadelphia.....	8,543.5	8,231.5	Los Angeles.....	1,234.1	1,182.8
St. Louis.....	4,122.1	4,050.8	New Orleans.....	1,002.1	974.4
Pittsburgh.....	2,951.9	2,725.4	Total.....	153,046.7	143,513.8
Kansas City.....	2,835.2	2,831.8	Total, 148 other cities.....	20,146.3	20,461.9
San Francisco.....	2,666.6	2,544.2			
Baltimore.....	2,010.4	1,899.4	Grand total.....	173,193.0	163,975.7
Cincinnati.....	1,329.7	1,331.6			

NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

In the monthly statements issued by the Comptroller the amount of outstanding national-bank notes differs materially from the amount reported in circulation by the banks by reason of amounts in transit to and from the banks on a given day and the amounts received by the banks and not placed in circulation. The department also states the amount outstanding secured by deposits of lawful money in retirement account. At the close of business on June 30, 1914, the outstanding circulation, as shown by department records, was \$750,671,899, of which \$735,528,960 was secured by United States bonds and \$15,142,939 by lawful money. In the report of condition of national banks for the same date the outstanding issues were stated at \$722,554,719, the banks holding in their vaults \$12,274,371. This circulation was secured by United States bonds to the amount of \$734,897,425.

Prior to the passage of the Federal reserve act the volume of national-bank circulation was limited in the aggregate to the amount of the paid-in capital of the banks; hence the relation of those two items is of interest. Elsewhere in this report is shown the amount of paid-in capital, circulation, and assets of the banks at date of each periodical report from 1863 to 1914, inclusive, the amount of money in the United States on June 30 of each year, together with the percentage of circulation to capital, to assets, and to money in the country. During the midsummer of 1891 the low point in circulation, compared with capital, was reached, namely, 18.4 per cent. In that summer low points were also reached in the per cent of relative circulation to assets and to the stock of money; that is, 3.9 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively. While issues of circulation were increased by the legislation of March 4, 1900, it was not until 1904 that the volume reached 50 per cent of the banks' capital. From the close of 1907 to June 30, 1910, the issues fluctuated between 65 and 70 per cent, with an average of about 68. In 1910 bank circulation amounted to nearly one-fifth of the circulating medium of the country and continued in that proportion until June 30, 1914.

The stock of currency in the country increased from \$3,738,000,000 on June 30, 1914, to \$3,819,900,000 on September 1. The outstanding circulation reported by banks on September 12 was \$918,270,315, or 24 per cent of the money stock on the first of the month.

The actual amount of bank currency in circulation, as shown by the periodical returns during the report year, in New York, in all central reserve cities, other reserve cities, and in banks located elsewhere, is stated, in millions of dollars, in the following table:

	New York.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.	Other reserve cities.	All reserve cities.	Country banks.	Total.
Oct. 21, 1913.....	45.8	77.0	163.9	240.9	486.1	727.0
Jan. 13, 1914.....	45.4	77.8	162.1	239.9	485.4	725.3
Mar. 4, 1914.....	42.8	74.6	160.3	234.9	485.7	720.6
Jan. 30, 1914.....	41.2	73.0	170.3	243.3	479.2	722.5
Sept. 12, 1914.....	130.6	189.4	229.7	419.1	499.1	918.2

DENOMINATIONS OF NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

The increase in amount in the aggregate and by denominations of national-bank circulation from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1914, is shown in the following table:

Denominations.	Mar. 14, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1914.
Ones.....	\$348,275	\$342,759
Twos.....	167,466	163,782
Fives.....	79,310,710	214,491,860
Tens.....	79,378,160	476,363,040
Twenties.....	58,770,660	297,259,860
Fifties.....	11,784,150	68,202,050
One hundreds.....	24,103,400	65,540,950
Five hundreds.....	104,000	88,500
One thousands.....	27,000	22,000
Unredeemed fractions.....	32,409	53,340
	254,026,230	1,122,528,141
Less notes redeemed but not assorted by denominations.....		1,059,230
	254,026,230	1,121,468,911

NATIONAL-BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY RECEIPTS AND REDEMPTIONS.

National-bank notes to the amount of \$650,730,945 were received for redemption at the National Bank Redemption Agency during the year ended October 31, 1914, of which all except \$100,009,745, or 15 per cent, were from the cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Nearly one-half of the receipts, or to be exact, \$301,874,200, were from New York alone.

In January the receipts for redemption reached \$90,575,523, the maximum for any month of the year, while the receipts reached the minimum, \$26,713,805, in September.

By reason of the nonavailability of national-bank notes for reserves, a material portion of the notes received for redemption are transmitted to the Treasury for the purpose of obtaining funds that are so available, and not that they are in an unfit condition for circulation. Of the total receipts for the year there were \$204,945,650 in notes fit for circulation which, after being redeemed through the 5 per cent accounts, were returned to the issuing banks, the remaining amount, \$445,785,295, being redeemed and destroyed and new notes issued to the banks credited with the redemptions.

Expenses incurred in the redemption of national-bank circulation during the last fiscal year aggregated \$529,013.36, the cost of redemption per thousand dollars being \$0.7431 +.

In the following statement is shown the amount of redemptions of national-bank circulation in each month, together with the principal sources of receipts:

November, 1913.....	\$47, 588, 199
December, 1913.....	57, 761, 920
January, 1914.....	90, 575, 523
February, 1914.....	56, 810, 420
March, 1914.....	61, 207, 677
April, 1914.....	66, 323, 823
May, 1914.....	60, 276, 925
June, 1914.....	54, 812, 182
July, 1914.....	54, 748, 724
August, 1914.....	29, 837, 854
September, 1914.....	26, 713, 805
October, 1914.....	44, 073, 893
Total.....	650, 730, 945

Principal sources of receipts.

New York.....	\$301, 874, 200
Chicago.....	78, 710, 500
Boston.....	52, 565, 500
St. Louis.....	42, 007, 600
Philadelphia.....	36, 447, 700
Cincinnati.....	16, 048, 000
Baltimore.....	14, 246, 000
New Orleans.....	8, 821, 700
Other places.....	100, 009, 745
Total.....	650, 730, 945

TAX ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION, COST OF PLATES, REDEMPTION CHARGES, CORPORATION TAXES, EXAMINERS' FEES, AND EXPENSES OF THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

The expenses of national banks in connection with the issue of circulation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were \$4,445,106.53, of which \$3,889,733.17 was the semiannual tax on circulation, \$529,013.36 redemption charges, and \$26,360 the cost of plates for use in the printing of circulation. In addition to these expenses the banks paid the corporation tax of 1 per cent on net earnings of approximately \$1,300,000. No separate statement is issued by the Internal-Revenue Bureau in relation to the corporation tax on national banks, and the amount stated is based upon the net earnings of the banks as shown by reports of earnings and dividends during the year ended June 30, 1914. To the foregoing expenses must also be added the examiners' fees for the fiscal year, which are stated at \$520,607.46.

The records of the Treasury Department show that national banks have paid to the Government semi-annual taxes on their outstanding circulation, from the date of the first issue of circulation in 1863 to June 30, 1914, the sum of \$126,233,643.96, and that the expenses of the Currency Bureau for the same period were \$15,416,486.77, exclusive of contingent expenses, which are paid from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department. The expenses of the bureau for the last fiscal year are as follows: Special dies, plates, printing, etc., \$543,676.34; salaries, \$136,729.46; and for salaries reimbursed by national banks, \$42,352.33. Contingent expenses for the same period amounted to \$4,915.12.

PROFIT ON NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

In the appendix of this report will be found the Government actuary's computation of the profit on national-bank circulation based upon a deposit of \$100,000 consols of 1930, bonds of 1925, and Panama Canal bonds of 1916-1936 at the average net price monthly for bonds in the New York market.

In November, 1913, the net price of 2 per cent consols of 1930 was \$97.48, and with money at 6 per cent the profit on circulation would be 1.726 per cent in excess of 6 per cent on the bond cost. There has been no standard market price of United States bonds, other than the closing price of the New York Stock Exchange, since July. In that month the price of 2 per cent consols was \$97.50 and the net profit on circulation secured thereby 1.728 per cent. Panama Canal bonds of 1916-1936 in November, 1913, were quoted at \$96.75, with a profit on circulation secured by those bonds of 1.758 per cent. In July the price of these bonds was \$96.75, and the consequent profit on circulation 1.762. The 4 per cent bonds of 1925 were quoted at \$110.78 in November, 1913, and the profit on circulation was at the rate of 1.452 per cent. In July last the price of these bonds was \$110.76 and the percentage of profit on circulation 1.381.

NATIONAL CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

As one of the results of the experience acquired and the lessons learned from the 1907 "panic," the so-called emergency-currency law was written into the Federal statutes on May 30, 1908. The

purpose of this act was to enable national banks to obtain and issue circulating notes covered by deposits of commercial paper or such other securities as would be satisfactory to the depository and to the Secretary of the Treasury. Provisions were made for obtaining circulation either by depositing the commercial paper or other securities with the currency association of which the applying bank might be a member, or by depositing State, county, or municipal bonds with the Treasurer of the United States in trust.

In order to make available as security for circulation commercial paper and miscellaneous securities, it was essential that there should be other assurance of the redemption of the notes than the security tendered, and for this reason provision was made for the deposit of the securities with a national currency association and an agreement that the depository banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the association should be liable for the redemption of the circulation.

Each national currency association must be composed of not less than 10 banks, each having an unimpaired capital, and surplus of not less than 20 per cent of capital, and having aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$5,000,000. The original act provided that, in addition to having an unimpaired capital and 20 per cent surplus, to be enabled to issue "additional circulation" each bank must have outstanding circulation, secured by United States bonds, to an amount not less than 40 per cent of its capital. This requirement, however, was modified by the act of August 4, 1914, which permitted the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the limitation so imposed. This modification was needed in view of the amendment to the national-bank act in the Federal reserve act under which the organization of national banks is authorized without a deposit of United States bonds as a condition precedent to beginning business.

For the purpose of obtaining additional circulation any bank belonging to a currency association may deposit with and transfer to the association, in trust for the United States, such securities as may be satisfactory to the board of the association. The officers of the association, in behalf of the bank, may then make application to the Comptroller of the Currency for an issue of circulation to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the cash value of the commercial paper or securities deposited. It is provided, however, that upon the security of State, city, town, county, or other municipal bonds circulation may be issued to not exceeding 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds. It is further provided that no bank shall be authorized to issue notes based on commercial paper in excess of 30 per cent of its capital and surplus.

Section 3 of the act of May 30, 1908, authorizes the issuance of additional circulation direct to the applying bank upon State, county, and municipal bonds, deposited with and approved by the Treasurer of the United States and also approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as to character and amount. The legal title of all bonds so deposited is required to be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the depositing bank.

Additional circulation issued under authority of this act is used, held, and treated in the same way as circulation heretofore issued on the security of United States bonds and redemptions provided for by a 5 per cent redemption fund, except that the total circulation of any bank shall not exceed capital and surplus, and not more than

\$500,000,000 of additional circulation of all banks shall be outstanding at any time. (These limitations were subsequently removed by amendment of August 4, 1914.) Provision was made for a tax on this additional circulation at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the first month, increasing each month thereafter by 1 per cent per annum until 10 per cent is reached, the rate thereafter to be at that rate.

This additional circulation may be retired at any time by depositing lawful money or national-bank notes with the Treasurer of the United States, and securities withdrawn.

Acceptance of all securities for additional circulation requires approval by the currency association, together with that of the Secretary. Like approval is required on all exchanges of securities. All applications are submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval or disapproval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The expiration of the emergency currency act was fixed as of June 30, 1914, but by section 27 of the Federal reserve act that act was extended until June 30, 1915, and the rate of tax on additional circulation reduced to 3 per cent per annum for the first three months, afterwards an additional tax rate of one-half per cent per annum for each month until a tax of 6 per cent per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum rate.

The act of August 4, 1914, further amended the emergency currency act by conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend the limitation which prescribes that additional circulation shall be issued only to national banks having 40 per cent United States bond-secured circulation and the limitations relating to the amount of additional circulation issuable by a bank and in the aggregate. Each bank, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may issue circulation to the extent of 125 per cent of its capital and surplus.

METHOD OF APPLYING FOR ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

Every application for additional circulation must be accompanied by the securities, which are held in trust by the currency association, through which the application is made, except in cases of direct applications by banks, under section 3 of the act, and in the latter cases the securities are deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Upon approval by the association the application, together with a schedule of the securities, is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency. When approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the currency is at once shipped to the applying bank and the currency association also advised of that action.

Immediately following the passage of the "additional currency" act, the Comptroller directed the necessary engraving of plates for the printing of a supply of circulation to an amount equal to 50 per cent of the capital of each national bank. The legend on these notes was changed to read "secured by United States bonds or other securities."

The stock of incomplete currency in the Comptroller's vaults, which, prior to the passage of this act, was less than \$200,000,000, soon thereafter was increased to over \$600,000,000. On October 31, 1913, the amount in the vault was approximately \$580,786,000. On July 31, 1914, the stock amounted to \$524,864,470.

GROWTH OF CURRENCY ASSOCIATIONS.

As the emergency currency act was not passed until the immediate effects of the 1907-8 panic were over the necessity for the organization of currency associations did not appeal to the banks. In fact, while the national currency association of Washington was organized very speedily, viz, on June 18, 1908, it was not until 1910 that the measure received special attention, but in that year the following associations were formed: New York, Philadelphia, Louisiana, Boston, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Detroit, Albany (counties of Rensselaer, and Schenectady), Kansas City and St. Joseph, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. In 1911 associations were formed at Dallas, Tex., and in Alabama, and for Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. In 1912 the Los Angeles association was formed. Only three were formed in 1913, namely, at Louisville, San Francisco, and Pittsburgh. Hence, at the close of 1913 there were in existence 21 national-currency associations, representing 352 national banks, with combined capital of \$381,184,710 and surplus of \$329,300,510. While the number of banks represented was less than 5 per cent of the total number in operation, they represented over one-third (36 per cent) of the total capital and about 45 per cent of the aggregate surplus.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY DIRECTS ATTENTION TO RELIEF MEASURES.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "additional currency act" had been in effect over six years, as heretofore stated no bank circulation, other than that secured by United States bonds, had been issued prior to August last. With the outbreak of the war new problems had to be solved. The Secretary of the Treasury had already announced, before the outbreak of the war, that he would place with depositary banks Government funds to the amount of \$34,000,000 (or more if necessary) for crop-moving purposes and had directed attention to the fact that the Comptroller of the Currency held in his vaults over \$500,000,000 of national-bank currency; issuable whenever necessary, on the security of the assets of the banks, including commercial paper, as provided by the act of May 30, 1908. The exact amount of this currency in the vaults at the close of business July 31 was, as stated, \$524,864,470. Under the law this currency might be deposited in the Treasury or subtreasuries. Therefore upon the outbreak of war large shipments were made immediately to the various subtreasuries so that the orders of the banks, through the currency associations, might be the more promptly supplied. During the first week in August bank currency to the amount of \$140,697,230 was deposited in the subtreasuries in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and San Francisco. By August 19 the deposits reached \$243,405,090. From this date deposits with subtreasuries ceased, all subsequent orders being delivered by the Comptroller direct to the issuing banks or their respective associations.

The outstanding circulation of national banks at the end of July was \$750,907,021, all of which, except \$15,684,220 covered by deposits of lawful money in retirement account, was secured by

United States bonds. By October 31 outstanding issues had reached \$1,121,468,911, of which \$739,716,693 was secured by United States bonds, \$361,119,940 by miscellaneous securities, and \$20,632,278 by lawful money; hence an increase during these three months (August, September, and October) of \$370,561,890.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR ADDITIONAL CURRENCY.

In this period, to meet the extraordinary demand for currency, the number of currency associations was increased to 44, representing 2,102 banks, with capital of \$687,494,910 and surplus of \$510,276,091, approximately 68 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of all national banks as reported on September 12. Every national bank in the system, with the exception of about 1,100 whose surplus is less than 20 per cent of their capital, is eligible to membership in a currency association, and that a larger number have not applied for membership and for the privilege of issuing additional currency is probably due to the ability of the banks to meet local demands in the ordinary course from their own available means.

Up to October 31 last, applications for additional circulation through the national currency associations had been received from only 1,190 of the 2,102 bank members of currency associations. No applications were received through 3 of the 44 associations. Comparing the number of banks applying for circulation with the total number of banks in each geographical division, it is found that but 63 of the 441 banks in the New England States applied, 157 of the 1,658 in the Eastern States, 653 of the 1,564 in the Southern States, 182 of the 2,084 in the Middle States, 87 of the 1,297 in the Western States, and 48 of the 529 in the Pacific States.

Early in August, because of the limitations of the territory of the existing currency associations, certain nonmember banks applied for an issue of additional currency on the security of State and municipal bonds, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as authorized by section 3 of the additional-currency act. While the Secretary of the Treasury approved the applications of nine banks so situated, and authorized the issue of \$910,500 under this section, thereafter all banks desiring additional currency were required to apply through a national currency association.

At the close of the year ended October 31, 1914, the issuance of \$374,680,715 of currency applied for through currency associations had been authorized and practically all of it delivered to the issuing banks. Herewith is submitted a statement relative to the capital and surplus of the banks in each currency association, together with the amount of authorized issues of additional currency. The market value of the securities deposited exceeds the issues thereon by more than 25 per cent.

National currency associations—their membership, capital, surplus, and authorized issues of "additional circulation" on Oct. 31, 1914.

No.	Association.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Authorized issues of additional circulation.
1	Washington, D. C.	12	\$6,752,000	\$5,128,000	\$637,000
2	City of New York.	40	114,750,000	126,835,000	144,565,960
3	City of Philadelphia.	65	31,340,000	50,102,000	14,323,750
4	State of Louisiana (New Orleans).	45	9,635,000	6,537,865	4,814,000
5	City of Boston.	70	39,460,000	28,474,000	28,674,500
6	Georgia (Atlanta).	92	14,920,000	9,865,500	6,737,400
7	City of Chicago.	12	43,100,000	26,690,000	27,070,000
8	St. Louis.	41	25,330,000	11,813,000	10,562,500
9	The Twin Cities (St. Paul, Minn.).	35	18,475,000	13,660,000	12,727,500
10	City of Detroit.	20	9,950,000	5,665,000	2,414,000
11	Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties, N. Y. (Albany).	32	6,050,000	5,932,000	4,704,000
12	Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo. (Kansas City).	42	11,790,000	6,113,000	5,319,250
13	City of Baltimore, Md.	22	11,495,710	8,267,210	7,922,000
14	Cincinnati, Ohio.	99	28,960,000	16,018,000	9,361,000
15	Dallas, Tex.	286	25,260,000	13,844,200	10,429,050
16	Alabama (Montgomery).	75	9,685,000	6,234,800	4,088,550
17	Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo (Denver).	16	4,900,000	4,942,500	1,395,000
18	Los Angeles, Cal.	71	11,860,000	5,057,000	3,701,000
19	Louisville, Ky.	69	16,175,000	7,618,100	6,874,900
20	San Francisco, Cal.	25	33,125,000	19,460,000	8,565,000
21	Pittsburgh, Pa.	37	32,700,000	25,463,000	10,507,000
22	Cleveland, Ohio.	26	16,210,000	8,886,500	8,123,000
23	Indiana (Indianapolis).	29	10,960,000	5,047,500	419,500
24	Richmond, Va.	50	12,970,000	9,174,500	6,139,600
25	Buffalo, of Western New York.	39	10,193,000	8,497,500	5,961,000
26	North Carolina (Raleigh).	60	7,945,000	3,276,750	3,415,450
27	Iowa (Des Moines).	163	14,025,000	6,815,333	2,235,875
28	Omaha.	18	6,700,000	4,021,000	1,833,000
29	State of Washington (Seattle).	12	6,850,000	2,315,000	490,000
30	Central Illinois (Peoria).	12	3,150,000	2,000,000	172,000
31	South Carolina (Columbia).	48	7,160,000	2,575,800	2,570,980
32	Northeastern Pennsylvania (Scranton).	12	4,235,000	6,275,000	300,000
33	Fort Worth, Tex.	153	12,705,000	6,421,083	4,507,500
34	Houston.	41	7,850,000	3,666,950	2,456,950
35	Rochester, N. Y.	23	3,950,000	3,557,700	831,000
36	Northern New York (Utica).	12	4,225,000	3,275,000	.....
37	City of Milwaukee.	21	8,865,000	4,473,000	4,006,000
38	Rhode Island (Providence).	12	5,420,000	4,390,000	.....
39	Oregon (Portland).	17	6,875,000	3,240,000	1,976,000
40	State of Connecticut (New Haven).	43	15,744,200	9,886,800	1,162,000
41	San Antonio, Tex.	37	4,720,000	2,370,500	640,000
42	Florida (Jacksonville).	30	4,280,000	1,955,000	1,342,500
43	New Hampshire (Manchester).	28	3,495,000	2,865,000	305,000
44	Central New York (Syracuse).	10	3,255,000	1,770,000	.....
Total.		2,102	687,494,910	510,276,091	374,680,715

RETIREMENT OF ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

Circulating notes secured by the deposit of securities other than bonds of the United States may be retired at any time in like manner and effect, as circulation secured by United States bonds, by a deposit of lawful money or national-bank notes with the Treasurer of the United States, and upon such deposit a proportionate share of the securities may be withdrawn.

At the time of making the deposit of currency to retire its own notes, the bank, by its president and cashier, applies to the currency association for a release of the securities, and upon approval by the association, the application is transmitted to the Treasury for approval by the Comptroller and Secretary of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the loss in individual deposits of national banks of over \$129,000,000, and the loss in cash of some \$65,000,000 between the June 30 and September 12 calls, the improvement

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in financial conditions by October 1 had so far progressed that the extraordinary demand for currency materially abated early in October, and in some localities measures were taken by the banks about that time to retire all or a portion of the circulation which had been obtained through the deposit of commercial paper and miscellaneous securities. By October 31 such applications for retirement had reached a total of about \$15,000,000.

The following table shows the amount of increase or decrease of national-bank currency issued and retired each year since 1875:

Yearly increase or decrease in national-bank circulation from Jan. 14, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1913, and quarterly increase or decrease for the year ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increase.	Decrease.
From Jan. 14 to Jan. 31, 1875.	\$537,580	\$255,600	\$281,980	
1875	12,953,095	18,167,436		\$5,213,741
1876	7,777,710	28,413,265		20,635,555
1877	19,842,985	16,208,201	3,634,784	
1878	12,663,160	9,031,558	3,631,602	
1879	27,126,235	6,967,199	20,159,036	
1880	8,347,190	6,880,458	1,466,732	
1881	34,370,050	15,687,878	18,672,172	
1882	21,427,900	20,694,838	733,062	
1883	12,669,620	24,920,477		12,250,857
1884	8,888,944	30,990,730		22,101,786
1885	17,628,924	26,206,200		8,577,276
1886	8,979,959	32,871,849		23,891,890
1887	16,064,424	42,933,463		26,869,039
1888	15,924,157	52,430,030		36,505,873
1889	5,768,180	40,340,254		34,572,074
1890	9,534,400	28,382,190		18,847,790
1891	18,934,355	21,235,457		2,301,102
1892	12,867,044	11,624,877	1,242,167	
1893	41,584,000	8,095,313	33,488,687	
1894	10,890,492	13,008,267		2,117,775
1895	20,752,231	12,526,159	8,226,072	
1896	31,714,656	9,843,648	21,871,008	
1897	7,008,014	14,613,787		7,605,773
1898	34,682,825	17,087,925	17,594,900	
1899	19,110,552	15,198,118	3,912,434	
1900	101,645,393	16,537,068	85,108,325	
1901	123,100,200	15,951,527	107,148,673	
1902	42,620,682	21,863,006	20,752,676	
1903	68,177,467	28,474,958	39,702,509	
1904	69,532,176	31,930,783	37,601,393	
1905	90,753,284	22,732,060	68,021,224	
1906	84,085,260	25,055,739	59,029,521	
1907	56,303,658	27,980,139	28,323,519	
1908	141,273,164	80,025,078	61,248,086	
1909	82,504,444	48,433,296	34,071,148	
1910	57,101,345	33,011,015	24,090,330	
1911	49,896,951	35,284,247	14,612,704	
1912	38,747,149	27,586,734	11,160,415	
1913	37,210,597	26,441,867	10,768,730	
Total.	1,481,001,052	965,937,694	736,553,889	221,490,531
From Nov. 1, 1913, to Jan. 31, 1914.	3,657,960	6,315,735		2,657,775
Apr. 30, 1914.	3,730,410	6,183,737		2,453,327
July 31, 1914.	3,807,000	4,602,213		795,213
Oct. 31, 1914.	376,568,490	3,144,733	373,423,757	
Total.	1,868,764,912	986,184,112	1,109,977,646	227,396,846
Surrendered to this office and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1914.		28,953,872		28,953,872
Grand total.	1,868,764,912	1,015,137,984	1,109,977,646	256,350,718

ORGANIZATION OF NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Within the year ended October 31, 1914, 318 applications for authority to organize national banks were received, of which 226 have been approved (and charters already issued for 195 of these) and the remainder have either been abandoned or held pending the submission of further information.

Since December 23, 1913, the date of the passage of the Federal reserve act, there have been 299 applications received for the organization of national banks, 170 of them being for the conversion of State banks or for the reorganization of State or private banks, and 129 for primary organization.

The act of December 23, 1913, removed the requirement of the deposit of United States bonds as a condition precedent to the issuance of charter. Of the 183 banks organized since that date 109 were chartered under the act of March 14, 1900—that is, with capital of less than \$50,000—and 8 of the latter deposited United States bonds to secure circulation prior to the issuance of charter and 20 subsequent thereto. Six of the banks in this class deposited miscellaneous securities under the act of May 30, 1908, as security for circulation. Of the 74 banks chartered under the act of June 3, 1864, none deposited United States bonds at the time they were chartered, but 27 of them have since taken out circulation secured by United States bonds and 15 have taken out circulation secured by securities other than United States bonds. One hundred and ten of the 195 banks chartered during the current year have not deposited securities of any character for the purpose of taking out circulation.

Of the 10,652 banks chartered during the existence of the national banking system, 195, with authorized capital of \$18,675,000, were chartered during the current year. There are in existence, of the total number chartered, 7,578 banks, 2,550 having been placed in voluntary liquidation and 524 in the charge of receivers. State banks to the number of 1,805, with capital at date of change of \$345,300,928, have been converted into national banks since 1863.

In addition to the capital of banks organized during the year, there was an increase in capital of banks organized prior thereto of \$17,057,000, making the gross increase for the year \$35,732,000; but by reason of reductions of capital, voluntary liquidations, and failures the net increase was but \$4,810,000, the authorized capital stock of all banks at the close of the year standing at \$1,072,492,175.

Since March 14, 1900, charters have been granted to 5,388 associations, with authorized capital of \$349,613,300, of which 3,422, with aggregate capital of \$89,170,500, were organized under the act of that date with individual capital of \$25,000 generally, although a limited number of banks were organized with capital in excess of \$25,000 but less than \$50,000. The average capital, however, of banks of this class was slightly in excess of \$26,058. During the same period 1,966 were organized under the act of 1864, the aggregate

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capitalization being \$260,442,800 and the individual capital \$50,000 or over. Further classifying these banks, it appears that 886 were conversions of State banks, capital \$66,080,800; 1,625 reorganizations of State or private banks, capital \$119,227,000; and 2,877, with capital of \$164,305,500, primary organizations.

In the following table will be found a classification of banks organized from March 14, 1900, to October 31, 1914, based upon capital stock, together with the number of banks and their reported capital on September 12, 1914, by States and geographical divisions.

Summary, by States, geographical divisions, and classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1914, and the paid-in capital stock of all reporting national banks on Sept. 12, 1914.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organizations.		National banks reporting Sept. 12, 1914.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
New England States.										
Maine.....	5	\$125,000			7	\$385,000	12	\$510,000	69	\$7,740,000.00
New Hampshire.....	4	100,000	1	\$30,000	2	200,000	7	330,000	56	5,285,000.00
Vermont.....	5	125,000			2	150,000	7	275,000	48	4,985,000.00
Massachusetts.....	2	50,000			19	4,450,000	21	4,500,000	172	55,842,500.00
Rhode Island.....					1	500,000	1	500,000	19	6,220,000.00
Connecticut.....	5	125,000			5	250,000	10	375,000	76	19,514,200.00
Total.....	21	525,000	1	30,000	36	5,935,000	58	6,490,000	440	99,586,700.00
Eastern States.										
New York.....	117	2,925,000	10	317,500	105	18,520,000	232	21,762,500	479	166,419,000.00
New Jersey.....	58	1,450,000	8	240,000	43	3,660,000	109	5,350,000	202	22,302,000.00
Pennsylvania.....	233	5,825,000	24	807,000	229	24,640,000	486	31,272,000	837	120,141,840.00
Delaware.....	6	150,000	3	95,000			9	245,000	25	1,688,975.00
Maryland.....	32	800,000	5	172,000	13	1,480,000	50	2,452,000	101	16,009,710.00
District of Columbia.....					6	1,975,000	6	1,975,000	13	6,977,000.00
Total.....	446	11,150,000	50	1,631,500	396	50,275,000	892	63,056,500	1,657	333,538,525.00
Southern States.										
Virginia.....	42	1,350,000	11	396,000	49	5,490,000	114	7,236,000	135	18,236,772.50
West Virginia.....	54	1,550,000	13	455,000	44	3,565,000	99	5,070,000	118	10,212,775.00
North Carolina.....	22	550,000	4	130,000	35	3,835,000	61	4,515,000	75	8,970,000.00
South Carolina.....	16	400,000			32	3,415,000	48	3,815,000	55	7,485,000.00
Georgia.....	26	650,000	20	675,000	53	5,100,000	99	6,425,000	114	14,748,500.00
Florida.....	10	250,000	7	225,000	31	5,725,000	48	6,200,000	53	6,695,000.00
Alabama.....	35	875,000	12	379,500	38	3,125,000	85	4,379,500	90	10,405,000.00
Mississippi.....	8	200,000	4	125,000	25	2,365,000	37	2,690,000	38	3,835,000.00
Louisiana.....	13	325,000	1	30,000	21	3,660,000	35	4,015,000	32	7,295,000.00
Texas.....	243	6,075,000	89	2,861,000	158	19,910,000	490	28,846,000	519	52,339,170.00
Arkansas.....	26	650,000	2	60,000	31	2,420,000	59	3,130,000	58	5,201,000.00
Kentucky.....	54	1,350,000	7	230,000	36	5,370,000	97	6,950,000	142	17,725,900.00
Tennessee.....	39	975,000	9	270,000	39	4,745,000	87	5,990,000	116	14,375,000.00
Total.....	588	14,700,000	179	5,836,500	592	68,725,000	1,359	89,261,500	1,545	177,524,117.50
Middle Western States.										
Ohio.....	110	2,750,000	19	658,000	90	13,025,000	219	16,433,000	377	62,029,100.00
Indiana.....	93	2,325,000	15	483,000	74	10,650,000	182	13,458,000	254	27,650,000.00
Illinois.....	178	4,450,000	20	698,500	100	14,000,000	298	19,948,500	465	75,830,000.00
Michigan.....	17	425,000	5	160,000	30	11,015,000	52	11,600,000	100	17,069,730.00
Wisconsin.....	40	1,000,000	4	125,000	31	3,600,000	75	4,725,000	131	17,915,000.00
Minnesota.....	183	4,575,000	17	531,000	31	5,100,000	231	10,206,000	274	26,121,000.00
Iowa.....	119	2,975,000	23	770,000	70	4,320,000	212	8,065,000	343	23,460,000.00
Missouri.....	38	950,000	15	480,000	42	16,085,000	95	17,515,000	130	35,570,000.00
Total.....	778	19,450,000	118	3,905,500	468	78,595,000	1,364	101,950,500	2,074	285,644,830.00

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Summary, by States, geographical divisions, and classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1914, and the paid-in capital stock of all reporting national banks on Sept. 12, 1914—Continued.

States, etc.	Capital \$25,000.		Capital over \$25,000 and less than \$50,000.		Capital \$50,000 and over.		Total organizations.		National banks reporting Sept. 12, 1914.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital paid in.
<i>Western States.</i>										
North Dakota.....	128	\$3,200,000	7	\$215,000	11	\$600,000	146	\$4,015,000	149	\$5,500,000.00
South Dakota.....	72	1,800,000	4	120,000	16	1,100,000	92	3,020,000	106	4,612,500.00
Nebraska.....	104	2,600,000	20	715,000	39	3,395,000	163	6,710,000	220	15,845,000.00
Kansas.....	98	2,450,000	11	390,000	31	2,400,000	140	5,240,000	213	12,367,500.00
Montana.....	27	675,000	5	165,000	17	1,540,000	49	2,380,000	61	5,370,000.00
Wyoming.....	13	325,000	.....	.....	12	675,000	25	1,000,000	32	1,850,000.00
Colorado.....	54	1,350,000	11	361,000	38	3,310,000	103	5,021,000	125	10,840,000.00
New Mexico.....	25	625,000	4	125,000	11	625,000	40	1,375,000	38	2,165,000.00
Oklahoma.....	369	9,225,000	32	1,040,000	72	5,455,000	473	15,720,000	346	14,989,100.00
Total.....	890	22,250,000	94	3,131,000	247	19,190,000	1,231	44,481,000	1,290	73,539,100.00
<i>Pacific States.</i>										
Washington.....	37	925,000	2	70,000	35	3,795,000	74	4,790,000	78	11,660,000.00
Oregon.....	35	875,000	3	91,000	27	2,295,000	65	3,261,000	84	10,586,000.00
California.....	117	2,925,000	6	190,000	127	27,262,800	250	30,377,800	262	57,907,800.00
Idaho.....	32	800,000	6	200,000	14	1,010,000	52	2,010,000	55	3,470,000.00
Utah.....	7	175,000	1	30,000	6	1,275,000	14	1,480,000	23	3,555,000.00
Nevada.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	9	1,225,000	12	1,300,000	10	1,410,000.00
Arizona.....	4	100,000	1	30,000	5	250,000	10	380,000	13	1,175,000.00
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000	2	100,000.00
Total.....	235	5,875,000	19	611,000	224	37,162,800	478	43,648,800	527	89,863,800.00
<i>Island possessions.</i>										
Hawaii.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	2	550,000	5	625,000	5	635,000.00
Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
Total.....	3	75,000	.....	.....	3	650,000	6	725,000	5	635,000.00
Grand total.	2,961	74,025,000	461	15,145,500	1,966	260,442,800	5,388	349,613,300	7,538	1,060,332,072.50

The number and capital, by classes, of conversions, reorganizations, and primary organizations, are shown in the following table:

Summary, by classes, of national banks organized from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1914.

Classification.	Conversions.		Reorganizations.		Primary organizations.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Capital.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Num-ber.	Capital.
Capital less than \$50,000..	508	\$13,438,000	1,018	\$26,962,000	1,896	\$48,770,500	3,422	\$89,170,500
Capital \$50,000 or over....	378	52,642,800	607	92,265,000	981	115,535,000	1,966	260,442,800
Total.....	886	66,080,800	1,625	119,227,000	2,877	164,305,500	5,388	349,613,300

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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Number of national banks organized in each month from Mar. 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1914.

Months.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....		36	40	34	36	45	45	40	32	28	28	12	16	16	10
February.....		31	28	50	35	39	41	42	36	20	29	13	14	16	9
March.....	6	35	41	56	42	50	41	50	39	22	37	39	19	16	10
April.....	46	30	50	51	46	42	43	46	34	26	26	28	15	25	25
May.....	66	54	50	47	42	49	45	52	33	24	21	20	22	23	24
June.....	95	40	42	58	43	48	42	55	21	44	40	21	14	14	21
July.....	46	41	38	43	22	37	32	40	37	28	19	13	16	12	21
August.....	44	27	42	36	38	44	33	39	20	32	12	15	15	11	13
September.....	20	23	38	31	32	35	31	46	14	24	27	15	20	13	23
October.....	25	27	33	57	43	36	41	38	18	22	22	8	15	6	24
November.....	21	32	36	20	36	23	27	19	21	23	12	11	6	6	.....
December.....	29	36	54	32	45	38	41	23	18	27	18	11	14	9	.....
Total.....	398	412	492	515	460	486	462	490	323	320	201	206	186	167	180

Number and classification of national banks organized during the year ended Oct. 31, 1914.

Months.	Conversions.		Reorganiza- tions.		Primary organi- zations.		Total.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
November.....			3	\$175,000	3	\$100,000	6	\$275,000
December.....			4	105,000	5	125,000	9	230,000
January.....			4	180,000	6	545,000	10	725,000
February.....	2	\$50,000	2	50,000	5	175,000	9	275,000
March.....	3	125,000	6	230,000	1	25,000	10	380,000
April.....	11	500,000	8	350,000	6	350,000	25	1,200,000
May.....	10	1,005,000	7	5,775,000	7	575,000	24	7,355,000
June.....	6	250,000	8	1,775,000	7	275,000	21	2,300,000
July.....	11	680,000	6	365,000	4	100,000	21	1,145,000
August.....	5	330,000	4	130,000	4	1,075,000	13	1,535,000
September.....	10	1,285,000	4	175,000	9	500,000	23	1,960,000
October.....	18	1,120,000	1	25,000	5	150,000	24	1,295,000
Total.....	76	5,345,000	57	9,335,000	62	3,995,000	195	18,675,000

EXTENSIONS AND EXPIRATIONS OF CHARTERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Charters are granted to national banks for a period of 20 years from the date of the execution of the organization certificate. In the year ended October 31 last 37 banks reached the termination of their existence, and their charters were extended for an additional period of 20 years under authority of the act of July 12, 1882. In the same year charters of 34 banks extended under the act of 1882 were extended for a further period of 20 years under the act of April 12, 1902. The total number of extensions of charters under the act of 1882 was 3,305 and under the act of 1902, 1,201. In the coming year the charters of 39 banks will expire for the first time and 55 for the second. A list of banks interested in the extensions during the year ending October 31, 1915, will be found in volume 2.

CHANGES OF TITLE OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Under the law any national bank, upon authorization by shareholders representing two-thirds of the stock, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may change its corporate title. Nine changes of this character occurred during the past year, a list of the banks interested being submitted herewith.

Changes of corporate title.

No.	Title and location.	Date.
4939	The First National Bank of Buchanan County, St. Joseph, Mo., to "The First National Bank of St. Joseph".....	1914 Jan. 31
8877	The Cahool National Bank, Cahool, Mo., to "The First National Bank of Cahool".....	Apr. 20
5946	The Citizens National Bank of Woonsocket, S. Dak., to "The First National Bank of Woonsocket".....	Apr. 27
4914	The Matteawan National Bank, Matteawan, N. Y., to "The Matteawan National Bank of Beacon".....	Apr. 29
35	The First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., to "The Fishkill National Bank of Beacon," post office, Fishkill on the Hudson.....	May 6
10261	The Commercial National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., to "The National City Bank of Minneapolis".....	May 11
10082	The National Bank of Commerce of Pasadena, Cal., to "The National Bank of Pasadena".....	June 9
5064	The National Bank of Gaffney, S. C., to "The First National Bank of Gaffney".....	July 6
10523	The Jackson National Bank, Jackson, Miss., to "The Jackson-State National Bank".....	Oct. 12

¹ To conform to change of name of town.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Section 5220 of the Revised Statutes provides that any national bank may be placed in voluntary liquidation by shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the stock. Meetings of shareholders for this purpose are called in conformity with the requirements of the articles of association, at which meeting, in addition to adopting a resolution for the liquidation of the bank, provisions are made either for immediate liquidation of the assets where practicable, settlement with creditors and shareholders, or the appointment of a liquidating agent to settle the affairs of the bank as speedily as possible in the interest of both creditors and shareholders.

The liquidations during the past year numbered 113, the capital involved \$26,487,000. Of these banks 10, with capital of \$4,675,000, were absorbed by other national banks; 17, with capital of \$9,300,000, consolidated with other national banks; 23, with capital of \$5,237,000, were absorbed by or consolidated with State banks and trust companies; 47, with capital of \$2,135,000, liquidated and reorganized as State banks; 6, with capital of \$4,252,000, for the purpose of reorganizing as national banks; one with capital of \$50,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, was succeeded by a new national bank; one, with capital of \$100,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, was succeeded by a State bank, and one with capital of \$50,000, the corporate existence of which expired by limitation, was not succeeded by any banking institution. Seven banks, with combined capital of \$688,000, liquidated for the purpose of discontinuing business.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

In the accompanying table will be found a list of the banks closed during the report year ended October 31, 1914, showing date that each bank was authorized to commence business, date of the appointment of the receiver, the capital stock and the circulation issued, redeemed, and outstanding of each bank listed.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
					Issued.	Re-deemed.	Out-standing.
First National Bank, Sutton, Nebr.....	3240	Aug. 25, 1884	Nov. 5, 1913	\$25,000	\$12,000	\$5,455	\$6,545
Mesa County National Bank, Grand Junction, Colo.....	7766	May 31, 1905	Nov. 29, 1913	100,000	100,000	50,755	49,245
First National Bank, Clifton, Colo.....	9875	Oct. 20, 1910	Nov. 29, 1913	25,000	12,500	6,535	5,965
Yates Center National Bank, Yates Center, Kans.....	6326	July 1, 1902	Dec. 5, 1913	50,000	50,000	22,380	27,620
First National Bank, Bayonne, N. J.....	8454	Dec. 5, 1906	Dec. 8, 1913	100,000	98,300	70,825	27,475
First National Bank, Elizabeth, Pa.....	5114	Mar. 19, 1898	Dec. 19, 1913	50,000	50,000	21,830	28,170
American National Bank, Caldwell, Idaho.....	9333	Feb. 2, 1909	Dec. 23, 1913	50,000	48,600	24,785	23,815
Marion National Bank, Marion, Kans. ¹	7911	Sept. 15, 1905	Jan. 12, 1914	25,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Superior, Nebr.....	3529	July 8, 1886	Jan. 12, 1914	60,000	49,100	11,450	37,650
Barnesville National Bank, Barnesville, Minn.....	6098	Jan. 18, 1902	Jan. 14, 1914	25,000	25,000	13,840	11,160
First National Bank, Pensacola, Fla.....	2490	Aug. 10, 1880	Jan. 22, 1914	500,000	489,900	254,135	235,765
Americus National Bank, Americus, Ga.....	8305	July 14, 1906	Feb. 3, 1914	100,000	100,000	56,240	43,760
First National Bank, Gallatin, Tenn. ¹	4236	Feb. 17, 1890	Mar. 25, 1914	50,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Wyalusing, Pa.....	5339	May 8, 1900	Mar. 28, 1914	25,000	25,000	9,790	15,210
First National Bank, London, Ky.....	3943	Nov. 28, 1888	Apr. 9, 1914	50,000	49,200	16,190	33,010
First National Bank, Corning, Iowa.....	2936	Apr. 26, 1883	June 22, 1914	50,000	49,995	8,950	41,045
First National Bank, Johnston City, Ill.....	7458	Oct. 29, 1904	Aug. 17, 1914	50,000	49,297	5,050	44,247
First National Bank, Sutton, W. Va.....	6213	Apr. 17, 1902	Aug. 29, 1914	50,000	50,000	2,050	47,950
American National Bank, Pensacola, Fla.....	5603	Oct. 22, 1900	Sept. 2, 1914	300,000	257,997	15,800	242,197
United States National Bank, Centralia, Wash.....	8736	June 10, 1907	Sept. 21, 1914	100,000	99,997	2,900	97,097
First National Bank, West Elizabeth, Pa.....	6373	Aug. 9, 1902	Oct. 17, 1914	25,000	24,997	.....	24,997
Total (21 banks).....	.....	.....	.....	1,810,000	1,641,883	598,960	1,042,923

¹ Restored to solvency.

From 1865, the date of the first failure of a national bank, to October 31, 1914, 552 national banks have been placed in the charge of receivers. Twenty-eight of these were, however, restored to solvency and permitted to reopen. The capital of the failed banks aggregated \$91,905,920. The book or nominal value of assets administered by receivers under the supervision of this office was \$372,411,517. The total cash realized from the liquidation of these assets aggregated \$184,566,486. In addition to this amount there has been realized from assessments of \$46,957,740 levied against stockholders the sum of \$22,700,867, making total cash collections from all sources \$207,267,353, which has been distributed as follows:

In dividends to creditors on claims proved, amounting to \$197,150,074, the sum of.....	\$146,461,022
In payment of loans and other disbursements discharging liabilities of the bank other than those of the general creditors.....	40,717,537

In payment of legal expenses incurred in the administration of such receiverships.....	\$5, 260, 580
In payment of receivers' salaries and other expenses of receiverships....	9, 414, 471
There has been returned to shareholders in rebates on assessments levied..	3, 479, 099
Leaving a balance in the hands of the comptroller and the receivers of..	1, 934, 644
Total.....	207, 267, 353

In addition to the funds distributed as above there has been to October 31, 1914, returned to agents for shareholders to be liquidated for their benefit assets having a nominal value of \$14,375,443.

There are still in the charge of the receivers 56 insolvent national banks, the assets of which have a book or nominal value of \$60,949,447. By process of liquidation up to October 31, 1914, the receivers have realized from these assets in cash \$29,572,368 and have collected from the shareholders on account of assessments levied against them to cover deficiencies in assets the sum of \$2,228,039, making total collections from all sources in the liquidation of current or active receiverships the sum of \$31,800,407, which amount has been distributed as follows:

Dividends to creditors.....	\$22, 165, 330
Loans paid and other disbursements discharging liabilities of the bank other than those of the general creditors.....	5, 485, 727
Legal expenses.....	611, 767
Receivers' salaries and all other expenses of administration.....	1, 082, 580
Returned to shareholders on account of rebates on assessments.....	556, 512
Leaving a balance in the hands of the comptroller and with the receivers of.....	1, 898, 491
Total.....	31, 800, 407

Collections from assets of the 496 national banks, the affairs of which have been finally closed, were \$154,994,118 and from assessments levied against shareholders, \$20,472,828, making total collections of \$175,466,946, from which on claims proved aggregating \$162,560,568 dividends were paid to the amount of \$124,295,692. The average rate of dividends paid on claims proved was 76.46 per cent, but including offsets allowed, loans paid and other disbursements with dividends, creditors received on an average 82.81 per cent. Expenses of administration of these 496 trusts—that is, receivers' salaries, legal and other incidental expenses—amounted to \$12,980,704, a sum equal to 4.16 per cent of the nominal value of assets and 7.39 per cent of the total collections from assets and from shareholders. The outstanding circulation of these banks at the date of failure was \$24,066,807, secured by bonds on deposit in the Treasury of the face value of \$26,198,900. Assessments against shareholders averaged 50.73 per cent of their holdings, the collections therefrom being 48.34 per cent of the assessments levied.

In the current year 40 dividends were paid to creditors of 33 insolvent banks, the total distribution being \$4,585,651.

In the table following is summarized the condition of all insolvent national banks, the condition of the closed and active receiverships being shown separately.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

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	Closed receiverships, 496. ¹	Active receiverships, 56.	Total, 552.
Total assets taken charge of by receivers.....	\$311,462,070	\$60,949,447	\$372,411,517
Disposition of assets:			
Offsets allowed and settled.....	24,846,351	4,793,875	29,640,226
Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.....	113,208,188	5,666,848	118,875,036
Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.....	14,375,443		14,375,443
Nominal value of remaining assets.....	4,037,970	20,916,356	24,954,326
Collected from assets.....	154,994,118	29,572,368	184,566,486
Total.....	311,462,070	60,949,447	372,411,517
Collected from assets as above.....	154,994,118	29,572,368	184,566,486
Collected from assessment upon shareholders.....	20,472,828	2,228,039	22,700,867
Total collections.....	175,466,946	31,800,407	207,267,353
Disposition of collections:			
Loans paid and other disbursements.....	35,231,810	5,485,727	40,717,537
Dividends paid.....	124,295,692	22,165,330	146,461,022
Legal expenses.....	4,648,813	611,767	5,260,580
Receivers' salary and other expenses.....	8,331,891	1,082,580	9,414,471
Balance in hands of comptroller or receivers.....	36,153	1,898,491	1,934,644
Amount returned to shareholders in cash.....	2,922,587	556,512	3,479,099
Total.....	175,466,946	31,800,407	207,267,353
Capital stock at date of failure.....	83,460,920	8,445,000	91,905,920
Bonds at failure.....	26,198,900	5,133,250	31,332,150
Amount realized from sale of bonds.....	27,008,082	1,682,198	28,690,280
Circulation outstanding at failure.....	24,066,807	5,106,203	29,173,010
Amount of assessment upon shareholders.....	42,347,290	4,610,450	46,957,740
Claims proved.....	162,560,568	34,589,506	197,150,074

¹ Includes 28 banks restored to solvency.

The affairs of 10 insolvent banks were closed during the year ended October 31, 1914, and in the accompanying table appears information relative to the capital, date of appointment of receiver, and per cent of dividends paid to creditors.

Title.	Location.	Date receiver appointed.	Capital.	Per cent dividends paid to creditors.
Hutchinson National Bank.....	Hutchinson, Kans.....	Nov. 6, 1893	\$100,000	26.75
Aurora National Bank.....	Aurora, Ind.....	Nov. 4, 1907	50,000	¹ 100.00
First National Bank.....	Ironwood, Mich.....	June 21, 1909	50,000	38.87
First National Bank.....	Texico, N. Mex. ²	Sept. 5, 1911	25,000	
First National Bank.....	Norwich, Conn.....	May 7, 1913	300,000	¹ 100.00
First-Second National Bank.....	Pittsburgh, Pa. ³	July 7, 1913	3,400,000	
First National Bank.....	Clifton, Colo.....	Nov. 29, 1913	25,000	
American National Bank.....	Caldwell, Idaho.....	Dec. 23, 1913	50,000	¹ 100.00
Marion National Bank.....	Marion, Kans. ³	Jan. 12, 1914	25,000	
First National Bank.....	Gallatin, Tenn. ³	Mar. 25, 1914	50,000	

¹ And interest.² Formerly in voluntary liquidation.³ Restored to solvency.

The First-Second National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., with a capital stock of \$3,400,000, was closed on July 7, 1913. In point of gross assets this was the largest national bank placed in the charge of a receiver in the history of the national-banking system. The bank was restored to solvency and resumed business on April 25, 1914.

The First National Bank, of Pensacola, Fla., was closed on January 8, 1914, and the American National Bank, of Pensacola, Fla., sus-

pending business on September 1, 1914, but a plan to reorganize and reopen this bank is pending.

The First National Bank of Milton, Fla., was closed on September 2, 1914, but was reopened and resumed business on October 8, 1914.

LAW PREVENTING INTERLOCKING BANK DIRECTORATES.

Since the submission of the last annual report to Congress, in addition to the Federal reserve act and amendments to the act of May 30, 1908, relative to the issuance of additional circulation, there was enacted the law of October 15, 1914, which affects national banks in relation to their directorates.

This act provides that after two years from the date of its approval no person shall at the same time be a director, or other officer, or employee of more than one bank, banking association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States, either of which has deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000; and that no private banker or person who is a director in any bank or trust company, operating under the laws of a State, having deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000 shall be eligible to be a director of any bank or banking association organized under the laws of the United States.

The act further prohibits any bank, banking association, or trust company organized or operating under the laws of the United States in any city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, as shown by the last preceding census of the United States, from having as a director, other officer, or employee, any private banker, or director, or other officer, or employee of any other banking association or trust company located at the same place. It is provided, however, that this section shall not apply to mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares, nor where the entire capital stock of one bank is owned by stockholders in the other bank; nor shall it forbid a director of class A of a Federal reserve bank, as defined in the Federal reserve act, from being an officer or director, or both, in one member bank.

REPORTS OF CONDITION OF ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Through the cooperation of the State bank superintendents this office is enabled to present, as required by section 333 of the Revised Statutes, statistics showing the condition of all reporting banks, State and national, in operation in the country as of June 30, 1914. Data from practically all incorporated banks in the United States and from a large percentage of private banking concerns are included in the tables which follow.

The banks furnishing statements for use in connection with this report number 26,765, being 772 more than reported in 1913.

The summary of reports received from the 26,765 banks for the current year shows aggregate resources of \$26,971,398,030.96. The aggregate resources of the banks in 1913 were reported at \$25,712,163,599.48. The increase in resources in 1914 over 1913 is, therefore, \$1,259,234,431.48.

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The banks reporting as of June 30, 1914, include 7,525 national, 14,512 State, 634 mutual savings, 1,466 stock savings, 1,064 private banks, and 1,564 loan and trust companies.

Summary of reports of condition from 26,765 banks in the United States and island possessions (including national, State, savings, and private banks and loan and trust companies) showing their condition at the close of business June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts:	
Secured by unencumbered and improved farm land.....	\$542,115,491.41
Secured by other real estate.....	2,965,844,140.58
Secured by bonds or stocks.....	1,717,936,060.98
Secured by bonds, stocks, etc., demand.....	1,036,976,740.00
Secured by bonds, stocks, etc., time.....	1,372,828,437.47
Secured by collateral other than real estate or bonds and stocks..	518,190,665.89
One or more name paper, without collateral, time.....	1,679,900,554.50
Two or more name paper, without collateral, time.....	2,066,659,475.00
One or more name paper, without collateral, demand.....	125,996,793.26
Single name paper, without collateral, time.....	1,336,693,365.00
All other loans.....	1,125,209,559.89
Total.....	\$15,288,357,283.98
Overdrafts.....	51,120,621.58
Investments:	
United States bonds (including insular possessions and District of Columbia bonds).....	\$823,450,565.69
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,353,427,136.50
Railroad bonds.....	1,675,303,719.47
Other public-service bonds.....	583,946,117.09
Bank stocks.....	78,439,075.05
Railroad stocks.....	73,436,009.34
Stocks not classified.....	43,708,679.00
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc., not enumerated above, including bonds other than United States bonds to secure public deposits.....	953,213,584.34
Total.....	5,584,924,886.48
Banking house and lot on which erected¹.....	564,617,191.51
Furniture and fixtures.....	45,079,336.45
Other real estate owned.....	129,983,070.12
Due from national banks.....	2,222,152,927.29
Due from State banks, savings banks, and trust companies.....	650,544,297.97
Checks and other cash items.....	520,935,362.02
Cash on hand:	
Gold coin.....	\$238,377,412.77
Gold certificates ²	674,609,820.00
Silver coin.....	64,547,973.39
Silver certificates.....	191,886,287.00
Legal tender notes.....	250,248,831.00
National bank notes.....	108,190,887.00
Nickles and cents.....	7,612,118.49
Cash not classified.....	103,745,833.14
Total.....	1,639,219,162.79
Other resources.....	274,403,890.77
Total resources.....	26,971,398,030.96
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	2,132,074,073.20
Surplus.....	1,714,486,142.85
Undivided profits, including accrued interest and any other accounts set aside for special purposes, less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....	562,031,228.82
Due to national banks.....	1,134,403,839.32
Due to State banks, savings banks, and trust companies.....	1,570,671,527.82
Dividends unpaid.....	30,133,899.35
Deposits:	
Individual, subject to check without notice.....	\$9,539,573,743.73
Certificate of deposit payable on demand or within 30 days ³	904,650,964.62
Certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of not less than 30 days.....	1,402,597,810.07
Certified checks.....	132,514,523.38
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	137,984,796.53
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department subject to not less than 30 days' notice.....	6,400,411,040.68
Total.....	18,517,732,879.01

¹ Includes furniture and fixtures in national banks.

² Includes \$99,964,000 clearing house certificates.

³ Includes \$132,997,726.56 time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days.

NOTE.—The statements used in the compilations are uniform as to date and form, except those dated June 16 from Oklahoma and 1913 from the Philippine Islands, in continuation of the investigation begun in 1909, when the plan of obtaining reports for uniform dates was inaugurated.

Abstracts of reports of condition for each class of banks arranged by States will be found in the appendix.

United States deposits.....	\$66,654,582.55
Postal savings deposits.....	40,245,588.30
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	38,129,530.47
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....	194,431,736.31
Bonds borrowed:	
United States bonds.....	\$34,482,840.00
Other bonds.....	10,513,762.66
Total.....	44,996,602.66
National bank circulation outstanding.....	722,554,719.00
Other liabilities.....	202,851,681.30
Total liabilities.....	26,971,398,030.96

The leading items of resources and liabilities in the foregoing summary are: Loans and discounts, exclusive of overdrafts, \$15,288,357,283.98; bonds, stocks, and other securities, \$5,584,924,886.48; due from other banks and bankers, \$2,872,697,225.26; cash on hand, \$1,639,219,162.79; capital stock paid in, \$2,132,074,073.20; surplus fund, \$1,714,486,142.85; undivided profits, \$562,031,228.82; individual deposits, \$18,517,732,879.01; due to banks and bankers, \$2,705,075,367.14. Postal savings deposits in all banks aggregated \$40,245,588.30, and United States deposits in national banks, \$66,654,582.55.

The following comparative statement shows the resources and liabilities of all reporting banks for each year from 1910 to 1914 inclusive:

Aggregate resources and liabilities of national and other reporting banks, 1910 to 1914.

Classification.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	23,095 banks.	24,392 banks.	25,195 banks.	25,993 banks.	26,765 banks.
<i>Resources.</i>					
Loans and discounts.....	\$12,459,427,783.78	\$12,982,654,651.03	\$13,892,150,639.00	\$14,568,240,544.24	\$15,288,357,283.98
Overdrafts.....	62,381,193.45	63,735,193.87	61,455,604.59	58,532,120.08	51,120,621.58
Bonds, stocks, and other securities.....	4,723,370,100.30	5,051,856,404.29	5,358,883,382.11	5,407,219,379.56	5,584,924,886.48
Due from other banks and bankers.....	2,393,008,260.76	2,788,772,572.47	2,847,992,843.93	2,776,613,692.19	2,872,697,225.26
Real estate, furniture, etc.....	574,231,671.01	616,693,997.78	657,290,660.36	695,507,828.00	739,679,598.08
Checks and other cash items.....	620,469,182.00	422,688,514.06	430,101,255.82	426,913,037.63	520,995,362.02
Cash on hand.....	1,423,808,814.37	1,554,147,169.28	1,572,953,479.43	1,560,709,447.05	1,639,219,162.79
Other resources.....	193,623,517.10	150,534,879.89	165,805,908.94	218,427,550.73	274,403,890.77
Total.....	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67	24,986,642,774.18	25,712,163,599.48	26,971,398,030.96
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Capital stock paid in.....	1,879,943,887.99	1,952,411,085.56	2,010,843,505.70	2,096,849,861.75	2,132,074,073.20
Surplus fund.....	1,547,917,181.08	1,512,083,859.93	1,584,981,106.44	1,676,625,895.34	1,714,486,142.85
Other undivided profits.....	404,649,006.90	553,490,979.77	581,178,042.47	573,213,465.32	562,031,228.82
Circulation (national banks).....	675,632,565.00	681,740,513.00	708,690,593.00	722,125,024.00	722,554,719.00
Dividends unpaid.....	20,856,304.16	5,689,184.23	3,639,127.75	3,590,839.76	30,133,899.35
Individual deposits.....	15,283,396,254.35	15,906,274,710.27	17,024,067,006.89	17,475,764,134.81	18,517,732,879.01
Postal savings deposits.....				25,242,015.76	40,245,588.30
United States deposits.....	54,541,349.41	48,455,641.54	58,945,980.66	49,725,039.13	66,654,582.55
Due to other banks and bankers.....	2,225,380,795.62	2,621,054,947.82	2,632,635,075.58	2,584,231,078.90	2,705,075,367.14
Other liabilities.....	358,003,178.26	349,882,460.55	381,661,735.69	504,796,244.71	480,409,550.74
Total.....	22,450,320,522.77	23,631,083,382.67	24,986,642,774.18	25,712,163,599.48	26,971,398,030.96

The foregoing statistics show that the aggregate resources of the banks have increased from \$22,450,320,522.77 in 1910 to \$26,971,398,030.96 in the present year, a gain of \$4,521,077,508.19, or about 20 per cent. The increase in aggregate bank resources during the past year has been \$1,259,234,431.48, or about 4.90 per cent. The increase in 1913 over 1912 was \$725,520,825, or 2.90 per cent.

Individual deposits since 1910 have increased from \$15,283,396,254.35 to \$18,517,732,879.01, a gain of \$3,234,336,624.66, or 21 per cent. The increase in deposits during the past year has been \$1,041,968,744.20, or 5.96 per cent.

For the purpose of comparison, the number of reporting banks, loans, resources, capital, and individual deposits for the fiscal years 1907 to 1914, inclusive, are shown in the following table:

[In millions of dollars.]

Year.	Num- ber of banks.	Loans. ¹	Resources.	Capital.	Individual deposits.
1907.....	19,746	\$10,763.9	\$19,645.0	\$1,690.8	\$13,099.6
1908.....	21,346	10,438.0	19,583.4	1,757.2	12,784.5
1909.....	22,491	11,373.2	21,095.0	1,800.0	14,035.5
1910.....	23,095	12,521.8	22,450.3	1,880.0	15,283.4
1911.....	24,392	13,046.4	23,631.1	1,952.4	15,906.3
1912.....	25,195	13,953.6	24,986.6	2,010.8	17,024.0
1913.....	25,993	14,626.7	25,712.2	2,096.8	17,475.7
1914.....	26,765	15,339.5	26,971.4	2,132.1	18,517.7

¹ Includes overdrafts.

GROWTH OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

In volume 2 is a table which gives the number of colonial and State banks, together with the principal items of resources and liabilities, in the United States from 1784 to 1833. A statement of the resources and liabilities of the banks of the country in detail from 1834 to 1863 will also be found in volume 2.

The following condensed statement gives the principal items of resources and liabilities for national, State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies from 1863 to 1914, inclusive, and reveals the growth of banking in the United States for the past 52 years.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks, from 1863 to 1914.

[From 1863 to 1872, inclusive, data from various sources; from 1873 compiled from reports obtained by the Comptroller of the Currency.]

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Year.	Number of banks reporting.	Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).	Bonds, stocks, etc.	Due from banks and bankers.	Specie. ¹	Paper currency. ²	Total cash in bank.
1863.....	1,466	\$648.6	\$180.5	\$96.9	\$46.1	.....	* \$205.5
1864.....	1,089	.....	.....	.....	50.7	.....	.....
1865.....	647	70.7	93.4	33.3	.....	.....	47.6
1866.....	1,960	362.4	404.3	103.0	9.4	\$190.0	199.4
1867.....	2,267	550.4	465.2	110.7	12.6	219.3	231.9
1868.....	2,279	588.5	443.1	100.0	11.1	194.5	205.6
1869.....	2,293	655.7	440.5	123.1	20.8	179.9	200.7
1870.....	2,354	686.3	414.6	107.6	18.5	144.0	162.5
1871.....	2,457	719.3	406.1	121.2	31.1	156.6	187.7
1872.....	2,796	789.4	419.9	143.8	19.9	174.1	194.0
1873.....	3,066	871.5	431.2	144.0	24.3	153.3	177.6
1874.....	1,968	1,439.9	713.2	167.1	27.9	.....	218.2
1875.....	1,893	1,564.5	723.2	193.6	22.3	.....	252.2
1876.....	3,336	1,748.1	793.1	195.0	19.0	.....	238.7
1877.....	3,448	1,727.1	807.3	198.2	25.4	.....	226.4
1878.....	3,384	1,720.9	841.2	184.6	21.3	.....	230.5
1879.....	3,229	1,561.2	865.9	183.2	29.7	.....	214.6
1880.....	3,335	1,507.4	1,032.9	204.0	42.7	.....	216.3
1881.....	3,355	1,662.1	900.6	248.9	100.2	.....	235.5
1882.....	3,427	1,901.9	500.9	346.1	129.5	.....	295.0
1883.....	3,572	2,050.3	1,049.1	307.3	112.4	.....	287.1
1884.....	3,835	2,133.6	951.2	392.8	116.2	.....	321.0
1885.....	4,111	2,260.7	1,030.4	294.1	110.2	.....	321.2
1886.....	4,350	2,272.3	952.0	432.9	179.0	.....	414.3
1887.....	4,378	2,456.7	1,031.1	349.8	152.2	.....	375.5
1888.....	6,179	2,944.9	999.9	632.1	165.1	.....	432.8
1889.....	6,647	3,161.1	1,112.1	439.1	226.4	219.7	446.1
1890.....	7,203	3,475.2	1,111.9	513.7	221.5	277.6	499.1
1891.....	7,999	3,842.1	1,158.0	531.3	221.9	256.4	478.3
1892.....	8,641	3,965.9	1,042.5	652.6	217.3	261.8	479.1
1893.....	9,338	4,336.6	1,269.4	684.3	262.2	324.2	586.4
1894.....	9,492	4,368.6	1,354.1	549.2	210.9	305.0	515.9
1895.....	9,508	4,085.0	1,445.3	705.1	283.4	405.5	688.9
1896.....	9,818	4,268.8	1,565.2	714.4	246.3	384.8	631.1
1897.....	9,469	4,251.1	1,674.4	645.0	251.2	280.6	531.8
1898.....	9,457	4,216.0	1,732.3	781.4	297.7	330.5	628.2
1899.....	9,485	4,652.2	1,859.7	924.9	402.2	285.6	687.8
1900.....	9,732	5,177.6	2,179.0	1,208.1	449.1	274.2	723.3
1901.....	10,382	5,657.5	2,398.3	1,272.8	449.7	300.2	749.9
1902.....	11,406	6,425.2	2,821.2	1,448.0	479.0	328.5	807.5
1903.....	12,424	7,189.0	3,039.2	1,561.2	541.0	307.1	848.1
1904.....	13,684	7,738.9	3,400.1	1,570.6	478.2	379.0	857.2
1905.....	14,850	7,982.0	3,654.2	1,842.9	612.2	378.4	990.6
1906.....	16,410	9,027.2	3,987.9	1,981.9	617.3	376.8	994.1
1907.....	17,905	9,893.7	4,073.5	2,029.2	633.0	383.4	1,016.4
1908.....	19,746	10,763.9	4,377.1	2,135.6	719.5	394.2	1,113.7
1909.....	21,346	10,438.0	4,445.9	2,236.2	860.5	507.8	1,368.3
1910.....	22,491	11,373.2	4,614.4	2,562.0	1,044.6	407.4	1,452.0
1911.....	23,065	12,521.8	4,723.4	2,393.0	1,009.6	414.2	1,423.8
1912.....	24,392	13,046.4	5,051.9	2,788.8	1,110.7	443.4	1,554.2
1913.....	25,195	13,953.6	5,358.9	2,848.0	1,137.0	435.9	1,572.9
1914.....	25,993	14,626.7	5,407.2	2,776.6	1,113.3	447.4	1,560.7
1914.....	26,765	15,339.5	5,584.9	2,872.7	1,177.0	462.2	1,639.2

¹ Specie includes gold and silver certificates.

² Includes cash not classified.

³ Specie funds and notes of other banks.

⁴ From Homan's Banker's Almanac.

⁵ National banks.

⁶ Number of national banks only; number of State and savings banks not reported.

⁷ Specie in national banks; incomplete for State banks.

⁸ Includes coin certificates from 1889; specie for 1902 partially estimated.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

75

Principal items of resources and liabilities of State, savings, and private banks, loan and trust companies, and national banks, from 1863 to 1914—Continued.

[Amounts in millions of dollars.]

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Circulation. ¹	United States deposits. ²	Individual deposits.	Due to banks.	Total assets.
1863.....	\$405.0	-----	\$238.7	-----	\$393.7	\$100.5	\$1,191.7
1864.....	311.5	-----	163.3	-----	-----	-----	-----
1865.....	75.2	\$4.2	189.1	-----	119.4	27.4	252.3
1866.....	397.0	54.5	131.5	\$58.0	641.0	157.8	1,126.5
1866.....	480.8	79.4	267.8	39.1	815.8	122.4	1,476.4
1867.....	483.8	93.9	291.8	33.3	876.6	112.5	1,494.1
1868.....	486.4	109.4	294.9	28.3	968.6	140.7	1,572.2
1869.....	489.7	126.0	292.7	12.8	1,032.0	129.0	1,564.2
1870.....	513.7	132.7	291.8	13.2	1,051.3	148.5	1,510.7
1871.....	561.7	143.1	315.5	11.1	1,251.6	176.4	1,730.6
1872.....	592.6	155.4	327.1	12.4	1,353.8	172.7	1,770.8
1873.....	532.9	215.6	340.2	15.1	1,421.2	178.6	2,731.3
1874.....	550.3	199.9	338.7	10.6	1,526.5	232.5	2,890.4
1875.....	592.6	254.2	318.1	10.2	1,787.0	194.7	3,204.6
1876.....	602.3	261.6	294.8	11.1	1,778.6	183.3	3,183.1
1877.....	614.2	260.5	290.4	10.9	1,813.6	170.1	3,204.1
1878.....	587.7	237.7	300.4	25.6	1,717.4	161.7	3,080.6
1879.....	580.4	246.1	307.7	252.1	1,694.2	187.9	3,212.6
1880.....	565.2	260.2	318.4	10.7	1,951.6	239.6	3,399.0
1881.....	572.3	292.0	312.5	12.2	2,296.8	314.7	3,869.1
1882.....	590.6	310.1	309.2	12.6	2,460.1	279.0	4,031.1
1883.....	625.6	347.8	312.2	13.9	2,568.4	288.2	4,208.0
1884.....	656.4	379.6	295.3	14.2	2,566.4	227.0	4,221.3
1885.....	678.0	362.0	269.2	14.0	2,734.3	293.0	4,426.9
1886.....	686.7	393.8	238.0	17.1	2,812.0	308.9	4,521.5
1887.....	806.8	460.2	166.8	23.2	3,308.2	350.1	5,203.7
1888.....	853.7	493.7	155.5	58.4	3,422.7	366.1	5,470.4
1889.....	893.3	531.9	129.0	46.7	3,778.1	434.6	5,940.9
1890.....	968.7	554.0	126.5	30.6	4,062.5	432.3	6,343.0
1891.....	1,029.7	619.2	124.0	25.9	4,196.8	415.7	6,562.1
1892.....	1,071.1	650.3	141.2	14.2	4,664.9	464.9	7,245.3
1893.....	1,091.8	689.3	155.1	13.7	4,627.3	419.9	7,192.3
1894.....	1,069.8	682.4	171.8	14.1	4,651.2	599.1	7,290.6
1895.....	1,060.3	699.3	178.8	13.2	4,921.3	600.5	7,609.6
1896.....	1,051.9	694.4	199.2	15.4	4,945.1	521.7	7,553.9
1897.....	1,012.3	712.7	196.6	16.4	5,094.7	673.4	7,822.1
1898.....	992.0	732.7	189.9	52.9	5,688.2	809.8	8,609.0
1899.....	973.6	761.1	199.4	76.3	6,768.7	1,046.4	9,904.9
1900.....	1,024.7	882.2	265.3	98.9	7,238.9	1,172.5	10,785.9
1901.....	1,076.1	955.6	319.0	99.1	8,460.6	1,333.0	12,357.5
1902.....	1,201.6	1,096.9	309.4	124.0	9,104.7	1,393.2	13,383.9
1903.....	1,321.9	1,273.4	359.2	147.3	9,553.6	1,475.9	14,303.1
1904.....	1,392.5	1,360.9	399.6	110.3	10,000.5	1,752.2	15,198.8
1905.....	1,463.2	1,439.5	445.4	75.3	11,350.7	1,904.3	16,918.2
1906.....	1,565.3	1,558.9	510.9	89.9	12,215.8	1,899.0	18,147.6
1907.....	1,690.8	1,645.0	547.9	180.7	13,099.6	2,075.4	19,645.0
1908.....	1,757.2	1,761.5	613.7	130.3	12,784.5	2,198.0	19,583.4
1909.....	1,800.0	1,834.6	636.3	70.4	14,035.5	2,484.1	21,095.0
1910.....	1,880.0	1,952.6	675.6	54.5	15,283.4	2,225.3	22,450.3
1911.....	1,952.4	2,065.6	681.7	48.5	15,906.3	2,621.1	23,631.1
1912.....	2,010.8	2,166.1	708.7	58.9	17,024.0	2,632.6	24,986.6
1913.....	2,096.8	2,249.8	722.1	49.7	17,475.7	2,584.2	25,712.1
1914.....	2,132.1	2,276.5	722.5	66.6	18,517.7	2,705.1	26,971.4

¹ Includes State bank circulation.

² Includes deposits of United States disbursing officers.

NOTE.—Since 1873 the Comptroller of the Currency has collected and published statistics of State banks but complete data for compiling these statistics for a number of years thereafter were available only for those States in which the banks were required to report to some State official. For recent years the statistics are practically complete.

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in 1914 as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, is \$24,340,090,112

against \$23,181,545,433 in 1913. The increase for the year was \$1,158,544,679, or nearly 5 per cent. The details are set forth in the following table:

Banking power of the United States, June 30, 1914.

	Num-ber.	Capital paid in.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits. ¹	National bank circu-lation.	Total.
National banks.....	7,525	\$1,058,192,335	\$991,522,431	\$6,377,848,295	\$722,554,719	\$9,150,117,780
State, etc., banks.....	19,240	1,073,881,738	1,284,994,940	12,276,918,654	.....	14,635,795,330
Nonreporting banks ²	3,246	64,376,000	44,475,000	445,326,000	.....	554,177,020
Total.....	30,011	2,196,450,073	2,320,992,371	19,100,092,949	722,554,719	24,340,090,112

¹ Includes dividends unpaid, postal savings deposits, and Government deposits. ² Estimated.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS IN ALL BANKS.

Loans and discounts in the banks of the United States as shown by reports of condition for 1914 aggregated roundly, excluding overdrafts, \$15,288,300,000. Of this amount \$6,430,000,000 is in national banks, and \$8,858,300,000 in banks other than national. The classification of loans and discounts of banks other than national, and of national banks compiled from reports of condition as of June 30, 1914, is set forth in the following table:

Classification of loans and discounts in all reporting banks on June 30, 1914.

Classification.	14,512 State banks.	634 mutual savings banks.	1,466 stock savings banks.	1,064 private banks.	1,564 loan and trust com- panies.	7,525 national banks.	Total, 26,765 banks.
Secured by unencumbered and improved farm land.....	Millions. \$258.7	Millions. \$88.1	Millions. \$81.7	Millions. \$16.9	Millions. \$96.7	Millions.	Millions. \$542.1
Secured by other real estate.....	280.7	1,809.5	397.2	9.7	468.8	.....	2,965.9
Secured by bonds or stocks.....	312.4	123.6	63.7	4.3	1,213.9	.....	1,717.9
Secured by bonds, stocks, etc., demand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,036.9	1,036.9
Secured by bonds, stocks, etc., time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372.8	1,372.8
Secured by collateral other than real estate or bonds and stocks.....	310.4	17.8	26.9	9.7	153.4	.....	518.2
Two or more name paper without collateral, time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,066.7	2,066.7
One or more name paper without collateral, time.....	818.7	52.4	111.3	34.1	663.4	.....	1,679.9
One or more name paper without collateral, demand.....	168.8	11.3	21.8	9.6	97.6	616.9	926.0
Single-name paper without collateral, time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336.7	1,336.7
All other loans ¹	730.1	21.2	127.1	38.9	207.9	.....	1,125.2
Total.....	2,879.8	2,123.9	829.7	123.2	2,901.7	6,430.0	15,288.3

¹ Overdrafts not included.

BANK INVESTMENTS IN BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Investments in bonds, securities, etc., of all banks, as shown by reports of condition for June 30, 1914, aggregated roundly \$5,584,900,000 against \$5,407,200,000 in 1913, the increase being

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\$177,700,000. In the following table are shown the various classes of bonds, stocks, and other securities held by the several classes of banks on June 30, 1914.

Classification of investments in bonds, etc., held by all reporting banks of the United States on June 30, 1914.

[Expressed in millions.]

Classification.	State banks (14,512).	Mutual savings banks (634).	Stock savings banks (1,466).	Private banks (1,064).	Loan and trust com- panies. (1,564).	National banks (7,525).	All reporting banks (28,765).
United States bonds.....	\$2.9	\$17.1	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$3.4	¹ \$799.3	\$823.6
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	90.7	847.9	24.1	3.9	210.8	176.0	1,353.4
Railroad bonds.....	76.6	846.0	13.6	2.1	395.3	341.7	1,675.3
Other public-service bonds.....	50.8	83.6	4.9	1.7	224.7	218.2	583.9
Bank stocks.....	7.7	24.7	1.0	.6	44.5	.....	78.5
Railroad stocks.....	3.6	17.6	1.1	.4	50.7	.....	73.4
Stocks not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	² 43.7	43.7
Unclassified bonds, securities, etc.....	156.0	18.6	103.5	7.3	331.9	335.9	953.2
Total.....	388.3	1,855.5	148.7	16.3	1,261.3	1,914.8	5,584.9

¹ Includes D. C. and island possession bonds.

² See note 1, bottom of page 40.

MONEY IN ALL REPORTING BANKS.

During the current year there has been an increase of \$78,509,715.74 in the cash holdings of all reporting banks. On June 4, 1913, the cash held by the banks was reported at \$1,560,709,447.05, and on June 30, 1914, \$1,639,219,162.79. Of the total amount held by the banks on the latter date, \$1,022,563,615.78 was in national and \$616,655,547.01 in other reporting banks. Coin and other money held by national banks, by other reporting banks, and by all reporting banks are shown in the following table:

Classification of cash in banks June 30, 1914.

Classification.	7,525 national banks.	19,240 State, etc., banks.	26,765 reporting banks.
Gold coin.....	\$149,295,329.20	\$89,082,083.57	\$238,377,412.77
Gold certificates.....	¹ 476,567,740.00	198,042,080.00	674,609,820.00
Silver coin.....	35,897,645.41	28,650,327.98	64,547,973.39
Silver certificates.....	129,823,852.00	62,062,435.00	191,886,287.00
Legal tender notes.....	177,490,396.00	72,758,435.00	250,248,831.00
National bank notes.....	49,659,728.00	58,531,159.00	108,190,887.00
Nickels and cents.....	3,828,925.17	3,783,193.32	7,612,118.49
Cash not classified.....	.....	103,745,833.14	103,745,833.14
Total.....	1,022,563,615.78	616,655,547.01	1,639,219,162.79

¹ Includes \$99,964,000 clearing house certificates.

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DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the following table is shown the distribution of money in the United States giving the amount in the Treasury as assets, amount in reporting banks of the United States and elsewhere from 1892 to 1914, inclusive:

Year ended June 30—	Coin and other money in the United States.	Coin and other money in Treasury as assets. ¹		Coin and other money in reporting banks. ²		Coin and other money not in Treasury or banks.			In circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in Treasury as assets.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
	<i>Millions.</i>	<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>		<i>Millions.</i>			<i>Millions.</i>	
1892.....	\$1,752.2	\$150.9	8.60	\$586.4	33.48	\$1,014.9	57.92	\$15.50	\$1,601.3	\$24.60
1893.....	1,738.8	142.1	8.17	515.9	29.68	1,080.8	62.15	16.14	1,596.7	24.06
1894.....	1,805.5	144.2	7.99	688.9	38.17	972.4	53.84	14.21	1,661.3	24.56
1895.....	1,819.3	217.4	11.95	631.1	34.96	970.8	53.36	13.89	1,601.9	23.24
1896.....	1,799.9	293.5	16.31	531.8	29.55	974.6	54.14	13.65	1,506.4	21.44
1897.....	1,906.7	265.7	13.93	628.2	32.94	1,012.8	53.13	13.87	1,641.0	22.92
1898.....	2,073.5	235.7	11.37	687.7	33.17	1,150.1	55.46	15.43	1,837.8	25.19
1899.....	2,190.0	288.0	13.06	723.2	33.02	1,180.8	53.92	15.51	1,904.0	25.62
1900.....	2,339.7	284.6	12.16	749.9	32.05	1,305.2	55.79	17.11	2,055.1	26.93
1901.....	2,483.1	307.8	12.39	794.9	32.02	1,380.4	55.59	17.75	2,175.3	27.98
1902.....	2,563.2	313.9	12.24	837.9	32.69	1,411.4	55.07	17.90	2,249.3	28.43
1903.....	2,684.7	317.0	11.80	848.0	31.59	1,519.7	56.61	18.88	2,367.7	29.42
1904.....	2,803.5	284.3	10.14	982.9	35.06	1,536.3	54.80	18.77	2,519.2	30.77
1905.....	2,883.1	295.2	10.24	987.8	34.27	1,600.1	55.49	19.22	2,587.9	31.08
1906.....	3,069.9	333.3	10.86	1,010.7	32.92	1,725.9	56.22	20.39	2,736.6	32.32
1907.....	3,115.6	342.6	11.00	1,106.5	35.51	1,666.5	53.49	19.36	2,773.0	32.22
1908.....	3,378.8	340.8	10.08	1,362.9	40.34	1,675.1	49.58	19.15	3,038.0	34.72
1909.....	3,406.3	300.1	8.81	1,444.3	42.40	1,661.9	48.78	18.68	3,106.2	34.93
1910.....	3,419.5	317.2	9.27	1,414.6	41.37	1,687.7	49.36	18.68	3,102.3	34.33
1911.....	3,555.9	341.9	9.61	1,545.5	43.46	1,668.5	46.93	17.75	3,214.0	34.20
1912.....	3,648.8	364.3	9.98	1,563.8	42.86	1,720.7	47.16	17.98	3,284.5	34.34
1913.....	3,720.0	356.3	9.58	1,552.3	41.73	1,811.4	48.69	18.61	3,363.7	34.56
1914.....	3,738.3	336.3	8.97	1,630.0	43.62	1,772.0	47.41	\$ 17.89	3,402.0	\$ 34.35

¹ Public money in national-bank depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States not included.

² Money in banks of island possessions not included.

³ Population estimated at 99,027,000.

The general stock of money at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, was \$3,738,300,000, or \$18,300,000 more than was reported in 1913. Of the total stock of money \$336,300,000 or 8.97 per cent, was in the Treasury as assets, \$1,630,000,000, or 43.62 per cent in reporting banks in the United States, and \$1,772,000,000, or 47.41 per cent outside the Treasury and banks; that is, in circulation among the people. The amount reported in circulation, exclusive of coin and other money in the Treasury as assets is \$3,402,000,000, or \$34.35 per capita.

Supplementary to the foregoing statement in relation to the distribution of money in the United States as shown by records for the year ended June 30, 1892 to 1914, the following information is submitted, based upon the records continued to the 1st of November. The stock of money of the country on this date was \$4,055,483,117, of which gold coin including bullion in the Treasury aggregated \$1,835,416,298, standard silver dollars \$565,886,478, subsidiary silver \$183,644,414, United States and Treasury notes \$349,067,016, and national bank circulation \$1,121,468,911. Money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government amounted to \$339,960,811, leaving the amount in circulation \$3,715,522,306, and as the amount in circulation on October 31, 1913, was \$3,417,109,678 there has been

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an increase in the past year of \$298,412,628. The principal increase was in bank circulation due to issues on the security of miscellaneous securities, the rise being from \$722,616,240 to \$1,093,519,080. The circulation statement shows a decrease in the amount of gold in circulation of some \$57,700,000. There were no material changes in the volume of other kinds of currency. In connection with this statement it is interesting to note the reported exportations and importations of the precious metals in the 10 months of the current year ended with October. During that period the exports of gold aggregated \$207,998,750, the imports \$45,876,812, hence an excess of exports of \$162,121,938. Silver to the amount of \$42,452,890 was exported and \$20,340,603 imported, the excess of exports being \$22,112,287. For this period, therefore, the net exports of both metals were \$184,234,225.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Individual deposits in all reporting banks on June 30, 1914, aggregated \$18,517,732,879.01. In 1913 individual deposits were reported at \$17,475,764,134.81. The increase during the last year was therefore \$1,041,968,744.20, or 5.96 per cent.

The individual deposits in all reporting banks are classified as follows: Subject to check without notice, \$9,539,573,743.73; certificates of deposit payable on demand or within 30 days, \$904,650,964.62; certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of not less than 30 days, \$1,402,597,810.07; certified checks, \$132,514,523.38; cashiers' checks, \$137,984,796.53; savings deposits, \$6,400,411,040.68. For the purpose of comparison the following table is presented relative to the classification of deposits in each class of banks as shown by reports of condition as of June 30, 1914:

Classification of deposits in each class of banks as of June 30, 1914.

Classification.	Number of banks.	Individual deposits subject to check without notice.	Demand certificates of deposit.	Time certificates of deposit.	Certified checks.
Mutual savings banks.....	634	\$369,304.99	\$28,618.52	\$403,569.48	\$1,593.50
Stock savings banks.....	1,466	156,802,766.20	24,432,590.98	82,662,853.59	1,127,850.85
State banks.....	14,512	1,799,340,430.83	203,116,956.15	506,846,658.47	27,984,852.09
Loan and trust companies.....	1,564	2,437,538,985.54	147,714,057.48	268,135,415.14	20,373,876.25
Private banks.....	1,064	67,895,929.05	25,462,307.94	25,328,797.06	762,328.80
Total, State, etc., banks.....	19,240	4,461,947,416.61	400,751,531.07	883,377,293.74	50,250,501.49
National banks.....	7,525	5,077,626,327.12	503,896,433.55	519,220,516.33	82,264,021.89
Grand total.....	26,765	9,539,573,743.73	904,650,964.62	1,402,597,810.07	132,514,523.38

Classification.	Cashiers' checks outstanding.	Savings deposits.	Total.
Mutual savings banks.....	\$83,273.26	\$3,914,739,830.82	\$3,915,013,104.08
Stock savings banks.....	3,153,682.68	752,785,914.16	1,020,965,658.46
State banks.....	17,509,100.54	671,995,219.15	3,226,793,217.23
Loan and trust companies.....	31,138,042.16	1,031,906,721.87	3,939,807,098.44
Private banks.....	415,567.06	25,983,354.68	145,848,284.59
Total, State, etc., banks.....	52,299,665.70	6,400,411,040.68	12,249,040,449.29
National banks.....	85,685,130.83	(¹)	6,268,692,429.72
Grand total.....	137,984,796.53	6,400,411,040.68	18,517,732,879.01

¹ Includes time certificates of deposit payable within 30 days.² Latest available statistics, Mar. 4, 1914, \$871,634,485.58.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS.

Savings deposits in all reporting banks other than national in 1913 aggregated \$6,147,592,232.21. For the current year savings deposits in banks other than national aggregate \$6,400,411,040.68. In June, 1913, savings deposits in national banks were reported at \$824,476,995.42. By reason of the provision of section 19 of the Federal reserve act dividing deposits in national banks into two classes, first, demand deposits, those payable within 30 days, and second, time deposits, those payable after 30 days, and savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than 30 days' notice before payment, there are no statistics available later than those contained in the abstracts of reports of condition for March 4, 1914, relating to the volume of savings deposits in national banks. On that date reported savings deposits were \$871,634,485.58. By adding the figures as of March 4, 1914, for national banks to the savings deposits in banks other than national, on June 30, 1914, makes the aggregate savings deposits of all banks \$7,272,045,526.26, or an increase of about \$300,000,000 during the year. In addition to the foregoing the banks reported postal savings funds on deposit to the amount of \$40,245,588.30.

STATE, SAVINGS, AND PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Reports have been received from over 98 per cent of the incorporated banks operating under State law and from the relatively usual number of private banks which can be prevailed upon to submit reports.

Summaries of the reports received for the current year from banks other than national show the condition on June 30, 1914, of 19,240 banks, or 720 more than reported in 1913. The aggregate resources of these banks are \$15,489,207,260.36. In 1913, 18,520 banks other than national made reports, showing aggregate resources of \$14,675,243,842.44. The increase in resources for the year is, therefore, shown to be \$813,963,417.92. The returns for the current year include 14,512 State or commercial banks, 634 mutual savings banks, 1,466 stock savings banks, 1,064 private banks, and 1,564 loan and trust companies.

The statistics have been prepared from reports of condition as of June 30, 1914, with the exception as to date of those from Oklahoma (June 16). No banking data having been received from the Philippine Islands for the current year, the figures for 1913 have been used in this compilation.

A summary of the reports of conditions of the banks other than national is submitted herewith:

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Summary of reports of condition of 19,240 banks other than national (State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies) in the United States at the close of business on June 30, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts:		
Secured by unencumbered and improved farm land.....	\$542,115,491.41	
Secured by other real estate.....	2,965,844,140.58	
Secured by bonds or stocks.....	1,717,936,060.98	
Secured by collateral other than real estate or bonds and stocks.....	518,196,665.89	
One or more name paper, without collateral, time.....	1,679,900,554.50	
One or more name paper, without collateral, demand.....	309,085,596.26	
All other loans.....	1,125,209,559.89	
Total.....		\$8,858,288,069.51
Overdrafts.....		35,634,980.44
Investments:		
United States bonds.....	24,134,121.54	
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	1,177,409,723.50	
Railroad bonds.....	1,333,612,900.47	
Other public-service bonds.....	365,730,646.09	
Bank stocks.....	78,439,075.05	
Railroad stocks.....	73,436,009.34	
Other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc., not enumerated above.....	617,273,812.43	
Total.....		3,670,036,288.42
Banking house and lot on which erected.....		296,575,168.63
Furniture and fixtures.....		45,079,336.45
Other real estate owned.....		90,940,204.34
Due from national banks.....		1,022,899,654.26
Due from State banks, savings banks, and trust companies.....		458,622,615.49
Checks and other cash items.....		163,114,107.30
Cash on hand:		
Gold coin.....	89,082,083.57	
Gold certificates.....	198,042,080.00	
Silver coin.....	28,650,327.98	
Silver certificates.....	62,062,435.00	
Legal-tender notes.....	72,758,435.00	
National-bank notes.....	58,531,159.00	
Nicks and cents.....	3,783,193.32	
Cash not classified.....	103,745,833.14	
Total.....		616,655,547.01
Other resources.....		231,361,288.41
Total resources.....		15,489,207,260.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....		1,073,881,738.20
Surplus.....		991,147,876.35
Undivided profits, including accrued interest and any other accounts set aside for special purposes, less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....		293,847,063.64
Due to national banks.....		73,922,333.46
Due to State banks, savings banks, and trust companies.....		445,250,405.99
Dividends unpaid.....		11,473,678.84
Deposits:		
Individual, subject to check without notice.....	\$4,461,947,416.61	
Certificates of deposit payable on demand or within 30 days.....	400,754,531.07	
Certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of not less than 30 days.....	883,377,293.74	
Certified checks.....	50,250,501.49	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	52,299,665.70	
Savings deposits or deposits in interest or savings department subject to not less than 30 days' notice.....	6,400,411,040.68	
Total.....		12,249,040,449.29
Postal-savings deposits.....		16,404,525.65
Notes and bills rediscounted.....		24,693,003.26
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit representing money borrowed.....		116,656,335.05
Bonds borrowed:		
United States bonds.....	\$21,500.00	
Other bonds.....	1,488,072.17	
Total.....		1,509,572.17
Other liabilities.....		191,380,281.46
Total liabilities.....		15,489,207,260.36

The principal items of resources and liabilities for each class of banks other than national reporting as of June 30, 1914, are set forth in the following table:

Resources and liabilities of State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies, June 30, 1914.

	14,512 State banks.	634 mutual savings banks.	1,466 stock savings banks.
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).....	\$2,907,539,308.09	\$2,123,921,774.88	\$831,537,651.72
Bonds, securities, etc.....	388,250,349.80	1,855,476,712.85	148,699,505.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	130,958,748.28	39,678,148.65	28,739,513.07
Other real estate owned.....	27,682,674.77	13,196,801.91	6,467,052.66
Due from banks.....	527,715,913.72	171,832,579.89	113,758,484.72
Checks and other cash items.....	77,240,169.69	2,489,863.59	3,608,419.14
Cash on hand.....	261,919,122.81	23,987,453.11	43,812,040.12
All other resources.....	32,357,249.82	22,406,139.17	19,851,423.59
Total resources.....	4,353,663,536.98	4,252,989,474.05	1,196,474,090.85
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	501,154,866.23		89,423,876.57
Surplus fund.....	213,801,744.73	280,095,122.94	39,250,606.98
Undivided profits.....	91,215,723.23	55,503,959.01	20,141,996.44
Due to banks.....	175,779,045.54	155,239.50	9,061,328.11
Dividends unpaid.....	3,744,903.29		560,347.48
Deposits (individual).....	3,226,793,217.23	3,915,626,190.57	1,020,965,658.46
Postal-savings deposits.....	4,692,500.55	13,962.27	1,055,598.92
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	16,606,036.60		898,144.32
Bills payable.....	90,523,587.86	110,525.00	2,996,490.05
Other liabilities.....	29,351,911.72	1,484,474.76	12,090,043.52
Total liabilities.....	4,353,663,536.98	4,252,989,474.05	1,196,474,090.85
	1,064 private banks.	1,564 loan and trust companies.	Total, 19,240 banks.
RESOURCES.			
Loans and discounts (including overdrafts).....	\$125,172,879.31	\$2,905,751,435.95	\$8,893,923,049.95
Bonds, securities, etc.....	16,264,591.79	1,261,345,128.15	3,670,036,288.42
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	6,749,660.21	135,528,434.87	341,654,505.08
Other real estate owned.....	9,546,536.61	34,047,138.39	90,940,204.34
Due from banks.....	26,790,024.23	641,425,267.29	1,481,522,260.85
Checks and other cash items.....	1,787,484.03	77,988,170.85	163,114,107.30
Cash on hand.....	7,294,550.48	279,642,380.49	616,655,547.01
All other resources.....	2,943,394.02	153,803,081.81	231,361,288.41
Total resources.....	196,549,120.68	5,489,531,037.80	15,489,207,260.36
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in.....	21,101,746.66	462,201,248.74	1,073,881,738.20
Surplus fund.....	11,430,958.76	446,569,442.94	991,147,876.35
Undivided profits.....	3,147,609.67	123,837,775.29	293,847,063.64
Due to banks.....	2,545,436.62	331,631,686.68	519,172,736.45
Dividends unpaid.....	58,257.89	7,110,170.18	11,473,678.84
Deposits (individual).....	145,848,284.50	3,939,807,098.44	12,249,040,449.29
Postal-savings deposits.....	65,950.92	10,546,512.99	16,404,525.65
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	621,474.95	6,567,347.39	24,693,003.26
Bills payable.....	3,764,107.75	19,261,624.39	116,656,335.05
Other liabilities.....	7,965,292.87	141,998,130.76	192,889,853.63
Total liabilities.....	196,549,120.68	5,489,531,037.80	15,489,207,260.36

For the purpose of comparison a statement giving the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than national, from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, is submitted herewith:

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Consolidated returns from State, savings, private banks, and loan and trust companies.

Items.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Loans ¹	\$7,065,906,476.21	\$7,412,153,800.11	\$7,979,852,420.09	\$8,464,738,379.36	\$8,893,923,049.95
Bonds.....	3,111,409,758.78	3,289,468,093.00	3,497,602,404.25	3,517,530,597.54	3,670,036,288.42
Cash.....	558,355,958.16	556,085,728.23	576,810,655.97	591,607,515.60	616,655,547.01
Capital.....	890,376,773.99	932,777,933.31	977,272,830.70	1,039,930,069.75	1,073,881,738.20
Surplus and undivided profits.....	1,091,162,580.06	1,152,073,936.93	1,215,331,634.26	1,261,091,605.55	1,284,994,939.99
Deposits (individual).....	9,996,179,942.15	10,428,283,553.82	11,198,606,443.53	11,522,302,583.69	12,249,040,449.29
Resources.....	12,553,695,826.04	13,248,034,688.36	14,124,878,897.03	14,675,243,842.44	15,489,207,260.36

¹ Including overdrafts.

STATE BANKS.

Reports from State banks (commercial banks) to the number of 14,512 have been received, showing capital of \$501,154,866.23 and aggregate resources of \$4,353,663,536.98. In 1913 reports were received from 14,011 State banks, with capital of \$483,103,779 and aggregate resources of \$4,143,052,802. The summary of reports includes 501 more banks than reported last year, with an increase of \$18,051,087 in capital and \$210,610,734 in resources. A summary of the reports submitted by the State banks shows loans aggregating \$2,879,801,962.88, classified as follows:

Secured by unencumbered and improved farm lands.....	\$258,678,028.06
Secured by other real estate.....	280,690,121.60
Secured by bonds or stocks.....	312,373,374.60
Secured by other collateral.....	310,413,064.58
One or more name paper without collateral (time loans).....	818,697,468.76
One or more name paper without collateral (demand loans).....	168,844,525.21
Loans unclassified.....	730,105,380.07

Total..... 2,879,801,962.88

In addition to the loans, overdrafts amounted to \$27,737,345.21.

The investments in bonds, securities, etc., aggregate \$388,250,349.80, classified as follows:

United States bonds.....	\$2,896,803.10
State, county, and municipal bonds.....	90,698,068.55
Railroad bonds.....	76,576,525.95
Other public-service bonds.....	50,781,711.90
Bank stocks.....	7,684,701.31
Railroad stocks.....	3,608,820.40
Not classified.....	156,003,718.59

Total..... 388,250,349.80

Individual deposits are shown aggregating \$3,226,793,217.23, classified as follows:

Subject to check, without notice.....	\$1,799,340,430.83
Demand certificates of deposit.....	203,116,956.15
Time certificates of deposit.....	506,846,658.47
Certified checks.....	27,984,852.09
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	17,509,100.54
Savings deposits.....	671,995,219.15

Total..... 3,226,793,217.23

The surplus of State banks aggregated \$213,801,744.73 and undivided profits \$91,215,723.23.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In 1913 reports were received from 1,978 savings banks. For the present year reports to the number of 2,100 have been tabulated, 634 being from mutual institutions and 1,466 from stock savings banks, the latter class transacting both a savings and commercial bank business.

Deposits in these banks aggregated \$4,936,591,849.03 and the depositors numbered 11,109,499, the average deposit account being \$444.36. The 1,978 savings banks reporting in June, 1913, had deposits aggregating \$4,727,403,950.79 to the credit of 10,766,936 depositors, the average deposit account being \$439.07.

The following table shows the number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due depositors in savings banks in the States indicated on June 4, 1913, and June 30, 1914. These figures do not include the amount of savings deposits in savings departments of the State banks of Illinois nor of the savings deposits in so-called savings banks of Alabama, Arkansas, Ohio, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, as this information is shown in the statement for commercial banks for these States in another table. The stock savings banks of Michigan, classified as "commercial and savings banks" by the State Banking Department, have been included in this table. With these changes in classification, the statistics show an increase of 122 in the number of banks, 342,563 in the number of depositors, and \$209,187,898.24 in the amount of deposits.

Number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due to each depositor in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each State on June 4, 1913, and June 30, 1914.

State.	1913 (1,978 banks).				1914 (2,100 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	48	236,279	\$95,222,151.37	\$403.01	48	240,604	\$97,221,727.11	\$404.07
New Hampshire.....	55	207,454	97,125,389.20	468.18	59	218,628	102,271,138.96	467.75
Vermont.....	21	115,481	49,777,631.00	431.05	21	117,584	52,939,223.30	450.22
Massachusetts.....	190	2,249,824	861,416,889.41	382.88	196	2,335,340	895,178,637.11	388.31
Rhode Island.....	15	146,560	79,864,916.43	544.93	15	148,283	82,237,169.60	554.59
Connecticut.....	84	616,530	306,428,726.95	497.02	83	622,852	313,773,620.22	502.96
New England States.....	413	3,572,128	1,489,835,704.36	417.07	422	3,653,291	1,543,121,525.30	422.39
New York.....	140	3,114,240	1,700,063,766.36	545.90	140	3,181,923	1,771,560,808.38	556.91
New Jersey.....	27	359,105	124,449,710.52	355.46	27	336,909	130,635,801.93	388.10
Pennsylvania.....	10	491,668	208,057,915.06	423.17	12	509,405	218,843,715.05	437.28
Delaware.....	2	34,035	11,524,425.34	338.69	2	34,176	12,054,855.18	352.73
Maryland.....	47	278,495	106,899,457.65	383.85	52	289,585	109,663,346.61	378.69
District of Columbia.....	17	65,065	10,423,273.69	160.20	18	83,424	10,978,723.68	136.52
Eastern States.....	243	4,333,608	2,161,418,548.62	498.76	251	4,422,273	2,253,737,250.83	509.63
Virginia.....	20	34,335	9,365,412.60	272.77	19	44,091	10,784,314.28	244.60
West Virginia.....	8	31,485	5,289,964.69	168.01	8	31,824	5,532,126.21	173.83
North Carolina.....	26	44,061	7,559,221.43	171.56	28	56,199	10,338,466.24	183.96
South Carolina.....	26	38,385	10,699,946.24	278.75	26	36,178	10,873,392.70	300.56
Georgia.....	28	51,754	12,397,318.85	239.54	30	54,748	12,491,635.49	228.17
Florida.....	5	7,011	1,503,082.10	214.39	5	9,506	1,580,615.57	166.27
Alabama.....	11	36,285	3,309,933.09	91.22	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Mississippi.....	17	16,092	4,521,451.35	280.97	17	15,331	4,908,623.09	320.20
Louisiana.....	11	131,676	21,780,873.22	165.41	9	63,165	17,650,883.22	279.44

Included with statistics for commercial banks.

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Number of savings depositors, aggregate savings deposits, and average amount due to each depositor in savings banks (mutual and stock savings) in each State on June 4, 1913, and June 30, 1914—Continued.

State.	1913 (1,978 banks).				1914 (2,100 banks).			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Arkansas.....	6	11,375	\$2,283,872.11	\$200.78	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky.....	15	42,507	5,958,503.35	140.18	17	46,802	\$7,361,257.19	\$157.29
Tennessee.....	20	45,352	11,894,627.84	262.27	31	72,843	16,079,166.58	220.75
Southern States.....	193	490,318	96,564,206.87	196.94	190	430,687	97,600,480.57	226.62
Ohio.....	67	331,480	118,264,835.52	356.78	23	117,695	64,580,398.28	548.69
Indiana.....	5	33,650	13,056,514.48	388.01	5	34,445	13,249,197.25	384.65
Michigan.....	27	189,445	83,992,499.27	443.36	130	544,898	174,138,267.66	319.58
Wisconsin.....	22	76,414	25,062,555.15	327.98	24	84,296	27,862,359.52	330.53
Minnesota.....	11	116,031	30,977,493.09	266.98	10	144,568	32,829,622.43	227.08
Iowa.....	759	590,763	210,097,716.70	356.65	791	607,878	217,038,520.92	357.03
Middle Western States.....	891	1,337,783	482,051,614.21	360.34	1,023	1,533,780	520,698,366.06	345.37
North Dakota.....	2	4,050	838,939.81	207.15	2	4,690	910,102.06	194.05
Nebraska.....	21	20,584	3,197,030.75	155.32	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas.....	13	20,240	4,689,387.00	231.69	11	24,318	4,474,626.32	183.99
Montana.....	2	5,282	2,762,311.50	522.97	2	5,644	2,246,869.17	398.10
Wyoming.....	3	2,291	856,750.74	373.96	3	8,695	1,073,810.93	123.50
Colorado.....	6	8,496	2,255,072.64	265.43	6	8,950	2,213,706.79	247.34
New Mexico.....	9	5,490	1,133,975.81	206.55	11	4,519	1,007,365.97	222.92
Oklahoma.....	2	2,189	334,546.83	152.83	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Western States.....	58	68,622	16,068,015.08	234.15	35	56,816	11,926,481.24	209.91
Washington.....	10	27,198	10,123,018.52	372.20	15	58,507	19,053,871.31	325.67
Oregon.....	14	38,152	13,891,787.56	364.12	9	15,493	5,668,193.35	365.93
California.....	136	841,780	440,656,006.34	523.48	137	876,663	458,215,671.00	522.68
Idaho.....	3	1,310	235,103.86	179.47	1	973	194,836.38	200.24
Utah.....	13	51,366	13,626,837.36	265.29	13	55,638	14,085,750.35	253.16
Nevada.....	1	1,710	1,336,178.98	781.39	1	1,789	1,475,197.14	824.59
Arizona.....	3	2,961	1,596,929.03	539.33	3	3,589	1,814,225.50	505.50
Pacific States.....	180	964,477	481,465,861.65	499.20	179	1,012,652	500,507,745.03	494.26
United States.....	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950.79	439.07	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849.03	444.36

¹ Included with statistics for commercial banks.

² Mutual savings banks only.

NOTE 1.—The compilation for 1913 includes statements, as of June 4, from 623 mutual savings banks and 1,355 stock savings banks. Many of the stock savings banks receive commercial deposits and included with the figures for such banks for 1913 are \$139,357,070.69 reported as subject to check without notice to the credit of 494,377 depositors. Savings bank reports from Virginia include 5 trust and savings banks; from Georgia 3 savings and trust companies; from Kentucky 6 trust and savings banks. Figures for Iowa are from official statement, as of June 28; statistics for California include figures for savings departments for commercial banks, but not the number of such departmental banks. Depositors for the following number of banks for the States named have been estimated: 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Nebraska, 1 in Colorado, 1 in New Mexico, 1 in Nevada, 2 in Maryland, 2 in Virginia, 2 in Michigan, 3 in Alabama, 3 in Louisiana, 3 in Kansas, 3 in Washington, 4 in West Virginia, 6 in Mississippi, and 76 in Iowa. Figures for 1913 include \$931,183.11 postal savings in stock savings banks.

NOTE 2.—The compilation for 1914 includes 634 mutual savings banks and 1,466 stock savings banks. Included with the figures for 1914 are \$157,172,071.19 reported as subject to check without notice; \$24,461,209.50 demand certificates of deposit and \$4,366,003.29 certified checks and cashier's checks outstanding. Statistics for California include figures for savings departments of commercial banks, but not the number of such departmental banks. Depositors for the following number of banks for States named have been estimated: 1 each in New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Minnesota, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona; 2 in Minnesota; 3 in Connecticut and Kentucky; 4 in Maine, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; 5 in Massachusetts; 6 in South Carolina; 7 in Georgia; 8 in Maryland and North Carolina; 12 in Michigan; 198 in Iowa; 2 in Louisiana. Depositors in California savings banks estimated. So-called stock savings banks of Ohio are included with commercial banks. Michigan "commercial and savings" banks are included in this table.

The deposits in savings banks are classified as follows:

Individual deposits subject to check, without notice.....	\$157, 172, 071. 19
Certificates of deposit payable on demand or within 30 days.....	24, 461, 209. 50
Certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of not less than 30 days.....	83, 066, 423. 07
Certified checks and cashier's checks outstanding.....	4, 366, 400. 29
Actual savings deposits.....	4, 667, 525, 744. 98
Total.....	4, 936, 591, 849. 03

The reports show that State (commercial) banks hold savings deposits aggregating \$671,995,219.15; loan and trust companies, \$1,034,906,721.87; and private banks \$25,983,354.68; making a total for all reporting banks other than national of \$6,400,411,040.68.

The growth of savings banks in the United States from 1820 to 1914, as evidenced by the amount of deposits, number of depositors, average deposit account, and the average per capita in census years from 1820 to 1890, and annually thereafter, is shown in the following table:

Number of savings banks in the United States, number of depositors, amount of savings deposits, average amount due each depositor in the years 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 to 1914, and average per capita in the United States in the years given.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each deposi- tor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820.....	10	8, 635	\$1, 138, 576	\$131. 86	\$0. 12
1825.....	15	16, 931	2, 537, 082	149. 84	
1830.....	36	38, 035	6, 973, 304	183. 09	. 54
1835.....	52	60, 058	10, 613, 726	176. 72	
1840.....	61	78, 701	14, 061, 520	178. 54	. 82
1845.....	70	145, 206	24, 506, 677	168. 77	
1846.....	74	158, 709	27, 374, 325	172. 48	
1847.....	76	187, 739	31, 627, 479	168. 46	
1848.....	83	199, 704	33, 087, 488	165. 63	
1849.....	80	217, 318	36, 073, 924	165. 99	
1850.....	108	251, 354	43, 431, 130	172. 78	1. 87
1851.....	128	277, 148	50, 457, 913	182. 06	
1852.....	141	308, 863	59, 467, 453	192. 54	
1853.....	150	365, 538	72, 313, 696	197. 82	
1854.....	190	396, 173	77, 823, 906	196. 44	
1855.....	215	431, 602	84, 290, 076	195. 29	
1856.....	222	487, 986	95, 598, 230	195. 90	
1857.....	231	490, 428	98, 512, 968	200. 87	
1858.....	245	538, 840	108, 458, 287	201. 24	
1859.....	259	622, 556	128, 637, 901	206. 66	
1860.....	278	693, 870	149, 277, 504	215. 13	4. 75
1861.....	285	694, 487	146, 729, 882	211. 27	
1862.....	289	787, 943	169, 434, 540	215. 03	
1863.....	293	887, 096	206, 235, 202	232. 48	
1864.....	305	976, 025	236, 280, 401	242. 08	
1865.....	317	980, 844	242, 619, 382	247. 35	
1866.....	336	1, 067, 061	282, 455, 794	264. 70	
1867.....	371	1, 188, 202	327, 009, 452	283. 63	
1868.....	406	1, 310, 144	392, 781, 813	299. 80	
1869.....	476	1, 466, 684	457, 675, 050	312. 04	
1870.....	517	1, 630, 846	549, 874, 358	337. 17	14. 26
1871.....	577	1, 902, 047	650, 745, 442	342. 13	
1872.....	647	1, 992, 925	735, 046, 805	368. 82	
1873.....	669	2, 185, 832	802, 363, 609	367. 07	
1874.....	693	2, 293, 401	864, 556, 902	376. 98	
1875.....	771	2, 359, 864	924, 037, 304	391. 56	
1876.....	781	2, 368, 630	941, 350, 255	397. 42	
1877.....	675	2, 395, 314	866, 218, 306	361. 63	
1878.....	663	2, 400, 785	879, 897, 425	366. 50	
1879.....	639	2, 268, 707	802, 490, 298	353. 72	
1880.....	629	2, 335, 582	819, 106, 973	350. 71	16. 33
1881.....	629	2, 528, 749	891, 961, 142	352. 73	
1882.....	629	2, 710, 354	966, 797, 081	356. 70	
1883.....	630	2, 876, 438	1, 024, 856, 787	356. 29	
1884.....	636	3, 015, 151	1, 073, 294, 955	355. 96	
1885.....	646	3, 071, 495	1, 095, 172, 147	356. 56	

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Number of savings banks in the United States, number of depositors, amount of savings deposits, average amount due each depositor in the years 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, and 1845 to 1914, and average per capita in the United States in the years given—
Continued.

Year.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820.....	638	3,158,950	\$1,141,530,578	\$361.36	.....
1825.....	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	.....
1830.....	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41	.....
1835.....	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	.....
1840.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	\$24.35
1845.....	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1850.....	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026	358.20	26.11
1855.....	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1860.....	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1865.....	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1870.....	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	26.68
1875.....	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.56
1880.....	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	27.67
1885.....	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13	29.24
1890.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78
1900.....	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	408.30	33.45
1902.....	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	412.53	34.89
1903.....	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	417.21	36.52
1904.....	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.52
1905.....	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	423.74	39.17
1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.13
1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	429.64	42.87
1908.....	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1909.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	445.20	45.05
1911.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.82
1912.....	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.53
1913.....	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950	439.07	48.56
1914.....	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.35	49.85

¹ Population estimated at 99,027,000. Savings deposits in all banks other than national on June 30, 1914, aggregated \$6,400,411,940; in national banks on Mar. 4, 1914, \$871,634,485.

In the statements for 1896 to 1908, inclusive, but not subsequently, are the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings departments, but not the number of such banks, by reason of the fact that general returns from these institutions are incorporated in State bank returns. The savings deposits in savings departments of Illinois State banks and trust companies were reported officially on July 1, 1914, at \$310,828,833.91.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Reports were received as of June 30, 1914, from 634 mutual savings banks, with \$3,915,626,190.57 deposits, credited to 8,277,359 depositors, the average deposit account being \$473.05. In June, 1913, reports were received from 623 mutual savings banks with deposits of \$3,769,555,330.59, credited to 8,101,238 depositors, the average deposit account being \$465.31. There has been an increase of 11 over the number of banks reporting in 1913. The increase in deposits during the year was \$146,070,859.98, and in number of depositors 176,121.

The resources of the mutual savings banks aggregated \$4,252,989,474.05, classified as follows:

Loans, including overdrafts.....	\$2,123,921,774.88
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,855,476,712.85
Banking houses, furniture, and fixtures.....	39,678,148.65
Other real estate.....	13,196,801.91
Amount due from national banks.....	73,825,900.56

Amount due from State, etc., banks.....	\$98,006,679.33
Checks and cash items.....	2,489,863.59
Cash in bank.....	23,987,453.11
Resources not classified.....	22,406,139.17

Total..... 4,252,989,474.05

The liabilities of mutual savings banks are classified as follows:

Surplus.....	\$280,095,122.94
Undivided profits.....	55,503,959.01
Amount due to national banks.....	123,454.99
Amount due to State, etc., banks.....	31,784.51
Individual deposits.....	3,915,626,190.57
Other liabilities (including postal savings, \$13,962.27, and bills payable, \$110,525).....	1,608,962.03

Total..... 4,252,989,474.05

Mutual savings banks are confined chiefly to manufacturing centers and towns of the New England and Eastern States, there being only 23 reporting institutions of this character in other sections of the country, viz: 1 in West Virginia, 3 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, 5 in Wisconsin, 8 in Minnesota, and 1 in California.

The average rate of interest paid to depositors in mutual savings banks in 1914 was 3.86 per cent, against 3.94 per cent in 1913. The highest rate is paid by the West Virginia bank, 4.5 per cent, and the lowest average by the banks in Pennsylvania, 3.57 per cent. An average rate of 4 per cent is paid depositors in mutual savings banks in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Indiana, and California. The average rate paid by mutual savings banks in the New England States is 3.90 per cent, in the Eastern States 3.70 per cent, in the Middle Western States 3.78 per cent, and by the one bank in California 4 per cent.

The following table shows the number of depositors in mutual savings banks, the aggregate savings deposits, and the average amount due depositors in the States indicated on June 4, 1913, and June 30, 1914:

Number of mutual savings banks, number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and average deposit account, by States, June 4, 1913, and June 30, 1914.

State.	1913				1914			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors. ¹	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine.....	48	236,279	\$95,222,151.37	\$403.01	48	240,604	\$97,221,727.11	\$404.07
New Hampshire.....	46	189,863	90,417,174.49	476.22	49	200,325	95,122,656.68	474.84
Vermont.....	21	115,481	49,777,631.00	431.05	21	117,584	52,939,223.30	450.22
Massachusetts.....	190	2,249,824	861,416,889.41	382.88	196	2,305,340	895,178,637.11	388.30
Rhode Island.....	15	146,560	79,864,916.43	544.93	15	148,283	82,237,169.60	554.59
Connecticut.....	84	616,530	306,428,726.95	497.02	83	622,852	313,273,629.22	502.96
Total.....	404	3,554,537	1,483,127,489.65	417.25	412	3,634,988	1,535,973,043.02	422.56
New York.....	140	3,114,240	1,700,063,766.36	545.90	140	3,181,023	1,771,560,808.38	556.91
New Jersey.....	26	318,103	111,780,732.56	351.40	26	303,644	117,084,149.86	385.59
Pennsylvania.....	10	491,668	208,057,915.06	423.17	12	500,465	218,843,715.05	437.28
Delaware.....	2	34,035	11,524,425.34	338.60	2	34,176	12,054,855.18	352.75
Maryland.....	18	239,379	97,031,254.04	405.35	19	246,870	97,892,825.55	396.49
Total.....	196	4,197,425	2,128,458,093.36	507.09	199	4,266,178	2,217,436,354.02	519.53

¹ Number of depositors estimated for 4 banks in Maine, 5 in Massachusetts, 3 in Connecticut, 1 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, and 2 in Minnesota.

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Number of mutual savings banks, number of depositors, aggregate deposits, and average deposit account, by States, June 4, 1913, and June 30, 1914—Continued.

State.	1913				1914			
	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
West Virginia.....	1	5,817	\$1,491,968.14	\$256.48	1	5,964	\$1,522,350.79	\$255.42
Total.....	1	5,817	1,491,968.14	256.48	1	5,964	1,522,350.79	255.42
Ohio.....	4	122,460	64,486,440.75	526.59	3	117,695	64,580,398.28	548.70
Indiana.....	5	33,650	13,056,514.48	388.01	5	34,445	13,249,197.25	384.64
Wisconsin.....	4	8,190	1,964,506.36	239.86	5	8,100	2,107,386.29	260.17
Minnesota.....	8	93,880	23,217,219.58	247.37	8	124,626	25,634,886.36	205.69
Total.....	21	258,180	102,724,681.17	397.88	21	284,866	105,571,868.18	370.60
California.....	1	85,279	53,753,098.27	630.32	1	85,363	55,122,574.56	645.74
Total.....	1	85,279	53,753,098.27	630.32	1	85,363	55,122,574.56	645.74
Grand total.....	623	8,101,238	3,769,555,330.59	465.31	634	8,277,359	3,915,626,190.57	473.05

¹ July 5.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.

Stock savings banks to the number of 1,466 furnished reports as of June 30, 1914. A large number of so-called savings banks transact chiefly a commercial business and carry very few savings accounts. In those States where savings-bank reports are not separately compiled by the State banking departments but classified with commercial banks, care has been exercised in eliminating from the classification made by this office all so-called savings banks which are chiefly banks of discount and deposit, transacting only a minimum of savings-bank business. Some difficulty is experienced in making the classification uniform throughout, but this difficulty can not be entirely overcome until the State banking departments of every State shall make a separate classification of reports for this class of banks.

In California a large number of the banks are known as departmental banks, which make separate reports to the banking department of that State for each class of business, i. e., for their commercial, trust, and savings-bank departments. The figures for California, therefore, include the resources and liabilities of savings banks and savings departments of other banks.

The banks of Michigan, known as "commercial and savings banks," have been classified with stock savings banks. A large number of commercial banks in Ohio use the word "savings" in their title, but these banks have been classified with the commercial banks by reason of their relatively limited holdings of savings deposits.

The capital stock of the 1,466 reporting stock savings banks amounts to \$89,423,876.57, against \$84,837,733.59 for 1,355 banks reporting last year. Their loans aggregate \$829,626,249.72, and are classified as follows: Secured by unencumbered and improved farm land \$81,687,839.74; secured by other real estate, \$397,148,757.22; secured by bonds and stocks, \$63,654,596.86; secured by other collateral, \$26,975,376.20; time loans without collateral, \$111,304,613.25; demand loans without collateral, \$21,801,526.69; loans unclassified,

\$127,053,539.76. Overdrafts amounted to \$1,911,402. Investments in bonds, securities, etc., including premiums, aggregate \$148,699,-505.83, classified as follows: United States bonds, \$521,088.75; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$24,062,789.82; railroad bonds, \$13,619,458.71; other public-service bonds, \$4,923,590.42; bank stocks, \$966,252.63; railroad stocks, \$1,101,264.60; all other bonds, stocks, warrants, etc., \$103,505,060.90. The reports show cash in bank amounting to \$43,812,040.12; amount due from national banks, \$89,490,733.49; and from banks other than national, \$24,267,751.23. Aggregate resources were \$1,196,474,090.85; surplus and profits, \$59,392,603.42; individual deposits, \$1,020,965,658.46; and postal savings deposits, \$1,085,598.92. The individual deposits include savings deposits, \$752,785,914.16; time certificates of deposit, \$82,-662,853.59; and deposits payable on demand, \$185,516,890.71.

The depositors in stock savings banks number 2,832,140, of which 2,228,020 are savings depositors and 604,120 have commercial accounts.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Reports for the current year were received from 1,064 private banks, against 1,016 reporting in 1913. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 private banking concerns and brokerage houses in the country, but less than one-half of the number in operation furnished reports.

Private banks appear to be most numerous in the Middle Western States, as over 76 per cent of those reporting are located in that section. Reports were received from 811 private banks in the Middle Western States, 88 from the Eastern States, 78 from the Western States, 73 from the Southern States, and 14 from the Pacific States. States from which the largest number reported were Illinois, 224; Ohio, 196; and Indiana, 189.

The capital of the 1,064 reporting private banks aggregates \$21,101,-746.66. In 1913 reports were obtained from 1,016 private banks with capital of \$19,601,717.94. The principal items of resources and liabilities of the reporting private banks are as follows: Loans, exclusive of overdrafts, \$123,189,800.10; bonds, securities, etc., \$16,264,591.79; due from banks, \$26,790,024.23; cash on hand, \$7,294,550.48; total resources, \$196,549,120.68. The capital stock was reported at \$21,101,746.66; surplus, \$11,430,958.76; undivided profits, \$3,147,609.67; due to banks, \$2,545,436.62; and individual deposits, \$145,848,284.59.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

In compiling the statistics relating to loan and trust companies, as far as possible those concerns which are trust companies in name only—banks transacting no trust business—have been excluded from the summary which follows, but are included with the statistics for commercial banks.

Reports as of June 30, 1914 (except one from Nevada, 1913), were received from 1,564 loan and trust companies, with capital of \$462,-201,248.74 and aggregate resources of \$5,489,531,037.80. In 1913 reports were received from 1,515 loan and trust companies, with capital of \$452,386,839.07 and aggregate resources of \$5,123,920,197.46, being an increase in the number of reporting companies of 49, and in aggregate resources of \$365,610,840.34.

There are 208 institutions of this character in the New England States, 517 in the Eastern States, 352 in the Southern States, 364 in the Middle Western States, 61 in the Western States, and 62 in the Pacific States.

The loans and discounts of loan and trust companies aggregate roundly \$2,901,748,000, classified in round amounts as follows: Secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, \$96,676,000; secured by other real estate, \$468,759,000; secured by stocks and bonds, \$1,213,946,000; secured by other collateral, \$153,420,000; time loans on one or more name paper, without collateral, \$663,356,000; demand loans on one or more name paper, without collateral, \$97,618,000; and unclassified loans, \$207,973,000, exclusive of overdrafts, \$4,002,918.23. Investments in bonds, securities, etc., including premiums, aggregating \$1,261,345,000, are classified as follows: United States bonds, \$3,396,000; State, county, and municipal bonds, \$210,818,000; railroad bonds, \$395,314,000; other public-service bonds, \$224,716,000; bank stocks, \$44,491,000; railroad stocks, \$50,747,000; and unclassified bonds, stocks, warrants, etc., \$331,863,000. The amount reported as due from national banks was \$460,859,000, and from other banks, \$180,566,000; invested in banking houses, \$124,189,000; furniture and fixtures, \$11,339,000; other real estate owned, \$34,047,000. Loan and trust companies had surplus amounting to \$446,569,000 and undivided profits of \$123,838,000, individual deposits aggregating \$3,939,807,000, classified as follows: Subject to check, without notice, \$2,437,539,000; certificates of deposit, payable on demand or within 30 days, \$147,714,000; time certificates of deposit, payable after 30 days or after notice of not less than 30 days, \$268,135,000; certified checks and cashier's checks, \$51,512,000; and savings deposits, \$1,034,907,000.

Comparing the principal items of resources and liabilities with those submitted in 1913, loans (including overdrafts) show an increase of \$138,405,000; investments, \$70,325,000; capital, \$9,814,000; individual deposits, \$368,446,000, while the cash on hand shows a decrease of \$5,742,435, and surplus and profits a decrease of \$3,962,020.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There are 57 banking institutions in the District of Columbia, consisting of 13 national banks, 6 trust companies, 18 savings banks, and 20 building and loan associations. The aggregate capital of all these institutions on September 12, 1914, was \$18,357,645. The total individual deposits were \$87,354,687, and the aggregate resources \$141,956,183.

The number, capital, individual deposits, and aggregate resources of each class of financial institutions doing business in the District of Columbia on September 12, 1914, are shown in the following table:

Classification.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Individual deposits.	Aggregate resources.
National banks.....	13	\$6,977,000	\$29,832,456	\$62,838,140
Loan and trust companies.....	6	10,000,000	28,048,952	45,700,760
Savings banks.....	18	1,380,645	11,324,809	13,788,023
Building and loan associations.....	20		18,148,470	19,629,260
Total.....	57	18,357,645	87,354,687	141,956,183

RECOMMENDATION AS TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANKS.

The legal status of many of the savings banks now doing business in the District is anomalous. They are chartered under the laws of States in which they do no business and are amenable in a very limited way to the laws of the District and of the United States. It is true that they are examined by national bank examiners, and if found to be insolvent a receiver may be appointed, but there are practically no provisions of law regulating the character of investments to be made or governing the conduct of their banking operations.

The States in which they are incorporated exercise no supervision and in the event of suspension questions of conflict of laws are likely to arise in those cases where such banks own property in the State in which they are incorporated. For example, if the State authorities should appoint a receiver, some question may arise as to the administration under Federal law of the property located within the limits of such State.

It is recommended, therefore, that the status of such banks should be definitely fixed by requiring compliance with specific laws of the United States if they are to be permitted to engage in the banking business in the District of Columbia.

MATTER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Early in November, 1913, an investigation by national bank examiners of the affairs of the United States Trust Co. of Washington showed that the company was in a dangerously unliquid condition; that its assets included a large proportion of loans which could not be readily collected and other assets upon which it would be very difficult to realize, as well as a large amount which were regarded as worthless. This institution had been in an unsatisfactory condition for some time prior to the incoming of the present administration. Although the company reported in its statement of October 21, 1913, a capital of \$1,250,000 and undivided profits of \$78,652, the examiner's report showed that its undivided profits had been wiped out and that its capital was, to say the least, heavily impaired.

Negotiations which a certain national bank in the District had taken up during the progress of the examination were abandoned by the national bank before the close of the examination, and rumors of the insolvency of the company became current.

The United States Trust Co. was one of the largest financial institutions of the District. Its total deposits on October 21, 1913, had been reported at \$6,405,354, and it had five branches in the city of Washington and more than 50,000 depositors.

The rumors as to the Trust Co.'s insolvency occasioned much nervousness and anxiety in local financial circles. On Thursday, November 20, a run was started, and throngs of people besieged the company's main office and branches, clamoring for their money. The withdrawals of money were on a scale which convinced the management of the company that it would be impossible for it to realize on its assets fast enough to meet the demands of depositors, and its directors endeavored to expedite the negotiations which they

had, within the few days, entered into with other local financial institutions, and to inaugurate others, with the hope of finding some local bank or trust company sufficiently strong, and willing, to guarantee and take over the deposits and business of the United States Trust Co., so as to avert the threatened collapse. There was reason to fear that if the United States Trust Co., with its five branches, should close its doors, runs would be precipitated on other banks and trust companies in the District, and that a succession of bank failures or suspensions would be precipitated.

Financial conditions in this country at that time were nervous and more or less strained, and there was serious apprehension that such a disturbance as threatened in Washington might spread to other cities, with disastrous consequences.

The Treasury Department, upon being appealed to for assistance, made it known, without favor or discrimination, to the several institutions with which the management of the United States Trust Co. was negotiating that, in order to help out, the Government as it could not under the law deposit directly with a Trust Company, would be willing to deposit \$1,000,000 in the national banks of Washington, upon proper security, in order that these banks might advance this sum, upon satisfactory security, to such bank or trust company as might be able and willing to take over the business and guarantee the deposits of the United States Trust Co., and thus prevent the failure or failures which were impending.

On the evening of Friday, November 21, negotiations were closed between the management of the United States Trust Co. and Frank A. Munsey and associates, representing the Munsey Trust Co. of Washington, a company with a capital and surplus of \$2,152,620, whereby the latter institution agreed to take over and guarantee the prompt payment of all deposits of the United States Trust Co. and to proceed with the liquidation of the affairs of the United States Trust Co., with the understanding that the Munsey Trust Co. would return to the stockholders of the United States Trust Co. whatever assets, if any, might remain after paying off the depositors of the United States Trust Co. thus assumed and guaranteed.

The announcement made in the newspapers on the morning of November 22, 1913, that the deposits of the United States Trust Co. were thus assured allayed the threatened panic and restored confidence in the banking community.

About 10 days later, on December 3, 1913, a New York newspaper hostile to the administration made an attack upon the Treasury Department and its officials for the part which the Government had taken—and which had been strictly within the law—in its effort to avert the disaster which, had it not been prevented, would surely have brought much suffering and loss to more than 50,000 depositors of the United States Trust Co., as well as to other local interests, and which would probably have been far reaching in its evil results.

Information which reached the department indicated that this newspaper attack had been instigated and promoted by individuals connected with a local national bank which was affiliated with a banking interest in New York City, also hostile to the present administration, and which interest, under previous administrations, had enjoyed special favors and privileges from the Government, particularly in

connection with the Treasury Department, as existing records abundantly show.¹

On December 4, 1913, the Secretary of the Treasury made the following public announcement:

The publications in a New York newspaper concerning the action of the Treasury Department with respect to the acquisition of the United States Trust Co. by the Munsey Trust Co. are full of falsehood and innuendo and are without the shadow of possible justification.

The source of these publications is known to and thoroughly discredited by the department.

The Secretary said that he had not heard, until these publications appeared, that an investigation of the local banking situation by Congress was contemplated; but if it be true, the Secretary said that he would welcome such an investigation. It could not, he said, fail to disclose the complete falsity of the publications in question and emphasize the wisdom of the department in having saved, by its prompt action, a large number of innocent depositors from threatened losses. This was the only thing in the local financial situation which was causing concern. It was an inheritance from the previous administration. Through the arrangements consummated and the department's opportune action the disturbing elements have been entirely eliminated.

This subject, and the charges embraced in the newspaper attack, were investigated by the Banking and Currency Committee of the United States Senate, with the result that the charges, statements, and innuendoes in the publications referred to were found to be false, unprovoked, and without the slightest justification or excuse. Secretary McAdoo's denunciation of the publications, and of those responsible for them, was proved to have been amply justified, and the actions of the Treasury Department and its officials in the entire matter were completely vindicated.

The testimony given before the Senate committee was printed, and by resolution of the Senate January 19, 1914, was made a public document.

The publication by the New York newspaper referred to, of false and misleading statements in connection with the transaction, by which bank failures had been averted and confidence restored in the community, continued for several weeks, but subsided with the publication of the report of the Senate committee. The President's nomination, for Comptroller of the Currency, of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who had taken part officially in preventing the threatened failures in Washington, and who had been the special object of attack by the newspaper and banking interests referred to,

¹ On April 23, 1913, the Secretary of the Treasury gave out the following statement:

"A few weeks ago, suggestion was made to the Secretary that certain banks had long maintained private employees in the Treasury Department for the purpose of reporting to them on the transactions and business of the Treasury.

"As a result of an investigation which was promptly begun, it develops that the National City Bank of New York, acting through Mr. Alles, vice president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, has employed a clerk outside of the department, who has been given a desk in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and who has for the past eight or ten years, made regular reports to the National City Bank on the condition of each national bank in the country promptly following every call of the Comptroller of the Currency.

"This is, of course, irregular and improper, and immediately upon its discovery it was stopped. It is only fair to say that the banks claim that the information so obtained is only such as in due course is made public by the individual banks or the department. But the method employed, of installing a private employee, with a desk in the Treasury Department, gives the bank so favored an undue advantage, in the way of advance information, over all other banks in the country. At the same time it tends to establish intimate relationships with the employees of the Government and for the acquirement of information of a confidential nature that ought not to be given to individuals or private corporations, and which, if given at all, should be published to the entire country. It is needless to point out that if any large number of banks should claim the same privilege, the Treasury Department would be overrun with private employees, to the serious injury and detriment of the service.

"Many of the transactions with the department are necessarily of a confidential nature, and no Government employee should, upon any inducement or consideration, supply any information to any private interest beyond what is given out officially to all."

was confirmed by the United States Senate on January 19, 1914, with but one dissenting vote.¹

The \$1,000,000 deposited by the Government with the national banks in Washington, and by them deposited with the Munsey Trust Co. to assist in averting the bank failures, was duly returned to the Government with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, one-half being repaid by February 6, 1914, and the entire balance by April 3, 1914.

The Munsey Trust Co., with the cooperation of the officers of the United States Trust Co., converted into money during the ensuing months a sufficient amount of the assets of the latter company to reimburse the Munsey Trust Co. for all moneys which it advanced to the United States Trust Co. and its depositors; the remaining assets of the United States Trust Co. were conserved, and, after paying all claims, dollar for dollar, were set aside for the benefit of the stockholders of the United States Trust Co. A stockholders' committee of the United States Trust Co. has stated that there is reason to hope that the shareholders may eventually receive, when the assets have been finally liquidated, somewhere from \$40 to \$60 per share, whereas there are those, in a position to be well informed as to the company's affairs a year ago, who declare the company would probably have been far from able to pay even its depositors in full had it gone into the hands of a receiver under the conditions prevailing in November, 1913, at the time that the Munsey Trust Co. came forward, guaranteed its depositors, and undertook to supervise the liquidation of its affairs.

The Munsey Trust Co., having discharged the liabilities which it assumed in behalf of the United States Trust Co. and having been reimbursed for its payments and advances, was released from further duties in the premises through the action of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which, on December 8, 1914, appointed a liquidating agent, or receiver, to complete the liquidation of the assets of the United States Trust Co. and to pay over to the stockholders their pro rata share of the proceeds.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Building and loan associations in operation in the District of Columbia, which were placed under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency by the act of March 4, 1909, have shown a steady increase of business from that date, as indicated by the volume of loans, installment payments on shares, and aggregate resources, as shown in the table following:

Years.	Number of associations.	Loans.	Installments on shares.	Aggregate resources.
June 30, 1909.....	22	\$13,511,587	\$11,996,357	\$14,393,927
June 30, 1910.....	19	14,415,832	13,213,644	15,250,731
June 30, 1911.....	19	14,965,220	13,324,217	16,017,465
June 30, 1912.....	20	16,004,760	14,529,977	17,160,293
June 30, 1913.....	20	17,398,010	16,453,044	18,438,294
June 30, 1914.....	20	18,582,156	17,113,899	19,629,260

¹ The only vote against confirmation was from a member of the opposite party, who stated that his objection was entirely impersonal and was based upon economic issues.

These institutions are required to make semiannual reports and are subject to periodic examinations. The total number of shares issued by these associations is stated at 314,079, of which 180,536 were in force on June 30, 1914. The membership is reported as 33,217, of whom 8,534 are borrowing and 24,683 are nonborrowing members.

BANKS AND BANKING IN THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Reports as of June 30, 1914, were received from 11 banking institutions other than national in operation in the Territory of Hawaii, against 9, with aggregate resources of \$12,283,695, reporting in 1913. A summary of the principal items of resources and liabilities for these banks is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$9,757,274.99; overdrafts, \$1,044,790.11; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$3,144,689.10; real estate, banking houses, furniture, and fixtures, \$485,172.94; due from banks, \$1,941,211.20; checks and other cash items, \$233,048.23; cash in bank, \$2,368,278.27; other resources, \$624,043.23; aggregate resources, \$19,598,508.07; capital stock paid in, \$3,020,000; surplus and profits, \$1,208,908.74; due to banks, \$703,832.92; dividends unpaid, \$3,567; individual deposits, \$14,257,668; other liabilities, \$404,531.43. There were five national banks in Hawaii, with capital of \$635,000 and aggregate resources on June 30, 1914, of \$4,093,875.56. Statistics for these banks appear elsewhere in this report.

Fifteen banking institutions in the Island of Porto Rico submitted reports as of June 30, 1914. A summary of resources and liabilities of these banks is as follows: Loans, \$8,166,128.35; overdrafts, \$38,060; investments in bonds, securities, etc., \$1,553,514.78; real estate, banking houses, and furniture and fixtures, \$373,041.80; due from banks, \$4,114,827.32; checks and other cash items, \$688,758.69; cash in bank, \$2,620,808.45; other resources, \$195,869.29; aggregate resources, \$17,751,008.68; capital stock paid in, \$2,236,984.92; surplus and profits, \$1,000,910.63; due to banks, \$2,046,699.48; dividends unpaid, \$9,707.03; individual deposits, \$11,017,045.34; other liabilities, \$1,439,661.28. In 1913, six banks reported from Porto Rico, with aggregate resources of \$17,431,344.60.

No information was obtained from the banks of the Philippine Islands for the current year, and the statistics for 1913 have been used in compiling this report. On June 4, 1913, reports were received from 11 banks in operation in the Philippine Islands, with capital stock aggregating \$2,750,000 and aggregate resources of \$32,036,402.87.

STATE AND PRIVATE BANK FAILURES.

Through the courtesy of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency information has been obtained with respect to the number of banks, other than national, closed and the amounts of assets and liabilities and the date of closing, but no statistics are at command in relation to the settlement of the affairs of insolvent State and private banks.

In the year ended June 30, 1914, 96 banks of this character were closed, the nominal assets at the date of failure being \$20,601,228, and the liabilities \$32,058,706. Included in the list of failures are 53 State banks, with assets of \$8,946,649 and liabilities of \$11,510,912; 7 savings banks, with assets of \$643,500 and liabilities of \$769,322; 9 trust companies, with assets of \$7,948,242 and liabilities of \$8,751,282;

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27 private banks, with assets of \$3,062,837 and liabilities of \$11,026,644.

As a result of special efforts information was obtained in 1896 in relation to the settlement of the affairs of State and private banks closed during the period beginning with 1864 and terminating in the year 1896. From the data thus obtained it would appear that creditors received on an average of approximately 45 per cent on their claims. Since 1896 no statistics have been secured relating to the settlement of the affairs of banks of this character, but there have been reported from year to year the number of failures, with assets and liabilities at the date of failure, which is summarized in the following table:

Number of failures, capital, assets, liabilities, and dividends paid by State and private banks that failed in each year from 1864 to 1914.

Year.	Number of failures.	Capital.	Nominal assets.	Liabilities.	Dividends paid.
1864.....	2				
1865.....	5	\$125,000.00	\$245,401.97	\$225,662.14	\$145,592.25
1866.....	5	275,000.00	1,206,035.00	890,112.00	
1867.....	3	260,000.00	222,075.00	138,821.00	138,821.00
1868.....	7	276,381.00	183,002.30	148,886.00	
1869.....	6	100,000.00	77,861.00	361,961.73	82,844.74
1870.....	1			50,000.00	
1871.....	7	220,000.00	2,314,871.90	2,654,187.15	974,256.96
1872.....	10	470,000.00	2,126,124.18	3,059,318.06	1,906,573.00
1873.....	33	907,000.00	4,644,889.91	6,938,653.01	3,420,016.33
1874.....	40	770,000.00	4,125,731.00	4,562,870.00	2,022,498.51
1875.....	14	2,413,900.00	9,190,283.98	12,365,475.25	4,143,941.97
1876.....	37	961,000.00	7,312,218.73	9,206,429.34	5,178,020.98
1877.....	63	2,491,250.00	13,137,835.47	15,222,785.40	7,004,558.27
1878.....	70	3,250,193.00	26,001,949.67	27,269,520.51	19,485,717.87
1879.....	20	1,370,465.00	5,102,691.94	5,252,307.22	4,235,838.85
1880.....	10	452,200.00	1,629,146.61	1,311,799.49	288,494.74
1881.....	9	456,750.00	585,653.06	1,785,890.45	851,735.00
1882.....	19	545,000.00	2,765,951.10	2,608,489.57	1,221,737.29
1883.....	27	870,000.00	2,813,915.19	3,193,747.39	1,408,047.99
1884.....	54	1,718,596.00	12,900,819.05	15,608,889.70	9,671,860.25
1885.....	32	1,099,400.00	2,982,879.51	4,883,454.27	2,361,320.01
1886.....	13	254,000.00	1,300,536.30	1,140,824.48	673,579.10
1887.....	19	931,590.00	2,865,300.30	3,074,622.29	1,610,527.45
1888.....	17	745,500.00	2,805,326.52	3,342,336.52	1,924,773.68
1889.....	15	363,250.00	1,279,900.68	2,147,059.18	1,026,682.73
1890.....	30	2,169,568.00	10,682,385.98	11,885,584.64	3,884,577.99
1891.....	44	2,071,300.00	7,190,824.69	6,365,198.77	3,090,597.48
1892.....	27	578,840.00	2,719,410.75	3,227,608.56	803,890.76
1893.....	261	16,041,637.00	54,828,690.65	46,766,818.80	17,912,270.45
1894.....	71	3,112,447.00	7,968,284.18	7,215,319.51	1,456,522.87
1895.....	115	3,906,350.00	11,276,529.99	9,019,584.93	2,251,708.93
1896.....	78	3,400,642.00	10,240,244.97	7,513,837.41	534,363.30
Total.....	1,164	53,187,259.00	212,725,771.58	218,833,563.86	99,711,330.75
Not dated.....	70	445,000.00	1,586,419.00	1,796,424.41	377,396.20
Total.....	1,234	53,632,259.00	214,312,190.58	220,629,988.27	100,088,726.95
1897.....	122		17,929,163.00	24,090,579.00	
1898.....	53		4,493,577.00	7,080,190.00	
1899.....	26		7,790,244.00	10,448,159.00	
1900.....	32		7,675,792.00	11,421,028.00	
1901.....	56		6,373,372.00	13,334,029.00	
1902.....	43		7,323,737.00	10,332,666.00	
1903.....	26		2,166,852.00	4,005,643.00	
1904.....	102		24,296,823.00	31,774,895.00	
1905.....	57		6,970,345.00	10,273,023.00	
1906.....	37		6,591,515.00	7,187,858.00	
1907.....	34		13,037,497.00	22,165,448.00	
1908.....	132		177,073,348.00	209,835,443.00	
1909.....	60		15,760,177.00	25,190,156.00	
1910.....	28		14,496,610.00	18,182,592.00	
1911.....	56		13,962,050.00	18,546,583.00	
1912.....	55		7,797,401.00	12,838,837.00	
1913.....	40		6,182,295.00	7,520,527.00	
1914.....	96		20,601,228.00	32,058,706.00	
Total.....	2,289		574,834,216.58	696,917,250.27	

For the purpose of comparison there is submitted herewith a statement relating to failures by years and classes of banks:

Number, assets, and liabilities of State banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies, private banks, and National banks which failed, by years, from June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1914.

[In the amounts 000 omitted.]

Year.	State institutions.								
	State banks.			Savings banks.			Loan and trust companies.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1892.....	24	\$1,892	\$3,178	6	\$484	\$917	3	\$209	\$425
1893.....	172	41,282	36,903	47	17,674	16,831	19	15,098	24,144
1894.....	27	1,774	2,010	9	2,646	2,678	8	33,420	37,977
1895.....	46	2,555	3,445	8	4,653	4,818	6	4,107	5,844
1896.....	55	3,741	4,628	9	662	902	4	1,159	936
1897.....	44	6,080	8,083	19	3,998	5,455	12	3,436	4,325
1898.....	14	694	988	4	800	956	2	1,275	1,575
1899.....	5	919	1,240	4	1,153	1,332	2	5,067	6,701
1900.....	9	418	442	3	328	410	4	5,243	6,656
1901.....	8	1,003	1,440	3	450	531	4	995	1,113
1902.....	12	1,364	2,056	10	4,622	5,730	1	12	22
1903.....	6	645	965	1	35	235	2	371	561
1904.....	37	5,194	6,725	7	1,457	1,704	8	13,128	15,880
1905.....	16	1,397	2,282	4	550	811	2	2,525	3,600
1906.....	15	710	1,006	5	360	490	4	4,636	3,990
1907.....	10	2,380	4,833	.....	.....	.....	4	4,850	8,100
1908.....	42	41,035	43,227	12	7,760	7,581	25	110,047	126,200
1909.....	19	2,732	3,286	2	85	105	6	5,342	5,412
1910.....	9	8,170	9,111	1	52	63	6	3,072	2,216
1911.....	28	9,865	12,678	4	2,021	2,487	2	140	230
1912.....	29	2,318	3,129	1	46	66	4	2,452	4,304
1913.....	18	1,362	1,866	4	564	680	3	3,409	3,419
1914.....	53	8,947	11,511	7	643	769	9	7,948	8,752
Total.....	698	146,477	165,032	170	51,037	55,851	140	227,941	272,362

Year.	Private banks.			Total State and private institutions.			National banks. ¹		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets—nominal value.	Liabilities. ²
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets—nominal value.	Liabilities. ²
1892.....	36	\$3,540	\$6,505	69	\$6,125	\$11,025	17	\$16,257	\$12,769
1893.....	176	20,237	19,315	414	94,291	97,193	65	31,135	20,356
1894.....	21	1,749	2,236	65	39,589	44,901	21	8,366	5,579
1895.....	25	1,389	1,805	85	12,704	15,912	36	14,919	9,416
1896.....	42	1,886	2,708	110	7,448	9,174	27	14,203	10,066
1897.....	47	4,416	6,228	122	17,930	24,091	38	39,574	26,415
1898.....	33	1,725	3,561	53	4,494	7,080	7	5,393	3,813
1899.....	15	651	874	26	7,790	10,447	12	2,725	1,810
1900.....	16	1,687	3,933	32	7,676	11,421	6	13,590	10,312
1901.....	41	3,925	10,251	56	6,373	13,335	11	9,157	7,676
1902.....	20	1,325	2,525	43	7,323	10,333	2	604	379
1903.....	17	1,116	2,245	26	2,167	4,006	12	7,304	5,711
1904.....	50	4,518	7,466	102	24,297	31,775	20	8,733	6,598
1905.....	35	2,498	3,580	57	6,970	10,273	22	15,304	12,977
1906.....	13	886	1,702	37	6,592	7,188	8	2,410	1,602
1907.....	20	5,807	9,232	34	13,037	22,165	7	8,035	5,452
1908.....	53	18,231	32,828	132	177,073	209,836	24	33,400	22,395
1909.....	33	7,602	16,387	60	15,761	25,190	9	4,018	3,166
1910.....	12	3,206	6,792	28	14,496	18,182	6	3,123	2,919
1911.....	22	1,935	3,150	56	13,962	18,546	3	1,400	914
1912.....	21	2,976	5,338	55	7,797	12,838	8	5,404	4,525
1913.....	15	846	1,554	40	6,182	7,520	6	7,914	6,665
1914.....	27	3,663	11,027	96	20,601	32,059	21	12,840	7,292
Total.....	790	95,214	161,242	1,798	520,678	654,490	388	265,808	188,807

¹ Years ended Oct. 31.

² Claims proved, offsets allowed, and loans paid.

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BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. F. Cellarius, secretary of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, statistics have been obtained relating to the building and loan associations for the year 1913.

These statistics show that there were in 1913, in the United States, 6,429 associations, with a total membership of 2,836,433, and having assets amounting to \$1,248,479,139. The total resources increased \$110,878,491, or 9.74 per cent, for the year. Membership increased 319,497, or over 12½ per cent, during the same period. The average amount due each member is \$440.16.

The following table shows, by States, the number of associations, the total membership, and total assets for States in which accurate statistics are compiled by the State authorities. The data for other States are consolidated under the heading "Other States," and the figures given are estimated.

Statistics for 1913.

States.	Number of associations.	Total membership.	Total assets.	Increase in assets.	Increase in membership.
Pennsylvania.....	1,710	510,839	\$233,564,445	\$19,738,898	35,345
Ohio.....	649	1,524,316	224,037,997	18,592,003	1,127,834
New Jersey.....	643	241,487	118,953,558	12,398,661	22,069
Illinois.....	591	187,779	82,007,561	7,549,767	15,323
Massachusetts.....	169	188,741	81,708,343	7,224,295	16,050
New York.....	241	161,880	64,249,990	5,209,479	10,861
Indiana.....	323	151,181	53,878,749	2,776,828	8,979
Nebraska.....	70	70,996	32,746,726	3,800,618	2,537
California.....	93	37,811	28,316,022	3,449,450	6,890
Michigan.....	65	55,889	24,008,662	1,978,223	8,770
Louisiana.....	67	46,043	21,317,982	2,240,707	5,793
Kentucky.....	108	52,464	20,324,590	1,826,175	4,464
District of Columbia.....	20	34,846	18,941,184	1,225,084	2,615
Kansas.....	59	48,829	16,708,538	1,787,589	4,917
Missouri.....	139	33,108	15,668,919	1,646,898	1,957
North Carolina.....	127	29,824	11,071,159	1,489,500	3,764
Wisconsin.....	65	27,710	10,456,499	1,763,669	4,418
West Virginia.....	44	15,500	6,473,351	541,689	2,100
Minnesota.....	61	13,460	6,347,622	557,762	750
Washington.....	22	20,544	6,264,765	1,707,511	4,500
Iowa ²	47	19,052	5,715,614		
Maine.....	37	11,389	5,205,361	303,965	271
Rhode Island.....	6	7,719	4,522,350	(³)	(³)
Connecticut.....	13	5,592	3,241,853	263,618	1,661
Tennessee.....	13	4,917	2,956,733	173,263	930
North Dakota.....	9	5,200	2,698,235	177,282	885
New Hampshire.....	19	8,050	2,390,899	88,529	150
Oklahoma.....	39	5,051	1,669,372	552,760	1,861
New Mexico.....	13	3,670	1,519,741	(³)	(³)
Montana.....	18	1,803	1,111,955	18,962	9
Vermont.....	3	375	180,190	(³)	(³)
Other States.....	946	310,368	140,220,074	11,795,306	23,794
Total.....	6,429	2,836,433	1,248,479,139	110,878,491	319,497

¹ Including depositors.

² Reports issued biannually. Figures for 1912 used.

³ Increase included in other States.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS' RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1913.

The aggregate receipts for 1913 amounted to \$862,809,885, an increase of \$83,330,685 for the year, or 10.7 per cent. The receipts from weekly dues were \$13,329,999 in excess of the previous year,

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an increase of 5 per cent. Paid-up stock receipts were \$8,858,278 more than the year before, an increase of 34 per cent. Deposits increased 9.5 per cent. Interest receipts were \$6,784,464 more than the previous year, an increase of 10 per cent. The increase in mortgage loans made was \$28,698,180, an increase over last year of 9.5 per cent. Stock withdrawals increased \$14,042,141, or 6.4 per cent. The total expenses of management for 1913 amounted to \$7,844,018, which was \$243,782 more than was paid the previous year. The ratio of expenses to total receipts is nine-tenths of 1 per cent. In detail the receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

Receipts, 1913.	Amount.	Disbursements, 1913.	Amount.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$35,041,321	Pass-book loans.....	\$30,894,647
Weekly dues.....	275,509,899	Mortgage loans.....	327,831,168
Paid-up stock.....	35,060,578	Stock withdrawals.....	231,976,241
Deposits.....	76,000,960	Paid-up stock withdrawals.....	34,624,086
Loans repaid.....	239,646,946	Deposit withdrawals.....	69,158,306
Interest.....	72,406,320	Expenses.....	7,844,018
Premium.....	4,217,283	Borrowed money repaid.....	87,657,864
Fines.....	1,046,297	Interest.....	1,668,940
Pass books and initiation.....	776,699	Real estate purchased.....	6,361,229
Borrowed money.....	89,679,849	Miscellaneous disbursements.....	28,063,868
Real estate sold.....	4,955,468	Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1914.....	36,729,518
Miscellaneous receipts.....	28,468,265		
Total receipts.....	862,809,885	Total disbursements.....	862,809,885

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Through the courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, the Comptroller is enabled to present the last available statistics relating to the number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposit account, and the average deposit per inhabitant of the principal countries of the world. The statistics presented are divided in two classes—first, those relating to all savings banks; and, second, to postal savings banks. To the statistics so obtained have been added data relating to the mutual and stock savings banks and postal savings banks in operation in the United States.

The statistics thus obtained are shown in the tables which follow.

Savings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from official reports of the respective countries.]

Countries.	Population. ¹	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Austria.....	28,763,000	Dec. 31, 1911	Communal and private savings banks.....	4,385,064	\$1,291,041,227	\$294.42	\$44.89
		Dec. 31, 1913	Postal savings banks, savings department.....	2,300,407	40,297,296	17.52	1.40
		do.....	Postal savings banks, check department.....	122,870	79,561,438	647.53	2.77
Belgium.....	7,579,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Government savings banks.....	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75	26.94
		do.....	Communal and private savings banks.....	49,794	11,854,503	238.07	1.56
Bulgaria.....	4,338,000	Dec. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks.....	312,462	8,797,965	28.16	2.03
Chile.....	3,460,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Public savings banks.....	301,353	8,193,721	27.19	2.37
Denmark ²	2,890,000	Mar. 31, 1912	Communal and corporate savings banks.....	1,210,017	189,978,301	157.00	67.85
Egypt.....	11,626,000	Dec. 31, 1913	Government savings banks.....	282,401	3,176,757	11.25	.27
France.....	39,602,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Private savings banks.....	8,391,694	754,409,859	89.90	19.05
		do.....	Postal savings banks.....	6,187,203	336,893,799	54.45	8.51
Algeria.....	5,564,000	Dec. 31, 1909	Municipal savings banks.....	19,427	1,309,769	67.42	.24
Tunis.....	1,929,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	5,546	1,504,443	271.27	.78
Germany ³	65,643,000	do.....	Public and corporate savings banks.....	22,979,254	4,445,833,574	193.47	67.73
		Dec. 31, 1909	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44	20.35
Hungary ⁴	21,030,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks, savings department.....	836,143	21,983,784	26.29	1.05
		do.....	Postal savings banks, check department.....	24,104	22,027,751	913.86	1.05
Italy.....	35,239,000	June 30, 1913	Communal and corporate savings banks.....	2,399,606	490,191,340	204.28	13.91
		Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	5,780,010	376,072,413	65.06	10.67
Japanese Empire.....	70,639,000	do.....	Private savings banks.....	8,639,296	82,883,367	9.59	1.17
		Mar. 31, 1913	Postal savings banks.....	12,584,743	96,495,896	7.67	1.37
Luxemburg.....	268,000	Dec. 31, 1913	State savings bank.....	76,358	12,790,781	167.44	47.73
Netherlands.....	6,022,000	Dec. 31, 1911	Private savings banks.....	470,333	47,811,870	101.66	7.94
		Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	1,607,016	71,016,038	44.19	11.79
Dutch East Indies.....	37,957,000	Dec. 31, 1910	Private savings banks.....	13,228	2,887,566	218.29	.08
		Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	102,486	3,789,750	36.98	.10
Dutch Guiana.....	86,000	do.....	do.....	10,649	353,653	33.21	4.11
Norway.....	2,436,000	do.....	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,078,704	152,065,236	140.97	62.42
Roumania ⁵	6,866,000	July 1, 1910	Government savings banks.....	218,690	11,616,820	53.12	1.69

¹ The figures of population are for the nearest date to which the statistics of savings banks relate.

² Exclusive of 1,966 deposits of \$205,371 in savings banks in Faroe Islands, and of data for savings departments of ordinary banks, which comprised 164,783 accounts, credited with \$36,068,478 on Mar. 31, 1912.

³ Exclusive of Brunswick.

⁴ No separate data available for private and communal savings banks since 1909. The ordinary banks, savings banks, and land-credit banks of Hungary held 1,896,654 savings accounts credited with \$781,477,529 on Dec. 31, 1911.

⁵ Figures for the Casa d'Economie.

Savings banks, including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Date of report.	Form of organization.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit account.	Average deposit per inhabitant.
Russia ¹	167,920,000	Dec. 31, 1913	State, including postal savings banks.....	8,988,225	\$867,929,500	\$96.56	\$5.17
Finland.....	3,140,000	Dec. 31, 1911	Private savings banks.....	308,938	48,431,375	156.77	15.43
Spain ²	19,944,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	66,002	1,530,935	23.20	.46
Sweden.....	5,604,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Private savings banks.....	573,349	55,943,487	97.57	2.81
Switzerland.....	3,555,000	Dec. 31, 1908	Communal and trustee savings banks.....	1,664,163	242,335,228	145.62	43.24
United Kingdom ³	45,663,000	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal savings banks.....	575,700	12,885,976	22.38	2.30
British India ⁴	244,221,000	Nov. 20, 1912	Communal and private savings banks.....	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.56	86.47
Australia, Commonwealth.....	4,894,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Trustee savings banks.....	1,870,510	261,875,606	140.00	5.73
New Zealand.....	1,053,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.50	19.41
Canada ⁵	7,758,000	Mar. 31, 1913	do.....	1,500,834	61,313,176	40.85	.25
British South Africa.....	7,086,000	Mar. 31, 1914	Commonwealth, State, trustee, and joint-stock savings banks.....	2,103,906	397,009,678	188.70	81.12
British West Indies.....	1,736,000	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings banks.....	432,199	79,471,196	183.88	75.47
British colonies, n. e. s.	25,506,000	Mar. 31, 1913	Private savings banks.....	71,728	8,337,692	116.24	7.92
Total, foreign countries.....	889,927,000	June 30, 1913	Postal savings banks.....	145,396	41,885,255	288.08	5.40
United States.....	100,102,000	June 30, 1914	Dominion Government savings banks.....	34,309	14,140,754	412.16	1.82
Philippine Islands.....	8,643,000	1911-12	Government, post office, and private savings banks.....	262,920	29,938,226	113.87	4.22
Grand total.....	998,672,000	1912-13	Government and post office savings banks.....	92,983	6,522,234	70.14	3.76
		1912-13	do.....	246,317	14,377,352	58.37	.56
				118,202,994	12,534,535,364	106.04	14.08
				388,511	40,919,673	105.32	
				11,109,499	4,936,591,849	444.36	49.36
				45,518	1,416,912	31.13	.16
				129,746,522	17,513,463,798		

¹ The total is exclusive of \$179,529,000 worth of securities held by the savings banks to the credit of depositors.

² The peseta has been converted at the rate of 18.1 cents. Data taken from "España Económica y Financiera," May 31, 1913. Exclusive of data for savings departments of commercial banks, which comprised 136,648 accounts, credited with \$30,500,114 on Dec. 31, 1912.

³ Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, which, at the end of the year, amounted to \$126,907,896 in the postal savings banks and to \$13,163,196 in the trustee savings banks.

⁴ Exclusive of the population of the feudatory States.

⁵ Exclusive of data for special private savings banks which, on June 30, 1913, held deposits amounting to \$39,440,559. The above total does not include the savings deposits in chartered banks ("Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day"), which, on June 30, 1913, amounted to \$622,928,960.

* Savings deposits in all reporting banks other than national banks \$6,410,411,040.

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Comparative statement relative to number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average deposit in postal savings banks.

[Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from official data of the respective countries.]

Country.	Year.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposits.
1902-1904.				
Austria.....	1903	1,694,702	\$36,568,590	\$21.58
Belgium.....	1902	1,582,442	108,770,680	68.74
Bulgaria.....	1901	67,795	1,371,962	20.23
Finland.....	1901	42,965	789,014	18.36
France.....	1902	3,991,412	213,603,320	53.52
Hungary.....	1902	446,695	8,851,815	19.82
Italy.....	1902	4,648,956	151,212,172	32.53
Netherlands.....	1902	966,433	40,839,011	42.26
Russia.....	1902	1,163,310	77,043,466	66.23
Sweden.....	1903	570,686	14,601,238	25.59
United Kingdom.....	1902	9,133,161	703,720,660	77.05
Bahamas.....	1902	1,480	80,823	54.61
Canada.....	1903	167,023	44,255,327	264.96
British Guiana.....	1902	8,678	261,852	30.17
Dutch Guiana ¹	1905	5,785	230,262	39.80
British India.....	1902	866,693	34,656,368	39.99
Ceylon.....	1902	57,007	472,005	8.28
Straits Settlements.....	1902	2,951	223,682	75.80
Dutch East Indies.....	1902	30,058	1,576,290	52.44
Japanese Empire.....	1903	2,859,143	14,718,253	5.15
Gold Coast.....	1902	431	25,890	60.07
Rhodesia, Southern ¹	1905	811	108,528	133.82
Sierra Leone.....	1902	4,570	240,026	52.52
Union of South Africa.....	1902	126,883	17,198,639	135.55
Egypt.....	1903	20,199	646,752	32.02
Tunis.....	1902	3,614	640,381	177.19
New South Wales ²	1902	230,755	34,552,676	149.74
Queensland ²	1904	80,959	18,210,282	224.93
Tasmania ²	1904	16,665	2,007,280	120.45
Western Australia.....	1904	54,873	10,121,167	184.45
New Zealand.....	1902	227,465	33,499,950	147.29
Philippine Islands.....	1907	2,676	255.050	111.77
1912-1914.				
Austria.....	1913	2,300,407	40,297,296	17.52
Belgium.....	1912	2,572,212	175,491,072	68.23
Bulgaria.....	1911	312,462	8,797,965	28.16
Finland.....	1911	66,002	1,530,935	23.20
France.....	1912	6,187,203	336,893,799	54.45
Hungary.....	1912	836,143	21,983,784	26.29
Italy.....	1912	5,780,010	376,072,443	65.06
Netherlands.....	1912	1,607,016	71,016,038	44.19
Russia.....	1912	2,691,361	192,456,530	70.02
Sweden.....	1913	575,700	12,885,976	22.38
United Kingdom.....	1912	12,750,693	886,211,861	69.50
Bahamas.....	1912	2,180	127,473	58.47
Canada.....	1913	145,396	41,885,255	288.08
British Guiana.....	1912	27,184	1,121,796	41.27
Dutch Guiana.....	1912	10,649	353,653	33.21
British India.....	1912	1,500,834	61,313,176	40.85
Ceylon.....	1912	97,347	1,094,142	11.24
Straits Settlements.....	1912	5,107	466,707	91.39
Dutch East Indies.....	1912	102,486	3,789,750	36.98
Japanese Empire.....	1913	12,584,743	96,495,896	7.67
Gold Coast.....	1912	3,857	187,735	48.67
Rhodesia, Southern.....	1912	4,788	599,382	124.35
Sierra Leone.....	1912	6,474	508,958	78.62
Union of South Africa.....	1912	248,110	27,424,436	110.53
Egypt.....	1913	282,401	3,176,757	11.25
Tunis.....	1912	5,546	1,504,443	271.27
New South Wales.....	1912	459,989	97,955,311	212.05
Queensland.....	1914	193,060	46,783,815	242.33
Tasmania.....	1914	31,382	4,062,433	129.45
Western Australia.....	1914	129,158	23,023,582	178.26
New Zealand.....	1912	432,199	79,471,196	183.88
Philippine Islands.....	1914	45,518	1,416,912	31.13
United States.....	1914	388,511	40,919,673	105.32

¹ Earlier reports not available.

² These banks, formerly operated by the respective State post offices, continue at present as Commonwealth and State savings banks.

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UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The Director of the Postal Savings System submits the following information showing, by States and Territories, the balances to the credit of depositors on June 30, 1913, deposits and withdrawals during the fiscal year 1914; the balances to the credit of depositors on June 30, 1914; and the balances on deposit on June 30, 1914, in banks which have qualified to receive postal savings deposits.

Postal savings deposits, withdrawals, and balances.

State.	Balances to credit of depositors June 30, 1913.	Deposits during fiscal year.	Deposits withdrawn during fiscal year.	Balances to credit of depositors June 30, 1914.	Balances on deposit in banks June 30, 1914.
Alabama	\$95,573	\$129,877	\$110,560	\$114,890	\$111,697.74
Arizona	279,168	350,760	337,968	291,960	282,423.21
Arkansas	116,189	182,130	145,199	153,120	146,235.48
California	2,632,996	3,610,231	3,168,882	3,074,345	2,893,549.56
Colorado	896,831	1,013,616	798,224	1,112,223	1,049,437.33
Connecticut	435,363	824,285	575,810	683,838	660,412.49
Delaware	49,427	59,342	58,920	50,049	48,328.72
District of Columbia	166,535	292,573	195,430	263,978	212,429.17
Florida	154,314	303,754	245,534	212,534	203,631.92
Georgia	57,390	98,837	82,276	73,951	67,903.70
Hawaii	.....	30,409	11,014	19,395	18,588.29
Idaho	318,937	383,009	363,500	338,446	326,726.66
Illinois	2,862,889	3,427,173	2,693,592	3,596,470	3,321,358.65
Indiana	891,930	1,084,877	932,614	1,044,193	966,431.94
Iowa	303,780	357,783	316,773	344,790	324,761.64
Kansas	620,207	509,937	464,612	665,532	630,775.91
Kentucky	310,540	352,983	303,362	360,161	331,559.49
Louisiana	150,008	247,362	184,749	212,621	193,075.78
Maine	158,044	210,115	160,370	207,789	200,527.89
Maryland	77,939	94,074	76,587	95,426	89,046.80
Massachusetts	1,471,681	2,432,901	1,818,726	2,085,856	1,996,295.54
Michigan	1,145,745	1,809,338	1,471,362	1,433,721	1,411,627.64
Minnesota	1,467,106	1,417,059	1,375,802	1,508,363	1,444,448.70
Mississippi	85,615	158,214	90,994	152,835	138,036.75
Missouri	1,370,513	1,478,591	1,328,919	1,520,185	1,409,069.72
Montana	697,362	815,994	757,595	755,761	714,193.42
Nebraska	309,818	346,733	297,791	358,760	341,387.28
Nevada	336,027	483,441	437,201	382,367	362,933.29
New Hampshire	226,974	293,187	226,320	293,841	281,949.46
New Jersey	690,503	1,234,741	850,223	1,075,021	1,028,124.61
New Mexico	52,813	106,854	86,836	72,831	67,019.30
New York	5,009,854	9,088,088	6,504,653	7,593,289	7,190,951.89
North Carolina	37,112	46,941	44,275	39,778	35,256.51
North Dakota	37,503	47,915	47,673	37,745	35,523.92
Ohio	3,013,347	3,624,733	2,967,098	3,670,982	3,342,823.01
Oklahoma	263,793	322,241	287,761	303,273	285,101.10
Oregon	1,215,906	1,614,274	1,488,691	1,341,489	1,292,832.77
Pennsylvania	1,934,587	3,813,055	2,481,169	3,266,473	3,091,061.68
Porto Rico	.....	53,897	26,613	27,284	10,000.00
Rhode Island	244,554	421,623	307,944	358,233	345,969.80
South Carolina	13,154	26,788	19,019	20,923	18,587.50
South Dakota	58,990	63,553	61,828	60,715	57,655.07
Tennessee	195,621	294,688	238,755	251,554	233,384.71
Texas	510,917	707,520	660,491	557,946	535,303.19
Utah	130,170	206,517	154,638	152,049	146,528.60
Vermont	47,580	68,195	54,583	61,192	59,143.10
Virginia	165,289	213,478	182,608	196,159	185,182.58
Washington	1,486,610	1,770,906	1,657,663	1,599,853	1,542,442.44
West Virginia	80,429	149,097	108,385	121,141	114,857.33
Wisconsin	842,967	1,002,857	777,445	1,068,379	1,016,841.61
Wyoming	93,270	138,103	120,811	110,562	106,848.42
Total	33,818,870	47,815,249	38,189,848	43,444,271	40,919,673.31

The number of depositors on June 30, 1913, was 331,006, while on June 30, 1914, they numbered 388,511, being an increase in the number of depositors amounting to 57,505.

CAPITALIZATION OF ALL CORPORATIONS IN UNITED STATES.

In connection with the consideration of banking and financial matters, statistics relating to the aggregate capital stock and bonded and other indebtedness of the corporations doing business in this country are interesting.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that, as of January 1, 1914, the capital stock of all corporations in the United States amounted to \$64,071,319,185; the total amount of bonded and other indebtedness of these corporations amounted to \$37,136,215,096; total, \$101,207,534,281; and their net taxable income was reported at \$4,339,550,008.

These figures embrace the returns of 316,909 corporations, of which number only 186,866 reported any taxable income.

It should be observed that the net income amounted to 4.3 per cent upon the aggregate amount of capital stock, plus bonded and other indebtedness.

TOTAL SECURITIES LISTED ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

As of December 1, 1914, the total amount of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange—the bonds including those of corporations and also of governments and municipalities—was

BONDS.....	\$14,310,553,139
STOCKS.....	13,084,073,925

TOTAL..... 27,394,627,064

Through the courtesy of the authorities of the New York Stock Exchange it has been possible to compile the following statement, which it is believed will show with approximate accuracy, as of December, 1914:

(1) The annual interest and dividends paid by all bonds and stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange;

(2) The amount of bonds upon which interest is now in default;

(3) The amount of stocks upon which no dividends were paid in the year 1914; and

(4) The amount of stocks upon which one or more dividend payments were made during 1914, but upon which the last dividend has been passed.

Classification of bonds and stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange, showing amount on which interest is paid, and amount in default.

BONDS.

Bonds.	Total principal listed.	Total annual interest charges.	Bonds in default.	
			Principal.	Annual interest.
United States Government.....	\$887,391,290	\$18,329,191		
Insular possessions.....	10,500,000	420,000		
Foreign countries and cities.....	1,838,861,100	77,216,692	\$142,941,100	\$6,776,680
State and municipal.....	620,625,459	25,697,459	12,691,531	761,491
Railroad.....	18,213,374,750	353,404,936	1674,454,600	29,301,112
Street railway.....	817,837,090	38,709,731		
Gas and electric companies.....	284,763,900	14,150,169	5,900,000	295,000
Telegraph and telephone companies.....	372,966,600	16,954,079		
Coal and iron companies.....	120,925,700	6,115,228		
Manufacturing and industrial corporations.....	794,623,050	40,752,633		
Miscellaneous.....	2348,684,200	16,543,187	286,298,000	3,899,515
Total.....	14,310,553,139	608,293,305	922,285,231	41,033,798

¹ Includes \$10,000,000 income bonds not paying interest, with \$500,000 annual interest charges.

² Includes \$2,769,000 income bonds not paying interest, with \$110,760 annual interest charges.

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Classification of bonds and stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange and dividends paid—Continued.

STOCKS.

Stocks.	Total face value of stocks listed.	Aggregate annual dividend payments on stocks which have not passed last dividend.	Face value of stocks which paid no dividend in 1914.	Face value of stocks upon which one or more dividend payments have been made during 1914, but passed last dividend.
Bank stocks.....	\$118,839,200	\$16,724,636	\$250,000	.....
Trust company.....	9,000,000	2,720,000	.....	.....
Oil company.....	141,028,600	5,067,335	48,778,900	\$9,859,200
Railroad.....	6,543,618,135	301,350,091	1,977,453,400	137,293,700
Manufacturing and industrial companies.....	3,792,189,200	146,795,758	793,492,700	61,245,500
Street railway.....	441,707,000	15,405,680	218,288,100	.....
Express company.....	63,967,300	2,638,033	10,000,000	.....
Mining.....	483,303,890	18,890,916	61,891,140	43,279,550
Coal and iron.....	140,310,400	13,882,340	75,238,600	7,125,000
Gas and electric light.....	300,539,800	19,720,349	9,000,000	.....
Telegraph and telephone.....	624,909,400	39,755,270	18,000,000	.....
Miscellaneous.....	\$424,661,000	14,956,866	\$155,368,000	43,899,300
Total.....	13,084,073,925	587,907,279	3,367,760,840	302,702,250

¹ Includes \$750,000 dividends on 1,500,000 shares of no par value.

² Includes \$2,670,000 certificates of Texas Pacific Land Trust which pay no dividends.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM.

On August 29, 1913, Hon. Carter Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced in the House of Representatives the bill (H. R. 7837) to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means for rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

REPORT ON BILL PROVIDING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, ETC.

On September 9, 1913, the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. In his report (No. 69), Mr. Glass said in part:

FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES OF REFORM.

"After looking over the whole ground, and after examining the various suggestions for legislation, * * * the Committee on Banking and Currency is firmly of the opinion that any effective legislation on banking must include the following fundamental elements, which it considers indispensable in any measure likely to prove satisfactory to the country:

1. Creation of a joint mechanism for the extension of credit to banks which possess sound assets and which desire to liquidate them for the purpose of meeting legitimate commercial, agricultural, and industrial demands on the part of their clientele.

2. Ultimate retirement of the present bond-secured currency, with suitable provision for the fulfillment of Government obligations to bondholders, coupled with the creation of a satisfactory flexible currency to take its place.

3. Provision for better extension of American banking facilities in foreign countries to the end that our trade abroad may be enlarged and that American business men in foreign countries may obtain the accommodations they require in the conduct of their operations.

Beyond these cardinal and simple propositions the committee has not deemed it wise at this time to make any recommendations, save that in a few particulars it has Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

suggested the amendment of existing provisions in the national-bank act, with a view to strengthening that measure at points where experience has shown the necessity of alteration.

PROPOSED PLAN.

In order to meet the requirements thus sketched, the committee proposes a plan for the organization of reserve or rediscount institutions to which it assigns the name "Federal reserve banks." It recommends that these be established in suitable places throughout the country to the number of 12 as a beginning, and that they be assigned the function of bankers' banks. Under the committee's plan these banks would be organized by existing banks, both National and State, as stockholders. It believes that banking institutions which desire to be known by the name "national" should be required, and can well afford, to take upon themselves the responsibilities involved in joint or federated organization. It recommends that these bankers' banks shall be given a definite capital, to be subscribed and paid by their constituent member banks which hold their shares, and that they shall do business only with the banks aforesaid, and with the Government. Public funds, it recommends, shall be deposited in these new banks which shall thus acquire an essentially public character, and shall be subject to the control and oversight which is a necessary concomitant of such a character. In order that these banks may be effectively inspected, and in order that they may pursue a banking policy which shall be uniform and harmonious for the country as a whole, the committee proposes a general board of management intrusted with the power to overlook and direct the general functions of the banks referred to. To this it assigns the title of "The Federal reserve board." It further recommends that the present national banks shall have their bonds now held as security for circulation paid at the end of 20 years, and that in the meantime they may turn in these bonds by a gradual process, receiving in exchange 3 per cent bonds without the circulation privilege.

In lieu of the notes, now secured by national bonds and issued by the national banks, and, so far as necessary in addition to them, the committee recommends that there shall be an issue of "Federal reserve Treasury notes," to be the obligations of the United States, but to be paid out solely through Federal reserve banks upon the application of the latter, protected by commercial paper, and with redemption assured through the holding of a reserve of gold amounting to 33½ per cent of the notes outstanding at any one time. In order to meet the requirements of foreign trade, the committee recommends that the power to establish foreign branch banks shall be bestowed upon existing national banks under carefully prescribed conditions and that Federal reserve banks shall also be authorized to establish offices abroad for the conduct of their own business and for the purpose of facilitating the fiscal operations of the United States Government. Finally and lastly, the committee suggests the amendment of the national-bank act in respect to two or three essential particulars, the chief of which are bank examinations, the present conditions under which loans are made to farming interests, and the liability of stockholders of failed banks. It believes that these recommendations, if carried out, will afford the basis for the complete reconstruction and the very great strengthening and improvement of the present banking and credit system of the United States. The chief evils of which complaint has been made will be rectified, while others will at least be palliated and put in the way of later elimination.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

The Federal reserve banks suggested by the committee as just indicated would be in effect cooperative institutions, carried on for the benefit of the community and of the banks themselves by the banks acting as stockholders therein. It is proposed that they shall have an active capital equal to 10 per cent of the capital of existing banks which may take stock in the new enterprise. This would result in a capital of something over \$100,000,000 for the reserve banks taken together if practically all existing national banks should enter the system. It is supposed, for a number of reasons, that the banks would so enter the system. * * * How many State banks would apply for and be granted admission to the new system as stockholders in the reserve banks can not be confidently predicted. It may, however, be fair to assume at this point that the total capital of the reserve banks will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. The bill recommended by the committee provides for the transfer of the present funds of the Government included in what is known as the general fund to the new Federal reserve banks, which are thereafter to act as fiscal agents of the Government. The total amount of funds which would thus be transferred can not now be predicted with absolute accuracy, but the released balance in the general fund of the Treasury is not far from \$135,000,000. Certain other funds now held in the department would in the course of time be transferred to the banks in this same way, and that would result in

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placing, according to the estimates of good authorities, an ultimate sum of from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in the hands of the reserve banks. If the former amount be assumed to be correct, it is seen that the reserve banks would start shortly after their organization with a cash resource of at least \$300,000,000. As will presently be seen in greater detail, it is proposed to give to the reserve banks reserves now held by individual banks as reserve holders under the national banking act for other banks. Confining attention to the national system, it is probable that the transfer of funds thus to be made by the end of a year from the date at which the new system would be organized would be in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000. If State banks entered the system and conformed to the same reserve requirements they would proportionately increase this amount, but for the sake of conservatism the discussion may be properly confined to the national banks. For reasons which will be stated at a later point, it seems likely that at least \$250,000,000 of the reserves just referred to would be transferred to the reserve banks in cash; and if this were done the total amount of funds which they would have in hand would be at least \$550,000,000. This would create a reservoir of liquid funds far surpassing anything of similar kind ever available in this country heretofore. It would compare favorably with the resources possessed by Government banking institutions abroad.

It will be observed that in what has just been said the reserve banks have been spoken of as if they were a unit. The committee, however, recommends that they shall be individually organized and individually controlled, each holding the fluid funds of the region in which it is organized and each ordinarily dependent upon no other part of the country for assistance. The only factor of centralization which has been provided in the committee's plan is found in the Federal Reserve Board, which is to be a strictly Government organization created for the purpose of inspecting existing banking institutions and of regulating relationships between Federal reserve banks and between them and the Government itself. Careful study of the elements of the problem has convinced the committee that every element of advantage found to exist in cooperative or central banks abroad can be realized by the degree of cooperation which will be secured through the reserve-bank plan recommended, while many dangers and possibilities of undue control of the resources of one section by another will be avoided. Local control of banking, local application of resources to necessities, combined with Federal supervision, and limited by Federal authority to compel the joint application of bank resources to the relief of dangerous or stringent conditions in any locality are the characteristic features of the plan as now put forward. The limitation of business which is proposed in the sections governing rediscounts, and the maintenance of all operations upon a footing of relatively short time will keep the assets of the proposed institutions in a strictly fluid and available condition, and will insure the presence of the means of accommodation when banks apply for loans to enable them to extend to their clients larger degrees of assistance in business. It is proposed that the Government shall retain a sufficient power over the reserve banks to enable it to exercise a directing authority when necessary to do so, but that it shall in no way attempt to carry on through its own mechanism the routine operations of banking which require detailed knowledge of local and individual credit and which determine the actual use of the funds of the community in any given instance. In other words, the reserve-bank plan retains to the Government power over the exercise of the broader banking functions, while it leaves to individuals and privately owned institutions the actual direction of routine.

TRANSFER OF RESERVES.

Reference has been briefly made to the fact that the committee's proposals provide for the transfer of bank reserves from existing banks which hold them for others to the proposed reserve banks. At present the national banking act recognizes three systems of reserves:

(1) Those in central reserve cities, where banks are required to hold 25 per cent of their deposit liabilities in actual cash in the vaults, while banks situated outside of such cities are allowed to make certain deposits with them which shall count as a part of the reserves of such outside banks.

(2) Those in reserve cities, 47 in number, which are required to keep a nominal reserve of 25 per cent, 12½ per cent of this being in cash in their own vaults, while 12½ per cent may consist of deposits with banks in central reserve cities.

(3) Those in the "country," by which is meant all places outside of central reserve and reserve cities, it being required that such banks shall nominally keep 15 per cent of their deposit liabilities, of which 6 per cent is held in cash in their vaults and 9 per cent may be held in the form of balances with other banks in reserve and central reserve cities.

The original reason for creating this so-called "pyramidal" system of reserves was that inasmuch as central banking institutions were absent, and inasmuch as banks

outside of centers were obliged to keep exchange funds on deposit with other banks in such centers, it was fair to allow exchange balances with such centrally located banks to count as reserves inasmuch as they were presumably at all times available in cash. This is an absolutely anomalous and unique system found nowhere outside of the United States, and dangerous in proportion as the number of the reserve centers thus recognized increases beyond a prudent number. The law has almost necessarily been liberal in recognizing the power to increase the number of such centers, with the result that whereas but few existed just after the organization of the national-bank act, there being then 3 central reserve and 13 reserve cities, there are to-day 3 central reserve and 47 reserve cities. Even had this extension of the number of centers not occurred, the system established under the national banking act would still have been unsatisfactory. As matters have developed, it has been vicious in the extreme. Coupled with the inelasticity of the bank currency, the system has tended to create periodical stringencies and periodical plethoras of funds. Banks in the country districts unable to withdraw notes and contract credit when they have seen fit to do so, because of the rigidity of the bond-secured currency, have redeposited such funds with other banks in reserve and central reserve cities and have thus built up the balances which they were entitled to keep there as a part of their reserves. Moreover, the practice of thus redepositing funds having been once established, it has been carried to extreme lengths, and at times has been decidedly injurious in its influence. The payment of interest on deposits by banks in the centers has been used for the purpose of attracting to such banks funds which otherwise would have gone to other centers or to other banks in the same centers or which would have been retained at home. The funds thus redeposited, even when not attracted by any artificial means, have, of course, constituted a demand liability, and have been so regarded by the banks to which they were intrusted.

In consequence such banks have sought to find the most profitable means of employment for their resources and at the same time to have them in such condition as would permit their prompt realization when demanded by the depositing banks which put them there. The result has been an effort on the part of the national banks, particularly in central reserve cities, to dispose of a substantial portion of their funds in call loans protected by stock-exchange collateral as a rule. This was on the theory that, inasmuch as listed stock-exchange securities could be readily sold, call loans of this type were for practical purposes equivalent to cash in hand. The theory is, of course, close enough to the facts when an effort to realize is made by only one or few banks, but is entirely erroneous whenever the attempt to withdraw deposits is made by a number of banks simultaneously. At such times, the banks in central reserve and reserve cities are wholly unable to meet the demands that are brought to bear on them by country banks; and the latter, realizing the difficulties of the case, seek to protect themselves by an unnecessary accumulation of cash which they draw from their correspondents, thereby weakening the latter and frequently strengthening themselves to an undue degree. Under such circumstances the reserves of the country, which ought to constitute a readily available homogeneous fund, ready for use in any direction where sudden necessities may develop, are, in fact, scattered and entirely lose their efficiency and strength owing to their being diffused through a great number of institutions in relatively small amount and thereby rendered nearly unavailable. This evil has been met in times past by the suspension of specie payments by banks and by the substitution of unauthorized and extra-legal substitutes for currency in the form of cashiers' checks, clearing-house certificates, and other methods of furnishing a medium of exchange. Needless to say, such a method of meeting the evil is the worst kind of makeshift and is only somewhat better than actual disaster.

HOLDING OF FUNDS.

The committee believes that the only way to correct this condition of affairs is to provide for the holding of reserves by duly qualified institutions which shall act primarily in the public interest and whose motives and conduct shall be so absolutely well known and above suspicion as to inspire unquestioning confidence on the part of the community. It believes that the reserve banks which it proposes to provide for will afford such a type of institutions and that they may be made the effective means for the holding of the liquid reserve funds of the country to the extent that the latter are not needed in the vaults of the banks themselves. To meet this end it proposes that every bank which shall become a stockholder in the new reserve banks shall place with the Federal reserve bank of its district a portion of its own reserve equal ultimately to 5 per cent of its demand deposits. Country banks would be required to keep 5 per cent in their own vaults, while the remaining 2 of a required total of 12 per cent might be at home or in the reserve bank of the district. In the case of reserve and central reserve cities the committee has felt that the change in

their position as reserve-holding banks acting for other banks called for a corresponding change in the cash to be held by these banks. It has therefore reduced the gross reserve requirements from 25 to 18 per cent of deposits and the cash in vault requirement from 25 per cent in the central reserve cities to 9 per cent and from 12½ per cent in the reserve cities to 9. This places the two classes of reserve cities on an equal basis, leaves each ultimately with 9 per cent cash, requires each to keep 5 per cent in the reserve bank of the district, and permits each to keep a final 2 or 4 per cent either there or in its own vaults.

A period of three years is granted during which the deposits of country banks may be kept with the present correspondent banks in order that the latter may not be unduly embarrassed by sudden withdrawals, while the new reserve banks will not be as suddenly compelled to provide for using a very large quantity of funds. The committee is aware that the step thus recommended is of fundamental importance and will produce an extensive transformation in present methods of national banking. It, however, believes that the effects of this transformation will be altogether beneficial, and is confident that the conditions under which the change is to take place as provided in the new bill are such as to make the transfer not only without suffering to the banks but under conditions that will actually enable them to extend further loans to the community. The actual effects of the operation proposed have been worked out in some detail by the committee and are presented as a series of computations in connection with the section of the proposed bill which provides for the revision of reserve requirements. Final analysis of these figures may be deferred until that point. It is enough to say at this point that a sufficient amount of reserve has been released, as compared with present requirements, amply to provide for the actual transfer of funds called for by the bill at the outset of the new system. Subsequent transfers will amount only to about enough to place the new system upon the same basis as the old in the matter of reserve requirements, when a margin has been allowed for contributions of capital and for possible accessions of State banks to the system. Or, to sum up, the new system will require less cash than the present one in order to fulfill its reserve requirements and provide for the payment of capital subscriptions. The margin between present and proposed requirements which it is thought should be left in order that State banks may come into the system without causing any strain upon the cash resources of the country will probably be from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, a sum which is believed to be ample. Needless to say the new reserve requirements will not fall upon all banks in precisely the same way or with precisely the same degree of severity. In the case of some it may be that a transfer of cash to the new system will be undesirable. In such an event it is, of course, always open to the banks to establish their required reserve credit with the new Federal reserve banks by rediscounting paper with them. With the enormous resources that will belong to these reserve banks at the outset they will be amply able to take care of many times the amount of any such applications that are likely to be made to them.

RETIREMENT OF BOND-SECURED CURRENCY.

There are several important reasons for the retirement of bond-secured currency. The most obvious is that bond-secured notes are not "elastic." By this is meant that the necessity of purchasing bonds to be deposited with a trustee for the protection of note issues prevents banks from issuing these notes as freely and promptly as they otherwise would, while it also prevents them from retiring or contracting the notes as freely and promptly as would otherwise be the case. There is little or no disagreement at present among students of the banking and currency problem in the United States that the retirement of the bond-secured notes is essentially necessary if success is to be had in restoring elasticity to the circulation and in making the national banking system really responsive to the needs of business. For that reason every plan of currency or banking reform that has been put forward during the past 15 years has contained as an important factor some provision for getting rid of the bond-secured notes. The basic criticism on the present system of notes already indicated is reinforced by the fact that the supply of United States bonds available for use in protecting note issues is likely to be limited, as was the case in the panic of 1907. Then the national banks were not able to enlarge their issues because of their inability to obtain further bonds until they had been aided by the action of the Government in issuing additional bonds for the very purpose of furnishing a backing for currency, notwithstanding that at that moment there was a very large surplus in the Treasury. Over and above this consideration has been the fact that the formalities and technicalities connected with the issue of bank notes based upon bonds have been so great and troublesome as to preclude the easy and prompt supplying of currency, even when

there were enough bonds in the market to furnish all the backing for notes that might be desired. This shows why, apart from the special and peculiar difficulties that attend anything of the sort, the substitution of bonds other than national for the national bonds now used will not help the situation. The only way to relieve the bad conditions that have developed in connection with national-bank currency is, therefore, generally admitted to be the abandonment of the bond-security plan and the introduction of something else in its place.

DIFFICULTY OF BOND HOLDINGS.

The first difficulty in passing from the bond-secured system of note issues to anything that might be devised to take its place is the fact that even if all had been satisfactorily arranged with reference to the new system, its soundness, etc., the difficulty of dealing with the bonds would remain. The act of March 14, 1900, provided for refunding the outstanding bonds into the 2 per cent consolidated debt, and these 2 per cent bonds were subsequently sold at premiums which once ran as high as 8 or 9 per cent, and have regularly been 2 or 3 per cent or more. Primarily as a result of general depreciation in the values of bonds due to rising prices and higher interest for capital, the national bond quotations have sunk until the 2 per cents are now below par. The ownership of bonds has thus inflicted a severe loss upon holders already, and something like \$30,000,000 has, according to the Comptroller of the Currency, been "written off" by the banks and must be regarded as one of the costs of carrying the note system at present in use. There is general agreement that if the circulation privilege were to be taken from the 2 per cent bonds or, what is the same thing, if a new system of note issue were to be established which would practically displace the present system, the twos would deteriorate to a price not higher than 80. This would mean a shrinkage of one-fifth of the par value of the bonds and would inflict upon the banks an aggregate loss of nearly \$150,000,000. Alternative to this is the idea of providing for a refunding of the bonds. Experience, as well as computations made in the Treasury, indicate that 3 per cent is now about the level of the Government's present borrowing power. The \$50,000,000 Panama bonds last sold brought a premium of between 2 and 3 per cent, but 3 per cent interest without the circulation privilege represents the minimum interest that must be paid (in round numbers) upon any future issue which is to be floated upon an investment basis. In order to safeguard the banks against loss, therefore, a plan of refunding into 3 per cent bonds would have to be followed. The banks might be offered cash payment for their bonds at par, and the new securities might be sold for what they would bring, or an exchange of 3 per cents for the old twos might be ordered. The latter would be simpler, and the former would probably cost a little more. Either plan would entail an increase in the present interest burden nearly amounting to 1 per cent annually on at least \$740,000,000, or \$7,400,000 a year.

Temporary alternatives for the retirement of the bonds are, however, proposed here and there. The most familiar and perhaps the most available plan of the sort is that which proposes to require banks to have outstanding a certain percentage of notes based on bonds before they become eligible to take out notes without bond security. This would mean that an inflexible volume of bank notes was kept outstanding, or at all events that an inflexible volume of bonds was held by the banks to protect such outstanding notes in case they should be issued, and that whatever new form of currency might be provided for would come out in excess of or in addition to the basic volume of notes and bonds already referred to. The plan would partially destroy the possibilities of elasticity in the note currency system, but at the same time it would operate to keep up the value of the existing bonds for the time being. The question would then be whether the effort to sustain the value of the bonds in this manner during the remainder of their life was not too great to be compensated for by the saving in interest thereby effected. The general opinion of students of the subject undoubtedly is that this temporary method of sustaining the value of the bonds is undesirable, and that it is far better to recognize the facts in the case and take up the securities in such a way as to relieve the banks from any danger of further loss, the Government bearing the increased interest charge and leaving the banks to turn in their securities at will.

What has been thus far said has been founded upon the assumption that agreement had been reached with reference to the method of note issue to be followed when once a plan for retiring the old notes and disposing of the bonds had been agreed upon. While no such agreement has ever been arrived at, it is true that substantial agreement has been reached with reference to the basis on which the notes which are to supersede national-bank issues shall be put out.

Another phase of the note-issue question is seen in connection with the problem by whom the notes should be issued. The current assumption is that in the event

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of the creation of any central or cooperative institution the note-issue power now exercised by the several banks should be transferred to and vested in this new organization. There has been a tendency to overestimate the importance of the note-issue function and to treat it as if it were the chief object to be attained in banking legislation. This idea may be attributable to the belief that "emergency currency" is what is needed in order to relieve panics and stringencies, whereas what is actually needed is fluid resources of some kind, whether notes or not. The belief that the notes are very important has also been stimulated by the experience in this country with clearing-house certificates, which are often spoken of as if they were notes. The fact is that they are merely evidences that the banks that have gone into the clearing-house arrangement are willing to accept a credit substitute for money in settling their balances with one another. It remains true that the provision of a satisfactory note currency would be a long step in advance, as compared with existing conditions. With proper control and restriction it would, however, supply a means of obtaining additional circulating media in time of panic or stringency when there was a tendency to hoard money, and would to that extent relieve the danger of collapse due to inability to convert assets into fluid resources. It is therefore a cardinal element in currency and banking reform and should be provided for.

COMMITTEE'S NOTE PLAN.

After reviewing all of the different factors in the situation, the Banking and Currency Committee has reached the conclusion that the issue of national-bank notes now current should, for the reasons already surveyed, be retired despite the serious difficulties that have been sketched, and that in their place a new issue of notes put out by the Government of the United States and closely controlled by it should be authorized. This issue of notes it is proposed to entitle "Federal reserve Treasury notes." In its essence the plan now recommended by the committee for a new note issue contains the following points:

1. Ultimate withdrawal of the circulation privilege from the Government bonds of all classes.
2. Issue of notes by the Government through Federal reserve banks upon business paper held by such banks.
3. Redemption of such notes and regulation of their amount outstanding at any moment through Federal reserve banks.

The ultimate withdrawal of the circulation privilege means that some provision of proper character must be made for the existing bonds. It is suggested that, first of all this should mean the payment of the bonds at maturity and a definite statement to that effect. This the committee has included in its bill. The bonds now have no due date, and while the Government may redeem them after 1930, they are not necessarily payable at that period. If the bonds are to be continued outstanding, it would seem to be an essential feature of their composition that they shall be allowed to retain the circulation privilege. To get rid of this it is only necessary to declare them due and payable as soon as the Government has the right to apply that principle. But, in the second place, it would appear that the reform of the currency along the lines proposed, if it is ever to make a fair start, should proceed from the abolition of the circulation requirement in the case of banks either organized or to be organized. The committee has, therefore, proposed to repeal that provision of the existing law which requires the deposit of bonds by every bank in stated amounts. This means that banks may, if they choose, entirely free themselves from circulation. In order to enable them to do this, and at the same time to supply the place of the small but steady demand for bonds which was afforded by the purchases made by newly organized banks, the committee proposes to allow a voluntary refunding process to be carried out over a period of 20 years at the rate of not to exceed one-twentieth of the circulation outstanding at the time of the passage of the act. It is probable that if this provision were fully availed of it would mean an annual refunding of 2 per cent bonds amounting to about \$37,500,000. In consideration of the action of the banks in surrendering the circulation privilege on the bonds which they thus voluntarily present for refunding, it is proposed to give the banks a 3 per cent bond without the circulation privilege. This is believed to be an excellent business policy for the Government, as it could scarcely borrow at a lower rate than 3 per cent to-day. What it will be able to do at the end of 20 years is entirely problematical, but it is a fact that the circulation privilege is worth at least 1 per cent, and in surrendering it the banks get no undue consideration from the Government. They do, however, materially facilitate the process of converting the old national-bank notes into the proposed new issue of Federal reserve Treasury notes.

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

That the cost to the Government of this conversion will be 1 per cent on the amount converted, or in the last analysis very near \$7,500,000, if all the bonds should thus be surrendered is obvious; but it is also clear that the change would, for reasons stated, be an excellent investment for the Government. The committee has arranged to give the proposed Federal reserve board power to tax the new currency at such rate as it might deem best, and should it impose a tax of 1 per cent the Government would be reimbursed for any excess interest payments which it might be required to make on the new bonds. Over and above this plan of recouping itself for any losses is the fact that the Government is to receive a substantial share of the earnings of the proposed institutions of rediscount. If the plan of the committee should be accepted and carried through in complete form, the result would be a profitable one for the Government.

Whatever may be the ultimate earnings of the banks, however, the committee is convinced that the conversion of the bonds and the retirement of the present notes, followed by the issue of new notes, ought to be effected at all hazards and at any cost, as a fundamentally desirable public reform. It believes that the change should be carried through upon a frank, open, and direct basis, and that no effort should be made to mask, as was done in the Aldrich bill, proposed by the Monetary Commission, the real nature of the process or the burden and distribution of its cost.

The committee is of the opinion that in order to have the new currency at once satisfactory and effective, it must be (a) sound and (b) elastic. The soundness of the new notes will, in its judgment, be amply secured by the fact that they are made obligations of the Government and a first lien on the assets of the Federal reserve banks issuing them, while they have also been immediately protected by the hypothecation of first-class commercial paper in the hands of an agent of the Federal reserve board at each of the banks. Their elasticity depends entirely upon two fundamental elements—(1) the provision of an adequate money fund for their redemption and (2) provision for the prompt presentation of the notes. The money fund is provided by the requirement that no notes shall be issued by a Federal reserve bank unless 33½ per cent of money shall have been segregated in the vaults of the issuing institution for the purpose of paying such notes upon presentation by any holders. The banks are left to provide this fund, and are both vested with the duty and equipped with the power to obtain it and hold it, either by withdrawing it from domestic channels or importing it. They are required to redeem the Federal reserve Treasury notes, both of their own issue and those issued by other Federal reserve banks, whenever the notes may be presented to them from any source; while as a central point of redemption, it is provided that the Treasury Department shall pay the notes out of a fund of money (constituting part of the 33½ per cent referred to) which shall be placed in their hands by the several banks. This means that the Federal reserve Treasury notes will be redeemable in money at each of the 12 banks and at the Treasury, while the requirement that the notes shall be payable to the Government and to any bank for deposit purposes will be tantamount to a quasi-redemption at every point where banking is carried on. In order to insure the prompt presentation of the notes for redemption, thereby avoiding danger that they may accumulate in the bank vaults, the bill refuses to authorize their use as reserve money by member banks, while of course they will be excluded from the reserves of Federal reserve banks.

Provision is also made whereby they will be prevented from accumulating in the Treasury or any of its subtreasuries even in small quantities. It is believed that these provisions will insure the prompt return of the notes, thereby producing genuine flexibility in the currency. The notes will be taken out whenever business paper eligible for presentation to Federal reserve banks for rediscount is created; and as such paper matures, is paid off, and shrinks in volume the basis for the notes will correspondingly shrink, and either the notes themselves or an equivalent amount of lawful money will be withdrawn from circulation. It is an undoubted feature of the measure as now drafted that it will furnish an ample mechanism for insuring the cancellation of the notes as well as for their issuance. While this process is going on there will have been an active redemption of the notes, owing to the operation of the provisions for exchanging them for money already sketched.

USE OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

One feature of the proposals for legislation contained in the committee's bill is the recommendation that the funds of the Government of the United States received by it as a result of current business transactions and heretofore held in the Treasury shall henceforward be deposited with the Federal reserve banks, the latter institutions to

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act as fiscal agents for the Government in all of its transactions thenceforward. This recommendation is of fundamental importance. The Independent Treasury system of the United States under which the Treasury Department now carries on its operations dates from 1846 and is the result of the legislation then urged and adopted for the purpose of putting the country upon a so-called hard-money basis. Whatever may be thought of the idea of actual specie payments and of segregation of Government cash, both when it comes into and when it goes out of the Department of the Treasury, experience has shown that the system is not feasible. It was necessary to suspend the Independent Treasury system, practically speaking, when the Civil War broke out; and upon every subsequent occasion of stress or difficulty in the market a repetition of this suspension has become practically unavoidable. It has been necessary on those occasions to redeposit the funds of the Government in banks, in order that the commercial community need not be deprived of the use of them even for a short time. At times it has been found expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to temporize with the law and with the technical requirements of the Treasury system, and practically to abandon the plan of requiring cash payments even when that was theoretically lived up to—this again in order to avoid any withdrawal of urgently needed funds from the business community.

In normal times the withdrawal of these funds has, of course, been far less noticeable in its influence upon the business world, although at all times it has been a fact that the withdrawals did disturb in a measure the natural balance and distribution of funds between different parts of the country and did thereby tend to embarrass some parts of the country much more than others, owing to the fact that withdrawals of cash due to the payment of taxes were neither identical in amount nor proportionate in importance in these several sections. The inadequacy of the Independent Treasury system and of the present method of making public deposits has indeed been fully recognized by Congress when it provided that all such deposits in banks should be made only upon security of United States bonds, a requirement which means, if it means anything, that the banks called national and under congressional supervision, although deemed safe enough for the use of the public, are not safe enough to serve as depositories of public funds—a situation which, if actually what it seems to be, is both ridiculous and disgraceful. This condition of affairs would, however, be greatly aggravated and would become even more anomalous if Congress were to authorize the creation of a new set of banks intrusted with the power of holding reserves and acting as the intermediaries through which a new currency is issued, yet unable to be trusted as custodians of Government funds. Both for economic reasons and because of considerations of the logic and dignity of the situation it is desirable to have the current receipts of the Government deposited in the new banks and its disbursements made by drawing upon these institutions. The Treasury is in no way interfered with by this process save in so far as it is relieved of some routine duty. It is left to manage the fiscal affairs of the Government in precisely the way that is now practiced, but the actual funds are placed with the Federal reserve banks, where they will continue to be available for the banking needs of the community which created them and which is responsible for the solvency and activity of the business processes that afford the basis of taxation and thereby supply the fundamental resources of the public Treasury.

BENEFIT FROM DEPOSITS

Too much can not be said of the benefit that will be derived from the continuous depositing and withdrawing of public moneys through the Federal reserve banks, as compared with the present artificial system of periodically contracting currency through heavy withdrawals due to large payments for customs and internal revenue and of periodically expanding the currency through deposits in the banks, which, however wisely selected, can never restore the funds to exactly the same channels from which they were drawn. A very large share of responsibility for the past panics and crises of the United States must undoubtedly be assigned to the Treasury system which has been responsible for this sporadic and spasmodic movement of funds. In unskilled or selfish hands the power thus bestowed upon the executive branch of the Government may be, as it has at times become, most dangerous to the public welfare, while it is always a source of grave responsibility and danger scarcely to be overestimated in its importance. The usual consideration against placing Government funds in the banks has been that by so doing certain banks were favored at the expense of others, while the Government was deprived of its legitimate return upon the moneys that it furnished. Under the proposed plan no such danger exists. Power is given to the Federal reserve board and to the Secretary of the Treasury, jointly, to establish a rate of interest upon public deposits, thereby rendering it possible for the Government, if it chooses, to assure itself a fair adequate return for its funds from the very time that they are placed in the banks. Under the section

of the proposed bill which provides for a distribution of earnings the Government of the United States is given 60 per cent of all net income after the banks have received 5 per cent upon their invested capital. The Government is therefore in position to get its full and due return for every dollar that it places in the hands of the banks, while the community has the use of the money thus left subject to the disposal of trade and commerce according to their necessities. This is as it should be, since it amply protects the Government, safeguards the public interest, and assures the returns of the profits from the use of the funds to the Government after the banks have received the fair going rate of return for carrying on their business and performing the routine operations connected with their duties as fiscal agents of the Treasury.

There is another aspect of this Treasury deposit system that deserves mention in this connection. The bill provides for the depositing of funds not in any one bank, and not in accordance with any system that would place the moneys in any particular group of banks, but for the depositing of the funds in such banks as from time to time may be deemed wise, having due regard to an equitable distribution of these moneys among the different sections of the country. The power is, however, retained to make redistribution whenever deemed best, and this means that the provision is important as an adjunct to the power of the Federal Reserve Board over rediscounts and rates of interest as well as over reserves.

EQUALIZING RESERVE FUNDS.

It is evident that the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury could, by shifting the deposits of the Government from place to place as occasion demanded, meet conditions of stringency and difficulty in the market, or furnish exchange funds as occasion appeared to require. The power would naturally be exerted before any resort was had to any method of interfering with the loans of the banks or with their reserves, and would of course be far more satisfactory as a means of equalizing resources than the exercise of the compulsory rediscount power. What has been done by various Secretaries of the Treasury in times past, and has been successfully done, toward the readjustment of banking accommodation, by the making and withdrawal of public deposits in different parts of the country, with comparatively meager funds, under the present Treasury system, gives a faint suggestion of what might be accomplished in the way just indicated. We have stated that in our judgment the use of the Treasury funds for deposit purposes in the manner referred to has never been desirable and has frequently resulted in leading, through long-continued employment, to panic or to artificial and injurious conditions of various kinds. What has just been said does not in the least weaken the force of the general observation thus restated. The harm resulting from past efforts of this kind has arisen primarily from the fact that they were necessarily carried out without intimate knowledge of or close association with the banking mechanism of the country.

The evil which came from these efforts was due to the lack of adaptation to existing conditions. Under the proposed plan the funds of the Government will never be removed from the uses of the commercial community, but they will continue in the general regions of the country where they originated, while those who are to be charged with the duty of overseeing the management of Government funds will have at their disposal the information that is needed to enable them to readjust deposits or to grant temporary relief through the shifting of Government resources should conditions suddenly require action of that kind. The situation will not only be such as will put an end to the vicious and wholly artificial state of things existing under the present type of Treasury organization, but will substitute for it a helpful system whereby definite governmental authority, closely informed concerning banking conditions and constantly in touch with the development of credit in all parts of the country will be in control of an enormous mass of fluid resources which it can transfer by normal methods through the ordinary channels of trade from one part of the country to another, as conditions warrant; or, better still, can direct the flow of this mass of resources now here and now there, as circumstances call for it. The process will be conducted with knowledge of the highest order and will be free of the difficulties which have heretofore beset the making of Treasury deposits. It will be similar in operation to the function that is performed by the central banking institutions of foreign countries and will be carried out by exactly similar methods save that, because the authorities in charge of it are not hampered by commercial motives and are not interested more in one part of the country than in another, they will be able to do the work without any of the interfering considerations of private profit which frequently prevent the operations of a central banking institution from being carried on solely in the public interest. In the best sense of the word, the Government will be completely "out of

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the banking business" and in the best and proper sense of the word it will be in that business, neither under the necessity of interfering with normal trade operations nor of artificially interposing to bolster up weak banks in any part of the country.

BANKING FACILITIES FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

It has long been a ground of complaint that the national banking system provided no adequate means for the establishment of American banks in foreign countries. This criticism has had some warrant, and in view of the rapidly expanding foreign trade of the United States it is deemed wise to make proper provision for banking machinery in foreign countries which shall be closely controlled by home institutions. The bill proposed by the National Monetary Commission sought to accomplish this end by providing for the creation of a special type of institutions to be organized by national banks as stockholders and to engage in operations abroad. The committee is of the opinion that no such elaborate mechanism is necessary, but that every good purpose of the monetary commission plan can be attained by the adoption of the plan it has proposed, which consists essentially of provision for the establishment of foreign branches by existing national banks when such banks have an adequate capital for the kind of work in which they propose to engage and are found by the Federal Reserve Board to be in proper condition for undertaking such an enterprise. The proposed plan is simple and, it is believed, sufficiently effective for the purpose. Under it national banking institutions will be in position to create branch offices at such foreign points as they may deem best, assigning to them a due share of capital and conducting their affairs separate from those of the home office in order that there may be no difficulty in ascertaining at any moment the distribution of the business of the institution. It is believed that with the extension of national-bank powers which is provided for in the present act, such branches of national banks would be amply able to meet the requirements of their clientele wherever it might be necessary for them to operate.

EXAMINATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

For some years the national banking act has been found to be seriously defective in its provisions for examinations. In attempting the organization of a more closely woven system of banking the committee therefore feels impelled to urge the necessity of stiffening existing examination requirements, while it also feels the imperative character of the demand for careful examinations of Federal reserve banks. In order to fulfill all the requirements of the case it therefore has included in the proposed measure a considerable extension of the examination function, dividing this between the Comptroller of the Currency, the proposed Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal reserve banks themselves. The committee is of the opinion that the authority to institute bank examination should be lodged with every part of the banking organization competent and trustworthy enough to exercise it, not because, as some have asserted, it is desired to have bank examinations constantly in progress, and not because of any belief that such examinations would be in fact much more frequent than they now are, but because it is believed that the exercise of the power to examine whenever necessary is essentially a fundamental and desirable power, and one whose exercise, if judiciously carried out, will result in the early detecting of dangerous conditions and their correction before they have reached a desperate stage. It is believed, moreover, that the provisions with reference to bank examinations, if properly carried out, will largely if not wholly obviate any necessity for the clearing-house examinations, which are carried on at the present time in behalf of associations of banks and of which there has been more or less complaint on the ground, however unjustified, that such examinations were unfairly carried on or were in some way used for the benefit of individual banks or bankers. That such charges have frequently been unjustified is undoubtedly true, but it is believed that the new system of placing all such examinations under authorized control and supervision will eliminate many possibilities of criticism or attack that lurk in the present system and may at times give rise to prejudice and specious assertions of favoritism.

The Federal reserve bill, as revised and amended in committee, was reported to the Senate by Senator Owen, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, on November 22, 1913; was passed by that body on December 19, 1913; referred to conference on December 20, 1913; finally passed by the House on December 22, 1913; by the Senate on December 23, 1913, and became a law upon receiving the approval of the President on the same day.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

(Approved December 23, 1913, as amended by act of August 15, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

Wherever the word "bank" is used in this Act, the word shall be held to include State bank, banking association, and trust company, except where national banks or Federal reserve banks are specifically referred to.

The terms "national bank" and "national banking association" used in this Act shall be held to be synonymous and interchangeable. The term "member bank" shall be held to mean any national bank, State bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by this Act. The term "board" shall be held to mean Federal Reserve Board; the term "district" shall be held to mean Federal reserve district; the term "reserve bank" shall be held to mean Federal reserve bank.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency, acting as "The Reserve Bank Organization Committee," shall designate not less than eight nor more than twelve cities to be known as Federal reserve cities, and shall divide the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain only one of such Federal reserve cities. The determination of said organization committee shall not be subject to review except by the Federal Reserve Board when organized: *Provided*, That the districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business and shall not necessarily be coterminous with any State or States. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the Federal Reserve Board, not to exceed twelve in all. Such districts shall be known as Federal reserve districts and may be designated by number. A majority of the organization committee shall constitute a quorum with authority to act.

Said organization committee shall be authorized to employ counsel and expert aid, to take testimony, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to make such investigation as may be deemed necessary by the said committee in determining the reserve districts and in designating the cities within such districts where such Federal reserve banks shall be severally located. The said committee shall supervise the organization in each of the cities designated of a Federal reserve bank, which shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is situated, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

Under regulations to be prescribed by the organization committee, every national banking association in the United States is hereby required, and every eligible bank in the United States and every trust company within the District of Columbia, is hereby authorized to signify in writing, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, its acceptance of the terms and provisions hereof. When the organization committee shall have designated the cities in which Federal reserve banks are to be organized, and fixed the geographical limits of the Federal reserve districts, every national banking association within that district shall be required within thirty days after notice from the organization committee, to subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank in a sum equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of such bank, one-sixth of the subscription to be payable on call of the organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board, one-sixth within three months and one-sixth within six months thereafter, and the remainder of the subscription, or any part thereof, shall be subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board, said payments to be in gold or gold certificates.

The shareholders of every Federal reserve bank shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank to the extent of the amount of their subscriptions to such stock at the par value thereof in addition to the amount subscribed, whether such subscriptions have been paid up in whole or in part, under the provisions of this Act.

Any national bank failing to signify its acceptance of the terms of this Act within the sixty days aforesaid, shall cease to act as a reserve agent, upon thirty days' notice, to be given within the discretion of the said organization committee or of the Federal Reserve Board.

Should any national banking association in the United States now organized fail within one year after the passage of this Act to become a member bank or fail to comply

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with any of the provisions of this Act applicable thereto, all of the rights, privileges, and franchises of such association granted to it under the national-bank Act, or under the provisions of this Act, shall be thereby forfeited. Any noncompliance with or violation of this Act shall, however, be determined and adjudged by any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in a suit brought for that purpose in the district or territory in which such bank is located, under direction of the Federal Reserve Board, by the Comptroller of the Currency in his own name before the association shall be declared dissolved. In cases of such noncompliance or violation, other than the failure to become a member bank under the provisions of this Act, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which said bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Such dissolution shall not take away or impair any remedy against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred.

Should the subscriptions by banks to the stock of said Federal reserve banks or any one or more of them be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee may, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by it, offer to public subscription at par such an amount of stock in said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, as said committee shall determine, subject to the same conditions as to payment and stock liability as provided for member banks.

No individual, copartnership, or corporation other than a member bank of its district shall be permitted to subscribe for or to hold at any time more than \$25,000 par value of stock in any Federal reserve bank. Such stock shall be known as public stock and may be transferred on the books of the Federal reserve bank by the chairman of the board of directors of such bank.

Should the total subscriptions by banks and the public to the stock of said Federal reserve banks, or any one or more of them, be, in the judgment of the organization committee, insufficient to provide the amount of capital required therefor, then and in that event the said organization committee shall allot to the United States such an amount of said stock as said committee shall determine. Said United States stock shall be paid for at par out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury and disposed of for the benefit of the United States in such manner, at such times, and at such price, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine.

Stock not held by member banks shall not be entitled to voting power.

The Federal Reserve Board is hereby empowered to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing the transfers of said stock.

No Federal reserve bank shall commence business with a subscribed capital less than \$4,000,000. The organization of reserve districts and Federal reserve cities shall not be construed as changing the present status of reserve cities and central reserve cities, except in so far as this Act changes the amount of reserves that may be carried with approved reserve agents located therein. The organization committee shall have power to appoint such assistants and incur such expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act as it shall deem necessary, and such expenses shall be payable by the Treasurer of the United States upon voucher approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses.

BRANCH OFFICES.

SEC. 3. Each Federal reserve bank shall establish branch banks within the Federal reserve district in which it is located and may do so in the district of any Federal reserve bank which may have been suspended. Such branches shall be operated by a board of directors under rules and regulations approved by the Federal Reserve Board. Directors of branch banks shall possess the same qualifications as directors of the Federal reserve banks. Four of said directors shall be selected by the reserve bank and three by the Federal Reserve Board, and they shall hold office during the pleasure, respectively, of the parent bank and the Federal Reserve Board. The reserve bank shall designate one of the directors as manager.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 4. When the organization committee shall have established Federal reserve districts as provided in section two of this Act, a certificate shall be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency showing the geographical limits of such districts and the Federal reserve city designated in each of such districts. The Comptroller of the

Currency shall thereupon cause to be forwarded to each national bank located in each district, and to such other banks declared to be eligible by the organization committee which may apply therefor, an application blank in form to be approved by the organization committee, which blank shall contain a resolution to be adopted by the board of directors of each bank executing such application, authorizing a subscription to the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank organizing in that district in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

When the minimum amount of capital stock prescribed by this Act for the organization of any Federal reserve bank shall have been subscribed and allotted, the organization committee shall designate any five banks of those whose applications have been received, to execute a certificate of organization, and thereupon the banks so designated shall, under their seals, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of such Federal reserve bank, the territorial extent of the district over which the operations of such Federal reserve bank are to be carried on, the city and State in which said bank is to be located, the amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided, the name and place of doing business of each bank executing such certificate, and of all banks which have subscribed to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank and the number of shares subscribed by each, and the fact that the certificate is made to enable those banks executing same, and all banks which have subscribed or may thereafter subscribe to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank, to avail themselves of the advantages of this Act.

The said organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public; and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court, or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Upon the filing of such certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency as aforesaid, the said Federal reserve bank shall become a body corporate and as such, and in the name designated in such organization certificate, shall have power—

First. To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. To have succession for a period of twenty years from its organization unless it is sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. To make contracts.

Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Fifth. To appoint by its board of directors, such officers and employees as are not otherwise provided for in this Act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers or employees.

Sixth. To prescribe by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this Act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking within the limitations prescribed by this Act.

Eighth. Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law as relate to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank.

But no Federal reserve bank shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this Act.

Every Federal reserve bank shall be conducted under the supervision and control of a board of directors.

The board of directors shall perform the duties usually appertaining to the office of directors of banking associations and all such duties as are prescribed by law.

Said board shall administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks.

Such board of directors shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of nine members, holding office for three years, and divided into three classes, designated as classes A, B, and C.

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Class A shall consist of three members, who shall be chosen by and be representative of the stock-holding banks.

Class B shall consist of three members, who at the time of their election shall be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other industrial pursuit.

Class C shall consist of three members who shall be designated by the Federal Reserve Board. When the necessary subscriptions to the capital stock have been obtained for the organization of any Federal reserve bank, the Federal Reserve Board shall appoint the class C directors and shall designate one of such directors as chairman of the board to be selected. Pending the designation of such chairman, the organization committee shall exercise the powers and duties appertaining to the office of chairman in the organization of such Federal reserve bank.

No Senator or Representative in Congress shall be a member of the Federal Reserve Board or an officer or a director of a Federal reserve bank.

No director of class B shall be an officer, director, or employee of any bank.

No director of class C shall be an officer, director, employee, or stockholder of any bank.

Directors of class A and class B shall be chosen in the following manner:

The chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the bank is situated or, pending the appointment of such chairman, the organization committee shall classify the member banks of the district into three general groups or divisions. Each group shall contain as nearly as may be one-third of the aggregate number of the member banks of the district and shall consist, as nearly as may be, of banks of similar capitalization. The groups shall be designated by number by the chairman.

At a regularly called meeting of the board of directors of each member bank in the district it shall elect by ballot a district reserve elector and shall certify his name to the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. The chairman shall make lists of the district reserve electors thus named by banks in each of the aforesaid three groups and shall transmit one list to each elector in each group.

Each member bank shall be permitted to nominate to the chairman one candidate for director of class A and one candidate for director of class B. The candidates so nominated shall be listed by the chairman, indicating by whom nominated, and a copy of said list shall, within fifteen days after its completion, be furnished by the chairman to each elector.

Every elector shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of the said list, certify to the chairman his first, second, and other choices of a director of class A and class B, respectively, upon a preferential ballot, on a form furnished by the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank of the district. Each elector shall make a cross opposite the name of the first, second, and other choices for a director of class A and for a director of class B, but shall not vote more than one choice for any one candidate.

Any candidate having a majority of all votes cast in the column of first choice shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of all the votes in the first column, then there shall be added together the votes cast by the electors for such candidates in the second column and the votes cast for the several candidates in the first column. If any candidate then have a majority of the electors voting, by adding together the first and second choices, he shall be declared elected. If no candidate have a majority of electors voting when the first and second choices shall have been added, then the votes cast in the third column for other choices shall be added together in like manner, and the candidate then having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. An immediate report of election shall be declared.

Class C directors shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. They shall have been for at least two years residents of the district for which they are appointed, one of whom shall be designated by said board as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank and as "Federal reserve agent." He shall be a person of tested banking experience; and in addition to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the Federal reserve bank he shall be required to maintain under regulations to be established by the Federal Reserve Board a local office of said board on the premises of the Federal reserve bank. He shall make regular reports to the Federal Reserve Board, and shall act as its official representative for the performance of the functions conferred upon it by this Act. He shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and paid monthly by the Federal reserve bank to which he is designated. One of the directors of class C, who shall be a person of tested banking experience, shall be appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as deputy chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent to exercise the powers of the chairman of the board and Federal reserve agent in case of absence or disability of his principal.

Directors of Federal reserve banks shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their respective boards, which amount shall be paid by the respective Federal reserve banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of Federal reserve banks for directors, officers or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Reserve Bank Organization Committee may, in organizing Federal reserve banks, call such meetings of bank directors in the several districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and may exercise the functions herein conferred upon the chairman of the board of directors of each Federal reserve bank pending the complete organization of such bank.

At the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal reserve bank, it shall be the duty of the directors of classes A, B and C, respectively, to designate one of the members of each class whose term of office shall expire in one year from the first of January nearest to date of such meeting, one whose term of office shall expire at the end of two years from said date, and one whose term of office shall expire at the end of three years from said date. Thereafter every director of a Federal reserve bank chosen as hereinbefore provided shall hold office for a term of three years. Vacancies that may occur in the several classes of directors of Federal reserve banks may be filled in the manner provided for the original selection of such directors, such appointees to hold office for the unexpired terms of their predecessors.

STOCK ISSUES; INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CAPITAL.

Sec. 5. The capital stock of each Federal reserve bank shall be divided into shares of \$100 each. The outstanding capital stock shall be increased from time to time as member banks increase their capital stock and surplus or as additional banks become members, and may be decreased as member banks reduce their capital stock or surplus or cease to be members. Shares of the capital stock of Federal reserve banks owned by member banks shall not be transferred or hypothecated. When a member bank increases its capital stock or surplus, it shall thereupon subscribe for an additional amount of capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of its district equal to six per centum of the said increase, one-half of said subscription to be paid in the manner hereinbefore provided for original subscription, and one-half subject to call of the Federal Reserve Board. A bank applying for stock in a Federal reserve bank at any time after the organization thereof must subscribe for an amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank equal to six per centum of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of said applicant bank, paying therefor its par value plus one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend. When the capital stock of any Federal reserve bank shall have been increased either on account of the increase of capital stock of member banks or on account of the increase in the number of member banks, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the increase in capital stock, the amount paid in, and by whom paid. When a member bank reduces its capital stock it shall surrender a proportionate amount of its holdings in the capital of said Federal reserve bank, and when a member bank voluntarily liquidates it shall surrender all of its holdings of the capital stock of said Federal reserve bank and be released from its stock subscription not previously called. In either case the shares surrendered shall be canceled and the member bank shall receive in payment therefor, under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, a sum equal to its cash-paid subscriptions on the shares surrendered and one-half of one per centum a month from the period of the last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability of such member bank to the Federal reserve bank.

Sec. 6. If any member bank shall be declared insolvent and a receiver appointed therefor, the stock held by it in said Federal reserve bank shall be canceled, without impairment of its liability, and all cash-paid subscriptions on said stock, with one-half of one per centum per month from the period of last dividend, not to exceed the book value thereof, shall be first applied to all debts of the insolvent member bank to the Federal reserve bank, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the receiver of the insolvent bank. Whenever the capital stock of a Federal reserve bank is reduced, either on account of a reduction in capital stock of any member bank or of the liquidation or insolvency of such bank, the board of directors shall cause to be executed a certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency showing such reduction of capital stock and the amount repaid to such bank.

DIVISION OF EARNINGS.

Sec. 7. After all necessary expenses of a Federal reserve bank have been paid or provided for, the stockholders shall be entitled to receive an annual dividend of six

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per centum on the paid-in capital stock, which dividend shall be cumulative. After the aforesaid dividend claims have been fully met, all the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of such net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to forty per centum of the paid-in capital stock of such bank.

The net earnings derived by the United States from Federal reserve banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal reserve bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, any surplus remaining, after the payment of all debts, dividend requirements as hereinbefore provided, and the par value of the stock, shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

Federal reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate.

SEC. 8. Section fifty-one hundred and fifty-four, United States Revised Statutes, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any bank incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of the existing laws may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than fifty-one per centum of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency be converted into a national banking association, with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency:

Provided, however, That said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of fifty-one per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States. When the Comptroller has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by the Federal Reserve Act and by the national banking Act for associations originally organized as national banking associations.

STATE BANKS AS MEMBERS.

SEC. 9. Any bank incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States, may make application to the reserve bank organization committee, pending organization, and thereafter to the Federal Reserve Board for the right to subscribe to the stock of the Federal reserve bank organized or to be organized within the Federal reserve district where the applicant is located. The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, subject to the provisions of this section, may permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which the applying bank is located. Whenever the organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall permit the applying bank to become a stockholder in the Federal reserve bank of the district, stock shall be issued and paid for under the rules and regulations in this Act provided for national banks which become stockholders in Federal reserve banks.

The organization committee or the Federal Reserve Board shall establish by-laws for the general government of its conduct in acting upon applications made by the State banks and banking associations and trust companies for stock ownership in Federal reserve banks. Such by-laws shall require applying banks not organized under Federal law to comply with the reserve and capital requirements and to submit to the examination and regulations prescribed by the organization committee or by the Federal Reserve Board. No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless it possesses a paid-up unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated, under the provisions of the national banking Act.

Any bank becoming a member of a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this section shall, in addition to the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided, be required to conform to the provisions of law imposed on the national banks respecting the limitation of liability which may be incurred by any person, firm, or corporation to such banks, the prohibition against making purchase of or loans on stock of such banks, and the withdrawal or impairment of capital, or the payment of unearned dividends, and to such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may, in pursuance thereof, prescribe.

Such banks, and the officers, agents, and employees thereof, shall also be subject to the provisions of and to the penalties prescribed by sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-eight, fifty-two hundred, fifty-two hundred and one, and fifty-two hundred and eight, and fifty-two hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes. The member banks shall also be required to make reports of the conditions and of the payments of dividends to the comptroller, as provided in sections fifty-two hundred and eleven and fifty-two hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by section fifty-two hundred and thirteen for the failure to make such report.

If at any time it shall appear to the Federal Reserve Board that a member bank has failed to comply with the provisions of this section or the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, it shall be within the power of the said board, after hearing, to require such bank to surrender its stock in the Federal reserve bank; upon such surrender the Federal reserve bank shall pay the cash-paid subscriptions to the said stock with interest at the rate of one-half of one per centum per month, computed from the last dividend, if earned, not to exceed the book value thereof, less any liability to said Federal reserve bank, except the subscription liability not previously called, which shall be canceled, and said Federal reserve bank shall, upon notice from the Federal Reserve Board, be required to suspend said bank from further privileges of membership, and shall within thirty days of such notice cancel and retire its stock and make payment therefor in the manner herein provided. The Federal Reserve Board may restore membership upon due proof of compliance with the conditions imposed by this section.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

SEC. 10. A Federal Reserve Board is hereby created which shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members *ex officio*, and five members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the five appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one Federal reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial and geographical divisions of the country. The five members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board and shall each receive an annual salary of \$12,000, payable monthly together with actual necessary traveling expenses, and the Comptroller of the Currency, as *ex officio* member of the Federal Reserve Board, shall, in addition to the salary now paid him as Comptroller of the Currency, receive the sum of \$7,000 annually for his services as a member of said Board.

The members of said board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment in any member bank. Of the five members thus appointed by the President at least two shall be persons experienced in banking or finance. One shall be designated by the President to serve for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight, and one for ten years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years unless sooner removed for cause by the President. Of the five persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as governor and one as vice governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The governor of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to its supervision, shall be the active executive officer. The Secretary of the Treasury may assign offices in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal Reserve Board. Each member of the Federal Reserve Board shall within fifteen days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and the salaries of its members and employees for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, at a date to be fixed by the

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Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company, or Federal reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution, or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the five members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the Federal Reserve Board during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire thirty days after the next session of the Senate convenes.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury which relate to the supervision, management, and control of the Treasury Department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this Act in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal reserve agent appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.

The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

Section three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows: There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, of all Federal reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency and shall perform his duties under the general directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. The Federal Reserve Board shall be authorized and empowered:

(a) To examine at its discretion the accounts, books and affairs of each Federal reserve bank and of each member bank and to require such statements and reports as it may deem necessary. The said board shall publish once each week a statement showing the condition of each Federal reserve bank and a consolidated statement for all Federal reserve banks. Such statements shall show in detail the assets and liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, single and combined, and shall furnish full information regarding the character of the money held as reserve and the amount, nature and maturities of the paper and other investments owned or held by Federal reserve banks.

(b) To permit, or, on the affirmative vote of at least five members of the Reserve Board to require Federal reserve banks to rediscount the discounted paper of other Federal reserve banks at rates of interest to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

(c) To suspend for a period not exceeding thirty days, and from time to time to renew such suspension for periods not exceeding fifteen days, any reserve requirement specified in this Act: *Provided*, That it shall establish a graduated tax upon the amounts by which the reserve requirements of this Act may be permitted to fall below the level hereinafter specified: *And provided further*, That when the gold reserve held against Federal reserve notes falls below forty per centum, the Federal Reserve Board shall establish a graduated tax of not more than one per centum per annum upon such deficiency until the reserves fall to thirty-two and one-half per centum, and when said reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum, a tax at the rate increasingly of not less than one and one-half per centum per annum upon each two and one-half per centum or fraction thereof that such reserve falls below thirty-two and one-half per centum. The tax shall be paid by the reserve bank, but the reserve bank shall add an amount equal to said tax to the rates of interest and discount fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

(d) To supervise and regulate through the bureau under the charge of the Comptroller of the Currency the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes, and to prescribe rules and regulations under which such notes may be delivered by the Comptroller to the Federal reserve agents applying therefor.

(e) To add to the number of cities classified as reserve and central reserve cities under existing law in which national banking associations are subject to the reserve requirements set forth in section twenty of this Act; or to reclassify existing reserve and central reserve cities or to terminate their designation as such.

(f) To suspend or remove any officer or director of any Federal reserve bank, the cause of such removal to be forthwith communicated in writing by the Federal Reserve Board to the removed officer or director and to said bank.

(g) To require the writing off of doubtful or worthless assets upon the books and balance sheets of Federal reserve banks.

(h) To suspend, for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the operations of any Federal reserve bank, to take possession thereof, administer the same during the period of suspension, and, when deemed advisable, to liquidate or reorganize such bank.

(i) To require bonds of Federal reserve agents, to make regulations for the safeguarding of all collateral, bonds, Federal reserve notes, money or property of any kind deposited in the hands of such agents, and said board shall perform the duties, functions, or services specified in this Act, and make all rules and regulations necessary to enable said board effectively to perform the same.

(j) To exercise general supervision over said Federal reserve banks.

(k) To grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, when not in contravention of State or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator, or registrar of stocks and bonds under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe.

(l) To employ such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, or other employees as may be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the board. All salaries and fees shall be fixed in advance by said board and shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries of the members of said board. All such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, and other employees shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of the Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (volume twenty-two, United States Statutes at Large, page four hundred and three), and amendments thereto, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the President from placing said employees in the classified service.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SEC. 12. There is hereby created a Federal Advisory Council, which shall consist of as many members as there are Federal reserve districts. Each Federal reserve bank by its board of directors shall annually select from its own Federal reserve district one member of said council, who shall receive such compensation and allowances as may be fixed by his board of directors subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. The meetings of said advisory council shall be held at Washington, District of Columbia, at least four times each year, and oftener if called by the Federal Reserve Board. The council may in addition to the meetings above provided for hold such other meetings in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, as it may deem necessary, may select its own officers and adopt its own methods of procedure, and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Vacancies in the council shall be filled by the respective reserve banks, and members selected to fill vacancies, shall serve for the unexpired term.

The Federal Advisory Council shall have power, by itself or through its officers, (1) to confer directly with the Federal Reserve Board on general business conditions; (2) to make oral or written representations concerning matters within the jurisdiction of said board; (3) to call for information and to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note issues, reserve conditions in the various districts, the purchase and sale of gold or securities by reserve banks, open-market operations by said banks, and the general affairs of the reserve banking system.

POWERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

SEC. 13. Any Federal reserve bank may receive from any of its member banks, and from the United States, deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member banks, payable upon presentation; or, solely for exchange purposes, may receive from other Federal reserve banks deposits of current funds in lawful money, national-bank notes, or checks and drafts upon solvent member or other Federal reserve banks, payable upon presentation.

Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, with a waiver of demand, notice and protest by such bank, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this Act. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts,

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or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than ninety days: *Provided*, That notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes or based on live stock and having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the Federal reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board.

Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances which are based on the importation or exportation of goods and which have a maturity at time of discount of not more than three months, and indorsed by at least one member bank. The amount of acceptances so discounted shall at no time exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank for which the rediscounts are made.

The aggregate of such notes and bills bearing the signature or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Any member bank may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon it and growing out of transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods having not more than six months sight to run; but no bank shall accept such bills to an amount equal at any time in the aggregate to more than one-half its paid-up capital stock and surplus.

Section fifty-two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows: No national banking association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

Fifth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

The rediscount by any Federal reserve bank of any bills receivable and of domestic and foreign bills of exchange, and of acceptances authorized by this Act, shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations, and regulations as may be imposed by the Federal Reserve Board.

OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS.

SEC. 14. Any Federal reserve bank may, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, purchase and sell in the open market, at home or abroad, either from or to domestic or foreign banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, cable transfers and bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities by this Act made eligible for rediscount, with or without the indorsement of a member bank.

Every Federal reserve bank shall have power:

(a) To deal in gold coin and bullion at home or abroad, to make loans thereon, exchange Federal reserve notes for gold, gold coin, or gold certificates, and to contract for loans of gold coin or bullion, giving therefor, when necessary, acceptable security, including the hypothecation of United States bonds or other securities which Federal reserve banks are authorized to hold;

(b) To buy and sell, at home or abroad, bonds and notes of the United States, and bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants with a maturity from date of purchase of not exceeding six months, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or in anticipation of the receipt of assured revenues by any State, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality in the continental United States, including irrigation, drainage and reclamation districts, such purchases to be made in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board;

(c) To purchase from member banks and to sell, with or without its indorsement, bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions, as hereinbefore defined;

(d) To establish from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Federal Reserve Board, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal reserve bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business;

(e) To establish accounts with other Federal reserve banks for exchange purposes and, with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board, to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents, and establish agencies in such

countries wheresoever it may deem best for the purpose of purchasing, selling, and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without its indorsement, through such correspondents or agencies, bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions which have not more than ninety days to run and which bear the signature of two or more responsible parties.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

Sec. 15. The moneys held in the general fund of the Treasury, except the five per centum fund for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes and the funds provided in this Act for the redemption of Federal reserve notes may, upon the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be deposited in Federal reserve banks, which banks, when required by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States; and the revenues of the Government or any part thereof may be deposited in such banks, and disbursements may be made by checks drawn against such deposits.

No public funds of the Philippine Islands, or of the postal savings, or any Government funds, shall be deposited in the continental United States in any bank not belonging to the system established by this Act: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to deny the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to use member banks as depositories.

NOTE ISSUES.

Sec. 16. Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes and bills, accepted for rediscount under the provisions of section thirteen of this Act, and the Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal reserve notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board may at any time call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it.

Every Federal reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold or lawful money of not less than thirty-five per centum against its deposits and reserves in gold of not less than forty per centum against its Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, and not offset by gold or lawful money deposited with the Federal reserve agent. Notes so paid out shall bear upon their faces a distinctive letter and serial number, which shall be assigned by the Federal Reserve Board to each Federal reserve bank. Whenever Federal reserve notes issued through one Federal reserve bank shall be received by another Federal reserve bank they shall be promptly returned for credit or redemption to the Federal reserve bank through which they were originally issued. No Federal reserve bank shall pay out notes issued through another under penalty of a tax of ten per centum upon the face value of notes so paid out. Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such Federal reserve bank shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such Federal reserve notes have been redeemed by the Treasurer in gold or gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold or gold certificates, and such Federal reserve bank shall, so long as any of its Federal reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the Treasurer in gold an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the Treasurer. Federal reserve notes received by the Treasury, otherwise than for redemption, may be exchanged for gold out of the redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned to the reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States. Federal reserve notes unfit for circulation shall be returned by the Federal reserve agents to the Comptroller of the Currency for cancellation and destruction.

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The Federal Reserve Board shall require each Federal reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the Federal reserve notes issued to such bank, but in no event less than five per centum; but such deposit of gold shall be counted and included as part of the forty per centum reserve hereinbefore required. The board shall have the right, acting through the Federal reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part or to reject entirely the application of any Federal reserve bank for Federal reserve notes; but to the extent that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal reserve agent, supply Federal reserve notes to the bank so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of such notes and shall pay such rate of interest on said amount as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board, and the amount of such Federal reserve notes so issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, together with such notes of such Federal reserve bank as may be issued under section eighteen of this Act upon security of United States two per centum Government bonds, become a first and paramount lien on all assets of such bank.

Any Federal reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal reserve notes by depositing, with the Federal reserve agent, its Federal reserve notes, gold, gold certificates, or lawful money of the United States. Federal reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

The Federal reserve agent shall hold such gold, gold certificates, or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding Federal reserve notes when offered by the reserve bank of which he is a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Federal Reserve Board shall require the Federal reserve agent to transmit so much of said gold to the Treasury of the United States as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such notes.

Any Federal reserve bank may at its discretion withdraw collateral deposited with the local Federal reserve agent for the protection of its Federal reserve notes deposited with it and shall at the same time substitute therefor other like collateral of equal amount with the approval of the Federal reserve agent under regulations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Federal reserve notes, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, as may be required to supply the Federal reserve banks. Such notes shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this Act and shall bear the distinctive numbers of the several Federal reserve banks through which they are issued.

When such notes have been prepared, they shall be deposited in the Treasury, or in the subtreasury or mint of the United States nearest the place of business of each Federal reserve bank and shall be held for the use of such bank subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency for their delivery, as provided by this Act.

The plates and dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws relating to the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses incidental to their issue and retirement, shall be paid by the Federal reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve Board shall include in its estimate of expenses levied against the Federal reserve banks a sufficient amount to cover the expenses herein provided for.

The examination of plates, dies, and pieces, and so forth, and regulations relating to such examination of plates, dies, and so forth, of national-bank notes provided for in section fifty-one hundred and seventy-four Revised Statutes, is hereby extended to include notes herein provided for.

Any appropriation heretofore made out of the general funds of the Treasury for engraving plates and dies, the purchase of distinctive paper, or to cover any other expense in connection with the printing of national-bank notes or notes provided for by the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and any distinctive paper that may be on hand at the time of the passage of this Act may be used in the discretion of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, and should the appropriations heretofore made be insufficient to meet the requirements of this Act in addition to circulating notes provided for by existing law, the Secretary is hereby authorized to use so much of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the notes aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section contained shall be construed as exempting national banks or Federal reserve banks from

their liability to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred in printing and issuing circulating notes.

Every Federal reserve bank shall receive on deposit at par from member banks or from Federal reserve banks checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a Federal reserve bank, checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal reserve bank or member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said reserve bank or member bank. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting a member bank from charging its actual expense incurred in collecting and remitting funds, or for exchange sold to its patrons. The Federal Reserve Board shall, by rule, fix the charges to be collected by the member banks from its patrons whose checks are cleared through the Federal reserve bank and the charge which may be imposed for the service of clearing or collection rendered by the Federal reserve bank.

The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds and charges therefor among Federal reserve banks and their branches, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a clearing house for such Federal reserve banks, or may designate a Federal reserve bank to exercise such functions, and may also require each such bank to exercise the functions of a clearing house for its member banks.

SEC. 17. So much of the provisions of section fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section four of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and section eight of the Act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and of any other provisions of existing statutes as require that before any national banking associations shall be authorized to commence banking business it shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States a stated amount of United States registered bonds is hereby repealed.

REFUNDING BONDS.

SEC. 18. After two years from the passage of this Act, and at any time during a period of twenty years thereafter, any member bank desiring to retire the whole or any part of its circulating notes, may file with the Treasurer of the United States an application to sell for its account, at par and accrued interest, United States bonds securing circulation to be retired.

The Treasurer shall, at the end of each quarterly period, furnish the Federal Reserve Board with a list of such applications, and the Federal Reserve Board may, in its discretion, require the Federal reserve banks to purchase such bonds from the banks whose applications have been filed with the Treasurer at least ten days before the end of any quarterly period at which the Federal Reserve Board may direct the purchase to be made: *Provided*, That Federal reserve banks shall not be permitted to purchase an amount to exceed \$25,000,000 of such bonds in any one year, and which amount shall include bonds acquired under section four of this Act by the Federal reserve bank.

Provided further, That the Federal Reserve Board shall allot to each Federal reserve bank such proportion of such bonds as the capital and surplus of such bank shall bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all the Federal reserve banks.

Upon notice from the Treasurer of the amount of bonds so sold for its account, each member bank shall duly assign and transfer, in writing, such bonds to the Federal reserve bank purchasing the same, and such Federal reserve bank shall, thereupon, deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States for the purchase price of such bonds, and the Treasurer shall pay to the member bank selling such bonds any balance due after deducting a sufficient sum to redeem its outstanding notes secured by such bonds, which notes shall be canceled and permanently retired when redeemed.

The Federal reserve banks purchasing such bonds shall be permitted to take out an amount of circulating notes equal to the par value of such bonds.

Upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of bonds so purchased, or any bonds with the circulating privilege acquired under section four of this Act, any Federal reserve bank making such deposit in the manner provided by existing law, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited. Such notes shall be the obligations of the Federal reserve bank procuring the same, and shall be in form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the same tenor and effect as national-bank notes now provided by law. They shall be issued and redeemed under the same terms and conditions as national-bank notes except that they shall not be limited to the amount of the capital stock of the Federal reserve bank issuing them.

Upon application of any Federal reserve bank, approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue, in exchange for United States two per

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centum gold bonds bearing the circulation privilege, but against which no circulation is outstanding, one-year gold notes of the United States without the circulation privilege, to an amount not to exceed one-half of the two per centum bonds so tendered for exchange, and thirty-year three per centum gold bonds without the circulation privilege for the remainder of the two per centum bonds so tendered: *Provided*, That at the time of such exchange the Federal reserve bank obtaining such one-year gold notes shall enter into an obligation with the Secretary of the Treasury binding itself to purchase from the United States for gold at the maturity of such one-year notes, an amount equal to those delivered in exchange for such bonds, if so requested by the Secretary, and at each maturity of one-year notes so purchased by such Federal reserve bank, to purchase from the United States such an amount of one-year notes as the Secretary may tender to such bank, not to exceed the amount issued to such bank in the first instance, in exchange for the two per centum United States gold bonds; said obligation to purchase at maturity such notes shall continue in force for a period not to exceed thirty years.

For the purpose of making the exchange herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue at par Treasury notes in coupon or registered form as he may prescribe in denominations of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such Treasury notes to be payable not more than one year from the date of their issue in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt as to principal and interest from the payment of all taxes and duties of the United States except as provided by this Act, as well as from taxes in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authorities. And for the same purpose, the Secretary is authorized and empowered to issue United States gold bonds at par, bearing three per centum interest payable thirty years from date of issue, such bonds to be of the same general tenor and effect and to be issued under the same general terms and conditions as the United States three per centum bonds without the circulation privilege now issued and outstanding.

Upon application of any Federal reserve bank, approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary may issue at par such three per centum bonds in exchange for the one-year gold notes herein provided for.

BANK RESERVES.

SEC. 19. Demand deposits within the meaning of this Act shall comprise all deposits payable within thirty days, and time deposits shall comprise all deposits payable after thirty days, and all savings accounts and certificates of deposit which are subject to not less than thirty days' notice before payment.

When the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced, in such manner as he may elect, the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in any district, every subscribing member bank shall establish and maintain reserves as follows:

(a) A bank not in a reserve or central reserve city as now or hereafter defined shall hold and maintain reserves equal to twelve per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of thirty-six months after said date five-twelfths thereof and permanently thereafter four-twelfths.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district, for a period of twelve months after said date, two-twelfths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-twelfth, until five-twelfths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of thirty-six months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in national banks in reserve or central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said thirty-six months' period said reserves, other than those hereinbefore required to be held in the vaults of the member bank and in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in the vaults of the member bank or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at the option of the member bank.

(b) A bank in a reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain reserves equal to fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults for a period of thirty-six months after said date six-fifteenths thereof, and permanently thereafter five-fifteenths.

In the Federal reserve bank of its district for a period of twelve months after the date aforesaid at least three-fifteenths, and for each succeeding six months an additional one-fifteenth, until six-fifteenths have been so deposited, which shall be the amount permanently required.

For a period of thirty-six months after said date the balance of the reserves may be held in its own vaults, or in the Federal reserve bank, or in national banks in [reserve or] central reserve cities as now defined by law.

After said thirty-six months' period all of said reserves, except those hereinbefore required to be held permanently in the vaults of the member bank and in the Federal reserve bank, shall be held in its vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, or in both, at the option of the member bank.

(c) A bank in a central reserve city, as now or hereafter defined, shall hold and maintain a reserve equal to eighteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its demand deposits and five per centum of its time deposits, as follows:

In its vaults six-eighteenths thereof.

In the Federal reserve bank seven-eighteenths.

The balance of said reserves shall be held in its own vaults or in the Federal reserve bank, at its option.

Any Federal reserve bank may receive from the member banks as reserves, not exceeding one-half of each installment, eligible paper as described in section [fourteen]¹ thirteen² properly indorsed and acceptable to the said reserve bank.

If a State bank or trust company is required or permitted by the law of its State to keep its reserves either in its own vaults or with another State bank [or] trust company, or with a national bank, such reserve deposits so kept in such State bank or trust company or national bank shall be construed, within the meaning of this section, as if they were reserve deposits in a national bank in a reserve or central reserve city for a period of three years after the Secretary of the Treasury shall have officially announced the establishment of a Federal reserve bank in the district in which such State bank or trust company is situate. Except as thus provided, no member bank shall keep on deposit with any nonmember bank a sum in excess of ten per centum of its own paid-up capital and surplus. No member bank shall act as the medium or agent of a nonmember bank in applying for or receiving discounts from a Federal reserve bank under the provisions of this Act except by permission of the Federal Reserve Board.

The reserve carried by a member bank with a Federal reserve bank may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, be checked against and withdrawn by such member bank for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities: Provided, however, That no bank shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserve required by law is fully restored.

In estimating the reserves required by this Act, the net balance of amounts due to and from other banks shall be taken as the basis for ascertaining the bank deposits against which reserves shall be determined. Balances in reserve banks due to member banks shall, to the extent herein provided, be counted as reserves.

National banks located in Alaska or outside the continental United States may remain nonmember banks, and shall in that event maintain reserves and comply with all the conditions now provided by law regulating them; or said banks, except in the Philippine Islands, may, with the consent of the Reserve Board, become member banks of any one of the reserve districts, and shall, in that event, take stock, maintain reserves, and be subject to all the other provisions of this Act.

SEC. 20. So much of sections two and three of the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," as provides that the fund deposited by any national banking association with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of its notes shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve as provided in the Act aforesaid, is hereby repealed. And from and after the passage of this Act such fund of five per centum shall in no case be counted by any national banking association as a part of its lawful reserve.

BANK EXAMINATIONS.

SEC. 21. Section fifty-two hundred and forty, United States Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint examiners who shall examine every member bank at least twice in each calendar year and oftener if considered necessary: Provided, however, That the Federal Reserve Board may authorize examination by the State authorities to be accepted in the case of State banks and trust companies and may at any time direct the holding of

¹ Words in brackets [] stricken out by act, Aug. 15, 1914.

² Words in italics are amendments under act of Aug. 15, 1914.

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a special examination of State banks or trust companies that are stockholders in any Federal reserve bank. The examiner making the examination of any national bank, or of any other member bank, shall have power to make a thorough examination of all the affairs of the bank and in doing so he shall have power to administer oaths and to examine any of the officers and agents thereof under oath and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of said bank to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Federal Reserve Board, upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency, shall fix the salaries of all bank examiners and make report thereof to Congress. The expense of the examinations herein provided for shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the banks examined in proportion to assets or resources held by the banks upon the dates of examination of the various banks.

In addition to the examinations made and conducted by the Comptroller of the Currency, every Federal reserve bank may, with the approval of the Federal reserve agent or the Federal Reserve Board, provide for special examination of member banks within its district. The expense of such examinations shall be borne by the bank examined. Such examinations shall be so conducted as to inform the Federal reserve bank of the condition of its member banks and of the lines of credit which are being extended by them. Every Federal reserve bank shall at all times furnish to the Federal Reserve Board such information as may be demanded concerning the condition of any member bank within the district of the said Federal reserve bank.

No bank shall be subject to any visitatorial powers other than such as are authorized by law, or vested in the courts of justice or such as shall be or shall have been exercised or directed by Congress, or by either House thereof or by any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized.

The Federal Reserve Board shall, at least once each year, order an examination of each Federal reserve bank, and upon joint application of ten member banks the Federal Reserve Board shall order a special examination and report of the condition of any Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 22. No member bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof shall hereafter make any loan or grant any gratuity to any bank examiner. Any bank officer, director, or employee violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given. Any examiner accepting a loan or gratuity from any bank examined by him or from an officer, director, or employee thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or fined not more than \$5,000, or both; and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given; and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as a national-bank examiner. No national-bank examiner shall perform any other service for compensation while holding such office for any bank or officer, director, or employee thereof.

Other than the usual salary or director's fee paid to any officer, director, or employee of a member bank and other than a reasonable fee paid by said bank to such officer, director, or employee for services rendered to such bank, no officer, director, employee, or attorney of a member bank shall be a beneficiary of or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, commission, gift, or other consideration for or in connection with any transaction or business of the bank. No examiner, public or private, shall disclose the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans of a member bank to other than the proper officers of such bank without first having obtained the express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency, or from the board of directors of such bank, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by direction of the Congress of the United States, or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Except as provided in existing laws, this provision shall not take effect until sixty days after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 23. The stockholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, each to the amount of his stock therein, at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such stock. The stockholders in any national banking association who shall have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days next before the date of the failure of such association to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such shareholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure.

LOANS ON FARM LANDS.

SEC. 24. Any national banking association not situated in a central reserve city may make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm land, situated within its Federal reserve district, but no such loan shall be made for a longer time than five years, nor for an amount exceeding fifty per centum of the actual value of the property offered as security. Any such bank may make such loans in an aggregate sum equal to twenty-five per centum of its capital and surplus or to one-third of its time deposits and such banks may continue hereafter as heretofore to receive time deposits and to pay interest on the same.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power from time to time to add to the list of cities in which national banks shall not be permitted to make loans secured upon real estate in the manner described in this section.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

SEC. 25. Any national banking association possessing a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 or more may file application with the Federal Reserve Board, upon such conditions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the said board, for the purpose of securing authority to establish branches in foreign countries or dependencies of the United States for the furtherance of the foreign commerce of the United States, and to act, if required to do so, as fiscal agents of the United States. Such application shall specify, in addition to the name and capital of the banking association filing it, the place or places where the banking operations proposed are to be carried on, and the amount of capital set aside for the conduct of its foreign business. The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to approve or to reject such application if, in its judgment, the amount of capital proposed to be set aside for the conduct of foreign business is inadequate, or if for other reasons the granting of such application is deemed inexpedient.

Every national banking association which shall receive authority to establish foreign branches shall be required at all times to furnish information concerning the condition of such branches to the Comptroller of the Currency upon demand, and the Federal Reserve Board may order special examinations of the said foreign branches at such time or times as it may deem best. Every such national banking association shall conduct the accounts of each foreign branch independently of the accounts of other foreign branches established by it and of its home office, and shall at the end of each fiscal period transfer to its general ledger the profit or loss accruing at each branch as a separate item.

SEC. 26. All provisions of law inconsistent with or superseded by any of the provisions of this Act are to that extent and to that extent only hereby repealed: *Provided*, Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to repeal the parity provision or provisions contained in an Act approved March fourteenth, nineteen hundred entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," and the Secretary of the Treasury may for the purpose of maintaining such parity and to strengthen the gold reserve, borrow gold on the security of United States bonds authorized by section two of the Act last referred to or for one-year gold notes bearing interest at a rate of not to exceed three per centum per annum, or sell the same if necessary to obtain gold. When the funds of the Treasury on hand justify, he may purchase and retire such outstanding bonds and notes.

SEC. 27. The provisions of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, authorizing national currency associations, the issue of additional national-bank circulation, and creating a National Monetary Commission, which expires by limitation under the terms of such Act on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and fourteen, are hereby extended to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-three, fifty-one hundred and seventy-two, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one, and fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which were amended by the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, are hereby reenacted to read as such sections read prior to May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, subject to such amendments or modifications as are prescribed in this Act: *Provided, however*, That section nine of the Act first referred to in this section is hereby amended so as to change the tax rates fixed in said Act by making the portion applicable thereto read as follows:

National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States, shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of three per centum per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterwards an additional tax rate of one-half of one per centum per annum for each month until a tax of six per centum per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of six per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes.

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SEC. 28. Section fifty-one hundred and forty-three of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows: Any association formed under this title may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital to any sum not below the amount required by this title to authorize the formation of associations; but no such reduction shall be allowable which will reduce the capital of the association below the amount required for its outstanding circulation, nor shall any reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and such reduction has been approved by the said Comptroller of the Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board, or by the organization committee pending the organization of the Federal Reserve Board.

SEC. 29. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 30. The right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

AMENDMENTS.

The second paragraph of section 27 of the Federal reserve act was amended on August 4, 1914, to read as follows:

National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of three per centum per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterwards an additional tax rate of one-half of one per centum per annum for each month until a tax of six per centum per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of six per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes: *Provided further*, That whenever in his judgment he may deem it desirable, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to suspend the limitations imposed by section one and section three of the act referred to in this section, which prescribe that such additional circulation secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States shall be issued only to national banks having circulating notes outstanding secured by the deposit of bonds of the United States to an amount not less than forty per centum of the capital stock of such banks, and to suspend also the conditions and limitations of section five of said act, except that no bank shall be permitted to issue circulating notes in excess of one hundred and twenty-five per centum of its unimpaired capital and surplus. He shall require each bank and currency association to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold sufficient in his judgment for the redemption of such notes, but in no event less than five per centum. He may permit national banks, during the period for which such provisions are suspended, to issue additional circulation under the terms and conditions of the act referred to as herein amended: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is further authorized to extend the benefits of this act to all qualified State banks and trust companies, which have joined the Federal reserve system, or which may contract to join within fifteen days after the passage of this act.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to section 2 of the Federal reserve act, the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency, entered upon its duties immediately following the passage of the act, and under date of December 26 issued instructions relative to the course of procedure on the part of national banks in the acceptance or rejection of the provisions of the Federal reserve act. On February 2, regulations and by-laws prescribing conditions under which State banks and trust companies may subscribe to stock and become members of Federal reserve banks were promulgated.

Pursuant to the requirements of the act, the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, on April 2, 1914, submitted its decision, determining the Federal reserve districts and location of the Federal reserve banks as follows:

DECISION OF THE RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE DETERMINING THE FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND LOCATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

The Federal reserve act directs the Reserve Bank Organization Committee to "designate not less than 8 nor more than 12 cities to be known as Federal reserve cities," to "divide the continental United States, excluding Alaska, into districts, each district to contain only one of such Federal reserve cities," and to apportion the districts "with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business." The act provides that the districts may not necessarily be coterminous with any State or States.

In determining the reserve districts and in designating the cities within such districts where Federal reserve banks shall be severally located, the organization committee has given full consideration to the important factors bearing upon the subject. The committee held public hearings in 18 of the leading cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and was materially assisted thereby in determining the districts and the reserve cities.

Every reasonable opportunity has been afforded applicant cities to furnish evidence to support their claims as locations for Federal reserve banks.

More than 200 cities, through their clearing-house associations, chambers of commerce, and other representatives, were heard. Of these, 37 cities asked to be designated as the headquarters of a Federal reserve bank.

The majority of the organization committee, including its chairman and the Secretary of Agriculture, were present at all hearings, and stenographic reports of the proceedings were made for more deliberate consideration. Independent investigations were, in addition, made through the Treasury Department, and the preference of each bank as to the location of the Federal reserve bank with which it desired to be connected was ascertained by an independent card ballot addressed to each of the 7,471 national banks throughout the country which had formally assented to the provisions of the Federal reserve act.

Among the many factors which governed the committee in determining the respective districts and the selection of the cities which have been chosen were:

First. The ability of the member banks within the district to provide the minimum capital of \$4,000,000 required for the Federal reserve bank, on the basis of 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of member banks within the district.

Second. The mercantile, industrial, and financial connections existing in each district and the relations between the various portions of the district and the city selected for the location of the Federal reserve bank.

Third. The probable ability of the Federal reserve bank in each district, after organization and after the provisions of the Federal reserve act shall have gone into effect, to meet the legitimate demands of business, whether normal or abnormal, in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Federal reserve act.

Fourth. The fair and equitable division of the available capital for the Federal reserve banks among the districts created.

Fifth. The general geographical situation of the district, transportation lines, and the facilities for speedy communication between the Federal reserve bank and all portions of the district.

Sixth. The population, area, and prevalent business activities of the district, whether agricultural, manufacturing, mining, or commercial, its record of growth and development in the past and its prospects for the future.

In determining the several districts the committee has endeavored to follow State lines as closely as practicable, and wherever it has been found necessary to deviate the division has been along lines which are believed to be most convenient and advantageous for the district affected.

The 12 districts and the 12 cities selected for the location of the Federal reserve banks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1.

The New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with the city of Boston as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 445 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal reserve bank of Boston, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$9,924,543.

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DISTRICT No. 2.

The State of New York, with New York City as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 477 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$20,621,606; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$20,687,606.

DISTRICT No. 3.

The States of New Jersey and Delaware and all that part of Pennsylvania located east of the western boundary of the following counties: McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria, and Bedford, with the Federal reserve bank in the city of Philadelphia.

This district contains 757 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$12,488,138; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$12,500,738.

DISTRICT No. 4.

The State of Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania lying west of District No. 3; the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock, in the State of West Virginia; and all that part of the State of Kentucky located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski, and McCreary; with the city of Cleveland, Ohio, as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 767 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$12,007,384; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$12,100,384.

DISTRICT No. 5.

The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and all of West Virginia except the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock, with the Federal reserve bank located in the city of Richmond, Va.

This district contains 475 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$6,303,301; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$6,542,713.

DISTRICT No. 6.

The States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; all that part of Tennessee located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys, and Perry; all that part of Mississippi located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake, and Neshoba; and all of the southeastern part of Louisiana located east of the western boundary of the following parishes: Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Assumption, and Terrebonne, with the city of Atlanta, Ga., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 372 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$4,641,193; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$4,702,558.

DISTRICT No. 7.

The State of Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Vernon, Sauk, Columbia, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz, that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois located north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark; and all that part of Indiana north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley, and Ohio, with the Federal reserve bank located in the city of Chicago, Ill.

This district contains 952 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national

banks in the district, will amount to \$12,479,876; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$12,967,701.

DISTRICT No. 8.

The State of Arkansas; all that part of Missouri located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence, and Barry; all that part of Illinois not included in district No. 7; all that part of Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee not included in district No. 6; and all that part of Mississippi not included in district No. 6, with the city of St. Louis, Mo., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 458 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$4,990,761; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$6,367,006.

DISTRICT No. 9.

The States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin not included in district No. 7, and all that part of Michigan not included in district No. 7, with the city of Minneapolis, Minn., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 687 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$4,702,925.

DISTRICT No. 10.

The States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all that part of Oklahoma north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Muskogee, and Sequoyah; and all that part of New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel, and Union, with the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 836 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$5,590,015; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$5,600,977.

DISTRICT No. 11.

The State of Texas; all that part of New Mexico not included in district No. 10; all that part of Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 6; and the following counties in the State of Arizona: Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, and Santa Cruz, with the city of Dallas, Tex., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 731 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$5,540,020; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$5,653,924.

DISTRICT No. 12

The States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, and all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11, with the city of San Francisco, Cal., as the location of the Federal reserve bank.

This district contains 514 national banks which have accepted the provisions of the Federal reserve act. The capital stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, on the basis of 6 per cent of the total capital stock and surplus of the assenting national banks in the district, will amount to \$7,825,375; and if there be added 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of the State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914, the total capital stock will be \$8,115,494.

The committee was impressed with the growth and development of the States of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, but on the basis of 6 per cent of the capital stock and surplus of national banks and State banks and trust companies which have applied for membership, that section could not provide the \$4,000,000 minimum capital stock

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required by the law. With the continued growth of that region it is reasonable to expect that in a few years the capital and surplus of its member banks will be sufficient to justify the creation of an additional Federal reserve district, at which time application may be made to the Congress for a grant of the necessary authority.

It is no part of the duty of the organization committee to locate branches of the Federal reserve banks. The law specifically provides that "each Federal reserve bank shall establish branch banks within the Federal reserve district in which it is located." All the material collected by the committee will be placed at the disposal of the Federal reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board when they are organized and ready to consider the establishment of branch banks.

Reference is made to the map of the districts and to Tables A, B, C, D, E, and F, hereto attached.

W. G. McADOO,
D. F. HOUSTON,
JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS,
Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 2, 1914.*

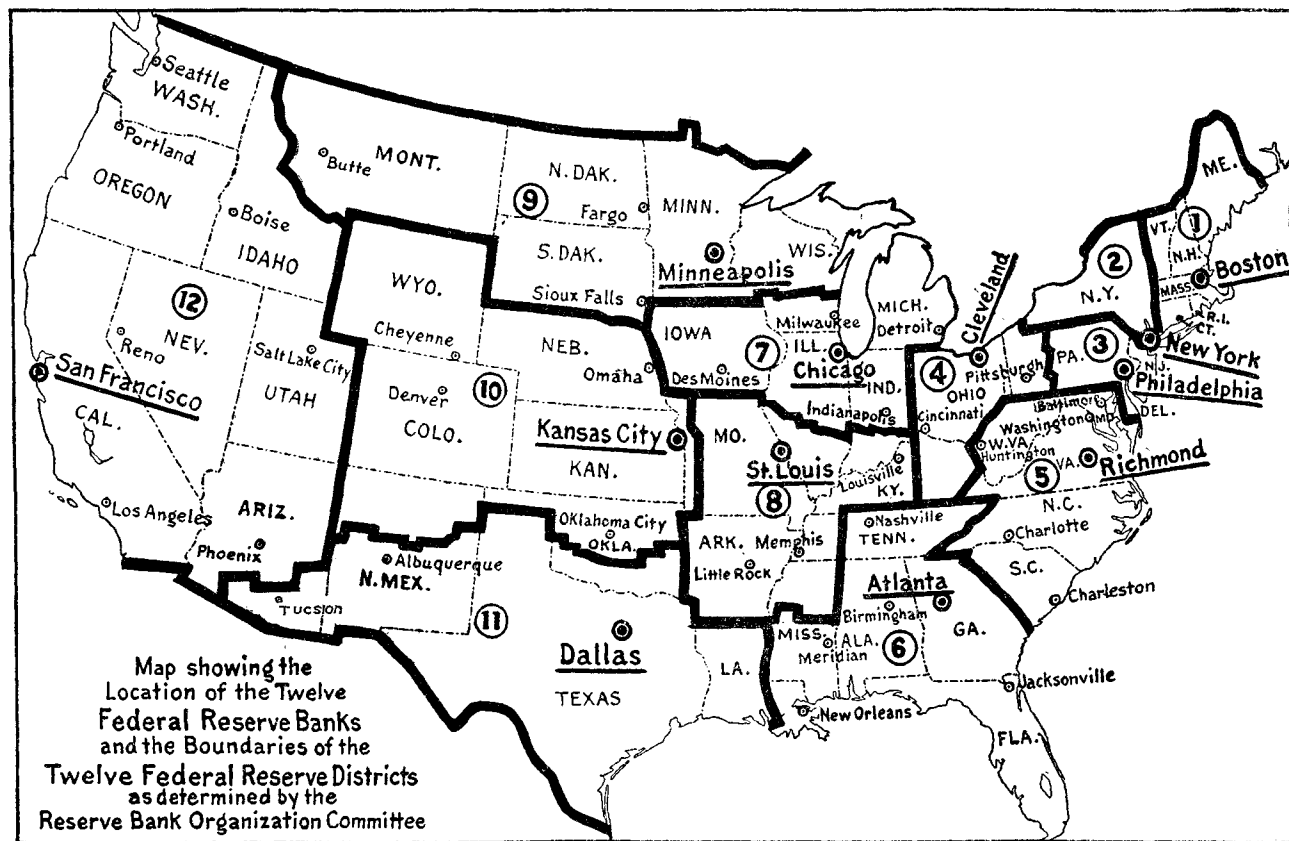


TABLE A.— *Showing subscriptions to stock of Federal reserve banks by national banks, State banks, and trust companies, with area and population of each district.*

[PART 1.]

District No.	Federal reserve cities.	Districts.		National banks March 4, 1914.			Including State banks and trust companies that have applied for membership up to April 1, 1914.		
		Land area in square miles. ¹	Population. ¹	Number of banks.	Capital and surplus.	6 per cent subscription.	Number of banks.	Capital and surplus.	6 per cent subscription.
1	Boston.....	61, 976	6, 552, 681	445	\$165, 409, 043	\$9, 924, 543	445	\$165, 409, 043	\$9, 924, 543
2	New York.....	47, 654	9, 113, 614	477	343, 693, 437	20, 621, 606	478	344, 793, 437	20, 687, 606
3	Philadelphia.....	40, 449	7, 932, 065	757	208, 135, 631	12, 488, 138	758	208, 345, 631	12, 500, 738
4	Cleveland.....	72, 693	8, 326, 668	767	200, 123, 060	12, 007, 384	769	201, 673, 060	12, 100, 384
5	Richmond.....	152, 931	8, 519, 310	475	105, 055, 023	6, 303, 301	484	109, 045, 223	6, 542, 713
6	Atlanta.....	233, 821	8, 677, 288	372	77, 353, 221	4, 641, 193	382	78, 375, 971	4, 702, 558
7	Chicago.....	171, 306	12, 348, 767	952	207, 997, 941	12, 479, 876	967	216, 128, 363	12, 967, 701
8	St. Louis.....	194, 767	8, 747, 662	458	83, 179, 348	4, 990, 761	469	106, 116, 764	6, 367, 006
9	Minneapolis.....	433, 281	5, 195, 886	687	78, 382, 081	4, 702, 925	687	78, 382, 081	4, 702, 925
10	Kansas City, Mo.....	450, 831	5, 671, 051	836	93, 166, 912	5, 590, 015	839	93, 349, 612	5, 600, 977
11	Dallas.....	430, 329	5, 797, 970	731	92, 333, 673	5, 540, 020	737	94, 232, 073	5, 653, 924
12	San Francisco.....	683, 352	5, 089, 304	514	130, 422, 921	7, 825, 375	529	135, 258, 231	8, 115, 494
	Total.....	2, 973, 890	91, 972, 266	7, 471	1, 735, 252, 291	107, 115, 137	7, 544	1, 831, 109, 489	109, 866, 569

¹ United States census of 1910.

TABLE A.—*Showing amount due to and due from banks, amount of individual deposits and all deposits, also cash in vault, for all national banks in each Federal reserve district as of March 4, 1914.*

[PART 2.]

District No.	Federal reserve cities.	Total due to banks.	Total due from banks.	Net balance due to banks.	Net balance due from banks.	Individual deposits.	All deposits.	Per capita deposit.	Cash in vault.
1	Boston.....	\$125,363,123	\$125,087,628	\$275,495	.....	\$500,636,637	\$631,356,974	\$96	\$53,354,398
2	New York.....	863,414,285	102,806,668	670,607,617	.....	1,191,533,728	2,061,858,058	226	359,715,324
3	Philadelphia.....	214,326,384	189,222,922	25,103,462	.....	718,185,010	937,181,166	118	77,909,120
4	Cleveland.....	186,273,482	170,831,707	15,441,775	.....	654,985,827	851,157,633	102	75,287,748
5	Richmond.....	71,963,378	72,983,655	.....	\$1,020,277	317,659,065	399,579,841	47	25,524,694
6	Atlanta.....	39,603,415	61,442,028	.....	21,838,613	215,744,303	262,318,818	30	18,752,412
7	Chicago.....	441,078,660	278,661,678	162,416,982	.....	811,307,271	1,265,208,464	102	150,414,811
8	St. Louis.....	131,446,049	92,813,994	38,632,055	.....	241,740,690	378,858,307	43	40,866,167
9	Minneapolis.....	80,671,243	104,873,520	.....	24,202,277	339,088,959	475,684,697	92	34,917,883
10	Kansas City, Mo.....	146,742,582	134,726,219	12,016,363	.....	365,978,140	521,318,350	92	44,118,906
11	Dallas.....	51,172,553	78,083,730	.....	26,911,177	252,490,607	307,130,732	53	25,979,225
12	San Francisco.....	120,188,341	122,927,748	.....	2,739,407	444,274,574	573,243,061	113	60,077,300
	Total.....	2,472,243,495	1,624,461,497	924,493,749	76,711,751	6,103,624,811	8,664,896,091	94	966,917,988

TABLE B.—Number of national banks on September 9, 1903, and August 9, 1913, with increase or decrease; also amount of capital stock and surplus, loans and discounts, and individual deposits (in thousands), with amount and percentage of increase or decrease.

	Number of national banks.			Capital and surplus.				Loans and discounts.				Individual deposits.			
	1903	1913	Increase or decrease. ³	1903	1913	Increase or decrease. ³	Per cent.	1903	1913	Increase or decrease. ³	Per cent.	1903	1913	Increase or decrease. ³	Per cent.
New York, N. Y.	43	36	— 7	\$173,185	\$249,305	\$76,120	44	\$631,565	\$936,908	\$305,343	48	\$450,732	\$636,544	\$185,812	41
Chicago, Ill.	12	9	— 3	38,625	69,050	30,425	79	181,416	329,024	147,608	81	125,352	202,335	76,983	62
Philadelphia, Pa.	34	32	— 2	45,630	62,065	16,435	36	142,378	218,746	76,368	53	122,387	162,437	40,050	33
Boston, Mass.	32	17	—15	46,836	48,081	1,245	2.7	156,869	189,872	33,003	21	118,670	171,327	52,657	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	35	22	—13	45,200	48,514	3,314	7.3	115,086	129,802	14,716	13	86,146	113,796	27,650	32
San Francisco, Cal.	7	9	2	11,238	44,880	33,642	300	27,658	113,959	86,301	313	21,860	88,894	67,034	308
St. Louis, Mo.	7	7	—	25,910	29,140	3,230	13	89,312	109,161	19,849	22	46,762	61,380	14,628	32
Cincinnati, Ohio.	13	8	— 5	14,405	20,350	5,945	41.3	41,543	53,443	11,900	29	32,320	38,459	6,139	19
Baltimore, Md.	19	16	— 3	18,926	19,760	834	4.4	47,222	63,703	16,481	35	32,191	44,547	12,356	38
Cleveland, Ohio.	13	7	— 6	15,372	14,400	—972	— 6.5	49,155	60,945	11,790	24	27,656	46,110	18,454	67
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	6	1	6,120	13,710	7,590	124	20,898	55,281	34,383	164	13,590	42,930	29,340	216
Kansas City, Mo.	6	12	6	3,855	11,650	7,795	203	38,735	69,673	30,938	80	27,085	40,600	13,515	50
Washington, D. C.	11	11	—	6,102	11,165	5,063	83	14,343	26,824	12,491	89	18,699	26,319	7,620	40
St. Paul, Minn.	6	4	— 2	5,036	9,600	4,564	91	14,870	34,188	19,318	130	14,990	29,712	14,722	99
Richmond, Va. ¹	5	8	3	2,970	9,484	6,514	219	11,372	34,732	23,360	207	9,663	24,361	14,723	152
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	5	— 2	5,860	9,410	3,550	60	17,850	28,420	10,570	60	18,033	22,790	4,757	27
Atlanta, Ga. ¹	4	6	2	2,330	8,600	6,270	269	10,128	26,856	16,728	165	8,703	20,842	12,139	140
New Orleans, La.	6	5	— 1	5,790	8,230	2,440	42	17,389	24,467	7,078	41	16,675	20,611	3,936	24
Louisville, Ky.	8	8	—	6,497	8,225	1,728	26.6	15,800	25,553	9,753	61	10,540	20,766	10,226	97
Denver, Colo.	5	6	1	3,250	7,538	4,288	132	15,292	29,212	13,920	91	29,691	35,587	5,896	20
Houston, Tex.	6	6	—	2,350	7,050	4,700	200	6,923	25,612	18,689	270	6,794	22,597	15,803	233
Portland, Oreg.	3	5	2	1,250	6,675	5,425	434	5,880	21,947	16,067	273	8,019	23,751	15,732	176
Omaha, Nebr.	7	7	—	3,820	6,560	2,740	72	16,020	32,810	16,790	105	14,608	27,731	13,123	90
Dallas, Tex.	4	5	1	2,168	5,900	3,732	172	6,388	19,816	13,428	210	5,915	18,918	13,003	220
Seattle, Wash. ²	5	6	1	1,460	5,560	4,100	281	8,616	25,857	17,241	200	12,297	28,931	16,634	135
Fort Worth, Tex. ²	6	8	2	1,865	4,950	3,085	165	4,803	15,507	10,704	223	3,934	11,707	7,773	199
Columbus, Ohio.	6	8	2	3,270	4,673	1,403	43	11,639	17,429	5,790	50	12,582	21,597	9,015	72
Nashville, Tenn. ¹	4	5	1	2,389	4,198	1,809	76	7,850	17,335	9,485	121	6,132	14,759	8,627	140
Spokane, Wash. ²	4	5	1	890	4,172	3,282	370	4,847	16,056	11,209	230	6,636	16,436	10,070	158
Birmingham, Ala. ¹	2	2	—	815	3,114	2,299	282	4,629	9,697	5,068	110	5,367	9,604	4,237	79
Des Moines, Iowa.	4	4	—	1,060	3,055	1,995	190	5,071	13,485	8,414	166	2,803	6,669	3,866	138
Charlotte, N. C. ¹	4	5	1	1,167	1,850	683	58	3,354	6,364	3,010	90	2,435	4,421	1,986	83
Columbia, S. C. ¹	2	5	3	750	1,825	1,075	143	2,029	7,311	5,282	264	2,002	5,062	3,060	153
Savannah, Ga.	2	2	—	975	1,600	625	64	2,090	3,339	1,249	59.7	703	1,358	655	93
Memphis, Tenn. ¹	4	3	— 1	1,600	1,590	— 10	— 0.6	7,990	5,523	— 2,467	— 31	6,869	4,276	— 2,593	— 37.7
Lincoln, Nebr.	3	4	1	559	1,330	771	137	3,040	6,314	3,274	107	2,649	4,717	2,068	78
Kansas City, Kans.	2	2	—	1,470	800	—670	—45.5	4,225	4,263	38	1	2,306	2,765	459	20

¹ Nonreserve cities.² Not a reserve city in 1903.³ Minus (—) shows decrease; other changes show increase.

TABLE C.—Total loans and discounts by geographical divisions, made by national banks in the cities named as of January 13, 1914. Compiled from special statements submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

	Total loans.	New England States.		Eastern States.		Southern States.		Middle Western States.		Western States.		Pacific States.	
		Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
New York.....	\$920,804,000	\$36,819,000	4.00	\$654,822,000	71.12	\$86,843,000	9.43	\$116,424,000	12.64	\$12,668,000	1.38	\$13,228,000	1.43
Chicago.....	303,498,000	2,055,000	.68	7,027,000	2.31	17,736,000	5.85	257,427,000	84.82	11,358,000	3.74	7,895,000	2.60
Philadelphia.....	219,044,000	3,789,000	1.73	188,594,000	86.10	9,398,000	4.29	16,013,000	7.31	580,000	.27	670,000	.30
Boston.....	190,973,000	145,411,000	76.14	18,137,000	9.50	4,779,000	2.50	19,731,000	10.33	1,419,000	.74	1,496,000	.79
Pittsburgh.....	126,358,000	785,000	.62	119,999,000	94.97	598,000	.47	4,410,000	3.49	382,000	.30	184,000	.15
San Francisco.....	104,696,000	63,000	.06	1,125,000	1.08	30,000	.03	1,130,000	1.08	25,000	.02	102,323,000	97.73
St. Louis.....	104,006,000	1,240,000	1.19	3,769,000	3.62	13,593,000	13.07	80,208,000	77.12	4,701,000	4.52	495,000	.48
Kansas City, Mo.....	67,237,000	15,000	.02	304,000	.43	6,419,000	9.55	38,101,000	56.69	21,804,000	32.43	594,000	.88
Cleveland.....	60,763,000	385,000	.63	3,566,000	5.87	186,000	.31	56,303,000	92.66	208,000	.34	115,000	.19
Baltimore.....	59,435,000	278,000	.47	50,893,000	85.63	6,891,000	11.59	1,359,000	2.29	6,000	.01	8,000	.01
Minneapolis.....	58,021,000			332,000	.57	25,000	.04	52,657,000	90.76	4,745,000	8.18	282,000	.45
Buffalo.....	55,084,000	660,000	1.20	49,061,000	89.07	314,000	.57	4,858,000	8.82	150,000	.27	41,000	.07
Cincinnati.....	52,290,000	313,000	.60	2,145,000	4.10	4,017,000	7.68	45,699,000	87.40	56,000	.11	60,000	.11
Los Angeles.....	47,985,000			935,000	1.95	20,000	.04	231,000	.48	90,000	.19	46,709,000	97.34
St. Paul.....	38,018,000	155,000	.40	1,306,000	3.43	187,000	.48	32,157,000	84.62	2,751,000	7.23	1,462,000	3.84
Richmond.....	35,721,000	125,000	.35	1,619,000	4.53	33,473,000	93.71	489,000	1.37	5,000	.01	10,000	.03
Omaha.....	31,536,000	125,000	.40	567,000	1.79	200,000	.63	2,172,000	6.89	28,212,000	89.46	260,000	.83
Washington.....	27,790,000	11,000	.04	26,620,000	95.79	915,000	3.29	81,000	.29	24,000	.09	139,000	.50
Atlanta.....	26,916,000	120,000	.45	277,000	1.03	26,117,000	97.03	397,000	1.47	5,000	.02		
Louisville.....	26,452,000			77,000	.29	25,342,000	95.80	1,026,000	3.88	7,000	.03		
Providence.....	25,032,000	15,442,000	61.69	4,674,000	18.67	536,000	2.14	3,586,000	14.33	436,000	1.74	358,000	1.43
Seattle.....	24,486,000	85,000	.35	5,684,000	2.32	161,000	.66	1,444,000	5.89	244,000	1.00	21,984,000	89.78
Albany.....	23,950,000	778,000	3.25	22,134,000	92.42	180,000	.75	721,000	3.01	85,000	.35	52,000	.22
Houston.....	23,659,000			205,000	.87	23,391,000	98.86	25,000	.11	38,000	.16		
Portland, Oreg.....	21,446,000			47,000	.21	15,000	.08	382,000	1.78	8,000	.04	20,994,000	97.89
Hartford.....	21,202,000	16,019,000	75.55	1,384,000	6.53	1,059,000	5.00	2,301,000	10.85	287,000	1.35	152,000	.72
Dallas.....	19,731,000	10,000	.05	214,000	1.08	19,123,000	96.92	251,000	1.28	130,000	.66	8,000	.01
New Orleans.....	19,677,000			171,000	.87	19,477,000	98.98	20,000	.10			9,000	.05
Nashville.....	18,031,000			25,000	.14	17,735,000	98.36	271,000	1.50				
Brooklyn.....	17,437,000	69,000	.39	16,659,000	95.54	17,000	.10	562,000	3.22	5,000	.03	125,000	.72
Memphis.....	7,977,000			6,000	.07	7,913,000	99.20	58,000	.73				

NOTE.—The above statement has been compiled from special statements made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing all loans in the United States. Foreign loans are not included. The differences between this statement and the abstract of Jan. 13, 1914, are made up of foreign loans, bonds loaned and other minor items.

The above classification by geographical groups, which has been observed in the reports of the comptroller's office for the past 18 years, is as follows: New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Eastern States: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia. Southern States: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Middle Western States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Western States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Pacific States: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Alaska.

¹ \$7,457,000 less than abstract Jan. 13, which included report from branches.

² Includes \$1,075,000 not localized.

TABLE D.—Showing bank and trust company credit balances with the national banks in some of the principal cities of the United States; also showing amounts loaned by the national banks in the same cities to their correspondent banks; also bought paper and collateral loans to noncustomers of the lending banks, securities owned, and cash reserve in vaults, as of dates named.

Cities.	Amount on deposit from all banks and trust companies throughout the United States, Feb. 14, 1914.	Amount loaned to all banks and trust companies on bills payable, and rediscounts, including indirect loans with guarantee of directors, etc., Jan. 13, 1914.	Per cent loaned banks Jan. 13, 1914, to bank deposits Feb. 14, 1914.	Bought paper, stock-exchange loans, etc., made by national banks to noncustomers throughout the United States, Jan. 13, 1914.	Bonds and securities (exclusive of bonds for circulation) held by national banks, Jan. 13, 1914.	Reserve in vaults (specie and legal tenders), Jan. 13, 1914.
New York	\$742,386,939	\$59,107,399	7.96	\$263,803,618	\$165,827,533	\$313,586,128
Chicago	278,824,567	25,663,706	9.20	29,716,830	31,734,647	88,732,480
Philadelphia	173,584,687	6,859,243	3.95	38,289,408	37,837,529	43,280,798
Boston	97,136,156	3,695,480	3.80	47,402,893	19,958,013	32,661,707
St. Louis	90,430,968	14,271,230	15.78	16,840,657	6,326,699	26,880,206
Pittsburgh	1,382,363,317	109,597,058	7.92	396,053,406	261,684,421	505,141,319
Kansas City, Mo.	79,314,345	710,415	.89	16,808,600	37,565,648	24,301,181
San Francisco	54,835,438	18,844,099	34.36	4,869,204	4,035,117	8,703,544
Albany	45,859,188	3,296,431	7.19	13,850,432	17,859,369	18,683,813
Cleveland	39,528,280	276,052	.70	1,815,045	8,340,938	4,756,442
Cincinnati	36,746,820	1,163,551	3.17	6,177,657	6,684,800	10,025,546
Minneapolis	32,593,282	1,955,816	6.00	7,675,667	13,281,317	8,859,630
Baltimore	31,316,864	2,620,504	8.37	2,449,329	3,649,749	7,365,849
Omaha	27,421,904	2,404,815	8.04	4,989,093	9,120,902	8,715,311
Los Angeles	18,533,959	5,768,762	31.12	3,507,878	2,675,002	4,596,702
St. Paul	16,290,131	1,374,958	8.44	2,267,638	5,212,186	8,178,093
Houston	16,002,069	792,594	4.95	12,637,337	8,036,166	6,425,836
Louisville	12,616,553	1,865,678	14.79	1,685,948	1,366,532	3,596,044
Buffalo	11,750,499	2,204,727	18.76	1,879,833	5,525,095	3,322,604
Richmond	11,388,536	109,557	.96	3,298,005	13,297,773	4,471,788
Portland, Oreg.	10,970,068	1,629,449	14.85	4,257,528	2,444,639	2,276,451
Seattle	8,427,674	573,100	6.79	1,574,059	5,437,032	5,387,374
New Orleans	7,518,865	602,937	8.02	3,064,285	4,937,661	4,654,524
Dallas	7,229,470	1,134,102	15.70	1,234,109	5,587,233	2,830,769
Nashville	6,237,357	1,385,687	22.21	587,558	1,293,061	2,546,927
Washington	5,536,719	1,158,622	20.91	489,888	91,632	1,164,930
Atlanta	5,516,705	249,978	28.99	3,206,983	9,790,823	4,053,193
Brooklyn	4,436,974	892,612	20.12	865,180	1,408,350	1,855,427
Memphis	4,017,811	10,000	.25	4,124,955	5,684,913	4,322,537
Providence	2,377,836	496,006	20.86	458,088	128,081	1,189,721
Hartford	1,983,787	125,000	6.30	13,518,890	6,336,469	1,804,614
	835,334			9,850,001	1,367,390	1,348,465

The cities included in the above list are all either central reserve or reserve cities, except the cities of Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., which are not reserve cities.

TABLE E.—Statement showing population, capital and surplus, individual deposits, and loans and discounts of all national banks, as of March 4, 1914, in the 37 cities which asked to be designated as Federal reserve cities.

Location.	Population. ¹	Number of banks.	Capital and surplus.	Per capita.	Individual deposits.	Per capita.	Loans and discounts.	Per capita.
1. Boston.....	670,585	15	\$47,896,000	\$71	\$176,088,004	\$268	\$200,480,934	\$289
2. New York.....	4,766,883	35	248,505,000	52	771,724,999	161	1,082,272,650	227
3. Philadelphia.....	1,549,008	49	62,215,000	49	184,043,392	119	232,906,822	153
4. Cleveland.....	560,663	22	14,400,000	25	40,479,025	72	62,588,735	112
5. Cincinnati.....	363,591	8	20,350,000	56	39,154,843	108	55,761,638	153
6. Columbus.....	181,511	8	4,685,500	25	21,853,183	120	17,169,907	85
7. Pittsburgh.....	533,905	21	46,714,000	88	120,260,088	225	124,568,231	233
8. Wheeling.....	41,641	2	1,700,000	40	4,331,394	104	4,915,613	118
9. Baltimore.....	558,485	15	19,205,720	34	42,553,451	76	60,312,953	108
10. Washington.....	331,009	11	11,365,000	34	28,491,402	86	25,405,554	77
11. Richmond.....	127,628	7	9,314,382	73	25,705,866	201	35,593,044	279
12. Charlotte.....	34,014	5	1,850,000	54	4,578,573	135	6,785,057	199
13. Columbia.....	26,319	5	1,887,500	72	6,398,138	243	7,322,262	278
14. Atlanta.....	154,839	6	8,600,000	56	24,348,912	157	26,038,731	168
15. Savannah.....	65,004	2	1,600,000	24	1,443,161	22	3,244,938	56
16. Louisville.....	223,928	8	8,280,000	37	20,430,574	91	27,999,427	125
17. Birmingham.....	132,685	2	3,300,000	25	9,995,561	75	10,449,274	79
18. Montgomery.....	38,136	4	2,515,000	66	6,115,197	160	5,658,213	148
19. Chattanooga.....	44,604	3	2,975,000	66	10,109,090	226	11,565,519	259
20. Memphis.....	131,105	3	2,140,000	16	7,511,216	57	7,014,350	53
21. New Orleans.....	339,075	4	6,730,000	20	16,837,822	50	17,285,254	51
22. Chicago.....	2,185,283	9	69,050,000	31	211,558,227	97	235,820,233	154
23. St. Louis.....	687,029	7	29,140,000	42	61,635,925	90	102,138,744	149
24. Minneapolis.....	301,408	6	13,710,000	45	45,453,532	150	57,973,491	182
25. St. Paul.....	214,744	5	9,837,081	46	35,788,142	167	37,437,913	174
26. Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	12	11,660,000	47	40,415,210	162	68,205,054	267
27. Omaha.....	124,096	7	6,570,000	53	27,258,869	226	32,848,397	265
28. Denver.....	213,381	6	7,545,000	35	34,124,272	160	28,022,377	131
29. Lincoln.....	43,973	4	1,330,000	32	4,423,212	101	6,066,192	138
30. Dallas.....	92,104	5	5,900,000	64	18,551,847	201	18,622,564	232
31. Fort Worth.....	73,312	7	4,275,000	58	11,620,158	150	12,632,408	172
32. Houston.....	78,800	6	7,125,000	90	25,013,951	317	25,923,087	329
33. San Francisco.....	416,912	9	45,185,000	108	95,756,424	230	120,287,608	288
34. Seattle.....	237,194	6	5,596,500	23	29,498,606	124	23,948,338	101
35. Portland.....	207,214	5	6,780,000	32	22,596,277	109	20,173,774	97
36. Spokane.....	104,402	5	4,175,000	40	16,156,880	155	13,985,084	134
37. Salt Lake City.....	92,777	6	3,482,500	37	11,103,182	120	11,791,083	127

¹ United States census of 1910.

TABLE F.—Statement showing population, capital and surplus, individual deposits, and loans and discounts of all reporting banks (National, State, savings, and loan and trust companies), as of June 4, 1913, in the 37 cities which asked to be designated as Federal reserve cities.

Location.	Popula- tion. ¹	Number of banks and trust com- panies.	Capital and surplus.	Per capita.	Individual deposits.	Per capita.	Loans and discounts.	Per capita.
1. Boston.....	670,585	60	\$100,779,114	\$150	\$661,950,254	\$987	\$561,625,627	\$803
2. New York.....	4,765,883	142	563,221,701	118	2,866,351,669	601	2,306,508,682	483
3. Philadelphia.....	1,549,008	100	177,448,741	114	592,533,612	382	413,298,666	266
4. Cleveland.....	560,663	35	41,638,100	74	271,693,217	484	188,499,403	336
5. Cincinnati.....	363,591	39	31,813,107	87	98,178,794	270	85,845,791	244
6. Columbus.....	181,511	21	7,092,000	39	30,498,790	168	24,186,704	133
7. Pittsburgh.....	533,905	33	130,037,145	243	350,298,872	656	291,668,678	547
8. Wheeling.....	41,641	11	4,949,332	118	18,845,965	452	16,802,317	405
9. Baltimore.....	538,485	55	47,952,469	88	190,679,440	341	118,912,253	213
10. Washington.....	321,069	36	20,161,731	88	72,552,236	219	63,012,066	190
11. Richmond.....	127,628	28	16,810,955	131	35,371,126	277	50,004,672	393
12. Charlotte.....	34,014	7	2,680,000	78	6,616,642	194	9,242,936	271
13. Columbia.....	26,310	9	2,365,313	89	5,894,711	223	8,511,384	326
14. Atlanta.....	154,839	28	15,313,448	98	28,371,032	183	38,494,085	248
15. Savannah.....	65,064	16	8,129,605	125	20,622,523	316	28,061,700	431
16. Louisville.....	226,928	18	15,100,297	67	41,437,599	185	38,701,079	172
17. Birmingham.....	132,685	11	6,685,620	50	23,182,608	174	21,494,705	162
18. Montgomery.....	38,136	9	3,896,762	89	6,018,942	157	7,756,141	204
19. Chattanooga.....	44,604	10	4,294,114	96	15,166,950	340	16,355,760	366
20. Memphis.....	131,105	22	7,346,214	56	23,343,841	179	24,442,321	186
21. New Orleans.....	339,075	19	20,532,500	60	70,854,415	209	64,845,722	194
22. Chicago.....	2,185,283	88	151,882,559	69	682,498,992	312	690,799,087	315
23. St. Louis.....	687,029	44	72,222,500	105	205,443,737	299	233,385,655	339
24. Minneapolis.....	301,408	33	20,731,391	68	78,258,930	260	82,720,056	274
25. St. Paul.....	214,744	20	11,260,845	52	40,490,496	189	42,322,465	197
26. Kansas City, Mo.....	248,381	30	17,415,500	70	66,562,431	268	61,688,871	270
27. Omaha.....	124,096	14	8,165,000	65	28,038,694	226	34,989,699	282
28. Denver.....	213,381	31	11,488,551	53	57,371,171	269	41,365,143	194
29. Lincoln.....	43,973	15	2,042,000	46	7,253,010	165	8,696,240	198
30. Dallas.....	92,104	12	9,997,000	108	24,808,891	269	27,517,338	299
31. Fort Worth.....	73,312	18	6,667,724	90	14,375,274	196	16,861,831	231
32. Houston.....	78,800	13	13,599,100	172	26,551,714	329	32,775,530	415
33. San Francisco.....	416,912	45	73,623,325	176	313,153,942	752	281,447,424	675
34. Seattle.....	237,194	32	11,567,020	48	67,527,325	285	48,968,007	206
35. Portland.....	207,214	22	12,097,718	58	56,805,140	274	44,132,644	213
36. Spokane.....	104,402	18	7,660,876	73	25,821,751	249	28,235,697	222
37. Salt Lake City.....	92,777	18	7,838,696	84	33,623,153	362	30,670,020	330

¹ United States census of 1910.

STATEMENT OF THE RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
RELATING TO THE DECISION OF APRIL 2.

On April 10, 1914, the Reserve Bank Organization Committee made public the following statement relating to its decision of April 2, 1914, defining the boundaries of the Federal reserve districts and designating the location of the Federal reserve banks:

Congress imposed on the committee the duty of dividing the country into not less than 8 nor more than 12 districts and the location of a Federal reserve bank in each. Thirty-seven cities asked to be chosen. The committee could select at most only 12. Necessarily 25 cities had to be disappointed.

Following its policy declared at the very outset, the committee refused to be influenced by the purely local and selfish claims of cities or individuals and discharged the duty imposed upon it by Congress after exhaustive investigation and study of the entire country, with unbiased minds and according to its best judgment. With so many conflicting claims, somebody had to judge. Congress constituted the committee a court and gave the Federal Reserve Board the power of review. Disappointed competitors should seek a remedy through the orderly processes the law prescribes.

Considerable comment has been occasioned by the failure of the committee to create districts suggested by New Orleans, with New Orleans as the location for a reserve bank; by Baltimore, with Baltimore as the location for a reserve bank; by Omaha, with Omaha as the location for a reserve bank; and by Denver, with Denver as the location for a reserve bank.

The committee realized that the division of the country into districts was far more important and complex than the designation of the reserve cities, and that the latter duty was subsidiary and relatively simple, waiving considerations of local pride or prestige. In arranging the districts the consideration of the character and growth of industry, trade, and banking, no less than the traditions, habits, and common understandings of the people was much more intimately involved.

It became clear, in the hearings, that comparatively few people realized or seemed to realize what the act was intended to accomplish; what the nature and functions of the reserve banks were to be; and how little change would occur in the ordinary financial relations of the communities, the business establishments, and the individual banks.

Critics of the decision of the committee reveal misunderstanding in these directions, and either do not know, or appear not to know, that the Federal reserve banks are bankers' banks and not ordinary commercial banks; that they are to hold the reserves and to clear the checks of member banks, make rediscounts for them, and engage in certain open-market operations. As a matter of fact, the ordinary every-day banking relations of the community, of business men, and of banks will not be greatly modified or altered. The purpose of the system is to remove artificiality, promote normal relations, and create better conditions under which everybody will transact business.

Every city can continue to do business with individuals, firms, or corporations, within its own limits, or in its own region, or in any other part of the Union or the world in which it has heretofore done business.

Reserves are to be held in a new way and in new places, so far as this act controls them; but banking and business generally will no more be confined within districts than heretofore, and it is simply misleading for any city or individual to represent that the future of a city will be injuriously affected by reason of its failure to secure a Federal reserve bank. Every city which has the foundations for prosperity and progress will continue to grow and expand, whether it has such a reserve bank or not, and well-informed bankers, especially, are aware of this.

The facts which the committee had to consider will throw light on its decision in reference to these cities.

NEW ORLEANS' CLAIMS.

New Orleans selected a district extending from New Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean, including all of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and that part of Tennessee south of the Tennessee River.

It was represented by Texas that it would do great violence to her trade to connect her with New Orleans. It was claimed, and evidence was submitted in support of the claim, that her trade was with her own cities or with Kansas City and St. Louis. In a poll of the banks of Texas made by the Comptroller of the Currency, 212 banks expressed a first choice, 121 a second choice, and 30 a third choice for Dallas. No

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bank in Texas expressed a first choice for New Orleans, only 4 a second choice, and 44 a third choice. The whole State protested against being related to New Orleans.

The banks of Alabama generally desired to be connected either with Birmingham or Atlanta, only three expressing a first choice for New Orleans. The banks of Georgia desired to be connected with Atlanta, none expressing a first or second choice for New Orleans, and only 12 a third choice. They represented that it would do violence to them to be connected with a city to the west and claimed that their relations were mainly with Atlanta or cities to the northeast. Of 44 banks in Florida 19 gave Atlanta as their first choice, 19 as their second choice, and 5 as their third choice. Only 5 expressed a first preference for New Orleans, and these were in the western corner, 4 a second choice, and 3 a third choice. No bank in Tennessee expressed a first or second choice for New Orleans, and only 2 a third choice, while 7 expressed a first choice for Atlanta, 14 a second choice, and 13 a third choice. Generally speaking, the only banks which desired to be connected with New Orleans and expressed a first preference for her were 25 of the 26 banks reporting in Louisiana, and 19 of the 32 in Mississippi. On a poll made from the comptroller's office of all banks expressing their preference as to the location for a Federal reserve city, 124 expressed a first preference for Atlanta, 232 for Dallas, and only 52 for New Orleans. The views of the bankers were supported by chambers of commerce, other business organizations, and by many business men.

It will thus be seen that if the committee was to give weight to the views of business men and bankers in the section of the country affected, to consider the opposition of the States of Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee, and to be guided by economic considerations, it could not have designated New Orleans as the location for a reserve bank to serve either the western or the eastern part of the district that city asked for. The course of business is not from the Atlantic seaboard toward New Orleans, nor largely from the State of Texas to that city, and if Dallas and Atlanta had been related to New Orleans a better grounded complaint could and would have been lodged by them against the committee's decision than that made by New Orleans.

Some of the banking statistics which the committee had to consider throw light on the problem. It should be borne in mind that the committee could consider primarily only the statistics with reference to assenting banks. In this section of the country, as in most others, the assenting banks were the *national* banks. In March, 1914, the capital stock and surplus, loans and discounts, and individual deposits of the national banks in the three cities named, as shown by the sworn reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, were as follows:

	Capital and surplus.	Loans and discounts.	Individual deposits.
Atlanta.....	\$8,633,000	\$26,038,000	\$24,348,000
Dallas.....	5,930,000	18,622,000	18,551,000
New Orleans.....	6,730,300	17,285,000	16,857,000

Even more significant are the statistics of growth from September, 1904, to March, 1914:

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Atlanta.....	\$2,410,000	\$8,600,000	256
Dallas.....	2,676,000	5,900,000	120
New Orleans.....	6,250,000	6,730,000	8

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Atlanta.....	\$10,329,000	\$26,038,000	152
Dallas.....	7,653,000	18,622,000	143
New Orleans.....	20,088,000	17,285,000	Decrease 13

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Atlanta.....	\$9,931,000	\$24,348,000	145
Dallas.....	7,157,000	18,551,000	159
New Orleans.....	19,425,000	16,857,000	Decrease 13

The loans and discounts in the national banks of New Orleans at the time of the report, March 4, 1914, were less than those of the national banks of either Atlanta or Dallas.

While the committee could not figure on the resources of other than assenting banks which are in this section, the national banks, the following statistics of all reporting banks, including national banks, State banks, and trust companies, as of June 4, 1913, were regarded as significant and were given consideration:

Atlanta reported capital stock and surplus \$15,313,000, or \$98 per capita; Dallas, \$9,997,000, or \$108 per capita; and New Orleans \$20,532,000, or \$60 per capita. Individual deposits, per capita, Atlanta, \$183; Dallas, \$269; New Orleans, \$209.

The loans and discounts for all reporting banks for the three cities were as follows: Atlanta, \$33,491,000, or \$216 per capita; Dallas, \$27,517,000, or \$299 per capita; New Orleans, \$64,845,000, or \$194 per capita.

The committee found that the total loans and discounts made by national banks in the cities names in the 13 Southern States on January 13, 1914, were as follows:

Atlanta.....	\$26,117,000
Dallas.....	19,123,000
New Orleans.....	19,477,000

while the total loans made by the national banks of Dallas throughout the entire United States on the date mentioned exceeded the loans made by the national banks of New Orleans.

Special reports, made under oath to the Comptroller of the Currency, also show that on February 14, 1914, the credit balances of the banks and trust companies in the 13 Southern States with the national banks of Dallas exceeded in amount the credit balances of all banks and trust companies in these same States with the national banks of New Orleans.

In view of the comparisons and criticisms from New Orleans in connection with the designation of Dallas, Atlanta, and Richmond, and the omission of New Orleans and Baltimore, the following table is instructive:

National bank statistics for States of Texas, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi as of Mar. 4, 1914.

[According to sworn reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency.]

	Area (square miles).	Popu- lation, cen- sus 1910.	Capital and surplus.	Individual deposits.	Loans and discounts.
State of Texas (including Dallas).....	265,780	3,896,542	\$76,785,584	\$197,663,338	\$215,114,326
State of Virginia (including Richmond).....	42,450	2,061,612	23,732,696	90,887,858	107,410,063
State of Maryland (including Balti- more).....	12,210	1,295,346	28,267,420	83,217,376	91,326,942
State of Georgia (including Atlanta).....	59,475	2,609,121	24,479,735	51,382,061	61,882,579
State of Louisiana (including New Orleans).....	48,720	1,656,388	12,128,866	32,000,521	34,804,354
State of Mississippi.....	46,810	1,797,114	5,168,192	17,045,324	13,669,200

From the above statement it will be seen that in each item, capital and surplus, individual deposits, and loans and discounts, the national banks of Virginia, including Richmond, largely surpass the national banks of Maryland, including Baltimore.

The capital and surplus of the national banks of the State of Virginia are 60 per cent greater than the capital and surplus of the national banks of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, including the city of New Orleans, while the loans and discounts by the national banks of Virginia are more than three times as great as the loans and discounts in the national banks of Louisiana, including New Orleans.

While the capital and surplus of the national banks of Georgia largely exceed the combined capital and surplus of the national banks of the States of both Mississippi and Louisiana, the loans and discounts made by the national banks of Georgia exceed by \$13,000,000 the loans and discounts of all the national banks of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, including the city of New Orleans.

The capital and surplus of the national banks of Texas amount to four times as much as the capital and surplus of the national banks of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi combined, and the individual deposits in the national banks of Texas also amount to about four times as much as the individual deposits of all national banks in Louisiana and Mississippi, the only States from which New Orleans received as much as half a dozen votes as first choice for the location for a Federal reserve bank.

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KANSAS CITY DISTRICT.

The region in the middle and far West presented problems of difficulty. Careful consideration was given to the claims of Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, and Kansas City, which conflicted in this region. Denver asked for a district which included Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and the eastern two-thirds of Arizona and Texas, Kansas and Nebraska west of the one-hundredth meridian, and the Deadwood portion of South Dakota. The district gave approximately the minimum capital provided by law. Of the territory included in this district Montana unanimously requested to be connected with Minneapolis or Chicago, saying that she had little or no trade relations with Denver. Idaho desired to go to Portland or San Francisco; Arizona preferred San Francisco, and the greater part of New Mexico asked for Kansas City. Western Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska unanimously protested against going to Denver. Kansas desired Kansas City; Nebraska preferred Omaha or Lincoln; and Texas wanted either a Texas city or Kansas City or St. Louis.

In the poll of banks, Denver received 136 first-choice votes, of which 112 were from Colorado and 12 from Wyoming. With Montana, Idaho, Arizona, Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska in opposition, it was clearly impossible to make a district with Denver as the location of a bank. Part of the territory asked to be assigned to San Francisco and the other part to Minneapolis or Kansas City.

Omaha asked for a district embracing western Iowa, all of Nebraska, part of South Dakota, part of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. All but eight of the banks in South Dakota insisted upon being connected with Minneapolis; Iowa desired to go to Chicago; Kansas practically unanimously voted for Kansas City; Montana protested against any other connection than Minneapolis or Chicago. The preferences of the other States have already been indicated.

Of the 218 banks which expressed a first preference for Omaha, 181 were from Nebraska. The committee had to consider the State of Oklahoma and part of Missouri in connection with this region, and in district No. 10, 497 banks expressed a first preference for Kansas City; western Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kansas, and part of New Mexico, especially asked for this connection. Thirty-seven banks in Colorado gave Kansas City as second choice and 26 gave Omaha.

It seemed impossible to serve the great section from Kansas City to the mountains in any other way than by creating a district with Kansas City as the headquarters, or to provide for the northwestern section except by creating a district with Minneapolis as headquarters. The only other thing that could have been done with Nebraska under the conditions which presented themselves was to relate her to Chicago, and this seemed to be inadvisable in the circumstances. The Kansas City banks serve a very distinctive territory and will serve it more satisfactorily than St. Louis could have done. The relations of that territory on the whole are much more largely with Kansas City than with any other city in the Middle West with which it could have been connected. It will, of course, be recognized by those who are informed that of the four cities Kansas City is the most dominant banking and business center. The following statistics as of March, 1914, will throw light on the situation:

	Capital and surplus.	Loans and discounts.	Individual deposits.
Kansas City.....	\$11,660,000	\$66,205,000	\$40,415,000
Omaha.....	6,570,000	32,848,000	27,258,000
Denver.....	7,545,000	28,022,000	34,124,000
Lincoln.....	1,330,000	6,066,000	4,439,000

The statistics of growth during the nine years from September, 1904, to March, 1914, are significant:

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Kansas City.....	\$3,900,000	\$11,660,000	199
Omaha.....	3,890,000	6,570,000	69
Denver.....	3,325,000	7,545,000	127
Lincoln.....	768,000	1,330,000	73

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LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Kansas City.....	\$35,598,000	\$66,205,000	86
Omaha.....	16,218,000	32,848,000	102
Denver.....	14,146,000	28,022,000	98
Lincoln.....	3,820,000	6,066,000	53

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Kansas City.....	\$30,730,000	\$40,415,000	31
Omaha.....	15,728,000	27,258,000	73
Denver.....	27,798,000	34,124,000	22
Lincoln.....	3,283,000	4,439,000	35

The loans and discounts of *all* reporting banks and trust companies in Kansas City on June 4, 1913, amounted to \$91,686,000, exceeding by about \$7,000,000 the total loans and discounts of all banks and trust companies in the cities of Omaha, Denver, and Lincoln combined.

The loans and discounts of the national banks alone in Kansas City also exceeded the sum total of the loans and discounts of all national banks in the cities of Omaha and Denver combined.

The great preponderance in the movement of trade in district No. 10 is to the east. In order to place the Federal reserve bank for that region in Denver it would have been necessary to disregard these facts and the opposition and earnest protests of banks, both national and State, throughout the district.

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.

The committee named as cities for the location of Federal reserve banks New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and Cleveland. In population these are *the six largest cities in the United States*; their geographical situation and all other considerations fully justified their selection.

San Francisco and Minneapolis were the first choice of the great majority of the national banks in their respective sections, and their financial, industrial, and commercial relations and other factors entitled them to be chosen. Their selection appears to have evoked no criticism, but to have received general approval. Conditions relating to the Kansas City, Dallas, and Atlanta districts have been dealt with.

For the territory from eastern Georgia to the Pennsylvania line, the committee, after fully considering all the facts, decided to create a district with the Federal reserve bank at Richmond. South Carolina and North Carolina had protested against being connected with a bank to the south or west. They said that their course of trade was northeast. It seemed undesirable to place a bank in the extreme northeastern corner or at Baltimore, not only because of its proximity to Philadelphia, but also because the industrial and banking relations of the greater part of the district were more intimate with Richmond than with either Washington or Baltimore. The States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia had to be considered. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia preferred to be connected with Richmond. West Virginia was divided in its preferences; Maryland and the District of Columbia, of course, desired Baltimore or Washington. In the poll of banks made directly by the comptroller's office Richmond received more first-choice ballots than any other city in the district—167 against 128 for Baltimore, 35 for Pittsburgh, 28 for Columbia, S. C., 37 for Cincinnati, and 25 for Washington, D. C. Of the remaining 21 votes, 19 were for Charlotte, N. C., and 2 for New York. Leaving out the States of Maryland and Virginia, Richmond received from the rest of the district three times as many first-choice votes as were cast for Baltimore.

District No. 5 is composed of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia (except four counties), North and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. These States have always been closely bound together commercially and financially and their business dealings are large and intimate. The reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency on March 4, 1914, by all the national banks in each of these States show in every essential respect that the business of the national banks of Virginia, including Richmond, is greater than the business of the national banks of Maryland,

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including Baltimore, or any other of the five States embraced in district No. 5, as appears in the following table:

	Capital, surplus, and undivided profits.	Loans and discounts.	Total individual deposits.
Virginia.....	\$33,544,631	\$107,410,063	\$90,887,858
Maryland.....	31,390,057	91,326,942	83,217,376
West Virginia.....	18,209,346	56,789,538	61,421,332
North Carolina.....	13,527,086	44,051,033	36,051,154
South Carolina.....	10,332,439	28,800,456	23,330,916
District of Columbia.....	12,685,411	26,253,432	29,520,853

Advocates of New Orleans have criticized the decision of the organization committee and have given out comparative figures as to New Orleans, Richmond, and other cities which are incorrect and misleading. An analysis and study of the actual figures will be found instructive and can lend no support to the claims of New Orleans.

From the sworn special reports recently submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, it appears that the national banks in Richmond were lending in the 13 Southern States, on January 13, 1914, more money than was being loaned in those States by the national banks of any other city in the country except New York. The total loans and discounts in the 13 Southern States by the four cities referred to are as follows:

Richmond.....	\$33,473,000
Baltimore.....	6,891,000
New Orleans.....	19,477,000
Washington.....	915,000

The figures also show that in these portions of district No. 5 *outside* of the States of Virginia and Maryland the Richmond national banks are lending *twice as much money as all the national banks in Baltimore and Washington combined*. They also show that although Richmond is not a reserve city, the banks and trust companies in the 13 Southern States had on deposit in the national banks of Richmond on February 14, 1914, \$9,876,000, or slightly more than the banks of this section had on deposit in the city of Baltimore, and four times as much as they carried in Washington, although these two cities have long enjoyed the benefits of being reserve cities. That southern banks should carry larger balances in Richmond, where they could *not* be counted in their reserves, rather than in Baltimore or Washington, where they could be counted, is suggestive.

The figures show that the capital and surplus of all reporting banks—national, State, and savings, and trust companies—per capita, in Richmond, as of June 4, 1913, was \$131; in Baltimore, \$85; in Washington, \$88; and in New Orleans, \$60, while the loans and discounts made by *all* banks and trust companies in Richmond, on the same date, amounted to \$393 per capita, against \$190 in Washington, \$213 in Baltimore, and \$194 in New Orleans.

The amount of money which banks and trust companies *in the various parts of the country* carried on deposit with Richmond, a nonreserve city, on February 14, 1914, amounted to \$10,970,000, or nearly twice as much as the balances carried by outside banks with the national banks of Washington, which on the same day amounted to \$5,516,000, and one and one-half times as much as they carried on the same day with the national banks of New Orleans, a reserve city.

The statistics furnished the organization committee show that on March 4, 1914, the capital and surplus of the national banks of Richmond, per capita, amounted to more than *twice as much* as the capital and surplus, per capita, of the national banks of either Baltimore or Washington, and three and a half times as much as New Orleans, while the individual deposits of the national banks of Richmond amounted to \$201 per capita, against \$86 for Washington and \$76 for Baltimore and \$50 for New Orleans. The loans and discounts in the national banks of Richmond on the same date were reported at \$279 per capita, against \$77 for Washington, \$108 for Baltimore, and \$51 for New Orleans.

Especially significant are the following statistics showing the growth in capital and surplus, loans and discounts, and individual deposits of national banks in the four cities named:

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Richmond.....	\$3,115,000	\$9,314,000	199
Washington.....	6,215,000	11,365,000	83
Baltimore.....	18,262,000	19,205,000	5
New Orleans.....	6,250,000	6,730,000	8

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Richmond.....	\$12,946,000	\$35,593,000	175
Washington.....	15,018,000	25,405,000	69
Baltimore.....	48,755,000	69,312,000	23
New Orleans.....	20,088,000	17,285,000	Decrease 13

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS.

	September, 1904.	March, 1914.	Percentage of increase.
Richmond.....	\$11,257,000	\$25,705,000	128
Washington.....	20,017,000	28,491,000	42
Baltimore.....	40,910,000	42,553,000	4
New Orleans.....	19,425,000	16,857,000	Decrease 13

In other words, the figures show that the national banks of Richmond were lending on March 4, 1914, *twice as much* money as all the national banks in the city of New Orleans, and 40 per cent more than all the national banks of Washington.

In the original decision of the committee the various economic and other factors which entered into and determined the committee's action were enumerated and need not be repeated here. This statement is made for the purpose of disclosing some of the details which influenced the committee's findings.

Immediately following the announcement of the decision of the committee and in accordance with the law every eligible bank was notified, under date of April 8, that subscriptions for the stock in the Federal reserve banks, must be sent to the committee within 30 days thereafter.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND DESIGNATION OF INCORPORATORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Instructions relative to the election of class A and class B directors of the Federal reserve banks were issued on May 6, and on May 11 the reserve bank organization committee gave notification of the designation of the following banks to execute the organization certificate of the several Federal reserve banks. The banks designated were:

DISTRICT NO. 1.—BOSTON.

National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.
First National Bank, Concord, N. H.
First Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
National Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I.
Casco National Bank, Portland, Me.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—NEW YORK.

National Park Bank, New York, N. Y.
Irving National Bank, New York, N. Y.
National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.
First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.
Marine National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Essex County National Bank, Newark, N. J.
First National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.
Union National Bank, Wilmington, Del.
Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—CLEVELAND.

First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
New First National Bank, Columbus, Ohio.

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DISTRICT NO. 4.—CLEVELAND—Contd.

Bank of Pittsburgh National Association,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phoenix & Third National Bank, Lexington,
Ky.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—RICHMOND.

Merchants-Mechanics National Bank,
Baltimore, Md.
First National Bank, Roanoke, Va.
Citizens National Bank, Charleston, W.
Va.
Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
Murchison National Bank, Wilmington,
N. C.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—ATLANTA.

First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.
First National Bank, Jackson, Miss.
Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans,
La.
Exchange National Bank, Tampa, Fla.
First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.

DISTRICT NO. 7.—CHICAGO.

Continental & Commercial National Bank
Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.
National City Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.
First & Old Detroit National Bank,
Detroit, Mich.
Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee,
Wis.

DISTRICT NO. 8.—ST. LOUIS.

German National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.
Ayers National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill.
Second National Bank, New Albany, Ind.

DISTRICT NO. 8.—ST. LOUIS—Contd.

First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.
National Bank of Kentucky, Louisville,
Ky.

DISTRICT NO. 9.—MINNEAPOLIS.

Capital National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
First National Bank, Grand Forks, N.
Dak.
First National Bank, Lead, S. Dak.
Merchants National Bank, Billings, Mont.
Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh,
Wis.

DISTRICT NO. 10.—KANSAS CITY.

Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.
Rawlins National Bank, Rawlins, Wyo.
First National Bank, Muskogee, Okla.
United States National Bank, Omaha,
Nebr.
Central National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.

DISTRICT NO. 11.—DALLAS.

First National Bank, El Paso, Tex.
Durant National Bank, Durant, Okla.
Union National Bank, Houston, Tex.
Frost National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.
First National Bank, Shreveport, La.

DISTRICT NO. 12.—SAN FRANCISCO.

First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.
Phoenix National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.
Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City,
Utah.
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle,
Wash.

ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Promptly after the designation of the foregoing banks the proper officers of each executed the organization certificate of the Federal reserve bank for their respective districts. These certificates were transmitted to and filed with the Comptroller of the Currency, whereupon these banks became bodies corporate with the powers conferred by law, except that no bank could transact any business other than such as was incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until formally authorized by the Comptroller to begin the business of banking.

Organization certificates were executed for each Federal reserve bank, as follows:

District.	Name of bank.	Date of organization.	Subscribed shares of stock.
No. 1.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.....	May 18, 1914	94,366
No. 2.....	Federal Reserve Bank of New York.....	May 18, 1914	203,053
No. 3.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.....	May 18, 1914	124,106
No. 4.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.....	May 18, 1914	120,425
No. 5.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.....	May 18, 1914	53,491
No. 6.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.....	May 18, 1914	43,863
No. 7.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.....	May 18, 1914	128,307
No. 8.....	Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.....	May 18, 1914	49,377
No. 9.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.....	May 18, 1914	46,040
No. 10.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.....	May 18, 1914	54,550
No. 11.....	Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.....	May 18, 1914	54,807
No. 12.....	Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.....	May 20, 1914	70,585
Total.....			1,047,927

Subscriptions for \$104,792,700 of the capital of the Federal reserve banks, shown by the organization certificates, represent 6 per cent of the combined capital and surplus of the member banks, the aggregate of which would be \$1,746,545,000. The initial payment on account of these subscriptions will produce \$17,465,450. Within six months calls will have been made aggregating \$52,396,350, averaging \$4,366,362.50 per bank. The remainder of the subscriptions is subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board. All payments are to be made in gold and gold certificates. Based on subscriptions, shown by the organization certificates, the full capital of the Federal reserve banks will range from a minimum of \$4,386,500 to a maximum of \$20,305,300, and one-half of those amounts as working capital at the expiration of the first six months following the call for the initial payment.

On August 10, the result of the election of Class A and Class B directors of the Federal reserve banks was announced by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

On August 10 1914, the five appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board took the oath of office and received their commissions. The membership of the board is as follows: W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, *ex-officio*, chairman; John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, *ex-officio*; Charles S. Hamlin, governor; F. A. Delano, vice governor; Paul M. Warburg, W. P. G. Harding, A. C. Miller.

The Class C directors were named within a few weeks after the organization of the board, and are shown in the following list.

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GOVERNORS, DIRECTORS, ETC., OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

The following is a list of the governors, directors, chairmen, Federal reserve agents, deputy chairmen, and deputy reserve agents of the Federal reserve banks.

Boston.—District No. 1.

ALFRED L. AIKEN, *Governor.*

Class C.—Frederic H. Curtiss, Boston, Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Walter S. Hackney, Providence, R. I., deputy federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H., director.

Class A.—Thomas P. Beal, Boston, Mass., group No. 1; C. G. Sanford, Bridgeport, Conn., group No. 2; A. M. Heard, Manchester, N. H., group No. 3.

Class B.—Charles A. Morse, Boston, Mass., group No. 1; E. R. Morse, Proctor, Vt., group No. 2; Charles G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass., group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, Daniel G. Wing, Boston.

New York.—District No. 2.

BENJAMIN STRONG, JR., *Governor.*

Class C.—Pierre Jay, New York, N. Y., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Charles Starek, New York, N. Y., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; George Foster Peabody, Lake George, N. Y., director.

Class A.—William Woodward, New York, N. Y., group No. 1; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y., group No. 2; Franklin D. Locke, Buffalo, N. Y., group No. 3.

Class B.—H. R. Towne, New York, N. Y., group No. 1; William B. Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y., group No. 2; Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, J. P. Morgan, New York City.

Philadelphia.—District No. 3.

CHARLES J. RHOADS, *Governor.*

Class C.—Richard L. Austin, Philadelphia, Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; George M. La Monte, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors, Bound Brook, N. J.; George W. Norris, Philadelphia, director.

Class A.—Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia, Pa., Group No. 1; W. H. Peck, Scranton, Pa., Group No. 2; M. J. Murphy, Scranton, Pa., Group No. 3.

Class B.—Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa., Group No. 1; Edwin S. Stuart, Philadelphia, Pa., Group No. 2; George W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia.

Cleveland.—District No. 4.

E. R. FANCHER, *Governor.*

•*Class C.*—D. C. Wills, Bellevue, Pa., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Lyman H. Treadway, Cleveland, Ohio, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; H. P. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio, director.

Class A.—Robert Wardrop, Pittsburgh, Pa., Group No. 1; W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati, Ohio, Group No. 2; S. B. Rankin, South Charleston, Ohio, Group No. 3.

Class B.—Thomas A. Combs, Lexington, Ky., Group No. 1; C. H. Bagley, Corry, Pa., Group No. 2; A. B. Patrick, Salyersville, Ky., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati.

Richmond.—District No. 5.

GEORGE J. SEAY, *Governor.*

Class C.—William Ingle, Baltimore, Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; James A. Moncure, Richmond, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; M. F. H. Gouverneur, Wilmington, N. C., director.

Class A.—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md., Group No. 1; John F. Bruton, Wilson, N. C., Group No. 2; Edwin Mann, Bluefield, W. Va., Group No. 3.

Class B.—George J. Seay, Richmond, Va., Group No. 1; D. R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., Group No. 2; J. F. Oyster, Washington, D. C., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, Geo. J. Seay, Richmond.

*Atlanta.—District No. 6.*JOSEPH A. McCORD, *Governor.*

Class C.—M. B. Weilborn, Anniston, Ala., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Edward T. Brown, Atlanta, Ga., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; W. H. Kettig, Birmingham, Ala., director.

Class A.—L. P. Hillyer, Macon, Ga., Group No. 1; F. W. Poote, Hattiesburg, Miss., Group No. 2; W. H. Toole, Winder, Ga., Group No. 3.

Class B.—P. H. Saunders, New Orleans, La., Group No. 1; J. A. McCrary, Decatur, Ga., Group No. 2; W. H. Hartford, Nashville, Tenn., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, Chas. A. Lyerly, Chattanooga.

*Chicago.—District No. 7.*JAMES B. McDUGAL, *Governor.*

Class C.—C. H. Bosworth, Chicago, Ill., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; W. L. McLallen, Columbia City, Ind., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; Edwin T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa, director.

Class A.—George M. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., Group No. 1; J. B. Forgan, Chicago, Ill., Group No. 2; E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Iowa, Group No. 3.

Class B.—Henry B. Joy, Detroit, Mich., Group No. 1; M. B. Hutchison, Ottumwa, Iowa, Group No. 2; A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, J. B. Forgan, Chicago.

*St. Louis.—District No. 8.*ROLLA WELLS, *Governor.*

Class C.—William McC. Martin, St. Louis, Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Walter W. Smith, St. Louis, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; John Boehne, Evansville, Ind., director.

Class A.—Walker Hill, St. Louis, Mo., Group No. 1; F. O. Watts, St. Louis, Mo., Group No. 2; Oscar Fenley, Louisville, Ky., Group No. 3.

Class B.—Murray Carlton, St. Louis, Mo., Group No. 1; W. B. Plunkett, Little Rock, Ark., Group No. 2; LeRoy Percy, Greenville, Miss., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, Rolla Wells, St. Louis.

*Minneapolis.—District No. 9.*THEODORE WOLD, *Governor.*

Class C.—John H. Rich, Red Wing, Minn., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; P. M. Kerst, St. Paul, deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; John W. Black, Houghton, Mich., director.

Class A.—E. W. Decker, Minneapolis, Minn., group No. 1; L. B. Hanna, Fargo, N. Dak., group No. 2; J. C. Bassett, Aberdeen, S. Dak., group No. 3.

Class B.—F. R. Bigelow, St. Paul, Minn., group No. 1; F. P. Hixon, La Crosse, Wis., group No. 2; Norman B. Holter, Helena, Mont., group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis.

*Kansas City.—District No. 10.*CHARLES M. SAWYER, *Governor.*

Class C.—J. Z. Miller, jr., Kansas City, Mo., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; A. E. Ramsey, Muskogee, Okla., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; R. H. Malone, Denver, Colo., director.

Class A.—Gordon Jones, Denver, Colo., group No. 1; W. J. Bailey, Atchison, Kans., group No. 2; C. E. Burnham, Norfolk, Nebr., group No. 3.

Class B.—M. L. McClure, Kansas City, Mo., group No. 1; T. C. Byrne, Omaha, Nebr., group No. 2; L. A. Wilson, El Reno, Okla., group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, E. F. Swinney, Kansas City.

*Dallas.—District No. 11.*OSCAR WELLS, *Governor.*

Class C.—E. O. Tenison, Dallas, Tex., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; W. F. McCaleb, San Antonio, Tex., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; Felix Martinez, El Paso, Tex., director.

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Class A.—Oscar Wells, Houston, Tex., Group No. 1; E. K. Smith, Shreveport, La., Group No. 2; B. A. McKinney, Durant, Okla., Group No. 3.

Class B.—Marion Sansom, Fort Worth, Tex., Group No. 1; Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex., Group No. 2; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, J. Howard Ardrey, Dallas.

San Francisco.—*District No. 12.*

ARCHIBALD KAINS, *Governor.*

Class C.—John Perrin, Pasadena, Cal., Federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors; Claud Gatch, San Francisco, Cal., deputy Federal reserve agent and vice chairman of board of directors; Charles E. Peabody, Seattle Wash., director.

Class A.—C. K. McIntosh, San Francisco, Cal., Group No. 1; James K. Lynch, San Francisco, Cal., Group No. 2; Alden Anderson, Sacramento, Cal., Group No. 3.

Class B.—A. B. C. Dohrman, San Francisco, Cal., Group No. 1; J. A. McGregor, San Francisco, Cal., Group No. 2; Elmer H. Cox, Madera, Cal., Group No. 3.

Member Federal Advisory Council, Archibald Kains, San Francisco.

PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Formal notice to member banks to pay their initial installment of one-sixth of their subscription to the capital of the Federal reserve banks on November 2, 1914, was issued on October 24. The second installment of one-sixth is payable within three months after the payment of the first installment, and the third installment of a like amount within six months. The remainder is payable, as heretofore stated, on call of the Federal Reserve Board.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES.

An order for \$250,000,000 of Federal reserve notes has been placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, deliveries of which will be available as required by the reserve banks.

The inscription on the face of the Federal reserve notes reads:

Federal Reserve Note. The United States of America will pay to the bearer on demand ——— dollars. Authorized by the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913.

The corporate title of each bank is shown as "Federal Reserve Bank of ———."

The note bears the facsimile signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States.

The legend on the back of the notes reads as follows:

This note is receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. It is redeemable in gold on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, or in gold or lawful money at any Federal reserve bank.

The notes are in denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, and 100s, and each note is of new and original design.

The five-dollar bills contain on the left-hand side of their back an engraving of the landing of Columbus and on the opposite side of the back the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock.

The back of the ten-dollar bill represents a typical manufacturing and agricultural scene, the picture on the left-hand side showing a harvesting scene and a modern harvester, while on the right there is a picture of a modern factory in operation.

The engraving on the back of the twenty-dollar bill represents transportation on land and water and in the air; the picture on the

left being a modern railroad train, an automobile, and an aeroplane, and that on the right an ocean liner in New York Harbor with the New York skyline and the Statue of Liberty in the background.

The engraving on the back of the fifty-dollar bill is symbolical of the Panama Canal, the center piece being a picture of a woman; on one side a trans-Atlantic steamer is shown and on the other side a battleship, the idea being to represent America presiding over the Panama Canal, the oceans representing the Atlantic and the Pacific.

An allegorical picture covers the entire back of the hundred-dollar bill. There is a central group representing America with Peace and Plenty on either side. A figure on the left-hand end of the note represents Labor bearing the harvest and the figure on the other end represents Mercury distributing the harvest.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD REGULATIONS.

COMMERCIAL PAPER ACCEPTABLE FOR REDISCOUNT BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AS DEFINED BY THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Under date of November 10 the Federal Reserve Board issued the following circular letter in which the kind of paper, which may be admitted to rediscount by Federal reserve banks is defined.

The circular is as follows:

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1914.

To all Federal Reserve Banks:

In view of the impending opening of the Federal reserve banks, the Federal Reserve Board deems it proper to outline in this circular, in broad general terms, the discount policy which it believes might be pursued to advantage by the Federal reserve banks at the outset.

While the most acute stage of the recent financial emergency appears to have passed, the conditions in other countries make it necessary that the United States should, to the utmost degree of efficiency, organize and make available its own resources in order that it may provide for its own needs and replace the facilities suddenly destroyed by the closing of so many of the accustomed channels of credit and trade.

The directors and governors of the Federal reserve banks at a conference in Washington on October 20 and 21 recommended that the banks be opened without attempting at the outset to perform all the functions and duties contemplated in the act, but that they be prepared to accept deposits of reserves payable in lawful money, to discount bills of exchange and commercial paper, and to accept the deposit (after the reserve payments had been made) of checks drawn by member banks on any Federal reserve bank or member banks in the reserve and central reserve cities within their respective districts. It was the opinion of the conference that arrangements for the exercise of the additional powers granted by the act to the Federal reserve banks be completed as rapidly as the establishment of safe and efficient organizations would permit. The Federal Reserve Board is in accord with these suggestions.

It should be borne in mind that, although our exports are showing a gratifying increase, there is still a large cash balance due to European countries for which gold may be demanded, and that a large quantity of American securities held abroad may be returned to the United States; while, on the other hand, more than \$300,000,000 of emergency currency must be gradually retired. No one can estimate the duration of the war or predict what will be the financial and commercial conditions when peace shall be restored. Our own industrial development has been greatly facilitated by foreign capital, and we have been accustomed to borrow large sums annually in Europe and to sell American securities there, which attracted foreigners because of their higher rate of return as compared with European investments. It is probable that at the end of the war interest rates in Europe will be higher than they have been in the past and greater investment returns will be yielded. The tremendous destruction of property and waste of capital will not only check the flow of European savings to the United States, but may dispose foreign investors to return us the securities they now hold. Lower money rates in this country would be likely to accentuate this tendency, while, on the other hand, higher interest rates and larger investment returns on our side would check it.

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The function of the Federal reserve banks is, therefore, of a twofold character. They should extend credit facilities, particularly where the abnormal conditions now prevailing have created emergencies demanding prompt accommodation; and, on the other hand, they must protect the gold holdings of this country in order that such holdings may remain adequate to meet demands that may be made upon them. While credit facilities should be liberally extended in some parts of the country, it would appear advisable to proceed with caution in districts not in need of immediate relief and to await the effect of the release of reserves and of the changes which the credit mechanism of the country is about to experience before establishing a definite discount policy.

Commercial paper.—The Federal Reserve Board, under section 13 of the Federal reserve act, has the right to determine or define the character of paper eligible for discount, to wit, “notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.”

Bearing in mind the requirements of the present situation, the Federal Reserve Board believes that it would be inadvisable at this time to issue regulations placing a narrow or restricted interpretation upon the section defining the character of paper eligible for discount. It has, therefore, been decided not at this time to enter upon the discussion of the question of single or double name paper, but to admit both forms of bills to rediscount with the Federal reserve banks.

The Federal Reserve Board proposes, however, to prescribe the following basic principles for the guidance of Federal reserve banks and member banks:

(a) No bill shall be admitted to rediscount by Federal reserve banks the proceeds of which have been or are to be applied to permanent investment, and regulation No. 2 has been formulated with the intention of giving effect to this principle, and is herewith inclosed.

(b) Maturities of discounted bills should be well distributed. It is the well-established practice of European reserve banks to invest only in obligations maturing within a short time. It is a general rule not to purchase paper having more than 90 days to run. The maturities of these notes and bills are so well distributed as to enable those banks within a short time to strengthen their hold on the general money market by collecting at maturity or by reinvesting at a higher rate a very substantial proportion of their assets. Acting on this principle, the Federal reserve banks should be in position to liquidate, whenever such a course is necessary, substantially one-third of all their investments within a period of 30 days. Departure from this principle will endanger the safety of the system. It is observance of this principle that affords justification for permitting member banks to count balances with Federal reserve banks as the equivalent of cash reserves.

(c) Bills should be essentially self-liquidating.

Safety requires not only that bills held by the Federal reserve banks should be of short and well distributed maturities, but, in addition, should be of such character that it is reasonably certain that they can be collected when they mature. They ought to be essentially “self-liquidating,” or, in other words, should represent in every case some distinct step or stage in the productive or distributive process—the progression of goods from producer to consumer. The more nearly these steps approach the final consumer the smaller will be the amount involved in each transaction as represented by the bill, and the more automatically self-liquidating will be its character.

Double-named paper drawn on a purchaser against an actual sale of goods affords, from the economic point of view, *prima facie* evidence of the character of the transaction from which it arose. Single-name notes, now so freely used in the United States, may represent the same kind of transactions as those bearing two names. Inasmuch, however, as the single-name paper does not show on its face the character of the transaction out of which it arose—an admitted weakness of this form of paper—it is incumbent upon each Federal reserve bank to insist that the character of the business and the general status of the concern supplying such paper should be carefully examined in order that the discounting bank may be certain that no such single-name paper has been issued for purposes excluded by the act, such as investments of a permanent or speculative nature. Only careful inquiry on these points will render it safe and proper for a Federal reserve bank to consider such paper a “self-liquidating” investment at maturity.

Turning now to the question of procedure, it is not thought necessary to impose upon the banks the observance of methods which would involve needless difficulty

ordelay. It is therefore not deemed essential that a statement of condition be attached to each bill when sold to a Federal reserve bank. It is, however, thought advisable by the board to require that on and after January 15, 1915, no paper shall be discounted or purchased by Federal reserve banks that does not bear on its face the evidence that it is eligible for rediscount under the principles and definitions above outlined and as expressed in regulation No. 2, and that the seller of the paper has given a statement to the member bank. A rubber stamp stating, in substance—

ELIGIBLE FOR REDISCOUNT WITH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER REGULATIONS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD CIRCULAR NO. 13. CREDIT FILE NO. ——— DISTRICT NO. ——— (Name of Member Bank.)

is considered sufficient evidence to that effect at this time. It would be understood that the Federal reserve bank could at any time call for the appropriate credit file, and it may well be expected that the data thus gathered—particularly the files of more important firms and of those rediscounting in larger amounts—will be so catalogued as to furnish the nucleus of an effective credit bureau which, in turn, may eventually develop into a central credit bureau for the benefit of all the Federal reserve banks of the system.

For the time being certified accountant's statements will not be required. This matter is reserved for regulation at a later date. The required statement as outlined above should be signed under oath and should contain a short general description of the character of the business, the balance sheet, and the profit and loss account. Assets should be divided into permanent or fixed investments, slow assets, and quick assets. On the liability side should be shown capital, long-term loans, and short-term loans. Short-term loans should be in proper proportion to quick assets, and the statement should contain satisfactory evidence that short-term paper is not being sold against permanent or slow investments. The statement should, furthermore, show the maximum aggregate amount up to which the concern supplying this paper expects to borrow on short credit or sale of its paper, and the concern giving the statement should obligate itself to obtain the member bank's consent before exceeding the agreed limit. The affixing of the stamp stating such paper to be eligible for rediscount will be considered a solemn and binding declaration by the member bank that the statement has been examined from this point of view, and that the paper bought complies with all the requirements of the law and the regulations hereby imposed.

The board appends two additional regulations: No. 3, covering discount transactions on or before January 15; No. 4, discount operations on and after January 15.

Six-months paper.—The law provides that the Federal Reserve Board shall fix the percentage of its capital (by which is understood that portion of the capital paid in) up to which a Federal reserve bank may discount "notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes, or based on live stock, and having a maturity not exceeding six months." The law permits the Federal Reserve Board to deal with each Federal reserve bank individually in fixing this limit.

The Federal Reserve Board has determined to fix this limit generally, and until further notice, at 25 per cent of the capital that shall have been paid in from time to time. For those districts in which, during certain seasons, six-months paper is particularly required to carry through agricultural operations the limit will be increased from time to time upon requests made by Federal reserve banks to the Federal Reserve Board.

Regulation No. 5, relating to six-months paper, is appended hereto.

Regulation No. 6, relating to bank acceptances, is likewise appended.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN, *Governor.*

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Regulation No. 3.—Whenever a member bank shall offer for rediscount any note, draft, or bill of exchange bearing the indorsement of such member bank, with waiver of demand notice and protest, the directors or executive committee of the Federal reserve bank may, until January 15, 1915, accept as evidence that the proceeds of such note, draft, or bill of exchange were or are to be used for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes (and that such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange in other respects comply with the regulations of the board) a written statement from the officer of the applying bank that of his own knowledge and belief the original loan was made for one of the purposes mentioned, and that the provisions of the act and regulations issued by the board have been complied with.

Regulation No. 4.—From and after January 15, 1915, all notes, drafts, or bills of exchange offered for rediscount shall show on their face, or by indorsement, a statement substantially to the following effect:

Eligible for rediscount with Federal reserve banks under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board circular No. 13—

Credit file No.
District No.
Name of member bank.

The credit file number shall refer to evidence in possession of the member bank that the proceeds of such notes drafts or bills of exchange under the terms of the loans made or to be made were, or are to be, used for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, as required by section 13 of the Federal reserve act and as imposed by regulation No. 2 of the Federal Reserve Board, and such credit files shall be open to inspection by any examiner appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency or selected by the Federal reserve bank discounting same, and copies of such files, or any part thereof, shall be furnished to the officers of the Federal reserve bank upon request.

The credit files referred to should contain not only evidence of the purpose or purposes for which such loans are made, but also full and complete information as to the financial responsibility of the borrower, including a short general description of the character of the business, balance sheet, and profit and loss account of the borrower. Assets should be divided into permanent or fixed investments, slow assets, and quick assets. On the liability side should be shown capital, long-time loans, and short-term loans. Short-term loans should be in proper proportion to quick assets, and the statement should contain satisfactory evidence that short-term paper is not being sold against permanent or slow investments. The statement should, furthermore, show the maximum aggregate amount up to which the concern supplying this paper expects to borrow on short credit or sale of its paper and the individual, firm, or corporation giving the statement should obligate himself or itself to obtain the member bank's consent before exceeding the agreed limit. The affixing of the stamp stating such paper to be eligible for rediscount will be considered a solemn and binding declaration by the member bank that the statement has been examined from this point of view and that the paper bought complies with all the requirements of the law and of the regulations hereby imposed.

Regulation No. 5.—Whenever notes, drafts, or bills of exchange offered for rediscount have a maturity of more than three but less than six months, and the Federal reserve bank has been satisfied in the manner provided by Regulation No. 2 that the proceeds of loans applied for are used or are to be used for agricultural purposes or are based upon live stock, such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange may, until further notice, be accepted for rediscount in an aggregate amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the paid-in capital of the Federal reserve bank accepting same.

Regulation No. 6.—Whenever bank acceptances are offered for rediscount it must appear on the face of such acceptances that the proceeds thereof were used or are to be used in connection with a transaction involving the importation or exportation of goods; that is to say, it must appear that there has been an actual bona fide sale which involves the transportation of goods from some foreign country to the United States or from the United States to some foreign country.

Regulation No. 2, referred to in Regulation No. 5, is in part as follows:

All paper offered for discount under this section to any Federal reserve bank must conform to the following requirements:

First. It must be indorsed by a National or State bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal reserve bank to which it is offered for rediscount.

Second. Such bank must, with its indorsement, waive demand notice and protest.

Third. Paper so offered shall be in the form of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

Fourth. If in the form of acceptances, they must be based on transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods and must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than three months to run. They must furthermore be indorsed by at least one member bank, and the total amount offered shall in no event exceed one-half the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the bank offering same.

Fifth. The aggregate of notes and bills bearing the signatures or indorsement of any one person, company, firm, or corporation rediscounted for any one bank shall at no time exceed 10 per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank; but this restriction shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

Subject to these limitations, it devolves upon the Federal Reserve Board to determine or define for the several Federal reserve banks (1) notes, drafts, and bills of exchange eligible for rediscount; (2) bank acceptances eligible for rediscount.¹

The limitations relating to rediscount operations, contained in section 13 of the act, may be divided into two classes: First, those positive limitations under which such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange may be accepted for rediscount; and, second, those limitations specifically stating what paper shall be excluded.

If we begin with the latter, we find the very clear provision excluding all notes, drafts, and bills of exchange which are "issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities (except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States)." This clause does not require comment.

The act further excludes notes, drafts, and bills of exchange covering "merely investments."

Any funds employed in agriculture, commerce, or industry are quasi investments, and the emphasis is, therefore, to be laid on the word "merely" in this connection.

From this point of view are to be excluded all bills whose proceeds have been or are to be used in permanent or fixed investments of any kind. "Agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes" can not, therefore, be held to include investments in land, plant, machinery, permanent improvements, or transactions of a similar nature.

The purchase of commodities for purposes which are merely speculative and not connected with an ultimate process of manufacturing or distribution would constitute a "mere" investment, and bills covering such investments are accordingly not eligible for rediscount.

In order to be eligible for rediscount bills must "arise out of actual commercial transactions," and "the proceeds must have been used or they are to be used for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes."

In like manner "notes, drafts, and bills of exchange secured by staple agricultural products or other goods, wares, or merchandise" are eligible for rediscount provided they arise out of "actual commercial transactions" covering some particular stage in the process of production and distribution.

They are not eligible when drawn to cover merely speculative investments.

OPENING OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

On November 14, 1914, the Comptroller of the Currency signed the charters of the 12 Federal reserve banks and sent to the chairman of the board of directors of each of the banks the following telegram:

This is to notify you that the certificate or charter authorizing the Federal reserve bank of _____ to commence business in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Federal reserve act has been officially signed and expressed to you. As it is impossible to have these certificates in the possession of all Federal reserve banks by the morning of November sixteenth, this telegram will be your authority, pending the receipt of the certificate referred to, for the Federal reserve bank of _____ to commence business on the morning of November sixteenth, nineteen fourteen.

¹ Bank acceptances eligible for rediscount are defined in Regulation No. 6.

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On November 16, 1914, the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with a notice he had given on October 25, 1914, announced that the 12 Federal reserve banks were established and open for business. Contemporaneously with the opening of the banks on November 16, 1914, the new reserve requirements, as provided in the Federal reserve act, became effective.

A statement of the combined *resources* and *liabilities* of the TWELVE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS of the United States at the close of business on November 27, 1914, 11 days after the opening of the banks, shows as follows:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Gold coin and certificates.	\$227, 840, 000	Capital paid in.	\$18, 050, 000
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin.	34, 630, 000	Reserve deposits.	249, 268, 000
		Federal reserve notes in circulation (net amount).	2, 700, 000
Total.	262, 470, 000		
Bills discounted and loans:			
Maturities in 30 days..	5, 857, 000		
Maturities in 60 days..	1, 097, 000		
Other.	429, 000		
Total.	7, 383, 000		
All other resources.	165, 000		
Total resources.	270, 018, 000	Total liabilities.	270, 018, 000
			Per cent.
Gold reserve against all liabilities.			90
Cash reserve against all liabilities.			104
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent gold reserve against Federal reserve notes in circulation.			105

The auspicious opening of the banks has already accelerated the growth of confidence, and the event has been generally recognized as marking the beginning of a new era, pregnant with vast possibilities for insuring financial stability and at the same time promoting the increase and development of legitimate business and enterprise throughout our country.

INCREASE IN WORK OF BUREAU.

During the past year, owing to many causes, the work which has devolved upon the employees of the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency has been unusually heavy and burdensome. The natural increase in the number and business of national banks; the additional work incident to the establishment of the new banking and currency system; the material reforms and changes in the reports of condition which the national banks have been required to submit in response to the periodical calls, and the task of analyzing and digesting their reports; the large amount of additional information which the banks have also been called upon to supply in order to furnish a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of financial conditions throughout the country, and the labor connected with the issuance by this office during the four months of the financial crisis, or say from August 1 to December 1, of more than 380 million dollars of additional currency—all have contributed

their full share to the increased duties and responsibilities which have been thrown upon this bureau in the period mentioned.

This new and additional work has been performed by the same force, which has had no substantial increase for the past five years, with the exception of such temporary details as this office has been able to secure from other offices in the Treasury Department, and which help in many cases could ill be spared, and was only accorded because of the unusual and pressing nature of the work allotted.

These onerous duties have been performed faithfully and efficiently by the employees generally, although it has involved long hours, much night work, and personal sacrifice. I feel that it is fitting and just that acknowledgment should be made of the excellent spirit, fidelity, efficiency, and loyalty which have been displayed throughout by the force employed by this bureau.

The Appendix to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, containing the detailed statements of the condition of each national bank and a large amount of additional general and special statistical information and data, and a digest of court decisions relating to national banks, which hitherto have usually been printed in the same volume with the text of the Comptroller's annual report, will this year, as a matter of convenience, be printed and bound separately as volume 2 of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1914.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.