

*J. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
Little Rock Branch, Little Rock, Ark.*
MEMBER BANKS

**OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
SERVED BY THE
LITTLE ROCK BRANCH**

ARKADELPHIA—Citizens National Bank
ASHDOWN—First National Bank
BATESVILLE—Citizens Bank & Trust Company
CAMDEN—Citizens National Bank
CLARKSVILLE—Farmers National Bank
CONWAY—First National Bank
DEQUEEN—First National Bank
DEWITT—First National Bank
EL DORADO—First National Bank
National Bank of Commerce
FORDYCE—First National Bank
Fordyce Bank and Trust Company
GURDON—First National Bank
HEBER SPRINGS—Arkansas National Bank
HOPE—Citizens National Bank
First National Bank
HOT SPRINGS—Arkansas National Bank
LAKE VILLAGE—First National Bank
LEWISVILLE—First National Bank
LITTLE ROCK—Commercial National Bank
Peoples National Bank
Union National Bank
W. B. Worthen Company, Bankers
MALVERN—Malvern National Bank
MANSFIELD—National Bank of Mansfield
NASHVILLE—First National Bank
NEWARK—First National Bank
PARIS—First National Bank
PINE BLUFF—National Bank of Commerce
Simmons National Bank
RUSSELLVILLE—Bank of Russellville
Peoples Exchange Bank
STUTTGART—Peoples National Bank
TEXARKANA—State National Bank
TUCKERMAN—First National Bank
WALDRON—Bank of Waldron

**GENERAL INFORMATION
REGARDING MEMBERSHIP IN THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

Among the privileges which a bank enjoys as a member of the Federal Reserve System are the following:

1. Facilities for rediscounting paper and obtaining advances on promissory notes.
2. Obtaining currency and coin promptly when needed.
3. Direct use of Federal Reserve check collection facilities.
4. Direct use of Federal Reserve non-cash collection service.
5. Transferring funds by telegraph.
6. Drawing drafts on Federal Reserve bank.
7. Safekeeping of securities by the Federal Reserve bank for member banks.
8. Member bank deposits are automatically insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$5,000 for any one depositor.

ALL MEMBER BANKS OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MAY USE THIS EMBLEM!



**LITTLE ROCK BRANCH
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF ST. LOUIS
LOUISIANA and THIRD STREETS**



Assorting desk in the Transit Department. Exactly 4,466,945 checks of farmers, merchants, manufacturers and the general public were handled by this department in 1936. These checks totaled the immense sum of \$882,088,983.00, and were collected at par for member banks.

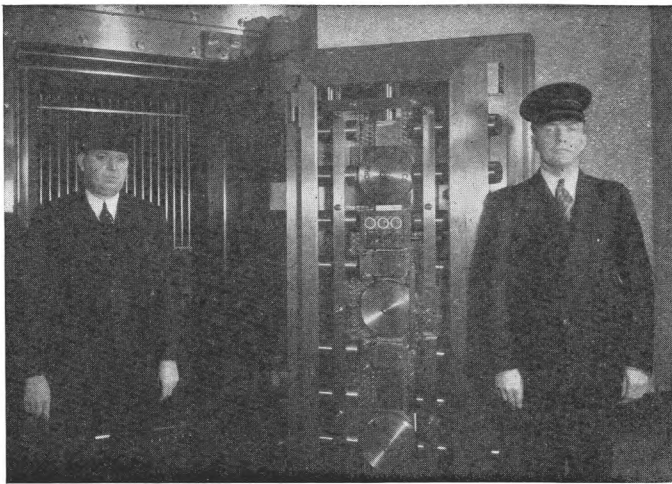


The Custody Department for member banks and as Fiscal Agent for the United States Government held collateral at the end of the year 1936, amounting to \$80,804,240.00.



This armored truck, owned by the Little Rock Branch, is equipped with bullet-proof steel and glass and is another feature in the protection plan. It is used in transporting coin, currency and securities within the City of Little Rock, conveying and receiving shipments to and from the post office and other carrying agencies and the Branch Bank.

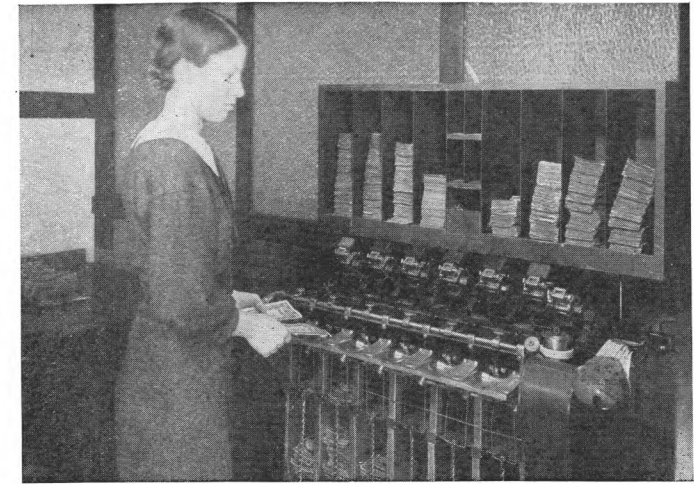




This massive steel door is at the entrance of the bank's main vault. This vault, one of the finest in the South, is equipped with every device for protection which modern engineering has developed. In it are stored money and securities of the Branch, also securities held in custody for member banks and collateral held by the Reserve Bank as Fiscal Agent of the United States Government.



Currency unfit for further circulation is canceled by this machine and then forwarded to the United States Treasury. The currency is redeemed by the Treasury, which ships new bills to the Little Rock Branch to supply the requirements of commercial banks in its territory. Approximately TEN BILLION DOLLARS of currency and coin were handled by the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches in 1936.



So mechanically perfect that it is proof against two bills slipping through at one time, this marvel of the machine age counts approximately 20,000 bills each day. Last year 9,220,270 bills, amounting to \$34,472,900.00, were tabulated by these machines in the Little Rock Branch.

How the Little Rock Branch Serves the State of Arkansas

The Little Rock Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis was opened for business on January 6, 1919. It was established to afford closer contact and more prompt service to banking, agricultural, mercantile and industrial interests in the area assigned to it.

In the conduct of his business, any merchant, manufacturer or farmer in need of funds may borrow from a commercial bank in his own community. Should this bank be a member of the Federal Reserve System, it can discount the note, if eligible, at the Little Rock Branch and receive therefor credit on the books of the Federal Reserve Bank or cash, as it may elect.

The relation of a member bank of its territory to the Little Rock Branch is similar in many respects to the relation of an individual to his bank. It is chiefly from member banks that the Reserve banks receive deposits and to member banks that they make loans and supply currency.

The Banking Act of 1935 gives broad powers to Federal Reserve Banks in the matter of granting credit to member banks upon security of their sound assets.

Summing up, the Little Rock Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis plays an important part in the business prosperity of its area, mainly by providing a steady flow of credit and currency extending to the principal branches of activity.

VOLUME OF OPERATION In the Major Departments of the Bank For the Year 1936

MONEY DEPARTMENT	NO. OF PIECES	AMOUNT
Currency	9,220,270	\$34,472,900.00
Coin	5,563,032	654,805.00
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT		
Non-cash		
Collection Items	83,974	\$55,001,126.00
TRANSIT DEPARTMENT		
Checks Collected	4,466,945	\$882,088,983.00
Transfer of Funds	6,509	\$212,296,147.00

What the Federal Reserve System Means to Finance, Business, and the General Public

In its more than twenty-two years of operation and development, the Federal Reserve System has become an integral part of American business and finance.

Through the Interdistrict Settlement Fund it has made possible the more efficient, less costly, and speedier handling by member banks of check collections and transfer of funds.

It has provided an elastic and adequate supply of currency, a concentration of bank reserves for greater usefulness, and an efficient Fiscal Agency for the Government of the United States.

The Federal Reserve banks may be thought of as a system of twelve reservoirs, each holding the reserve deposits of member banks and prepared to make loans to meet the credit needs of its respective district. Facilities for borrowing on sound assets at its Federal Reserve bank or Branch are an assurance to a well-managed bank of its capacity to render better service to its industrial, commercial and agricultural customers.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been given definite authority, administered in the public interest, for the determination and direction of a national credit policy through control of open market operations, discount rates, reserve requirements, and the establishment of margins in stock market operations.

The Federal Reserve System is the result of banking experience as developed in this country. It is not made up of untried theories but is based on tested banking principles. About 40 per cent of the commercial banks in the United States were members of the System on June 30, 1936, and these member banks had resources amounting to about four-fifths of the total banking resources of all commercial banks in the country.

A cordial invitation is extended to the general public to visit the Little Rock Branch, as it is a pleasure to show anyone through the building and explain the various operations of the Little Rock Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.