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BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

STATEMENT FOR THE PRESS

For release in morning papers,
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The following summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for March and the first three weeks of April, will appear in the May issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin and in the monthly reviews of the Federal Reserve banks.

In March industrial activity continued to increase and payrolls at factories and mines showed a substantial rise. Prices of basic commodities after advancing rapidly in March declined in the first half of April.

Production and employment

Industrial production increased from February to March and the Board's seasonally adjusted index advanced from 116 percent of the 1923-1925 average to 118 percent. The rise reflected a sharp increase in output of minerals, chiefly coal, and an increase of somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount in manufacturing. The larger output of coal in March was due in part to stocking by consumers in anticipation of a possible strike at bituminous coal mines on April 1 when the agreement between mine operators and the miners' union expired. A new agreement was reached on April 2 but, owing partly to the previous accumulation of stocks, production in the first ten days of April showed a sharp decline. During March activity at steel mills increased seasonally and in the first three weeks of April was over 90 percent of capacity. In the automobile industry output showed about the usual seasonal increase in March and the first three weeks of April, considerable fluctuations

during this period being largely in response to developments in the labor situation. Lumber production expanded considerably in March, and there was a sharp rise in output of nonferrous metals. Cotton consumption, which has been at an unusually high level in recent months, increased further in March and in actual amount was larger than in any previous month. Production at woolen mills and shoe factories continued in large volume.

Value of construction contracts awarded in March, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was at about the same level as in February and substantially higher than a year ago. Privately-financed work increased, while the amount of publicly-financed work continued to decline. The increase in privately-financed projects reflected a larger volume of residential building and of factory and commercial construction.

Employment and payrolls increased by considerably more than the usual seasonal amount between the middle of February and the middle of March. The expansion in payrolls was larger than in employment, reflecting in part a further rise in wage rates. In manufacturing, the principal increases in employment were in industries producing durable goods, particularly steel, machinery, and lumber. The number employed in the production of nondurable manufactures showed slightly more than the usual seasonal rise.

Distribution

Distribution of commodities to consumers showed about the usual seasonal increase from February to March. Mail-order sales expanded considerably but the rise in department store sales was less than seasonal,

considering the early date of Easter this year.

Commodity prices

Prices of nonferrous metals, steel scrap, rubber, cotton, and wheat, which had advanced rapidly in March, declined considerably in the first half of April. Since the middle of March prices of coke, tin plate, and rayon have advanced and there have been smaller increases in a wide variety of other industrial products. Dairy products have declined, reflecting in part seasonal developments.

Bank credit

In the four-week period from March 24 to April 21 excess reserves of member banks increased from \$1,270,000,000 to \$1,590,000,000, reflecting principally disbursements by the Treasury from balances with Federal Reserve banks and purchases of U. S. Government obligations by the Federal Reserve System. The bulk of the increase in excess reserves was at banks in New York City and Chicago.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks, which had declined sharply in March, reflecting sales of U. S. Government obligations, showed little change in the two weeks ending April 14. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined from the middle of March to the middle of April, while other loans, which include loans for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes, showed a substantial increase. These loans have increased almost continuously over the past year.

Demand deposits, after declining in March, increased somewhat in the first half of April, and there was an increase in foreign bank balances, reflecting an inward movement of short-term funds from abroad.

Money rates

The rate on prime commercial paper advanced from $5/4$ percent to 1 percent in the latter part of March. Bond yields, which had advanced sharply in March, showed no pronounced change in the first three weeks of April.