

# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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APRIL 1936



ISSUED BY THE  
BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
AT WASHINGTON

*Recent Banking Developments*  
*Agricultural Loans of Commercial Banks*  
*Regulations Under Securities Exchange Act*  
*Regulation of Federal Open Market Committee*



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# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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## REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Reserve balances of member banks in excess of legal requirements, after remaining at about \$3,000,000,000 since early in January, declined sharply after the middle of March to about \$2,300,000,000 and continued at that level during the remainder of the month. This marked the lowest point reached since the middle of last year and compared with the temporary peak of \$3,300,000,000 attained in December. The decline in excess reserve balances was due to an increase of deposits of the Treasury with the Federal Reserve banks through the receipt by the Treasury of income and gift taxes and of cash payments for new Government securities issued on March 16. During the month Treasury deposits at the Reserve banks rose from about \$400,000,000 to \$1,100,000,000.

Public debt operations of the Treasury in March included an offer for public subscription of about \$650,000,000 of 12-15-year 2½ percent Treasury bonds and about \$600,000,000 of 5-year 1½ percent Treasury notes. In addition, holders of 2½ percent Treasury notes maturing on April 15 were offered the privilege of exchanging their notes for either the bonds or the new notes. With a total of \$560,000,000 of these notes outstanding, exchange subscriptions totaled \$496,000,000 for the bonds and \$48,000,000 for the notes. This preference for bonds marks a change from the situation at various other times in the recent past when a choice has been given the holders of maturing issues. In the case of a similar choice in December, 61 percent of the exchanges were for new notes rather than new bonds. The new issues in March, including both cash subscriptions and exchanges, totaled \$1,224,000,000 for the bonds and \$677,000,000 for the notes. About 70 percent of the cash sales were on an

immediate-payment basis, while the remainder were paid for by increasing Government deposits at purchasing banks.

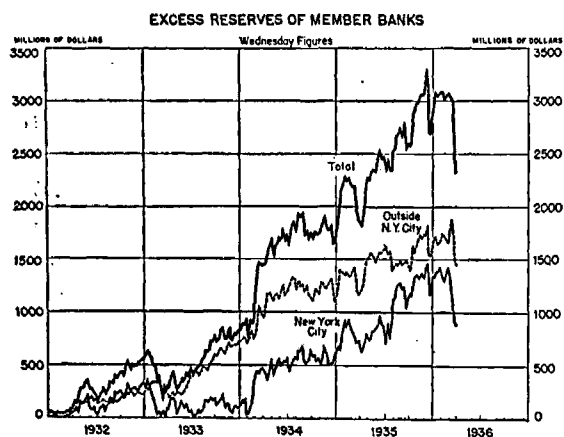
The interest-bearing debt of the Treasury increased by \$950,000,000 in March, reflecting the issuance of these new securities, partly offset by the retirement of the Treasury notes that were exchanged and of about \$450,000,000 of Treasury bills that matured on March 16. Receipts were also increased in March by income-tax payments of more than \$400,000,000 and gift taxes of nearly \$150,000,000, and exceeded expenditures by about \$150,000,000. As a result of all of these transactions the working balance of the Treasury increased by \$1,100,000,000 during March, and by the end of the month Treasury deposits had been built up to about \$1,100,000,000 at the Federal Reserve banks and to \$1,000,000,000 at other depositary banks.

Member-bank developments during March were influenced by these Treasury operations.

Loans and investments of weekly reporting member banks in leading cities increased sharply, while their reserves and deposits, other than Government deposits, declined. Member banks increased their holdings of direct obligations of the United States Government in connection with the new Treasury offerings. During March reporting member banks also expanded their holdings of other securities and their loans. Deposits decreased during the month as a result of payments of taxes to the Treasury and the purchase by depositors of United States Government securities.

The decline in excess reserves of member banks during March occurred chiefly at New York City banks, as is shown in the accompanying chart. Early in the month banks outside New York City added to their excess reserves and built up their balances with New York

City banks through the sale in the New York market of United States Government securities maturing March 16 or exchangeable for new issues on that date. Some of these Government securities sold in New York were bought by New York City banks and some were purchased by dealers with funds borrowed from



these banks. In the 2 weeks ending March 11, as indicated in the following table, reporting member banks outside New York City showed a decline in holdings of Government securities and increases in reserve balances and in balances with domestic banks. On the other hand, New York City banks showed a decline in reserves and increases in holdings of Government securities, in loans to brokers and dealers in securities in New York City, and in deposits held for domestic banks.

After the turn of the midmonth, when the public made large tax payments to the Government and subscribed to new issues of Government securities, there was a reduction in adjusted demand deposits, which include deposits of individuals, partnerships, corporations, and State and local governments. New York City banks, which held a large amount of maturing obligations, showed a small decline in their holdings of Government securities, while banks outside New York City made large purchases of the new issues and paid for them partly in cash and partly by credits to Treasury

# REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

[In millions of dollars]

	Banks in New York City			Banks outside New York City		
	Amount on Mar. 25	Change		Amount on Mar. 25	Change	
		Mar. 11-25	Feb. 26-Mar. 11		Mar. 11-25	Feb. 26-Mar. 11
Street loans.....	898	-129	+158	36	+1	+6
United States Government direct obligations.....	3,476	-46	+91	5,384	+318	-193
Reserve balances.....	1,949	-276	-308	2,059	-348	+152
Balances with domestic banks.....	78	-1	+2	2,152	-188	+49
Demand deposits—adjusted.....	5,869	-84	-67	7,878	-210	+18
U. S. Government deposits.....	197	+66	-----	580	+201	-----
Deposits of domestic banks.....	2,187	-264	+112	3,198	-183	+58

account at the purchasing banks. In transferring funds to the Treasury, banks outside New York City drew upon their reserve balances and upon their balances with domestic banks, chiefly in New York City. New York City banks in turn drew upon their reserve balances largely to meet the withdrawal of deposits held for interior banks. This series of developments is indicated in the table.

These large financial operations occurred without causing any disturbance in the money market. Notwithstanding the reduction of \$700,000,000 in member-bank excess reserves during the month and the decline in bankers' balances held in the larger financial centers, the volume of surplus funds in possession of banks was still large. Excess reserves at \$2,300,000,000 were sufficient to provide the basis for expansion of bank credit far beyond present or prospective needs. Balances held by reporting member banks in New York City for other banks amounted to almost \$2,200,000,000, and those held by reporting member banks outside New York City, largely on behalf of banks in smaller cities, to \$3,200,000,000.

Notwithstanding the decline in excess reserves during the month, money rates in the

New York market remained at the extremely low level of the past 2 years. The rate on 4 to 6 months' commercial paper remained at three-fourths of 1 percent, to which it was reduced by the beginning of 1935, when excess reserves of member banks had first risen to a level of about \$2,000,000,000. The rate on 90-day acceptances continued at one-eighth of 1 percent and short-term Treasury bills sold at a similar low rate. The average yield on long-term United States Government bonds, which declined somewhat in January and February, continued during March at slightly above 2½ percent, the lowest average yield for these bonds in post-war years. Yields on high-grade corporation bonds also continued at a low level.

The Federal Open Market Committee, as reorganized under the Banking Act of 1935, held its first meeting on March 18 and 19, 1936, and adopted regulations relating to open-market operations of the Federal Reserve banks. These regulations appear on page 254 of the BULLETIN. The new committee is composed of all members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and five representatives of the Federal Reserve banks. The representatives of the Reserve banks elected to membership on the Federal Open Market Committee include G. L. Harrison, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; M. J. Fleming, president of the Cleveland Reserve Bank; G. H. Hamilton, president of the Kansas City Reserve Bank; and B. A. McKinney, president of the Dallas Bank; and there remains a vacancy to be filled by the boards of directors of the Federal Reserve banks of Chicago and St. Louis. M. S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors, was named chairman of the committee; G. L. Harrison, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was elected vice chairman; Chester Morrill, secretary of the Board of Governors, was chosen secretary; Walter Wyatt, the Board's counsel, was elected counsel of the committee; E. A. Goldenweiser, director

of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics, was elected economist of the committee; and John H. Williams, vice president of the New York Reserve Bank, associate economist.

The Federal Open Market Committee appointed an executive committee consisting of Messrs. Eccles, Ransom, and Szymczak, of the Board of Governors, and Messrs. Harrison and Fleming. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was selected as the agency to execute the transactions for the System open-market account, and W. Randolph Burgess, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was designated by that bank as manager of the System's open-market account.

By the terms of the Committee's regulations, which were adopted pursuant to authority contained in the Federal Reserve Act as amended, all purchases and sales of Government securities by Federal Reserve banks must be made in accordance with policies adopted by the Federal Open Market Committee, and under the law no Federal Reserve bank may engage in or decline to engage in open-market operations except as directed by the Committee. The duty of the executive committee of the Federal Open Market Committee is to carry out open-market transactions in accordance with the policies adopted by the Federal Open Market Committee. The executive committee was also given the duty of allocating the obligations held in the System open-market account among the Federal Reserve banks in accordance with principles determined by the Federal Open Market Committee. The Committee's regulations also prescribe rules for open-market operations in obligations other than Government securities.

On March 25 the Board issued a regulation (Regulation U) relating to loans by banks for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks registered on national securities exchanges. This regulation, which applies to all banks in the United States, whether or not members of the Federal Reserve System, was issued pursuant

Regulation of  
security loans.

to the provisions of section 7 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and relates to loans made on or after May 1, 1936. It is not retroactive.

The Board fixed a margin requirement of 55 percent on loans subject to Regulation U, except for certain loans to brokers and dealers in securities. At the same time the Board changed, effective April 1, the margin requirements fixed in its Regulation T, which relates to loans made by brokers and dealers in securities, to bring them into conformity with the margins required under Regulation U for loans by banks.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 required the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to issue regulations with respect to loans on registered securities by brokers and dealers in securities. In order to prevent circumvention of the provisions of the act it also authorized the Board to issue regulations relating to loans made by others for purchasing or carrying registered securities.

In accordance with the law, Regulation T, relating to loans by brokers and dealers, was issued by the Board, effective October 1, 1934. During most of the period since that time bank loans on securities, except those to brokers and dealers, declined, but within recent months the decline has ceased. Since there has been during this period a continued liquidation of old security loans, it would appear that banks have been making new loans on securities.

During the past year stock prices have shown a sustained advance, trading activity on stock exchanges has increased, and brokers' advances to their customers and their borrowings from banks have also expanded. Required margins on loans by brokers to customers increased during the period largely as a result of the automatic operation of the margin formula prescribed in Regulation T and partly because of an increase in margin requirements made by the Board effective February 1, 1936. As a result of these increases in margin requirements on loans by brokers there was a growing differential between the amount that could be borrowed on a given security from a broker and from a bank.

In order to place borrowing for speculative purposes, whether the borrowing be from brokers or from banks, on as nearly an even basis as the law and the differences in the nature of the enterprises will permit, and in order to be in a better position to control a speculative expansion, the Board adopted Regulation U and imposed the same margin requirements on both classes of lenders.

Adoption of these restrictions at this time has the advantage of providing for control of the use of credit for speculation in securities without limiting the supply or raising the cost of credit available for commercial, industrial, or agricultural borrowers.

Regulation U relates only to loans made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks registered on national securities

**Scope of Regulation U.**

exchanges. It does not restrict the right of a bank to extend credit, whether on securities or

otherwise, for any commercial, agricultural, or industrial purpose, or for any other purpose except the purchasing or carrying of stocks registered on a national securities exchange. It does not prevent a bank from taking for any loan collateral in addition to that required by the regulation, nor does it require a bank to reduce any loan, to obtain additional collateral for any outstanding loan, or to call any outstanding loan because of insufficient collateral.

Certain loans to dealers in securities to aid in financing the distribution of securities are not subject to Regulation U. Loans to banks are also exempt from the provisions of Regulation U, as are loans to finance transactions in securities that are essentially cash transactions.

The loan values prescribed in Regulation U apply to loans (other than exempted loans) secured by stocks, whether or not registered, and made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks registered on a national securities exchange. A loan secured exclusively by a bond or made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying a bond is not subject to the regulation, nor is a loan made solely for

the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks that are not registered on a national securities exchange.

Loan values prescribed under Regulation U, as under Regulation T, apply only to the initial extension of credit and to substitutions and withdrawals of collateral. The entire indebtedness of a borrower to a bank incurred on or after May 1, 1936, for the purpose of purchasing or carrying registered stocks and all the collateral securing such indebtedness are to be considered together in determining whether any collateral is available for withdrawal or for an increase in the loan. The regulations do not require lenders to call for additional collateral if the margin falls below the prescribed amount as the result of a decline in the market. Even though the margin on an outstanding loan should be thus reduced, a bank may make an additional advance to a customer provided additional collateral is furnished sufficient to margin the amount of the additional loan.

The loan value of stocks serving as collateral security for a loan of the type covered by Regulation U, except in the case of certain loans to brokers or dealers in securities, was fixed by the Board at 45 percent of

the current market value of the stocks, equivalent to a margin requirement of 55 percent. The Board also prescribed the same loan value, effective April 1, for collateral in loans of the type covered by Regulation T and thereby discontinued previously prescribed loan values, which were in the nature of a sliding scale depending upon the extent to which the prices of the securities had advanced from their low points since July 1933.

In the case of loans by banks to brokers and dealers who extend credit to their customers in accordance with Regulation T, the Board fixed in Regulation U a special loan value of 60 percent or a margin of 40 percent of the current market value for registered stocks which such brokers and dealers are carrying for the account of customers. The same margin was fixed for loans by brokers and dealers to other

brokers and dealers subject to Regulation T or to foreign brokers and dealers for the purpose of carrying accounts for their customers. The margin required on such loans had previously been 20 percent. The lower margins required from brokers when they borrow to carry their customers put the brokers in a position to obtain funds by repledging a somewhat smaller amount of securities than the amount which the customers have to pledge with them to obtain the same amount of money. It appears that brokers and dealers need such a differential because they frequently find it necessary to make payments and to deliver securities in connection with purchases and sales for their customers prior to the receipt of payments or of securities, and because they need to have in their possession sufficient securities to enable them to make deliveries and transfers without delay. Loans to brokers and dealers collateralized by their own securities (other than exempted loans) are subject to the same margin requirements as are loans to persons other than brokers and dealers.

In prescribing a minimum margin of 55 percent, the Board departed from the formula stated as a standard but not prescribed in the Securities Exchange Act. Modification of the margin formula laid down in the act, in accordance with changes in conditions, is specifically authorized by the act.

The so-called statutory formula provided for a sliding scale of required margins varying from 25 to 45 percent of current market value, according to the extent that a security may have advanced in price above its lowest price since July 1, 1933. Effective February 1, 1936, the Board changed the maximum margin required from 45 to 55 percent of current market value. The operation of this margin formula, which had brought about increases in margin requirements on loans by brokers during the past year of rapid rise in security prices, was discussed in the BULLETIN for February 1936.

Under this formula there occurred an automatic advance in margin requirements with rising prices of securities. The average level of margin requirements on actively traded

securities had advanced, without any action by the Board, from about 30 percent of current market value at the time of the issuance of Regulation T in October 1934 to over 40 percent early this year. This result was one of the merits of the statutory formula.

The reason for the automatic increase in the required margin was that the loan value of a security remained unchanged during a rise in its price from 133 percent to 182 percent (222 percent since February 1, 1936) of its lowest price, with the result that profits could not be withdrawn or used as margin for additional purchases. This so-called "antipyridding" aspect was another advantage of the statutory formula as a means of restricting the use of credit in the stock market.

These advantages of the statutory formula—the automatic increase in margins and the limitation on pyramiding—had by March 1936, however, ceased to operate for most securities, since the margin required on most active stocks had reached 55 percent. Further price increases for these securities would not have resulted in higher margins, and pyramiding was possible, though only to the extent of 45 cents on each dollar of advance in price.

In the Board's judgment, furthermore, the statutory formula would have been unnecessarily onerous for banks, since few banks have a large volume of security loans or familiarity with market quotations and with the intricacies of a security-loan business. A single figure expressed as a percentage of current market value, on the other hand, is simple, easily understood, and is generally used by banks in determining margin requirements on security loans. It was the judgment of the Board, therefore, that in the existing banking situation a flat rate for banks would best serve the public interest. For the sake of uniformity the same requirement was adopted also for loans by brokers.

Adoption of the 55-percent requirement in Regulation T has placed all the securities on the basis that was previously required for securities that had had a rapid rise in price. About

three-fourths of the trading in securities was already on this basis, and the new rules raised the requirements for all securities to the same level. The newly adopted margin requirements, therefore, caused no relaxation in requirements as compared with the statutory formula as it was then operating. At the same time the new margin requirements greatly simplified operations under the Board's regulations.

#### Changes in Officers at Federal Reserve Banks

On March 13, 1936, the Board approved the appointment by the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia of Messrs. J. S. Sinclair as president and W. H. Hutt as first vice president of the bank, each for the unexpired portion of the 5-year term ending February 28, 1941.

On the same date the Board approved the appointment by the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond of Mr. Hugh Leach as president of the bank, for the unexpired portion of the 5-year term ending February 28, 1941.

Effective March 17, 1936, the Board designated Mr. Frederic A. Delano as chairman and Federal Reserve agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Effective April 1, 1936, the Board approved the appointment by the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco of Messrs. W. A. Day as president and Ira Clerk as first vice president of the bank, each for the unexpired portion of the 5-year term ending February 28, 1941.

Effective at the close of business on March 31, 1936, Mr. Eugene M. Stevens resigned as class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago and as chairman and Federal Reserve agent at that bank.

#### Branch Offices of Banks

On December 31, 1935, there were 798 banks operating branches (exclusive of mutual savings and private banks), compared with 715 such banks on December 31, 1934, an increase of 83 banks operating branches. Most of the increase in the number of banks operating branches occurred in Iowa, North Carolina, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The number of branches in opera-

tion on December 31, 1935, was 3,099 compared with 2,973 one year earlier. The increases in the number of branches in operation occurred principally in Iowa, North Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The increase was entirely among branches outside the head-office city, the number in the head-office city declining during the period. Following is a summary showing changes in the number of banks operating branches and in the number of branches in operation during the last 10-year period:

NUMBER OF BANKS WITH BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925-35

Year	Number of banks with branches <sup>1</sup>	Number of branches <sup>1</sup>		
		In head-office city	Outside head-office city	Total
December 1925.....	719	1,724	800	2,524
June 1927.....	739	1,958	954	2,912
June 1930 <sup>2</sup> .....	750	2,387	1,131	3,518
December 1932.....	680	2,064	1,127	3,191
December 1933.....	575	1,651	1,101	2,752
December 1934.....	715	1,642	1,331	2,973
December 1935.....	798	1,611	1,488	3,099

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of mutual savings banks and private banks.

<sup>2</sup> Date on which largest number of branches were reported.

Detailed statistics of the number of banks maintaining branches and the number of branches, by class of banks and by States, as of December 31, 1935, appear on page 304.

#### Definitive Establishment of Gold Standard in Belgium

The Belgian Government, by royal decree published in the *Moniteur Belge* and effective April 1, 1936, definitely fixed the gold content of the belga at 0.150632 gram fine gold, equivalent to 72 percent of the gold content established in 1926; made obligatory the redemption in gold of notes issued by the National Bank; abolished the exchange equalization fund; and decreed that the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the National Bank should be revalued on the basis of the new gold content of the belga. The text of the decree has not yet been received.

In the BULLETIN for May 1935 translations were given of the law of March 30 and the decree of March 31, 1935, under which the belga was tentatively stabilized on the basis of 72 percent of its former gold content; the reserves of gold and foreign exchange of the National Bank of Belgium were provisionally revalued on the basis of 75 percent of the former gold value of the belga; and the exchange equalization fund was created out of the increment resulting from revaluation, which accrued to the State. The present increment from revaluation of the bank's gold and foreign exchange holdings on the basis of 72 percent, instead of 75 percent, of the former gold parity also accrues to the State. Later decrees modifying or extending the measures taken in March were given in translation in the BULLETIN for June 1935.

## REVISION OF TABLES RELATING TO GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AND RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The regular tables on the assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies and on the loans and investments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are presented in this issue of the BULLETIN in a revised form giving a more useful arrangement of the data (see p. 279).

The first of these tables is derived from data published monthly in the daily statement of the United States Treasury. The Treasury statement includes 20 individual agencies or groups of agencies; in previous issues of the BULLETIN only three further consolidations were made. The agencies are now shown in nine groups. Of the agencies financed wholly from Government funds the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Public Works Administration are shown individually in the revised table. The regional agricultural credit corporations are grouped with the production credit corporations which have superseded them. The Export-Import banks and the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation are combined with the "other" group. Among the agencies financed partly from Government funds the Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation are now shown together, as are the Federal intermediate credit banks and the banks for cooperatives. A "home-mortgage" group includes the Federal home loan banks, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the United States Government interest in Federal savings and loan associations. The remaining institutions partly financed from Government funds, which are grouped together, are the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the War Finance Corporation.

Data for individual agencies or groups of agencies are shown for the latest month. Comparative totals are shown for the preceding month and the same month of the preceding year.

Loans are given in five classifications, which represent groupings of more detailed items shown in the Treasury statement. Subtotals are shown for the sum of loans and preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.

The classification of investments is revised to show separately not only United States direct obligations and obligations of Government credit agencies fully guaranteed by the

United States but also other obligations of Government credit agencies, which include Federal land bank bonds and Federal intermediate credit bank securities, and the class A stock of production credit associations. Production credit corporations provide the initial capital of production credit associations by purchasing their class A stock. The production credit associations are chartered and regulated by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, but since they are formed by private individuals they are not regarded as governmental agencies. However, because of the nature and the size of the production credit corporations' investment in these associations, these stock holdings are not grouped with other miscellaneous investments. Such other investments of Government credit agencies comprise railroad bonds and securities, ship sales notes and other investments amounting to about \$20,000,000 in recent months and are included in "all other assets" in the revised table, a category which includes also real estate and business property, which were formerly shown separately.

The amount of Federal land bank bonds held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation is subtracted from securities held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and from total assets on the assets side of the statement and from obligations of the Federal land banks and from total liabilities on the liability side. As shown in the data published by the Treasury this amount represents a duplication on the one hand of mortgage assets of the Federal land banks and on the other hand of outstanding guaranteed bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. From March 1934 to December 1935 the Federal land banks made mortgage loans in cash or in Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, which in both cases were obtained from the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation in exchange for Federal land bank bonds.

The figures for guaranteed bonds outstanding differ from those shown in the BULLETIN table on page 280, principally because the amount of Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds in the latter table is that actually outstanding and excludes unissued bonds against loans in process.

The accompanying table presents totals on the revised basis for the combined governmental corporations and credit agencies as of the



end of each month from December 1934 to December 1935. Revisions have been made in the figures as originally published for certain early months. For the period December 1934 to March 1935 Reconstruction Finance Corporation relief advances to States under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1932 have been excluded to make the figures comparable with

Treasury figures as published for subsequent months. Relief advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to municipalities and other political subdivisions, amounting to \$18,000,000 in each of these months, have been transferred from all other assets to all other loans for the same reason. Similarly, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments have

GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES, DECEMBER 1934-DECEMBER 1935

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT END OF MONTH

[In millions of dollars]

	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1935	Feb. 1935	Mar. 1935	Apr. 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1935	Oct. 1935	Nov. 1935	Dec. 1935
<b>ASSETS</b>													
Loans and preferred stock:													
Loans to financial institutions.....	984	933	896	856	836	813	792	772	756	738	711	688	670
Preferred stock, etc.....	837	846	868	874	871	873	876	877	876	878	881	883	877
Home mortgage loans.....	2,394	2,513	2,544	2,569	2,590	2,626	2,658	2,689	2,727	2,765	2,812	2,855	2,897
Farm mortgage loans.....	2,597	2,652	2,712	2,764	2,777	2,821	2,859	2,876	2,899	2,922	2,944	2,960	2,924
Other agricultural loans.....	402	411	420	444	492	533	610	690	706	707	683	682	677
All other loans.....	953	978	994	1,029	1,018	1,037	1,100	1,120	1,166	1,148	1,168	1,186	1,121
Total loans and preferred stock.....	8,168	8,332	8,434	8,534	8,584	8,724	8,895	9,024	9,131	9,158	9,199	9,254	9,175
Cash.....	322	326	337	339	336	352	453	367	320	376	363	337	319
United States direct obligations.....	469	469	467	469	469	469	444	448	451	452	451	433	449
Obligations of Government credit agencies:													
Fully guaranteed by United States.....	230	226	226	215	220	220	220	222	219	218	215	215	215
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	17	12	33	49	47	46	46	46	47	38	37	29	23
Production credit association class A stock.....	90	90	77	75	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Accounts and other receivables.....	127	127	155	159	168	165	175	179	180	186	193	191	243
All other assets.....	361	354	356	363	370	378	374	340	353	358	370	402	410
Total assets other than interagency <sup>1</sup> .....	9,784	9,936	10,084	10,204	10,272	10,430	10,683	10,702	10,778	10,861	10,906	10,938	10,915
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
Bonds, notes and debentures:													
Fully guaranteed by United States.....	3,312	3,489	3,596	3,658	3,707	3,775	4,168	4,245	4,290	4,411	4,466	4,507	4,546
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	1,791	1,785	1,778	1,789	1,788	1,800	1,515	1,398	1,388	1,376	1,357	1,335	1,335
Other liabilities (including reserves).....	225	206	224	238	218	200	219	200	216	234	254	261	286
Total liabilities other than interagency <sup>1</sup> .....	5,327	5,480	5,598	5,684	5,714	5,776	5,902	5,842	5,894	6,021	6,078	6,102	6,166
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding interagency transactions.....	4,457	4,456	4,487	4,520	4,559	4,655	4,781	4,860	4,884	4,840	4,828	4,836	4,749
Privately owned interests.....	312	314	327	333	335	348	352	354	357	357	356	343	340
U. S. Government interests.....	4,145	4,142	4,159	4,187	4,224	4,307	4,428	4,506	4,527	4,483	4,473	4,493	4,409

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Federal land bank bonds held by Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

\* Revised.

been counted as a part of the privately owned interests in December 1934 and January 1935 as was done in the Treasury figures for other months. For these two months a further revision has been made in the figures for all other loans to correct errors previously reported in the amount of loans to railroads under the Transportation Act of 1920.

The table dealing with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is derived from monthly reports by the Corporation to Congress, and

revisions are later made on the basis of quarterly reports to Congress. In the form in which it is published in this issue of the BULLETIN this table shows only the outstanding loans and investments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and excludes statutory allocations of funds and amounts undisbursed. The classification of loans and investments other than interagency transactions is in general the same as that employed for loans and preferred stock in the new BULLETIN table for

governmental corporations and credit agencies. Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies are shown separately from loans made directly to financial institutions, since, like purchases of preferred stock, they were made for the purpose of strengthening capital structures. Additional details are given for "all other" loans. The subtotal of loans and investments, exclusive of transactions with other Government agencies, corresponds to the similar total for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the combined statement for governmental credit agencies, except that it does not include outstanding amounts of advances to municipalities and other political sub-

divisions under the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1932 and except as the figures have been revised since publication in the Treasury table. The total of all loans and investments in the new table corresponds, except for revisions, to totals shown in earlier issues of the BULLETIN for loans and purchases by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, excluding allocations.

The following table gives the revised classification of loans and investments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation monthly, from February 1932 to August 1935, on the basis of the latest revised figures published by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

# RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS AND INVESTMENTS, FEBRUARY 1932-AUGUST 1935

[Amounts outstanding. In thousands of dollars]

	Feb. 29, 1932	Mar. 31, 1932	Apr. 30, 1932	May 31, 1932	June 30, 1932	July 31, 1932	Aug. 31, 1932
Loans to financial institutions.....	39,527	128,488	258,206	387,666	584,636	687,615	752,876
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	31,322	54,966	73,782	80,865	139,487	164,043	205,781
Total loans, other than interagency.....	70,850	183,454	331,988	474,531	724,123	851,657	958,657
Loans to Federal land banks.....						9,000	9,000
Total all loans and investments.....	70,850	183,454	331,988	474,531	724,123	860,657	967,657

	Sept. 30, 1932	Oct. 31, 1932	Nov. 30, 1932	Dec. 31, 1932	Jan. 31, 1933	Feb. 28, 1933	Mar. 31, 1933
Loans to financial institutions.....	754,803	801,722	803,892	831,427	851,267	942,389	976,476
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....							250
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....							12,500
Agricultural loans.....		450	1,276	1,325	1,213	1,227	1,205
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	218,410	241,431	249,952	272,472	280,041	296,229	310,920
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....			360	15,737	18,337	18,664	20,684
Total loans and investments, other than interagency.....	973,213	1,043,603	1,055,480	1,120,960	1,150,858	1,258,509	1,322,034
Loans to Federal land banks.....	11,450	14,300	15,800	18,500	18,800	18,800	18,800
Loans to regional agricultural credit corporations.....				5,371	20,537	37,005	55,380
Total all loans and investments.....	984,663	1,057,903	1,071,280	1,144,832	1,190,195	1,314,314	1,396,214

	Apr. 30, 1933	May 31, 1933	June 30, 1933	July 31, 1933	Aug. 31, 1933	Sept. 30, 1933	Oct. 31, 1933
Loans to financial institutions.....	968,650	1,019,248	996,094	990,548	1,009,724	993,917	974,929
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....	250	1,250	8,180	8,220	8,773	8,949	9,492
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....	20,083	24,233	35,283	43,428	50,553	54,153	56,568
Agricultural loans.....	2,444	2,723	2,741	4,691	6,320	6,254	6,579
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	323,195	340,855	354,059	331,334	331,160	331,813	330,243
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....	25,126	27,231	30,134	37,972	41,801	48,536	56,038
Total loans and investments, other than interagency.....	1,339,748	1,415,540	1,426,492	1,416,195	1,448,331	1,443,622	1,433,849
Loans to Federal land banks.....	19,800	20,300	21,800	23,800	25,800	28,800	36,300
Loans to regional agricultural credit corporations.....	72,586	93,196	106,536	115,925	91,576	67,700	48,448
Loans to Commodity Credit Corporation.....							457
Loans to Secretary of Agriculture on cotton.....						3,300	3,300
Total all loans and investments.....	1,432,134	1,529,036	1,554,628	1,555,920	1,565,707	1,543,422	1,522,384

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS AND INVESTMENTS, FEBRUARY 1932-AUGUST 1935--Continued

[Amounts outstanding. In thousands of dollars]

	Nov. 30, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1934	Feb. 28, 1934	Mar. 31, 1934	Apr. 30, 1934	May 31, 1934
Loans to financial institutions.....	998,598	1,035,217	1,016,590	988,457	933,744	909,994	890,062
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....	9,470	14,674	14,818	15,132	16,546	28,655	30,931
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....	100,636	253,901	400,040	444,335	568,381	631,011	676,474
Agricultural loans.....	7,248	10,389	12,640	14,500	15,232	16,506	16,681
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	333,486	337,166	340,854	345,320	345,323	345,090	344,950
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....	60,020	63,451	71,497	71,217	80,195	82,666	88,445
Loans to drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.....		2,414	2,414	2,414	2,525	2,643	4,156
Other loans.....	6,895	5,820	5,502	5,068	4,175	2,652	1,783
<b>Total loans and investments, other than interagency.....</b>	<b>1,616,353</b>	<b>1,723,032</b>	<b>1,864,356</b>	<b>1,886,444</b>	<b>1,966,122</b>	<b>2,019,116</b>	<b>2,053,482</b>
Loans to Federal land banks.....	72,800	142,118	193,618	193,618	193,618	193,618	193,618
Loans to regional agricultural credit corporations.....	34,566	29,885	28,383	29,145	22,081	14,295	8,884
Loans to Commodity Credit Corporation.....	31,636	64,583	130,879	153,625	161,813	163,078	167,945
Loans to Secretary of Agriculture on cotton.....	3,300						
Preferred stock of Export-Import banks.....				10,000	12,500	12,500	12,500
<b>Total all loans and investments.....</b>	<b>1,657,655</b>	<b>1,959,619</b>	<b>2,217,236</b>	<b>2,272,732</b>	<b>2,350,134</b>	<b>2,402,607</b>	<b>2,436,429</b>

	June 30, 1934	July 31, 1934	Aug. 31, 1934	Sept. 30, 1934	Oct. 31, 1934	Nov. 30, 1934	Dec. 31, 1934
Loans to financial institutions.....	868,329	842,362	825,384	812,727	802,956	812,045	840,028
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....	31,242	31,759	42,088	42,371	42,738	42,832	47,257
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....	786,812	752,935	774,630	798,387	808,389	819,985	834,360
Agricultural loans.....	17,880	18,996	18,136	18,534	20,873	20,685	19,366
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	353,637	354,742	343,482	343,595	353,491	361,830	376,894
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....	93,004	96,061	107,265	111,178	112,197	117,025	122,696
Loans to industrial and commercial businesses.....			274	1,916	3,233	4,166	6,626
Loans to drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.....	4,636	8,165	9,182	9,479	11,147	11,321	12,298
Other loans.....	3,481	2,646	24,405	24,036	23,536	23,136	505
Securities purchased from Public Works Administration.....							1,529
<b>Total loans and investments, other than interagency.....</b>	<b>2,158,521</b>	<b>2,107,666</b>	<b>2,144,846</b>	<b>2,162,223</b>	<b>2,178,560</b>	<b>2,213,026</b>	<b>2,261,559</b>
Loans to Federal land banks.....	193,618	124,864	116,357	115,955	115,155	110,688	78,455
Loans to regional agricultural credit corporations.....	6,631	6,166	4,646	3,747	2,620		
Loans to Commodity Credit Corporation.....	202,559	157,667	108,646	76,430	42,969	30,242	33,362
Preferred stock of Export-Import banks.....	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
<b>Total all loans and investments.....</b>	<b>2,573,829</b>	<b>2,408,863</b>	<b>2,386,995</b>	<b>2,370,855</b>	<b>2,351,804</b>	<b>2,366,456</b>	<b>2,385,877</b>

	Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 28, 1935	Mar. 31, 1935	Apr. 30, 1935	May 31, 1935	June 30, 1935	July 31, 1935	Aug. 31, 1935
Loans to financial institutions.....	794,972	763,043	727,688	706,907	681,416	658,213	637,310	615,908
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....	47,515	47,699	48,329	48,327	48,183	48,316	48,203	48,217
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....	843,997	865,738	872,037	869,219	871,449	876,380	873,557	874,275
Agricultural loans.....	19,325	19,837	20,277	21,463	22,140	22,398	22,979	22,875
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	379,464	379,702	380,199	386,612	413,414	414,344	413,338	413,360
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....	125,406	127,827	132,360	134,507	137,550	140,689	148,745	155,172
Loans to industrial and commercial businesses.....	8,513	10,647	12,738	14,652	17,678	21,746	25,917	29,502
Loans to drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.....	15,410	16,978	21,292	23,507	25,815	27,596	29,181	32,790
Other loans.....	43	53	53	76	84	2,476	2,030	2,253
Securities purchased from Public Works Administration.....	71	1,356	17,490	15,282	15,753	16,167	16,190	112,849
<b>Total loans and investments, other than interagency.....</b>	<b>2,234,716</b>	<b>2,232,880</b>	<b>2,232,463</b>	<b>2,220,553</b>	<b>2,233,483</b>	<b>2,234,326</b>	<b>2,217,452</b>	<b>2,307,192</b>
Loans to Federal land banks.....	76,964	74,473	72,263	70,474	66,398	59,673	58,277	57,883
Loans to Commodity Credit Corporation.....	36,139	35,905	39,552	49,156	55,530	143,181	231,166	249,556
Capital stock of, and loans to, R. F. O. Mortgage Co.....				10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Preferred stock of Export-Import banks.....	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	10,000	10,000	10,000
<b>Total all loans and investments.....</b>	<b>2,360,319</b>	<b>2,355,759</b>	<b>2,356,777</b>	<b>2,362,683</b>	<b>2,377,912</b>	<b>2,462,380</b>	<b>2,526,895</b>	<b>2,634,691</b>

## AGRICULTURAL LOANS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS <sup>1</sup>

The loan activities of commercial banks, particularly in rural areas, are closely inter-related with agricultural operations. These institutions constitute the most important source of personal and collateral credit for farmers. The volume of such credit extended by commercial banks is naturally influenced by variations in agricultural conditions, particularly by changes in farm-commodity prices. At the same time the amount of buying power of agriculture for industrial goods is influenced by changes in the volume of loans obtained from or repaid to banks.

The marked economic changes that have taken place during the post-war period have greatly influenced the volume of bank credit extended to farmers. As credit changes in recent years have been so drastic, it was deemed desirable to appraise, as accurately as possible, the extent to which the volume of outstanding bank credit to farmers had been curtailed. Adequate data for measuring such changes have not been available in the regular reports of the supervisory banking agencies, and a special survey, therefore, was necessary to obtain this information. Through the cooperation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Reserve Board, schedules requesting data as to specific types of agricultural loans, total loans, and total deposits were enclosed with the call report form for December 31, 1934, sent out by each of the three cooperating agencies.

These schedules were checked against the report of condition to insure accuracy of comparable items included in both reports. Of the 14,135 banks licensed and insured, 101 banks failed to submit reports on their agricultural loans, and data on total loans and deposits of each of these banks were obtained from the December 31, 1934, report of condition. The agricultural loans of each of the nonreporting banks were then estimated by multiplying its total loans by the ratios of the various types of agricultural loans to total loans reported by other banks in the same county. In a very few cases no other banks were located in the same county and ratios for adjoining counties were used. This information permitted the compilation of data representing the most

complete and accurate estimate that has ever been made of the outstanding credit advanced to farmers by commercial banks.

As the United States Department of Agriculture had conducted somewhat similar surveys for 5 different years since 1914, these previously compiled data were available for making rough comparisons of changes in the volume of agricultural loans that had occurred between survey dates during that period. The analysis of these changes for the war and post-war periods together with a detailed analysis of the outstanding agricultural loans held by commercial banks at the end of 1934 is summarized on the succeeding pages.

### TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY BANKS

Table 1 summarizes the various estimates made by the Department of Agriculture from 1914 to 1934. The largest amount of agricultural loans held by banks at any time was apparently reached in the latter part of 1920.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED AGRICULTURAL LOANS OF  
COMMERCIAL BANKS IN STATED YEARS <sup>1</sup>

Year	Loans secured by farm real estate	Personal and collateral loans to farmers	Total agricultural loans
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
1914.....	739,500	1,607,970	2,347,470
1918.....	1,010,559	2,506,814	3,517,373
1920.....	1,447,483	3,869,891	5,317,374
1923.....	1,388,106	2,943,818	4,331,924
1931.....	945,172	1,936,360	2,881,532
1934.....	498,842	807,613	1,306,455

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to end of year indicated except for 1914, 1918, and 1931. Data for the latter 2 years relate to the midyear, whereas those for 1914 relate to the spring of 1914.

From 1920 to 1934 loans secured by farm real estate decreased by \$948,641,000 or 66 percent. Personal and collateral loans decreased by \$3,062,278,000 or 79 percent. Both types of loans at the end of 1934 were substantially below the estimated totals for 1914.

Estimates for individual States were compiled in each survey but variations between estimates on a State basis were influenced to a certain extent by the variations in the proportion of returns received from banks in towns and cities of various population groups. Estimates on a

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Norman J. Wall, senior agricultural economist, Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Extracts from a study to be published as Technical Bulletin No. 521 by the Department of Agriculture, which will include additional details, especially tabular data by States.

The author gives credit to Fred L. Garlock for helpful assistance in planning and supervising the tabulation of the 1934 data on agricultural loans of commercial banks and to Mrs. Lucy R. Hudson and Margaret W. Daniel for supervising the handling and checking of schedules and preparation of tables.

State basis, therefore, are presented only for the 1934 survey. Estimates for previous surveys are presented as totals for geographic divisions.

The estimates for the surveys prior to that for 1934 were based upon reports of only a portion of the banks, usually from 40 to 50 percent of the total number. The estimates for each State were made on the assumption that the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans and discounts of banks replying to the survey questionnaires were also applicable to the loans and discounts of banks failing to reply. As indicated in a succeeding section of this bulletin, the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans and discounts shows wide variations as between banks in towns and cities of different population groups.

When there is a difference, from one survey to another, in the proportion of loans and discounts reported on schedules from banks in towns and cities of different population groups, this difference tends to alter the State estimate, through changing the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans. For surveys in which a relatively larger proportion of the loans and discounts are reported by banks in towns and cities of the larger population groups the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans will tend to be lower than the true ratio for all banks in the State. Likewise, if a relatively smaller proportion of the returns come from banks in the larger population groups, a ratio derived from the reporting schedules will tend to overestimate the State total of agricultural loans.

It is believed that most of these differences in State estimates tend to be offset when combined into geographic division totals. In a very few cases, however, the geographic-division totals seem to be out of line and attention is called in the text discussion to such apparent discrepancies. The probability of understatement or overstatement is least in those States in which the volume of agricultural loans is largest because usually there is less variation in the ratio of agricultural loans to the total loans and discounts as between banks in towns and cities of the various population groups.

#### PERSONAL AND COLLATERAL LOANS

The volume of personal and collateral loans increased by about 141 percent from 1914 to the end of 1920, an increase corresponding closely to the increase in farm-commodity prices during the same period. The increase in this type of loan from 1914 to 1918 was 56 percent. From 1918 to 1920 there was a

further increase of 54 percent despite the fact that there was only a nominal further increase in farm-commodity prices during that period.

After 1920 each of the three succeeding surveys showed a reduction, the sharpest reduction taking place from 1931 to 1934. As undoubtedly there had been an appreciable reduction in agricultural loans between 1929 and the middle of 1931, the reduction in loans that took place during the depression period beginning in 1929 was probably substantially greater than the change indicated for the period from 1931 to 1934.

This reduction following 1929 was much more drastic than that during the period of rapidly declining prices in 1920-21. The period of declining farm-commodity prices following 1929 was about three times as long as the period of declining prices following 1920 and naturally intensified the forces that tended to bring about a reduction in agricultural loans, both by reducing the value of the farmers' collateral for loans and by increasing the number of bank suspensions. As compared with the earlier period bank suspensions were also in substantially greater number following 1929. The facilities of the War Finance Corporation which were made available to commercial banks in 1921 tended to retard the forced liquidation of agricultural loans in the earlier period. The National Credit Corporation was organized in the fall of 1931 and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the spring of 1932 to provide similar financial assistance to banks, but the wave of deposit withdrawals and bank suspensions had gained such momentum that these emergency financing facilities were unavailing in halting the forced contraction of credit.

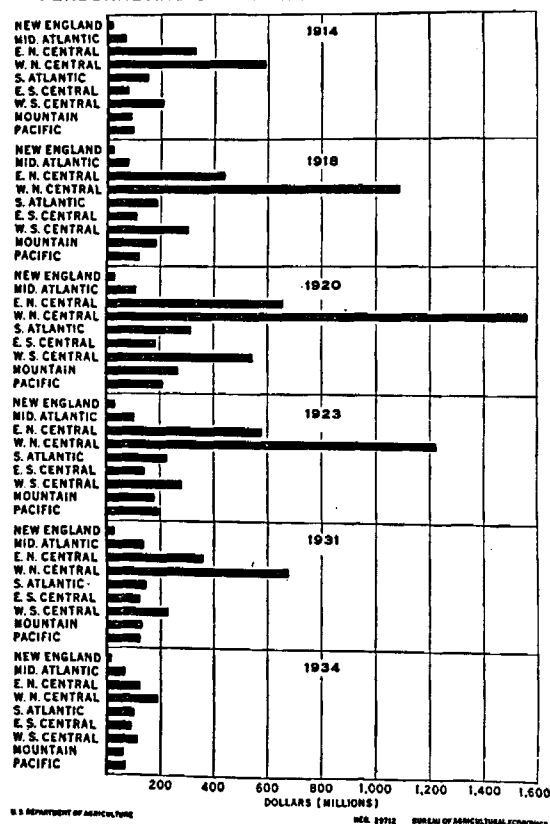
In analyzing the changes that have taken place in the volume of personal and collateral loans since 1914, on the basis of geographic divisions, it is apparent that the most marked changes in the amount of loans have taken place in the East North Central States and in the West North Central States.<sup>2</sup> These two geographic divisions accounted for about 57 percent of the estimated total of personal and collateral loans held by commercial banks in 1914 and 1920. By 1923 loans in these two groups of States accounted for 61 percent of the total. After 1923 the relatively greater reduction in agricultural loans in these two geographic divisions reduced their proportion, by the end of 1934, to 38 percent of the total.

<sup>2</sup> See table 21 at end of this article for list of States included in the various geographic divisions.

Comparative changes for each of the six surveys are shown graphically, by geographic regions in figure 1.

From 1914 to 1920 the rate of increase was far from uniform in each of the geographic divisions. The largest percentage increase was shown for the Mountain States and the smallest increase in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Although only a nominal increase was shown from 1914 to 1918 in the New England and Middle Atlantic

FIGURE 1  
PERSONAL AND COLLATERAL LOANS TO FARMERS



States, all geographic divisions showed a rapid expansion in loans from 1918 to 1920.

From 1920 to 1923, decreases were shown for all geographic divisions with the exception of the New England States. It is possible that the 1923 estimate for the latter group of States, as well as for the Middle Atlantic States, which showed only a slight decrease, was too high. The sharpest decreases were shown in the West South Central and Mountain States.

In the period from 1923 to 1931, decreases were again shown for all geographic divisions except in the Middle Atlantic States. The

1931 estimate for these States appears to be so divergent from trends in other geographic divisions that the data may represent an overestimate of loans on that date. During this period the reduction in loans held by banks in the West North Central States was particularly large, the amount of such loans being reduced by almost one-half.

In the years from 1931 to 1934 the reduction in loans, which occurred in all geographic divisions, was especially drastic in the East North Central and West North Central States. In these two geographic divisions the outstanding personal and collateral loans to farmers decreased by about two-thirds in a period of 3½ years. The number of bank suspensions in these States was particularly large and these numerous suspensions materially influenced the volume of loans. Compared with 1914 the level of loans in all geographic divisions with the exception of the East South Central States was lower in 1934 than in 1914.

#### LOANS SECURED BY FARM REAL ESTATE

The trend of agricultural loans secured by farm real estate, although roughly similar to that of personal and collateral loans, did not show quite so large an increase from 1914 to 1920 or quite so large a decrease from 1920 to 1934. While farm-land prices were advancing, the amount of farm real estate loans of commercial banks increased at about the same rate. From 1920 to 1923, farm real estate loans decreased only about 4 percent although the index of farm-land values declined from their peak of 170 (1912-14=100) in March 1920 to 130 in March 1924. As the sharp drop in farm income that began in 1920 had impaired the security of many loans that previously had been granted on personal or collateral security, banks followed the policy of strengthening the security back of these slow loans by taking real estate security. Real estate loans acquired in this manner tended to hold up the total volume of such loans despite the active movement of mortgage refinancing undertaken by other agencies during this period.

From 1923 to 1931 the holdings of farm-mortgage loans of commercial banks decreased at a somewhat more rapid rate than the decrease in land values. During most of this period the life insurance companies and the Federal and joint stock land banks were expanding their mortgage loans at a rapid rate and undoubtedly a portion of the mortgage loans held by commercial banks were refinanced

by these other agencies. During the same period, there was also a reduction occasioned by the foreclosure of heavily indebted farms. Frequently the foreclosure of a first mortgage held by another agency meant the extinguishment of junior liens taken by commercial banks to strengthen the security of advances previously made when farm-commodity prices were at a higher level.

With the rapid decline in farm-commodity prices after 1929 the security of many advances made when prices were at a higher level became impaired and commercial banks made some increase in their mortgage loans to strengthen the security of personal and collateral loans previously made. Such increase was slightly more than offset, however, by reductions resulting from other factors, chiefly foreclosures. The annual changes following 1929 may be partially illustrated by the reported holdings of member banks of the Federal Reserve System. At the end of 1929 farm-mortgage loans held by such member banks amounted to \$388,000,000. There was practically no change in 1930, but at the end of 1931 the total had decreased to \$359,000,000 and by the end of 1932 to \$356,000,000.

The sharp reduction in the number of operating banks, following the banking holiday in early 1933, was accompanied by a reduction in the reported holdings of farm-mortgage loans of member banks of the Federal Reserve System. At the end of 1932 such loans were reported at \$356,000,000, as indicated above, and on the following report date, June 30, 1933, at \$318,000,000, a decrease of 11 percent. A part of the reduction taking place between 1931 and 1934 in the total of the estimated farm-mortgage holdings of commercial banks may therefore be attributed to the reduction in the number of operating banks, a reduction which does not take into account the mortgage holdings of closed banks.

The mortgage refinancing program of the Farm Credit Administration, begun in 1933, has resulted in a substantial reduction in the farm-mortgage holdings of commercial banks. Data covering the period from May 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934, indicate that 16.2 percent of the proceeds of Federal land bank loans and 17.9 percent of the proceeds of commissioner loans were used to repay first and junior mortgages held by commercial banks. Assuming that these percentages also hold true for the period embracing an additional 3 months, the reduction in farm-mortgage loans held by commercial banks from May 1, 1933, to December

31, 1934, resulting from the refinancing operations of the Farm Credit Administration, would amount to about \$250,000,000.

During the period 1914 to 1934 the trend of farm-mortgage holdings of State and national banks have shown a marked divergence. Prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, national banks were not permitted to invest their funds in farm-mortgage loans. The estimated total of mortgage loans held by banks in 1914 therefore represents the holdings of banks other than national. The marked increase in mortgage loans of commercial banks from 1914 to 1920 was largely accounted for by banks other than national, as mortgage holdings of national banks had reached the total of only \$161,652,000 on June 30, 1921. Although the estimated total of mortgage loans of all banks showed a decline at each survey following 1920, loans of this type held by national banks continued to increase until 1928, the holdings of \$325,125,000 on June 30, 1928, being slightly more than twice as large as in 1921. At the end of 1934, farm-mortgage loans of national banks had declined to \$218,268,000, an amount representing 44 percent of the farm-mortgage loans held by all banks.

In tracing the trend of farm-mortgage holdings of commercial banks, by geographic divisions, total holdings, as in the case of personal and collateral loans, are largely dominated by the holdings of banks in the East North Central and West North Central States. In each of the surveys until 1931 mortgage loans in these two geographic divisions represented from 50 to 60 percent of the total held by all commercial banks. In 1934 holdings by banks in these two geographic divisions amounted to only 37 percent of the total farm-mortgage holdings of commercial banks, or about the same percentage as indicated for personal and collateral loans.

In two geographic divisions the volume of farm-mortgage loans has exceeded the volume of personal and collateral loans. In the New England States this situation has prevailed in each of the survey periods. In 1914 the volume of such farm-mortgage loans in the New England States was more than four times as large as the personal and collateral loans, but by 1934 such loans were only slightly more than half again as large as the personal and collateral loans. In the earlier periods New England banks were heavy investors in farm mortgages purchased from other areas, particularly from the Middle West. After 1923 such investments show a sharp reduction as the active

lending operations of the Federal and joint stock land banks and the life insurance companies resulted in a considerable refinancing of such loans at lower interest rates. The increased rate of foreclosures of mortgages following the price decline that occurred in 1920-21 was also a factor tending to make eastern banks less favorably inclined towards the purchase of farm mortgages from other areas.

The practice of commercial banks in purchasing farm mortgages from other areas was not confined solely to the Eastern States but was quite general in many other sections in which local savings were in excess of local requirements, particularly in such sections as southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In recent years banks in these areas, too, have drastically curtailed their investments in outside mortgages.

In the Pacific Coast States the survey for 1923 was the first to show a volume of farm-mortgage loans larger than the volume of other types of agricultural loans, a relationship which was maintained in each of the two subsequent surveys. The relatively greater increase in farm-mortgage loans in this geographic division is accounted for largely by banks in California where the policies of some of the large branch-banking systems were reflected in a substantial expansion in their portfolio holdings of farm mortgages.

Table 2 summarizes the distribution of farm-mortgage holdings of commercial banks for each of the six surveys, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS SECURED BY FARM REAL ESTATE HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS AT STATED DATES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

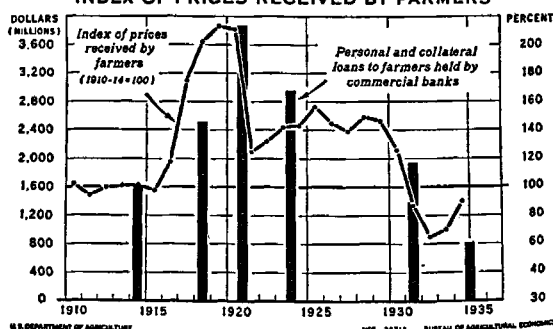
Geographic division	Spring of 1914	July 31, 1918	Dec. 31, 1920	Dec. 31, 1923	June 30, 1931	Dec. 31, 1934
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
New England.....	84,900	96,300	93,685	111,918	36,529	17,605
Middle Atlantic.....	30,900	58,787	34,148	37,510	46,524	42,214
East North Central.....	220,000	252,707	335,095	315,131	240,353	108,336
West North Central.....	216,400	296,538	531,212	403,514	212,117	76,258
South Atlantic.....	40,800	53,129	94,048	79,856	74,356	43,520
East South Central.....	33,600	52,023	101,080	77,591	74,694	42,076
West South Central.....	27,900	34,503	73,251	82,306	62,039	34,194
Mountain.....	19,800	27,621	55,936	52,408	40,266	13,117
Pacific.....	65,200	138,951	129,027	227,872	158,294	121,520

In comparing the changes from one survey to another, it appears possible that the totals for the Middle Atlantic States in 1920, 1923, and 1931 were underestimated. Likewise, it is possible that the totals for the Pacific States in 1918 and 1923 may have been overestimated.

#### FACTORS INFLUENCING THE TREND OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY BANKS

The expansion of agricultural loans from 1914 to 1920 and their contraction subsequent to 1920 were influenced by factors which varied from community to community. The lending policy of local banks, the attitude of farmers relative to the assumption and repayment of debts, climatic conditions, etc., were all influential in accounting for variations in the volume of agricultural loans. Despite the varying conditions, however, certain major factors influenced the trend of agricultural loans in practically all agricultural areas. The more important of these were the changes in the level of prices received by farmers, the bank suspensions, the refunding of bank loans into long-term mortgage obligations, and the development of new Federal financing facilities for farmers. These four major factors are discussed on the following pages.

FIGURE 2  
PERSONAL AND COLLATERAL LOANS TO FARMERS AND INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS



Relation of price level to bank loans.—Variations in farm-commodity prices, through their influence upon the amount of income received by farmers, have accounted for substantial changes in the volume of agricultural loans held by commercial banks. Figure 2 shows the estimated volume of personal and collateral loans for each of the six surveys conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The index of farm-commodity prices is also shown for the period 1910-35 to indicate the general relationship between farm prices and agricultural loans of commercial banks. It will be noted that loans tend to lag behind the movement of prices.

Farm commodity prices, in turn, are an important factor in influencing the trend of farm land values. Figure 3 shows a comparison of the index of farm land values and the



estimated amount of farm mortgage loans held by commercial banks at each of the six survey dates.

The rapid rise in farm-commodity prices, following the outbreak of the World War, characterized by an increase in index of such prices from 101 in 1914 (1909-14=100) to a peak of 244 in May 1920, substantially expanded the flow of income into agricultural communities. Deposits at banks increased correspondingly and provided country banks with a mounting excess of claims against urban centers, which was reflected in a substantial increase in the amount of funds carried as balances with correspondent banks. Country banks were naturally desirous of finding profitable investment for their surplus funds and, with the generally favorable agricultural income situation prevailing, advances were freely made to borrowers. A large part of these

of prices. This situation, in turn, adversely affected the status of country banks.

Ordinarily the deposits of a country bank constitute a revolving fund from which loans can be made to borrowers within the community. When the assets of this revolving fund consist chiefly of local advances, the country bank's ability to grant new loans, unless the inflow of funds is greater than the volume of payments made outside the community, is dependent upon the rate of repayment of outstanding advances or upon the bank's ability to sell some of its assets or to borrow funds outside the community. The revolving character of the fund thus can be maintained only when the inflow of funds provides additional new deposits or repayments on outstanding advances sufficient to meet the demand for new loans. In those periods when an agricultural community is faced with an adverse balance of payments, and repayments on outstanding advances do not provide sufficient funds to meet such adverse payments, the solvency of the revolving fund can be maintained only if the individual bank can obtain additional funds through the sale, outside of the community, of a portion of its assets or if it has borrowing power that can be utilized in obtaining outside credits.

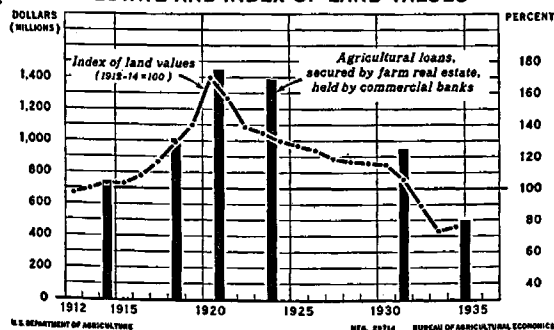
The adverse balance of payments that was encountered by agricultural communities following the sharp drop in farm-commodity prices in 1920 thus seriously impaired the revolving character of the country bank's loan fund and brought about the insolvency of numerous institutions. Most country banks, prior to the price decline were already heavily indebted to the Federal Reserve banks and to correspondent banks.

The situation faced by farmers and by country banks in this period was summarized in a previous report of the Department of Agriculture as follows:<sup>3</sup>

\* \* \* With the collapse in prices of farm products in 1920 and 1921 a credit emergency arose which has few parallels. Banks and other established credit agencies in many sections of the country were unable to cope with the situation and Federal, State, and local governments were called upon to provide emergency funds. In several Northwestern States where crop failures, high operating costs, and the drop in prices of farm products combined to create a serious situation Federal funds in the amount of \$3,500,000 were made available in 1921 and 1922 for the purchase of seed grain. Various county governments in these States also provided farmers with large sums for seed and feed purposes.

<sup>3</sup> Olsen, N. A., Brannen, C. O., Cadisch, G. F., and Newton, R. W. 1925. Farm Credit, Farm Insurance, and Farm Taxation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1924: 185-234, illus. 1925. See pp. 231-232.

FIGURE 3  
AGRICULTURAL LOANS SECURED BY FARM REAL ESTATE AND INDEX OF LAND VALUES



advances were of the type which, with the continuation of a high price level, probably could have been repaid within a reasonable period. Following the sharp drop in farm-commodity prices in 1920, when the index declined from a peak of 244 in May 1920 to a low of 113 in June 1921, the ability of farmers to repay bank loans was seriously curtailed.

The decline in farm-commodity prices resulted in a drastic reduction in the income flowing from urban centers to agricultural communities. The payments which, on the other hand, had to be made from agricultural communities to other areas could not be reduced correspondingly as future commitments had been made for supplies, machinery, interest payments, etc. At the same time, the decrease in farm income in relation to operating and living expenses was so drastic that farm borrowers could make but relatively small reduction on the loans they had contracted on the basis of the previously existing high level

The situation in the fall of 1921 became so critical that Congress voted to broaden the powers of the War Finance Corporation to permit advances for agricultural purposes. The War Finance Corporation describes the situation which existed at that time in the following words:

"When the agricultural credits act was passed (Aug. 24, 1921), there was a state of demoralization everywhere among all classes of agricultural producers. Farmers and stockmen generally were in a desperate plight; breeding herds were being sacrificed on a wholesale scale; immature stock was being sent to the block; and cotton, corn, and other agricultural commodities commanded prices that were discouragingly low, in many cases materially below cost of production. Forced liquidation and hasty selling impaired the farmer's buying power, and this, in turn, brought about a reduced demand for the products of industry. Bank deposits were being withdrawn and reserves depleted, loans could not be collected, and the stability of our whole agricultural and banking structure was seriously threatened."

Under its broadened powers the corporation made between August 24, 1921, and November 30, 1924, advances totaling \$297,934,000. Of this amount 58 percent was advanced to banking and financial institutions, 29 percent to livestock loan companies, and 13 percent to cooperative marketing associations. \* \* \* The influence of the War Finance Corporation in stabilizing credit conditions, however, is not measured solely by the advances it actually made. During these 3 years it approved loans amounting to almost \$480,000,000. The willingness of the Federal Government to approve large advances for agricultural purposes at a time when the prices of farm products were demoralized helped to restore the confidence of both farmers and bankers and greatly relieved the financial stringency.

To illustrate the readjustment that was forced upon country banks as a result of the drastic decline in farm incomes that began in 1920, data for significant items have been compiled from the reports of country national banks<sup>4</sup> in 10 of the leading agricultural States. These 10 States held more than 50 percent of the estimated total of agricultural loans held by all banks at the end of 1920.

On the basis of call-date data it appears that in the period of credit contraction that began in 1920 deposits of these banks reached their lowest level at the end of 1921. Total deposits decreased approximately 20 percent from May 4, 1920, to December 31, 1921. Changes that took place during this period in the major balance-sheet items are shown in table 3:

<sup>4</sup> The term "country" national bank here refers to the classification of the Comptroller of the Currency, that is, national banks outside of central reserve and reserve cities.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN MAJOR BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS OF COUNTRY NATIONAL BANKS IN 10 LEADING AGRICULTURAL STATES, 1920-21<sup>1</sup>

Item	May 4, 1920	Dec. 31, 1921	Increase or decrease	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Total deposits.....	1,934,133	1,545,085	-389,048	-20.1
Loans and discounts.....	1,711,689	1,486,314	-225,375	-13.2
United States securities.....	327,181	251,083	-76,098	-23.3
Other investments.....	138,249	165,146	+26,897	+19.5
Cash and due from banks.....	472,231	352,309	-119,922	-25.4
Total borrowings.....	133,262	179,873	+46,611	+35.0

<sup>1</sup> States included: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin. Annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Although deposits decreased 20 percent, loans and discounts decreased only 13 percent. The withdrawal of deposits to meet payments outside of the community necessitated a sharp reduction in balances held with correspondent banks. Holdings of cash and balances with correspondents reached their lowest point on June 30, 1921. With the seasonal increase of farm income in the last half of the year, this account was partially restored although at the end of 1921 it was still 25 percent below that of May 4, 1920. The smaller dollar value of check transactions because of lower prices made it possible to carry reduced operating balances but it is probable that the pressure of meeting adverse payments outside of the community caused these balances to be reduced to the barest minimum.

Loans continued to rise from May 4, 1920, to November 15, 1921, but thereafter a reduction was shown for each call date until March 10, 1922, when the trend was reversed. Borrowings increased rapidly from May 4 to December 29, 1920, and decreased slowly in 1921. With the improvement in farm income in 1922, however, a substantial reduction was effected although such borrowings continued at a relatively high level.

Reduction in holdings of United States securities also provided a source of funds for meeting outside payments. This was in part offset by increased holdings of other securities, largely municipal investments, warrants, claims, and judgments.

Beginning with July 1921 prices received by farmers began an upward movement which con-

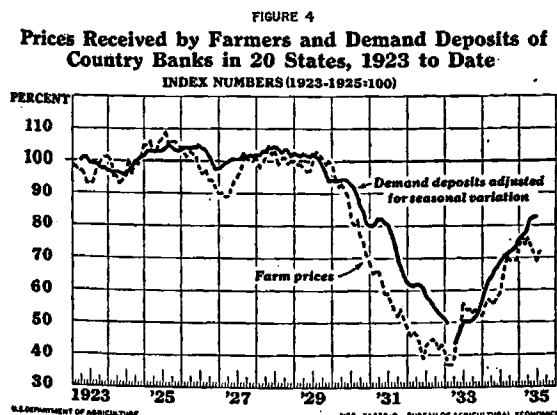
tinued until January 1923, the index number of prices advancing from 113 to 146 (pre-war prices=100). The accompanying increase in the flow of agricultural income into agricultural communities again brought about a nominal expansion in deposits which, with the repayments on local loans, provided funds for reducing borrowings at Federal Reserve banks, correspondent banks, and the War Finance Corporation. Balances at correspondent banks were also built up to a more normal level.

During the first half of 1923 prices received by farmers again receded, the index declining from 146 in January to 136 in July. After a recovery in the last half of 1923, due largely to increased prices for cotton and for dairy and poultry products, the index again declined to 137 in May 1924. Prices received by producers of grain and of livestock during this period

period have been closely associated with changes in the level of prices received by farmers. Figure 4 shows the index of prices received by farmers compared with an index of net demand deposits of member banks of the Federal Reserve System located in places of less than 15,000 population in 20 of the leading agricultural States. The net demand deposit series, which is corrected for seasonal variation, shows the influence of low farm prices for farm commodities in 1923 and the subsequent recovery of prices in 1924 and 1925. The sharp drop in prices during 1926, largely influenced by low prices for cotton, is also reflected in a lower level of deposits.

The drastic decline in prices received by farmers from 152 in August 1929 to 55 in March 1933 was accompanied by approximately as large a proportionate decrease in net demand deposits. In meeting this unprecedented reduction in deposits, country banks were placed under severe strain and an abnormally large number of bank suspensions took place.

Changes in major balance-sheet items during the period June 29, 1929, and December 31, 1932, the last call date preceding the banking holiday of 1933, illustrate the rapid readjustment that was forced upon the country banking structure. Table 4 summarizes the call-date data for country national banks in 10 of the leading agricultural States.



were relatively low, the annual index number of grain prices being 113 for 1923 and that for meat animals only 107. The relatively less favorable income situation in areas producing these two groups of farm commodities was characterized by unfavorable credit conditions. In order to relieve the acute credit situation that developed in the Northwest during the winter of 1923 and spring of 1924, the life of the War Finance Corporation was extended to December 31, 1924. Despite the widespread use of these emergency credit facilities in 1923 and 1924, the number of bank suspensions in the Northwestern States was larger than in any of the previous years of the post-war period.

With the recovery of farm prices in 1924 farm income was maintained at a relatively stable level until 1930, although in 1926 low prices for cotton tended to reduce agricultural income in the South.

Variations in the flow of funds into agricultural communities during the post-war

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN MAJOR BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS OF COUNTRY NATIONAL BANKS IN 10 LEADING AGRICULTURAL STATES, 1929-32<sup>1</sup>

Item	June 29, 1929	Dec. 31, 1932	Decrease	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Total deposits.....	2,121,706	1,257,426	864,280	40.7
Loans and discounts.....	1,463,926	723,326	740,600	50.6
United States securities.....	328,968	245,493	83,475	25.4
Other investments.....	430,991	351,179	79,812	18.5
Cash and due from banks.....	443,228	327,657	115,571	26.1
Total borrowings.....	49,137	45,315	3,822	7.8

<sup>1</sup> States included: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wisconsin. Annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Total deposits decreased about 40 percent and the decrease of 50 percent in loans and discounts was even larger. It is probable that the greater percentage decrease in loans and discounts was due in part to the large number of bank suspensions during this period. In a period when deposits are declining rapidly, banks that have a high proportion of their assets invested in local loans are less prepared to meet withdrawals through the sale of out-

side investments. Thus bank suspensions in agricultural regions during this period to a large extent involved banks that had relatively high ratios of loans to deposits. The greater percentage reduction in loans than in deposits would, to this extent, reflect the elimination from the reporting series of those banks having a relatively high ratio of loans to deposits.

Despite the relatively large holdings of securities by this group of banks, there was a reduction of only 25 percent in the United States securities and a reduction of 18 percent in other investments. A very large number of banks had pledged securities to secure various creditors, and such investments could not be sold to meet deposit withdrawals. The break in the bond market in the last half of 1931 and first half of 1932 also was so severe that it was not possible for banks to dispose of their bond holdings without incurring substantial losses. The average price of United States bonds declined from 105.3 in June 1931 to 93.0 in January 1932. Average prices of corporate bonds, as measured by a representative index, declined from 95.4 in July 1931 to 60.6 in June 1932, a decrease of nearly 40 percent.

Balances due from correspondents, as measured by "cash and due from banks" decreased relatively less than deposits. The ratio of such funds to total deposits at the end of 1932 was actually higher than on June 29, 1929. The exceedingly numerous bank suspensions during this period caused most operating banks to follow a policy of protecting themselves against possible abnormal deposit withdrawals by maintaining relatively large balances with correspondents.

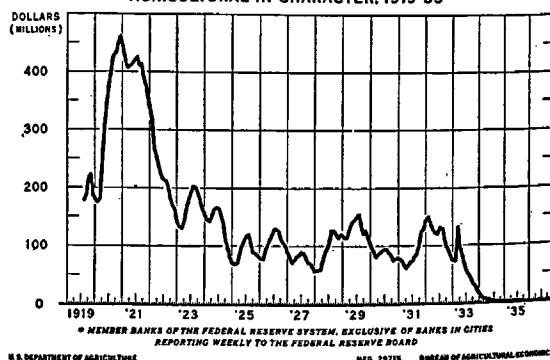
Borrowings, which relatively were not large in 1929, showed a slight decrease by the end of 1932. This is in marked contrast with developments accompanying the price decline that began in 1920. In the former period borrowings were very high at the outset of the price decline and continued to rise further for some time thereafter.

During the decade following the 1920 price decline a change in policy had been developing among country banks which resulted in less dependence on outside borrowings in meeting local loan demands. This policy, in turn, curtailed the amount of credit made available to local borrowers. The widespread prevalence of bank suspensions tended to make bankers in many areas unwilling to show any appreciable amount of borrowed funds on their published statement of condition except as a last resort in meeting deposit withdrawals.

Banks which suspended operations usually had a substantial volume of borrowings prior to closing and the public had come to interpret large borrowings as a sign of weakness, which interpretation led to further deposit withdrawals. This psychological attitude on the part of the public caused country banks to hold down the volume of their borrowings and tended to result in relatively greater pressure for the curtailment of new advances and for the liquidation of outstanding advances.

The trend of borrowings of country banks at the Federal Reserve banks during the period 1919-35 is illustrated in figure 5. This series is based on the reported borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks of banks outside the weekly reporting cities in eight Federal Reserve bank districts, largely agricultural in character.

FIGURE 5  
BORROWINGS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS BY COUNTRY BANKS\*  
IN EIGHT FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS, LARGELY  
AGRICULTURAL IN CHARACTER, 1919-35



Although this series includes borrowings of banks in small industrial cities outside of the group that report weekly to the Federal Reserve Board, it is composed primarily of borrowings of banks in agricultural areas. It is believed, therefore, that it reflects fairly closely the trend of borrowings of strictly country banks. In addition to borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks, country banks borrowed, during this period, varying amounts from correspondent banks, the War Finance Corporation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

After reaching the abnormal high peak of about \$450,000,000 at the end of 1920, borrowings of this group of banks tended to work gradually downward until the spring of 1928. The relatively high level of borrowings in 1922 and 1923 was largely accounted for by banks in the livestock and grain-growing areas where farm income was relatively lowest. Income in

cotton-growing States had improved sufficiently to enable banks in such areas to make a relatively greater reduction in their borrowings than was true in most other areas.

With the reduction in open-market holdings of securities by the Federal Reserve banks in 1928 and the accompanying increase in open-market interest rates, borrowings increased substantially. With the decline in interest rates that began in the fall of 1929 this temporary increase in borrowings was reduced largely through the liquidation of security loans and other open-market paper that had been acquired earlier.

Unlike the 1920 experience, there was no increase in borrowings following the beginning of the price decline in 1929. It was not until the last half of 1931, when widespread withdrawal of deposits accentuated the wave of bank suspensions, that borrowings showed any substantial increase. Shortly after the beginning of 1932 these borrowings were reduced partly as a result of funds made available through the lending activities of the regional agricultural credit corporations and of the emergency crop production loan offices. This downward trend continued until just prior to the banking holiday in 1933, when there was a sharp increase. With the restoration of confidence in the banking structure after the banking holiday, the return flow of currency to banks, the higher farm commodity prices, and the refinancing programs of the Farm Credit Administration provided funds for the repayment of borrowings and by the end of 1934 borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks had been virtually eliminated.

A characteristic of the series shown in figure 5 is the marked seasonal movement shown in the volume of borrowings. This is largely accounted for by the seasonal accommodations extended by the Federal Reserve banks to country banks in the cotton-growing States. Usually the seasonal low point in borrowing is reached in February or March. From this time until August or September, borrowings increase as the adverse balance of payments for the community becomes larger than can be met by the reduction of balances with correspondents or through the sale of outside investments held in the bank's portfolio.

The relationship of the seasonal borrowing of funds by country banks to the annual movement of funds to and from the individual agricultural community may be outlined as follows. With the seasonal marketing of farm products, funds flow into the agricultural community in

payment of marketings. The receipt of such funds by the local bank, as deposits or in payment of loans previously granted for seasonal production expenditures, provides the bank with claims on urban centers which go to increase its balances with correspondent banks or the Federal Reserve bank. Such increased balances provide funds for the repayment of borrowings and the seasonal trend of such borrowings is to show a decrease until the early part of the following year. During this period balances at correspondent banks also are increased seasonally in anticipation of the adverse community payments that may be expected during the following production season. Commercial paper, brokers' loans, or bonds also are usually acquired during this period for temporary investment during the period when the receipt of outside funds is in excess of the payments that are made to other areas. As marketings decrease, a point is finally reached at which the balance of community payments becomes adverse, a development which is accentuated as the crop-production season gets under way.

During this period expenditures must be incurred for fertilizer, supplies, and machinery purchased outside of the community. In meeting these adverse payments balances at correspondent banks are drawn upon and temporary short-term investments in outside securities are disposed of. These means of meeting the community's outside claims are then supplemented by funds obtained through borrowing at the Federal Reserve bank or from correspondent banks. Borrowings tend to increase until the beginning of the next marketing season when receipts from the new crop again bring about a favorable balance of payments for the community.

The seasonal movement of funds to and from agricultural communities varies of course as between different areas. The series of country bank borrowings shown in figure 5 is dominated largely by the borrowings of banks in cotton-growing areas. A community the income of which is largely dependent upon the marketing of early vegetables would have an entirely different seasonal movement. Likewise when a community's income is derived largely from livestock-feeding operations it would have a seasonal movement almost the reverse of that for a community dependent chiefly upon the marketing of crops. Where the flow of income into a community is fairly regular throughout the year, as in a dairying community, there is no appreciable adverse

balance of payments of a seasonal character. In such communities there is little or no need for seasonal accommodation from the Federal Reserve banks or from correspondent banks.

**Refunding of bank loans into long-term obligations.**—Following the price decline of 1920 country banks found themselves in possession of a substantial volume of slow or "frozen" loans. This situation caused them to encourage borrowers to seek new mortgage refinancing with other agencies in order to obtain repayment or reduction of such loans. With substantial borrowings from their correspondents and the Federal Reserve banks, the tying up of their assets in such frozen paper impaired the ability of country banks to meet the current loan requirements of their customers. To restore their assets to a more liquid condition, country banks had every incentive to encourage and assist their borrowers to obtain mortgage loans that would supply funds for making at least a partial reduction on their bank loans.

As the rapid price rise which culminated in 1920 had taken place in a relatively short period, a substantial volume of the mortgages that had been incurred in years prior to 1919 and 1920 represented amounts lower in relation to the then existing land values than the maximum loan values set by most leading lending agencies. With the active demand for farm-mortgage loans following 1920, borrowers whose farms had not hitherto been encumbered or whose encumbrance had been incurred when land values were relatively lower were thus in a position to obtain additional funds with which to make payment on their bank loans.

The trend of agricultural loans in the period since 1920, therefore, was materially influenced by the active lending operations of farm-mortgage credit agencies. Figure 6, which shows the outstanding farm-mortgage loans of leading lending agencies from 1914 to 1935, indicates the rapid expansion in the volume of loans held by the life insurance companies and by the Federal and joint stock land banks.

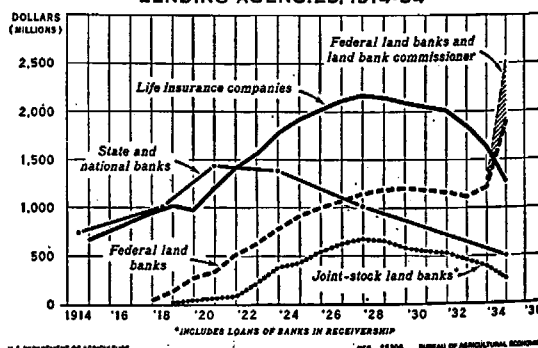
Life insurance companies, which held about \$667,000,000 of farm mortgage loans at the end of 1914, increased their loans up to the end of 1919 at the average annual rate of \$61,000,000. Beginning in 1920 and continuing through 1927 their lending operations were very rapidly expanded, the average annual increase in outstanding loans during this period being about \$149,000,000. From the end of 1919 to the end of 1924, their farm-mortgage holdings practically doubled and placed these institutions in the leading place as a source

of farm-mortgage credit. This leading place they held until the rapid expansion in lending activities of the Farm Credit Administration in 1934.

The lending operations of the life insurance companies have been chiefly concentrated in a relatively small number of States. In 1930, 81 percent of farm mortgage loans of life insurance companies were concentrated in 10 States. These 10 States, however, accounted for only 36 percent of the total agricultural loans held by commercial banks on December 31, 1934.

The operations of the Federal land banks in particular served to bring about the refinancing of commercial bank loans as their lending activities were made available to all areas of the country. The lending operations of other leading mortgage-credit agencies had been more largely concentrated in certain favored areas,

FIGURE 6  
TREND OF FARM MORTGAGE HOLDINGS OF PRINCIPAL  
LENDING AGENCIES, 1914-34



and those sections in which mortgage facilities were not so fully developed had, through the Federal land banks, a new source of mortgage credit for refinancing purposes.

The Federal land banks, which began operation in 1917, had outstanding loans of \$350,000,000 at the end of 1920. Lending operations from the summer of 1919 to the spring of 1921 were held in check pending the outcome of the suit testing the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act. Following the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of that act, lending operations increased rapidly, the average annual increase in their outstanding loans from the end of 1920 to the end of 1927 amounting to about \$115,000,000. Loans showed a further slight increase in the next 2 years, but from the end of 1929 to the end of 1932 there was a decrease of about 7 percent. With the inauguration of the Farm Credit Administration's refinancing

program in 1933, authorizing appraisals for land-bank loans on the basis of "normal" values and including provisions for Land Bank Commissioner loans up to 75 percent of the appraised "normal" value, loans from this source had more than doubled by the end of 1934.

The joint stock land banks, the operations of which were also authorized by the Federal Farm Loan Act enacted in 1916, had outstanding only \$78,000,000 of farm-mortgage loans at the end of 1920. As in the case of the Federal land banks, the decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan Act in the spring of 1921 was followed by a substantial expansion in lending activities of the joint stock land banks which continued through 1927. The average annual increase in outstanding loans for these institutions from the end of 1920 to the end of 1927 was \$84,000,000. Following 1927 the volume of new loans was curtailed sharply, and outstanding loans continued an uninterrupted decline through 1934. These institutions are now in process of orderly liquidation as the provision of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 prohibits them from making new farm-mortgage loans, except incidental to the refinancing of existing loans held by them or to the financing of acquired property. At the end of 1934, joint stock land banks held outstanding loans in the amount of only \$261,000,000.

During the period when farm-mortgage loan holdings of the life insurance companies and Federal and joint stock land banks were increasing rapidly from the end of 1920 to the end of 1927, the average annual increase in the volume of outstanding loans of these three agencies was \$337,000,000, representing a net increase of \$2,358,000,000 for the period as a whole.

The Department of Agriculture estimated the total farm-mortgage debt to be \$7,858,000,000 on January 1, 1920, and \$9,469,000,000 on January 1, 1928, an increase of \$1,611,000,000. During the same period the actual increase in loans held by the three agencies, whose operations have been discussed above, was \$2,662,000,000, which was substantially in excess of the actual increase in total farm-mortgage indebtedness.

It is impossible to estimate how much of the mortgage-refunding operations during this period reduced agricultural loans held by commercial banks, but it seems probable that such mortgage refunding was an important factor contributing to reduction of bank loans. The trend of both real estate and of personal and

collateral loans of commercial banks was downward during this period. At the end of 1923 it was estimated that about 20 percent of the farm mortgages held by banks represented junior liens, that is, mortgages preceded by one or more mortgages as to priority of security. In 1931 with the total volume of their mortgage loans reduced by nearly one-third, the estimated percentage of junior liens to total farm-mortgage loans held by commercial banks was only about 10 percent. Although the reduction of the amount of junior liens was accounted for, in part, by foreclosure of such liens or of the prior mortgages, it is also probable that part of them were refinanced by being consolidated with other debts which were refinanced with long-term mortgage loans.

Data compiled from the applications submitted for loans from the Federal and joint stock land banks show that from their organization to the end of 1927, 66 percent of the proceeds of Federal land-bank loans was to be used for repayment of mortgages, and 11 percent for the payment of other debts. In the case of joint stock land banks, 79 percent of the loan proceeds was to be used for repayment of mortgages and 6 percent for payment of other debts.

In analyzing the refunding of bank loans into long-term farm mortgage obligations in relation to the total indebtedness of farmers, it appears probable that the increase in farm-mortgage indebtedness from the beginning of the price decline in the middle of 1920 to its peak in 1928, was accompanied by little or no net increase in the total agricultural indebtedness. The change in the estimated farm-mortgage debt since 1920 was as follows: January 1, 1920, \$7,857,700,000; January 1, 1925, \$9,360,620,000; January 1, 1928, \$9,468,526,000; January 1, 1930, \$9,241,390,000.

Such evidence as is available indicates that farm-mortgage debt increased rapidly in the first half of 1920, so that the net increase from the middle of 1920, when farm-commodity prices began their sharp decline, to the beginning of 1928 was probably not so large as is indicated by a comparison of the January 1 figures listed above. Such increase as took place was largely if not entirely offset by refunding of bank loans into mortgage loans and by other methods of curtailing agricultural loans obtained from commercial banks.

In the period following 1929 there was little opportunity to refund bank loans into long-term mortgage loans until the Farm Credit Administration began its refinancing program



in 1933. Lending agencies drastically curtailed the volume of their new loans from 1929 to 1933 and the continuous decline in land values brought about a corresponding decrease in the value of the security that farmers could offer as a basis for credit.

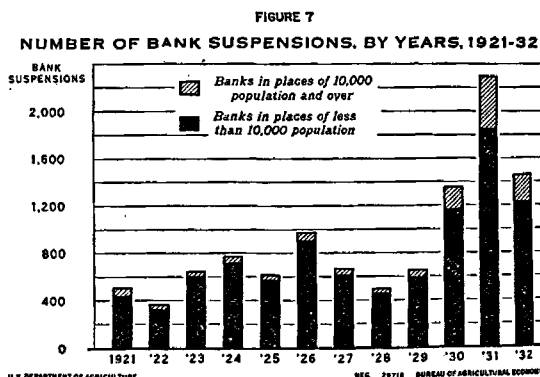
Since the beginning of the mortgage-refinancing program of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, there has been a substantial reduction in the volume of farm mortgages held by all other leading agencies, including commercial banks. Data covering the period from May 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934, indicate that 22.9 percent of the proceeds of Federal land-bank loans and 24.5 percent of the proceeds of Commissioner loans were used to repay loans held by commercial banks.

**Bank suspensions.**—From January 1, 1921, to March 15, 1933, there were 11,265 bank suspensions. Approximately 87 percent of these banks were in places of less than 10,000 population and hence banks primarily serving agricultural areas. Bank suspensions in each year for the period 1921–32, together with the proportion representing banks in places of less than 10,000 population, are shown in figure 7.

Incident to the banking holiday, the number of banks was further drastically curtailed. Between 4,500 and 5,000 banks were not given licenses immediately after the holiday and over

2,100 of them were eventually placed in liquidation or receivership. From March 16, 1933, to December 31, 1934, there were also 236 suspensions of licensed banks.

Table 5 shows the number of bank suspensions by States and geographic divisions for each year for the period 1921 to 1934, inclusive. It will be seen that suspensions in the earlier years were most heavily concentrated in the



West North Central, South Atlantic, West South Central, and Mountain States. By States, the largest number of suspensions took place in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Montana, Georgia, Texas, and Oklahoma. Following 1929, suspensions became general in nearly all States.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF BANK SUSPENSIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1921-34

Geographic division	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 <sup>1</sup>	1934
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
New England.....	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	13	33	11	66	12	25
Middle Atlantic.....	9	5	8	8	8	6	9	4	11	30	230	60	318	12
East North Central.....	26	18	31	37	33	68	91	59	84	282	611	457	813	12
West North Central.....	138	106	297	406	315	530	306	252	302	415	717	446	799	12
South Atlantic.....	105	58	63	75	100	215	104	106	160	223	263	109	219	5
East South Central.....	13	14	11	24	22	31	33	17	35	152	150	96	130	1
West South Central.....	106	82	83	84	70	84	84	44	43	200	174	94	231	1
Mountain.....	85	65	138	122	56	30	19	9	12	25	62	96	86	1
Pacific.....	21	17	12	17	12	12	22	5	12	12	54	87	106	---
United States.....	505	367	646	775	618	976	689	499	659	1,352	2,294	1,456	2,768	57

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for 1933 comprise the total of: 449 banks suspended before the banking holiday; 179 banks licensed following the banking holiday and suspended before the end of the year; 2,113 banks not licensed following the banking holiday and placed in liquidation or receivership by Dec. 31, 1935; and 27 banks not licensed following the banking holiday and neither licensed nor placed in liquidation or receivership by Dec. 31, 1935.

Table 6 shows the total number and deposits of suspended banks in the 1921–34 period compared with the number of active banks on June 30, 1920. The number of suspensions in three geographic divisions, the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Mountain States, was equal to over one-half of the number of banks operating on June 30, 1920. All of the other geographic divisions, with the exception of New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific, had very high ratios on a similar comparative basis. By individual States, the highest ratio was 105.7 for Florida. This high ratio is influenced by the fact that the real-estate boom in Florida led to the chartering of a substantial number of banks subsequent to 1920. The second highest ratio was 82.7 percent in South Dakota. States having a ratio in excess of



60 percent were as follows: Michigan, Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—TOTAL BANK SUSPENSIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1921-34, IN RELATION TO NUMBER OF ACTIVE BANKS JUNE 30, 1920

Geographic division	Suspensions 1921-34 <sup>1</sup>		Active banks June 30, 1920 <sup>2</sup>	Ratio of suspensions to active banks June 30, 1920
	Total	Deposits		
	Number	1,000 dollars	Number	Percent
New England.....	138	417,317	1,127	12.2
Middle Atlantic.....	718	1,366,350	2,990	24.0
East North Central.....	2,635	2,516,819	5,488	48.0
West North Central.....	5,041	1,269,090	9,067	55.6
South Atlantic.....	1,805	885,239	3,289	54.8
East South Central.....	729	319,523	1,836	29.7
West South Central.....	1,380	538,878	3,295	41.9
Mountain.....	806	251,531	1,592	50.6
Pacific.....	389	261,345	1,394	27.9
United States.....	13,641	7,826,092	30,078	45.3

<sup>1</sup> Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1920.

The suspensions of banks in rural areas were an appreciable factor in reducing the volume of outstanding bank loans to agriculture. When a bank is placed in liquidation, it is obvious that outstanding advances must be quickly collected in order to make payment on the claims of creditors and depositors. Where full collection has not been possible, compromises and the writing-off of assets have also reduced the total of outstanding agricultural loans. Had these banks continued in operation, it is probable that loans on which borrowers could meet interest payments, without reduction of principal, would have continued to be carried as bank assets.

Although many borrowers of good credit standing who had obtained loans from banks that were subsequently suspended were able to obtain accommodation from open banks, the

volume of such advances in relation to the volume of loans held by banks at the time of their closing was probably small.

The numerous bank failures also influenced the volume of new bank loans based on agricultural security by lessening the confidence of depositors of other banks, which led to abnormal deposit withdrawals. To protect themselves against the possibility of such abnormal withdrawals, banks followed the policy of keeping an increasing proportion of their assets invested in readily liquidated securities purchased outside of the community. This policy was not only reflected in a decrease in the proportion of bank assets invested in local agricultural loans, but also resulted in pressure for the liquidation of outstanding advances.

**Federal financing for farmers.**—The decline since 1920 in the volume of personal and collateral loans held by commercial banks was in part offset by the advancing of loans directly by the Federal Government and federally sponsored agencies. As the availability of loans from the Federal Government, or from federally sponsored agencies, diverted a substantial amount of loans from commercial banks, these new lending facilities were a factor influencing the amount of personal and collateral loans held by commercial banks.

Table 7 summarizes the volume of loans, excluding those secured by farm real estate, held by Federal agencies or by agencies sponsored by the Federal Government at the end of each year during the period 1922-34. The amount of such advances was relatively small until 1930, consisting of seed-loan advances and loans obtained from agencies that discounted with the Federal intermediate credit banks. In observing this table it should be noted that the rediscounts of the Federal intermediate credit banks include rediscounts for production credit associations and regional agricultural credit associations which are also shown in separate columns.

TABLE 7.—AGRICULTURAL LOANS, EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS ON FARM REAL ESTATE HELD BY FEDERAL AGENCIES OR BY FEDERALLY SPONSORED AGENCIES, 1922-34

End of year	Federal intermediate credit bank loans to and discounts for—			Production credit associations <sup>1</sup>	Regional agricultural credit corporations	Emergency crop loans	Banks for cooperatives, including Central Bank		Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund <sup>2</sup>			
	Production credit associations and regional agricultural credit corporations	Other financing institutions	Cooperative associations				Merchandising loans	Facility loans	Merchandising loans	Facility loans	Educational loans	Commodity loans
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1922						2,765						
1923		9,105	33,627			1,306						
1924		18,760	43,507			1,460						
1925		26,272	53,780			1,155						
1926		39,730	52,704			1,048						
1927		43,924	31,991			1,240						
1928		45,103	36,174			1,194						
1929		50,018	26,073			6,924			1,346	454		12,710
1930		65,633	64,377			7,894			76,277	11,842	58	48,520
1931		74,691	45,177			48,717			70,768	13,544	23	71,945
1932		82,518	9,866		24,373	89,301			79,554	13,500		65,831
1933	73,263	60,989	15,211	27	144,636	89,811	18,208	489	56,625	12,934		88,193
1934	99,675	55,672	33,969	61,024	87,102	110,186	21,990	5,860	41,084	11,620		2,159

<sup>1</sup> These data represent loans to and discounts for the production credit associations by the Federal intermediate credit banks.<sup>2</sup> Stabilization corporation loans excluded. <sup>3</sup> As of June 30, end of fiscal year. <sup>4</sup> Drought-relief loans amounting to \$32,444,333 included.

Farm Credit Administration, Division of Finance and Research.

## AGRICULTURAL LOANS AND RURAL BUYING POWER

The policies of banks in advancing credits to farmers in the 20-year period from 1914 to 1934 have been characterized by two divergent trends. From 1914 to 1920 the proportion of their total loans advanced to agriculture increased, indicating that the buying power of agriculture, as an industry, was relatively more rapidly augmented by bank loans than was that of other industries considered as a whole. Since 1920, each of the three bank surveys has indicated a decrease both in the absolute amount of agricultural loans and in the proportion which such advances bear to total loans of banks. Table 8 indicates the changes that have taken place since 1914.

TABLE 8.—RELATION OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS TO TOTAL LOANS HELD BY BANKS IN STATED YEARS

Year	Total loans of all banks <sup>1</sup>	Ratio of personal and collateral loans to farmers to total loans	Ratio of agricultural loans, including loans on farm real estate, to total loans
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent
1914	15,257	10.5	15.4
1918	22,404	11.2	15.7
1920	30,655	12.6	17.3
1923	30,797	9.6	14.1
1931	35,384	5.5	8.1
1934	20,474	3.9	6.4

<sup>1</sup> Annual reports of Federal Reserve Board; includes national banks, State commercial banks and trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks, and all private and industrial banks included in abstracts issued by State banking departments.

At the end of 1934 the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans held by banks was the lowest shown in the six surveys, being only about one-third as high as the ratio indicated for 1920.

A part of the decline in the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans of all banks may be explained by developments that did not curtail the buying power of agriculture. Since 1920 a part of the reduction in agricultural loans held by banks has been accounted for by a refunding of such advances into long-term mortgage loans obtained from sources other than commercial banks, by writing off uncollectible loans, and, in recent years, by a shift in new financing to Federal and federally sponsored agencies.

The estimates indicate, however, a substantial reduction in agricultural loans of banks, accounted for by factors other than those listed above, which together with the loss of purchasing power resulting from the immobilized deposits of suspended banks in agricultural areas, influenced the demand of agriculture for the output of other industries.

The decline in the absolute amount of agricultural loans during a period in which, for the most part, total loans of all banks and national income were both increasing indicates that farmers' incomes as a direct factor in the demand for the output of other industries were relatively reduced by such net repayments on indebtedness and the immobilization of deposits in closed banks. Seasonal changes in the volume of agricultural loans, resulting

from the seasonal borrowing and repayment of funds varying in proportion to changes in farm income, do not result in any relative change in the buying power of farmers. When loans to farmers increase more rapidly than farm income, however, the buying power of farmers is relatively augmented. Likewise if the level of agricultural loans is reduced when farm income is increasing or is reduced relatively more when income is declining, the buying power of farmers is relatively curtailed. In the period prior to 1920, it appears that in many agricultural areas farm buying power was augmented by the bank-loan policy and that in the period since 1920 it has been relatively curtailed.

**CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD ON DECEMBER 31, 1934, BY TYPE OF SECURITY**

Turning from an analysis of the developments influencing the volume of agricultural loans held by commercial banks during the war and post-war period, an analysis of the agricul-

tural loans held by commercial banks on December 31, 1934, is presented. This analysis is based on a classification of loans by type of security and also classifies the volume of agricultural loans held by banks in towns and cities of various population groups. A distribution of agricultural loans by type of bank is also presented.

Of the agricultural loans held by commercial banks on December 31, 1934, 38.2 percent consisted of loans on farm real estate; 8 percent, of loans secured by livestock only; 12.2 percent, of loans secured by crops, equipment, and livestock; 11.1 percent, of loans secured by warehouse receipts; 4 percent, of loans secured by other collateral; and 26.5 percent, of loans not secured by collateral, including both endorsed and unendorsed notes. Table 9 shows the distribution of agricultural loans of the various types reported by commercial banks, by geographic divisions, and similar information by States is given in table 21 at the end of this article.

**TABLE 9.—CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934**

Geographic division	Loans secured by farm real estate	Loans to farmers secured by—				Loans not secured by collateral, including both endorsed and unendorsed notes	Total loans to farmers and on farm land
		Livestock only	Crops, equipment, and livestock <sup>1</sup>	Warehouse receipts, bills of lading, etc.	Other collateral		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
New England.....	17,606	522	642	147	1,917	8,063	28,897
Middle Atlantic.....	42,214	1,472	1,929	319	8,427	52,177	106,538
East North Central.....	106,336	5,709	15,585	2,105	6,867	91,014	229,616
West North Central.....	76,258	34,208	67,414	11,186	6,348	69,411	264,825
South Atlantic.....	43,520	2,111	2,465	50,950	6,231	36,941	142,218
East South Central.....	42,077	2,018	6,065	41,828	4,227	33,753	129,968
West South Central.....	34,194	26,097	31,426	31,439	7,066	15,442	145,664
Mountain.....	13,117	21,432	21,560	1,276	3,906	10,323	71,614
Pacific.....	121,520	10,584	12,699	5,595	7,502	29,215	187,115
United States.....	498,842	104,153	159,785	144,845	52,491	346,339	1,306,455

<sup>1</sup> This column does not include loans in preceding column.

Agricultural loans constituted only 9 percent of total loans of commercial banks on December 31, 1934. Excepting for the New England and Middle Atlantic States, which together hold 52 percent of all commercial bank loans, all other geographic divisions had a higher ratio of agricultural loans to total loans than the ratio for the United States as a whole. The highest ratio of 39.1 percent is found in the Mountain States; the next highest in the West North Central States. Banks in the East and in the West South Central States have approximately one-fourth of their total loans classified as agricultural. Table 10 shows total loans, total agricultural loans, and the ratio of agricultural loans to total loans by geographic divisions.

**TABLE 10.—TOTAL LOANS AND TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LOANS TOGETHER WITH RATIO OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LOANS TO TOTAL LOANS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934**

Geographic division	Total loans	Total agricultural loans	Ratio of total agricultural loans to total loans
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
New England.....	1,193,273	28,897	2.4
Middle Atlantic.....	6,366,417	106,538	1.7
East North Central.....	2,105,615	229,616	10.9
West North Central.....	917,219	264,825	28.9
South Atlantic.....	997,955	142,218	14.3
East South Central.....	519,044	129,968	25.0
West South Central.....	628,926	145,664	23.2
Mountain.....	182,997	71,614	39.1
Pacific.....	1,619,308	187,115	11.6
United States.....	14,530,754	1,306,455	9.0

In general, the proportion of the total agricultural loans held in various geographic divisions, corresponds closely with both the distribution of the total agricultural income and the value of farms in such geographic divisions. This is indicated in table 11.

TABLE 11.—PERSONAL AND COLLATERAL LOANS TO FARMERS COMPARED WITH FARM INCOME AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Personal and collateral loans to farmers	Percentage of United States total	Annual cash farm income, average of 1932-34	Percentage of United States total	Value of farms (land and buildings) Jan. 1, 1935 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of United States total
	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
New England.....	11,291	1.4	153,974	3.0	903,271	2.7
Middle Atlantic.....	64,324	8.0	416,460	8.3	2,142,529	6.5
East North Central.....	121,280	15.0	905,585	18.0	6,802,271	20.1
West North Central.....	188,567	23.3	1,256,824	25.0	9,590,671	28.6
South Atlantic.....	98,698	12.2	530,740	10.5	2,786,996	8.5
East South Central.....	87,891	10.9	326,280	6.5	1,915,691	5.8
West South Central.....	111,470	13.8	643,289	12.8	4,038,943	12.3
Mountain.....	58,497	7.3	299,311	5.9	1,774,664	5.4
Pacific.....	65,595	8.1	501,905	10.0	3,329,306	10.1
United States.....	807,613	100.0	5,034,368	100.0	32,884,342	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> This total differs from estimated United States cash income because it includes only income from selected commodities and no deductions are made for the inshipment of livestock for feeding.

Loans secured by farm real estate.—Loans secured by farm real estate represented 38.2 percent of total agricultural loans. This type of loan was heavily concentrated in the Pacific, East North Central, and West North Central States, these three geographic divisions having slightly more than 60 percent of the total. The largest amount in any one State was \$115,563,000 in California. This amount, which represented 23.2 percent of all farm real-estate loans held by commercial banks in the United States, was primarily concentrated in the large branch banking systems of that State. Table 12 shows the amount and percentage distribution of real-estate loans of commercial banks by geographic divisions.

TABLE 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS SECURED BY FARM REAL ESTATE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Loans secured by farm real estate	Percentage of United States total
	1,000 dollars	Percent
New England.....	17,606	3.5
Middle Atlantic.....	42,214	8.5
East North Central.....	108,336	21.7
West North Central.....	76,258	15.3
South Atlantic.....	43,520	8.7
East South Central.....	42,077	8.4
West South Central.....	34,194	6.9
Mountain.....	13,117	2.6
Pacific.....	121,520	24.4
United States.....	498,842	100.0

The highest ratio of farm real estate loans to total agricultural loans for any geographic division, 64.9 percent, was shown for the Pacific States and the lowest, 18.3 percent, for the Mountain States. Relatively high ratios were also shown for the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States. The highest ratio for any individual State was that of Vermont where 78 percent of total agricultural loans were represented by loans on farm real estate, in large part loans on farms in other States. California also had a high ratio of 70.7 percent, resulting from the policy of the larger branch banks of having a substantial amount of their assets invested in this type of loan. In the Southern States only Louisiana and Mississippi had farm real-estate loans in excess of 50 percent of their total agricultural loans.

The decline in the volume of loans secured by farm real estate from \$1,447,483,000, at the end of 1920, to \$498,842,000 at the end of 1934, was less rapid than for all other types of agricultural advances. This probably was due largely to the fact that a part of the farm-mortgage loans of commercial banks is not acquired directly as an investment but is acquired as security for an advance previously made. In a period of declining prices such as was experienced in 1920-21 and following 1929, the security for many loans, made when prices were higher, becomes impaired. In order to protect their advances, therefore, banks frequently obtain real estate mortgage security.

Loans secured by livestock.—Banks were requested to report their loans based on livestock security in two categories; those secured by livestock only and those secured by "crops, equipment, and livestock." The total amount of loans of the first type was \$104,153,000 and of the second type \$159,785,000. Loans of the latter type which also include loans for crop production purposes were abnormally low because the seasonal accommodations for this purpose are usually repaid by the end of the year. If data had been obtained for the mid year, the total for this item undoubtedly would have been much higher. The amount and percentage distribution of these loans, by geographic divisions is shown in table 13.

TABLE 13.—DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS SECURED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY LIVESTOCK, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Loans secured by livestock only		Loans secured by crops, equipment, and livestock.	
	Amount	Percent- age of United States total	Amount	Percent- age of United States total
	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
New England.....	522	0.4	642	0.4
Middle Atlantic.....	1,472	1.4	1,929	1.2
East North Central.....	5,709	5.6	15,585	9.8
West North Central.....	34,208	32.8	67,414	42.2
South Atlantic.....	2,111	1.9	2,465	1.5
East South Central.....	2,018	2.0	6,065	3.8
West South Central.....	26,097	25.1	31,426	19.7
Mountain.....	21,432	20.6	21,560	13.5
Pacific.....	10,584	10.2	12,699	7.9
United States.....	104,153	100.0	159,785	100.0

The distribution of livestock loans follows in a general way the distribution of livestock numbers, being relatively largest in the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain States. The Pacific Coast States also held a considerable volume of such loans, chiefly in California. Of the individual States, the largest volume was held by Texas with 18.4 percent of the United States total of loans secured solely by livestock and with 11.9 percent of the United States total of loans based in part on livestock security. Nebraska and Minnesota had the next largest volume, and Kansas, California, Oklahoma, and Iowa also had relatively large amounts of loans based on livestock security.

The volume of livestock loans held by commercial banks has been substantially reduced by the same factor that has influenced other

types of agricultural loans, namely, the sharp decline in prices of farm commodities. The drastic decline in livestock prices from 1930 to 1932 necessitated a reduction in outstanding loans as a readjustment to the lower value of the livestock security, and, at the same time, curtailed the value of the security that farmers could offer for loans. Severe drought conditions in livestock areas, particularly in 1934, also brought about a considerable liquidation of loans through the reduction in livestock numbers. Losses encountered in feeding operations immediately prior to 1933 were a factor tending to make feeders curtail their operations. Lack of adequate feed supplies in many of the important cattle-feeding States also reduced the demand for feeder loans in the winter of 1934-35.

In addition to these factors affecting the volume of livestock loans held by commercial banks, there has been a shifting of this type of loan to other agencies, which has further influenced the reductions of such loans in the hands of commercial banks. Prior to 1920 livestock loan companies, making loans to livestock growers and feeders and selling their paper to banks throughout the country, were important factors in the field of livestock financing. The sharp drop in livestock prices that began in 1920 brought about heavy losses to these companies and many became insolvent and were liquidated. By the end of 1929 only a few of these companies remained and at the present time the livestock loan company which operates on the basis of selling livestock paper to commercial banks has virtually disappeared.

Following the passage of the Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 permanent agencies for the rediscounting of livestock loans, as well as for other types of agricultural paper, were provided in the establishment of the Federal intermediate credit banks. Some of the previously existing livestock-loan companies began to use this new source of funds with which to continue their loan operations, and additional loan companies and agricultural credit corporations were organized. At the end of 1932 Federal intermediate credit banks were rediscounting about \$59,000,000 of livestock loans as compared with about \$35,000,000 at the end of 1929.

The establishment of the regional agricultural credit corporations in 1932 opened up another source of credit to livestock growers which resulted in a considerable shifting from banks of loans secured by livestock. The largest volume of outstanding livestock loans

held by these corporations was \$78,223,000, reached in August 1933. In the same month they also held agricultural loans, a considerable proportion of which was in part secured by livestock, in the amount of \$80,171,000.

Under the system of local production credit associations set up under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933 and 1934, loan operations have expanded rapidly and at the end of 1934 these associations had \$32,855,000 of livestock loans outstanding. This amount includes a portion of the loans previously financed by the regional agricultural corporations.

At the end of 1934 the various agencies operating under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration had outstanding livestock loans in the following amounts: Regional agricultural credit corporations, \$50,379,000; Federal intermediate credit banks: discounted for production credit associations, \$32,855,000; discounted for other financing institutions, \$44,514,000.

The growth in the volume of livestock loans by these federally sponsored institutions explains, in part, the relatively low level of livestock loans held by commercial banks at the end of 1934.

Commercial banks located in the leading livestock marketing centers have usually played an important part in the financing of livestock, particularly in connection with the purchase of cattle for feeding. In most stockyard centers one or more banks have specialized in livestock loans, either in making loans directly to livestock growers and feeders or in rediscounting loans for livestock commission firms.

To ascertain the relative importance of loans granted by banks in stockyard centers, a special tabulation was made of the livestock loans reported by banks in, or adjacent to, the 17 most important livestock markets.<sup>5</sup> The amount of loans secured by livestock only, held by banks in these 17 centers on December 31, 1934, was \$18,764,500, or 28.4 percent of their total agricultural loans. The amount of their loans secured by crops, equipment, and livestock was \$5,274,400, or 8 percent of their total agricultural loans.

In comparison with the total loans in these two classifications held by all banks in the United States, banks in these 17 centers held 18 percent of all loans secured by livestock

<sup>5</sup> Chicago; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis (including East St. Louis); St. Paul (including South St. Paul); Omaha; St. Joseph (including South St. Joseph); Sioux City; Oklahoma City; Denver; El Paso; Salt Lake City; Los Angeles; Portland, Oreg.; Fort Worth; Indianapolis; Louisville; and Wichita.

only, and 3.3 percent of the total of loans secured by crops, equipment, and livestock.

Loans secured by warehouse receipts, bills of lading, etc.—Loans secured by warehouse receipts, bills of lading, etc., constitute 11.1 percent of total agricultural loans and 17.9 percent of personal and collateral loans. Except in the southern cotton States, the amount of such loans, in comparison with other types of agricultural loans, was relatively small. As indicated in table 14, 86 percent of the United States total were concentrated in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States.

TABLE 14.—DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS SECURED BY WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, BILLS OF LADING, ETC., BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Loans secured by warehouse receipts, bills of lading, etc.	Percentage of United States total
	1,000 dollars	Percent
New England.....	147	0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	319	.2
East North Central.....	2,105	1.4
West North Central.....	11,186	7.7
South Atlantic.....	50,950	35.2
East South Central.....	41,823	28.9
West South Central.....	31,439	21.7
Mountain.....	1,276	.9
Pacific.....	5,595	3.9
United States.....	144,845	100.0

In the cotton-growing States, loans of this category were substantially expanded as a result of the commodity loan plan formulated in connection with adjustment or marketing programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Under this plan, the Commodity Credit Corporation<sup>6</sup> stood ready to purchase loans based on designated commodities, when such loans had been made on the prescribed form of note and when tendered on or before a specified date, usually 30 days prior to the note's maturity date. The rate of interest on these loans was 4 percent.

With the availability of this loan plan, eligible producers in the Southern States were able to obtain loans on cotton and on gum

<sup>6</sup> This corporation was authorized by the President's Executive order of Oct. 16, 1933. It was organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on Oct. 17, 1933, its entire capital stock being subscribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for and on behalf of the United States. The funds for the \$3,000,000 capital stock were obtained by the President's allocation of that sum from the \$100,000,000 appropriation authorized by section 220 of the National Industrial Recovery Act and by the Fourth Deficiency Act of the fiscal year 1933, approved June 16. Additional funds for carrying on its loan operations have been obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

turpentine in the amount specified under the Corporation's loan plan. The notes could then be forwarded to the Commodity Credit Corporation for disbursement of the loan proceeds or local banks or other agencies could make disbursement of the loan proceeds, and hold the note with a repurchase agreement by the Commodity Credit Corporation. As the interest rate of 4 percent on these loans was substantially higher than the rate of return on other short-term liquid paper, local banks exercised their privilege of holding these commodity loans in their portfolios.

Loans on cotton during the 1934 marketing season were made on the basis of 12 cents per pound for cotton that was Low Middling in grade and seven-eighths of an inch or better in staple, and 11 cents per pound on such grade of cotton with staple below seven-eighths of an inch. As of December 31, 1934, it was reported that loans in the amount of \$207,902,000 were held by banks and other lending institutions.<sup>7</sup>

Loans on gum turpentine and gum rosin during 1934 were made on the basis of \$50 per unit with a deduction of \$10 per unit for carrying charges. The loan limits were later raised (Sept. 6, 1934) to \$50 per unit with no deduction for carrying charges. As of December 31, 1934, it was reported that banks and other lending agencies (exclusive of loans held directly by the Commodity Credit Corporation) held loans of this character in the amount of \$2,457,000.<sup>8</sup> Commodity Credit Corporation loans on gum turpentine and gum rosin, held by commercial banks, were chiefly concentrated in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Loans on corn in 1934 were made on the basis of 55 cents per bushel. Owing to the short crop in that year, corn prices were relatively high and farmers did not make nearly as extensive use of this loan plan as in the preceding year. As of December 31, 1934, it was reported that banks and other lending agencies (exclusive of the Commodity Credit Corporation) held loans secured by corn in the amount of \$6,026,000.<sup>8</sup>

It is probable that the total amount of loans secured by warehouse receipts, bills of lading,

etc., as reported by commercial banks, is somewhat understated. Examination of the schedules from banks in cotton-growing States indicated that many banks, chiefly nonmember State banks, failed to classify their Commodity Credit Corporation loans under this group classification.

**Loans on other collateral.**—The proportion of loans secured by collateral of a type other than that discussed above totaled only 4 percent of total agricultural loans. The highest proportion of such loans to total agricultural loans was found in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, table 15.

TABLE 15.—DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS SECURED BY OTHER COLLATERAL,<sup>1</sup> BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Loans secured by other collateral	Percentage of United States total
	1,000 dollars	Percent
New England.....	1,917	3.6
Middle Atlantic.....	8,427	16.0
East North Central.....	6,867	13.1
West North Central.....	6,348	12.1
South Atlantic.....	6,231	11.9
East South Central.....	4,227	8.1
West South Central.....	7,066	13.5
Mountain.....	3,906	7.4
Pacific.....	7,502	14.3
United States.....	52,491	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Loans secured by collateral other than farm real estate, livestock, crops and equipment, warehouse receipts, etc.

Previous surveys have indicated that "other" collateral has been represented in large part by stocks and bonds, the proportion being 69 percent in 1920, 45 percent in 1923, and 53 percent in 1931. The use of stocks and bonds as security for agricultural advances has been more prevalent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States than in other geographic divisions.

**Unsecured loans.**—The practice of making loans to farmers on the basis of a promissory note without security other than endorsement is most prevalent in the northeastern section of the United States. In the Middle Atlantic States 49 percent of all agricultural loans were of this type. The lowest proportion of unsecured loans of any of the geographic divisions was in the West South Central States where only 10.6 percent of all agricultural loans were of this type.

<sup>7</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Agricultural Adjustment in 1934. A Report of Administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Feb. 15, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1934. 456 pp.; illus. 1935. See p. 215.

<sup>8</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. See p. 217 of reference cited in footnote 7.

Unsecured loans constituted 26.5 percent of total agricultural loans held by banks. By geographic divisions the largest amounts were concentrated in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central. Distribution of this type of loan, by geographic divisions is shown in table 16.

TABLE 16.—DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS NOT SECURED BY COLLATERAL, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Loans not secured by collateral	Percentage of United States total
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
New England.....	8,063	2.3
Middle Atlantic.....	52,177	15.1
East North Central.....	91,014	26.3
West North Central.....	60,411	20.0
South Atlantic.....	36,941	10.7
East South Central.....	33,753	9.7
West South Central.....	15,442	4.5
Mountain.....	10,323	3.0
Pacific.....	29,215	8.4
United States.....	346,339	100.0

Although information as to the proportion of unsecured loans represented by notes with one or more endorsements was not obtained in 1934, data from previous surveys indicate that in 1920, 52.9 percent of such loans were made without endorsement; 49.6 percent in 1923 and 58.8 percent in 1931.

#### AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY BANKS IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS

As the country banks form the main source of short-term credit for farmers, it is of interest to indicate the amount of agricultural loans held by banks in towns and cities in various population groups. Such a classification of loans tends to show clearly the extent to which commercial bank loans to agriculture are concentrated in banks in the smaller towns and cities.

Table 17 shows a distribution of agricultural loans of commercial banks in the United States, the towns and cities in which such banks are located having been classified in 11 different population groups.

The classification in table 17 tends to understate the proportion of agricultural loans held by banks in smaller places because the loans of branch-banking systems are reported from the head office. If it had been possible to obtain reports from each branch and to classify its agricultural loans in the population group to which such branch bank belongs, the proportion of loans held by banks in smaller places would have been increased. The large percentage of real estate loans held by banks in places having a population of 500,000 and over is largely accounted for by the reports of branch-banking systems.

TABLE 17.—AMOUNT OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY BANKS IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS, DEC. 31, 1934

Population groups	Loans secured by farm real estate	Loans to farmers secured by—				Loans not secured by collateral, including both endorsed and unendorsed notes	Total loans to farmers exclusive of loans secured by farm land	Total loans to farmers and on farm land
		Livestock only	Livestock and/or crops and equipment	Warehouse receipts, bills of lading, etc.	Other collateral			
	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Under 1,000.....	101,126	21,126	56,887	17,485	10,320	120,610	226,428	327,554
1,000 to 2,499.....	85,871	20,615	40,041	26,992	9,556	79,603	176,807	262,678
2,500 to 4,999.....	61,760	13,044	19,735	25,782	8,117	50,434	117,112	178,872
5,000 to 9,999.....	52,781	9,787	15,351	15,086	5,798	35,610	81,632	134,413
10,000 to 14,999.....	25,791	5,337	7,068	11,103	3,084	16,457	43,049	68,840
15,000 to 24,999.....	20,958	4,236	6,695	8,820	2,380	9,717	31,848	52,806
25,000 to 49,999.....	22,359	5,682	3,866	2,530	2,924	12,395	27,397	49,756
50,000 to 99,999.....	14,883	1,682	866	16,149	1,808	5,084	25,589	40,472
100,000 to 249,999.....	13,126	7,264	2,828	2,462	2,196	4,174	18,924	32,050
250,000 to 499,999.....	11,578	9,198	1,347	15,230	2,062	1,762	29,599	41,177
500,000 and over.....	88,609	6,182	5,101	3,206	4,246	10,493	29,228	117,837
Total.....	498,842	104,153	159,785	144,845	52,491	346,339	807,613	1,306,455

Table 18, showing the percentage distribution of agricultural loans by population groups, shows that 50 percent of the personal and collateral loans to farmers was held by banks in places of less than 2,500 population. Taking all banks in places of less than 15,000 population, this group of banks held 65 percent of the

loans secured by farm real estate, 80 percent of the personal and collateral loans to farmers, and 74 percent of all agricultural loans. As the size of the population group increases, the percentage of total agricultural loans held in each group decreases, with the exception of the last group, to which reference has already been made.



TABLE 18.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS IN VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS, DEC. 31, 1934

Population group	Percentage distribution of agricultural loans			Population group	Cumulative percentage distribution of agricultural loans		
	Secured by farm real estate	Personal and collateral loans to farmers	Total agricultural loans		Secured by farm real estate	Personal and collateral loans to farmers	Total agricultural loans
	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 1,000.....	20	28	25	Under 1,000.....	20	28	25
1,000 to 2,499.....	17	22	20	Under 2,500.....	37	50	45
2,500 to 4,999.....	12	15	14	Under 5,000.....	49	65	59
5,000 to 9,999.....	11	10	10	Under 10,000.....	60	75	69
10,000 to 14,999.....	5	5	5	Under 15,000.....	65	80	74
15,000 to 24,999.....	4	4	4	Under 25,000.....	69	84	78
25,000 to 49,999.....	5	3	4	Under 50,000.....	74	87	82
50,000 to 99,999.....	3	3	3	Under 100,000.....	77	90	85
100,000 to 249,999.....	3	2	3	Under 250,000.....	80	92	88
250,000 to 499,999.....	2	4	3	Under 500,000.....	82	96	91
500,000 and over.....	18	4	9	Total.....	100	100	100
Total.....	100	100	100				

Not only do banks in the smaller places have a larger proportion of the total agricultural loans but they also have a higher percentage of their total loans represented by agricultural advances. The ratio of agricultural loans to total loans in the various population groups was as follows:

Population:	Percent
Under 1,000.....	49.9
1,000 to 2,499.....	43.1
2,500 to 4,999.....	29.8
5,000 to 9,999.....	19.9
10,000 to 14,999.....	14.9
15,000 to 24,999.....	9.8
25,000 to 49,999.....	7.0
50,000 to 99,999.....	4.4
100,000 to 249,999.....	2.9
250,000 to 499,999.....	2.7
500,000 and over.....	1.7
All banks.....	9.0

Considerable variation is shown, as between geographic divisions, in the percentage of agricultural loans to total loans held by banks in the same population groups. In the West North Central States, banks located in places of less than 1,000 population had 76.3 percent of their total loans represented by agricultural advances. In the Middle Atlantic States the percentage in the same population group was

only 14.5 percent and in the New England States 17.1 percent. In the New England and Middle Atlantic States the highest percentage of agricultural loans to total loans is found in banks located in places of 1,000 to 2,499 population. In all of the other geographic divisions the highest percentage is found in the population group representing places of less than 1,000. The Mountain States show a relatively higher percentage of agricultural loans in the higher population groups than do other geographic divisions, chiefly because of the financing of the livestock industry. The large-scale operations of range livestock growers frequently involve financing on a scale that cannot be handled by the smaller institutions, hence these larger loans tend to be financed by banks in the larger cities. In the West South Central, East South Central, and the South Atlantic States, the percentage of agricultural loans held by banks in the larger population groups is influenced by holdings of Commodity Credit Corporation loans on warehoused cotton.

Table 19 shows the variations in the proportion of agricultural loans to total loans, by population groups, for each of the geographic divisions.

TABLE 19.—PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS TO TOTAL LOANS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND BY POPULATION GROUPS, DEC. 31, 1934

Population group	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Less than 1,000.....	17.1	14.5	61.0	76.3	45.1	64.7	69.9	75.0	58.7
1,000 to 2,499.....	25.0	18.5	45.9	67.7	35.9	48.2	60.7	69.6	53.3
2,500 to 4,999.....	12.5	12.0	31.9	55.4	29.7	42.1	53.1	58.7	42.6
5,000 to 9,999.....	9.9	5.2	22.6	39.7	19.4	34.0	39.3	53.5	41.3
10,000 to 14,999.....	4.1	3.2	14.8	30.8	22.3	32.4	34.6	46.3	34.6
15,000 to 24,999.....	4.0	2.1	14.2	17.0	11.8	24.4	19.7	51.5	30.8
25,000 to 49,999.....	1.1	1.6	6.9	19.9	4.5	7.8	21.2	18.6	28.3
50,000 to 99,999.....	.2	.7	5.5	8.4	8.5	3.6	8.9	13.0	5.1
100,000 to 249,999.....	.7	.4	1.9	10.9	2.6	4.5	8.3	10.4	4.7
250,000 to 499,999.....	.4	.1	.9	3.7	1.0	9.8	2.8	19.8	2.5
500,000 and over.....	(1)	(1)	.4	1.2	.7				9.8
All banks.....	2.4	1.7	10.9	28.9	14.3	25.0	23.2	39.1	11.6

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

# AGRICULTURAL LOANS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BANK

As reports covering all commercial banks were received by three different supervisory agencies, a classification was made to indicate the differences between the three types of banks. These types were: Nonmember State banks reporting to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, State banks that were members of the Federal Reserve System reporting to the Federal Reserve Board, and national banks reporting to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Of the three types of banks, national banks held the largest proportion of all the agricultural loans, having 48.4 percent of the total. Nonmember State banks held 43.8 percent and State member banks held 7.8 percent of all agricultural loans.

On the basis of the percentage of agricultural loans to total loans, nonmember State banks have the highest proportion of their total loans represented by agricultural advances. Such advances represented 22.7 percent of total loans for nonmember State banks, 2.3 for member State banks, and 8.5 for national banks.

The materially higher proportion of agricultural loans to total loans shown for nonmember State banks is largely accounted for by the heavy concentration of this type of bank in the smaller places. Seventy-one percent of all nonmember State banks were located in places of less than 2,500 population as compared with 35.7 percent of all member State banks and 43.3 percent of all national banks. Table 20 showing the percentage distribution of the number of banks in various population groups, indicates the extent to which there is a relatively greater concentration of nonmember State banks in the smaller places.

TABLE 20.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF BANKS IN VARIOUS POPULATION GROUPS, DEC. 31, 1934

Population group	Non-member State banks	Member State banks	National banks	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Under 1,000.....	27.7	1.2	7.6	36.5
1,000 to 2,499.....	10.8	1.3	9.2	21.3
2,500 to 4,999.....	5.2	.8	6.3	12.3
5,000 to 9,999.....	3.3	.7	5.3	9.3
10,000 to 14,999.....	1.6	.5	2.5	4.6
15,000 to 24,999.....	1.1	.3	2.2	3.6
25,000 to 49,999.....	1.2	.5	1.9	3.6
50,000 to 99,999.....	.8	.4	1.3	2.5
100,000 to 249,999.....	.9	.3	1.0	2.2
250,000 to 499,999.....	.8	.3	.7	1.8
500,000 and over.....	.8	.7	.8	2.3
Total.....	54.2	7.0	38.8	100.0

TABLE 21.—CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, DEC. 31, 1934

State and geographic division	Loans secured by farm real estate	Loans to farmers secured by—				Loans not secured by collateral including both endorsed and unendorsed notes	Total loans to farmers and on farm land
		Live-stock only	Crops, equipment, and live-stock	Warehouse receipts, bills of lading, etc.	Other collateral		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
New England:							
Maine.....	1,740	7	118	34	316	1,794	4,009
N. H.....	1,665	31	18	4	239	1,944	1,801
Vt.....	11,778	156	359	12	385	2,405	15,098
Mass.....	1,395	79	100	19	553	1,277	3,423
R. I.....	1,285	241			40	116	682
Conn.....	1,743	8	47	78	384	1,624	3,884
Mid. Atlantic:							
N. Y.....	17,412	1,272	1,484	156	4,283	18,837	43,444
N. J.....	3,852	15	145	28	1,193	6,830	12,063
Pa.....	20,950	185	300	135	2,951	26,510	51,031
E. N. Central:							
Ohio.....	32,714	638	1,397	58	1,479	21,876	57,660
Ind.....	18,719	1,008	1,575	354	828	19,023	41,507
Ill.....	22,777	2,249	5,561	1,507	2,548	30,905	65,547
Mich.....	11,760	818	1,362	57	486	6,256	20,739
Wis.....	22,366	998	5,690	129	1,526	13,454	44,163
W. N. Central:							
Minn.....	14,638	2,068	17,590	182	1,098	11,415	46,991
Iowa.....	26,240	5,102	10,744	5,656	1,110	17,939	66,791
Mo.....	18,619	9,238	3,492	3,131	1,678	16,978	53,136
N. Dak.....	2,795	667	6,050	115	302	1,602	11,531
S. Dak.....	2,334	1,814	8,275	23	306	2,242	14,994
Nebr.....	4,248	7,858	12,374	1,680	1,005	9,302	36,467
Kans.....	7,384	7,461	8,889	399	849	9,933	34,915
South Atlantic:							
Del.....	3,183		14	2	83	1,839	5,121
Md.....	9,520	49	176	3	704	6,911	17,363
D. C.....	51				19	15	85
Va.....	14,113	857	345	745	1,896	10,109	34,065
W. Va.....	3,929	130	46	23	441	5,473	10,042
N. C.....	4,844	80	243	9,913	921	2,993	18,994
S. C.....	1,146	101	354	11,192	680	569	14,042
Ga.....	5,153	738	759	28,279	1,088	1,983	38,000
Fla.....	1,581	156	528	793	399	1,049	4,506
E. S. Central:							
Ky.....	17,267	497	604	166	1,586	20,713	40,833
Tenn.....	10,210	717	1,153	12,384	1,111	11,277	36,852
Ala.....	3,917	404	3,164	23,605	734	1,048	32,872
Miss.....	10,683	400	1,144	5,673	796	715	19,411
W. S. Central:							
Ark.....	5,148	610	2,080	9,163	1,316	1,393	19,710
La.....	8,438	265	559	2,366	689	2,283	14,400
Okl.....	3,424	6,046	9,970	2,348	1,017	2,394	25,199
Tex.....	17,184	19,176	19,017	17,562	4,044	9,372	86,355
Mountain:							
Mont.....	2,174	2,429	5,249	77	297	1,943	12,169
Idaho.....	1,313	2,009	2,360	545	175	1,671	8,073
Wyo.....	1,415	2,470	7,110	10	324	1,105	12,434
Colo.....	3,117	7,549	4,558	256	1,482	2,788	19,750
N. Mex.....	818	1,923	387	138	150	526	3,942
Ariz.....	805	976	218	114	30	390	2,533
Utah.....	3,117	3,643	1,590	130	1,419	1,723	11,622
Nev.....	358	433	88	6	29	177	1,091
Pacific:							
Wash.....	3,290	1,033	2,842	1,820	680	4,118	13,783
Oreg.....	2,667	997	2,218	909	357	2,713	9,861
Calif.....	115,563	8,554	7,639	2,866	6,465	22,384	163,471
U. S.....	498,842	104,153	159,785	144,845	52,491	346,339	1,306,455

## LAW DEPARTMENT

### Deposits of municipal corporations not classified as savings deposits.

The Board recently received a request for its views upon the question whether deposits of municipalities and subdivisions or departments thereof, such as sinking fund commissions, boards of education, and police and fire departments, and deposits of funds of a municipality set aside for playground and other similar purposes, may be classified as savings deposits under the definition contained in section 1 (e) of Regulation Q.

The Board stated that, in its opinion, deposits of the type described above may not be classified as savings deposits within the meaning of section 1 (e) of Regulation Q, because municipal corporations may not be considered as organizations operated primarily for religious, philanthropic, charitable, educational, fraternal or other similar purposes, nor may it be considered that the beneficial interest in deposits of such corporations is in one or more individuals.

The Board also expressed the opinion that a deposit in the name of a municipality consisting of funds given to the municipality for a charitable purpose, such as the erection of a memorial gate, may not be classified as a savings deposit. The Board stated that it believed that a construction of the regulation which would permit funds of a municipal corporation held for a charitable purpose to be considered as funds held for one or more individuals on the theory that the public consists of a group of individuals would open the door to evasions of the regulation, and that such a construction would seem to involve an extension of the language of the regulation, which bases the privilege of maintaining a savings deposit upon the nature of the depositor or the person holding the beneficial interest in the deposit rather than upon the purpose for which the funds are to be used.

### Time certificates of deposit payable in 3, 6, 9, or 12 months after date.

The Board was recently requested to rule upon the question whether it is permissible under the provisions of Regulations D and Q for a member bank to issue a time certificate of deposit which is payable 3, 6, 9, or 12 months after its date, the rate of interest thereon not

to exceed the maximum rate prescribed in Regulation Q for the shortest period mentioned, namely, 3 months.

The Board expressed the opinion that it is permissible for a member bank to issue such a certificate, provided it complies with the other requirements for a time certificate of deposit stated in section 1 (c) of Regulations D and Q. Such a certificate would be payable at the expiration of 3 months from the date of its issuance or, if not paid at that time, at the expiration of 6 months from the date of its issuance or, if not paid at that time, at the expiration of any of the other periods stated in the certificate. The certificate might also be payable before maturity under the circumstances and subject to the conditions stated in section 4 (d) of Regulation Q.

### Classification of "branch clearing" accounts in call reports and in computing reserves of member banks.

The Board recently received an inquiry regarding the proper classification of "branch clearing" accounts in preparing call reports and in computing the daily deposit liability of member banks for reserve purposes.

It appeared from information before the Board that most of the items in "branch clearing" accounts represent (1) checks drawn on a member bank (or offices or branches thereof) for which deposit credit or its equivalent has been given at offices or branches of such member bank other than those at which the depositors' accounts are carried, and that sufficient time has not elapsed for the items to have reached the latter offices or branches and be charged to the depositors' accounts, and (2) checks drawn on another bank which have been deposited in a member bank (or offices or branches of such member bank) and have been forwarded for collection to other offices or branches of the member bank located in the same city or vicinity as the drawee bank.

The Board expressed the opinion that items of the type described above constitute "cash items in process of collection" within the meaning of paragraph (g) of section 1 of Regulation D and, accordingly, to the extent that a "branch clearing" account consists of such items, the balance in the account may be deducted from gross demand deposits in determining required reserve balances and should be included in item 2 of schedule I in call reports.

**Accommodation endorsement by an executive officer of a member bank.**

Inquiry was recently made of the Board of Governors as to whether the endorsement of a note or other evidence of indebtedness by an executive officer of a member bank, which is purely for the accommodation of a third party and from which the executive officer derives neither directly nor indirectly any financial benefit, is included within the definition contained in section 1 (c) of the Board's Regulation O.

Section 1 (c) of the Board's Regulation O provides, in part, that the terms "loan", "loaning", "extension of credit", and "extend credit" include:

(2) The acquisition by discount, purchase, exchange, or otherwise of any note, draft, bill of exchange, or other evidence of indebtedness upon which an executive officer may be liable as maker, drawer, and indorser, guarantor, or surety;

and

(5) Any other transaction as a result of which an executive officer becomes obligated to a bank, directly or indirectly by any means whatsoever, by reason of an indorsement on an obligation or otherwise, to pay money or its equivalent.

An accommodation endorsement by an executive officer of a member bank on a note or other evidence of indebtedness is included within the definition quoted above if the executive officer may be liable as an endorser or becomes obligated to a bank by reason of such an endorsement. In this connection, the Board pointed out that under the usual rules of law an accommodation endorser is one who has signed an instrument as an endorser, without receiving value therefor and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person, and such an endorser is liable on the instrument to the holder for value.

Moreover, a loan or extension of credit to a third person based in part upon the credit of an executive officer, as represented by his accommodation endorsement, is a transaction which it is believed should be subject to the same restrictions as a loan or extension of credit to the executive officer himself. The abuses which led to the enactment of section 22 (g), including the undue influence exercised by some executive officers in obtaining credit from the banks they serve, may also be present to a certain extent in the case where a loan to a third person is supported by the accommodation endorsement of an executive officer. Accordingly, the mere fact that an executive officer receives no financial benefit as the result of his accommodation endorsement would not

be justification for excluding the liability on such endorsement from the provisions of Regulation O.

In the circumstances, the Board ruled that the liability of an executive officer of a member bank by reason of an accommodation endorsement on a note or other evidence of indebtedness held by a bank is included within the definition contained in section 1 (c) of the Board's Regulation O.

**Secretary of the board of directors of a member bank not an executive officer.**

The question whether the secretary of the board of directors of a member bank is an executive officer thereof within the meaning of that term as defined in subsection (b) of section 1 of the Board's Regulation O was recently considered by the Board of Governors. It appeared from the facts presented that a director of the bank had the title of secretary of the board of directors; that his functions were those pertaining to the minutes of meetings of the board of directors and the certification of certain resolutions passed by the board of directors; and that he acted strictly in these and similar capacities, but that he did not in any sense participate in the management of the bank. On the basis of such facts, the Board expressed the view that the director in question who was also secretary of the board of directors of the member bank was not an executive officer within the meaning of that term as defined in Regulation O.

**Reports by executive officers of member banks of their indebtedness to other banks.**

An inquiry was recently made of the Board of Governors as to whether an executive officer of a member bank who had reported to the board of directors of such bank his indebtedness to other banks subsequent to August 23, 1935, the date of the enactment of the Banking Act of 1935, but prior to January 1, 1936, the effective date of the Board's Regulation O, and in accordance with the requirements of section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Banking Act of 1935, is required after January 1, 1936, to make another report to the board of directors of the member bank, as provided in section 5 of the Board's Regulation O, covering the same indebtedness.

In response to the inquiry, the Board pointed out that the report required by section 5 of the

Board's Regulation O would include certain information in addition to that specifically required to be included in such a report by the terms of section 22 (g), and the regulation contemplates that reports in accordance with its requirements should be made covering any indebtedness of an executive officer of a member bank owing to other banks on January 1, 1936. The Board stated, however, that it would not insist that a new report covering such indebtedness be made under the provisions of section 5 of Regulation O in any case where the report made to the board of directors prior to January 1, 1936, was made in conformity with the requirements of section 22 (g), as amended by the Banking Act of 1935, and contains the name of the other bank to which the executive officer of the member bank is indebted, provided that the member bank feels that it is not necessary to obtain a new report and the requirements of section 5 of the regulation regarding the recording, retention and availability to duly authorized examiners of reports of this kind are complied with.

**Reports by executive officers of member banks of indebtedness to Morris Plan companies.**

The Board was recently presented with the question whether, under its Regulation O, an executive officer of a member bank who is indebted to a Morris Plan company in a certain State is required to make a report of such indebtedness to the board of directors of the member bank of which he is an executive officer.

It appeared that the Morris Plan company in question is authorized by the statute under which it was organized to lend money on the obligations of any person, firm, or corporation; to buy and sell bonds or choses in action; to sell its secured or unsecured evidences or certificates of indebtedness; to receive from investors therein or purchasers thereof, payments therefor in installments or otherwise, with or without an allowance of interest on such installments; and to enter into contracts in the nature of pledge or otherwise with said investors or purchasers with regard to such certificates. While companies organized under this statute were formerly authorized to receive deposits, no such authority is conferred upon them under the present law.

The Board has, in a number of instances, taken the position that certificates of indebtedness issued by Morris Plan banks or Morris Plan companies for which payment is made in

installments in effect represent deposits and serve the same purpose as certificates of deposit; and it has been the position of the Board, therefore, that such Morris Plan banks or companies are properly to be regarded as banks within the meaning of certain statutes. In this connection, attention was called to the ruling of the Board published in the *FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN* for March 1934, at page 180, with respect to the question whether a Morris Plan company is a bank within the meaning of the Clayton Antitrust Act.

From a consideration of the statutory provisions under which the Morris Plan company here in question was organized, it appeared that the powers conferred upon such company are essentially the same as those possessed by Morris Plan banks or companies which the Board has hitherto regarded as banks or banking institutions. The Board, therefore, expressed the opinion that the Morris Plan company in question should properly be regarded as a "bank" within the meaning of the provision of section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act which requires an executive officer of a member bank to report any indebtedness "to any bank other than the member bank of which he is an executive officer." Accordingly, an executive officer of a member bank who is indebted to a Morris Plan company organized under the statute above described is required to report such indebtedness to the board of directors of the member bank of which he is an executive officer in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Board's Regulation O.

**Loans to a corporation in which an executive officer of a member bank is interested.**

The Board recently received a request for a ruling upon the question whether it would be contrary to the provisions of section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act for a member bank to make a loan to a corporation whose president, general manager, and largest stockholder is also an executive officer of the member bank.

While section 22 (g) prohibits loans to a partnership in which one or more executive officers of a member bank are partners having either individually or together a majority interest in the partnership, it does not by its terms prohibit a loan by a member bank to a corporation even though an executive officer of the member bank is substantially interested in the corporation. Moreover, a corporation is an entity separate and distinct from the stockholders, whereas, in the case of a partner-

ship, the partners are individually liable for the debts of the partnership, and the Board observed that it was apparently on the basis of this distinction that Congress included partnerships of the kind described within the prohibitions of section 22 (g) but made no reference therein to corporations. Since it appeared that the proposed loan would be made to the corporation in good faith and that the proceeds thereof would be used by the corporation for its corporate purposes, the Board expressed the view that such a loan would not be in contravention of section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act.

However, it was pointed out in the Board's ruling that there may be circumstances in a particular case where a loan by a member bank to a corporation in which an executive officer of the member bank is substantially interested would be an attempted evasion of the provisions of the law and, therefore, in contravention of such provisions.

#### Loans to partnerships under section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act.

Under the provisions of section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by the Banking Act of 1935:

Borrowing by, or loaning to, a partnership in which one or more executive officers of a member bank are partners having either individually or together a majority interest in said partnership, shall be considered within the prohibition of this subsection.

The Board has received an inquiry as to whether a member bank is permitted to extend credit to a partnership in which an executive officer of such bank is a partner with his brother, each having an equal one-half interest in the partnership.

Under well-settled rules of law, partners are presumed to have equal interests in the firm in the absence of evidence of an agreement to the contrary. In the case of an executive officer of a member bank who has exactly a 50 percent interest in a partnership, such an interest would not amount to a "majority" interest within the meaning of that term as it is generally understood and in view of the legal presumption and the statement contained in the inquiry that the executive officer of the member bank did not have a majority interest in the partnership, the Board expressed the view that the prohibitions contained in section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act and the Board's Regulation O are not applicable to such a partnership.

#### Regulations under Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Board has recently adopted a regulation, and supplement thereto, relating to loans by banks for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks registered on a national securities exchange. The new regulation is called Regulation U. The Board has also revised the supplement to Regulation T relating to extension and maintenance of credit by brokers, dealers, and members of national securities exchanges.

Regulation U and the supplement thereto will become effective May 1, 1936. The revised supplement to Regulation T became effective April 1, 1936. The texts of the regulation and supplements are printed below.

#### REGULATION U

#### LOANS BY BANKS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURCHASING OR CARRYING STOCKS REGISTERED ON A NATIONAL SECURITIES EXCHANGE

##### EXPLANATORY FOREWORD

(Not a part of the regulation)

This regulation is issued pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and relates only to loans made on or after May 1, 1936. It is not retroactive.

The regulation does not restrict the right of a bank to extend credit, whether on securities or otherwise, for any commercial, agricultural, or industrial purpose, or for any other purpose except the purchasing or carrying of stocks registered on a national securities exchange.

The regulation does not prevent a bank from taking for any loan collateral in addition to that required by the regulation, nor does it require a bank to reduce any loan, to obtain additional collateral for any outstanding loan, or to call any outstanding loan because of insufficient collateral.

Any inquiry relating to this regulation should be addressed to the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which the inquiry arises.

##### SECTION 1. GENERAL RULE

On and after May 1, 1936, no bank shall make any loan secured directly or indirectly by any stock for the purpose of purchasing or carrying any stock registered on a national securities exchange in an amount exceeding the maximum loan value of the collateral, as prescribed from time to time for stocks in the supplement to this regulation and as determined by the bank in good faith for any collateral other than stocks.

For the purpose of this regulation, the entire indebtedness of any borrower to any bank incurred on or after May 1, 1936, for the purpose of purchasing or carrying stocks registered on a national securities exchange shall

be considered a single loan; and all the collateral securing such indebtedness shall be considered in determining whether or not the loan complies with this regulation.

After any such loan has been made, a bank shall not at any time permit withdrawals or substitutions of collateral that would cause the maximum loan value of the collateral at such time to be less than the amount of the loan. In case such maximum loan value has become less than the amount of the loan, a bank shall not permit withdrawals or substitutions that would increase the deficiency; but the amount of the loan may be increased if there is provided additional collateral having maximum loan value at least equal to the amount of the increase.

## SECTION 2. EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL RULE

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a bank may make and thereafter maintain any loan for the purpose specified above, without regard to the limitations prescribed above, if the loan comes within any of the following descriptions:

(a) Any loan to a bank or to a foreign banking institution;

(b) Any loan to any person whose total indebtedness to the bank at the date of and including such loan does not exceed \$1,000;

(c) Any loan to a dealer, or to two or more dealers, to aid in the financing of the distribution of securities to customers not through the medium of a national securities exchange;

(d) Any loan to a broker or dealer that is made in exceptional circumstances in good faith to meet his emergency needs;

(e) Any loan for the purpose of purchasing a stock from or through a person who is not a member of a national securities exchange and is not a broker or dealer who transacts a business in securities through the medium of any such member, or for the purpose of carrying a stock so purchased;

(f) Any temporary advance to finance the purchase or sale of securities for prompt delivery which is to be repaid in the ordinary course of business upon completion of the transaction;

(g) Any loan against securities in transit, or surrendered for transfer, which is payable in the ordinary course of business upon arrival of the securities or upon completion of the transfer;

(h) Any loan which is to be repaid on the calendar day on which it is made;

(i) Any loan made outside the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

## SECTION 3. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

(a) In determining whether or not a loan is for the purpose specified in section 1 or for any of the purposes specified in section 2, a bank may rely upon a statement with respect thereto, accepted by the bank in

good faith, signed by an officer of the bank or by the borrower.

(b) No loan, however it may be secured, need be treated as a loan for the purpose of "carrying" a stock registered on a national securities exchange unless the purpose of the loan is to enable the borrower to reduce or retire indebtedness which was originally incurred to purchase such a stock, or, if he be a broker or dealer, to carry such stocks for customers.

(c) In determining whether or not a security is a "stock registered on a national securities exchange", a bank may rely upon any reasonably current record of stocks so registered that is published or specified in a publication of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(d) The renewal or extension of maturity of a loan need not be treated as the making of a loan if the amount of the loan is not increased except by the addition of interest or service charges on the loan or of taxes on transactions in connection with the loan.

(e) A bank may accept the transfer of a loan from another lender, or permit the transfer of a loan between borrowers, without following the requirements of this regulation as to the making of a loan, provided the loan is not increased and the collateral for the loan is not changed.

(f) A loan need not be treated as collateralized by securities which are held by the bank only in the capacity of custodian, depository or trustee, or under similar circumstances, if the bank in good faith has not relied upon such securities as collateral in the making or maintenance of the particular loan.

(g) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prevent a bank from permitting withdrawals or substitutions of securities to enable a borrower to participate in a reorganization.

(h) No mistake made in good faith in connection with the making or maintenance of a loan shall be deemed to be a violation of this regulation.

(i) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as preventing a bank from taking such action as it shall deem necessary in good faith for its own protection.

(j) Every bank shall make such reports as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may require to enable it to perform the functions conferred upon it by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(k) Terms used in this regulation have the meanings assigned to them in such portions of section 3 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as are printed in the appendix to this regulation, except that the term "bank" does not include a bank which is a member of a national securities exchange.

(l) The term "stock" includes any security commonly known as a stock, any voting trust certificate or other instrument representing such a security, and any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security.

## APPENDIX

There are printed below certain provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

## Sec. 3.(a) \* \* \*

(3) The term "member" when used with respect to an exchange means any person who is permitted either to effect transactions on the exchange without the services of another person acting as broker, or to make use of the facilities of an exchange for transactions thereon without payment of a commission or fee or with the payment of a commission or fee which is less than that charged the general public, and includes any firm transacting a business as broker or dealer of which a member is a partner, and any partner of any such firm.

(4) The term "broker" means any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others, but does not include a bank.

(5) The term "dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying and selling securities for his own account, through a broker or otherwise, but does not include a bank, or any person insofar as he buys or sells securities for his own account, either individually or in some fiduciary capacity, but not as a part of a regular business.

(6) The term "bank" means (A) a banking institution organized under the laws of the United States, (B) a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, (C) any other banking institution, whether incorporated or not, doing business under the laws of any State or of the United States, a substantial portion of the business of which consists of receiving deposits or exercising fiduciary powers similar to those permitted to national banks under section 11(k) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and which is supervised and examined by State or Federal authority having supervision over banks, and which is not operated for the purpose of evading the provisions of this title, and (D) a receiver, conservator, or other liquidating agent of any institution or firm included in clauses (A), (B), or (C) of this paragraph.

(9) The term "person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a business trust, or an unincorporated organization.

(10) The term "security" means any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement or in any oil, gas, or other mineral royalty or lease, any collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit, for a security, or in general, any instrument commonly known as a "security"; or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing; but shall not include currency or any note, draft, bill of exchange, or banker's acceptance which has a maturity at the time of issuance of not exceeding nine months, exclusive of days of grace, or any renewal thereof the maturity of which is likewise limited.

Sec. 7. (a) For the purpose of preventing the excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall, prior to the effective date of this section and from time to time thereafter, prescribe rules and regulations with respect to the amount of credit that may be initially extended and subsequently maintained on any security (other than an exempted security) registered on a national securities exchange.

For the initial extension of credit, such rules and regulations shall be based upon the following standard: An amount not greater than whichever is the higher of—

(1) 55 per centum of the current market price of the security, or

(2) 100 per centum of the lowest market price of the security during the preceding thirty-six calendar months, but not more than 75 per centum of the current market price.

Such rules and regulations may make appropriate provision with respect to the carrying of undermargined accounts for limited periods and under specified conditions; the withdrawal of funds or securities; the substitution or additional purchases of securities; the transfer of accounts from one lender to another; special or different margin requirements for delayed deliveries, short sales, arbitrage transactions, and securities to which paragraph (2) of this subsection does not apply; the bases and the methods to be used in calculating loans, and margins and market prices; and similar administrative adjustments and details. For the purposes of paragraph (2) of this subsection, until July 1, 1936, the lowest price at which a security has sold on or after July 1, 1933, shall be considered as the lowest price at which such security has sold during the preceding thirty-six calendar months.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, may, from time to time, with respect to all or specified securities or transactions, or classes of securities, or classes of transactions, by such rules and regulations (1) prescribe such lower margin requirements for the initial extension or maintenance of credit as it deems necessary or appropriate for the accommodation of commerce and industry, having due regard to the general credit situation of the country, and (2) prescribe such higher margin requirements for the initial extension or maintenance of credit as it may deem necessary or appropriate to prevent the excessive use of credit to finance transactions in securities.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any member of a national securities exchange or any broker or dealer who transacts a business in securities through the medium of any such member, directly or indirectly to extend or maintain credit or arrange for the extension or maintenance of credit to or for any customer—

(1) On any security (other than an exempted security) registered on a national securities exchange, in contravention of the rules and regulations which the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall prescribe under subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

(2) Without collateral or on any collateral other than exempted securities and/or securities registered upon a national securities exchange, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may prescribe (A) to permit under specified conditions and for a limited period any such member, broker, or dealer to maintain a credit initially extended in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and (B) to permit the extension or maintenance of credit in cases where the extension or maintenance of credit is not for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities or of evading or circumventing the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person not subject to subsection (c) to extend or maintain credit or to arrange for the extension or maintenance of credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying any security



registered on a national securities exchange, in contravention of such rules and regulations as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall prescribe to prevent the excessive use of credit for the purchasing or carrying of or trading in securities in circumvention of the other provisions of this section. Such rules and regulations may impose upon all loans made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities registered on national securities exchanges limitations similar to those imposed upon members, brokers, or dealers by subsection (c) of this section and the rules and regulations thereunder. This subsection and the rules and regulations thereunder shall not apply (A) to a loan made by a person not in the ordinary course of his business, (B) to a loan on an exempted security, (C) to a loan to a dealer to aid in the financing of the distribution of securities to customers not through the medium of a national securities exchange, (D) to a loan by a bank on a security other than an equity security, or (E) to such other loans as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall, by such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors, exempt, either unconditionally or upon specified terms and conditions or for stated periods, from the operation of this subsection and the rules and regulations thereunder.

(e) The provisions of this section or the rules and regulations thereunder shall not apply on or before July 1, 1937, to any loan or extension of credit made prior to the enactment of this title or to the maintenance, renewal, or extension of any such loan or credit, except to the extent that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may by rules and regulations prescribe as necessary to prevent the circumvention of the provisions of this section or the rules and regulations thereunder by means of withdrawals of funds or securities, substitutions of securities, or additional purchases or by any other device.

Sec. 29. (a) Any condition, stipulation, or provision binding any person to waive compliance with any provision of this title or of any rule or regulation thereunder, or of any rule of an exchange required thereby shall be void.

(b) Every contract made in violation of any provision of this title or of any rule or regulation thereunder, and every contract (including any contract for listing a security on an exchange) heretofore or hereafter made the performance of which involves the violation of, or the continuance of any relationship or practice in violation of, any provision of this title or any rule or regulation thereunder, shall be void (1) as regards the rights of any person who, in violation of any such provision, rule, or regulation, shall have made or engaged in the performance of any such contract, and (2) as regards the rights of any person who, not being a party to such contract, shall have acquired any right thereunder with actual knowledge of the facts by reason of which the making or performance of such contract was in violation of any such provision, rule or regulation.

(c) Nothing in this title shall be construed (1) to affect the validity of any loan or extension of credit (or any extension or renewal thereof) made or of any lien created prior or subsequent to the enactment of this title, unless at the time of the making of such loan or extension of credit (or extension or renewal thereof) or the creating of such lien, the person making such loan or extension of credit (or extension or renewal thereof) or acquiring such lien shall have actual knowledge of facts by reason of which the making of such loan or extension of credit (or extension or renewal thereof) or the acquisition of such lien is a

violation of the provisions of this title or any rule or regulation thereunder, or (2) to afford a defense to the collection of any debt or obligation or the enforcement of any lien by any person who shall have acquired such debt, obligation, or lien in good faith for value and without actual knowledge of the violation of any provision of this title or any rule or regulation thereunder affecting the legality of such debt, obligation, or lien.

Sec. 32. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this title, or any rule or regulation thereunder the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of which is required under the terms of this title, or any person who willfully and knowingly makes, or causes to be made, any statement in any application, report, or document required to be filed under this title or any rule or regulation thereunder, which statement was false or misleading with respect to any material fact, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both, except that when such person is an exchange, a fine not exceeding \$500,000 may be imposed; but no person shall be subject to imprisonment under this section for the violation of any rule or regulation if he proves that he had no knowledge of such rule or regulation.

## SUPPLEMENT TO REGULATION U

(Issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.  
Effective May 1, 1936)

For the purpose of section 1 of Regulation U, the maximum loan value of any stock, whether or not registered on a national securities exchange, shall be 45 percent of its current market value, as determined by any reasonable method.

Loans to brokers and dealers.—Notwithstanding the foregoing, a stock, if registered on a national securities exchange, shall have a special maximum loan value of 60 percent of its current market value, as determined by any reasonable method, in the case of a loan to a broker or dealer from whom the bank accepts in good faith a signed statement to the effect (1) that he is subject to the provisions of Regulation T (or that he does not extend or maintain credit to or for customers except in accordance therewith as if he were subject thereto), and (2) that the securities hypothecated to secure the loan are securities carried for the account of his customers other than his partners.

## SUPPLEMENT TO REGULATION T

(Effective April 1, 1936)

### MAXIMUM LOAN VALUES OF REGISTERED SECURITIES (OTHER THAN EXEMPTED SECURITIES) FOR PURPOSES OF REGULATION T.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and section 3 of its Regulation T, as amended, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System hereby prescribes the following maximum loan values of registered securities

(other than exempted securities) for the purposes of Regulation T:

(1) **General rule.**—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this supplement, the maximum loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) shall be 45 percent of the current market value of the security.

(2) **Extension of credit to other members, brokers and dealers.**—The maximum loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) in a special account with another member, broker or dealer, which special account complies with subsection (b) of section 3 of Regulation T, as amended, shall be 60 percent of the current market value of the security.

(3) **Extension of credit to distributors, syndicates, etc.**—The maximum loan value of a registered security (other than an exempted security) in a special account with a distributor, syndicate, etc., which special account complies with subsection (c) of section 3 of Regulation T, as amended, shall be 80 percent of the current market value of the security.

#### Regulation of Federal Open Market Committee.

Section 12A of the Federal Reserve Act as it existed prior to March 1, 1936, provided for regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System relating to open-market operations of the Federal Reserve banks, but under the law as amended effective March 1, 1936, the authority of the Board to issue such regulations is eliminated and regulations on this subject are prescribed by the Federal Open Market Committee. Accordingly, the Board's Regulation M relating to open-market operations of the Federal Reserve banks automatically became ineffective at the close of business February 29, 1936.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 12A of the Federal Reserve Act as amended, the Federal Open Market Committee on March 19, 1936, adopted a regulation relating to open-market operations of the Federal Reserve banks, to become effective immediately, and the text of this regulation is published below.

### REGULATION OF FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

(Adopted March 19, 1936)

#### OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS

##### SECTION 1

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by section 12A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, the Federal Open Market Committee prescribes the following regulations relating to the open-market transactions of the Federal Reserve banks.

The Federal Open Market Committee expressly reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this regulation in whole or in part at any time.

##### SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

(a) **Government securities.**—The term "Government securities" shall include bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, and other obligations of the United States, including obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

(b) **Obligations.**—The term "obligations" shall include all bankers' acceptances, bills of exchange, cable transfers, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures, and other obligations, including Government securities, which Federal Reserve banks are authorized by law to purchase in the open market.

(c) **System open market account.**—The term "system open market account" applies to Government securities and other obligations heretofore or hereafter purchased in accordance with open market policies adopted by the Committee and held for the account of the Federal Reserve banks.

(d) **Committee.**—The term "Committee" shall mean the Federal Open Market Committee.

(e) **Executive committee.**—The term "Executive Committee" shall mean the executive committee of the Federal Open Market Committee.

##### SECTION 3. GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

By the terms of section 12A of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, the time, character, and volume of all purchases and sales in the open market by Federal Reserve banks shall be governed with a view to accommodating commerce and business and with regard to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country.

##### SECTION 4. FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

(a) **Functions.**—The Committee shall consider the needs of commerce, industry, and agriculture, the general credit situation of the country, and other matters having a bearing thereon and consider, adopt, and transmit to the several Federal Reserve banks, regulations and directions with respect to the open-market operations of such banks under section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act.

(b) **Participation in System open-market account.**—The Committee from time to time shall determine the principles which shall govern the allocation among the several Federal Reserve banks of Government securities and other obligations held in the System open-market account, with a view to meeting the changing needs of the Federal Reserve banks.

##### SECTION 5. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(a) **Organization.**—The Committee, at its first meeting after March 1 in each calendar year, shall select

from its own members an executive committee consisting of five members.

(b) **Functions.**—It shall be the duty of the executive committee:

(1) To direct the execution of transactions in the open market in accordance with the open-market policies adopted by the Federal Open Market Committee;

(2) To allocate the Government securities and other obligations held in the System open-market account among the several Federal Reserve banks in accordance with the principles determined by the Federal Open Market Committee;

(3) To keep the members of the Federal Open Market Committee informed of all transactions executed under the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee and of all allocations and reallocations of Government securities and other obligations held in the System open-market account; and

(4) To perform such other functions and duties in connection with open-market operations as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Federal Open Market Committee.

#### SECTION 6. CONDUCT OF OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS

Each Federal Reserve bank shall engage in open-market operations under section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act only in accordance with this regulation and the directions issued by the Committee from time to time, and no Federal Reserve bank shall decline to engage in open-market operations as directed by the Committee.

Transactions for the System open-market account shall be executed by a Federal Reserve bank selected by the Committee. Each Federal Reserve bank shall make available to the Federal Reserve bank selected by the Committee such funds as may be necessary to conduct and effectuate such transactions.

#### SECTION 7. PURCHASES AND SALES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No Federal Reserve bank shall purchase or sell Government securities except pursuant to authority

granted by the Committee or in accordance with an open-market policy adopted by the Committee and in effect at the time.

The Committee reserves the right, in its discretion, to require the sale of any Government securities now held or hereafter purchased by an individual Federal Reserve bank or to require that such securities be transferred into the System open-market account in accordance with such directions as the Committee may make.

#### SECTION 8. OTHER OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS

Subject to directions of the Committee and the following conditions, each Federal Reserve bank may engage in open-market operations other than the purchase or sale of Government securities:

(1) All such transactions shall be reported daily to the secretary of the Committee on the day they take place.

(2) Only acceptances and bills of exchange which are of the kinds made eligible for purchase under the provisions of Regulation B of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may be purchased and the rates of discount shall be established in accordance with the provisions of section 14 (d) of the Federal Reserve Act: *Provided, further, That no obligations payable in foreign currency shall be purchased except in accordance with directions of the Committee.*

(3) Only bills, notes, revenue bonds, and warrants of States, counties, districts, political subdivisions or municipalities which are of the kinds made eligible for purchase under the provisions of Regulation E of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may be purchased.

(4) No Federal Reserve bank shall engage in the purchase or sale of cable transfers for its own account except in accordance with the directions of the Committee: *Provided, That Federal Reserve banks may purchase and sell cable transfers through the Habana agency in accordance with the resolutions or regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System governing the operations of such agency.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF CANADA

The first annual report of the Bank of Canada for the period from the date of its opening on March 11, 1935, to December 31, 1935, was submitted to the general meeting of shareholders by Mr. Graham F. Towers, president of the bank, on February 25, 1936. Sections of the report are given herewith:<sup>1</sup>

The Bank of Canada opened its doors for business on March 11 last. On the date of opening we assumed responsibility for the redemption of all Dominion notes issued and outstanding. To cover that liability, which then amounted to \$185,455,439, the Dominion Government transferred to the Bank the following assets:

(a) Gold, valued at.....	\$69, 455, 439
(b) Silver, valued at.....	986, 363
(c) Dominion of Canada 3 percent bonds maturing 1940 of a par value of....	115, 013, 637
Total.....	185, 455, 439

From November 1932 until March 11 last the chartered banks had, by arrangement, borrowed under the Finance Act a minimum amount of approximately \$35,000,000, and at the initiation of the transaction had purchased from the Dominion Government Treasury bills for approximately the same amount. The Bank of Canada Act provided that on the day on which the bank was authorized to commence business the chartered banks should repay all advances then outstanding under the Finance Act. Such repayment resulted in the cancellation of an equal amount of Dominion notes and would have involved a similar reduction in the cash reserves of the chartered banks, if no offsetting action had been taken. We considered it wise to offset this reduction and did so by purchasing \$35,000,000 of Treasury bills from the Dominion Government. The Government used the proceeds of this sale of securities to redeem Treasury bills held by the banks, with the result that their cash reserves were unchanged.

**Note issues.**—When we commenced business, the amount of notes in public hands was \$42,440,981. The total has increased \$16,738,283 between that time and the end of the year. The increase is partly seasonal in character, partly due to the retirement of chartered bank notes from circulation in anticipation of the \$7,275,000 decrease in the banks' issuing power

on January 1, 1936, and partly due, I think, to a greater than seasonal activity in business.

When additional notes are required by the public, they are obtained by withdrawals from the public's accounts with the chartered banks. The banks pay out Bank of Canada notes to the extent that the demand is for \$1 and \$2 denominations, or if their own note issues are approaching the authorized limit. Thus an increase in the active circulation of Bank of Canada notes serves to reduce the chartered banks' cash reserves, if no offsetting action is taken by the central bank. Such action was taken last year and is reflected in the enlargement of our holdings of Government securities during the latter part of 1935.

**Functions of a central bank.**—The functions of a central bank are well set forth in the report of the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency in Canada. The chief functions are to endeavor to regulate the volume of credit; to defend the external value of the national monetary unit; to be a ready source of skilled and impartial advice at the disposal of the Government (in the case of Canada, the Dominion and Provincial Governments); and to afford timely cooperation with the central banks of other countries. I propose to say a few words on each of these functions.

**Influence on credit.**—A central bank's influence on the volume of credit arises from its power to affect the volume of commercial banks' cash reserves. When a country is not on the gold standard, the central bank can do more than affect the commercial banks' cash reserves; it determines them. If the central bank increases its assets, by buying gold or securities or making advances, such action will be reflected by an increase in its deposit liabilities. For the most part, in our case, these deposit liabilities are the balances which the chartered banks keep with the Bank of Canada as a part of their cash reserves. An expansion of cash reserves tends to produce an increase in the commercial banks' loans and investments; a contraction of reserves tends to produce a curtailment of these assets.

A policy of cheap and abundant money is the orthodox contribution of a banking system towards recovery from a depression. Such a policy undoubtedly contributes, firstly, to a relaxation of the pressure to liquidate and, secondly, to a recovery of business and to the reestablishment of Government finances, which

<sup>1</sup>In addition, the report contains sections dealing with significant movements in some of the bank's assets and liabilities, profit and loss account, cooperation of the chartered banks, and personnel.

are sure to be adversely affected at such times through relief expenditures and other unavoidable commitments; but if the policy is pursued too far the situation may become unmanageable when a revival develops.

In Canada, the present high price level of gilt edged bonds is an indication of the pressure of money looking for employment. The chartered banks' cash reserves on December 31 last were slightly larger than on December 31, 1929; their deposits at the end of 1935 were less than 2 percent smaller than deposits on the same date in 1929. If we recall that December 1929 was the closing month of a year of exceptionally active business, this comparison of figures will serve to remind us that the volume of money is not the cardinal factor which determines the volume of business. The vital matter is not the amount of money in existence; it is the size of people's incomes, in other words, the size of the national income. This can grow, and does grow, without any definite connection between such growth and a growth in bank deposits or note circulation. An increased turnover of existing monetary supplies takes place as prosperity returns, and the total amount of money may be less than during a depression.

**Bank rate.**—Our bank rate was established at 2½ percent and remains unchanged. The figure is the same as that which was being charged for advances under the Finance Act, prior to the establishment of the Bank of Canada, and it remains the charge which we would ordinarily make to the banks for advances. It is quite out of touch with Treasury bill rates, but this fact is not at present of any particular significance. When money is in plentiful supply the need for loans or rediscount facilities seldom arises. It is in times of greater stringency that accommodation from the central bank is essential. A central bank must be what is known as the lender of last resort, which implies that in times of real need its rediscounting and lending facilities will be freely accorded.

**Treasury bill market.**—It is universally recognized that a central bank is hampered in its operations where an active bill market does not exist. Few countries, however, have the bill market they would like. Under present conditions a fairly satisfactory market can be established, if there is a sufficient volume of Treasury bills, if there is a good institutional distribution of these, and, in particular, if it is the commercial banks' policy to hold Treasury bills as their secondary reserve. The mere existence of a central bank at once widens and strengthens the market for first-class bills, since

the central bank itself will be a large holder and will engage in purchases and sales in pursuance of its open market policy, and for other reasons. In so doing, it is likely to have the effect of steadying the rate. The Bank of Canada can, I feel, claim that it has been of assistance in both these respects.

In times past, New York call loans and bankers' acceptances were, to a large extent, regarded as the secondary reserve of Canadian banks. Fluctuating exchange rates have practically ruled out these items as a means of employment of that portion of a bank's Canadian assets which need not be kept in cash, but which must be convertible into cash, in large volume and without sacrifice, at a moment's notice. Canada has been lacking in facilities of this kind. I hope the deficiency will be remedied. Treasury bills can be made to play an increasingly important part in our banking life, if further experience and a further widening of the market demonstrate—as I believe they will—the utility of this form of temporary investment. One should not think of such bills as being merely a means of cheap governmental financing, and nothing more.

**Gold holdings.**—The largest item on the asset side of our balance sheet is gold, valued at \$180,509,342. When we commenced operations we acquired gold to the value of \$160,584,355, of which \$69,455,439 came from the Dominion Government and \$37,128,916 from the chartered banks. Settlement for this gold was effected on the basis of the statutory value of \$20.67 an ounce. Subsequently, the Exchange Fund Act required us to value the gold at the current market price. The resultant profit of about \$73,500,000 did not accrue to the Bank of Canada. Section 30 of the Bank of Canada Act had provided that any profits on gold transferred to the bank would pertain to the Dominion Government, but it gave the Governor-in-Council power to allow the chartered banks to receive the profit on gold transferred by them, to the extent that such gold was deemed to have been held against liabilities elsewhere than in Canada. The Governor-in-Council determined that 40 percent of the banks' gold had been so held, and as a result the chartered banks received \$10,475,114. The balance of the profit, namely, \$63,006,382, was credited to the exchange fund of the Dominion Government, and future profits or losses on gold held by us will be credited or debited to that account.

It should be noted that the valuation at which gold is entered on our balance sheet represents the amount which should be obtained

in Canada if the gold were to be shipped to London or New York on the date of the statement. In other words, we apply the realizable value instead of an arbitrary one, and are not restricted to the price prevailing in any one particular market.

**The exchange rate.**—As you know, the Canadian dollar, like many other currencies, is at present off gold and unstabilized. In these circumstances the Bank of Canada has no specific obligation imposed upon it by the Government. Nevertheless, over a long term, credit policy must necessarily affect the external value of a monetary unit. As the Royal Commission's report says:

Control over the external value of the monetary unit is \* \* \* a logical outcome of that of credit regulation. Whatever additional influences may affect the level of the exchanges, such as short-term capital movements, external borrowings and indebtedness, and the income from overseas investments, the long-term factor of decisive importance is the credit structure of the country \* \* \*.

The Canadian dollar has exhibited a remarkable tendency, when not at parity with the pound or United States dollar, to take up an intermediate position. Obviously, in the long run, the purchasing power of our dollar must approximate that of the United States dollar and the pound sterling, or there would be a marked divergence in exchange rates. From the point of view of short-term movements, it is probable that the large volume of United States and United Kingdom investments in Canada, and the existence of so many Canadian bonds payable in two or three currencies—a feature of our financial economy which is not found to an important degree in any other country—have had a tendency to restrict fluctuations in our exchange rate. A discount on the Canadian dollar in the United States encourages purchases of Canadian securities; a premium encourages selling; and the situation vis-à-vis the United Kingdom is the same. One must add to this statement by pointing out that relative price levels in the security markets of the three countries, and the degree of confidence in our position, are important factors in security transactions. I do not suggest that bonds payable in two or more currencies are desirable. On the contrary, they are often most embarrassing obligations from the borrower's point of view. The extent to which Canadian borrowers incur foreign obligations and later discharge them, and the manner in which such commitments are taken, are matters of public interest affecting our balance of payments and the exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

The situation is one which cannot fail to involve close attention on the part of the central bank.

**Advisory functions.**—On the subject of our functions as a source of impartial advice, I do not propose to say much. It would be presumptuous to suggest that so inexperienced a central bank could at once be of full value in this respect. Nevertheless, we have every inducement to be impartial. Advice must often, perhaps usually, be the chief form of assistance which we can render to the Governments of Canada, inasmuch as our necessary concern for the cash basis does not permit us to make large advances of a kind which we cannot offset if that policy were requisite. It should not be inferred, however, that we are unable to furnish temporary accommodation at appropriate times. During the year our statements have shown that advances were made to the Dominion Government on various occasions, the largest having been made in October and November in anticipation of new financing.

**Central bank cooperation.**—The desirability of increased cooperation between central banks has been much discussed for a number of years, and has been stressed at various international conferences. There is much that can be done in the way of interchange of information. Business conditions in a country's main markets have an important bearing on domestic trade. A central bank which contented itself with a knowledge of home affairs, and turned a blind eye to developments elsewhere, would not be fulfilling its duty to its own people. The central banks of other countries constitute an excellent source of information. They can often provide facts rather than surmises. Cooperation along these lines is therefore extremely helpful, and can be developed by arrangement between central banks. Obviously, cooperation on any matter of high policy must be dictated or conditioned by the views of the governments of the countries concerned. While I am on this subject, I might mention that one of the Empire central banks, namely, the Bank of England, is supposed by some persons to exercise a universal and malign influence in financial matters the world over. I should like to say that, in my opinion, this is just nonsense, and that in any case one can safely rely upon the central banks and governments of the respective Dominions to see that no undue or pernicious influence is exerted. In these unsettled times, the real problems of central banks are grave enough in all conscience. It would be regrettable if the burden were increased by the addition of imaginary complications.

Cooperation is usually a question of common sense, whether it takes place in the realm of trade or finance. In all the criticism of the existing order which we hear today—and I am not a reactionary in this respect—I think that too little weight is given to the fact that the world's business structure has apparently survived a period during which international common sense has been conspicuous by its absence. The structure must possess great inherent strength. In a world designed to live and prosper by the interchange of commodities and

services, almost every possible effort has been made to hamper or prohibit such interchange. Few countries are more dependent than Canada upon international trade. In our own interest we must welcome and encourage any loosening of the shackles which have been placed on world business during the years since the war. I hope that the recovery in world trade, of which there is now evidence, can be stimulated by appropriate measures of international co-operation between governments.

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF CANADA AS OF DEC. 31, 1935

[In thousands of dollars]

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
<p>Reserve—at market values:</p> <p>Gold coin and bullion..... \$180,509</p> <p>Silver bullion..... 1,638</p> <p>Sterling funds..... 219</p> <p>United States of America funds..... 4,004</p> <p>Funds of other countries on a gold standard..... 9</p> <p>Subsidiary coin..... 129</p> <p>Advances to Dominion Government..... 3,466</p> <p>Investments—at not exceeding market values:</p> <p>Dominion Government short-term securities..... \$30,873</p> <p>Other Dominion Government securities..... 83,410</p> <p>Bank premises (furnishings and equipment) at cost..... 112</p> <p>less amounts written off..... 3,286</p> <p>Other assets.....</p> <p>Total assets..... 307,655</p>	<p>Capital:</p> <p>Authorized..... \$5,000</p> <p>Issued and paid up..... \$5,000</p> <p>Reserve fund..... 173</p> <p>Notes in circulation..... 99,677</p> <p>Deposits:</p> <p>Dominion Government..... \$18,263</p> <p>Chartered banks..... 181,636</p> <p>Other banks..... 766</p> <p>Dividend declared—payable Jan. 2, 1936..... 113</p> <p>Other liabilities..... 2,027</p> <p>Total liabilities..... 307,655</p>

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

The annual report of the National Bank of Belgium for the year ended December 25, 1935, was submitted by the governor of the bank, M. Louis Franck, to the general meeting of shareholders on February 24, 1936. Sections of the report are given herewith:<sup>1</sup>

Improvement of the world economic situation began to be apparent in 1934 and was more marked during the past year. But this recovery was not general in character. It was most apparent in the United States, South America, and England, whereas in Europe many countries continued to suffer from business inactivity and other handicaps resulting from unbalanced budgets, monetary disturbances, restriction and control of foreign exchanges, and, in addition, from political uncertainty. The same thing is true in the Far East, where serious disturbances resulted from measures taken by the United States to revalorize silver, and China was forced to reorganize her monetary system.

**Devaluation of the belga.**—In Belgium 1935 will stand out as one of the most difficult post-war years in the banking and financial history of the country. The gold parity of the belga was reduced by 28 percent<sup>2</sup> by the law of March 30, 1935, and the Royal decree of March 31 issued under the law.<sup>3</sup> The causes and the circumstances of devaluation were explained by the governor of the bank to a general meeting of shareholders on August 26. In accordance with the advice of the National Bank, the currency was again immediately linked to gold at the rate of 0.150632 gram of fine gold for 1 belga. Relations between the Government and the bank as affected by devaluation were regulated by the convention of April 4, 1935,<sup>4</sup> submitted to the general meeting of shareholders on August 26, 1935.

As the Government has emphasized on a number of occasions, devaluation of the currency—even though it makes certain adjustments possible—cannot do away with the need, in drawing up both ordinary and extraordinary budgets, of observing the principles of moderation and economy on which depend the equilibrium of Government finance, the credit of the State, and finally, the prosperity of the country.

Past mistakes will have taught nothing, sacrifices will have been to no avail, unless the

State in future rigorously proportions its expenditures to the resources of the nation instead of burdening it with ever larger outlays by the Public Treasury or with unduly large Government borrowing.

**Foreign exchange market.**—In April, once devaluation had been accomplished, the direction of capital movements was reversed, and a considerable inflow of gold more than offset the losses previously sustained by the metallic reserve. Foreign capital sought refuge in this country. We are in a position to assure the return of these funds at any time to their country of origin.

The influx of capital into Belgium was intensified by the attacks made on several occasions against the French franc and the Netherlands florin—attacks which these currencies were able to resist successfully.

The position of the Belgian banks and of foreign banks located in Belgium, from the point of view of their foreign balances or their obligations in foreign markets, is well known to the National Bank through the bimonthly reports made to us by these institutions. Figures shown in the reports indicate that the banks are thoroughly alive to the special situation created for Belgium by the existence of foreign funds which have sought temporary refuge here. No difficulty, therefore, need be anticipated from this source.

**Credit policy.**—At the beginning of the year our discount rate stood at 2½ percent. At the time of the crisis in March we thought it unwise to raise the rate, considering the technical position of our banking system and the special character of the capital outflow. With devaluation an accomplished fact, we reduced the discount rate on May 15 to 2 percent at the urgent request of the Government. This measure had but little effect. It is true, of course, that dear money conditions prevailed more generally in the capital market than in the short-term money market. In case of need, however, we did not hesitate to intervene in the short-term market within the limits proper for a central bank, through the medium of direct discounting. But the demand upon the bank for credit continued to be relatively small.

The 90-day trade bill has long been one of the chief means of granting short-term credit. Unfortunately a number of circumstances have arisen to modify this procedure and, to a great extent, the creation of commercial paper has been replaced by the demand for advances in current account. The undoubted danger of

<sup>1</sup> The report, available in French, contains in addition sections dealing with clearing agreements, price indexes, trade movements, industrial production, operations of the bank in detail, together with a number of tables.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional reduction, made definitive by royal decree effective Apr. 1, 1936. See p. 219.

<sup>3</sup> See BULLETIN for May 1935, p. 291.

<sup>4</sup> See BULLETIN for June 1935, p. 373.



such practice becomes apparent in time of crisis. The advance in current account then becomes an unrealizable credit, and banks should not lose sight of the risk involved.

In order to guard against this risk to some extent, the Government promoted the establishment of a special institution, capitalized at 200 million Belgian francs, and having the guaranty of the Government for its liabilities up to an amount of 2 billion francs; its primary function will be to make possible the final liquidation of advances in current account which had been granted by the banks. The National Bank will cooperate with this new organization. But the National Bank cannot too strongly urge industrialists and merchants to make wider use of commercial paper. In order to accommodate interested persons, the National Bank has indicated its willingness to favor the use of acceptance credits in the domestic market—a practice hitherto current only in the international market. It is imperative that the acceptance market should be broadened if short-term money rates are to be lowered.

On the other hand, Parliament gave the banks a special statute, based on the provisions of the decree law of July 9, 1935.<sup>3</sup> Depositors and the general public will find far-reaching guaranties in this legislation. The execution of the provisions of this legislation devolves upon the Banking Commission, with which the National Bank is constantly in touch.

**Payment on the debt to the State.**—By applying part of the profit accruing from revaluation of the gold reserve, and by withdrawing from circulation its 50-franc notes, the Treasury reduced its indebtedness to the bank to 500 million francs. This balance must be liquidated in 1952, when the current note issue privilege of the National Bank expires.

**Security market.**—The stock market was completely inactive at the beginning of the year, but under the adverse influence of the general situation it began to weaken again toward the end of February. About the middle of March, under pressure of buying by groups who were seeking investment in real values (*valeurs réelles*), prices strengthened slightly. Early in April, after several sessions of rising prices in which offerings were scarce, the process of readjustment began and by the beginning of June a considerable advance over the lowest

level had been registered. A period of weakness followed during the summer months, while the number of transactions declined considerably. In October, however, recovery began again, and the index for December was 37, as compared with 27 in December of last year.

In the bond market there was considerable selling and a decline in bond quotations as soon as doubts regarding the maintenance of the gold parity adopted in 1926 began to take definite form. But upon the reopening of the stock markets, which were closed for only 3 days, there was a noticeable improvement.

The principal event in the Government security market was the conversion and unification in May of 25 billion francs of the Belgian debt to a nominal rate of 4 percent. The operation was entirely successful. Aside from the advantages for the Treasury of a considerable reduction of interest charges on its loans, the market for *rentes* will in future be much larger. Various measures taken by the Government and, in particular, a special allocation from the public debt amortization fund helped to attain this result. In pursuance of its policy of reducing money rates, the Government took further steps toward the close of the year for the conversion of the issues of the Municipal Credit Institute and of loans of the provinces and communes on which the rate was in excess of 4½ percent, as well as for the conversion of the colonial debt.

As a result of all these measures, the Government hoped to create conditions in the capital market which would ease the present burden of indebtedness of private debtors, and industrial enterprises in particular, whose debts were contracted at a high rate of interest. It is also hoped to make it easier for borrowers to obtain new capital. It should be noted that, even though the capital market is still somewhat straitened, liquid funds in the money market continue to be very abundant and are practically without employment.

**Economic activity.**—On the whole, the year 1935 marks the checking of the depression, and the point of departure for a period of recovery. The new equilibrium of prices resulting from devaluation has helped to remove the great disparity between domestic and foreign prices, which efforts toward deflation and internal reorganization had already reduced. The Government has not hesitated to increase its import quotas and to decrease its customs duties when this was necessary to check the advance of

<sup>3</sup> The law defines the legal status and capital requirements of banks, prescribes certain conditions governing their operations and management, establishes a commission of control, and sets up regulations for the offer and sale of new issues of securities.

prices in the domestic market. It must not be supposed, however, that this one achievement is enough to restore complete prosperity to the country. Further efforts to win new markets and to become adjusted to new conditions are

still required. Our industrial structure is organized on an exporting basis, so that the country's prosperity depends largely on the possibilities of finding an outlet for our manufactures in foreign markets.

# BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM AS OF DEC. 25, 1935 AND 1934

[In thousands of francs]

	1935	1934		1935	1934
<b>ASSETS</b>			<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Gold reserve.....	17,285,784	12,523,327	Bank notes		
Subsidiary coin.....	329,945	426,753	Issued.....	21,975,744	18,920,006
Belgian and foreign bills.....	6,531,526	3,335,653	Held by the bank.....	1,338,430	1,328,782
Advances on Belgian public securities.....	437,084	577,651	In circulation.....	20,637,313	17,591,225
Bonds, annuities, and other securities of the Belgian Treasury (laws of Dec. 27, 1930, and July 19, 1932).....	798,981	1,699,257	Current accounts		
Public securities.....	199,879	199,860	Treasury.....	341,793	185,247
Public securities in the surplus account of the bank.....	96,541	94,213	Private.....	4,554,894	949,357
Public securities in amortization account for bank premises, furniture, and fixtures.....	59,628	59,684		4,896,687	1,114,604
Bills deposited for collection in current account.....	69,236	83,073	Bills deposited for collection in current account.....	69,286	83,073
Bank premises.....	156,123	154,960	Capital.....	200,000	200,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,772	4,772	Surplus.....	97,732	95,414
Provision for the manufacture of bank notes.....	1,713	2,054	Amortization account for bank premises, furniture, and fixtures.....	59,702	59,702
Interest earned or receivable.....	19,480	15,625	Interest and rediscount.....	2,316	7,425
Assets held in pledge or to be liquidated (art. 34 of the statutes).....	3,016	3,051	Taxes payable to the Government		
			Tax on fiduciary circulation.....	14,985	12,758
			Share of the Government in profits (art. 38 of the statutes).....	5,842	5,842
			Unpaid dividends for second half year.....	9,894	9,894
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>25,993,758</b>	<b>19,179,938</b>	<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>25,993,758</b>	<b>19,179,938</b>

## NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled Mar. 25 and released for publication Mar. 27]

Volume of industrial production and employment showed little change in February, and the index of production, which makes allowance for seasonal changes, declined from 98 to 95 percent of the 1923-25 average. Distribution of commodities continued at about the January level.

**Production and employment.**—Daily average output in basic industries was in about the same volume in February as in January. Since usually there is an increase in manufacturing activity at this season, the Board's seasonally adjusted index of factory output showed a decline. Output at mines increased. There was a substantial further decrease in automobile production in February, and the rate of operations at steel mills increased by less than the usual seasonal amount. In the first half of March production of steel expanded seasonally and output of automobiles showed a more than seasonal increase. There was little change in the volume of lumber cut in February, although an increase usually occurs in that month. At woolen mills production increased by about the seasonal amount, while activity at cotton textile mills, which is usually larger in February than in January, decreased, and at silk mills there was a larger than seasonal decline. Output at meat-packing establishments also declined. There was a substantial increase in the mining of both anthracite and bituminous coal, while output of crude petroleum declined somewhat.

Factory employment increased by less than the usual seasonal amount between the middle of January and the middle of February. There was little change in the number of workers at steel mills and a decrease in the number employed at automobile factories, although increases are usual in these industries in February. Employment declined at silk and rayon textile mills and showed a smaller than seasonal increase at shoe factories. Increases in employment were reported for railroad repair shops, for printing and publishing establishments, and for factories producing wearing apparel. Factory pay rolls, which are usually larger in the middle of February than a month earlier, showed no change.

The value of construction contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, declined further in February. Awards for residential construction showed little change, and there was a decrease in the value of awards

for all other contracts, a large part of which are for public projects.

**Distribution.**—Department store sales showed little change from January to February and, after allowance for seasonal variation, were at about the same level as that prevailing last summer and autumn. Freight-car loadings increased by a small seasonal amount in February. Loadings of coal were considerably larger than in January, while shipments of miscellaneous freight declined, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index of total loadings remained at the January figure of 70 percent of the 1923-25 average as compared with 71 percent in December and an average of 63 percent for 1935.

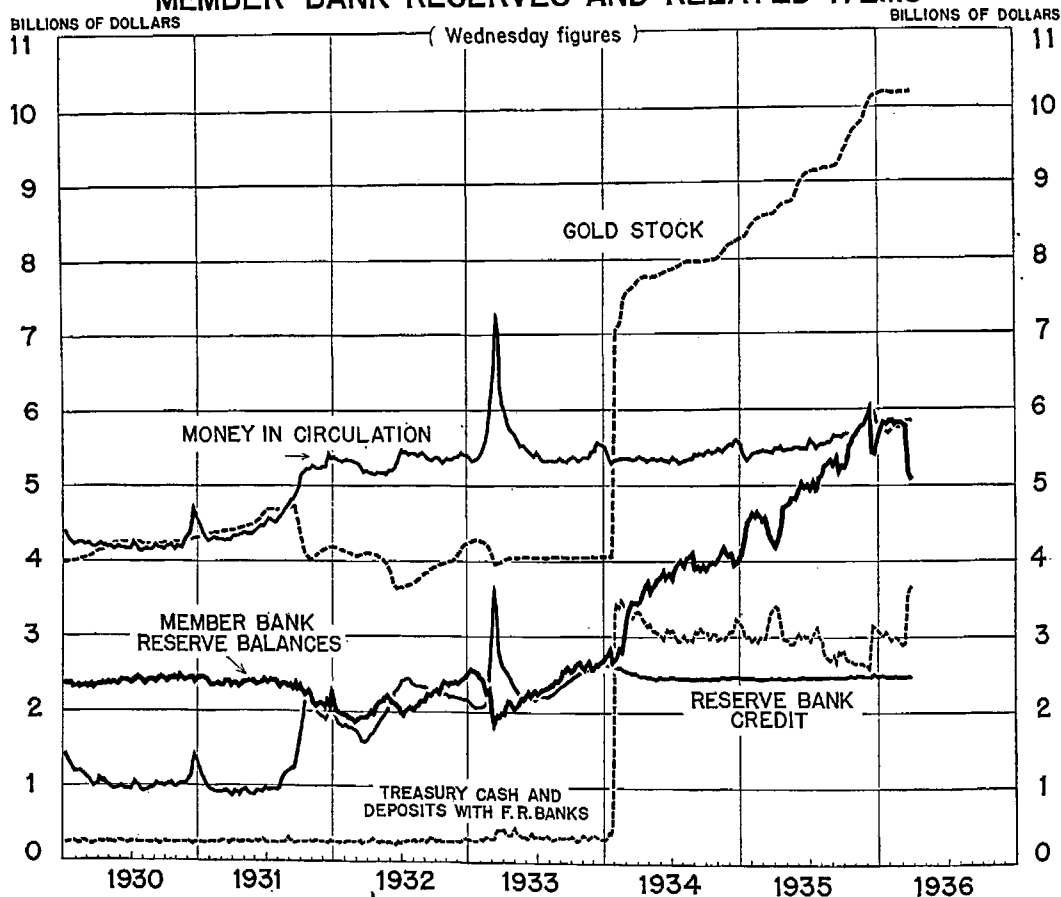
**Commodity prices.**—The general level of wholesale commodity prices declined somewhat during the latter part of February and the first half of March, following a 6-month period of little change. The recent downward movement reflected declines in prices of farm products and foods.

**Bank credit.**—Excess reserves of member banks decreased by \$650,000,000 during the 4 weeks ending March 18 and on that date amounted to \$2,400,000,000. This decrease reflected chiefly a transfer of funds to Treasury deposits at the Reserve banks in connection with receipt of income taxes and of cash payments for newly-issued Government securities.

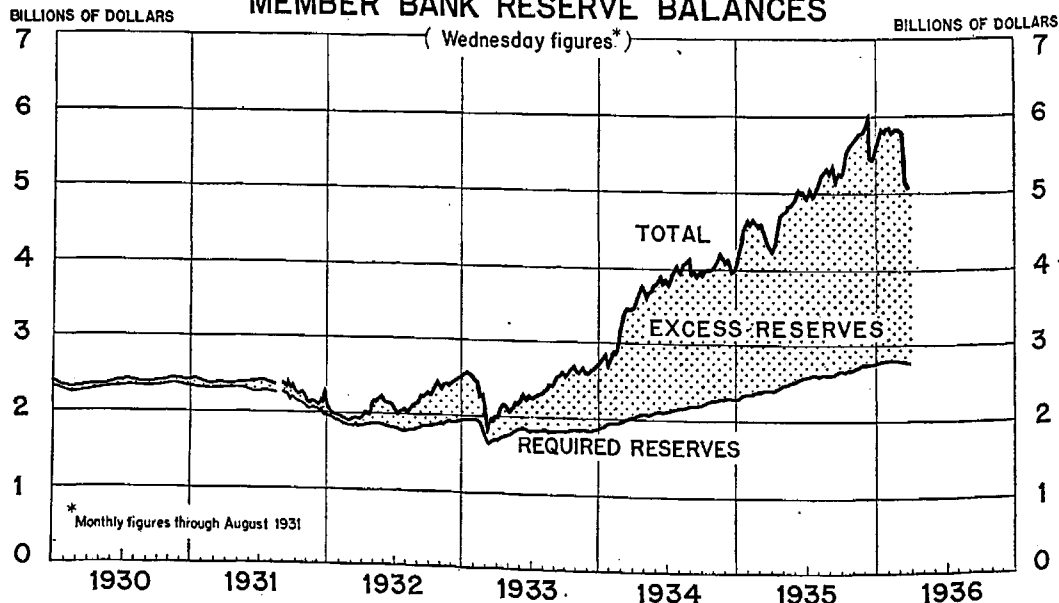
Loans and investments of reporting member banks in leading cities increased rapidly in March and on the 18th of the month were \$525,000,000 higher than 4 weeks earlier. Of this increase \$190,000,000 represented a growth in holdings of direct and guaranteed obligations of the United States Government and \$80,000,000 an increase in other investments. Security loans both to brokers and dealers and to others increased, and there was a substantial growth in so-called "other loans," which include loans for commercial purposes.

Adjusted demand deposits of reporting member banks declined by \$340,000,000 during the 4 weeks ending March 18. Balances held for domestic banks increased at the turn of the month as banks in the interior sold Government securities in New York in anticipation of maturities. During the week ending March 18 balances declined, partly as the result of banks throughout the country purchasing in the New York market Government securities issued on March 16.

## MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



## MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES



Based on Wednesday figures; latest figures for March 25. See table on page 265.

# MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RESERVE BANK CREDIT

## MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

WEDNESDAY FIGURES

[In millions of dollars]

Date (Wednesday)	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Monetary gold stock	Treasury and national bank currency	Money in circulation	Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks	Non-member deposits	Other Federal Reserve accounts	Member bank reserve balances	
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	U. S. Government securities	Other Reserve bank credit	Total							Total	Excess (estimated)
1935—Mar. 6.....	6	6	2,430	10	2,452	8,546	2,517	5,478	2,998	237	246	4,555	2,185
Mar. 13.....	6	6	2,430	18	2,460	8,551	2,525	5,454	3,009	238	247	4,588	2,191
Mar. 20.....	8	5	2,430	11	2,455	8,554	2,521	5,453	3,220	243	254	4,561	1,950
Mar. 27.....	8	5	2,430	9	2,452	8,563	2,535	5,436	3,335	241	253	4,285	1,888
Apr. 3.....	6	5	2,431	19	2,462	8,568	2,548	5,497	3,404	230	253	4,193	1,821
Apr. 10.....	6	5	2,430	21	2,463	8,614	2,549	5,487	3,376	224	253	4,257	1,907
Apr. 17.....	7	5	2,431	27	2,470	8,672	2,549	5,512	3,149	271	257	4,501	2,095
Apr. 24.....	7	5	2,430	10	2,452	8,701	2,550	5,459	2,978	288	258	4,719	2,264
May 1.....	6	5	2,430	21	2,463	8,721	2,543	5,489	2,978	276	263	4,721	2,252
May 8.....	6	5	2,430	25	2,466	8,728	2,536	5,496	2,938	277	261	4,755	2,304
May 15.....	7	5	2,430	32	2,473	8,737	2,534	5,494	2,901	269	259	4,822	2,350
May 22.....	7	5	2,430	18	2,459	8,762	2,531	5,481	2,906	285	259	4,821	2,328
May 29.....	8	5	2,430	24	2,467	8,835	2,526	5,511	2,970	262	258	4,827	2,322
June 5.....	8	5	2,430	32	2,475	8,916	2,521	5,514	3,030	196	257	4,914	2,400
June 12.....	8	5	2,430	29	2,472	9,016	2,514	5,493	2,988	214	258	5,049	2,521
June 19.....	7	5	2,430	40	2,482	9,089	2,510	5,498	3,023	301	264	4,996	2,445
June 26.....	7	5	2,430	30	2,472	9,109	2,508	5,498	2,991	306	263	5,029	2,471
July 3.....	8	5	2,431	24	2,468	9,119	2,504	5,619	3,002	312	258	4,900	2,320
July 10.....	7	5	2,430	31	2,473	9,123	2,503	5,551	2,932	302	263	5,052	2,456
July 17.....	7	5	2,430	30	2,472	9,127	2,501	5,530	3,086	302	258	4,924	2,340
July 24.....	6	5	2,430	19	2,460	9,135	2,503	5,496	3,134	265	258	4,945	2,335
July 31.....	7	5	2,430	23	2,465	9,144	2,510	5,518	2,991	253	257	5,100	2,513
Aug. 7.....	6	5	2,430	34	2,476	9,158	2,477	5,550	2,932	253	261	5,115	2,547
Aug. 14.....	6	5	2,430	36	2,477	9,184	2,437	5,558	2,775	251	259	5,254	2,667
Aug. 21.....	7	5	2,430	26	2,468	9,189	2,421	5,574	2,722	230	260	5,291	2,682
Aug. 28.....	9	5	2,430	26	2,471	9,197	2,408	5,573	2,683	213	260	5,346	2,749
Sept. 4.....	11	5	2,430	25	2,472	9,209	2,395	5,650	2,746	193	259	5,228	2,643
Sept. 11.....	11	5	2,430	34	2,479	9,219	2,391	5,638	2,629	186	248	5,388	2,790
Sept. 18.....	10	5	2,430	27	2,472	9,240	2,390	5,632	2,839	244	250	5,136	2,627
Sept. 25.....	10	5	2,430	29	2,474	9,297	2,382	5,626	2,778	262	250	5,236	2,692
Oct. 2.....	10	5	2,430	24	2,470	9,414	2,399	5,688	2,814	306	251	5,224	2,569
Oct. 9.....	10	5	2,430	34	2,478	9,463	2,396	5,698	2,747	313	250	5,330	2,694
Oct. 16.....	9	5	2,430	52	2,496	9,584	2,404	5,696	2,693	307	254	5,534	2,878
Oct. 23.....	7	5	2,430	81	2,472	9,629	2,397	5,684	2,694	292	254	5,575	2,900
Oct. 30.....	6	5	2,430	33	2,474	9,686	2,401	5,686	2,665	296	260	5,653	2,981
Nov. 6.....	7	5	2,430	21	2,462	9,714	2,401	5,754	2,655	236	260	5,671	2,993
Nov. 13.....	9	5	2,430	49	2,492	9,747	2,399	5,746	2,641	249	257	5,746	3,052
Nov. 20.....	5	5	2,430	31	2,471	9,804	2,409	5,739	2,648	262	253	5,782	3,069
Nov. 27.....	6	5	2,430	32	2,472	9,874	2,421	5,820	2,625	282	252	5,789	3,051
Dec. 4.....	5	5	2,430	29	2,470	10,009	2,442	5,843	2,626	283	262	5,905	3,173
Dec. 11.....	6	5	2,430	33	2,474	10,088	2,447	5,841	2,558	280	270	6,040	3,304
Dec. 18.....	7	5	2,430	41	2,483	10,098	2,453	5,902	3,161	281	258	5,437	2,706
Dec. 24.....	7	5	2,431	81	2,623	10,115	2,464	5,991	3,156	266	259	5,429	2,693
Dec. 31.....	5	5	2,431	45	2,486	10,125	2,476	5,882	3,110	255	253	5,587	2,844
1936—Jan. 8.....	5	5	2,430	35	2,476	10,144	2,476	5,783	3,049	265	253	5,745	3,002
Jan. 15.....	5	5	2,430	45	2,485	10,158	2,492	5,722	3,018	284	253	5,859	3,095
Jan. 22.....	6	5	2,430	36	2,477	10,172	2,488	5,704	3,093	296	253	5,802	3,030
Jan. 29.....	7	5	2,430	28	2,470	10,179	2,492	5,693	3,031	301	254	5,863	3,087
Feb. 5.....	10	5	2,430	44	2,489	10,168	2,491	5,742	2,958	324	255	5,869	3,089
Feb. 12.....	8	5	2,430	65	2,508	10,155	2,496	5,763	2,993	364	254	5,784	3,007
Feb. 19.....	7	5	2,430	64	2,505	10,160	2,499	5,771	2,979	327	255	5,832	3,045
Feb. 26.....	7	5	2,430	33	2,475	10,163	2,502	5,775	2,949	323	254	5,839	3,062
Mar. 4.....	6	5	2,431	34	2,475	10,167	2,506	5,848	2,898	321	269	5,813	3,043
Mar. 11.....	5	5	2,430	33	2,473	10,170	2,503	5,840	2,909	337	274	5,786	3,008
Mar. 18.....	6	5	2,430	44	2,485	10,173	2,503	5,841	3,587	328	261	5,144	2,388
Mar. 25.....	6	5	2,430	45	2,485	10,177	2,502	5,837	3,607	340	261	5,059	2,315

\* Revised.

NOTE.—For description of figures in this table and discussion of their significance, see BULLETIN for July 1935, pp. 419-429. Reprints of articles, together with all available back figures, may be obtained upon request from Division of Research and Statistics. Back figures are also shown in Annual Report for 1934 (table 4) and for excess reserves in BULLETIN for August 1935, pp. 499-500.

## MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

## END OF MONTH FIGURES

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Monetary gold stock	Treasury and national bank currency	Money in circulation	Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks	Non-member deposits	Other Federal Reserve accounts	Member bank reserve balances	
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	U. S. Government securities	Other Reserve bank credit	Total							Total	Excess (estimated)
1934—October.....	11	6	2,430	8	2,455	8,002	2,434	5,453	3,031	164	237	4,006	1,748
November.....	11	6	2,430	6	2,453	8,132	2,468	5,549	3,022	161	239	4,081	1,801
December.....	7	6	2,430	20	2,463	8,238	2,511	5,536	3,150	189	241	4,096	1,814
1935—January.....	7	6	2,430	19	2,461	8,391	2,495	5,380	2,991	191	243	4,543	2,206
February.....	6	6	2,430	23	2,465	8,527	2,519	5,467	3,004	207	246	4,587	2,199
March.....	8	6	2,437	21	2,471	8,567	2,540	5,493	3,038	226	253	4,247	1,846
April.....	6	5	2,430	27	2,468	8,710	2,544	5,478	2,996	271	263	4,715	2,253
May.....	8	5	2,430	26	2,469	8,858	2,525	5,540	2,969	254	257	4,532	2,318
June.....	6	5	2,433	37	2,480	9,116	2,506	5,568	2,968	225	261	4,970	2,414
July.....	7	5	2,430	23	2,465	9,144	2,510	5,518	2,991	253	257	5,100	2,513
August.....	11	5	2,432	37	2,485	9,203	2,398	5,629	2,994	198	260	5,305	2,708
September.....	10	5	2,430	32	2,477	9,368	2,386	5,633	2,740	304	250	5,254	2,600
October.....	6	5	2,430	40	2,482	9,693	2,400	5,713	2,657	299	258	5,648	2,970
November.....	6	5	2,430	39	2,480	9,920	2,438	5,846	2,619	284	253	5,835	3,100
December.....	5	5	2,431	45	2,486	10,125	2,476	5,882	3,110	255	253	5,887	2,944
1936—January.....	9	5	2,430	35	2,479	10,182	2,493	5,737	3,001	304	253	5,860	3,084
February.....	7	5	2,430	40	2,482	10,167	2,499	5,846	2,937	327	254	5,784	2,986
March.....	8	5	2,430	31	2,474	10,184	2,504	5,877	3,606	332	259	5,087	2,305

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 5), and for excess reserves see BULLETIN for August 1935, pp. 490-500. See also note on p. 265 of this BULLETIN.

## MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

## AVERAGES OF DAILY FIGURES

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Reserve bank credit outstanding					Monetary gold stock	Treasury and national bank currency	Money in circulation	Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks	Non-member deposits	Other Federal Reserve accounts	Member bank reserve balances	
	Bills discounted	Bills bought	U. S. Government securities	Other Reserve bank credit	Total							Total	Excess
1929—Average.....	952	241	206	59	1,459	3,996	2,015	4,476	229	30	376	2,358	43
1930—Average.....	272	213	564	38	1,087	4,173	2,025	4,245	239	28	393	2,379	55
1931—Average.....	327	245	669	33	1,274	4,417	2,025	4,672	251	97	373	2,323	89
1932—Average.....	521	71	1,461	24	2,077	3,952	2,096	5,328	275	56	351	2,114	266
1933—Average.....	283	83	2,052	11	2,429	4,059	2,271	5,676	343	147	350	2,343	328
1934—Average.....	36	25	2,432	10	2,502	7,512	2,381	5,403	2,879	185	253	3,676	1,664
1935—Average.....	7	6	2,431	32	2,475	9,059	2,478	5,585	2,919	252	255	5,001	2,499
1934—October.....	12	6	2,430	8	2,457	7,989	2,415	5,473	3,011	177	234	3,964	1,731
November.....	18	6	2,430	12	2,466	8,047	2,455	5,494	2,970	165	238	4,100	1,834
December.....	10	6	2,430	26	2,472	8,191	2,494	5,577	3,120	181	242	4,037	1,748
1935—January.....	8	6	2,430	21	2,465	8,284	2,504	5,411	3,053	194	242	4,355	2,035
February.....	6	6	2,430	20	2,462	8,465	2,513	5,439	2,965	189	246	4,601	2,237
March.....	7	5	2,431	18	2,461	8,552	2,526	5,477	3,122	236	250	4,452	2,065
April.....	6	5	2,431	29	2,471	8,641	2,548	5,500	3,209	258	256	4,436	2,026
May.....	7	5	2,434	30	2,476	8,755	2,534	5,507	2,942	278	259	4,778	2,297
June.....	8	5	2,431	36	2,479	9,025	2,513	5,522	2,989	266	261	4,979	2,438
July.....	7	5	2,430	30	2,473	9,128	2,504	5,550	3,032	293	259	4,970	2,385
August.....	7	5	2,431	33	2,476	9,180	2,441	5,576	2,795	233	261	5,232	2,636
September.....	10	5	2,430	35	2,480	9,246	2,389	5,651	2,734	236	252	5,243	2,628
October.....	8	5	2,430	39	2,482	9,545	2,398	5,704	2,693	307	253	5,469	2,820
November.....	7	5	2,430	40	2,482	9,777	2,410	5,770	2,630	256	256	5,757	3,061
December.....	6	5	2,430	53	2,494	10,072	2,454	5,897	2,869	276	263	5,716	2,963
1936—January.....	6	5	2,430	43	2,484	10,158	2,486	5,757	3,058	280	253	5,780	3,033
February.....	8	5	2,430	50	2,493	10,163	2,495	5,779	2,981	329	255	5,608	3,038
March.....	6	5	2,430	43	2,484	10,172	2,502	5,857	3,278	336	266	5,420	2,644

\* Preliminary.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 2) and for excess reserves see BULLETIN for August 1935, pp. 490-500. See also note on p. 265 of this BULLETIN.

# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN DETAIL; ALSO FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Mar. 31, 1936	Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 31, 1935
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	7,665,346	7,660,673	5,576,023
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	14,865	14,902	15,644
Other cash	347,090	330,754	232,933
Total reserves	8,027,301	8,021,329	5,824,600
Bills discounted:			
For member banks	7,654	6,570	7,373
For nonmember banks, etc.	359	359	243
Total bills discounted	8,013	6,929	7,616
Bills bought: Payable in foreign currencies	4,674	4,673	5,305
Industrial advances	30,409	31,778	21,173
U. S. Government securities: Bought outright	2,430,250	2,430,298	2,437,303
Other Reserve bank credit:			
Other securities	181	181	—
Due from foreign banks	650	649	702
Reserve bank float (uncollected items in excess of deferred availability items)	1,294	7,148	1,904
Total Reserve bank credit outstanding	2,473,883	2,491,656	2,471,195
Federal Reserve notes of other Reserve banks	18,811	18,365	15,067
Uncollected items not included in float	522,104	484,877	429,666
Bank premises	47,885	47,814	49,824
All other assets	36,811	40,312	42,947
Total assets	11,126,795	11,094,353	8,833,004
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Federal Reserve notes:			
Held by other Federal Reserve banks	18,811	18,365	15,067
Outside Federal Reserve banks	3,744,947	3,713,858	3,150,582
Total notes in circulation	3,763,758	3,732,223	3,165,649
Deposits:			
Member bank—reserve account	5,087,086	5,784,423	4,247,242
U. S. Treasurer—general account	1,077,494	424,142	418,858
Foreign bank	62,694	51,143	19,186
Other deposits	269,477	275,715	207,306
Total deposits	6,496,751	6,535,423	4,892,592
Deferred availability items	522,104	484,877	429,666
Capital paid in	130,723	130,708	146,922
Surplus (sec. 7)	145,501	145,501	144,893
Surplus (sec. 13b)	26,513	26,419	14,781
Reserve for contingencies	34,105	34,111	30,804
All other liabilities	7,340	5,091	7,697
Total liabilities	11,126,795	11,094,353	8,833,004
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	—	—	98
Commitments to make industrial advances	25,084	25,780	15,964
<b>FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT</b>			
Notes issued to Federal Reserve banks by Federal Reserve agents	4,019,380	3,975,166	3,416,088
Collateral held by agents as security for notes issued to banks:			
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	3,987,843	3,893,343	3,268,179
Eligible paper	6,155	5,216	5,761
U. S. Government securities	69,000	127,000	231,100
Total collateral	4,062,998	4,025,559	3,505,040

<sup>1</sup> Deferred availability items in excess of uncollected items.

## KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION

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

End of month	Total	Gold certificates	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1934—September.....	5,456	139	31	483	1	284	122	274	3,131	119	870
October.....	5,453	136	31	510	1	288	123	273	3,124	112	856
November.....	5,549	133	32	558	1	291	124	273	3,176	107	853
December.....	5,536	130	32	592	1	294	125	265	3,176	101	820
1935—January.....	5,380	127	31	580	1	287	123	259	3,048	97	827
February.....	5,467	126	31	599	1	289	123	263	3,119	94	823
March.....	5,493	123	31	623	1	290	123	264	3,135	92	810
April.....	5,478	121	32	653	1	294	124	268	3,120	88	778
May.....	5,540	119	32	695	1	296	125	281	3,159	85	747
June.....	5,568	117	32	701	1	297	125	285	3,223	81	704
July.....	5,518	115	32	702	1	298	125	280	3,232	78	664
August.....	5,629	114	33	739	1	298	126	283	3,362	75	596
September.....	5,683	112	33	756	1	302	127	286	3,439	73	553
October.....	5,713	111	33	773	1	306	128	281	3,495	70	514
November.....	5,846	110	34	812	1	309	130	284	3,612	68	487
December.....	5,882	109	34	828	1	312	131	275	3,667	66	458
1936—January.....	5,737	107	33	809	1	303	129	259	3,598	63	436
February.....	5,846	106	34	841	1	304	129	254	3,696	60	421
March.....	5,877	104	34	864	1	307	131	245	3,727	58	406

\* Preliminary figures.

NOTE.—For figures of paper currency of each denomination in circulation see p. 302.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 49).

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN MONETARY GOLD STOCK

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Gold stock at end of year or month	Increase in gold stock	Net gold import	Net release from earmark <sup>1</sup>	Other factors <sup>2</sup>
1932.....	4,226	52.9	-446.2	457.5	41.6
1933.....	4,036	-190.4	-173.5	-58.0	41.1
1934.....	5,238	4,202.6	1,133.9	82.6	2,986.1
1935—January.....	8,391	153.3	149.4	1.1	2.8
February.....	8,527	135.3	122.8	.2	12.3
March.....	8,567	40.4	13.0	-.7	28.1
April.....	8,710	143.4	148.6	-2.3	-2.9
May.....	8,858	148.1	140.0	-1.5	9.6
June.....	9,116	257.1	230.4	1.0	25.8
July.....	9,144	27.9	18.2	-.4	12.1
August.....	9,203	59.5	46.0	1.8	11.7
September.....	9,368	165.0	156.7	1.0	7.3
October.....	9,693	325.2	315.3	-1.9	11.8
November.....	9,920	226.7	210.6	.6	16.5
December.....	10,125	205.2	190.0	1.3	13.9
Year.....	10,125	1,887.2	1,739.0	.2	148.0
1936—January.....	10,182	57.2	45.6	-1.7	13.3
February.....	10,167	-15.5	-16.6	-9.5	10.6
March.....	10,184	16.8	5.6	1.0	10.4

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Gold released from earmark at Federal Reserve banks less gold placed under earmark (with allowance when necessary for changes in gold earmarked abroad for account of Federal Reserve banks).<sup>2</sup> Figures are derived from preceding columns and indicate net result of such factors as domestic production, movements into and out of nonmonetary use, imports and exports that do not affect gold stock during the month or year, and increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 44).

MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO AND FROM UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

From or to—	1936					
	March		February		January–March	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium.....					1	
England.....	57	1,849	2	2,893	6,099	4,994
France.....	13			17,180	3,527	17,180
Germany.....			5		5	
Netherlands.....		344	0	3,421	0	3,785
Switzerland.....					0	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	1,594		571		3,904	
Canada.....	1,686	8	290	17	12,724	29
Central America.....	349		295		1,003	
Mexico.....	885	114	785	126	2,516	321
Argentina.....	2				5	
Chile.....	541		785		1,993	
Colombia.....					1,743	
Ecuador.....	446		189		1,189	
Peru.....	183		58		409	
Uruguay.....						
Venezuela.....	42		54		140	
Australia.....	373		1,499		7,068	
British India.....					11,744	
China and Hong Kong.....			740		1,916	
Dutch East Indies.....						
Japan.....						
Philippine Islands.....	1,578		1,520		4,334	
All other countries <sup>2</sup> .....	44		209		459	
Total.....	7,795	2,315	7,002	23,637	60,778	26,290

<sup>1</sup> Figures represent customs valuations which, with some exceptions, are at rate of \$35 a fine ounce.<sup>2</sup> Includes all movements of unreported origin or destination.

Back figures.—See table, p. 284, and Annual Report for 1934 (tables 46 and 47).



## MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES

[Average of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month or week	Reserves held				Excess reserves			
	Total—all member banks	New York City <sup>1</sup>	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks	Total—all member banks <sup>1</sup>	New York City <sup>1</sup>	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks <sup>1</sup>
1935—February.....	4,601	1,864	1,826	911	2,236.6	898.9	886.7	451.0
March.....	4,452	1,760	1,787	905	2,064.7	779.0	842.3	443.5
April.....	4,436	1,715	1,831	890	2,025.6	723.0	878.4	424.3
May.....	4,778	1,813	2,031	935	2,296.9	797.5	1,038.4	461.0
June.....	4,979	1,969	2,092	918	2,437.6	915.3	1,079.0	443.4
July.....	4,970	1,938	2,072	960	2,385.2	867.6	1,037.5	480.1
August.....	5,232	2,306	1,989	937	2,635.8	1,214.2	956.4	465.3
September.....	5,243	2,320	2,023	900	2,628.0	1,177.3	979.6	471.2
October.....	5,469	2,460	2,101	908	2,819.7	1,308.8	1,035.2	475.7
November.....	5,757	2,563	2,253	941	3,061.2	1,392.7	1,162.1	506.4
December.....	5,716	2,541	2,239	935	2,982.7	1,350.4	1,133.1	499.2
1936—January.....	5,780	2,593	2,209	978	3,032.7	1,385.4	1,090.4	547.0
February.....	5,808	2,579	2,231	998	3,037.8	1,390.1	1,110.5	567.3
Week ending (Friday):								
1935—Dec. 6.....	5,873	2,647	2,279	947	3,135.0	1,446.9	1,184.0	504.0
Dec. 13.....	6,016	2,693	2,334	990	3,281.0	1,493.8	1,235.7	552.0
Dec. 20.....	5,625	2,480	2,234	911	2,881.0	1,286.9	1,124.6	470.0
Dec. 27.....	5,448	2,378	2,167	905	2,715.0	1,202.3	1,051.5	461.0
1936—Jan. 3.....	5,871	2,516	2,120	935	2,826.0	1,326.8	1,008.4	491.0
Jan. 10.....	5,704	2,534	2,201	969	2,964.0	1,350.7	1,066.8	527.0
Jan. 17.....	5,840	2,609	2,248	984	3,053.0	1,413.8	1,127.2	542.0
Jan. 24.....	5,816	2,628	2,208	961	3,046.0	1,424.0	1,085.7	536.0
Jan. 31.....	5,848	2,628	2,226	994	3,074.0	1,417.7	1,104.4	552.0
Feb. 7.....	5,839	2,590	2,231	1,018	3,060.0	1,372.2	1,112.5	575.0
Feb. 14.....	5,784	2,524	2,240	1,020	3,006.0	1,308.8	1,117.1	580.0
Feb. 21.....	5,809	2,590	2,230	989	3,023.0	1,370.3	1,107.2	546.0
Feb. 28.....	5,804	2,608	2,228	969	3,019.0	1,387.2	1,107.1	525.0

<sup>1</sup> Central Reserve city banks only.<sup>2</sup> Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates.<sup>3</sup> For total reserves and estimated excess reserves of all member banks during the following month, see tables on pp. 265 and 266.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 67).

## MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month or week	Total deposits subject to reserve				Net demand deposits				Time deposits			
	Total—all member banks <sup>1</sup>	New York City <sup>2</sup>	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks <sup>1</sup>	Total—all member banks <sup>1</sup>	New York City <sup>2</sup>	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks <sup>1</sup>	Total—all member banks <sup>1</sup>	New York City <sup>2</sup>	Other reserve cities	"Country" banks <sup>1</sup>
1935—February.....	29,357	7,926	12,063	9,368	10,361	7,265	7,606	4,487	9,996	658	4,457	4,881
March.....	29,586	8,050	12,148	9,387	10,554	7,399	7,662	4,493	10,031	651	4,486	4,895
April.....	29,882	8,145	12,280	9,477	10,768	7,481	7,745	4,542	10,114	664	4,515	4,935
May.....	30,571	8,318	12,647	9,606	20,377	7,655	8,085	4,638	10,194	663	4,562	4,969
June.....	31,003	8,565	12,814	9,624	20,899	7,967	8,275	4,657	10,103	597	4,539	4,967
July.....	31,401	8,702	12,979	9,720	21,295	8,095	8,481	4,719	10,107	607	4,498	5,002
August.....	31,463	8,896	12,968	9,599	21,311	8,253	8,474	4,584	10,152	643	4,494	5,015
September.....	31,336	9,272	13,072	8,992	21,179	8,642	8,561	3,975	10,157	630	4,510	5,017
October.....	31,753	9,382	13,311	9,061	21,464	8,693	8,755	4,016	10,289	688	4,556	5,045
November.....	32,161	9,508	13,559	9,095	21,872	8,850	8,977	4,045	10,289	657	4,581	5,050
December.....	32,480	9,644	13,719	9,117	22,200	9,013	9,119	4,069	10,280	632	4,600	5,049
1936—January.....	32,666	9,688	13,900	9,077	22,254	9,067	9,217	3,969	10,412	620	4,683	5,109
February.....	32,828	9,835	13,923	9,070	22,428	9,235	9,226	3,967	10,400	600	4,697	5,103
Week ending (Friday):												
1935—Dec. 6.....	9,723	13,586	-----	-----	-----	9,079	9,024	-----	-----	644	4,563	-----
Dec. 13.....	9,711	13,630	-----	-----	-----	9,074	9,048	-----	-----	637	4,583	-----
Dec. 20.....	9,660	13,746	-----	-----	-----	9,034	9,143	-----	-----	626	4,603	-----
Dec. 27.....	9,510	13,830	-----	-----	-----	8,884	9,208	-----	-----	626	4,622	-----
1936—Jan. 3.....	9,634	13,823	-----	-----	-----	9,005	9,170	-----	-----	629	4,653	-----
Jan. 10.....	9,593	13,861	-----	-----	-----	8,952	9,187	-----	-----	641	4,673	-----
Jan. 17.....	9,675	13,918	-----	-----	-----	9,049	9,236	-----	-----	626	4,681	-----
Jan. 24.....	9,725	13,932	-----	-----	-----	9,120	9,246	-----	-----	604	4,686	-----
Jan. 31.....	9,772	13,931	-----	-----	-----	9,168	9,238	-----	-----	603	4,693	-----
Feb. 7.....	9,827	13,898	-----	-----	-----	9,227	9,207	-----	-----	600	4,691	-----
Feb. 14.....	9,809	13,940	-----	-----	-----	9,211	9,241	-----	-----	598	4,699	-----
Feb. 21.....	9,844	13,936	-----	-----	-----	9,245	9,240	-----	-----	599	4,696	-----
Feb. 28.....	9,852	13,921	-----	-----	-----	9,250	9,221	-----	-----	602	4,700	-----

<sup>1</sup> Weekly figures are not reported.<sup>2</sup> Central Reserve city banks only.

NOTE.—The method of computing net demand deposits subject to reserve was changed by the Banking Act of 1935 approved Aug. 23, 1935. See BULLETIN for October 1935, p. 644.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 67).

## ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

[Comprises all national banks in the continental United States and all State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and such private and industrial banks as are included in abstracts issued by State banking departments. Also includes, during the period June 1934-June 1935, private banks which, pursuant to the provisions of sec. 21 (a) of the Banking Act of 1933, submitted condition reports to the Comptroller of the Currency]

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Date	All banks			Member banks			Nonmember banks					
	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments	Mutual savings banks			Other nonmember banks		
							Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments
1931—Mar. 25.....	55,924	36,813	19,111	34,729	22,840	11,889	19,987	6,068	3,920	11,208	7,906	3,302
June 30.....	55,021	35,384	19,637	33,923	21,816	12,106	10,506	6,169	4,337	10,593	7,399	3,194
Sept. 29.....	53,365	33,750	19,615	33,073	20,874	12,199	10,506	6,169	4,337	9,786	6,707	3,079
Dec. 31.....	49,704	31,305	18,399	30,575	19,261	11,314	10,488	6,218	4,270	8,641	5,827	2,814
1932—June 30.....	46,071	27,834	18,237	28,001	16,587	11,414	10,316	6,130	4,186	7,755	5,117	2,637
Sept. 30.....	45,852	26,985	18,867	28,045	15,924	12,121	10,316	6,130	4,186	7,491	4,931	2,560
Dec. 31.....	44,946	26,063	18,883	27,469	15,204	12,265	10,182	6,079	4,103	7,295	4,780	2,515
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	40,076	22,203	17,872	24,786	12,858	11,928	10,044	5,941	4,103	5,246	3,404	1,841
Oct. 25 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	24,953	13,059	11,894	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 30.....	40,319	21,977	18,342	25,220	12,833	12,386	9,985	5,906	4,079	5,115	3,238	1,877
1934—Mar. 5 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	26,548	12,706	13,842	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 30.....	42,502	21,278	21,224	27,175	12,523	14,652	9,904	5,648	4,256	5,423	3,108	2,315
Oct. 17 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	27,559	12,293	15,267	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec. 31.....	43,458	20,474	22,984	28,150	12,028	16,122	9,782	5,491	4,291	5,526	2,955	2,671
1935—Mar. 4.....	43,747	20,394	23,353	28,271	11,953	16,318	9,775	5,478	4,297	5,701	2,963	2,738
June 29.....	44,416	20,272	24,145	28,785	11,928	16,857	9,852	5,341	4,511	5,779	3,003	2,777
Nov. 1 <sup>1</sup> .....	44,958	20,130	24,828	29,301	11,841	17,460	9,854	5,302	4,552	5,803	2,987	2,816
Dec. 31 <sup>1</sup> .....	45,700	20,327	25,373	29,985	12,175	17,810	9,806	5,212	4,594	5,909	2,940	2,969

<sup>1</sup> Figures of preceding call carried forward.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 30, 1933, all figures (other than for mutual savings banks) relate to licensed banks only, with some exceptions as to nonmember banks.

<sup>3</sup> Nonmember bank figures not available.

<sup>4</sup> In connection with the increase over December 1933, see the headnote regarding private banks; also BULLETIN for July 1935, p. 485.

<sup>5</sup> All figures are preliminary except for member banks.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 61).

## DEPOSITS, EXCLUSIVE OF INTERBANK DEPOSITS

[In millions of dollars]

Date	All banks	Member banks	Nonmember banks	
			Mutual savings banks	Other nonmember banks
1931—Mar. 25.....	51,427	31,153	9,507	10,767
June 30.....	51,782	31,566	10,017	10,199
Sept. 29.....	49,152	29,469	10,017	9,666
Dec. 31.....	45,821	27,432	10,105	8,284
1932—June 30.....	41,963	24,755	10,020	7,188
Sept. 30.....	41,942	24,903	10,020	7,020
Dec. 31.....	41,643	24,803	10,022	6,818
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	37,998	23,338	9,713	4,946
Oct. 25 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	23,453	—	—
Dec. 30.....	38,505	23,771	9,708	5,026
1934—Mar. 5 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	25,293	—	—
June 30.....	41,870	26,615	9,780	5,475
Oct. 17 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	27,484	—	—
Dec. 31.....	44,771	28,943	9,828	6,000
1935—Mar. 4.....	44,455	28,589	9,837	6,029
June 29.....	45,766	29,496	9,920	6,350
Nov. 1 <sup>1</sup> .....	47,462	31,072	9,936	6,454
Dec. 31 <sup>1</sup> .....	48,950	32,159	9,963	6,828

For footnotes see table above.

NOTE.—Prior to Dec. 30, 1933, member-bank figures include interbank deposits not subject to immediate withdrawal, which aggregated \$103,000,000 on that date.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 60).

## NUMBER OF BANKS

Date	Total	Member banks			Nonmember banks	
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings banks	Other nonmember banks
1931—Mar. 25.....	22,372	7,928	6,930	998	1,603	13,841
June 30.....	21,903	7,782	6,800	982	1,600	13,521
Sept. 29.....	21,294	7,599	6,653	946	1,600	13,095
Dec. 31.....	19,966	7,246	6,368	878	597	12,123
1932—June 30.....	19,046	6,980	6,145	835	594	11,472
Sept. 30.....	18,794	6,904	6,080	824	594	11,206
Dec. 31.....	18,390	6,816	6,011	805	594	10,980
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	14,519	5,606	4,897	709	576	8,337
Oct. 25 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	5,818	5,052	766	—	—
Dec. 30.....	15,011	6,011	5,154	857	579	8,421
1934—Mar. 5 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	6,206	5,288	918	—	—
June 30.....	15,835	6,375	5,417	958	578	8,882
Oct. 17 <sup>1</sup> .....	—	6,433	5,461	972	—	—
Dec. 31.....	16,042	6,442	5,462	980	579	9,021
1935—Mar. 4.....	16,024	6,422	5,446	976	579	9,023
June 29.....	15,994	6,410	5,425	985	571	9,013
Nov. 1 <sup>1</sup> .....	15,904	6,400	5,403	997	571	8,933
Dec. 31 <sup>1</sup> .....	15,836	6,387	5,386	1,001	570	8,879

For footnotes see table above.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 60).

## ALL MEMBER BANKS—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	Total loans and investments	Loans to customers (except banks)						Loans to banks	Open-market loans				Investments				
		Total	To brokers outside New York City <sup>1</sup>	To others on securities	Real estate loans	Re- port- ing banks' own accept- ances	Other- wise se- cured and unse- cured		Purchased paper			Loans to brokers in New York City <sup>1</sup>	Total	U. S. Govern- ment obliga- tions		Other securi- ties	
									Ac- cept- ances pay- able in United States	Bills pay- able abroad	Com- mer- cial paper bought			Direct	Fully guar- anteed		
TOTAL—ALL MEM- BER BANKS																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	27,469	13,905	241	4,608	2,862	225	5,970	444	375	30	93	357	12,265	6,540	-----	5,726	
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	24,786	11,337	165	3,752	2,372	192	4,857	330	291	25	87	788	11,928	6,887	-----	5,041	
Oct. 25.....	24,953	11,523	178	3,631	2,364	257	5,092	297	303	24	164	748	11,891	6,801	-----	5,093	
Dec. 30.....	25,220	11,315	166	3,606	2,359	213	4,972	287	223	37	132	840	12,398	7,254	-----	5,132	
1934—Mar. 5.....	26,548	11,093	164	3,480	2,382	250	4,817	225	350	26	157	855	13,842	8,667	181	4,995	
June 30.....	27,175	10,804	208	3,309	2,357	210	4,721	153	264	20	200	1,082	14,652	9,137	276	5,239	
Oct. 17.....	27,559	10,792	167	3,158	2,297	229	4,932	149	276	30	253	802	15,287	9,186	709	5,372	
Dec. 31.....	28,150	10,599	187	3,110	2,273	232	4,708	155	256	31	232	843	16,122	9,906	989	5,227	
1935—Mar. 4.....	28,271	10,420	184	3,031	2,250	207	4,748	133	235	34	255	875	16,318	9,821	1,200	5,298	
June 29.....	28,785	10,369	192	2,931	2,277	135	4,834	119	201	17	247	975	16,857	9,871	1,558	5,427	
Nov. 1.....	29,301	10,465	179	2,885	2,279	159	4,963	94	154	27	260	841	17,460	10,090	1,784	5,615	
Dec. 31.....	29,985	10,548	196	2,893	2,284	169	5,006	98	181	29	272	1,047	17,810	10,501	1,768	5,541	
NEW YORK CITY <sup>1</sup>																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	7,327	2,621	61	1,186	160	148	1,066	216	330	15	19	337	3,789	2,603	-----	1,186	
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	7,153	2,297	33	1,044	157	120	937	162	224	10	10	720	3,709	2,551	-----	1,158	
Oct. 25.....	6,971	2,436	47	985	149	179	1,075	143	233	8	27	624	3,501	2,320	-----	1,181	
Dec. 30.....	6,995	2,395	45	989	148	130	1,084	146	170	17	19	706	3,542	2,362	-----	1,179	
1934—Mar. 5.....	7,351	2,321	47	938	156	171	1,009	112	276	8	14	687	3,932	2,768	105	1,059	
June 30.....	7,666	2,202	55	882	156	144	965	68	225	10	13	883	4,265	3,053	157	1,056	
Oct. 17.....	7,545	2,294	50	826	150	159	1,108	66	232	12	8	631	4,300	2,954	237	1,109	
Dec. 31.....	7,761	2,202	54	820	139	164	1,024	63	210	16	6	662	4,602	3,246	278	1,078	
1935—Mar. 4.....	7,783	2,198	56	805	139	145	1,054	52	203	19	4	678	4,628	3,200	298	1,131	
June 29.....	8,303	2,146	58	783	138	82	1,085	48	183	7	5	930	4,983	3,462	348	1,174	
Nov. 1.....	8,167	2,185	59	775	136	101	1,114	35	135	12	4	828	4,968	3,340	405	1,223	
Dec. 31.....	8,418	2,196	60	793	140	107	1,096	42	158	16	5	1,018	4,985	3,425	401	1,159	
OTHER RESERVE CITIES																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	10,535	5,879	164	2,005	1,398	75	2,237	178	44	13	46	12	4,362	2,462	-----	1,900	
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	9,780	4,846	111	1,590	1,160	69	1,915	129	63	13	51	58	4,621	2,867	-----	1,754	
Oct. 25.....	9,951	4,912	117	1,542	1,144	75	2,033	120	68	14	91	100	4,645	2,889	-----	1,757	
Dec. 30.....	10,157	4,797	106	1,524	1,151	80	1,937	103	60	17	78	112	5,000	3,209	-----	1,790	
1934—Mar. 5.....	10,816	4,669	101	1,465	1,158	75	1,870	79	64	15	89	138	5,763	3,954	75	1,734	
June 30.....	11,054	4,586	138	1,388	1,145	63	1,853	53	34	8	115	164	6,104	4,102	94	1,908	
Oct. 17.....	11,367	4,562	102	1,319	1,120	65	1,956	55	39	15	151	123	6,422	4,240	257	1,926	
Dec. 31.....	11,609	4,459	118	1,294	1,108	65	1,873	65	42	14	135	131	6,764	4,551	356	1,857	
1935—Mar. 4.....	11,739	4,436	113	1,261	1,093	60	1,909	66	26	13	142	134	6,933	4,601	453	1,878	
June 29.....	11,743	4,425	120	1,216	1,120	52	1,917	50	14	8	126	26	7,093	4,478	658	1,957	
Nov. 1.....	12,313	4,522	107	1,209	1,117	55	2,034	40	16	13	124	10	7,589	4,865	751	1,973	
Dec. 31.....	12,647	4,599	123	1,206	1,109	60	2,100	39	20	12	132	22	7,824	5,136	744	1,944	
COUNTRY BANKS																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	9,607	5,405	15	1,417	1,304	2	2,667	50	1	2	28	8	4,114	1,474	-----	2,640	
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	7,873	4,194	15	1,117	1,055	3	2,005	38	4	1	27	10	3,598	1,469	-----	2,129	
Oct. 25.....	8,031	4,175	14	1,104	1,070	3	1,984	35	3	2	46	23	3,748	1,592	-----	2,156	
Dec. 30.....	8,068	4,123	15	1,092	1,061	3	1,952	38	3	3	34	22	3,845	1,683	-----	2,162	
1934—Mar. 5.....	8,381	4,103	16	1,077	1,068	5	1,937	35	10	2	54	30	4,148	1,946	-----	2,202	
June 30.....	8,456	4,016	14	1,039	1,056	3	1,903	33	5	2	72	45	4,283	1,982	25	2,276	
Oct. 17.....	8,649	3,926	15	1,012	1,026	5	1,868	28	5	3	95	48	4,545	1,992	215	2,337	
Dec. 31.....	8,780	3,849	14	996	1,026	2	1,810	27	5	2	92	50	4,756	2,108	355	2,293	
1935—Mar. 4.....	8,749	3,786	16	966	1,018	2	1,785	25	6	2	109	64	4,757	2,020	448	2,289	
June 29.....	8,739	3,798	13	932	1,020	2	1,831	21	3	2	116	18	4,780	1,931	553	2,296	
Nov. 1.....	8,821	3,758	13	902	1,026	3	1,815	19	3	2	132	3	4,903	1,874	609	2,419	
Dec. 31.....	8,919	3,754	13	894	1,035	2	1,810	17	3	2	135	7	5,002	1,940	623	2,439	

<sup>1</sup> Loans (secured by stocks and bonds) to brokers and dealers in securities.<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 30, 1933, figures relate to licensed banks only.<sup>3</sup> An estimated small amount of Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds guaranteed by the United States Government as to both interest and principal are included in "Other securities."<sup>4</sup> Central Reserve city banks.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for November 1935, pp. 722 and 723, or reprint, which may be obtained from Division of Research and Statistics.

## ALL MEMBER BANKS—RESERVES, DEPOSITS, AND BORROWINGS

(In millions of dollars)

Call date	Re-serves with Federal Reserve banks	Cash in vault	Bal-ances with domes-tic banks <sup>1</sup>	Cash items reported as in process of col-lection <sup>2</sup>	Demand deposits						De-mand deposits ad-justed <sup>4</sup>	Time deposits					Bor-rowings
					Interbank		Unit-ed States Gov-ernment	Pub-lic funds	Certi-fied and offi-cers' checks, cash letters of credit, etc. <sup>3</sup>	Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, cor-porations, etc.		Interbank		Pub-lic funds	Post-al sav-ings	Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, cor-porations, etc.	
					Dom-estic banks	For-foreign banks						Dom-estic banks	For-foreign banks				
TOTAL—ALL MEM-BER BANKS																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	2,511	423	2,416	1,122	3,609	243	475	1,119	422	12,273	12,691	87	1	342	708	9,411	547
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,235	405	2,008	1,485	3,057	145	806	1,087	657	11,830	12,089	89	1	300	788	7,803	191
Oct. 25.....	2,651	447	1,917	1,060	2,990	117	918	1,106	465	11,873	12,384	87	6	270	781	7,971	188
Dec. 30.....	2,678	471	2,031	1,132	3,139	129	967	1,320	378	12,109	12,674	83	7	301	778	7,957	143
1934—Mar. 5.....	3,148	486	2,376	1,159	3,676	173	1,790	1,425	549	12,252	13,066	92	7	305	755	8,258	95
June 30.....	3,819	473	2,760	1,057	4,070	155	1,658	1,598	372	13,349	14,261	122	8	333	585	8,763	31
Oct. 17.....	3,978	550	2,929	1,407	4,466	136	1,143	1,680	590	14,449	15,312	135	4	294	472	8,916	24
Dec. 31.....	4,082	609	3,149	1,903	4,509	147	1,636	1,799	838	14,951	15,686	134	7	294	452	9,020	13
1935—Mar. 4.....	4,518	534	3,386	1,475	5,095	169	1,270	1,861	741	14,872	15,999	145	8	290	399	9,203	17
June 29.....	4,833	537	3,896	1,183	4,978	273	779	2,091	417	16,206	17,530	136	5	285	307	9,462	9
Nov. 1.....	5,662	541	3,760	1,758	5,558	361	650	2,251	686	17,327	18,509	132	6	310	227	9,671	9
Dec. 31.....	5,573	665	3,776	2,255	5,696	444	844	2,139	882	18,035	18,801	151	5	361	218	9,680	6
NEW YORK CITY <sup>6</sup>																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	1,132	47	115	491	1,562	216	173	93	177	4,540	4,319	6	1	7	80	843	13
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	846	46	101	874	1,255	127	332	96	461	4,676	4,358	22	1	4	110	671	8
Oct. 25.....	968	42	90	553	1,215	100	379	71	299	4,613	4,330	1	5	10	106	680	31
Dec. 30.....	903	47	93	476	1,200	112	422	141	167	4,494	4,325	1	6	14	107	620	5
1934—Mar. 5.....	1,170	67	91	631	1,402	154	843	109	368	4,422	4,268	1	7	13	105	600	-----
June 30.....	1,417	64	97	415	1,591	135	802	167	154	4,894	4,800	1	7	12	69	649	-----
Oct. 17.....	1,443	64	84	666	1,689	116	559	201	360	5,107	5,001	1	3	8	65	623	7
Dec. 31.....	1,576	86	103	1,069	1,798	126	792	229	540	5,370	5,069	1	7	4	56	591	-----
1935—Mar. 4.....	1,856	58	86	810	2,047	147	572	190	500	5,329	5,209	1	7	4	44	595	2
June 29.....	1,935	51	133	447	1,983	248	369	354	149	5,924	5,979	4	6	27	567	-----	-----
Nov. 1.....	2,590	54	109	873	2,203	327	219	468	413	6,104	6,112	4	13	3	680	-----	-----
Dec. 31.....	2,541	65	111	1,133	2,338	410	224	323	524	6,479	6,193	4	12	3	591	-----	-----
OTHER RESERVE CITIES																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	931	144	1,534	467	1,782	26	229	411	154	4,745	4,843	74	-----	232	349	3,882	115
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	937	156	1,205	462	1,575	17	356	437	124	4,578	4,677	59	-----	209	394	3,299	16
Oct. 25.....	1,154	172	1,142	389	1,545	16	425	455	98	4,727	4,892	74	-----	172	382	3,339	21
Dec. 30.....	1,202	198	1,169	484	1,685	17	434	557	126	4,822	5,021	72	1	204	371	3,364	16
1934—Mar. 5.....	1,293	189	1,333	393	1,993	18	766	613	107	4,823	5,150	80	-----	206	349	3,495	8
June 30.....	1,633	194	1,559	468	2,178	18	682	700	132	5,305	5,670	106	1	234	260	3,727	-----
Oct. 17.....	1,685	228	1,590	552	2,431	19	458	692	132	5,871	6,143	117	1	199	197	3,793	-----
Dec. 31.....	1,683	247	1,750	627	2,429	19	666	767	193	5,992	6,324	117	1	206	187	3,875	-----
1935—Mar. 4.....	1,746	231	1,873	502	2,684	22	546	826	151	5,901	6,376	128	-----	211	167	3,985	1
June 29.....	2,079	250	1,856	544	2,649	24	319	873	164	6,522	7,013	119	1	203	118	4,139	-----
Nov. 1.....	2,172	251	2,038	662	2,955	32	335	889	167	7,128	7,523	115	1	218	84	4,168	-----
Dec. 31.....	2,105	295	1,989	887	2,943	33	483	915	231	7,302	7,562	134	1	266	79	4,210	-----
COUNTRY BANKS																	
1932—Dec. 31.....	448	232	767	164	263	1	72	615	90	2,988	3,530	7	-----	104	279	4,686	418
1933—June 30 <sup>1</sup> .....	452	203	702	149	228	1	116	555	72	2,576	3,054	7	-----	86	285	3,833	167
Oct. 25.....	529	232	685	118	230	1	114	579	68	2,633	3,162	12	-----	87	293	3,933	136
Dec. 30.....	573	225	769	172	254	1	111	622	85	2,793	3,328	10	-----	83	300	3,973	123
1934—Mar. 5.....	685	230	951	135	281	1	181	702	74	3,007	3,648	11	-----	87	301	4,163	83
June 30.....	769	216	1,105	174	300	1	174	731	85	3,150	3,792	15	-----	87	256	4,388	35
Oct. 17.....	848	258	1,257	189	345	1	125	787	98	3,472	4,168	17	-----	87	210	4,500	17
Dec. 31.....	822	275	1,296	207	342	2	178	804	106	3,589	4,292	16	-----	84	210	4,554	13
1935—Mar. 4.....	916	246	1,427	163	364	1	152	845	90	3,642	4,414	17	-----	75	188	4,623	14
June 29.....	920	237	1,406	192	347	1	90	865	104	3,761	4,538	16	-----	76	162	4,756	9
Nov. 1.....	900	238	1,613	221	399	2	95	895	106	4,095	4,875	17	-----	78	140	4,824	8
Dec. 31.....	927	305	1,676	235	415	1	137	901	127	4,254	5,047	16	-----	83	136	4,879	6

<sup>1</sup> Revised.<sup>2</sup> Prior to Dec. 31, 1935, excludes balances with private banks to the extent that such balances were reported in "Other assets." Since Oct. 25, 1933, includes time balances with domestic banks which on that date amounted to \$69,000,000 and which prior to that time were reported in "Other assets."<sup>3</sup> Does not include cash items in process of collection reported in balances with domestic banks. Prior to Dec. 31, 1935, includes cash items on hand but not in process of collection, amounting on that date to \$16,000,000.<sup>4</sup> Includes "Due to Federal Reserve banks (transit account)", known as "Due to Federal Reserve banks (deferred credits)" prior to Dec. 31, 1935.<sup>5</sup> Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection and, prior to Dec. 31, 1935, less cash items reported on hand but not in process of collection.<sup>6</sup> Beginning June 1933 figures relate to licensed banks only.<sup>7</sup> Central reserve city banks.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for November 1935, pp. 724-726, or reprint, which may be obtained from Division of Research and Statistics.

## REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

[Monthly data are averages of weekly figures. In millions of dollars]

Date or month	Total loans and investments	Loans to customers (except banks)					Open-market loans			Investments				Reserve with Federal Reserve banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic banks <sup>1</sup>
		Total	To brokers outside New York City <sup>1</sup>	To others on securities	Real-estate loans	Other loans to customers <sup>2</sup>	Loans to banks	Acceptances and commercial paper bought	Loans to brokers in New York City <sup>1</sup>	Total	U. S. Government obligations		Other securities			
											Direct	Fully guaranteed				
TOTAL—101 CITIES																
1935—March.....	19,761	6,796	183	2,210	1,121	3,282	105	428	811	11,621	7,845	749	3,027	3,481	306	2,015
November.....	20,510	6,770	161	2,081	1,141	3,387	102	338	820	12,480	8,291	1,138	3,051	4,715	354	2,326
December.....	20,769	6,824	174	2,107	1,139	3,404	81	358	921	12,585	8,433	1,131	3,021	4,694	376	2,312
1936—January.....	20,928	6,723	176	2,071	1,142	3,334	70	364	923	12,848	8,599	1,155	3,094	4,773	354	2,336
February.....	21,053	6,659	174	2,056	1,143	3,286	69	352	901	13,072	8,708	1,194	3,170	4,782	356	2,335
March.....	21,445	6,810	196	2,076	1,147	3,391	73	345	995	13,222	8,737	1,247	3,238	4,363	366	2,334
Jan. 8.....	20,834	6,743	175	2,079	1,137	3,352	78	366	937	12,710	8,516	1,135	3,059	4,707	370	2,284
Jan. 15.....	20,913	6,749	180	2,074	1,145	3,350	71	366	939	12,788	8,576	1,149	3,063	4,778	346	2,366
Jan. 22.....	20,969	6,716	178	2,066	1,143	3,329	67	367	923	12,896	8,651	1,162	3,093	4,764	347	2,328
Jan. 29.....	20,995	6,681	171	2,064	1,142	3,304	65	360	893	12,996	8,655	1,172	3,169	4,843	353	2,366
Feb. 5.....	21,023	6,666	174	2,064	1,140	3,288	70	353	888	13,046	8,701	1,179	3,166	4,825	339	2,332
Feb. 12.....	21,082	6,663	175	2,054	1,138	3,296	70	354	908	13,087	8,717	1,197	3,173	4,741	357	2,306
Feb. 19.....	21,100	6,662	178	2,057	1,146	3,281	69	351	909	13,109	8,726	1,197	3,186	4,772	359	2,334
Feb. 26.....	21,006	6,646	171	2,048	1,146	3,281	66	349	898	13,047	8,690	1,201	3,156	4,788	371	2,368
Mar. 4.....	21,206	6,758	195	2,080	1,148	3,355	64	341	1,003	13,040	8,634	1,224	3,182	4,723	360	2,401
Mar. 11.....	21,326	6,793	202	2,067	1,146	3,378	68	349	1,062	13,054	8,588	1,244	3,222	4,632	376	2,419
Mar. 18.....	21,637	6,842	200	2,090	1,146	3,406	83	346	979	13,387	8,865	1,257	3,265	4,089	362	2,287
Mar. 25.....	21,611	6,850	189	2,087	1,150	3,424	77	343	934	13,407	8,859	1,265	3,283	4,008	366	2,230
NEW YORK CITY																
1935—March.....	7,564	2,138	54	775	131	1,178	51	216	642	4,517	3,189	278	1,050	1,668	51	65
November.....	7,828	2,092	59	727	123	1,183	63	155	800	4,718	3,313	378	1,027	2,424	59	81
December.....	7,921	2,095	59	745	125	1,166	46	171	897	4,712	3,320	379	1,013	2,430	60	82
1936—January.....	7,937	2,036	59	730	128	1,119	34	173	895	4,799	3,346	399	1,054	2,498	63	76
February.....	8,061	2,025	61	734	130	1,100	33	161	873	4,969	3,430	434	1,105	2,484	51	79
March.....	8,391	2,089	63	750	135	1,141	39	158	960	5,145	3,479	519	1,147	2,138	51	77
Jan. 8.....	7,900	2,041	58	735	127	1,121	42	175	909	4,733	3,315	387	1,031	2,431	56	77
Jan. 15.....	7,906	2,044	59	730	128	1,127	36	174	912	4,740	3,311	395	1,034	2,490	53	78
Jan. 22.....	7,940	2,035	61	728	128	1,118	31	173	893	4,808	3,368	401	1,039	2,509	52	75
Jan. 29.....	8,000	2,025	58	729	127	1,111	28	168	866	4,913	3,391	413	1,109	2,561	53	75
Feb. 5.....	8,028	2,020	60	731	127	1,102	33	162	860	4,953	3,422	420	1,111	2,487	50	81
Feb. 12.....	8,072	2,020	61	731	127	1,101	33	163	882	4,974	3,430	434	1,110	2,418	52	80
Feb. 19.....	8,094	2,029	62	738	134	1,095	33	160	882	4,990	3,438	436	1,116	2,498	50	80
Feb. 26.....	8,048	2,031	61	736	134	1,100	31	160	869	4,957	3,431	444	1,082	2,533	54	77
Mar. 4.....	8,296	2,097	62	742	135	1,158	29	155	969	5,046	3,451	479	1,116	2,390	49	75
Mar. 11.....	8,457	2,069	62	744	135	1,128	33	159	1,027	5,169	3,522	511	1,136	2,225	52	79
Mar. 18.....	8,410	2,095	64	758	135	1,138	49	160	946	5,160	3,466	537	1,157	1,989	49	78
Mar. 25.....	8,400	2,096	64	755	136	1,141	45	158	898	5,203	3,476	549	1,178	1,949	51	78
OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY																
1935—March.....	12,197	4,658	129	1,435	990	2,104	54	212	169	7,104	4,656	471	1,977	1,813	255	1,950
November.....	12,682	4,678	102	1,354	1,018	2,204	39	183	20	7,762	4,978	760	2,024	2,291	295	2,245
December.....	12,848	4,729	115	1,362	1,014	2,238	35	187	24	7,873	5,113	752	2,008	2,264	316	2,230
1936—January.....	12,991	4,687	117	1,341	1,014	2,215	36	191	28	8,049	5,253	756	2,040	2,275	301	2,260
February.....	12,992	4,634	113	1,322	1,013	2,186	36	191	28	8,103	5,278	760	2,065	2,298	305	2,256
March.....	13,054	4,721	133	1,326	1,012	2,250	34	187	35	8,077	5,258	728	2,091	2,225	315	2,257
Jan. 8.....	12,934	4,702	117	1,344	1,010	2,231	36	191	28	7,977	5,201	748	2,028	2,276	314	2,207
Jan. 15.....	13,007	4,705	121	1,344	1,017	2,223	35	192	27	8,048	5,265	754	2,029	2,288	293	2,288
Jan. 22.....	13,029	4,681	117	1,338	1,015	2,211	36	194	30	8,088	5,283	761	2,044	2,255	295	2,253
Jan. 29.....	12,995	4,656	113	1,335	1,015	2,193	37	192	27	8,083	5,264	759	2,060	2,282	300	2,291
Feb. 5.....	12,995	4,646	114	1,333	1,013	2,186	37	191	28	8,093	5,287	763	2,063	2,338	289	2,251
Feb. 12.....	13,010	4,643	114	1,323	1,011	2,195	37	191	26	8,113	5,288	761	2,070	2,274	309	2,254
Feb. 19.....	13,006	4,633	116	1,319	1,012	2,186	36	191	27	8,119	5,288	757	2,074	2,255	317	2,291
Feb. 26.....	12,958	4,615	110	1,312	1,012	2,181	35	189	29	8,090	5,259	745	2,066	2,333	311	2,326
Mar. 4.....	12,910	4,661	133	1,318	1,013	2,197	35	186	34	7,994	5,183	733	2,086	2,407	324	2,340
Mar. 11.....	12,869	4,724	140	1,323	1,011	2,250	35	190	35	7,885	5,066	720	2,108	2,100	313	2,209
Mar. 18.....	13,227	4,747	136	1,332	1,011	2,263	34	186	33	8,227	5,399	720	2,105	2,059	315	2,152
Mar. 25.....	13,211	4,754	125	1,332	1,014	2,283	32	185	36	8,204	5,383	716	2,105	2,059	315	2,152

<sup>1</sup> Revised.<sup>2</sup> Loans (secured by stocks and bonds) to brokers and dealers in securities.<sup>3</sup> Includes reporting banks' own acceptances.<sup>4</sup> Figures reported prior to 1936 excluded a certain amount of time balances and balances with private banks; the amount excluded on Dec. 31, 1935, was approximately \$38,000,000 at all weekly reporting member banks.

For other figures and note, see next page.

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## REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES—Continued

[Monthly data are averages of weekly figures. In millions of dollars]

Date or month	Cash items reported as in process of collection <sup>1</sup>	Other assets	Total assets	Demand deposits					De-mand deposits—ad-justed <sup>2</sup>	Time deposits			Bor-row-ings	Other liabilities	Cap-ital ac-count
				Interbank		United States Govern-ment	Certi-fied checks, etc.	Other		Interbank		Other			
				Domestic banks	Foreign banks					Domestic banks	For-eign banks				
TOTAL—101 CITIES															
1935—March.....	1,167	1,534	28,264	4,664	159	1,094	505	12,461	11,800	134	6	4,879	10	869	3,483
November.....	1,343	1,387	30,635	5,282	385	519	484	14,638	13,779	118	4	4,883	1	807	3,514
December.....	1,429	1,403	30,983	5,268	438	609	556	14,776	13,904	120	3	4,872	2	821	3,518
1936—January.....	1,335	1,330	31,056	5,485	427	654	537	14,622	13,824	135	3	4,892	2	796	3,503
February.....	1,277	1,337	31,140	5,512	397	545	493	14,848	14,064	135	3	4,893	2	807	3,505
March.....	1,413	1,334	31,255	5,516	376	646	580	14,714	13,881	133	4	4,923	13	838	3,512
Jan. 8.....	1,271	1,316	30,782	5,409	424	702	553	14,391	13,673	135	4	4,889	1	773	3,501
Jan. 15.....	1,536	1,337	31,276	5,518	432	699	594	14,712	13,770	135	3	4,898	2	783	3,500
Jan. 22.....	1,331	1,331	31,070	5,526	427	611	532	14,635	13,836	134	3	4,892	5	799	3,506
Jan. 29.....	1,203	1,336	31,096	5,486	424	604	471	14,749	14,017	135	3	4,888	2	829	3,505
Feb. 5.....	1,156	1,327	31,002	5,516	406	598	435	14,712	13,991	135	3	4,892	3	799	3,503
Feb. 12.....	1,398	1,337	31,221	5,480	398	547	535	14,924	14,061	135	4	4,889	2	803	3,504
Feb. 19.....	1,260	1,333	31,158	5,524	393	524	519	14,853	14,112	135	4	4,889	2	808	3,507
Feb. 26.....	1,295	1,351	31,179	5,527	391	510	482	14,903	14,090	135	4	4,900	3	820	3,504
Mar. 4.....	1,437	1,342	31,469	5,739	387	511	620	14,783	13,966	134	3	4,911	3	866	3,512
Mar. 11.....	1,546	1,347	31,646	5,699	380	510	664	14,923	14,041	133	5	4,931	13	877	3,511
Mar. 18.....	1,369	1,318	31,062	5,375	373	785	527	14,613	13,771	134	4	4,922	21	795	3,513
Mar. 25.....	1,300	1,329	30,844	5,252	366	777	508	14,539	13,747	133	3	4,921	17	815	3,513
NEW YORK CITY															
1935—March.....	645	622	10,615	1,938	138	527	357	5,287	4,999	1	6	606	6	292	1,457
November.....	688	488	11,568	2,203	354	184	308	6,146	5,766	-----	4	586	-----	325	1,458
December.....	754	483	11,730	2,210	403	182	355	6,217	5,818	-----	3	569	-----	332	1,459
1936—January.....	670	472	11,706	2,359	398	180	348	6,101	5,779	-----	3	540	1	314	1,462
February.....	627	472	11,774	2,336	368	143	317	6,295	5,985	-----	3	537	-----	312	1,463
March.....	737	465	11,859	2,343	347	164	409	6,229	5,901	-----	3	542	11	348	1,463
Jan. 8.....	636	463	11,562	2,314	395	197	359	5,980	5,704	-----	3	544	-----	310	1,460
Jan. 15.....	794	478	11,799	2,370	403	197	398	6,115	5,719	-----	3	543	-----	309	1,461
Jan. 22.....	655	473	11,704	2,383	397	162	341	6,099	5,785	-----	3	541	2	313	1,463
Jan. 29.....	598	473	11,760	2,368	397	162	294	6,211	5,907	-----	3	535	-----	326	1,464
Feb. 5.....	545	469	11,660	2,340	376	161	271	6,209	5,935	-----	3	537	-----	301	1,462
Feb. 12.....	722	472	11,816	2,320	370	144	339	6,340	5,957	-----	3	532	-----	305	1,463
Feb. 19.....	629	471	11,822	2,345	364	137	345	6,312	6,028	-----	3	537	-----	315	1,464
Feb. 26.....	612	475	11,799	2,339	361	131	314	6,318	6,020	-----	3	542	-----	327	1,464
Mar. 4.....	753	471	12,034	2,466	357	131	438	6,265	5,950	-----	3	537	-----	370	1,467
Mar. 11.....	848	468	12,129	2,451	349	131	486	6,315	5,953	-----	4	543	-----	377	1,461
Mar. 18.....	658	457	11,671	2,270	343	198	361	6,158	5,831	-----	3	541	18	318	1,461
Mar. 25.....	660	463	11,601	2,187	337	197	352	6,177	5,869	-----	3	546	14	326	1,462
OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY															
1935—March.....	522	912	17,640	2,726	21	567	148	7,174	6,801	133	-----	4,273	4	577	2,026
November.....	655	899	19,067	3,079	31	335	176	8,492	8,013	118	-----	4,297	1	482	2,056
December.....	675	920	19,253	3,058	35	427	201	8,559	8,086	120	-----	4,303	2	489	2,059
1936—January.....	665	858	19,350	3,126	29	474	189	8,521	8,045	135	-----	4,352	1	482	2,041
February.....	650	865	19,366	3,176	29	402	176	8,553	8,079	135	-----	4,356	2	495	2,042
March.....	676	869	19,396	3,173	29	482	171	8,485	7,980	133	1	4,381	2	490	2,049
Jan. 8.....	636	853	19,220	3,095	29	505	194	8,411	7,969	135	1	4,345	1	463	2,041
Jan. 15.....	742	859	19,477	3,148	29	502	196	8,597	8,051	135	-----	4,355	2	474	2,039
Jan. 22.....	676	858	19,366	3,143	30	449	191	8,536	8,051	134	-----	4,351	3	486	2,043
Jan. 29.....	605	863	19,336	3,118	27	442	177	8,538	8,110	135	-----	4,353	2	503	2,041
Feb. 5.....	611	858	19,342	3,176	30	437	164	8,503	8,056	135	-----	4,355	3	498	2,041
Feb. 12.....	676	865	19,405	3,160	28	403	196	8,584	8,104	135	1	4,357	2	498	2,043
Feb. 19.....	631	862	19,336	3,179	29	387	174	8,541	8,084	135	1	4,352	2	493	2,043
Feb. 26.....	683	876	19,380	3,188	30	379	168	8,585	8,070	135	1	4,358	3	493	2,045
Mar. 4.....	684	871	19,435	3,273	30	380	182	8,518	8,016	134	-----	4,374	3	496	2,040
Mar. 11.....	698	879	19,517	3,248	31	379	178	8,608	8,088	133	1	4,388	1	500	2,050
Mar. 18.....	681	861	19,391	3,105	30	587	166	8,455	7,940	134	1	4,381	3	477	2,052
Mar. 25.....	640	866	19,243	3,065	29	580	156	8,362	7,878	133	-----	4,375	3	489	2,051

<sup>1</sup> Revised.<sup>2</sup> Does not include cash items in process of collection reported in balances with domestic banks. Prior to 1936, includes a relatively small amount of cash items on hand but not in process of collection.<sup>3</sup> Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection and prior to 1936, less cash items reported as on hand but not in process of collection.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2 on p. 132 of BULLETIN for February 1936.

NOTE.—For description of figures and earlier figures for some of the items, see BULLETIN for November 1935, pp. 711-738. Reprints of this article may be obtained upon request from the Division of Research and Statistics. See also p. 876 of BULLETIN for December 1935 and Annual Report for 1935 (tables 78-82).

## ACCEPTANCES, COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND BROKERS' BORROWINGS

## BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, BY HOLDERS (DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES)

(In millions of dollars)

End of month	Total outstanding	Held by Federal Reserve banks		Held by accepting banks			Held by others
		For own account	For account of foreign correspondents	Total	Own bills	Bills bought	
1933—November.....	758	18	3	599	273	326	138
December.....	764	127	4	442	223	219	190
1934—January.....	771	105	4	567	255	312	95
February.....	750	56	5	581	266	315	108
March.....	685	23	5	576	252	324	81
April.....	613	3	4	536	237	299	70
May.....	569	(1)	3	507	226	281	59
June.....	534	(1)	2	480	220	260	53
July.....	516	(1)	1	472	222	250	42
August.....	520	(1)	1	483	222	261	37
September.....	539	(1)	1	503	223	280	35
October.....	562	1	(1)	516	245	271	45
November.....	561	(1)	(1)	517	252	265	44
December.....	543	(1)	1	497	243	254	46
1935—January.....	516	(1)	(1)	485	238	247	30
February.....	493	(1)	(1)	452	217	235	41
March.....	466	(1)	(1)	423	197	226	43
April.....	413	(1)	(1)	391	178	214	22
May.....	375	(1)	(1)	356	162	193	10
June.....	343	(1)	(1)	317	154	163	26
July.....	321	(1)	(1)	296	148	148	24
August.....	322	(1)	(1)	292	145	147	30
September.....	328	(1)	(1)	301	148	154	27
October.....	363	(1)	(1)	339	178	161	24
November.....	387	(1)	(1)	358	182	175	29
December.....	397	(1)	(1)	368	183	185	29
1936—January.....	384	(1)	(1)	353	181	172	31
February.....	377	(1)	(1)	340	172	168	37

1 Less than \$500,000.

Source: For acceptances outstanding (and held by accepting banks), American Acceptance Council.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1933 (table 100).

## BROKERS' BORROWINGS

[Net borrowings on demand and on time in New York City reported by members of the New York Stock Exchange. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total		From banks and trust companies		From private banks, brokers, foreign banking agencies, etc.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	825	925	758	891	67	34
February.....	816	924	750	888	66	36
March.....	773	997	706	956	67	41
April.....	805	—	762	—	43	—
May.....	793	—	759	—	34	—
June.....	808	—	776	—	32	—
July.....	769	—	741	—	28	—
August.....	772	—	750	—	22	—
September.....	781	—	759	—	22	—
October.....	792	—	772	—	20	—
November.....	846	—	821	—	25	—
December.....	938	—	907	—	31	—

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 75).

## BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES, BY CLASSES (DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES)

(In millions of dollars)

End of month	Total	Based on imports into U. S.	Based on exports from U. S.	Based on goods stored in United States (warehouse credits) or shipped between domestic points	Dollar exchange	Based on goods stored in foreign countries or shipped between foreign points
1933—November.....	758	98	200	278	4	180
December.....	764	94	207	277	4	182
1934—January.....	771	89	225	277	5	175
February.....	750	98	203	261	4	184
March.....	685	103	189	226	3	168
April.....	613	103	164	186	3	158
May.....	569	100	150	164	3	152
June.....	534	97	145	141	4	145
July.....	516	94	135	138	4	144
August.....	520	89	140	147	4	141
September.....	539	94	138	166	4	137
October.....	562	93	147	184	4	133
November.....	561	89	148	195	2	127
December.....	543	89	140	193	2	119
1935—January.....	516	86	133	179	3	114
February.....	493	92	123	166	3	109
March.....	466	101	122	134	2	106
April.....	413	103	114	96	2	99
May.....	375	107	100	76	2	91
June.....	343	102	94	57	2	89
July.....	321	99	86	47	3	86
August.....	322	102	81	52	4	83
September.....	328	102	77	66	4	79
October.....	363	106	75	98	4	82
November.....	387	105	84	111	3	84
December.....	397	107	94	110	2	84
1936—January.....	384	108	94	96	3	84
February.....	377	114	94	81	2	80

Source: American Acceptance Council.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1933 (table 97).

COMMERCIAL PAPER OUTSTANDING<sup>1</sup>

[As reported by dealers. In millions of dollars]

End of month	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January.....	198	85	108	171	178
February.....	103	84	117	177	176
March.....	106	72	133	152	—
April.....	108	* 64	* 139	* 173	—
May.....	111	60	142	173	—
June.....	103	73	151	159	—
July.....	100	97	168	164	—
August.....	108	107	188	177	—
September.....	110	123	192	183	—
October.....	113	130	188	180	—
November.....	110	133	178	178	—
December.....	81	109	166	172	—

\* Corrected.

1 Includes some finance company paper sold in the open market.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 76).

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES

## RATES ON REDISCOUNTS FOR AND ADVANCES TO MEMBER BANKS

Federal Reserve bank	Rediscounts and advances under secs. 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act			Advances under sec. 10 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act	
	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	In effect beginning—	Previous rate	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	In effect beginning—
Boston.....	2	Feb. 8, 1934	2½	2½	Sept. 20, 1933
New York.....	1½	Feb. 2, 1934	2	2	Oct. 10, 1933
Philadelphia.....	2	Jan. 17, 1935	2½	2½	Nov. 2, 1933
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2	2	Oct. 19, 1933
Richmond.....	2	May 9, 1935	2½	2½	Sept. 23, 1933
Atlanta.....	2	Jan. 14, 1935	2½	2½	Sept. 14, 1933
Chicago.....	2	Jan. 19, 1935	2½	2½	Sept. 20, 1933
St. Louis.....	2	Jan. 2, 1935	2½	2½	Oct. 3, 1933
Minneapolis.....	2	May 14, 1935	2½	2½	Oct. 29, 1933
Kansas City.....	2	May 10, 1935	2½	2½	Aug. 26, 1933
Dallas.....	2	May 8, 1935	2½	2½	Oct. 8, 1933
San Francisco.....	2	Feb. 16, 1934	2½	2½	Sept. 20, 1933

## RATES ON DISCOUNTS FOR AND ADVANCES TO INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS

Federal Reserve bank	Discounts and advances under par. 3 of sec. 13 of the Federal Reserve Act		Advances secured by direct obligations of the United States (last paragraph of sec. 13 of the Federal Reserve Act)	
	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	In effect beginning—	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	In effect beginning—
Boston.....	6	Aug. 11, 1932	4	Oct. 20, 1933
New York.....	6	Aug. 10, 1932	3½	Feb. 8, 1934
Philadelphia.....	6	Aug. 12, 1932	4	Oct. 20, 1933
Cleveland.....	5	July 24, 1934	3½	May 11, 1933
Richmond.....	5½	July 16, 1934	4	Feb. 19, 1934
Atlanta.....	5	Mar. 20, 1934	4	Mar. 17, 1934
Chicago.....	6	Aug. 13, 1932	4	Oct. 16, 1933
St. Louis.....	5½	July 10, 1934	4	Feb. 21, 1935
Minneapolis.....	6	Aug. 10, 1932	4½	Apr. 15, 1933
Kansas City.....	5	July 10, 1934	3½	May 10, 1933
Dallas.....	6	Sept. 8, 1932	4	Mar. 12, 1934
San Francisco.....	6	Sept. 2, 1932	4	Oct. 19, 1933

NOTE.—For rates on industrial advances see p. 298.

## BUYING RATES ON ACCEPTANCES

[Buying rates at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York]

Maturity	Rate in effect on Apr. 1	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
1-15 days.....	¼	Oct. 20, 1933	1
16-30 days.....	¼	do.....	1
31-45 days.....	¼	do.....	1
46-60 days.....	¼	do.....	1
61-90 days.....	¼	do.....	1
91-120 days.....	¼	do.....	1
121-180 days.....	1	do.....	1½

NOTE.—Rates on prime bankers' acceptances. Higher rates may be charged for other classes of bills.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 51).

## OPEN-MARKET RATES

## SHORT-TERM RATES IN NEW YORK CITY

[Percent per annum]

Month or week	Prevailing rate on—			Average rate on—		Average rate of discount on—	
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days	Stock-exchange time loans, 90 days	Stock-exchange call loans	U. S. Treasury bills offered within period <sup>1</sup>	182-day bills	273-day bills
				New	Renewal		
1935							
March.....	¾	¾	¾-1	1.00	1.00	.10	.16
April.....	¾	¾	¾-1	.63	.64	-----	.17
May.....	¾	¾	¾	.25	.25	-----	.13
June.....	¾	¾	¾	.25	.25	-----	.07
July.....	¾	¾	¾	.25	.25	-----	.10
August.....	¾	¾	¾	.25	.25	-----	.22
September.....	¾	¾	¾	.25	.25	-----	.20
October.....	¾	¾	¾	.29	.29	-----	.14
November.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.09
December.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	
1936							
January.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.10
February.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.08
March.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.11
Week ending:							
Jan. 25.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.10
Feb. 1.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.10
Feb. 8.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.09
Feb. 15.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.08
Feb. 22.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.07
Feb. 29.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.08
Mar. 7.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.10
Mar. 14.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.10
Mar. 21.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.12
Mar. 28.....	¾	¾	1	.75	.75	-----	.13

<sup>1</sup> When no rate is shown no bills of the stated maturity were offered.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (tables 54 and 55).

## RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

[Weighted averages of prevailing rates]

Month	New York City			8 other northern and eastern cities			27 southern and western cities		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
January.....	3.58	2.83	2.64	4.65	4.08	3.62	5.40	4.95	4.47
February.....	3.43	2.90	2.56	4.49	4.02	3.63	5.39	4.84	4.51
March.....	3.31	2.64	2.61	4.52	4.05	3.60	5.40	4.85	4.44
April.....	3.39	2.61	-----	4.52	3.99	-----	5.34	4.80	-----
May.....	3.42	2.69	-----	4.39	3.88	-----	5.28	4.79	-----
June.....	3.30	2.66	-----	4.30	3.78	-----	5.19	4.76	-----
July.....	3.30	2.61	-----	4.15	3.87	-----	5.07	4.68	-----
August.....	3.33	2.67	-----	4.12	3.79	-----	5.05	4.61	-----
September.....	3.26	2.72	-----	4.11	3.75	-----	5.04	4.61	-----
October.....	3.28	2.72	-----	4.13	3.75	-----	5.05	4.55	-----
November.....	3.22	2.77	-----	4.08	3.63	-----	4.93	4.51	-----
December.....	3.18	2.61	-----	3.98	3.67	-----	4.92	4.55	-----

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 57).



BOND PRICES <sup>1</sup>

Year, month, or date	U. S. Government bonds <sup>1</sup>	Other bonds <sup>2</sup>				
		Corporate and municipal (high-grade)	Corporate			
			Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Utility
Number of issues.....	8-14	4 60	60	20	20	
1933 average.....	102.2	84.0	73.4	69.2	70.5	80.6
1934 average.....	103.4	96.7	84.5	81.9	83.8	87.8
1935 average.....	106.3	102.3	88.6	88.2	79.4	98.2
1935—March.....	106.6	99.9	84.5	85.2	74.7	93.6
April.....	107.0	100.0	85.5	85.9	75.0	95.5
May.....	107.1	101.2	87.1	87.3	76.5	97.4
June.....	107.2	102.2	88.3	87.3	79.3	98.4
July.....	107.5	104.2	89.2	88.5	78.8	100.2
August.....	106.8	104.2	89.9	89.0	79.6	100.9
September.....	105.3	103.1	90.4	89.4	80.6	101.0
October.....	105.3	101.9	89.8	89.8	78.4	101.0
November.....	105.7	103.5	91.1	90.8	79.8	102.7
December.....	105.8	104.5	92.5	91.0	83.1	103.1
1936—January.....	106.3	106.5	95.3	92.5	88.6	104.7
February.....	106.7	107.8	97.2	93.0	93.6	105.1
March.....	107.2	108.4	96.6	92.1	92.7	105.1
Mar. 4.....	107.3	108.6	97.2	92.6	93.9	105.1
Mar. 11.....	107.4	108.6	96.8	91.9	93.3	105.2
Mar. 18.....	106.9	108.2	96.6	92.0	92.4	105.3
Mar. 25.....	107.1	108.1	96.5	91.9	92.5	105.1

<sup>1</sup> Average prices. Monthly data are averages of daily or weekly figures.  
<sup>2</sup> Average price of principal outstanding issues of Liberty and Treasury bonds, now 14 Treasury bonds.  
<sup>3</sup> Prices derived from average yields.  
<sup>4</sup> 45 corporate and 15 municipal.

Source.—For U. S. Government bonds, Federal Reserve Bank of New York; for other bonds, Standard Statistics Co.  
 Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 93).

BOND YIELDS <sup>1</sup>

Year, month, or date	U. S. Treasury <sup>2</sup>	Municipal <sup>3</sup> (high-grade)	Corporate, by ratings <sup>4</sup>			
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa
Number of issues.....	7-11	15	30	30	30	30
1933 average.....	3.31	4.71	4.49	5.23	6.09	7.76
1934 average.....	3.10	3.95	4.00	4.44	5.08	6.32
1935 average.....	2.70	3.16	3.74	4.13	4.62	5.81
1935—March.....	2.69	3.27	3.71	4.15	4.72	6.22
April.....	2.64	3.25	3.72	4.19	4.75	6.14
May.....	2.61	3.27	3.74	4.18	4.68	5.99
June.....	2.61	3.25	3.72	4.18	4.62	5.86
July.....	2.59	2.95	3.70	4.15	4.54	5.77
August.....	2.66	2.87	3.77	4.15	4.57	5.69
September.....	2.78	3.08	3.80	4.11	4.56	5.62
October.....	2.77	3.16	3.79	4.10	4.57	5.63
November.....	2.73	3.02	3.75	4.03	4.53	5.50
December.....	2.73	2.97	3.72	3.97	4.44	5.37
1936—January.....	2.68	2.93	3.66	3.85	4.31	5.10
February.....	2.62	2.86	3.62	3.80	4.24	4.93
March.....	2.54	2.78	3.61	3.77	4.23	4.99
Mar. 4.....	2.55	2.77	3.61	3.77	4.21	4.93
Mar. 11.....	2.55	2.77	3.62	3.77	4.21	4.93
Mar. 18.....	2.54	2.78	3.62	3.77	4.22	5.00
Mar. 25.....	2.52	2.78	3.61	3.78	4.24	5.02

<sup>1</sup> Monthly data are averages of daily or weekly figures.  
<sup>2</sup> Average, computed by Treasury Department, of yields of all outstanding Treasury bonds except those due or callable within 8 years.  
<sup>3</sup> Standard Statistics Co.  
<sup>4</sup> Moody's Investors' Service.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 94).

STOCK PRICES <sup>1</sup>

Year, month, or date	Preferred stocks (industrial high-grade) <sup>2</sup>	Common stocks (index, 1926=100)			
		Total	Industrial	Rail-road	Utility
Number of issues.....	20	421	351	33	37
1933 average.....	104.8	63	66	38	78
1934 average.....	120.7	73	81	42	69
1935 average.....	133.8	78	91	34	72
1935—March.....	131.3	64	75	28	53
April.....	132.2	68	79	29	59
May.....	134.8	73	86	31	65
June.....	134.0	76	88	33	70
July.....	134.8	79	92	34	74
August.....	135.4	83	95	36	82
September.....	135.0	85	98	37	82
October.....	134.8	86	100	35	82
November.....	136.9	94	108	38	91
December.....	137.0	96	110	41	92
1936—January.....	137.3	102	116	45	99
February.....	138.7	107	122	50	103
March.....	139.6	109	125	49	103
Mar. 4.....	140.1	109	125	51	105
Mar. 11.....	139.2	109	125	50	103
Mar. 18.....	139.7	108	124	48	102
Mar. 25.....	139.4	109	125	48	102

<sup>1</sup> Monthly data are averages of daily or weekly figures.

<sup>2</sup> Average derived prices.

Source.—Standard Statistics Co.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 93).

## CAPITAL ISSUES

[Long-term; i. e., 1 year or more. In millions of dollars]

Year or month	New issues						Re-funding issues (domestic and foreign)
	Total (domestic and foreign)	Domestic				Foreign	
		Total	State and municipal	Corporate			
				Bonds and notes	Stocks		
1926.....	6,314	5,189	1,344	2,667	1,087	1,125	1,046
1927.....	7,556	6,219	1,475	3,183	1,474	1,337	2,220
1928.....	8,040	6,789	1,379	2,385	2,061	1,251	1,853
1929.....	10,091	9,420	1,418	2,078	5,924	671	1,422
1930.....	6,909	6,004	1,434	2,980	1,503	905	71
1931.....	3,089	2,860	1,235	1,240	311	229	94
1932.....	1,194	1,165	762	305	20	29	53
1933.....	720	708	483	40	120	12	34
1934.....	1,386	1,386	803	144	35	0	82
1935.....	1,438	1,438	884	334	69	0	3,28
1935—March.....	108	108	100	8	0	0	18
April.....	90	90	64	17	5	0	41
May.....	86	86	41	39	6	0	38
June.....	58	58	44	14	0	0	45
July.....	134	134	79	27	28	0	51
August.....	152	152	36	29	(?)	0	28
September.....	177	177	132	42	3	0	25
October.....	144	144	56	70	3	0	21
November.....	116	116	82	30	3	0	26
December.....	231	231	124	48	19	0	22
1936—January.....	122	115	50	61	4	7	28
February.....	107	107	89	4	10	0	19
March.....	130	130	60	46	13	0	63

<sup>1</sup> Includes publicly offered issues of Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Sources.—For domestic issues, Commercial and Financial Chronicle; for foreign issues (issues publicly offered) annual totals are as finally reported by Department of Commerce, while monthly figures are as compiled currently and are subject to revision.

Back figures.—See (for figures of new issues—annual and quarterly basis) Annual Report for 1934 (table 92).

# **TREASURY FINANCE** **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT**

## **VOLUME AND KIND OF SECURITY**

[In millions of dollars]

End of period	Total (gross debt)	Interest bearing					Non-interest bearing
		Total	Bonds	Notes	Certificates	Bills	
June 1932.....	19,487	19,161	14,250	1,465	2,831	616	326
June 1933.....	22,539	22,158	14,223	4,780	2,200	954	381
June 1934.....	27,053	26,480	16,510	6,932	1,635	1,404	573
<b>1935</b>							
March.....	28,824	28,043	16,238	9,567	180	2,079	782
April.....	28,669	27,766	15,394	10,236	188	1,978	904
May.....	28,639	27,738	15,157	10,471	157	1,953	901
June.....	28,701	27,645	14,936	10,501	156	2,053	1,056
July.....	29,123	27,923	14,576	11,065	254	2,028	1,200
August.....	29,033	27,956	14,715	11,036	252	1,952	1,076
September.....	29,421	28,432	14,300	11,929	251	1,952	989
October.....	29,462	28,380	13,998	11,929	250	2,204	1,081
November.....	29,634	28,617	14,008	11,957	249	2,404	1,017
December.....	30,557	29,596	14,672	12,274	247	2,404	961
<b>1936</b>							
January.....	30,516	29,618	14,688	12,272	254	2,404	899
February.....	30,520	29,646	14,714	12,270	258	2,405	874
March.....	31,459	30,591	15,981	12,400	258	1,953	1,868

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$472,000,000 of Government liability for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve bank notes, as a result of deposit of funds by banks; this compares with \$815,000,000 on July 31, 1935, and \$504,000,000 on Mar. 31, 1935.

## **MATURITIES**

[In millions of dollars]

	Interest-bearing debt outstanding Feb. 29, 1936				
	Total	Bonds <sup>1</sup>	Notes	Certificates	Bills
Outstanding Mar 31, 1936.....	30,591	15,981	12,400	258	1,953
Obligations maturing:					
Before July 1, 1936.....	1,351	-----	701	-----	651
July 1-Sept. 30, 1936.....	1,579	-----	878	-----	701
Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1936.....	959	-----	358	-----	601
Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1937.....	429	-----	429	-----	-----
Apr. 1-Dec. 31, 1937.....	1,320	-----	1,320	-----	-----
1938.....	1,946	-----	1,946	-----	-----
1939.....	2,762	-----	2,762	-----	-----
1940.....	2,854	-----	2,854	-----	-----
1941.....	1,511	834	677	-----	-----
1943.....	898	898	-----	-----	-----
1945.....	1,401	1,401	-----	-----	-----
1946.....	1,519	1,519	-----	-----	-----
1947.....	1,697	1,697	-----	-----	-----
1948.....	1,036	1,036	-----	-----	-----
After 1948.....	8,235	8,235	-----	-----	-----
Other obligations <sup>2</sup> .....	1,095	361	476	258	-----

<sup>1</sup> Issues classified as of date of final maturity; most issues callable at earlier dates; postal-savings bonds only issues callable before 1940.

<sup>2</sup> Includes United States savings bonds and such issues as postal-savings bonds, retirement-fund notes, and adjusted-service-certificate series, in which special funds are invested.

## **SUMMARY OF TREASURY OPERATIONS**

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

Period	General and special funds											Trust ac- counts, etc. <sup>1</sup> excess of re- ceipts (+) or ex- pen- di- tures (-)	Increase or de- crease during period		
	Receipts				Expenditures <sup>2</sup>										
	Total	In- come taxes	Miscel- laneous internal revenue	All other <sup>3</sup>	Total	General <sup>4</sup>		Recovery and relief <sup>5</sup>					Excess of re- ceipts (+) or ex- pen- di- tures (-)		
						Interest on public debt	All other	Total	Relief	Public works	All other <sup>6</sup>				
Fiscal year ending June:															
1933	2,080	746	858	475	4,681	689	2,715	1,277	1,844	645	1,515	-2,602	-5	+445	+3,052
1934	3,116	818	1,470	828	6,745	757	1,984	4,004	2,342	1,020	292	-3,630	+835	+1,720	+4,514
1935	3,800	1,099	1,657	1,044	6,802	821	2,327	3,655				-3,002	+613	-741	+1,648
9 months ending:															
March 1934	2,306	590	1,116	600	4,796	453	1,481	2,861	1,323	383	1,155	-2,490	+2,827	+3,956	+3,619
March 1935	2,863	793	1,267	803	4,909	560	1,744	2,605	1,715	816	74	-2,046	+146	-136	+1,764
March 1936	3,100	1,046	1,536	518	4,968	538	2,000	2,430	900	1,263	267	-1,868	+135	+1,025	+2,758
1935—March	601	326	189	86	546	90	169	288	203	75	10	+55	+19	+365	+291
April	228	29	116	83	611	118	213	279	192	45	43	-383	+21	-611	-149
May	246	23	137	86	542	24	181	336	178	78	81	-296	+348	+22	+63
June	464	254	138	72	740	119	197	425	258	82	85	-277	+99	-115	-30
July	279	23	165	91	673	8	318	347	114	88	146	-394	-77	-52	+419
August	299	24	219	56	508	27	193	289	158	9	139	-210	-17	-314	-87
September	421	231	143	47	663	101	217	245	142	87	16	-143	+78	+324	+599
October	235	30	153	53	624	104	234	286	145	123	19	-389	+23	-325	+40
November	234	19	142	74	487	10	216	262	127	130	4	-253	+42	-39	+172
December	434	228	153	52	591	107	237	247	97	148	2	-157	+8	+774	+923
1936—January	228	35	138	55	456	19	197	241	64	225	49	-228	+64	-205	-41
February	218	43	132	43	496	31	164	301	43	218	40	-277	+37	-237	+3
March	752	412	291	48	570	131	226	214	11	254	51	+181	-22	+1,099	+939

<sup>1</sup> Includes processing taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to July 1933, recovery and relief expenditures included only net expenditures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; other items subsequently classified as recovery and relief expenditures were included in general expenditures.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenditures classified by the Treasury as agricultural aid, aid to home owners, and miscellaneous, which includes direct loans and expenditures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

<sup>4</sup> Includes also increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar, receipts from seigniorage, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than for retirement of national bank notes), and beginning June 1935 transactions in checking accounts of certain special governmental agencies whose balances were transferred on May 31, 1935, to these accounts.

<sup>5</sup> Excess of credits.

# GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES, FEBRUARY 29, 1935

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

	Financed wholly from Government funds					Financed partly from Government funds				Total		Total	
	Recon- struction Finance Corporation	Com- modity Credit Corporation	Public Works Admin- istration	Agricul- tural credit institu- tions	Other	Farm mort- gage institu- tions	Other farm credit institu- tions	Home mort- gage institu- tions	Other	Feb. 29, 1935	Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 28, 1935	Feb. 28, 1935
<b>ASSETS</b>													
Loans and preferred stock:													
Loans to financial institutions.....	521				1			103	4	630	651	896	896
Preferred stock, etc.....	862				3			3		869	884	863	863
Home mortgage loans.....								2,943		2,943	2,924	2,544	2,544
Farm mortgage loans.....						2,932				2,932	2,917	2,712	2,712
Other agricultural loans.....	22	298		41	141		195		(1)	696	695	420	420
All other loans.....	820		145		159					1,124	1,103	994	994
Total loans and preferred stock.....	2,225	298	145	41	304	2,932	195	3,049	4	9,194	9,175	8,434	8,434
Cash.....	5	3		5	92	102	24	100	33	363	338	337	337
United States direct obligations.....				3	24	40	88	8	297	460	455	467	467
Obligations of Government credit agencies:													
Fully guaranteed by U. S.....				19		2	85	11	101	217	214	226	226
Other.....				25	2	(1)	2			28	30	33	33
Production credit association class A stock.....				74						74	74	77	77
Accounts and other receivables.....	32	(1)	9	2	15	138	4	68	4	269	266	155	155
All other assets.....	4		15	(1)	108	137	(1)	113	5	466	447	356	356
Total assets other than interagency.....	2,265	311	160	168	626	3,351	397	3,349	444	11,072	10,999	10,084	10,084
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
Bonds, notes, and debentures:													
Guaranteed by United States.....	253				(1)	1,407		3,002		4,662	4,601	3,596	3,596
Other.....						1,216	141	7	(1)	1,364	1,365	1,778	1,778
Other liabilities (including reserves)	25	(1)		3	26	138	3	99	23	317	300	224	224
Total liabilities other than interagency.....	277	(1)		3	26	2,762	144	3,107	23	6,343	6,266	5,598	5,598
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding interagency transactions.....	1,988	310	160	165	600	589	253	241	421	4,728	4,734	4,487	4,487
Privately owned interests.....						145	2	28	168	343	344	327	327
U. S. Government interests.....	1,988	310	160	165	600	445	251	214	253	4,386	4,390	4,159	4,159

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$758,000,000 of Federal land bank bonds held by Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$76,000,000 of unclassified assets of Federal savings and loan associations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes unissued bonds covering loans in process.

<sup>5</sup> Revised.

NOTE.—For explanation of table and back figures for totals, see p. 220.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[Amounts outstanding. In thousands of dollars]

	Mar. 31, 1935	Sept. 30, 1935	Oct. 31, 1935	Nov. 30, 1935	Dec. 31, 1935	Jan. 31, 1936	Feb. 29, 1936	Mar. 31, 1936*
Loans to financial institutions.....	727,688	594,529	561,547	533,769	524,127	497,289	474,596	1,423,061
Loans on preferred stock of banks and insurance companies.....	48,329	48,172	48,054	47,880	47,909	47,573	46,730	46,820
Preferred stock, capital notes, and debentures.....	872,037	876,036	878,686	879,348	871,760	877,679	861,749	850,966
Agricultural loans.....	20,277	22,702	22,669	22,524	22,246	21,994	21,910	21,873
Loans to railroads (including receivers).....	380,199	412,903	412,805	412,765	396,250	393,712	390,202	389,239
Loans for self-liquidating projects.....	132,360	169,493	169,498	174,373	147,563	154,947	156,592	160,951
Loans to industrial and commercial businesses.....	12,738	32,310	34,623	37,335	40,013	43,686	46,488	48,287
Loans to drainage, levee, and irrigation districts.....	21,292	34,178	43,086	45,488	50,025	51,790	51,853	53,420
Other loans.....	53	2,275	1,973	1,947	2,283	1,858	3,876	3,917
Securities purchased from Public Works Administration.....	17,490	105,225	102,562	115,238	154,001	124,689	164,242	151,593
Total loans investments, other than interagency.....	2,232,463	2,297,819	2,275,503	2,270,669	2,256,177	2,215,216	2,208,238	2,150,148
Loans to Federal land banks.....	72,263	56,276	52,046	50,108	45,074	35,819	35,215	34,723
Loans to Commodity Credit Corporation.....	39,552	258,739	263,746	265,994	267,541	297,091	297,449	297,279
Capital stock of, and loans to R. F. O. Mortgage Co.....		11,844	12,477	13,555	14,721	16,523	15,952	16,725
Preferred stock of Export-Import banks.....	12,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total all loans and investments.....	2,356,777	2,634,678	2,613,772	2,610,324	2,593,513	2,573,649	2,566,854	2,508,875

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$163,000,000 of loans for distribution to depositors of closed banks.

NOTE.—For explanation of table and back figures, see p. 220.

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

### LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OUTSTANDING, BY INSTITUTIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

End of month	Farm mortgage loans by—		Federal intermediate credit bank loans to and discounts for—		Production credit associations	Regional agricultural credit corporations	Emergency crop and drought loans	Loans to cooperatives by—		
	Federal land banks	Land Bank Commissioner	Regional agricultural credit corporations, production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives <sup>1</sup>	Other financing institutions, except cooperatives				Federal intermediate credit banks	Banks for cooperatives, including Central Bank	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund
1933—December	1,232,707	70,738	73,263	60,959	27	144,636	89,811	15,211	18,697	157,752
1934—December	1,915,792	616,825	99,675	55,672	60,852	87,102	110,186	33,969	27,851	54,863
1935—February	1,961,275	664,886	103,360	53,172	67,910	82,342	125,124	34,132	29,445	49,687
March	1,974,952	686,606	115,281	54,442	81,685	79,988	134,597	31,873	28,025	49,880
April	1,975,737	696,834	124,315	55,832	93,025	78,351	161,178	30,050	30,119	49,761
May	1,998,228	716,243	129,954	56,897	101,269	76,508	192,476	26,420	31,741	47,456
June	2,016,825	733,489	130,559	57,759	106,688	72,765	196,250	10,028	23,937	49,422
July	2,023,859	742,897	128,851	58,864	110,030	68,670	196,732	5,023	25,037	49,196
August	2,036,067	754,502	125,137	58,761	109,020	64,582	195,943	5,539	31,455	46,497
September	2,047,390	765,319	115,426	55,661	101,427	59,225	192,182	4,755	43,140	46,714
October	2,058,693	777,214	100,634	49,114	92,573	51,556	182,678	4,084	48,179	46,074
November	2,065,620	785,808	100,343	46,867	91,522	46,220	175,438	3,221	51,246	44,688
December	2,071,925	794,726	104,706	46,490	94,096	43,400	172,489	2,731	50,013	44,433
1936—January	2,066,308	802,782	105,457	46,405	96,240	41,489	170,072	2,241	46,566	44,286
February	2,058,512	810,811	110,806	46,679	103,002	40,510	168,700	2,117	42,720	44,155

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include loans by joint stock land banks, which are now in liquidation.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the loans made by the regional agricultural credit corporations and the banks for cooperatives and most of the loans made by the production credit associations are discounted with the Federal intermediate credit banks. The amounts in this column are thus included in the 3 columns under those headings. Such loans are not always discounted in the same month in which the original credit is extended.

## FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

### LOANS OUTSTANDING, BY INSTITUTIONS

[Loans in thousands of dollars]

End of month	Home mortgage loans by—					Federal home loan bank loans to member institutions <sup>3</sup>
	Home Owners' Loan Corporation <sup>1</sup>	Federal savings and loan associations <sup>2</sup>			Loans reported	
		Number of associations		New associations		
		Total	Re- port- ing			
1932—December.....	105,920	59	---	---	---	838
1933—December.....	2,196,988	639	455	10,758	58,976	85,442
1934—December.....						86,658
1935—March.....	2,539,408	752	572	18,699	93,910	72,637
April.....	2,578,853	778	613	20,800	112,847	74,011
May.....	2,620,119	808	623	24,081	123,741	75,836
June.....	2,650,677	851	655	27,070	138,129	79,233
July.....	2,702,247	894	691	32,850	146,161	80,877
August.....	2,747,022	922	758	37,345	192,959	86,025
September.....	2,788,203	949	828	44,072	219,980	90,432
October.....	2,838,086	979	851	53,362	239,263	95,595
November.....	2,886,013	1,002	851	54,703	240,777	97,089
December.....	2,940,029	1,023	881	60,103	255,580	102,795
1936—January.....	2,984,438	1,044	898	60,457	269,186	102,800
February.....	3,014,423	1,061	898	64,092	272,554	102,942

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Loans closed.

<sup>3</sup> No monthly reports prior to September 1934; they now exclude largely new associations recently chartered and inactive associations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes loans to Federal savings and loan associations, all of which are members, and a negligible amount to others than member institutions.

## OBLIGATIONS FULLY GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

### AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING, BY AGENCIES

End of month	Total	[In millions of dollars]		
		Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Home Owners' Loan Corporation <sup>2</sup>	Reconstruction Finance Corporation <sup>3</sup>
1933—December	180	---	---	180
1934—August	1,614	672	702	241
September	1,875	733	896	246
October	2,596	805	1,543	248
November	2,823	878	1,695	249
December	3,063	980	1,834	249
1935—January	3,300	1,041	2,009	250
February	3,480	1,089	2,140	251
March	3,590	1,124	2,215	251
April	3,660	1,154	2,256	250
May	3,728	1,188	2,290	250
June	4,123	1,226	2,647	249
July	4,205	1,274	2,682	250
August	4,243	1,282	2,716	253
September	4,369	1,368	2,748	253
October	4,421	1,382	2,786	253
November	4,460	1,387	2,819	253
December	4,494	1,367	2,855	252
1936—January	4,562	1,399	2,911	253
February	4,630	1,407	2,970	253

<sup>1</sup> Principal amount of obligations guaranteed as to interest and principal.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes obligations guaranteed as to interest only.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes obligations held by U. S. Treasury and reflected in the public debt; includes notes given in purchase of gold which were retired in February 1934.

# **PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT, CAR LOADINGS, AND COMMODITY PRICES**

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

Year and month	Industrial production <sup>1</sup> *						Construction contracts awarded (value) <sup>2</sup>						Factory employment <sup>3</sup>		Factory pay rolls <sup>4</sup>		Freight-car loadings <sup>5</sup> *		Whole-sale commodity prices <sup>6</sup>
	Total		Manufactures		Minerals		Total		Residential		All other								
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	
1919.....	83	---	84	---	77	---	63	---	44	---	79	---	107	---	97	---	84	---	139
1920.....	87	---	87	---	89	---	63	---	30	---	90	---	108	---	117	---	79	---	154
1921.....	67	---	67	---	70	---	56	---	44	---	65	---	82	---	76	---	91	---	97
1922.....	85	---	86	---	74	---	79	---	68	---	88	---	91	---	81	---	87	---	93
1923.....	101	---	101	---	105	---	84	---	81	---	86	---	104	---	103	---	100	---	101
1924.....	95	---	94	---	96	---	94	---	95	---	94	---	97	---	96	---	97	---	98
1925.....	104	---	105	---	99	---	122	---	124	---	120	---	99	---	101	---	103	---	104
1926.....	108	---	108	---	108	---	129	---	121	---	135	---	101	---	104	---	106	---	100
1927.....	106	---	106	---	107	---	129	---	117	---	139	---	99	---	102	---	103	---	95
1928.....	111	---	112	---	106	---	135	---	125	---	142	---	99	---	102	---	103	---	97
1929.....	119	---	119	---	115	---	117	---	87	---	142	---	105	---	109	---	106	---	95
1930.....	96	---	95	---	99	---	92	---	50	---	125	---	92	---	89	---	92	---	86
1931.....	81	---	80	---	84	---	63	---	37	---	84	---	77	---	68	---	75	---	73
1932.....	64	---	63	---	71	---	28	---	13	---	40	---	64	---	46	---	58	---	65
1933.....	76	---	75	---	82	---	25	---	11	---	37	---	69	---	49	---	58	---	66
1934.....	79	---	78	---	86	---	32	---	12	---	48	---	79	---	62	---	62	---	75
1935.....	90	---	90	---	91	---	37	---	21	---	50	---	82	---	70	---	63	---	80
1933																			
February.....	64	63	62	61	77	80	16	19	7	8	23	27	61	62	40	51	54	60	
March.....	60	59	58	56	74	81	14	14	8	8	18	18	59	59	37	48	50	60	
April.....	67	66	68	65	65	73	16	14	11	10	19	17	60	60	39	51	53	60	
May.....	79	78	80	77	77	79	19	16	13	11	24	20	63	63	43	55	55	63	
June.....	91	91	92	93	83	85	21	18	14	13	27	23	67	67	47	61	62	65	
July.....	96	100	97	102	90	91	24	21	13	13	32	28	72	73	51	66	65	69	
August.....	90	91	89	91	95	91	25	24	12	12	36	33	76	77	57	65	61	70	
September.....	85	84	84	83	94	87	30	30	12	12	45	45	80	78	59	68	60	71	
October.....	78	76	76	76	89	81	35	37	12	12	53	57	80	78	56	66	58	71	
November.....	72	72	70	70	85	82	42	48	12	13	66	76	76	76	56	60	59	71	
December.....	69	75	67	73	81	86	45	57	11	13	73	93	75	75	55	56	63	71	
1934																			
January.....	77	78	75	76	86	88	40	49	10	12	64	80	73	75	54	58	64	72	
February.....	83	81	82	80	89	92	38	44	10	12	60	70	78	78	61	61	64	74	
March.....	87	84	86	82	91	100	33	33	12	11	50	51	81	81	65	63	66	74	
April.....	88	86	89	85	81	90	36	32	14	12	54	48	82	82	67	60	62	73	
May.....	89	86	89	86	86	88	32	26	13	11	47	38	83	83	67	63	63	74	
June.....	84	84	84	83	86	87	31	26	13	12	46	38	81	82	65	64	64	75	
July.....	73	76	71	74	84	84	30	27	12	12	44	39	79	80	61	63	61	75	
August.....	73	73	71	72	83	80	28	27	10	10	43	40	80	79	62	63	59	76	
September.....	73	71	70	69	87	82	30	29	11	11	45	44	76	74	58	67	59	78	
October.....	75	74	70	69	87	82	29	31	12	12	43	46	78	77	61	64	57	77	
November.....	74	75	73	74	84	81	28	31	11	11	41	48	77	77	60	60	59	77	
December.....	78	86	76	85	85	90	25	31	10	12	36	47	78	79	63	56	64	77	
1935																			
January.....	88	91	88	90	91	94	22	27	10	12	32	39	79	81	64	58	64	79	
February.....	91	89	91	88	92	96	24	28	13	14	33	39	81	82	69	61	65	80	
March.....	91	88	91	86	90	97	26	26	16	16	34	35	83	83	71	62	65	79	
April.....	89	86	91	86	79	87	30	27	22	18	38	33	83	82	71	59	61	80	
May.....	87	85	87	84	88	89	32	27	25	21	39	32	81	81	69	61	61	80	
June.....	86	86	84	84	97	98	35	30	26	24	43	36	80	80	66	63	63	80	
July.....	83	86	83	86	84	84	39	35	25	25	50	43	80	81	65	60	58	79	
August.....	87	87	87	89	85	81	40	38	24	24	54	50	82	82	70	64	60	81	
September.....	90	90	89	91	92	87	44	43	25	25	59	58	84	82	72	70	62	81	
October.....	97	95	96	95	100	93	45	48	25	25	62	66	85	84	75	73	64	81	
November.....	97	98	98	98	95	92	53	60	25	26	76	88	85	85	75	67	66	81	
December.....	96	104	96	104	96	101	53	67	22	26	79	101	85	86	77	62	71	81	
1936																			
January.....	96	98	95	97	100	103	50	61	21	25	73	90	83	85	72	63	70	81	
February.....	96	94	94	92	106	110	44	52	22	25	62	73	83	84	72	65	70	81	

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

\* Average per working day.

\* For indexes of groups and separate industries see pp. 306-307; for description see BULLETIN for February and March 1927.

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

\* The indexes for factory employment and pay rolls unadjusted for seasonal variation are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For description and back figures see BULLETIN for May 1934, pp. 270-271. For description and back figures for the seasonally adjusted index of factory employment compiled by F. R. Board of Governors see BULLETINS for June 1934, pp. 324-343, and December 1935, p. 838. For current indexes of groups and separate industries see pp. 308-309. Underlying figures are for pay-roll period ending nearest middle of month.

\* For indexes of groups see p. 282.

\* Index of Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1926=100. Index numbers for groups of commodities (also data by weeks) are given on p. 305.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (tables 95 and 100).

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## MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Merchandise exports <sup>1</sup>					Merchandise imports <sup>2</sup>					Excess of exports				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January.....	150	121	172	176	198	136	96	136	167	187	15	25	37	9	12
February.....	154	102	163	163	183	131	84	133	152	193	23	18	30	11	10
March.....	155	108	191	185	-----	131	95	158	177	-----	24	13	33	8	-----
April.....	135	105	179	164	-----	127	88	147	171	-----	9	17	33	-6	-----
May.....	132	114	160	165	-----	112	107	155	171	-----	20	7	6	-5	-----
June.....	114	120	171	170	-----	110	122	136	157	-----	4	-2	34	13	-----
July.....	107	144	162	173	-----	79	143	127	177	-----	27	1	34	-4	-----
August.....	109	131	172	172	-----	91	155	120	169	-----	17	-23	52	3	-----
September.....	132	160	191	199	-----	98	147	132	162	-----	34	13	60	37	-----
October.....	153	193	206	221	-----	105	151	130	189	-----	48	42	77	32	-----
November.....	139	184	195	269	-----	104	129	151	169	-----	34	56	44	100	-----
December.....	132	193	171	223	-----	97	134	132	187	-----	35	59	38	37	-----
Year.....	1,611	1,675	2,133	2,282	-----	1,323	1,450	1,655	2,048	-----	288	225	478	234	-----

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2</sup> Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.<sup>3</sup> General imports, including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for January 1931, p. 18, and for March 1932, p. 160.

## FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers; 1923-25 average=100]

	1935				1936	
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Adjusted for seasonal variation					
Total.....	65	64	66	71	70	70
Coal.....	75	67	67	74	78	97
Coke.....	62	60	61	68	73	79
Grain and grain products.....	59	70	65	62	70	68
Livestock.....	39	47	44	39	38	33
Forest products.....	35	42	40	45	42	36
Ore.....	34	56	46	58	62	62
Miscellaneous.....	73	70	77	86	79	74
Merchandise <sup>1</sup> .....	65	64	64	66	64	62
	Without seasonal adjustment					
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	61	73	67	62	63	65
Total.....	81	76	74	79	88	106
Coal.....	70	61	62	73	80	89
Coke.....	57	78	69	61	67	66
Grain and grain products.....	37	63	50	39	39	31
Livestock.....	36	43	39	37	38	37
Forest products.....	8	79	32	14	15	15
Ore.....	62	82	78	67	63	63
Miscellaneous.....	63	67	66	62	60	60
Merchandise <sup>1</sup> .....	63	67	66	62	60	60

<sup>1</sup> In less-than-carload lots.

Based on daily average loadings. Source of basic data: Association of American Railroads.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for February 1931, pp. 108-109

## DEPARTMENT STORES—SALES, STOCKS

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

Month	Index of sales <sup>1</sup>				Index of stocks (end of month)			
	Adjusted for seasonal variation		Without seasonal adjustment		Adjusted for seasonal variation		Without seasonal adjustment	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	74	79	59	63	64	66	57	58
February.....	75	80	61	66	64	66	61	62
March.....	82	88	71	78	63	-----	65	-----
April.....	73	-----	79	-----	64	-----	56	-----
May.....	78	-----	76	-----	64	-----	66	-----
June.....	80	-----	76	-----	63	-----	61	-----
July.....	80	-----	55	-----	61	-----	57	-----
August.....	78	-----	61	-----	62	-----	60	-----
September.....	81	-----	86	-----	64	-----	67	-----
October.....	77	-----	86	-----	66	-----	72	-----
November.....	81	-----	91	-----	67	-----	75	-----
December.....	84	-----	145	-----	65	-----	61	-----
Year.....	-----	-----	79	-----	-----	-----	64	-----

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2</sup> Revised.<sup>3</sup> Based throughout on figures of daily average sales—with allowance for changes from month to month in number of Saturdays and Sundays and for 6 holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. Adjustment for seasonal variation makes allowance in March and April for the effects upon sales of changes in the date of Easter.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for April 1935, pp. 254-255, and Annual Report for 1934 (table 65).

# INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

## GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total <sup>1</sup> (50 countries)	United States	Canada	Europe								
				Total (27 countries)	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	England	France	Germany
1935—February...	22,022	8,527	135	11,679	45	596	19	112	60	1,586	5,439	32
March.....	22,099	8,567	190	11,633	45	532	19	112	60	1,590	5,479	33
April.....	21,861	8,710	187	11,279	45	518	19	112	60	1,587	5,366	33
May.....	21,473	8,858	189	10,714	45	605	19	112	60	1,587	4,759	33
June.....	21,678	9,116	188	10,670	45	634	19	113	60	1,588	4,708	35
July.....	21,675	9,144	188	10,636	45	624	19	113	60	1,588	4,726	38
August.....	21,759	9,203	193	10,664	45	612	19	113	54	1,593	4,756	38
September.....	21,926	9,368	186	10,678	45	604	19	113	54	1,595	4,770	38
October.....	22,313	9,693	186	10,714	45	609	19	113	54	1,604	4,773	35
November.....	22,225	9,920	188	10,394	45	615	19	113	54	1,628	4,388	36
December...	22,402	10,125	189	10,358	46	611	19	112	54	1,648	4,395	33
1936—January.....	22,399	10,182	186	10,296	46	600	19	112	54	1,652	4,324	31
February.....	22,465	10,167	186	10,358	46	593	19	112	54	1,653	4,362	29
March.....		10,184	184		46	586				1,653	4,348	29

End of month	Europe—Continued													
	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway	Poland	Portu-gal	Ruma-nia	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	U. S. S. R. <sup>a</sup>	Yugo-slavia	6 other coun-tries
1935—February...	39	23	519	552	61	96	68	105	740	159	586	744	38	58
March.....	38	23	519	553	61	96	68	106	741	160	560	748	36	59
April.....	37	23	519	439	61	97	68	106	741	160	446	748	38	56
May.....	37	23	519	440	66	97	68	106	741	161	390	748	40	57
June.....	36	23	498	427	75	97	68	107	741	161	391	748	40	57
July.....	36	23	468	380	75	97	68	107	741	162	421	748	40	57
August.....	35	23	419	402	84	97	68	108	741	162	446	748	40	59
September.....	36	23	379	365	84	99	68	108	734	165	448	839	40	62
October.....	36	23	351	401	84	86	68	108	734	174	453	839	41	62
November.....	35	23	351	427	84	84	68	109	735	180	455	839	43	63
December.....	34	23	270	438	84	84	68	109	735	185	454	839	43	63
1936—January.....	34	23	270	455	84	84	68	109	735	194	454	839	44	63
February.....	33	23	270	463	84	85	68	110	735	200	472	839	44	65
March.....		23		436					726		493	839		

End of month	Latin America								Asia and Oceania							Africa			
	Total (10 countries)	Ar- gen- tina	Chile	Col- om- bia	Mex- ico	Peru	Uru- guay	4 other countries	Total (7 countries)	India	Japan	Java	New Zeal- and	Tur- key	2 other countries	Total (4 countries)	Egypt	South Africa	2 other countries
1935—February...	593	403	29	14	23	19	81	22	804	275	397	80	25	22	5	285	55	214	17
March.....	596	403	29	14	26	19	82	23	805	275	398	80	25	22	5	308	55	236	17
April.....	597	403	29	14	26	20	82	23	801	275	400	78	23	22	5	286	55	214	17
May.....	616	420	29	14	26	20	82	25	800	275	403	71	23	23	5	295	55	223	17
June.....	611	420	29	14	26	20	76	26	802	275	407	68	23	23	5	291	55	220	17
July.....	609	420	29	14	26	20	74	26	797	275	410	61	23	23	5	301	55	230	17
August.....	611	420	29	14	26	20	74	27	798	275	413	59	23	23	5	290	55	219	17
September.....	613	420	29	14	26	20	74	28	797	275	416	55	23	23	5	284	55	212	17
October.....	636	441	29	15	26	20	74	30	800	275	418	55	23	23	5	284	55	212	17
November.....	636	441	29	16	26	20	74	29	803	275	422	54	23	24	5	284	55	212	17
December.....	639	444	29	16	26	20	74	30	807	275	425	54	23	24	5	284	55	212	17
1936—January.....	639	444	29	17	26	20	74	30	804	275	428	54	23	24	3	293	55	221	17
February.....	641	444	29	18	26	20	74	30	810	275	431	54	23	24	3	303	55	231	17

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> See notes under Italy, U. S. S. R., and Mexico.

<sup>4</sup> Bank of Italy suspended publication of its statement after Oct. 20, 1935. Figures as of that date is given for October and November 1935. The figure for December and subsequent months is that published in the annual Report of the Bank of Italy for December 31, 1935.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for December 1934, March 1935, or September 1935, carried forward for subsequent months for which no figures have been reported.

<sup>6</sup> Figures for March 1935 carried forward for subsequent months for which no figures have been reported.

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

For back figures and for full description of this table, see BULLETIN for May 1932, pp. 311-318, June 1933, pp. 369-377; December 1934, p. 601; and November 1935, p. 758.

## GOLD PRODUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

Year or month	Estimated world production <sup>a</sup>	Production reported monthly												
		Total	Africa				North and South America					Far East		
			South Africa	Rhodesia	West Africa	Belgian Congo	Canada	United States	Mexico	Colombia	Chile	Australia	Japan	India
		<i>\$1=25<sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grains of gold <sup>9</sup>/<sub>10</sub> fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=\$20.67</i>												
1933.....	524,390	420,093	227,673	13,335	6,623	3,631	60,968	52,842	13,169	6,165	3,009	10,790	8,968	6,919
		<i>\$1=15<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> grains of gold <sup>9</sup>/<sub>10</sub> fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=\$35</i>												
1933.....	887,845	711,260	385,474	22,578	11,214	6,148	103,224	89,467	22,297	10,438	5,094	28,428	16,183	11,715
1934.....	963,402	722,970	366,795	24,264	12,153	6,549	104,023	107,632	23,135	12,045	8,350	30,447	16,354	11,223
1935.....	1,042,221	769,422	377,090	25,477	13,625	7,159	114,816	124,116	23,870	11,517	9,259	31,117	19,981	11,394
1935—February....	70,989	55,505	28,717	1,920	1,097	557	8,027	7,488	2,280	991	701	1,439	1,386	903
March.....	70,716	60,433	31,015	2,009	1,078	587	8,732	9,203	1,836	925	1,005	1,468	1,619	955
April.....	76,511	60,028	30,301	2,052	1,106	594	8,599	8,573	1,750	1,015	895	2,637	1,668	938
May.....	82,715	62,932	32,072	2,177	1,162	627	9,423	9,623	1,048	945	651	2,533	1,717	954
June.....	86,485	63,002	31,089	2,101	1,095	588	10,002	9,588	1,166	857	1,113	2,623	1,844	957
July.....	94,913	67,030	32,458	2,150	1,095	615	9,988	11,793	2,181	1,001	546	2,635	1,610	958
August.....	90,062	67,178	32,667	2,155	1,152	631	10,303	10,603	2,532	1,125	536	2,844	1,669	961
September.....	96,949	68,066	31,472	2,009	1,160	590	9,813	12,108	3,287	978	1,088	2,939	1,674	949
October.....	100,596	69,013	32,596	2,403	1,249	614	10,560	12,703	1,671	1,035	506	2,923	1,779	974
November.....	94,454	65,871	31,671	2,205	1,181	614	10,261	10,883	1,120	981	937	3,279	1,785	953
December.....	90,507	70,323	31,829	2,272	1,174	542	10,756	13,158	2,590	834	913	3,423	1,866	966
1936—January....	84,567	66,984	32,275	2,320	1,400	592	9,714	10,195	2,100	1,335	913	3,423	1,750	966
February....	83,277	65,494	31,290	2,275	1,400	592	10,150	9,650	1,925	1,159	913	3,423	1,750	966

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>a</sup> Revised. Estimated world production figures have been revised largely on basis of new estimates in Annual Report of Director of Mint for 1935. Estimate for areas not reporting monthly in 1933 is that of Mint. Estimate of Mint for all areas not reporting monthly in 1934, other than U. S. S. R., is used for 1934, 1935, and 1936. To this fixed amount of \$105,399,377 per year, or \$8,783,281 per month, are added estimates for U. S. S. R. No regular statistics for U. S. S. R. are available, but data irregularly given out by officials of the gold-mining industry afford a basis for estimating annual production in 1934 as \$135,000,000 and for estimating monthly production in thousands of dollars for 1935 as follows: January, \$6,500; February, \$6,700; March, \$7,500; April, \$7,700; May, \$11,000; June, \$14,700; July, \$19,100; August, \$20,100; September, \$20,100; October, \$22,800; November, \$19,800; December, \$11,400; total, \$167,400. On basis of total output scheduled for 1936 and assuming same seasonal movement as for 1935, production is estimated in thousands of dollars for 1936 as follows: January, \$8,800; February, \$9,000; March, \$10,100; April, \$10,300; May, \$14,800; June, \$19,800; July, \$25,700; August, \$27,000; September, \$27,000; October, \$30,600; November, \$26,600; December, \$15,300; total, \$225,000. All estimates of gold production in U. S. S. R. are subject to considerable margin of error.

NOTE.—For monthly figures back to January 1929 and for explanation of table see BULLETIN for April 1933, pp. 233-35, February 1934, p. 108. November 1934, p. 737, and February 1936, p. 107. For annual figures of world production back to 1873 see Annual Report of Director of the Mint for 1935, pp. 107-108. Figures for Canada beginning January 1935 are subject to official revision.

## GOLD MOVEMENTS

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

Year or month	Total net imports or net exports (—)	United States										
		Net imports from or net exports (—) to:										
		England	France	Belgium	Netherlands	Switzerland	Canada	Mexico	Colombia	British India	China and Hong Kong	All other countries
1934 <sup>1</sup> .....	1,131,994	✓ 499,870	✓ 260,223	✓ 8,902	✓ 94,348	✓ 12,402	✓ 86,829	✓ 30,270	✓ 16,944	✓ 76,820	✓ 16,452	28,935
1935.....	1,739,019	✓ 315,727	✓ 934,243	✓ 3	✓ 227,185	✓ 968	✓ 95,171	✓ 13,667	✓ 10,899	✓ 75,268	✓ 9,431	56,453
1934—December.....	92,109	19,649	22,430	—	17,790	—	8,077	6,076	2,111	12,574	529	2,874
1935—January.....	149,392	85,577	14,592	—	12,812	—	12,091	4,991	2,101	10,616	1,528	5,063
February.....	122,772	63,424	45,766	—	1,466	339	5,346	729	2,112	522	359	2,711
March.....	13,003	—187	66	—	—	—	4,449	833	1,407	2,139	334	3,972
April.....	148,608	1,481	32,510	—	94,890	—	10,968	923	2	2,924	313	4,506
May.....	140,016	1,689	124,052	—	3,385	—	3,053	948	1,752	167	507	3,962
June.....	230,373	938	194,298	—	22,061	—	8,734	679	—	—	448	3,215
July.....	16,229	31	—	—	975	—	5,770	722	1,750	28	438	6,316
August.....	45,953	5	40	—	28,277	—	5,398	753	—	6,671	1,127	3,711
September.....	156,719	37,114	40,423	—	37,811	—	15,069	699	1	19,821	640	5,141
October.....	315,347	109,954	156,977	3	17,605	629	9,368	762	1,746	12,359	1,125	4,817
November.....	210,567	7,101	180,141	—	2,676	—	5,865	880	28	8,913	1,007	8,958
December.....	190,010	8,600	145,388	—	4,727	—	9,060	748	—	11,108	1,605	8,774
1936—January.....	45,643	5,786	3,514	1	—	—	10,745	764	1,743	11,744	1,176	10,170
February.....	—16,835	—2,890	—17,180	—	—3,421	—	273	659	—	—	740	5,185
March.....	5,480	—1,792	13	—	—343	—	1,677	772	—	—	—	5,154

<sup>1</sup> Differs from official customhouse figures in which imports and exports for January 1934 are valued at approximately \$20.67 a fine ounce.



## GOLD MOVEMENTS—Continued

(In thousands of dollars at approximately \$35 a fine ounce)

		England											
		Net imports from or net exports (—) to:											
Year or month	Total net imports or net exports (—)	United States	France	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	South America	Canada	British India	Straits Settlements	Australia	South Africa, Rhodesia, West Africa	All other countries
1934 .....	716,269	-497,166	348,190	121,017	-13,685	32,575	17,568	26,316	206,711	4,863	41,790	335,253	92,737
1935 .....	369,747	-435,502	142,137	-4,726	-17,476	10,798	8,832	16,565	181,627	3,198	37,981	404,295	22,020
1934—November .....	49,585	-17,284	27,026	152	-5,198	-550	670	1,697	18,791	190	2,686	18,495	2,910
December .....	27,215	-22,489	1,769	69	-1,087	310	241	-----	17,882	128	4,126	23,469	2,797
1935—January .....	-4,279	-79,628	4,270	36	-349	8,780	381	-----	24,046	12	4,066	37,231	-3,124
February .....	-36,566	-74,127	-17,739	28	-951	2,145	2,057	-----	19,093	88	3,067	18,669	11,105
March .....	66,557	66	26,612	53	-1,992	51	1,195	2,970	15,457	296	2,685	12,661	6,503
April .....	36,529	-20,533	-33,348	266	-1,013	33,237	152	424	16,249	693	1,920	17,658	20,823
May .....	146,289	-3,247	69,128	209	-1,962	5,780	410	2,696	2,962	484	2,838	55,847	11,143
June .....	118,067	-18,547	86,926	-943	-11,601	-593	292	3,570	7,159	429	1,969	42,473	6,933
July .....	16,289	-1,141	-5,719	-4,416	118	-11,888	261	2,831	5,663	405	5,375	33,532	-8,731
August .....	39,016	-12,871	-5,697	-26	82	1,642	287	449	20,102	420	4,148	35,512	-11,032
September .....	-36,086	-81,032	-5,663	23	2	-36	322	-----	25,301	70	3,602	29,949	-8,683
October .....	-36,158	-87,929	-2,739	68	217	-1,136	2,535	28	11,900	134	3,414	44,995	-7,644
November .....	18,286	-33,744	25,198	50	-----	-20,204	461	1,798	12,857	56	2,842	33,325	-4,353
December .....	40,811	-22,075	910	114	-27	-6,982	480	1,798	14,838	84	1,995	42,442	7,265
1936—January .....	41,974	-12,059	3,202	78	94	-591	*311	-----	11,035	56	1,899	39,882	*1,893
February .....	38,649	1,136	-3,253	173	33	-7,569	138	5,958	11,686	63	2,037	26,454	1,792

		France									
		Net imports from or net exports (—) to:									
Year or month	Total net imports or net exports (—)	United States	England	Germany	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	South Africa	Switzerland	All other countries*
1934 .....	-408,877	-240,361	-353,832	31,036	-17,669	91,021	74,995	-1,371	746	23,831	-17,276
1935 .....	-817,309	-909,665	-120,053	-13,592	-186,937	195,369	21,183	7,227	10,241	176,420	2,493
1934—December .....	37,733	-10,918	-8,738	-----	-3,114	65,437	-232	-132	-----	4,220	210
1935—January .....	7,796	-15,376	-2,931	115	-994	25,755	-96	-206	-----	1,231	300
February .....	-32,479	-50,314	8,670	1	-2,497	-----	249	-6	69	11,975	-629
March .....	19,118	648	14,076	3	-3,851	-----	-201	-12	-----	7,989	-137
April .....	99,395	-28,566	38,332	-474	-26,395	-----	3,907	1,995	681	111,292	-1,379
May .....	-195,876	-77,803	-53,283	-594	-109,195	-406	-885	2	-----	44,621	1,667
June .....	-393,551	-223,070	-110,834	-190	-56,265	620	-1,101	391	8	-3,431	321
July .....	-12,206	414	-13,150	-1	-45	2,093	-650	-180	-----	1,295	-1,981
August .....	50,770	14	4,905	-1,990	-1,148	27,417	25,759	-482	1	-3,418	-290
September .....	26,482	-23,688	8,811	-700	27,224	5,561	-132	-917	9,482	236	606
October .....	-63,693	-157,153	-72	-9,178	4,597	89,062	5,221	-898	-----	-1,172	900
November .....	-246,615	-258,554	-15,060	11	-8,235	35,433	-11,245	7,539	-----	1,100	2,397
December .....	-71,450	-76,217	-117	-595	-10,133	9,834	357	-----	-----	4,702	719
1936—January .....	40,393	-890	-4,695	2,636	-40	36,598	-789	-127	-----	8,110	-411
February .....	23,375	2,364	-2,740	-221	-5	18,299	-43	-330	-----	6,992	-940

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised. France.—“All other countries” revised to exclude Poland and South Africa, now given separately.

NOTE.—Great Britain.—In some cases the annual aggregates of the official monthly figures differ somewhat from the revised official totals published for the year as a whole.

## GOLD MOVEMENTS—Continued

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

Year or month	Germany							Netherlands							
	Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:						Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:						
		England	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	U. S. R.	All other countries		United States	England	France	Germany	Belgium	Switzerland	All other countries
1934.....	-90,920	-100,386	-42,007	-28,114	163	85,390	3,934	-122,664	-46,040	-31,038	-78,610	25,716	9,285	-4,784	2,608
1935.....	42,969	5,180	13,225	7,394	9,838	6,376	905	-198,549	-221,245	18,397	-41,260	-5,142	48,004	-1,257	3,956
1934-Dec.....	1,306	-85	-1	-99	-3	1,162	230	-9,431	-9,270	-312	62	78	-95	-25	131
1935-Jan.....	287	67	4	83	-23	144	12	-18,300	-15,605	-3,221	110	-66	-161	27	617
Feb.....	295	-49	5	76	46	.....	218	-2,599	-2,495	-352	64	77	-159	-197	163
Mar.....	112	-19	6	-107	-9	.....	241	510	37	-1,299	617	-93	1,066	-136	319
Apr.....	735	-50	745	87	-162	44	71	-120,492	-97,632	-20,890	-20,966	-210	20,081	-862	-15
May.....	6,666	-206	418	237	26	6,100	91	-5,080	-2,810	-1,562	277	162	-289	71	-929
June.....	2,876	1,057	275	1,014	12	.....	517	-14,797	-19,259	1,375	667	-862	3,379	113	-210
July.....	9,525	4,501	4	810	4,113	.....	94	-26,102	-29,215	15,702	-21,909	-462	9,563	-8	227
Aug.....	4,769	33	3,972	693	17	.....	54	-4,514	.....	-152	-9,436	-86	2,900	-23	2,283
Sept.....	4,355	-4	142	460	4,014	.....	-276	-37,290	-40,868	2,861	249	-160	133	9	488
Oct.....	10,566	-49	7,058	2,532	1,116	.....	-93	-13,080	-10,373	514	-1,339	-2,046	275	-114	2
Nov.....	780	-17	5	680	67	.....	45	38,746	-3,026	20,084	10,564	-239	11,248	-86	199
Dec.....	2,004	-87	591	810	671	88	-69	4,749	.....	5,334	-149	-561	-6	-52	183
1936-Jan.....	-2,581	-93	-2,510	-189	77	.....	131	16,967	.....	1,761	170	192	14,291	-11	561
Feb.....	-1,307	45	-2,054	647	63	.....	-8	10,425	3,435	7,664	-40	-339	-3	-474	181

Year or month	Switzerland							British India						
	Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:						Total net imports or net exports (-)	Net imports from or net exports (-) to:			Gold production in India	Change in:	
		United States	England	France	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands		All other countries	United States	England		All other countries	Reserves in India <sup>1</sup>
1934.....	-46,065	-12,784	-45,955	-29,235	18,397	19,431	2,580	1,500	-82,183	-144,185	-4,352	11,222	173	-219,671
1935.....	-230,788	647	-64,858	-181,725	-13,940	25,542	342	-6,795	-161,872	-17,403	-144,206	-264	11,393	-6
1934-Dec.....	-1,950	.....	-417	-4,143	226	2,280	114	-15	-23,255	-7,457	-15,588	-210	995	-3
1935-Jan.....	-4,125	-17	-216	-4,344	.....	472	-218	198	-16,334	-1,249	-15,293	208	946	-2
Feb.....	-15,025	-51	-2,108	-16,117	225	2,689	-90	428	-17,746	-2,406	-14,133	-1,207	903	1
Mar.....	-17,830	5	-6,839	-16,148	415	4,734	-202	207	-18,439	.....	-18,225	-214	955	-5
April.....	-139,633	324	-31,619	-107,021	7	2,110	1,041	-4,475	.....	.....	-3,831	155	938	.....
May.....	-63,229	.....	-17,878	-38,514	-5,972	303	-409	-760	.....	.....	-6,604	653	954	.....
June.....	-5,640	49	549	-2,684	-8,651	-74	153	-352	.....	.....	-6,004	254	937	.....
July.....	1,417	3	1,610	2,998	-1	.....	262	-3,455	.....	10	-21,575	-818	958	.....
Aug.....	8,328	64	-38	1,273	.....	4,080	519	3,430	.....	-6,309	-18,922	-233	961	.....
Sept.....	5,845	107	3,017	-24	16	3,312	-766	184	-11,400	-2,648	-9,117	365	949	.....
Oct.....	1,367	163	1,085	881	.....	1,343	241	-2,344	-11,160	-1,330	-10,032	202	974	.....
Nov.....	-934	.....	-332	-3,227	.....	1,349	-49	825	-14,540	-1,573	-13,199	232	953	.....
Dec.....	-2,330	.....	-2,088	-4,166	21	4,724	-139	-682	-10,303	-1,199	-9,243	139	966	.....
1936-Jan.....	2,462	.....	-195	-6,783	47	9,496	-137	34	-13,809	.....	.....	.....	966	.....
Feb.....	6,571	.....	-518	-5,705	1,821	9,612	1,377	-16	-9,785	-559	-12,888	-362	966	.....

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised. Germany.—“All other countries” revised to exclude Switzerland, now given separately. Netherlands.—“All other countries” revised to include Poland and British India, heretofore given separately.

<sup>1</sup> Through March 1935 gold held by Government; subsequently, gold held by Reserve Bank of India to which Government gold was transferred.<sup>2</sup> Figures derived from preceding columns; net imports plus production minus increase in reserves in India.

NOTE.—Germany, Netherlands, and Switzerland.—In some cases the annual aggregates of the official monthly figures differ somewhat from the revised official totals published for the year as a whole. German gold movements by individual countries, beginning with January 1936, are subject to official revision.

## CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Gold (in issue depart- ment) <sup>1</sup>	Assets of banking department				Nota circula- tion	Liabilities of banking department			
		Cash reserves		Discounts and ad- vances	Securi- ties		Deposits			Other liabili- ties
		Coin	Notes				Bankers'	Public	Other	
1935-Jan. 30.....	192.4	.6	77.5	9.3	92.7	374.9	99.0	20.9	42.1	18.2
Feb. 27.....	192.5	.6	75.1	6.2	92.0	377.4	95.5	19.4	40.7	18.2
Mar. 27.....	192.5	.6	71.1	5.6	99.0	381.4	96.6	20.1	41.2	18.3
Apr. 24.....	192.6	.5	59.4	5.8	97.4	393.2	98.1	7.6	39.6	17.7
May 29.....	192.6	.8	62.2	5.3	96.7	390.4	88.0	23.1	36.0	17.8
June 26.....	192.7	.6	55.9	10.2	108.6	396.9	102.4	16.2	33.8	18.0
July 31.....	192.8	.6	44.5	10.8	100.7	403.3	75.7	24.4	33.5	18.1
Aug. 28.....	193.4	.7	53.8	12.9	93.5	399.6	96.9	9.4	36.5	19.2
Sept. 25.....	193.6	.8	55.4	12.4	95.4	398.2	87.2	19.5	39.0	18.3
Oct. 30.....	194.7	.8	54.8	11.2	98.2	399.9	82.5	26.2	33.6	17.7
Nov. 27.....	197.6	.8	56.3	9.5	98.4	401.3	90.9	19.7	36.5	17.8
Dec. 25.....	200.1	.6	35.5	8.5	94.7	424.5	72.1	12.1	37.1	18.0
1936-Jan. 29.....	200.5	.6	63.3	18.8	94.0	397.1	106.0	15.9	36.7	18.2
Feb. 26.....	200.6	.7	60.7	11.0	96.2	400.0	106.2	8.8	35.5	18.2
Mar. 25.....	200.6	.8	54.1	5.0	97.0	406.5	83.6	18.0	37.0	18.3

Bank of France (Figures in millions of francs)	Assets							Liabilities			
	Gold	Foreign exchange	Domestic bills	Loans on—		Negotiable securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits		Other liabilities
				Short-term Government securities	Other securities				Government	Other	
1935-Jan. 25.....	82,014	962	4,003	-----	3,149	5,837	7,970	81,686	3,751	16,473	2,024
Feb. 22.....	82,040	961	3,998	-----	3,080	5,833	7,914	81,917	3,619	16,328	1,962
Mar. 29.....	82,635	1,017	4,170	20	3,119	5,833	8,074	83,044	3,668	16,213	1,943
Apr. 26.....	80,933	1,066	4,280	10	3,094	5,805	7,967	82,352	3,703	15,145	1,954
May 31.....	71,779	2,150	7,137	937	3,371	5,805	8,691	82,776	2,771	12,315	2,003
June 28.....	71,017	1,210	8,021	735	3,277	5,805	7,999	82,099	2,983	10,969	2,013
July 26.....	71,277	1,240	7,301	692	3,171	5,805	8,077	81,128	3,241	11,090	2,105
Aug. 30.....	71,742	1,236	7,575	543	3,103	5,800	8,212	82,240	3,244	10,666	2,062
Sept. 27.....	71,952	1,232	8,060	192	3,098	5,800	8,023	82,599	3,051	10,848	2,090
Oct. 30.....	71,990	1,262	8,373	371	3,141	5,800	7,939	83,306	2,862	10,647	2,059
Nov. 29.....	66,191	1,385	11,005	1,090	3,267	5,800	8,032	82,447	2,826	9,361	2,136
Dec. 27.....	66,296	1,328	9,712	573	3,253	5,800	7,879	81,150	2,862	8,716	2,113
1936-Jan. 31.....	65,223	1,324	9,210	969	3,350	5,708	8,724	81,503	2,798	8,088	2,119
Feb. 28.....	65,789	1,309	9,758	932	3,250	5,708	8,186	81,239	2,854	8,708	2,134
Mar. 27.....	65,586	1,297	12,052	671	3,324	5,708	( <sup>2</sup> )	83,196	2,888	8,435	( <sup>2</sup> )

Reichsbank (Figures in millions of reichsmarks)	Assets						Liabilities				
	Reserves		Treasury bills	Other bills (and checks)	Security loans	Securities		Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits	Other liabilities
	Gold	Foreign exchange				Eligible as note cover	Other				
1935-Jan. 31.....	80	5	1	3,620	81	441	319	837	3,660	822	900
Feb. 29.....	80	5	21	3,656	188	437	328	697	3,617	928	866
Mar. 30.....	81	4	8	3,799	66	427	330	701	3,664	922	830
Apr. 30.....	82	4	27	3,861	87	373	328	739	3,711	952	837
May 31.....	82	4	63	3,732	86	338	324	775	3,810	770	824
June 29.....	86	4	53	3,879	89	337	324	781	3,895	819	838
July 31.....	94	6	6	3,833	52	337	324	814	3,878	743	845
Aug. 31.....	95	5	35	4,000	54	340	324	781	4,032	743	860
Sept. 30.....	95	6	40	4,144	73	346	324	770	4,143	774	879
Oct. 31.....	88	6	52	4,058	66	345	316	868	4,159	728	911
Nov. 30.....	88	5	56	4,096	78	346	315	922	4,186	806	913
Dec. 31.....	82	5	53	4,498	84	349	315	853	4,285	1,032	923
1936-Jan. 31.....	77	5	79	3,884	72	349	315	888	4,098	679	891
Feb. 29.....	72	5	43	4,026	72	348	315	861	4,177	652	914
Mar. 31.....	72	5	54	4,201	56	336	321	771	4,267	768	782

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Issue department also holds securities and silver coin as cover for fiduciary issue, which is fixed by law at £260,000,000.  
<sup>3</sup> Figures not yet available.

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

## CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures as of last report date of month]

Central bank	1936		1935		Central bank	1936		1935	
	February	January	December	February		February	January	December	February
<b>National Bank of Albania</b> (thousands of francs):					<b>Bank of Canada</b> <sup>1</sup> (thousands of Canadian dollars):				
Gold.....		7,556	7,556	7,122	Gold.....	180,565	180,253	180,509	.....
Foreign exchange.....		16,860	17,705	22,557	Sterling exchange.....	96	26	219	.....
Loans and discounts.....		3,218	3,207	2,532	United States exchange.....	8,355	9,768	4,004	.....
Other assets.....		4,694	5,463	2,319	Advances to Government.....		2,196	3,466	.....
Note circulation.....		11,789	12,243	13,617	Government securities:				
Demand deposits.....		9,211	9,657	10,493	2 years or less.....	26,125	24,785	30,873	.....
Other liabilities.....		11,331	12,131	10,415	Over 2 years.....	82,540	80,900	83,410	.....
<b>Central Bank of the Argentine Republic</b> (millions of pesos):					Other assets.....	5,132	9,714	5,045	.....
Gold at home.....	1,221	1,224	1,224	.....	Note circulation.....	84,605	87,979	99,677	.....
Gold abroad and foreign exchange.....	141	130	129	.....	Total deposits.....	212,006	213,864	200,319	.....
Nonnegotiable Government bonds.....	100	105	235	.....	Chartered banks.....	186,933	178,739	181,636	.....
Other assets.....	145	144	141	.....	Government.....	23,989	33,293	17,917	.....
Note circulation.....	959	987	982	.....	Other liabilities.....	6,202	5,798	7,659	.....
Deposits:					<b>Central Bank of Chile</b> (millions of pesos):				
Member bank.....	405	393	482	.....	Gold and foreign exchange in reserve.....		142	142	142
Government.....	219	241	219	.....	Loans and discounts.....		80	80	45
Other.....	11	4	6	.....	Government debt.....		706	706	713
Other liabilities.....	47	48	41	.....	Note circulation.....		570	567	508
<b>Commonwealth Bank of Australia</b> (thousands of pounds):					Deposits.....		298	297	346
Issue department:					<b>Central Bank of China</b> <sup>4</sup> (millions of yuan):				
Gold and English sterling.....	15,994	15,994	15,994	15,708	Gold.....		53	31	22
Securities.....	35,173	35,421	39,182	26,314	Silver.....		209	120	118
Banking department:					Foreign exchange.....		99	123	10
Coln, bullion, and cash.....	930	881	689	938	Due from domestic banks.....		107	39	33
London balances.....	18,575	14,609	12,938	20,339	Loans and discounts.....		170	154	80
Loans and discounts.....	14,044	16,701	13,428	17,600	Securities.....		314	253	173
Securities.....	35,707	35,957	35,761	36,123	Other assets.....		45	74	61
Deposits.....	69,680	68,101	61,997	77,007	Note circulation.....		225	180	91
Note circulation.....	47,645	47,295	51,295	47,050	Deposits—Government.....		274	267	195
<b>Austrian National Bank</b> (millions of schillings):					Bank.....		297	213	48
Gold.....	243	242	242	212	Other.....		71	56	24
Foreign bills.....	82	74	112	38	Other liabilities.....		129	140	140
Domestic bills.....	220	222	225	234	<b>Bank of the Republic of Colombia</b> (thousands of pesos):				
Government debts.....	624	624	624	624	Gold at home and abroad.....	30,974	29,502	27,637	10,495
Note circulation.....	931	929	976	902	Foreign exchange.....	4,168	4,921	4,685	2,263
Deposits.....	233	225	216	212	Loans to member banks.....	1,208	1,458	4,375	6,748
<b>National Bank of Belgium</b> (millions of belgas):					Securities.....	41,532	40,072	43,189	35,357
Gold.....	3,359	3,400	3,457	2,531	Deposits.....	31,880	33,240	29,949	24,398
Domestic and foreign bills.....	1,201	1,241	1,293	671	<b>National Bank of Czechoslovakia</b> (millions of koruny):				
Loans to State.....	160	160	162	340	Gold.....	2,690	2,691	2,690	2,683
Note circulation.....	4,072	4,101	4,117	3,647	Foreign balances and currency.....	73	82	81	284
Deposits.....	830	832	981	237	Loans and advances.....	914	1,253	1,345	1,060
<b>Central Bank of Bolivia</b> (thousands of bolivianos):					Note circulation.....	5,210	5,208	5,761	5,253
Gold at home and abroad.....	21,294	20,544	19,708	10,074	Deposits.....	534	920	411	975
Foreign exchange.....	7,752	12,033	9,066	5,777	<b>Danish National Bank</b> (millions of kroner):				
Loans and discounts.....	7,943	7,630	7,964	14,022	Gold.....	118	118	118	133
Securities:					Foreign bills, etc.....	19	16	16	15
National Government.....	358,723	358,723	358,727	277,131	Loans and discounts.....	73	73	78	77
Other.....	2,877	2,984	3,074	3,495	Note circulation.....	375	365	384	363
Note circulation.....	149,819	146,973	145,946	95,776	Deposits.....	67	69	99	92
Deposits.....	229,490	235,933	231,759	167,865	<b>Bank of Danzig</b> (thousands of gulden):				
<b>Bank of Brazil</b> (millions of milreis):					Gold.....	20,761	20,756	20,744	20,010
Cash.....	264	306	277	341	Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	1,631	2,117	2,052	1,478
Correspondents abroad.....	307	293	311	189	Other foreign exchange.....	5,491	4,391	7,264	84
Loans and discounts.....	2,885	2,900	3,113	2,886	Loans and discounts.....	15,785	17,884	16,945	21,358
Note circulation.....	20	20	20	20	Note circulation.....	27,698	27,772	29,208	37,647
Deposits.....	3,116	3,016	3,299	2,778	Deposits.....	2,990	2,741	3,293	1,764
<b>National Bank of Bulgaria</b> (millions of leva):					<b>Central Bank of Ecuador</b> (thousands of sucres):				
Gold.....	1,591	1,591	1,591	1,547	Gold.....		28,939	36,565	14,973
Net foreign exchange in reserve.....	-100	-96	-118	-87	Foreign exchange.....		9,859	12,640	14,831
Total foreign exchange.....	440	493	583	365	Loans and discounts.....		41,519	43,170	51,370
Loans and discounts.....	1,226	1,304	1,520	919	Note circulation.....		46,691	48,811	44,705
Government obligations.....	2,671	2,671	2,671	2,698	Deposits.....		19,571	30,268	27,390
Note circulation.....	2,113	2,177	2,497	2,179					
Other sight liabilities.....	2,131	2,198	1,907	2,195					

<sup>1</sup> Bank commenced operations May 31, 1935.<sup>2</sup> By law of Mar. 30, 1935, gold and foreign-exchange holdings as of Mar. 29 revalued on basis of 75 percent of former gold parity of belga (see BULLETIN for May 1935, p. 201).<sup>3</sup> Bank commenced operations Mar. 11, 1935.<sup>4</sup> Items for issue and banking departments consolidated.<sup>5</sup> Beginning Apr. 6, 1935, gold and foreign exchange valued on basis of peso price of gold in New York.<sup>6</sup> Parity of gulden reduced May 2, 1935, from \$0.3296 to \$0.1899.<sup>7</sup> By law of Dec. 18, 1935, gold in vault revalued at rate of 9.968331 sucres per gram of fine gold.

## CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures as of last report date of month]

Central bank	1936		1935		Central bank	1936		1935	
	Febru- ary	Janu- ary	Decem- ber	Febru- ary		Febru- ary	Janu- ary	Decem- ber	Febru- ary
<b>National Bank of Egypt</b> (thousands of pounds):					<b>Bank of Japan</b> (millions of yen):				
Gold.....		6,545	6,545	6,545	Gold.....	511	506	504	470
Foreign exchange.....		4,947	4,246	4,051	Advances and discounts.....	1,222	782	893	720
Loans and discounts.....		6,417	7,146	4,690	Government bonds.....	397	506	746	404
British, Egyptian, and other Government securities.....		38,322	38,935	32,752	Notes issued.....	1,657	1,453	1,767	1,186
Other assets.....		6,162	5,238	4,713	Total deposits.....	369	404	404	363
Note circulation.....		22,216	23,253	19,290	<b>Bank of Java</b> (millions of florins):				
Deposits—Government.....		8,647	8,765	8,594	Gold.....	80	80	80	117
Other.....		23,351	22,885	16,674	Foreign bills.....	2	2	2	1
Other liabilities.....		8,180	7,709	8,194	Loans and discounts.....	65	64	71	64
<b>Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador</b> (thousands of colones):					Note circulation.....	156	153	157	174
Gold.....	12,818	12,791	12,740	11,919	Deposits.....	22	24	25	42
Foreign exchange.....	3,957	2,774	1,237	2,396	<b>Bank of Latvia</b> (millions of lats):				
Loans and discounts.....	798	980	1,107	419	Gold.....	46	46	46	46
Government securities.....	6,996	7,012	7,025	8,008	Foreign-exchange reserve.....	7	7	6	7
Other assets.....	1,923	1,368	656	1,395	Bills.....	50	51	52	59
Note circulation.....	15,667	14,668	13,396	16,057	Loans.....	58	59	60	73
Other sight liabilities.....	7,531	6,878	6,028	4,702	Note circulation.....	37	37	38	38
Other liabilities.....	3,295	3,381	3,342	3,378	Government deposits.....	38	36	31	46
<b>Bank of Estonia</b> (thousands of krooni):					Other deposits.....	103	110	110	111
Gold.....	34,130	34,121	34,118	27,739	<b>Bank of Lithuania</b> (millions of litu):				
Net foreign exchange.....	2,046	884	1,563	5,598	Gold.....	41	38	36	46
Loans and discounts.....	22,471	23,313	22,896	14,144	Foreign exchange.....	22	20	18	9
Note circulation.....	41,278	39,583	39,955	37,710	Loans and discounts.....	89	94	95	102
Deposits—Government.....	18,594	17,562	15,787	8,551	Note circulation.....	106	105	104	93
Bank.....	9,393	11,930	11,521	7,780	Deposits.....	47	47	46	60
Other.....	2,464	3,181	2,689	2,393	<b>Netherlands Bank</b> (millions of florins):				
<b>Bank of Finland</b> (millions of markkaa):					Gold.....	680	669	643	811
Gold.....	489	485	472	323	Foreign bills.....	2	2	2	1
Balances abroad and foreign credits.....	1,263	1,287	1,267	1,268	Loans and discounts.....	154	157	173	156
Foreign bills.....	85	79	82	115	Note circulation.....	750	757	809	857
Domestic bills.....	766	711	669	660	Deposits.....	130	108	50	155
Note circulation.....	1,445	1,342	1,381	1,372	<b>Reserve Bank of New Zealand</b> (thousands of pounds):				
Other sight liabilities.....	589	752	623	294	Gold.....	2,802	2,802	2,802	3,002
<b>Bank of Greece</b> (millions of drachmas):					Sterling exchange.....	23,113	22,104	21,399	21,811
Gold and foreign exchange.....	3,358	3,399	3,490	3,936	Other assets.....	2,012	1,997	1,871	2,264
Loans and discounts.....	4,873	4,662	4,834	1,903	Note circulation.....	9,855	10,064	10,721	9,327
Government obligations.....	3,281	3,281	3,281	3,262	Demand deposits.....	16,445	15,215	13,737	16,205
Note circulation.....	5,521	5,614	5,988	5,221	Bank.....	10,671	10,253	9,679	5,954
Other sight liabilities.....	5,401	5,064	4,784	3,652	Government.....	5,676	4,510	3,696	10,247
Liabilities in foreign exchange.....	251	247	229	96	Other liabilities.....	1,628	1,623	1,614	1,545
<b>National Bank of Hungary</b> (millions of pengos):					<b>Bank of Norway</b> (millions of kroner):				
Gold.....	79	79	79	79	Gold.....	185	185	185	135
Foreign bills, etc.....	33	34	33	20	Foreign balances and bills.....	41	37	36	40
Loans and discounts.....	526	519	587	569	Domestic credits.....	203	202	223	227
Advances to Treasury.....	81	81	77	52	Note circulation.....	346	339	348	311
Other assets.....	90	86	96	55	Foreign deposits.....	4	3	3	6
Note circulation.....	393	391	417	353	Total deposits.....	83	80	80	70
Deposits.....	122	119	147	84	<b>Central Reserve Bank of Peru</b> (thousands of soles):				
Certificates of indebtedness.....	104	104	104	115	Gold and foreign exchange.....			47,646	43,227
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	163	160	174	199	Bills.....			58,154	60,373
<b>Reserve Bank of India</b> (millions of rupees):					Note circulation.....			84,488	73,183
Issue department:					Deposits.....			17,254	26,814
Gold at home and abroad.....	444	444	444	-----	<b>Bank of Poland</b> (millions of zlotys):				
Sterling securities.....	673	662	662	-----	Gold.....	445	445	444	506
Indian Gov't securities.....	244	255	255	-----	Foreign exchange.....	17	21	27	18
Rupee coin.....	587	578	571	-----	Loans and discounts.....	750	754	866	673
Note circulation.....	1,671	1,668	1,721	-----	Note circulation.....	979	959	1,007	940
<b>Banking department:</b>					Other sight liabilities.....	163	198	210	230
Notes of issue department.....	278	271	212	-----	<b>Bank of Portugal</b> (millions of escudos):				
Balances abroad.....	202	194	180	-----	Gold.....				905
Loans to Government.....				-----	Other reserves.....				476
Investments.....	51	53	52	-----	Discounts and advances.....				268
Other assets.....	5	3	7	-----	Government obligations.....				1,049
Deposits—Government.....	76	59	71	-----	Note circulation.....				2,049
Bank.....	353	348	282	-----	Other sight liabilities.....				862
Other liabilities.....	108	114	120	-----	<b>National Bank of Rumania</b> (millions of lei):				
					Gold.....	10,884	10,838	10,802	10,414
					Foreign exchange of the reserve.....	9	55	92	92
					Loans and discounts.....	5,399	5,292	5,417	6,276
					Special loans.....	2,688	2,709	2,727	2,893
					State debt.....	10,956	10,827	10,775	9,799

\* Items for issue and banking departments consolidated.

\* Bank commenced operations Apr. 1, 1935.

\* Beginning with July 1935, foreign exchange includes foreign bills previously reported with loans and discounts.

\* Agricultural and urban loans in process of liquidation.

## CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

[Figures as of last report date of month]

Central bank	1936		1935		Central bank	1936		1935	
	Febru- ary	Janu- ary	Decem- ber	Febru- ary		Febru- ary	Janu- ary	Decem- ber	Febru- ary
<b>National Bank of Rumania—Con.</b>					<b>Swiss National Bank—Continued</b>				
Other assets.....	11,751	11,490	11,479	9,308	Loans and discounts.....	234	221	295	96
Note circulation.....	22,127	22,298	23,127	21,225	Note circulation.....	1,274	1,275	1,366	1,330
Demand deposits.....	8,479	8,466	7,665	8,152	Demand deposits.....	466	405	401	556
Other liabilities.....	11,081	10,449	10,500	9,406	<b>Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (millions of pounds):</b>				
<b>South African Reserve Bank</b>					Gold.....	30	30	29	28
(thousands of pounds):					Foreign exchange.....	16	14	10	14
Gold.....	28,074	26,801	25,723	25,939	Loans and discounts.....	17	24	29	5
Foreign bills.....	5,206	5,512	11,871	6,788	Investments.....	188	188	187	186
Domestic bills.....	277	359	321	121	Other assets.....	24	20	22	28
Note circulation.....	14,251	14,206	14,133	11,477	Note circulation.....	166	171	170	162
Deposits—Government.....	1,615	2,523	2,436	3,998	Deposits.....	37	34	30	29
Bank.....	32,834	28,519	28,435	24,980	Other liabilities.....	72	69	78	71
Other.....	1,378	2,157	4,474	3,329	<b>Bank of the Republic of Uruguay</b>				
<b>Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas):</b>					(thousands of pesos):				
Gold.....	2,253	2,253	2,255	2,269	Issue department:				
Silver.....	694	697	689	691	Gold and silver.....	41,091	41,091	41,091	-----
Balances abroad.....	280	281	280	284	Note circulation.....	82,865	81,886	81,850	176,569
Loans and discounts.....	2,352	2,156	2,183	2,330	<b>Banking department:</b>				
Note circulation.....	5,197	4,769	4,800	4,590	Cash reserves.....	38,615	40,035	37,204	50,365
Deposits.....	1,180	1,390	1,294	1,051	Loans and discounts.....	93,794	94,524	98,455	101,064
<b>Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):</b>					Other assets.....	55,827	52,425	50,774	40,640
Gold.....	440	429	408	351	Deposits—Demand.....	31,615	29,965	28,602	32,865
Foreign assets.....	607	612	641	557	Time.....	41,595	41,332	40,836	39,339
Domestic discounts and advances.....	45	44	51	50	Ministry of Fi- nance.....	22,021	22,857	25,057	2,609
Government securities.....	29	29	29	144	Others.....	20,737	20,698	20,820	-----
Other assets.....	177	163	150	111	<b>Other liabilities.....</b>	72,107	72,131	71,117	40,587
Note circulation.....	756	734	786	650	<b>National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (millions of dinars):</b>				
Total deposits.....	442	447	394	454	Gold.....	1,480	1,461	1,432	1,260
Bank.....	237	257	181	-----	Foreign exchange.....	325	343	364	164
Government.....	174	158	180	-----	Loans and discounts.....	1,676	1,711	1,781	1,828
Other liabilities.....	100	100	97	101	Advances to State.....	2,272	2,271	2,271	2,288
<b>Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):</b>					Note circulation.....	4,930	4,848	4,890	4,322
Gold.....	1,445	1,369	1,389	1,794	Other sight liabilities.....	1,472	1,504	1,386	1,241
Foreign balances and bills.....	13	15	8	7					

<sup>1</sup> Liabilities of banking department. (See Bulletin for December 1935.)

## BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

[In thousands of Swiss francs]

Assets	1936		1935	Liabilities	1936		1935
	Feb. 29	Jan. 31			Feb. 29	Jan. 31	
Gold in bars.....	29,879	32,831	11,008	Demand deposits (gold).....	23,048	21,005	10,921
Cash on hand and on current account with banks.....	8,502	17,228	2,338	Short-term deposits (various curren- cies):			
Demand funds at interest.....	14,092	27,584	4,224	Central banks for own account:			
Rediscountable bills and acceptances (at cost):				Demand.....	45,915	39,691	27,967
Commercial bills and bankers' ac- ceptances.....	147,953	144,988	163,500	Time—Not exceeding 3 months.....	113,752	108,420	107,759
Treasury bills.....	211,768	206,718	194,896	Total.....	159,668	148,111	135,746
Total.....	359,721	351,705	358,396	Central banks for account of others:			
Time funds at interest—Not exceeding 3 months.....	33,738	32,404	41,771	Demand.....	9,605	10,201	15,398
Sundry bills and investments:				Time—Not exceeding 3 months.....	2,980	2,976	-----
Maturing within 3 months:				Other depositors:			
Treasury bills.....	42,541	49,745	30,751	Demand.....	2,446	31,840	1,428
Sundry investments.....	53,322	32,003	54,037	Time—Not exceeding 3 months.....	201	687	-----
Between 3 and 6 months:				Over 6 months.....	-----	-----	458
Treasury bills.....	13,424	12,221	36,917	Long-term deposits:			
Sundry investments.....	42,422	63,590	42,459	Annuity trust account.....	154,434	154,670	154,294
Over 6 months:				German Government deposit.....	77,217	77,335	77,147
Treasury bills.....	44,317	38,331	20,307	French Government guaranty fund.....	61,930	61,930	61,930
Sundry investments.....	35,148	84,823	36,247	French Government deposit (Saar).....	2,031	2,031	-----
Total.....	231,174	230,714	220,718	Total.....	295,611	295,966	293,371
Other assets:				Capital paid in.....	125,000	125,000	125,000
Guaranty of central banks on bills sold.....	6,150	6,138	6,084	Reserves:			
Sundry items.....	6,235	6,091	3,481	Legal reserve fund.....	3,324	3,324	2,672
Total assets.....	689,491	704,695	648,018	Dividend reserve fund.....	5,845	5,845	4,866
				General reserve fund.....	11,690	11,690	9,732
				Other liabilities:			
				Guaranty on commercial bills sold.....	6,150	6,138	6,084
				Sundry items.....	43,023	41,912	42,312
				Total liabilities.....	689,491	704,695	648,018

## COMMERCIAL BANKS

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

England (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)		Assets						Liabilities			
		Cash reserves	Money at call and short notice	Bills discounted	Securities	Loans to customers	Other assets	Deposits			Other liabilities
								Total	Demand <sup>1</sup>	Time <sup>1</sup>	
10 clearing banks											
1935—June.....	217	143	244	624	780	235	2,004	1,072	907	239	
July.....	219	145	274	615	778	215	2,019	1,084	899	227	
August.....	213	149	287	615	768	205	2,013	1,068	899	224	
September.....	208	147	299	619	766	205	2,024	1,080	903	221	
October.....	204	141	297	626	777	213	2,036	1,064	921	224	
November.....	214	147	293	621	778	214	2,040	1,080	918	227	
December.....	221	159	322	605	784	231	2,091	1,140	924	231	
1936—January.....	220	155	337	601	791	218	2,092			230	
February.....	221	151	288	601	804	218	2,053			231	
11 clearing banks <sup>2</sup>											
1936—January.....	228	159	346	630	815	227	2,164	1,166	937	242	
February.....	229	157	295	629	828	227	2,123	1,125	940	242	

France (4 large banks. Figures in millions of francs)		Assets					Liabilities				
		Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills discounted	Loans	Other assets	Deposits			Own acceptances	Other liabilities
							Total	Demand	Time		
1935—June.....	4,151	2,308	17,949	7,902	1,313	29,521	28,756	766	312	3,790	
July.....	4,348	2,151	17,464	7,702	1,383	28,649	27,932	718	293	4,106	
August.....	4,211	2,399	17,226	7,592	1,414	28,589	27,916	673	257	3,995	
September.....	4,075	2,364	17,585	7,450	1,489	28,684	28,016	669	236	4,043	
October.....	3,996	2,413	17,692	7,505	1,620	28,800	28,101	699	268	4,158	
November.....	3,909	2,759	16,529	7,718	1,751	28,110	27,406	704	329	4,226	
December.....	3,739	2,484	16,141	8,025	1,900	27,553	26,859	694	337	4,399	

Germany (5 large Berlin banks. Figures in millions of reichsmarks)		Assets						Liabilities				
		Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills discounted	Loans	Securities	Other assets	Deposits			Credits obtained from banks	Other liabilities
								Total	Demand	Time		
1935—June.....	194	363	2,264	2,953	991	996	5,567	2,546	3,021	758	1,436	
July.....	185	360	2,284	2,886	990	991	5,525	2,482	3,043	716	1,455	
August.....	151	341	2,221	2,899	1,019	992	5,464	2,419	3,045	705	1,454	
September.....	195	341	2,035	2,918	1,061	996	5,382	2,436	2,947	701	1,463	
October.....	156	314	2,167	2,889	1,033	993	5,408	2,451	2,957	682	1,463	
November.....	139	316	2,162	2,884	1,027	983	5,376	2,435	2,941	686	1,449	
December.....												
1936—January.....	134	306	2,294	2,847	1,003	958	5,460	2,480	2,980	659	1,423	
February.....	123	307	2,275	2,900	987	945	5,472	2,409	3,063	652	1,417	

Canada (10 chartered banks. Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)		Assets						Liabilities				
		Entirely in Canada			Security loans abroad and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits payable in Canada excluding interbank deposits			Other liabilities
		Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and discounts					Total	Demand	Time	
1935—May.....	204	82	971	155	1,005	459	117	2,064	617	1,447	696	
June.....	207	85	955	127	1,018	468	122	2,039	613	1,426	699	
July.....	209	77	938	134	1,031	460	114	2,032	604	1,428	702	
August.....	228	77	955	142	1,041	473	123	2,065	631	1,434	728	
September.....	223	76	965	157	1,103	464	123	2,131	637	1,444	734	
October.....	235	74	982	132	1,116	476	121	2,151	635	1,465	744	
November.....	229	96	980	151	1,137	453	124	2,174	699	1,474	748	
December.....	228	83	945	141	1,155	485	111	2,180	694	1,486	745	
1936—January.....	220	78	874	150	1,207	472	112	2,144	645	1,499	745	
February.....	224	78	869	151	1,265	444	118	2,152	635	1,517	761	

<sup>1</sup> Corrected.<sup>2</sup> Excluding deposits of the National Bank relating to offices outside England, which are included in the total.<sup>3</sup> District Bank included beginning January 1936.<sup>4</sup> Combined monthly balance sheet not published for December.

NOTE.—For back figures and explanation of table see BULLETIN for October 1933, pp. 639-646, and June 1935, pp. 388-390.

## DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Percent per annum]

Date effective	Central bank of—						Central bank of—	Rate Apr. 7	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate Apr. 7	Date effective
	Eng-land	France	Ger-many	Italy	Nether-lands	Switzer-land						
In effect July 1, 1935.	2	5	4	3½	4	2½	Albania.....	7½	Nov. 16, 1933	India.....	3	Nov. 23, 1935
July 6.....		4					Argentina.....	3½	Mar. 1, 1936	Italy.....	5	Sept. 9, 1935
July 18.....					3½		Austria.....	3½	July 10, 1935	Japan.....	3.29	Apr. 7, 1936
July 19.....		3½			3		Belgium.....	2	May 16, 1935	Java.....	4	July 1, 1935
July 25.....					5		Bolivia.....	6	July 5, 1932	Latvia.....	5½	Jan. 1, 1933
July 26.....					6		Bulgaria.....	6	Aug. 15, 1935	Lithuania.....	6	Apr. 1, 1930
Aug. 3.....					5		Canada.....	2½	Mar. 11, 1935	Netherlands.....	2½	Feb. 4, 1936
Aug. 9.....		3					Chile.....	3½-4½	Jan. 6, 1936	New Zea-land.....	4	Aug. 1, 1934
Aug. 12.....							Colombia.....	4	July 18, 1933	Norway.....	3½	May 24, 1933
Sept. 9.....				4½	5		Czechoslo-vakia.....	3	Jan. 1, 1936	Peru.....	6	May 20, 1932
Sept. 17.....				5	6		Danzig.....	5	Oct. 21, 1935	Poland.....	5	Oct. 26, 1933
Oct. 17.....					5		Denmark.....	3½	Aug. 22, 1935	Portugal.....	5	Dec. 13, 1934
Oct. 22.....					4½		Ecuador.....	4	Nov. 30, 1932	Rumania.....	4½	Dec. 15, 1934
Nov. 5.....					4		El Salvador.....	5	July 5, 1934	South Africa.....	3½	May 15, 1933
Nov. 14.....					3½		England.....	2	June 30, 1932	Spain.....	5	July 15, 1935
Nov. 15.....		4					Estonia.....	4½	Oct. 1, 1935	Sweden.....	2½	Dec. 1, 1933
Nov. 22.....		5					Finland.....	4	Dec. 3, 1934	Switzerland.....	2½	May 3, 1935
Nov. 26.....		5					France.....	5	Mar. 23, 1936	Turkey.....	5½	Mar. 2, 1933
Jan. 2, 1936.....		5					Germany.....	4	Sept. 22, 1932	U. S. S. R.....	8	Mar. 22, 1927
Jan. 10.....		4					Greece.....	7	Oct. 14, 1933	Yugoslavia.....	5	Feb. 1, 1935
Jan. 16.....					3		Hungary.....	4	Aug. 29, 1935			
Feb. 4.....					2½							
Feb. 7.....		3½										
Mar. 23.....		5										
In effect Apr. 7, 1936.	2	5	4	5	2½	2½						

Changes since Mar. 1: France—Mar. 23, up from 3½ to 5 percent; Japan—Apr. 7, down from 3.65 to 3.29 percent.

## MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Percent per annum]

Month	England (London)				Germany (Berlin)			Netherlands (Amsterdam)	
	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month
1935—February.....	0.38	0.28	0.63	½	3.41	3.77	3.83	0.58	1.00
March.....	.57	.50	.72	½	3.38	3.60	3.94	.60	1.00
April.....	.59	.61	.75	½	3.38	3.60	3.64	3.65	3.26
May.....	.59	.61	.75	½	3.09	3.10	3.17	3.78	2.96
June.....	.71	.64	.75	½	3.00	2.93	3.16	4.42	3.83
July.....	.65	.59	.75	½	3.00	2.97	3.10	3.25	2.77
August.....	.60	.58	.75	½	3.00	3.00	3.06	4.78	4.72
September.....	.58	.55	.75	½	3.02	3.07	3.21	5.48	5.65
October.....	.63	.62	.75	½	3.04	3.26	3.13	4.70	5.00
November.....	.57	.55	.75	½	3.01	3.10	3.07	3.15	3.00
December.....	.71	.68	.75	½	3.00	3.23	3.15	3.20	3.08
1936—January.....	.56	.53	.75	½	3.00	3.09	2.81	2.37	2.29
February.....	.55	.53	.75	½	3.00	2.97	2.77	1.31	1.63

Month	Switzer-land	Belgium (Brussels)	France (Paris)	Italy (Milan)	Hungary		Sweden (Stock-holm)	Japan (Tokyo)	
	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Private discount rate	Prime commer-cial paper	Day-to-day money	Loans up to 3 months	Discounted bills	Call money overnight
1935—February.....	1.50	2.38	2.12	4.00	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.62
March.....	1.50	2.38	2.12	3.89	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.70
April.....	1.80	2.38	2.14	3.50	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.54
May.....	2.39	2.12	2.58	3.50	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.40
June.....	2.60	1.88	5.72	3.50	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.45
July.....	2.79	1.88	4.08	3.50	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.45
August.....	2.47	1.88	3.08	3.50	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.45
September.....	2.40	1.88	2.85	4.17	4½-7½	3½	2½-4½	5.11	2.60
October.....	2.37	1.88	2.71	4.87	4 - 7	3	2½-4½	5.11	2.62
November.....	2.44	1.88	3.89	5.00	4 - 7	3	2½-4½	5.11	2.69
December.....	2.50	1.88	5.89	5.00	4 - 7	3	2½-4½	5.11	2.78
1936—January.....	2.48	1.52	4.26	5.00	4 - 6½	2¾	2½-4½	5.11	2.69
February.....	2.37	1.45	3.81	5.00	4 - 6½	2¾	2½-4½	5.11	2.64

\* Revised.

NOTE.—For explanation of table see BULLETIN for November 1926, pp 794-796; April 1927, p. 289; July 1929, p. 503; November 1929, p. 736 and May 1930, p. 818.



## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

Year or month	Argentina (peso) <sup>1</sup>	Australia (pound) <sup>1</sup>	Austria (schilling) <sup>1</sup>	Belgium (belga)	Brazil (mil-reis) <sup>1</sup>	Bulgaria (lev) <sup>1</sup>	Canada (dollar)	Chile (peso) <sup>1</sup>	China (yuan)	Colombia (peso) <sup>1</sup>	Cuba (peso)	Czechoslovakia (koruna)	Denmark (krone)
1929	95.1274	480.83	14.0575	13.9124	11.8078	0.7216	99.2472	12.0501	41.9007	96.5512	99.9647	2.9609	26.6802
1930	83.5050	458.60	14.0891	13.9524	10.7136	.7209	99.8424	12.0785	29.9168	96.4930	99.9515	2.9640	26.7650
1931	66.7375	351.50	14.0227	13.9285	7.0290	.7163	96.3528	12.0669	22.4369	96.5697	99.9295	2.9619	25.0581
1932	58.4433	279.93	13.9599	13.9137	7.1223	.7193	88.0896	7.9079	21.7357	95.2760	99.9409	2.9618	18.8137
1933	72.8009	337.07	15.4478	17.8996	7.9630	1.0039	91.9587	7.8787	28.5979	81.6966	99.9464	3.8232	19.0709
1934	33.5793	400.95	18.7930	23.2667	8.4268	1.2852	101.0060	10.1452	34.0937	61.7799	99.9362	4.2424	22.4908
1935	32.6585	388.86	18.8309	18.4241	8.2947	1.2951	99.4933	5.0833	36.5707	56.0110	99.9198	4.1642	21.8834
1935-March	31.8033	378.56	18.8827	22.7564	8.2363	1.2878	99.0647	5.0885	38.2960	54.1613	99.9200	4.1982	21.3244
April	32.2220	383.52	18.7898	16.9430	8.2578	1.2725	99.5277	5.1000	38.7908	52.8846	99.9194	4.1814	21.5902
May	32.5572	387.55	18.7680	16.9461	8.2797	1.2756	99.8977	5.1000	41.0979	55.0534	99.9204	4.1863	21.8175
June	32.8687	391.28	18.8821	16.9393	8.3122	1.3070	99.9078	5.0996	40.4002	54.4068	99.9182	4.1828	22.0458
July	33.0262	393.31	18.9148	16.9117	8.3146	1.3149	99.8322	5.0990	38.6791	52.9692	99.9194	4.1729	22.1303
August	33.1204	394.52	18.9405	16.8878	8.3657	1.3332	99.7799	5.0633	36.8645	53.2263	99.9185	4.1571	22.1848
September	32.8563	391.52	18.8453	16.8618	8.3378	1.2935	99.2563	5.0515	37.6226	55.9846	99.9200	4.1363	22.0112
October	32.7140	389.61	18.8117	16.8468	8.3791	1.3239	98.5800	5.0694	35.6091	57.3115	99.9200	4.1411	22.9922
November	32.8152	390.90	18.7753	16.8946	8.3792	1.3404	98.9236	5.0950	29.6485	56.5948	99.9200	4.1363	21.9534
December	32.8542	391.28	18.7828	16.8565	8.3902	1.3309	99.0453	5.0937	29.4496	57.0300	99.9200	4.1433	22.0012
1936-January	33.0742	394.50	18.8320	16.9355	8.4167	1.3446	99.9297	5.0950	29.6594	57.3900	99.9231	4.1602	22.1626
February	33.3291	398.06	18.9708	17.0416	8.3803	1.3880	100.1116	5.0950	29.9116	58.2683	99.9209	4.1936	22.3111
March	33.1346	396.01	18.8548	16.9787	8.4871	1.2902	99.8421	5.0930	29.8243	57.2235	99.9025	4.1637	22.1898

Year or month	Egypt (pound)	England (pound)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichsmark)	Greece (drachma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hungary (pengő) <sup>1</sup>	India (rupee)	Italy (lira) <sup>1</sup>	Japan (yen)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (florin)
1929	498.0639	485.6879	2.5160	3.9161	23.8086	1.2934	47.1669	17.4414	36.2020	5.2334	46.0997	48.1830	40.1622
1930	498.6002	486.2126	2.5169	3.9249	23.8541	1.2959	33.8530	17.4939	36.0672	5.2374	49.3898	47.1331	40.2251
1931	465.1111	453.4990	2.3875	3.9200	23.6302	1.2926	24.3305	17.4522	33.6895	5.2063	48.8509	45.4910	40.2298
1932	359.5406	350.6067	1.5547	3.9276	23.7492	.8320	23.4604	17.4460	26.3468	5.1253	38.1112	31.8500	40.2940
1933	434.9908	423.6821	1.8708	5.0313	30.5179	.7233	29.4516	22.3598	31.8159	6.7094	25.6457	28.1025	51.7309
1934	616.8549	503.9302	2.2277	6.5688	39.5179	.9402	38.7156	29.5746	37.8793	8.5617	29.7153	27.7423	67.3201
1935	502.6007	490.1761	2.1627	6.6013	40.2575	.9386	48.2173	29.6023	36.9640	8.2471	28.7067	27.7779	67.7147
1935-March	489.7472	477.6211	2.1099	6.6232	40.3722	.9389	47.9147	29.6405	36.0210	8.3368	27.9337	27.7500	67.9506
April	495.9246	483.6812	2.1815	6.5970	40.2638	.9354	52.6702	29.4937	36.4393	8.2821	28.3679	27.9350	67.4195
May	501.1845	488.7755	2.1543	6.5883	40.2472	.9340	59.3095	29.4356	36.6602	8.2253	28.7295	27.7882	67.6576
June	505.9839	493.4922	2.1782	6.6121	40.4072	.9423	57.5162	29.5062	37.1944	8.2566	28.9931	27.7781	67.8743
July	508.3161	495.7659	2.1859	6.6242	40.3538	.9442	53.0310	29.6809	37.3467	8.2259	29.1510	27.7660	67.9862
August	509.6780	496.9880	2.1907	6.6262	40.3456	.9437	50.3262	29.7010	37.4849	8.2074	29.3192	27.7521	67.7819
September	505.6597	493.0654	2.1742	6.5908	40.2278	.9384	50.5047	29.6240	37.2082	8.1409	29.9378	27.7558	67.5556
October	503.2065	490.7834	2.1645	6.5892	40.2251	.9391	48.9702	29.6367	37.0217	8.1243	28.6687	27.7631	67.7416
November	504.9614	492.4950	2.1719	6.5862	40.2251	.9390	38.4772	29.6242	37.1419	8.1024	28.6828	27.7673	67.8024
December	505.3533	492.8772	2.1745	6.5986	40.2167	.9385	32.7016	29.6185	37.2008	8.0750	28.7368	27.7675	67.7696
1936-January	508.8316	496.2696	2.1890	6.6251	40.3966	.9424	32.2051	29.6778	37.4606	8.0276	28.9932	27.7677	68.1734
February	512.7045	500.0469	2.2063	6.6810	40.6870	.9509	32.7955	29.7856	37.7344	8.0373	29.1299	27.7691	68.6769
March		497.0675	2.1928	6.6338	40.4389	.9457	32.5619	29.6168	37.5101	7.9830	28.9381	27.7666	68.3526

Year or month	New Zealand (pound) <sup>1</sup>	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	South Africa (pound) <sup>2</sup>	Spain (peseta)	Straits Settlements (dollar)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	Turkey (pound)	Uruguay (peso) <sup>1</sup>	Yugoslavia (dinar)
1929	483.21	26.6827	11.1940	4.4714	0.5961	483.27	14.6833	56.0117	26.7839	19.2792	48.4105	98.6294	1.7591
1930	468.22	26.7508	11.2051	4.4940	.5953	483.79	11.6670	55.9639	26.8543	19.3820	47.0608	85.8650	1.7681
1931	415.29	25.0546	11.1970	4.2435	.5946	480.76	9.5453	52.4451	25.2540	19.4009	47.1814	55.3572	1.7690
1932	320.19	18.0039	11.1823	3.1960	.5968	476.56	8.0438	40.3970	18.4710	19.4049	47.2854	47.0639	1.6411
1933	340.00	21.4292	14.4135	3.9165	.7795	414.98	10.7189	49.2320	22.0324	24.8355	60.4396	60.3360	1.7607
1934	402.46	25.3161	18.8460	4.6089	.7006	498.29	13.6150	59.0052	25.9815	32.3663	79.0472	79.9562	2.2719
1935	391.26	24.6268	18.8824	4.4575	.7277	484.66	13.6783	57.1733	25.2710	32.4972	80.3123	80.2513	2.2837
1935-March	380.91	24.0265	18.9611	4.3430	1.0093	472.31	13.7232	55.6346	24.6294	32.5301	80.6678	80.4779	2.2852
April	385.85	24.2975	18.8617	4.3930	1.0074	478.27	13.6693	56.3329	24.9325	32.3645	80.5065	80.2015	2.2757
May	389.90	24.5563	18.8426	4.4407	1.0057	483.34	13.6522	56.8942	25.1988	32.3230	80.5269	80.0946	2.2737
June	393.54	24.7910	18.9146	4.4556	1.0078	488.06	13.6982	57.3762	25.4408	32.6800	80.6688	80.3547	2.2913
July	395.65	24.9062	18.9574	4.5095	.9351	490.61	13.7259	57.5466	25.5583	32.7474	80.6550	80.4841	2.2965
August	396.86	24.9482	18.9567	4.5153	1.0004	488.74	13.7296	57.8282	25.6227	32.7180	80.8063	80.5377	2.2973
September	393.69	24.7710	18.8450	4.4868	.9077	483.42	13.6569	57.6180	25.4219	32.6042	80.2687	80.1204	2.2823
October	391.86	24.6570	18.8361	4.4703	.7965	485.63	13.6537	57.4404	25.3030	32.5326	80.2442	80.1855	2.2834
November	393.74	24.7399	18.8249	4.4787	.7899	487.08	13.6747	57.6071	25.3877	32.4449	80.2674	80.1500	2.2858
December	394.32	24.7605	18.8486	4.4854	.7879	487.44	13.6704	57.6112	25.4092	32.4323	80.1536	80.2075	2.2886
1936-January	397.53	24.9316	18.9311	4.5120	.7879	490.83	13.7274	58.0574	25.5829	32.6622	80.6850	79.9466	2.2991
February	401.15	25.1214	19.1315	4.5489	.7632	494.51	13.8412	58.5530	25.7779	33.0330	81.3030	80.2582	2.3196
March	399.08	24.9735	18.9623	4.5155	.7377	491.56	13.7450	58.2430	25.6258	32.8206	-----	80.0216	2.3030

<sup>1</sup> Partly or wholly nominal since April 1933.<sup>2</sup> Partly or wholly nominal since April 1934.<sup>3</sup> Paper peso, equivalent to 44 percent of gold peso, quoted in place of latter beginning Dec. 13, 1933. Average for 1933 is for gold peso for Jan. 1-Dec. 10.<sup>4</sup> Beginning Apr. 10, 1933, new yuan, containing 23.4934 grams of pure silver, quoted in place of old yuan, containing 23.9025 grams of pure silver. Average for 1933 is for new yuan for Apr. 10-Dec. 31; average for old yuan for Jan. 1-Apr. 9 was 20.2103 cents.<sup>5</sup> Nominal beginning Nov. 23, 1935.<sup>6</sup> Silver peso quoted in place of gold peso beginning July 30, 1931. Average for 1931 is for silver peso for July 30-Dec. 31. Average for gold peso for Jan. 2-July 29 was 47.6510 cents.

## PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

### WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)	Canada (1926=100)	England (1930=100)	France (1913=100)	Germany (1913=100)	Italy (1913=100)	Japan (October 1900=100)	Nether- lands (1926=30= 100)
1926.....	100	100	-----	695	134	602	237	106
1927.....	95	98	-----	642	138	495	225	103
1928.....	97	96	-----	645	140	462	226	102
1929.....	95	96	-----	627	137	445	220	100
1930.....	86	87	100	654	125	383	181	90
1931.....	73	72	88	502	111	328	153	76
1932.....	65	67	86	427	97	304	161	65
1933.....	66	67	86	398	93	280	180	63
1934.....	75	72	88	376	98	273	178	63
1935.....	80	72	90	338	102	-----	186	62
1934—November.....	77	71	88	356	101	274	181	-----
December.....	77	71	88	344	101	276	181	-----
1935—January.....	79	71	88	350	101	277	182	62
February.....	80	72	88	343	101	278	184	62
March.....	79	72	87	335	101	288	184	61
April.....	80	73	88	336	101	296	182	61
May.....	80	72	88	340	101	302	182	61
June.....	80	72	88	330	101	308	180	61
July.....	79	72	88	322	102	310	180	61
August.....	81	72	88	330	102	323	183	61
September.....	81	72	90	332	102	330	189	62
October.....	81	73	91	342	103	-----	194	63
November.....	81	73	91	348	103	-----	194	63
December.....	81	73	91	354	103	-----	192	63
1936—January.....	81	73	92	359	104	-----	192	62
February.....	81	73	92	376	104	-----	191	62

### WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)			England (1930=100)		France (1913=100)		Germany (1913=100)			
	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Foods	Industrial products	Farm and food products	Industrial products	Agricultural products	Provisions	Industrial raw and semi-finished products	Industrial finished products
1926.....	100	100	100	-----	-----	581	793	129	132	130	150
1927.....	99	97	94	-----	-----	599	678	138	129	132	147
1928.....	106	101	93	-----	-----	584	697	134	133	134	159
1929.....	105	100	92	-----	-----	579	669	130	125	132	157
1930.....	88	91	85	100	100	526	679	113	113	120	150
1931.....	65	75	75	89	87	542	464	104	96	103	136
1932.....	48	61	70	88	85	482	380	91	86	89	118
1933.....	51	61	71	83	87	420	380	87	75	88	113
1934.....	65	71	78	85	90	* 393	361	96	76	91	116
1935.....	79	84	78	87	90	327	348	102	84	92	119
1934—November.....	71	75	78	86	88	366	347	101	79	92	119
December.....	72	75	78	87	89	344	343	101	79	92	119
1935—January.....	78	80	78	87	89	351	350	100	81	92	119
February.....	79	83	77	87	89	339	346	100	81	92	120
March.....	78	82	77	85	88	329	341	99	83	91	120
April.....	80	85	77	85	89	325	345	100	84	91	120
May.....	81	84	78	86	90	324	353	101	84	91	119
June.....	78	83	78	86	89	307	351	102	86	91	119
July.....	77	82	78	85	90	292	347	103	85	91	119
August.....	79	85	78	86	90	311	347	104	85	91	119
September.....	80	86	78	88	90	322	341	104	84	92	119
October.....	78	85	78	89	92	331	351	104	84	93	119
November.....	78	85	79	88	93	338	357	105	84	93	119
December.....	78	86	79	89	93	350	356	105	84	93	119
1936—January.....	78	84	79	89	93	* 364	355	105	84	93	120
February.....	80	83	79	88	94	399	356	105	85	94	120

\* Revised.

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

## PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1913=100) <sup>1</sup>	England (July 1914=100)	France (July 1914=100) <sup>2</sup>	Germany (1913- 14=100)
1926.....	161	161	113	146
1927.....	155	156	113	153
1928.....	154	157	112	153
1929.....	157	154	124	156
1930.....	147	145	125	146
1931.....	121	131	124	131
1932.....	102	126	109	116
1933.....	100	120	100	113
1934.....	111	122	98	118
1935.....		125	86	120
1935—February.....	122	124	90	120
March.....	122	122	88	119
April.....	124	119	85	119
May.....	124	118	86	120
June.....	123	120	86	121
July.....	122	126	83	123
August.....	122	126	81	123
September.....	124	125	81	121
October.....	124	128	85	120
November.....		131	87	120
December.....		131	88	121
1936—January.....		131	90	122
February.....		130	91	122

## COST OF LIVING

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1923- 25=100)	England (July 1914=100)	France (Jan.-June 1914=100) <sup>2</sup>	Germany (1913- 14=100)
1926.....	103	170	103	142
1927.....	102	164	104	148
1928.....	100	166	105	152
1929.....	99	164	113	154
1930.....	97	158	118	148
1931.....	89	148	116	136
1932.....	80	144	107	121
1933.....	76	140	106	118
1934.....	78	141	105	121
1935.....	81	143	98	123
1935—February.....		142		123
March.....	81	141	100	122
April.....		139		122
May.....		139		123
June.....		140	99	123
July.....	80	143		124
August.....		143		125
September.....		143	95	123
October.....	81	145		123
November.....		147		123
December.....		147	97	123
1936—January.....	81	147		124
February.....		147		124

<sup>1</sup> Since August 1933 the Bureau of Labor Statistics has published biweekly indexes. Figures given are for the date nearest 16th of month. Indexes for revised series, 1923-25=100, are 80 for October, 82 for November, 82 for December 1935, 82 for January 1936, and 81 for February.

<sup>2</sup> Index represents prices converted to gold basis of 1914.

Sources.—For both retail food prices and cost of living: United States—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; England—Ministry of Labour; Germany—Statistisches Reichsamts; France—For retail food prices, Statistique Générale, and for cost of living, Commission d'études relatives au coût de la vie à Paris.

## SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

Year or month	Bonds				Common stocks (1926 average=100)			
	United States (average price)	England (December 1921=100) <sup>1</sup>	France (1913 aver- age=100)	Germany (average price) <sup>1</sup>	United States	England <sup>1</sup>	France	Germany
Number of issues.....	60	87	36	139	421	278	300	329
1926.....	97.0	110.0	57.4	-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	95.9	110.7	71.7	-----	118.3	107.0	123.2	145.0
1928.....	95.7	112.3	80.8	55.5	149.9	115.9	178.1	136.1
1929.....	95.7	110.2	85.1	81.4	199.3	119.5	217.6	122.8
1930.....	95.3	111.8	95.8	83.3	149.8	102.6	187.6	100.2
1931.....	96.1	108.4	96.9	83.4	94.2	78.9	132.2	78.0
1932.....	81.1	113.2	88.6	87.1	48.4	67.9	105.2	50.3
1933.....	84.0	119.7	81.3	82.5	63.4	78.6	99.6	61.7
1934.....	96.7	127.5	82.1	90.7	72.5	85.7	83.3	71.1
1935.....	102.3	129.9	83.5	95.3	78.5	86.3	79.7	82.9
1935—February.....	101.3	131.6	89.5	95.5	67.8	85.4	80.3	79.3
March.....	99.9	130.3	84.1	96.1	69.9	82.6	78.1	80.6
April.....	100.0	131.3	84.8	95.1	67.5	83.8	79.8	81.9
May.....	101.2	131.3	82.4	95.3	73.1	86.0	88.0	83.5
June.....	102.2	130.3	82.8	95.3	76.0	86.9	82.4	86.0
July.....	104.2	131.5	82.4	95.3	79.4	86.9	77.7	86.8
August.....	104.2	129.8	83.9	95.4	83.3	88.3	79.0	87.6
September.....	103.1	124.3	82.7	95.1	85.0	84.7	76.4	85.0
October.....	101.9	125.5	82.1	94.9	86.1	84.6	77.3	83.5
November.....	103.5	128.9	78.8	94.9	94.2	88.9	76.8	82.1
December.....	104.5	129.5	79.1	94.9	95.7	90.2	77.3	81.9
1936—January.....	106.5	130.1	78.9	95.1	101.7	93.1	83.7	84.2
February.....	107.8	131.0	77.9	95.2	106.7	95.2	86.7	86.0

<sup>1</sup> Annual indexes are unweighted averages of monthly indexes.

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

Sources.—See BULLETIN for February 1932, p. 121, and June 1935, p. 394.

## FEDERAL RESERVE STATISTICS BY DISTRICTS, ETC.

## DISCOUNTS BY MONTHS

[Averages of daily figures in thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve bank	1936		1935
	March	February	March
Boston.....	176	156	497
New York.....	4,183	5,842	4,090
Philadelphia.....	490	644	557
Cleveland.....	91	70	684
Richmond.....	47	75	248
Atlanta.....	58	164	203
Chicago.....	209	55	75
St. Louis.....	33	29	35
Minneapolis.....	94	72	12
Kansas City.....	228	352	98
Dallas.....	157	107	133
San Francisco.....	188	276	178
Total.....	5,954	7,842	6,810

## DISCOUNTS BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve bank	Wednesday figures (1936)			
	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 18	Mar. 25
Boston.....	171	111	176	175
New York.....	3,989	3,593	4,150	4,593
Philadelphia.....	561	438	471	414
Cleveland.....	59	59	124	127
Richmond.....	50	45	50	40
Atlanta.....	74	67	67	12
Chicago.....	41	74	41	41
St. Louis.....	18	18	21	37
Minneapolis.....	62	61	125	98
Kansas City.....	262	175	145	175
Dallas.....	87	175	146	199
San Francisco.....	338	104	114	154
Total.....	5,712	4,920	5,630	6,065

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 10).

## TOTAL RESERVES, DEPOSITS, NOTE CIRCULATION, AND RATIO OF TOTAL RESERVES TO LIABILITIES

[Averages of daily figures. Amounts in thousands of dollars]

	Total reserves			Total deposits			Federal Reserve notes in circulation <sup>1</sup>			Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined		
	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935
	March	February	March	March	February	March	March	February	March	March	February	March
Boston.....	593,964	564,523	439,708	398,245	385,645	314,629	338,267	321,417	265,106	80.6	79.8	75.8
New York.....	3,246,829	3,648,616	2,175,433	3,122,427	3,445,224	2,199,866	791,861	781,744	664,118	82.9	84.0	76.0
Philadelphia.....	446,287	405,440	327,682	330,582	298,628	241,165	277,700	269,316	235,031	73.4	71.4	68.8
Cleveland.....	578,504	524,438	443,634	418,639	370,117	327,336	360,902	354,079	309,754	74.2	72.4	69.6
Richmond.....	282,128	248,511	211,516	219,245	185,821	167,559	175,932	175,446	153,438	71.4	68.8	65.9
Atlanta.....	213,579	195,374	134,643	144,403	130,149	96,356	160,494	153,509	125,737	70.0	68.9	60.6
Chicago.....	1,444,468	1,378,147	1,077,898	877,539	838,816	662,821	862,020	852,669	787,987	83.0	81.5	74.3
St. Louis.....	221,706	221,089	199,764	176,447	177,864	161,453	162,280	161,128	140,090	65.5	65.2	66.2
Minneapolis.....	177,391	167,377	153,537	136,881	130,678	111,750	111,625	109,398	103,948	71.4	69.7	71.2
Kansas City.....	216,414	216,614	201,041	185,848	181,809	182,321	143,296	139,928	118,531	65.8	67.3	66.6
Dallas.....	154,973	138,432	111,279	158,352	143,185	129,425	74,974	72,890	48,183	66.4	64.1	62.7
San Francisco.....	447,469	407,941	343,246	348,382	314,854	295,903	282,981	278,297	203,048	70.9	68.8	68.8
Total.....	8,023,712	8,016,502	5,819,381	6,516,990	6,602,790	4,890,584	3,742,342	3,669,821	3,154,971	78.2	78.0	72.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes Federal Reserve notes of other Reserve banks as follows: Latest month, \$18,012,000; month ago, \$18,020,000; year ago, \$15,796,000.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 9).

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK, ALSO FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT, MAR. 31, 1936

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
<b>ASSETS</b>													
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	7,665,346	588,942	3,065,831	425,820	605,022	275,835	203,437	1,312,551	194,371	161,727	204,437	148,087	479,286
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	14,865	2,567	1,551	520	871	803	2,229	680	1,116	374	1,161	542	2,451
Other cash	347,090	38,616	95,028	42,213	34,068	16,982	10,838	46,140	16,060	7,477	20,507	4,656	14,505
Total reserves	8,027,301	630,125	3,162,410	468,553	639,961	293,620	216,504	1,359,371	211,547	169,578	226,105	153,285	496,242
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	5,204	228	2,138	423	27	25	95	2,000	18	70	50	-----	130
Other bills discounted	2,809	32	2,164	46	32	15	12	41	19	83	125	216	24
Total bills discounted	8,013	260	4,302	469	59	40	107	2,041	37	153	175	216	154
Bills bought in open market	4,674	349	1,739	472	440	190	163	580	87	61	133	133	327
Industrial advances	30,409	2,910	7,686	5,441	1,552	3,829	855	2,139	552	1,466	1,176	1,696	1,107
U. S. Government securities:													
Bonds	265,689	17,956	68,473	20,755	23,973	12,834	11,019	28,415	13,492	14,494	13,013	19,347	21,918
Treasury notes	1,554,894	103,893	482,700	116,714	144,293	77,244	66,320	171,029	81,704	45,556	77,206	56,254	131,921
Treasury bills	609,697	35,828	178,150	39,651	49,759	26,638	22,870	121,720	23,004	15,631	26,625	19,399	45,492
Total U. S. Government securities	2,430,280	157,677	729,383	177,120	218,025	116,716	100,209	321,164	123,200	75,581	116,844	95,000	199,331
Other securities	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	181	-----	-----
Total bills and securities	2,473,527	161,196	743,110	183,502	220,076	120,775	101,334	325,924	123,876	77,261	118,509	97,045	200,919
Due from foreign banks	650	50	258	63	60	28	23	78	4	3	19	19	45
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	18,811	327	6,530	762	1,475	1,065	1,291	1,758	1,361	1,115	1,274	448	1,407
Uncollected items	521,810	55,727	141,669	37,716	47,514	42,243	20,360	67,662	22,560	12,587	29,679	19,769	24,324
Bank premises	47,885	3,113	10,843	4,926	6,525	2,919	2,284	4,828	2,452	1,531	3,360	1,524	3,580
All other assets	36,811	224	26,830	3,598	1,511	1,033	1,343	311	195	420	319	767	260
Total assets	11,126,795	850,762	4,091,650	699,120	917,122	461,683	343,139	1,759,932	361,995	262,495	379,265	272,855	726,777
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	3,763,758	341,082	802,309	280,158	361,048	177,204	159,921	865,680	162,425	112,236	144,549	74,765	282,381
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve account	5,087,086	296,547	2,353,729	288,954	368,384	185,156	113,253	645,613	125,079	94,077	164,068	120,487	331,739
U. S. Treasurer—general account	1,077,494	125,110	440,677	51,043	100,451	36,501	29,481	126,005	29,812	29,362	29,034	36,187	43,831
Foreign bank	62,694	4,876	20,850	6,128	6,063	2,899	2,306	7,644	1,977	1,582	1,911	1,911	4,547
Other deposits	269,477	5,587	209,780	2,361	2,362	3,010	4,737	3,081	8,878	4,277	1,005	7,690	16,709
Total deposits	6,496,751	432,120	3,025,036	348,486	477,260	227,566	149,777	782,343	165,746	129,298	196,018	166,275	396,826
Deferred availability items	522,104	53,729	142,205	37,157	47,408	42,300	20,182	68,392	23,656	12,004	23,975	21,536	24,560
Capital paid in	130,723	9,390	50,912	12,324	12,554	4,589	4,236	12,037	3,766	3,017	3,949	3,800	10,149
Surplus (sec. 7)	145,501	9,902	50,825	13,406	14,371	5,186	5,616	21,350	4,655	3,149	3,613	3,783	9,645
Surplus (sec. 13b)	26,513	2,874	7,744	4,231	1,007	3,448	754	1,391	546	1,003	1,142	1,252	1,121
Reserve for contingencies	34,105	1,413	8,849	3,000	3,111	1,261	2,508	7,573	892	1,477	844	1,328	1,849
All other liabilities	7,340	252	3,770	358	363	129	145	1,166	309	311	175	116	246
Total liabilities	11,126,795	850,762	4,091,650	699,120	917,122	461,683	343,139	1,759,932	361,995	262,495	379,265	272,855	726,777
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined (percent)	78.2	81.5	82.6	74.5	76.3	72.5	69.9	82.5	64.5	70.2	66.4	63.6	73.1
Commitments to make industrial advances	25,084	2,929	9,774	354	1,605	2,321	380	81	1,863	105	663	584	4,425
<b>FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT</b>													
Federal Reserve notes:													
Issued to Federal Reserve bank by Federal Reserve agent	4,019,380	359,777	896,299	291,387	377,080	185,028	177,850	894,062	169,695	115,847	152,924	80,487	318,944
Held by Federal Reserve bank	255,622	18,695	93,990	11,229	16,032	7,824	17,929	23,382	7,270	3,611	8,375	5,722	36,563
In circulation	3,763,758	341,082	802,309	280,158	361,048	177,204	159,921	865,680	162,425	112,236	144,549	74,765	282,381
Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to bank:													
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	3,987,843	366,617	905,706	292,000	378,440	186,000	155,685	900,000	142,632	117,000	139,000	81,500	323,263
Eligible paper	6,155	234	2,716	436	27	25	95	2,000	26	137	156	173	130
U. S. Government securities	69,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27,000	-----	28,000	-----	14,000	-----	-----
Total collateral	4,062,998	366,851	908,422	292,436	378,467	186,025	182,780	902,000	170,658	117,137	153,156	81,673	323,393

## RATES ON INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES

[Approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, under sec. 13b of Federal Reserve Act as amended June 19, 1934. Percent per annum except as otherwise specified. In effect on Apr. 1, 1935]

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

<sup>1</sup> Authorized rate 1 percent above prevailing discount rate.

<sup>2</sup> Same as to borrower but not less than 4 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Flat charge.

### INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT JUNE 19, 1934, TO MAR. 25, 1936

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday of each month)	Applications received to date		Applications recommended for approval by Industrial Advisory Committees to date (with and without conditions)		Applications approved to date by Federal Reserve banks (with and without conditions)						
					Total		Federal Reserve bank advances outstanding	Federal Reserve bank commitments outstanding	Approved but not completed <sup>1</sup>	Expired, repaid, or withdrawn by applicant	Financing institution participation outstanding <sup>2</sup>
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount					
1934-Dec. 26.....	5,053	187,696	1,122	54,531	984	49,634	13,589	8,225	20,966	5,558	1,206
1935-Jan. 30.....	5,283	195,710	1,341	73,470	1,168	64,518	17,493	11,739	28,362	7,160	1,764
Feb. 27.....	5,595	205,581	1,432	76,575	1,288	72,525	19,163	13,963	28,591	10,727	2,081
Mar. 27.....	5,897	217,756	1,521	79,490	1,394	76,441	20,785	15,732	28,552	13,900	2,472
Apr. 24.....	6,130	225,900	1,633	86,374	1,467	81,134	26,206	16,908	16,956	17,185	3,879
May 29.....	6,428	245,078	1,734	90,769	1,671	86,282	26,206	16,908	16,956	17,185	4,228
June 26.....	6,618	263,482	1,815	102,331	1,646	88,778	26,977	19,425	13,850	21,802	4,633
July 31.....	6,863	271,768	1,907	109,603	1,739	103,633	27,518	20,579	11,248	24,900	5,611
Aug. 28.....	7,029	278,022	1,970	112,629	1,786	107,244	28,354	23,022	19,735	26,911	6,608
Sept. 25.....	7,195	292,747	2,009	121,637	1,834	115,350	29,447	26,314	15,319	29,556	7,060
Oct. 30.....	7,358	299,927	2,083	126,192	1,901	118,378	30,132	26,892	18,791	32,475	8,680
Nov. 27.....	7,500	302,331	2,134	130,502	1,948	121,947	32,719	27,057	13,357	38,565	8,893
Dec. 31 (Tuesday).....	7,615	306,708	2,176	132,460	1,993	124,493	32,634	28,002	13,466	38,952	8,778
1936-Jan. 29.....	7,714	311,081	2,212	134,243	2,023	125,810	32,493	27,649	11,548	44,025	8,699
Feb. 26.....	7,831	315,081	2,245	135,320	2,049	126,643	32,483	27,004	10,888	46,736	7,578
Mar. 25.....	7,934	319,595	2,294	138,450	2,097	129,580	32,129	25,866	10,434	50,636	7,550
							30,947	25,421	11,008	54,654	

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve banks and under consideration by applicant.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include financing institution guaranties of advances and commitments made by Federal Reserve banks.

Note.—On Mar. 25, 1936, there were 108 applications amounting to \$6,122,451 under consideration by the Industrial Advisory Committees and the Federal Reserve banks.

## MEMBER BANKS IN EACH DISTRICT

## RESERVES HELD, EXCESS RESERVES, AND BORROWINGS AT FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	Reserves held						Borrowings at Federal Reserve banks		
	Total			Excess					
	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935
	February	January	December	February	January	December	February	January	December
Boston.....	368.5	375.8	336.5	225.4	234.1	196.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
New York.....	2,821.5	2,823.1	2,756.4	1,486.4	1,509.0	1,448.9	5.7	4.0	3.9
Philadelphia.....	283.2	294.3	266.3	137.8	149.3	124.1	.6	.4	.5
Cleveland.....	349.9	339.3	335.8	187.2	176.7	172.9	.04	.006	.03
Richmond.....	176.8	170.2	170.0	99.1	92.7	93.6	.1	.1	.1
Atlanta.....	120.6	111.6	108.3	58.9	48.9	45.9	.2	.1	.1
Chicago.....	802.5	793.9	880.4	414.5	412.3	502.9	.01	.1	.2
St. Louis.....	165.6	157.8	165.0	91.5	83.4	90.9	.02	.007	.1
Minneapolis.....	121.9	110.5	104.2	74.2	62.4	55.8	.1	.1	.1
Kansas City.....	175.4	175.8	171.8	96.4	95.5	89.6	.3	.5	.6
Dallas.....	127.9	128.4	119.5	72.0	71.1	62.4	.1	.1	.1
San Francisco.....	294.3	299.0	301.4	94.6	97.2	99.8	.3	.03	.008
Total.....	5,808.1	5,779.8	5,715.6	3,037.8	3,032.7	2,982.7	7.5	5.6	6.0

## NET DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LARGER AND SMALLER CENTERS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	Member banks in larger centers (places over 15,000)						Member banks in smaller centers (places under 15,000)					
	Net demand			Time			Net demand			Time		
	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935
	February	January	December	February	January	December	February	January	December	February	January	December
Boston.....	1,306	1,291	1,277	578	577	575	75	76	78	128	127	125
New York.....	10,035	9,862	9,814	1,578	1,617	1,619	185	181	183	452	459	457
Philadelphia.....	1,125	1,120	1,087	616	616	599	131	134	150	414	412	410
Cleveland.....	1,228	1,231	1,242	988	971	942	123	123	124	249	249	247
Richmond.....	615	614	599	327	324	321	93	94	105	170	169	167
Atlanta.....	504	516	511	265	270	270	77	77	79	74	73	72
Chicago.....	2,881	2,830	2,796	1,100	1,096	1,073	160	160	164	198	195	191
St. Louis.....	578	581	572	261	263	262	111	112	123	95	94	93
Minneapolis.....	312	317	320	175	174	171	109	109	114	176	176	173
Kansas City.....	593	605	615	199	198	199	174	176	192	112	112	107
Dallas.....	428	444	439	158	158	159	146	143	147	39	38	36
San Francisco.....	1,362	1,384	1,391	1,950	1,952	1,922	76	76	80	95	94	92
Total.....	20,968	20,795	20,662	8,197	8,215	8,110	1,460	1,459	1,539	2,204	2,197	2,170

## REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY DISTRICTS, AND FOR NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO

[In millions of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District												City	
		Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chica- go	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco	New York	Chica- go
Loans and investments, total:															
Mar. 4.....	21,206	1,168	9,147	1,132	1,738	572	510	2,830	611	365	598	428	2,107	8,296	1,950
Mar. 11.....	21,326	1,168	9,307	1,130	1,730	573	499	2,816	614	353	602	430	2,104	8,457	1,932
Mar. 18.....	21,637	1,107	9,281	1,164	1,773	571	515	2,940	621	356	615	449	2,155	8,410	1,988
Mar. 25.....	21,611	1,200	9,273	1,161	1,768	570	529	2,913	623	359	624	445	2,146	8,400	1,958
Loans to brokers and dealers in New York:															
Mar. 4.....	1,003	5	984	9				1			2		2	969	
Mar. 11.....	1,062	6	1,041	10				2			2		1	1,027	
Mar. 18.....	979	8	956	10				2			2		1	946	
Mar. 25.....	934	9	908	11				2			2		2	898	
Loans to brokers and dealers outside New York:															
Mar. 4.....	195	27	64	15	12	3	6	37	5	1	3	3	19	62	32
Mar. 11.....	202	26	64	17	13	3	6	43	6	2	3	2	17	62	37
Mar. 18.....	200	25	66	20	13	3	5	39	5	1	3	2	18	64	34
Mar. 25.....	189	24	66	18	11	3	6	33	6	1	3	2	16	64	28
Loans on securities to others (except banks):															
Mar. 4.....	2,060	148	890	147	211	68	49	205	61	30	44	40	167	742	147
Mar. 11.....	2,067	148	892	147	211	69	50	206	61	30	44	40	169	744	148
Mar. 18.....	2,090	152	907	148	215	69	47	208	61	30	44	41	168	758	150
Mar. 25.....	2,087	151	904	147	215	68	47	209	61	30	44	41	170	755	151
Acceptances and commercial paper bought:															
Mar. 4.....	341	45	160	22	3	6	5	29	11	8	25	2	25	155	14
Mar. 11.....	349	48	164	22	3	6	5	30	11	8	25	2	25	159	15
Mar. 18.....	346	45	165	21	3	7	5	30	10	7	25	2	26	160	15
Mar. 25.....	343	44	163	21	3	7	5	31	10	7	25	2	25	158	16
Loans on real estate:															
Mar. 4.....	1,148	85	252	67	189	21	21	66	38	6	15	21	367	135	15
Mar. 11.....	1,146	85	251	66	188	21	21	66	38	6	16	21	367	135	15
Mar. 18.....	1,146	85	251	66	187	21	21	66	39	6	16	21	367	135	15
Mar. 25.....	1,150	85	252	66	187	22	21	68	39	6	16	21	369	136	15
Loans to banks:															
Mar. 4.....	64	5	29	3	4		1	9	7		4		2	29	5
Mar. 11.....	68	4	34	3	4		1	9	7		4		2	33	5
Mar. 18.....	83	3	49	3	4		1	9	7		4	1	2	49	5
Mar. 25.....	77	3	45	3	4		1	9	7		4		1	45	5
Other loans:															
Mar. 4.....	3,355	288	1,297	165	192	102	132	358	105	118	122	120	356	1,158	257
Mar. 11.....	3,378	288	1,268	166	194	103	132	400	107	120	123	121	356	1,128	261
Mar. 18.....	3,406	294	1,279	169	200	105	135	395	106	122	122	121	358	1,138	254
Mar. 25.....	3,424	297	1,281	171	201	105	137	401	106	121	121	122	358	1,141	259
U. S. Government direct obligations:															
Mar. 4.....	8,634	382	3,667	302	809	257	184	1,626	230	145	221	143	668	3,451	1,139
Mar. 11.....	8,588	379	3,737	301	802	256	172	1,545	229	130	225	147	665	3,522	1,099
Mar. 18.....	8,865	397	3,704	326	835	252	188	1,674	237	134	237	170	711	3,466	1,162
Mar. 25.....	8,859	400	3,717	326	828	252	199	1,644	241	137	243	168	704	3,476	1,130
Obligations fully guaranteed by U. S. Government:															
Mar. 4.....	1,224	18	507	107	69	40	37	142	53	15	45	51	140	479	90
Mar. 11.....	1,244	17	539	102	66	39	37	146	52	15	43	50	138	511	89
Mar. 18.....	1,257	16	565	102	66	38	37	144	52	14	42	44	137	537	89
Mar. 25.....	1,265	17	578	99	69	37	37	144	49	14	42	42	137	549	89
Other securities:															
Mar. 4.....	3,182	165	1,297	295	249	75	75	357	101	42	117	48	361	1,116	251
Mar. 11.....	3,222	167	1,317	296	249	76	75	369	103	42	117	47	364	1,136	263
Mar. 18.....	3,265	172	1,339	299	250	76	76	373	104	42	120	47	367	1,157	264
Mar. 25.....	3,283	170	1,359	299	250	76	76	374	104	43	121	47	364	1,178	265
Reserve with Federal Re- serve bank:															
Mar. 4.....	4,723	292	2,473	217	282	125	69	688	117	80	110	82	188	2,390	484
Mar. 11.....	4,632	294	2,305	224	285	138	68	722	113	89	116	85	193	2,225	518
Mar. 18.....	4,089	241	2,067	195	259	144	66	581	96	71	107	81	181	1,989	428
Mar. 25.....	4,008	235	2,018	203	247	137	64	578	100	58	103	76	189	1,949	428
Cash in vault:															
Mar. 4.....	360	119	62	14	29	16	10	57	11	5	11	9	17	49	35
Mar. 11.....	376	120	66	15	32	17	10	60	11	5	12	10	18	52	37
Mar. 18.....	362	116	62	14	31	16	10	58	11	5	11	10	18	49	35
Mar. 25.....	366	117	64	14	30	17	10	58	11	5	12	10	18	51	36

\* Revised.



## REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES—Continued

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY DISTRICTS, AND FOR NEW YORK CITY AND CHICAGO—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Total	Federal Reserve District											City		
		Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chica- go	St. Louis	Min- neap- olis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco	New York	Chica- go
Balances with domestic banks:															
Mar. 4.....	2,401	134	177	171	234	159	159	415	139	97	311	187	218	75	198
Mar. 11.....	2,419	129	180	168	228	165	175	399	142	106	304	183	240	79	179
Mar. 18.....	* 2,287	123	166	170	* 216	161	169	362	130	103	294	175	218	78	167
Mar. 25.....	2,230	110	166	165	216	163	155	355	131	107	285	170	207	78	157
Other assets:															
Mar. 4.....	1,342	80	542	86	112	38	41	111	24	18	25	28	237	471	77
Mar. 11.....	1,347	81	539	87	112	39	41	110	24	18	25	28	243	468	76
Mar. 18.....	* 1,318	80	527	86	* 111	37	40	106	24	18	25	28	236	457	74
Mar. 25.....	1,329	81	534	86	110	38	40	110	24	18	25	28	235	463	76
Demand deposits—adjusted:															
Mar. 4.....	13,966	974	6,429	774	968	360	290	2,058	372	254	433	324	730	5,950	1,399
Mar. 11.....	14,041	969	6,429	769	966	384	293	2,070	380	255	442	334	747	5,953	1,402
Mar. 18.....	* 13,771	942	6,306	750	* 965	370	288	2,007	365	249	436	332	761	5,831	1,354
Mar. 25.....	13,747	933	6,341	756	946	370	294	1,965	377	246	441	328	750	5,869	1,308
Time deposits:															
Mar. 4.....	4,911	301	938	259	697	193	170	763	173	120	145	119	1,033	537	414
Mar. 11.....	4,931	301	945	271	696	193	170	764	173	120	144	118	1,036	543	414
Mar. 18.....	* 4,922	301	941	270	* 695	193	170	765	173	120	145	118	1,031	541	414
Mar. 25.....	4,921	301	944	273	695	193	170	764	173	120	145	118	1,025	546	414
U. S. Government deposits:															
Mar. 4.....	511	7	151	30	41	24	27	104	4	7	12	21	83	131	80
Mar. 11.....	510	7	151	30	41	24	27	103	4	7	12	21	83	131	80
Mar. 18.....	* 785	17	231	57	* 58	41	43	152	9	8	19	33	117	198	116
Mar. 25.....	777	17	230	57	58	41	43	152	9	4	19	30	117	197	116
Interbank deposits, domestic:															
Mar. 4.....	5,873	249	2,538	311	342	216	210	803	259	122	375	188	260	2,466	594
Mar. 11.....	5,832	251	2,519	309	336	214	211	796	253	124	370	181	268	2,451	592
Mar. 18.....	* 5,509	231	2,334	305	* 325	206	207	750	241	115	361	178	256	2,270	555
Mar. 25.....	5,385	227	2,249	297	324	203	199	754	237	115	353	172	255	2,187	560
Interbank deposits, foreign:															
Mar. 4.....	390	7	361	3	1	-----	1	4	-----	1	-----	1	11	360	4
Mar. 11.....	385	8	356	3	1	-----	1	4	-----	1	-----	1	10	353	3
Mar. 18.....	377	8	347	3	1	-----	1	5	-----	1	-----	1	11	346	3
Mar. 25.....	369	7	341	2	1	-----	1	5	-----	1	-----	1	11	340	4
Borrowings:															
Mar. 4.....	3	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Mar. 11.....	13	-----	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12	-----
Mar. 18.....	21	1	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	-----
Mar. 25.....	17	1	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----
Other liabilities:															
Mar. 4.....	866	24	384	19	15	30	8	34	11	4	2	5	330	370	31
Mar. 11.....	877	25	391	19	15	30	7	34	11	4	2	5	334	377	29
Mar. 18.....	795	26	332	20	14	31	7	32	10	4	2	5	312	318	28
Mar. 25.....	815	26	340	20	15	31	7	37	10	5	3	5	316	326	31
Capital account:															
Mar. 4.....	3,512	230	1,599	224	331	87	83	335	83	57	88	76	319	1,467	222
Mar. 11.....	3,511	231	1,593	223	332	87	84	336	83	57	89	76	320	1,461	222
Mar. 18.....	3,513	231	1,593	224	332	88	84	336	83	56	89	77	320	1,461	222
Mar. 25.....	3,513	231	1,594	224	332	87	84	337	83	56	88	76	321	1,462	222

\* Revised.

## OTHER BANKING AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

### PAPER CURRENCY OF EACH DENOMINATION IN CIRCULATION

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

End of month	Total in circulation <sup>1</sup>	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	Unassorted in Treasury and Federal Reserve banks <sup>2</sup>
1934—December.....	5,084	423	32	771	1,298	1,326	337	577	112	216	5	7	11
1935—January.....	4,940	401	32	740	1,240	1,293	336	571	111	214	5	7	13
February.....	5,024	407	31	755	1,275	1,314	340	575	112	217	6	8	15
March.....	5,048	410	32	754	1,285	1,309	341	578	113	221	6	8	9
April.....	5,028	411	32	749	1,266	1,300	340	580	116	230	5	8	8
May.....	5,087	420	32	760	1,290	1,309	343	588	115	225	6	9	11
June.....	5,114	419	32	760	1,296	1,309	349	598	116	225	6	8	5
July.....	5,063	415	31	755	1,273	1,289	344	596	116	231	7	10	4
August.....	5,172	424	32	778	1,324	1,313	347	598	116	233	7	11	11
September.....	5,220	433	32	788	1,334	1,321	349	603	118	232	7	14	12
October.....	5,245	435	32	787	1,337	1,329	354	610	119	233	7	14	11
November.....	5,374	448	32	815	1,380	1,354	356	617	120	234	7	15	5
December.....	5,404	460	33	815	1,373	1,359	358	627	122	239	7	16	6
1935—January.....	5,272	434	32	782	1,333	1,332	355	627	122	240	7	17	8
February.....	5,370	434	32	802	1,373	1,360	361	633	123	243	8	18	8

<sup>1</sup> Total of amounts shown by denominations less unassorted amounts in Treasury and Federal Reserve banks.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 of currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 50).

### SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY

BY SELECTED BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Month	1935			1936		
	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net receipts	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net receipts
January.....	81	3,705	3,624	748	2,743	1,995
February.....	173	1,502	1,329	13	3,317	3,304
March.....	167	2,026	1,859	1,757	3,109	1,352
April.....	373	1,465	1,092			
May.....	1,012	1,612	600			
June.....	191	1,451	1,260			
July.....	286	2,261	1,975			
August.....	282	2,239	2,007			
September.....	721	1,157	436			
October.....	2,536	864	1,672			
November.....	4,203	782	3,421			
December.....	603	851	248			
Total.....	10,628	19,965	9,337			

<sup>1</sup> Net shipments.

For description and back figures see BULLETIN for January 1932, pp. 7-9, and for January 1935, p. 61.

### BANK DEBITS

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

	Number of centers	1936		1935
		February	January	February
New York City.....	1	15,806	17,925	12,549
Outside New York City.....	140	15,766	17,499	13,111
Federal Reserve districts:				
Boston.....	11	1,702	2,039	1,369
New York.....	7	16,424	18,545	13,150
Philadelphia.....	10	1,507	1,667	1,250
Cleveland.....	13	1,545	1,732	1,311
Richmond.....	7	560	627	488
Atlanta.....	15	693	801	632
Chicago.....	21	4,108	4,483	3,336
St. Louis.....	5	771	880	645
Minneapolis.....	9	479	532	408
Kansas City.....	15	877	992	747
Dallas.....	10	555	609	472
San Francisco.....	18	2,351	2,516	1,842
Total.....	141	31,572	35,424	25,659

\* Revised.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (table 78).

# BANKS SUSPENDED AND NONLICENSED BANKS PLACED IN LIQUIDATION OR RECEIVERSHIP DURING 1935 AND JANUARY-MARCH 1936

[Preliminary figures]

	Licensed banks suspended <sup>1</sup>				Nonlicensed banks placed in liquidation or receivership <sup>1</sup>			
	Number of banks		Deposits <sup>2</sup> (in thousands of dollars)		Number of banks		Deposits <sup>2</sup> (in thousands of dollars)	
	Year 1935	January-March 1936	Year 1935	January-March 1936	Year 1935	January-March 1936	Year 1935	January-March 1936
National banks.....	4	-----	5,313	-----	4	-----	6,499	-----
State bank members.....	22	15	3,847	2,191	6	-----	8,613	-----
Nonmember insured banks.....	8	-----	998	-----	48	9	14,306	16,630
Other nonmember banks.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	34	15	10,158	2,191	58	9	29,418	16,630

<sup>1</sup> Includes banks placed on a restricted basis.<sup>2</sup> Includes nonlicensed banks absorbed or succeeded by other banks.

<sup>3</sup> Deposits of licensed member banks suspended are as of dates of suspension; deposits of nonlicensed national banks placed in liquidation or receivership are as of dates of conservatorship; deposits of nonlicensed State bank members placed in liquidation or receivership are as of the nearest call dates prior to liquidation or receivership; and deposits of nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time of the reported closing of the banks.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 5 banks with deposits of \$7,395,000 in 1935, which did not receive licenses following the banking holiday and withdrew from the Federal Reserve System before being placed in liquidation.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1934 (tables 79-84).

## POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Depositors' balances	Assets					
		Total	Cash in depository banks	U. S. Government securities			Cash, reserve funds, etc. <sup>1</sup>
				Total	Direct obligations	Guaranteed obligations	
1934—December.....	1,207	1,237	540	597	467	130	100
1935—January.....	1,201	1,232	509	614	467	147	109
February.....	1,205	1,237	491	633	467	166	113
March.....	1,203	1,232	478	691	508	183	63
April.....	1,200	1,231	452	685	539	146	94
May.....	1,205	1,237	412	709	562	147	116
June.....	1,205	1,236	385	777	630	147	74
July.....	1,189	1,221	364	777	630	147	80
August.....	1,192	1,224	348	780	633	147	96
September.....	1,192	1,224	319	805	658	147	100
October.....	1,196	1,230	306	824	677	147	100
November.....	1,199	1,234	294	853	706	147	87
December.....	1,201	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1936—January.....	1,208	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February.....	1,214	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

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

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

## MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND SECURITIES HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	With- in 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 mos.	Over 6 mos.
Bills dis- counted:							
Mar. 4.....	5,712	4,225	761	512	113	92	9
Mar. 11.....	4,920	4,026	286	469	55	76	8
Mar. 18.....	5,630	4,263	129	485	633	104	16
Mar. 25.....	6,065	4,099	252	253	915	530	16
Bills bought in open market:							
Mar. 4.....	4,673	706	1,760	635	1,572	-----	-----
Mar. 11.....	4,676	2,071	354	869	1,382	-----	-----
Mar. 18.....	4,679	1,781	428	1,630	840	-----	-----
Mar. 25.....	4,674	364	750	1,410	2,150	-----	-----
Industrial ad- vances:							
Mar. 4.....	31,454	1,537	609	340	407	1,692	26,869
Mar. 11.....	30,195	1,562	455	352	405	1,741	25,680
Mar. 18.....	30,321	1,764	149	452	482	1,689	25,785
Mar. 25.....	30,501	1,676	161	479	486	1,743	25,956
U. S. Govt. se- curities:							
Mar. 4.....	2,430,839	45,730	22,674	128,062	49,806	345,935	1,838,632
Mar. 11.....	2,430,287	43,850	7,164	116,410	47,506	365,277	1,850,080
Mar. 18.....	2,430,319	22,674	9,200	46,816	93,133	368,760	1,889,736
Mar. 25.....	2,430,271	7,164	19,200	48,816	87,663	382,050	1,885,378
Other securi- ties:							
Mar. 4.....	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	181
Mar. 11.....	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	181
Mar. 18.....	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	181
Mar. 25.....	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	181

# NUMBER OF BANKS<sup>1</sup> MAINTAINING BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES MAINTAINED, DEC. 31, 1934 AND 1935

State	Number of banks <sup>1</sup> maintaining branches					Number of branches					Location of branches		
	Dec. 31, 1934, total	Dec. 31, 1935				Dec. 31, 1934, total	Dec. 31, 1935				Dec. 31, 1935		
		Total	National	State member	Non-member		Total	National	State member	Non-member	In head-office city	Outside head-office city	
Total.....	715	708	182	143	473	2,973	3,099	1,327	952	820	1,611	606	882
Alabama.....	2	3	1	1	1	16	22	6	1	15	2	6	14
Arizona.....	3	5	2	3	3	18	21	15	6	6	5	5	16
Arkansas.....	5	6	1	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
California.....	39	38	11	8	19	800	794	615	136	43	241	77	476
Connecticut.....	4	4	2	2	2	9	9	3	6	6	4	1	4
Delaware.....	6	6	2	2	4	12	12	2	2	10	2	4	6
District of Columbia.....	11	11	5	2	4	30	30	17	5	8	30	3	9
Georgia.....	10	10	4	3	3	25	25	16	6	3	13	3	9
Idaho.....	4	5	3	1	1	26	26	10	14	2	2	2	24
Indiana.....	23	32	5	1	26	39	49	5	12	32	19	29	1
Iowa.....	68	92	3	92	92	95	125	17	125	125	97	28	28
Kentucky.....	9	13	3	1	9	25	29	17	1	11	19	8	2
Louisiana.....	27	26	5	1	20	53	51	27	1	23	23	25	3
Maine.....	19	19	3	5	11	57	58	4	27	27	3	30	25
Maryland.....	22	22	2	4	16	75	72	5	25	42	34	18	20
Massachusetts.....	41	42	18	14	10	105	110	60	35	15	90	19	1
Michigan.....	31	37	11	9	17	134	142	53	52	37	121	17	4
Minnesota.....	2	2	2	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mississippi.....	16	20	1	19	19	35	35	2	2	37	2	17	21
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nevada.....	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	4
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey.....	49	48	14	22	12	113	114	32	58	24	91	21	2
New Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
New York.....	73	76	27	35	14	616	605	181	379	45	590	9	6
North Carolina.....	25	37	2	2	33	68	88	5	7	76	9	23	56
Ohio.....	32	34	8	10	16	166	168	31	115	22	129	36	3
Oregon.....	3	3	2	1	1	30	42	41	1	1	11	2	29
Pennsylvania.....	35	37	16	12	9	91	91	37	39	15	85	4	7
Rhode Island.....	11	10	3	2	5	33	32	8	19	5	13	12	7
South Carolina.....	5	5	1	1	3	20	21	15	1	5	3	1	17
South Dakota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Tennessee.....	18	18	4	14	4	46	46	17	29	16	13	17	17
Utah.....	3	4	3	1	1	10	10	9	1	1	1	1	8
Vermont.....	9	9	2	7	7	12	12	2	10	1	9	9	3
Virginia.....	28	39	6	31	69	70	14	7	49	21	32	17	17
Washington.....	8	8	5	1	2	31	44	37	5	2	14	4	26
Wisconsin.....	58	64	2	4	58	94	102	14	5	83	18	67	17

<sup>1</sup> Excluding mutual savings and private banks.

No branches were reported in the States omitted.

## NUMBER OF MUTUAL SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS MAINTAINING BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF BRANCHES MAINTAINED, DEC. 31, 1934 AND 1935

State	Number of banks main- taining branches		Number of branches				
	Dec. 31, 1934	Dec. 31, 1935	Dec. 31, 1934, total	Dec. 31, 1935			
				Total	In head- office city	Outside head-office city	
In head- office county	Outside head-office county						
MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS							
Total.....	78	82	126	133	111	19	3
California.....	1	1	4	4	4		
Connecticut.....	1	1	1	1	1		
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1		
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	1		
Maryland.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	
Massachusetts.....	29	29	16	16	14		2
New Jersey.....	3	3	39	39	24	14	1
New York.....	35	37	4	4	4		
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	45	47	47		
Rhode Island.....	1	1	13	13	13		
Vermont.....		1	2	2	2		
		1		4		4	
PRIVATE BANKS							
Total.....	4	3	5	3		3	
Georgia.....	1		2				
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	3		3	

Back figures: See BULLETIN for June 1935, page 405.

## WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

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

Year, month, or week	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities								
				Total	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnish-ing goods	Miscel-laneous
1922.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	91.6	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6
1930.....	86.4	88.3	90.5	85.2	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7
1931.....	73.0	64.8	74.6	75.0	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8
1932.....	64.8	45.2	61.0	70.2	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4
1933.....	65.9	51.4	60.5	71.2	80.9	64.5	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5
1934.....	74.9	65.3	70.5	78.4	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7
1935.....	80.0	78.8	83.7	77.9	89.6	70.9	73.5	86.4	85.3	80.5	80.6	68.3
1935—February.....	79.5	79.1	82.7	77.4	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1
March.....	79.4	78.3	81.9	77.3	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2
April.....	80.1	80.4	84.5	77.2	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7
May.....	80.2	80.6	84.1	77.6	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7
June.....	79.8	78.3	82.8	78.0	88.9	70.1	74.2	86.9	85.3	80.7	80.5	68.4
July.....	79.4	77.1	82.1	78.0	89.3	70.2	74.7	86.4	85.2	78.7	80.4	67.7
August.....	80.5	79.3	84.9	77.9	89.6	70.9	74.1	86.6	85.4	78.6	80.5	67.3
September.....	80.7	79.5	86.1	77.8	90.9	71.8	73.0	86.6	85.9	80.2	80.5	67.1
October.....	80.5	78.2	85.0	78.3	93.6	72.9	73.4	86.5	86.1	81.1	80.6	67.5
November.....	80.6	77.5	85.1	78.8	95.0	73.4	74.5	86.9	85.8	81.2	81.0	67.4
December.....	80.9	78.3	85.7	78.7	95.4	73.2	74.6	84.8	85.5	80.6	81.0	67.5
1936—January.....	80.6	78.2	83.5	78.8	97.1	71.7	75.1	86.7	85.7	80.5	81.4	67.8
February.....	80.6	79.5	83.3	79.0	96.1	71.0	76.1	86.7	85.5	80.1	81.5	68.1
Week ending—												
1935—Dec. 7.....	80.9	79.1	86.4	78.9	94.8	72.9	75.9	86.4	84.4	80.7	82.2	67.4
Dec. 14.....	80.8	79.2	85.8	78.9	95.4	72.8	75.7	86.3	85.3	80.5	82.2	67.4
Dec. 21.....	80.4	77.3	85.3	78.8	96.2	72.7	75.7	86.2	85.2	80.2	82.2	67.5
Dec. 28.....	80.6	78.4	85.3	78.8	96.4	72.8	75.6	85.9	85.1	80.0	82.2	67.5
1936—Jan. 4.....	80.9	79.3	85.8	78.8	96.6	72.9	75.5	85.9	85.2	80.1	82.2	67.5
Jan. 11.....	80.5	78.3	84.6	78.8	97.7	72.4	75.4	86.0	85.2	80.2	82.4	67.8
Jan. 18.....	80.2	78.1	82.9	78.9	97.8	71.0	76.4	86.0	85.2	80.3	82.2	67.8
Jan. 25.....	80.2	78.1	82.7	79.0	97.7	70.8	77.0	86.1	85.3	80.6	82.3	67.8
Feb. 1.....	80.5	79.5	83.2	79.1	97.5	70.9	77.1	86.0	85.4	80.5	82.3	67.9
Feb. 8.....	80.4	79.4	82.9	79.1	97.1	70.7	77.2	86.0	85.2	80.2	82.8	67.9
Feb. 15.....	80.6	79.9	84.0	79.0	97.0	70.6	76.9	86.0	85.3	79.9	82.8	68.0
Feb. 22.....	80.8	81.6	84.8	79.0	96.5	70.5	77.2	85.9	85.2	79.9	82.8	68.0
Feb. 29.....	79.9	78.4	82.2	79.1	96.2	70.3	77.4	85.9	85.2	79.7	82.8	68.2
Mar. 7.....	79.7	77.7	81.4	79.0	95.7	70.4	77.3	86.0	85.0	79.4	82.7	68.2
Mar. 14.....	79.2	76.4	79.7	79.0	95.5	70.4	77.2	85.9	85.1	79.0	82.6	68.2
Mar. 21.....	79.3	76.7	79.9	78.8	95.3	70.4	76.7	85.9	85.1	79.0	82.6	68.2
Mar. 28.....	79.3	76.8	79.7	78.8	95.3	70.4	76.7	85.7	85.2	79.1	82.7	68.2

Subgroups	1935			1936		Subgroups	1935			1936	
	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<b>FARM PRODUCTS:</b>						<b>METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS:</b>					
Grains.....	87.4	77.9	78.6	78.9	78.3	Agricultural implements.....	93.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.9
Livestock and poultry.....	78.4	83.1	87.4	89.1	90.3	Iron and steel.....	86.1	87.0	86.9	87.1	86.9
Other farm products.....	76.8	73.5	72.8	70.8	72.7	Motor vehicles.....	93.6	93.8	93.6	93.6	93.6
<b>FOODS:</b>						Nonferrous metals.....	67.2	71.3	70.6	69.7	69.7
Butter, cheese, and milk.....	87.0	81.1	83.7	84.2	85.7	<b>BUILDING MATERIALS:</b>					
Cereal products.....	91.9	97.2	97.2	92.1	89.3	Brick and tile.....	90.6	88.3	88.9	88.4	88.4
Fruits and vegetables.....	63.6	63.2	63.7	62.2	62.4	Cement.....	93.9	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5
Meats.....	87.9	94.3	97.5	94.9	92.1	Lumber.....	80.5	81.8	81.5	82.2	82.3
Other foods.....	77.2	80.8	77.5	75.5	78.1	Paint materials.....	78.8	80.3	80.0	79.6	79.5
<b>HIDES AND LEATHER PRODUCTS:</b>						Plumbing and heating.....	67.1	71.1	71.1	71.7	73.8
Boots and shoes.....	97.2	99.6	100.1	100.5	100.5	Structural steel.....	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0
Hides and skins.....	69.6	96.0	96.5	100.5	96.7	Other building materials.....	90.3	90.6	90.0	90.2	89.5
Leather.....	74.6	88.1	87.6	87.3	86.0	<b>CHEMICALS AND DRUGS:</b>					
Other leather products.....	84.6	86.3	87.1	95.3	95.4	Chemicals.....	86.5	88.4	87.7	87.6	87.0
<b>TEXTILE PRODUCTS:</b>						Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	73.1	74.7	74.7	74.0	73.2
Clothing.....	78.5	80.7	81.0	80.8	80.7	Fertilizer materials.....	66.2	67.5	64.5	64.4	64.5
Cotton goods.....	83.3	85.8	86.0	80.4	78.1	Mixed fertilizers.....	72.8	67.6	67.7	68.8	68.8
Knit goods.....	63.6	63.2	62.2	61.8	62.0	<b>HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS:</b>					
Silk and rayon.....	28.1	35.0	33.7	33.5	31.6	Furnishings.....	84.1	84.2	84.7	84.8	85.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	73.6	80.7	81.0	81.4	82.8	Furniture.....	77.2	77.1	77.1	77.9	77.9
Other textile products.....	68.6	68.5	68.1	67.8	67.2	<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>					
<b>FUEL AND LIGHTING MATERIALS:</b>						Auto tires and tubes.....	47.5	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Anthracite.....	82.3	83.0	82.9	82.3	82.6	Cattle feed.....	109.0	69.1	70.8	68.6	68.1
Bituminous coal.....	96.4	98.5	98.7	98.7	100.1	Paper and pulp.....	80.9	79.4	79.2	79.8	79.9
Coke.....	88.8	89.9	89.6	92.7	93.7	Rubber, crude.....	26.2	27.1	27.2	29.8	32.0
Electricity.....	90.3	86.2	84.9	83.1	-----	Other miscellaneous.....	80.1	80.2	80.2	80.4	80.6
Gas.....	87.7	86.6	84.5	83.2	-----						
Petroleum products.....	48.7	52.5	52.8	54.4	55.7						

\* Corrected.

Back figures.—For monthly and annual indexes of groups, see Annual Report for 1934 (table 100); indexes of subgroups available at Bureau of Labor Statistics. For weekly indexes covering 1934, see Annual Report for 1934 (table 101).

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## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES (ADJUSTED INDEXES)

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

Industry	1935											1936	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
<b>Manufactures—Total</b> .....	88	88	88	84	84	86	89	91	95	98	104	97	92
<b>IRON AND STEEL</b> .....	80	72	67	66	66	69	81	84	88	96	103	86	83
Pig iron.....	87	55	53	56	53	63	60	62	65	69	71	67	63
Steel ingots.....	83	73	69	67	67	70	83	88	90	99	106	88	85
<b>TEXTILES</b> .....	100	98	98	102	100	105	104	108	113	106	111	105	102
Cotton consumption.....	95	90	84	85	82	82	85	95	99	98	108	106	99
Wool.....	97	95	110	124	122	128	132	112	126	118	114	107	111
Consumption.....	97	102	131	153	148	166	160	127	146	134	125	117	120
Machinery activity <sup>1</sup> .....	115	99	92	99	107	108	110	108	121	118	122	114	117
Carpet and rug loom activity <sup>1</sup> .....	65	71	80	80	71	76	83	74	78	72	66	66	75
Silk deliveries.....	122	135	117	111	116	133	113	134	132	112	119	98	91
<b>FOOD PRODUCTS</b> .....	81	77	80	78	74	74	76	78	83	82	83	92	84
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	76	73	77	74	67	69	76	76	82	79	80	84	77
Hogs.....	56	51	58	54	44	46	50	50	57	54	54	61	52
Cattle.....	101	98	96	94	92	93	107	107	111	107	110	111	109
Calves.....	109	112	113	108	106	115	119	124	117	118	126	120	109
Sheep.....	131	151	157	161	151	154	159	144	154	148	145	152	145
Wheat flour.....	90	88	88	83	91	80	73	82	88	86	84	91	96
Sugar moltings.....	86	75	80	88	75	83	78	81	78	86	92	124	93
<b>PAPER AND PRINTING</b> .....	61	69	59	64	63	60	58	62	61	64	63	60	60
Newsprint production.....	122	123	119	121	124	118	120	127	124	125	133	124	127
Newspaper consumption.....													
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b> .....	103	108	110	86	100	95	78	71	94	115	126	111	91
Automobiles.....	8	8	9	14	10	3	2	1	1	3	3	0	-----
Locomotives.....	68	89	91	56	21	15	35	64	48	119	179	129	-----
Shipbuilding.....													
<b>LEATHER AND PRODUCTS</b> .....	110	110	115	114	104	109	105	104	105	109	124	118	110
Tanning.....	96	95	98	100	97	95	93	94	97	105	105	103	96
Cattle hide leathers.....	93	91	93	98	90	89	91	90	98	105	103	96	96
Calf and kip leathers.....	91	90	88	87	104	86	77	83	74	84	95	103	85
Goat and kid leathers.....	112	112	120	119	106	121	114	115	119	124	118	122	109
Boots and shoes.....	119	119	126	123	109	118	113	110	110	111	137	127	120
<b>CEMENT AND GLASS</b> .....	45	47	51	55	58	52	44	47	52	59	59	47	49
Cement.....	166	183	185	155	162	169	167	179	193	200	269	225	161
Glass, plate.....													
<b>NONFERROUS METALS: <sup>1</sup></b>													
Tin deliveries <sup>1</sup> .....	73	81	97	84	73	85	91	92	92	80	81	103	105
<b>FUELS, MANUFACTURED:</b>													
Petroleum refining.....	155	153	153	180	166	168	169	172	176	176	173	169	172
Gasoline <sup>1</sup> .....	196	191	194	204	214	220	219	223	227	225	220	214	215
Kerosene.....	105	108	91	94	99	91	93	92	95	94	86	94	94
Fuel oil <sup>1</sup> .....	102	101	96	104	105	100	103	110	110	115	121	121	130
Lubricating oil <sup>1</sup> .....	94	94	100	100	97	92	100	102	103	106	104	96	98
Coke, byproduct.....	95	90	87	89	87	84	91	95	97	100	106	104	103
<b>RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES</b> .....	101	93	88	75	79	83	92	102	104	133	142	124	-----
Tires, pneumatic.....	104	96	91	78	82	86	96	105	106	137	147	128	-----
Inner tubes.....	76	68	66	56	55	60	62	80	84	102	104	96	-----
<b>TOBACCO PRODUCTS</b> .....	133	130	138	134	138	140	130	129	138	137	147	148	148
Cigars.....	69	67	67	66	67	70	67	69	70	69	73	73	75
Cigarettes.....	183	180	193	186	193	196	178	175	190	191	205	208	207
<b>Minerals—Total</b> .....	96	97	87	89	98	84	81	87	93	92	101	103	110
Bituminous coal.....	81	87	60	69	79	55	58	58	74	71	77	80	92
Anthracite.....	67	54	69	71	97	62	36	65	48	48	71	70	93
Petroleum, crude.....	132	132	130	131	133	134	133	135	140	144	146	145	143
Iron ore.....				63	63	60	54	62	62	44			
Zinc.....	73	74	75	73	79	80	81	84	80	82	84	84	77
Lead.....	50	55	63	63	55	59	60	59	68	67	70	63	62
Silver.....	65	50	49	51	47	73	59	71	75	68	68	95	97

<sup>1</sup> Without seasonal adjustment.<sup>2</sup> Includes also lead and zinc; see "Minerals."<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.<sup>4</sup> Revised.

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

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES (UNADJUSTED INDEXES)

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

Industry	1935												1936	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Manufactures—Total.....	91	91	91	87	84	83	87	89	96	98	96	95	* 94	
IRON AND STEEL.....	84	81	74	72	66	64	79	83	85	89	90	83	87	
Pig iron.....	58	58	56	57	53	50	58	60	65	70	69	67	64	
Steel ingots.....	87	83	76	73	67	66	81	85	87	91	92	85	89	
TEXTILES.....	* 106	100	100	101	95	97	99	106	116	111	105	110	108	
Cotton consumption.....	* 102	94	90	88	79	75	77	92	102	101	100	111	106	
Wool.....	101	96	108	117	114	119	125	115	134	124	114	108	117	
Consumption.....	105	104	127	141	133	139	149	133	161	146	126	120	131	
Machinery activity.....	* 115	99	92	99	107	108	110	108	121	118	122	114	117	
Carpet and rug loom activity.....	65	71	80	80	71	76	83	74	78	72	66	66	75	
Silk deliveries.....	130	130	116	110	103	126	117	141	132	116	106	112	98	
FOOD PRODUCTS.....	79	75	76	78	73	74	74	81	86	86	82	92	82	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	75	69	69	72	66	66	68	74	84	87	91	96	75	
Hogs.....	62	51	52	52	45	41	38	37	49	60	71	81	57	
Cattle.....	89	86	85	91	86	92	104	119	129	123	115	112	96	
Calves.....	101	114	123	122	110	111	109	119	123	120	120	112	101	
Sheep.....	123	137	148	158	147	154	160	168	170	146	142	154	136	
Wheat flour.....	87	83	80	78	80	77	78	97	99	93	81	89	93	
Sugar meltings.....	84	88	93	99	89	102	88	86	74	67	52	82	91	
PAPER AND PRINTING:														
Newsprint production.....	61	59	60	65	64	58	56	62	61	63	63	61	60	
Newsprint consumption.....	121	128	127	124	123	105	107	125	132	134	137	119	125	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT:														
Automobiles.....	111	130	141	108	114	100	69	29	78	125	126	103	94	
Locomotives.....	8	8	8	13	10	3	2	1	1	4	3	0	-----	
Shipbuilding.....	48	69	88	71	27	22	51	64	35	105	138	92	-----	
LEATHER AND PRODUCTS.....	112	113	112	105	100	107	116	120	115	* 104	* 106	109	112	
Tanning.....	100	94	* 95	95	95	95	95	100	103	103	102	99	99	
Cattle hide leathers.....	* 99	92	93	93	* 88	86	90	94	101	104	100	97	101	
Calf and kip leathers.....	84	80	79	83	100	100	93	96	* 88	80	81	85	78	
Goat and kid leathers.....	116	115	119	110	106	113	111	121	124	122	127	116	113	
Boots and shoes.....	120	125	123	112	104	115	130	132	123	105	108	116	121	
CEMENT AND GLASS:														
Cement.....	27	34	50	65	71	63	57	59	59	58	46	29	29	
Glass, plate.....	179	199	205	169	165	168	169	181	193	192	202	201	174	
NONFERROUS METALS: 1														
Tin deliveries.....	73	81	97	84	73	85	91	92	92	80	81	103	105	
FUELS, MANUFACTURED:														
Petroleum refining.....	156	153	153	160	166	167	169	173	176	176	174	170	172	
Gasoline.....	196	191	194	204	214	220	219	223	227	225	220	214	215	
Kerosene.....	107	105	90	90	92	85	88	94	100	101	93	96	96	
Fuel oil.....	102	101	96	104	105	100	103	110	110	115	121	121	130	
Lubricating oil.....	94	94	100	100	97	92	100	102	103	106	104	96	98	
Coke, byproduct.....	98	92	87	89	85	81	88	93	97	102	107	105	106	
RUBBER TIRES AND TUBES.....	110	102	103	96	95	81	91	97	91	99	99	114	-----	
Tires, pneumatic.....	114	105	107	99	99	84	94	99	93	103	102	117	-----	
Inner tubes.....	80	74	75	68	65	57	68	80	76	75	75	87	-----	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS.....	121	124	127	136	150	152	139	143	148	140	119	141	135	
Cigars.....	60	61	63	68	73	73	70	79	85	82	55	56	65	
Cigarettes.....	166	171	175	188	212	215	192	193	200	189	168	204	188	
Minerals—Total.....	92	90	79	88	97	84	85	92	100	95	96	* 100	106	
Bituminous coal.....	* 86	87	51	60	71	50	57	61	82	80	82	88	98	
Anthracite.....	72	45	72	71	85	51	36	65	62	50	69	75	99	
Petroleum, crude.....	129	130	130	132	136	137	136	139	141	143	142	142	140	
Iron ore.....	-----	-----	-----	80	105	102	109	119	105	37	-----	-----	-----	
Zinc.....	79	78	78	73	76	75	75	79	78	82	86	89	82	
Lead.....	52	56	57	62	56	57	57	56	70	70	70	63	64	
Silver.....	70	55	49	50	46	62	59	68	74	73	68	* 96	105	

1 Includes also lead and zinc; see "Minerals."

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

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

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES

[Adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1931. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry and group	Factory employment						Factory pay rolls		
	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation			Without seasonal adjustment		
	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935
	February	January	February	February	January	February	February	January	February
<b>Total</b> .....	83.2	83.0	* 81.4	83.9	84.9	* 82.1	72.3	72.2	69.1
<b>IRON AND STEEL AND PRODUCTS</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	76.0	75.8	70.7	75.9	77.8	70.6	65.2	64.4	59.0
Blast furnaces and steel works.....	76.6	77.1	72.9	75.8	77.6	72.2	68.2	68.0	63.8
Cast-iron pipe.....	54.3	53.2	48.6	56.4	55.6	50.4	34.1	32.8	25.6
Cutlery and edge tools.....	80.1	79.6	78.4	77.8	80.2	76.1	65.2	64.9	60.0
Hardware.....	56.6	57.4	55.2	56.2	57.4	55.8	51.2	52.6	49.6
Steam, hot-water heating apparatus, etc.....	57.5	55.2	49.6	57.0	56.4	49.2	41.2	39.0	33.1
Stoves.....	95.7	87.7	89.0	99.2	103.3	92.2	78.8	64.6	63.8
Structural metal work.....	57.7	57.4	53.8	59.4	58.9	55.3	44.8	45.3	37.6
Tin cans, etc.....	91.4	91.6	85.4	95.5	97.9	89.2	86.1	90.9	77.3
Wirework.....	139.1	146.1	122.5	136.2	146.8	120.0	124.0	130.2	114.2
<b>MACHINERY</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	92.5	92.5	82.0	93.5	94.6	83.1	79.2	78.3	64.1
Agricultural implements.....	136.3	133.9	92.7	128.1	129.4	87.1	165.3	162.0	100.9
Electrical machinery, etc.....	71.4	72.1	67.5	71.4	72.1	67.5	61.0	61.3	55.0
Engines, turbines, etc.....	112.6	108.2	85.5	111.9	110.2	85.0	84.3	81.2	59.9
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	80.0	79.1	72.0	79.6	80.3	71.6	68.3	66.7	55.7
Machine tools.....	103.6	102.4	76.9	101.2	101.4	75.1	96.4	94.7	63.2
Radio and phonographs.....	194.4	213.1	186.0	237.1	253.1	226.8	113.8	126.2	103.2
Textile machinery.....	70.6	69.5	64.8	69.8	69.6	64.0	63.4	62.3	52.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	100.4	103.1	100.9	98.0	104.4	98.4	80.5	89.6	94.7
Automobiles.....	113.8	118.1	117.5	110.4	119.3	114.1	87.3	99.7	110.3
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	50.6	48.5	43.6	54.4	54.4	46.9	54.0	51.8	43.4
Locomotives.....	24.1	20.5	30.9	24.4	21.2	31.4	10.9	8.2	13.6
Shipbuilding.....	82.0	83.9	72.8	78.0	81.4	69.3	75.3	77.2	59.7
<b>RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS</b> .....	58.2	55.9	52.9	59.0	56.7	53.6	57.8	52.2	48.0
Electric railroads.....	65.5	65.0	65.9	65.5	65.0	65.9	62.5	60.8	59.7
Steam railroads.....	57.6	55.2	51.9	58.4	56.1	52.7	57.6	51.7	47.2
<b>NONFERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	89.3	89.4	* 81.6	88.3	90.4	* 80.6	72.4	72.7	* 63.7
Brass, bronze, and copper.....	87.2	87.6	80.8	85.6	88.0	79.3	70.3	71.3	63.2
Lighting equipment.....	82.2	83.0	68.3	82.3	85.0	68.4	73.6	78.3	57.4
Silverware and plated ware.....	66.4	66.7	67.5	66.4	69.3	67.6	48.8	49.3	51.5
Smelting and refining.....	90.1	90.4	75.0	88.2	88.9	73.4	63.5	63.3	48.0
Stamped and enameled ware.....	109.2	110.5	* 105.4	107.9	114.2	* 104.2	90.7	90.8	* 85.2
<b>LUMBER AND PRODUCTS</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	53.4	52.9	49.4	54.9	54.8	50.8	41.4	41.1	34.8
Furniture.....	72.6	71.7	66.9	73.3	74.4	67.6	54.3	51.8	47.1
Lumber, millwork.....	45.7	45.5	37.9	46.3	46.9	38.4	35.9	* 36.1	25.3
Lumber, sawmills.....	34.7	34.4	32.7	36.3	36.0	34.2	24.8	25.2	21.4
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	51.0	50.8	49.6	54.0	55.8	52.4	38.7	38.0	34.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	30.0	31.0	25.7	34.5	35.3	29.6	19.4	20.0	18.0
Cement.....	38.0	38.0	37.8	42.7	42.8	42.4	23.8	23.4	22.1
Glass.....	93.8	92.0	91.7	96.2	100.0	94.1	83.8	82.3	76.6
Pottery.....	67.7	66.3	71.4	66.9	67.6	70.6	53.1	48.8	60.3
<b>TEXTILES AND PRODUCTS</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	96.1	95.1	98.4	94.4	95.0	96.6	81.1	79.1	84.3
A. Fabrics <sup>1</sup> .....	93.4	94.0	97.2	91.9	93.0	95.6	79.9	80.0	84.5
Carpets and rugs.....	76.9	77.2	69.7	75.2	75.3	68.1	69.8	66.1	60.5
Cotton goods.....	91.2	91.7	96.7	89.9	90.3	95.3	78.5	78.5	82.8
Dyeing and finishing.....	110.1	110.2	117.8	106.2	108.6	113.6	91.7	92.4	100.6
Knit goods.....	113.1	111.1	112.5	111.6	111.1	111.1	107.1	102.0	112.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	65.2	70.3	81.3	64.2	70.7	80.1	51.3	57.4	74.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	97.4	97.8	93.9	95.4	95.8	92.1	77.2	78.4	79.5
B. Wearing apparel <sup>1</sup> .....	97.9	93.4	96.8	95.8	95.3	94.7	78.6	72.6	71.8
Clothing, men's.....	95.0	91.2	91.8	92.5	91.8	89.4	76.8	70.4	101.6
Clothing, women's.....	124.0	121.1	125.1	122.3	124.2	121.4	94.5	88.9	58.7
Millinery.....	58.7	56.9	66.5	54.4	57.2	61.6	51.7	48.8	95.7
Shirts and collars.....	103.0	94.0	99.8	104.0	97.2	100.8	96.9	85.8	95.7
<b>LEATHER AND PRODUCTS</b> .....	89.7	88.4	91.6	87.8	89.2	89.7	79.9	79.1	82.5
Boots and shoes.....	88.1	86.1	90.7	86.4	87.5	88.9	74.6	72.7	79.2
Leather.....	96.3	97.7	95.6	93.9	96.0	93.2	96.6	99.7	92.6
<b>FOOD PRODUCTS</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	91.1	92.6	* 94.4	101.7	103.1	* 106.2	84.7	87.3	* 83.8
Baking.....	111.7	111.2	111.3	114.2	113.6	113.8	99.8	99.0	93.7
Butter.....	67.1	67.5	67.6	75.2	74.9	75.8	63.1	52.7	62.2
Canning and preserving.....	56.7	61.5	* 63.1	118.1	128.1	* 131.4	66.1	* 70.4	64.8
Confectionery.....	73.2	73.5	80.3	74.7	75.0	81.9	64.3	65.7	70.3
Flour.....	73.9	73.6	76.5	74.2	74.2	76.8	68.2	67.2	66.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes current statistics for one or more industries not shown separately.



## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

[Adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1931. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry and group	Factory employment						Factory pay rolls		
	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation			Without seasonal adjustment		
	1936		1935	1936		1935	1936		1935
	February	January	February	February	January	February	February	January	February
<b>FOOD PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>—Continued</b>									
Ice cream.....	58.0	58.5	61.3	66.7	67.9	70.4	48.6	49.0	49.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	81.7	84.9	87.2	80.3	82.4	85.7	73.8	* 81.6	76.5
Sugar refining, cane.....	78.7	76.4	81.5	82.0	79.6	84.9	67.1	68.4	69.6
<b>TOBACCO PRODUCTS</b>									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	55.3	52.2	57.3	55.7	56.0	57.7	43.4	41.7	40.8
Cigars and cigarettes.....	67.0	67.3	72.6	63.4	64.2	68.7	65.0	67.6	66.7
	53.8	50.2	55.3	54.7	55.0	56.3	40.6	38.4	37.5
<b>PAPER AND PRINTING</b>									
Boxes, paper.....	98.2	97.5	96.7	98.0	96.8	96.4	88.9	88.2	84.1
	84.4	84.9	84.6	85.6	85.4	85.8	77.5	76.3	76.5
Paper and pulp.....	109.2	108.7	108.7	109.2	108.7	108.7	93.4	91.7	86.8
Book and job printing.....	90.5	88.9	89.3	89.6	86.9	88.4	81.6	81.4	78.1
Printing, newspapers and periodicals.....	101.7	101.0	98.0	101.4	100.6	97.8	94.6	94.1	88.8
<b>CHEMICALS AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup></b>									
A. Chemical group, except petroleum <sup>1</sup>	109.1	109.7	109.4	108.3	109.8	108.6	97.6	97.9	93.2
Chemicals.....	109.2	110.0	109.9	108.0	109.5	108.6	97.2	97.5	92.5
Druggists' preparations.....	107.1	107.4	102.8	105.4	105.9	101.2	99.9	99.7	91.0
Explosives.....	97.7	97.6	102.4	96.8	95.4	101.4	94.2	95.3	97.9
Fertilizers.....	88.6	86.8	89.3	88.6	86.0	89.3	80.8	75.8	76.5
Paints and varnishes.....	94.1	92.8	120.3	89.2	96.2	114.0	76.8	79.5	91.1
Rayon and allied products.....	107.2	107.1	102.2	107.3	109.6	102.3	93.5	91.8	83.7
Soap.....	347.2	353.6	346.8	347.2	353.6	346.8	260.8	264.4	252.3
B. Petroleum refining.....	96.4	97.1	102.1	96.0	98.8	101.7	94.5	94.9	94.3
	108.6	108.7	107.3	109.9	110.8	108.7	98.9	99.5	95.3
<b>RUBBER PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup></b>									
Rubber boots and shoes.....	81.8	82.0	* 84.2	82.3	83.4	* 84.8	69.0	70.2	71.9
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	57.8	59.2	* 59.1	57.7	57.6	* 59.0	49.7	53.2	49.4
	70.1	70.5	* 75.3	70.8	72.7	* 76.1	59.0	59.9	65.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes current statistics for one or more industries not shown separately.

\* Revised.

NOTE.—The indexes for factory employment and pay rolls unadjusted for seasonal variation are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For description and back figures see BULLETIN for May 1934, pp. 270-271. For description and back figures for the seasonally adjusted index of factory employment compiled by the F. R. Board of Governors, see BULLETIN for June 1934, pp. 324-343, and December 1935, p. 883. Underlying figures are for pay-roll period ending nearest middle of month. February 1936 figures are preliminary, subject to revision.

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

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

Month	Total		Residential		Factories		Commercial		Public works and public utilities		Educational		All other	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	99.8	204.8	22.4	37.4	7.1	9.0	10.8	15.5	44.4	76.9	3.7	39.5	11.4	26.6
February.....	75.0	142.1	16.6	31.2	7.8	13.4	9.2	12.6	27.8	48.3	5.8	21.1	7.9	15.5
March.....	122.9	-----	32.2	-----	6.5	-----	12.2	-----	46.3	-----	10.4	-----	15.4	-----
April.....	124.0	-----	42.2	-----	6.3	-----	15.2	-----	40.5	-----	8.3	-----	11.5	-----
May.....	126.7	-----	44.9	-----	9.8	-----	13.9	-----	31.4	-----	9.0	-----	17.7	-----
June.....	148.0	-----	49.8	-----	9.5	-----	15.0	-----	39.1	-----	17.7	-----	16.8	-----
July.....	159.3	-----	48.4	-----	14.6	-----	15.8	-----	53.9	-----	9.2	-----	17.4	-----
August.....	168.6	-----	40.5	-----	10.6	-----	17.3	-----	69.5	-----	8.7	-----	21.9	-----
September.....	167.4	-----	41.8	-----	6.0	-----	13.6	-----	76.1	-----	4.3	-----	25.6	-----
October.....	200.6	-----	55.1	-----	12.0	-----	16.6	-----	86.3	-----	9.2	-----	21.3	-----
November.....	188.1	-----	39.7	-----	8.9	-----	12.8	-----	80.3	-----	24.7	-----	21.7	-----
December.....	264.1	-----	45.1	-----	9.9	-----	12.0	-----	94.5	-----	62.6	-----	40.1	-----
Year.....	1,844.5	-----	478.8	-----	108.9	-----	164.5	-----	690.2	-----	173.5	-----	228.7	-----

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICTS

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

Federal Reserve district	1936		1935
	February	January	February
Boston.....	13,931	12,982	3,802
New York.....	27,829	39,531	13,214
Philadelphia.....	9,382	14,103	4,493
Cleveland.....	13,388	17,860	6,535
Richmond.....	13,227	23,714	8,204
Atlanta.....	12,588	19,581	8,702
Chicago.....	23,490	40,365	11,350
St. Louis.....	7,730	12,184	6,794
Minneapolis.....	3,606	4,890	2,548
Kansas City.....	4,293	10,716	3,479
Dallas.....	12,586	8,868	5,927
Total (11 districts).....	142,050	204,793	75,047

## COMMERCIAL FAILURES, BY DISTRICTS

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

Federal Reserve district	Number		Liabilities			
	1936		1935		1936	
	February	January	February	January	February	January
Boston.....	87	109	105	1,708	2,325	1,330
New York.....	267	391	282	4,383	7,769	6,020
Philadelphia.....	34	74	61	627	1,103	1,087
Cleveland.....	79	62	76	1,917	685	1,961
Richmond.....	43	44	39	1,608	1,118	806
Atlanta.....	21	34	83	108	282	248
Chicago.....	96	121	113	1,405	1,938	2,150
St. Louis.....	50	35	40	722	493	635
Minneapolis.....	16	18	18	221	184	233
Kansas City.....	40	49	40	173	435	202
Dallas.....	26	39	28	281	339	315
San Francisco.....	97	101	121	936	1,573	1,230
Total.....	856	1,077	956	14,089	18,104	15,217

\* Revised.

