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## DECEMBER 1947



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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## THE CURRENT INFLATION PROBLEM-CAUSES AND CONTROLS*

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: In appearing before you today I wish to make clear that I am speaking for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, an agency of Congress, and I am not undertaking to speak for the Administration or the Presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

You have requested me to testify, I take it, as to what might be done in the monetary and credit field to deal with inflationary forces, which have already gone so far as to cause very serious maladjustments within the economy. Correction is overdue. The longer it is postponed, the more severe will be the inevitable reaction.

I am sure this Committee recognizes that a great many factors and forces contributed to the inflationary problem and that there is no easy, simple, or single remedy. We are already in the advanced stages of this disease. It is no longer a question of preventing it, but of moderating so far as possible its ultimate ravages.

At best, monetary and credit policy can have only a supplemental influence in any effective treatment of either inflation or deflation. In considering what can be done so far as monetary and credit action is concerned, it is necessary to make a correct diagnosis of the multiple causes of the situation with which we are now confronted.

What is inflation? It is the condition which exists when effective demand exceeds the overall supply of goods and services. Potential overall demand always exceeds supply. What is lacking in deflation is effective demand. We are witnessing effective demand today when individuals and businesses, together with State and local governments, as well as the Federal Government, generally have

[^0]money which they are trying to spend, bidding for an insufficient supply of goods and services. This effective purchasing power is composed of past savings, current income, or future credit. The savings were largely accumulated during the war years in the form of currency, bank deposits and Government securities.
At the end of 1946, individuals and businesses held about 223 billion dollars of such liquid savings, or more than three times the prewar total. Similarly, current national income is at an all-time high level. It is running at a rate of 200 billions a year, or about two and a half times the total for 1940, the highest year prior to the war. It is due to a record high agricultural income, high wages of organized labor and other workers, but not all of them, and unprecedented business profits. This is augmented by a readily available supply of excessively easy credit for consumers' goods of all kinds, for housing, for short- and long-term business loans, for State and municipal expenditures, and for foreign credits and grants. The notable exception is loans to buy listed stocks, which are sharply restricted by the Board's margin requirements.
In the face of these large and expanding demands, production is practically at capacity and further growth will necessarily be slow. The physical volume of output of manufactured goods and minerals in 1947 has averaged 186 per cent of the 1935-39 average. Current output is about one-fifth below the wartime level, largely because of the reduction in weekly working hours. Agricultural output in physical terms has continued for the past three years at record levels of about a third above the maximum of any prewar year. This volume reflects general favorable weather and further growth can hardly be expected. Construction of all kinds, including residential building, is close
to any previous peacetime peak. Expansion in building is now being retarded by shortages of essential labor and materials. Railroad transportation is limited by the shortages of railroad cars and other equipment. Employment is at very high levels with acute shortages in many fields and with a minimum of unemployment.

The source of the present inflation is war financing and the enormous Federal deficits incurred in preparation for and prosecution of global war. During the six-year period, June 30, 1940 through June 30, 1946, the Government raised about 398 billion dollars, but only 176 billion dollars, or 44 per cent came from taxes. The remainder of 222 billions, or about 56 per cent, was raised by borrowing. And of this total which was borrowed, approximately 90 billion dollars, or 23 per cent of total needs, was raised by selling Government securities to the commercial banking system, including those purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks.

As the Reserve Board stated in its 1945 Annual Report to Congress, it is important to bear in mind that borrowing from the banking system, whether by the Government or by others, creates an equivalent addition to the country's money supply. To the extent that the Government did not finance its war program by taxation, it was obliged to borrow, and to the extent that it did not borrow from nonbank investors, it relied upon the banks and thus created new supplies of money. The Federal Reserve by purchasing Government securities, supplied the commercial banks with reserves needed as a basis for the increased money supply.

As a result, the country's money supply, as measured by privately held demand deposits and currency in circulation, increased more than two and one-half times, rising from less than 40 billion dollars in June of 1940 to 106 billions at the end of June 1946. In the same period, time or savings deposits nearly doubled. In addition, the general public, outside of banks, insurance companies, and Government agencies, accumulated or increased holdings of Government securities to 100 billion dollars, or nearly seven times as much as in June of 1940. These Government securities in the hands of the public are the equivalent of money because they are readily convertible into cash.
It should be strongly emphasized that the banking system was the instrument, and not the instigator, of this swollen money supply. The bankers
performed a vital service in the financing of the war and particularly in the sale and distribution of savings bonds and of other Government securities.

If it were possible to finance a great war entirely by taxation there would, of course, be no increase in the public debt. Or if it were possible to do the financing by a combination of taxation and borrowing outside of the banking system, there would be no increase in the money supply. In retrospect, we can see that we could have and probably should have taxed more and borrowed more from nonbank investors and less from the banking system. We are suffering the consequences today of an excessively swollen money supply which neither the bankers individually nor Government authorities have adequate means at present of controlling.
In order to enable the banks to purchase Government securities essential to the financing of the war, the Federal Reserve System maintained easy money conditions and made Federal Reserve credit and reserves readily available to the banks. The vast money supply thus created was held in check by an elaborate harness of controls consisting, among other things, of allocations of scarce materials, construction permits, price and wage ceilings, rationing, and the excess profits tax. When the harness of controls was prematurely removed and no effective substitute was devised to hold back the flood of effective demand, it was apparent, or at least it should have been apparent, that a sharp rise in prices was inevitable.
As a result, the economy was caught in a dangerous wage-price-proft-credit spiral, acutely intensified by short farm crops abroad, and reduced corn and cotton crops at home. Critical conditions abroad, in part resulting from our rising prices, impose upon us obligations which must be met even though they add to our inflationary difficulties.
It would be blindly and foolishly optimistic to believe that the spiral of inflation can continue through further general wage, price and profit increases and further overall expansion of credit without ultimate serious deflation. The longer the necessary readjustment is delayed, the longer it will take to reach a stable condition of employment and production. The most serious maladjustments are evidenced by the increasing numbers of our people whose incomes do not keep pace with the rising cost of living. They are being priced
out of the market for housing and many other things, and in countless instances their savings and credit have already been exhausted. The higher prices rise and credit expands, the greater the subsequent liquidation and downward pressure on prices is bound to be. As the November letter of the National City Bank of New York correctly states, "Rapidly accumulating debt is both a cause and a consequence of the inflationary pressures, for in a wage-price spiral, business constantly needs more and more money to keep going and this leads to the incurrence of more and more debt by business and more and more spending by the individual. To check this kind of spirallingwhich is to the ultimate benefit of no one and to the injury of all-is not simple."

The problem we all face now is what can be done at this late stage, if necessary, to curb further inflationary developments. As a practical matter, we cannot now put back the elaborate harness of wartime controls, and it seems that we are left only with the choice of certain curbs or restraints selectively applied at some of the more critical points of danger.

In the absence of a comprehensive scheme of controls we must continue to put our main reliance on fiscal policy, which is by far the most effective way to deal with the demand side of the equation, while we do everything possible to maintain and increase production. We should have the largest possible budgetary surplus while the inflation danger exists. And this means taking from the public in taxes money that otherwise would continue in the spending stream. It means rigid Government economy. It means deferment of all expenditures, Federal, State, or local, to the greatest extent consistent with public obligations at home and abroad. Using the budgetary surplus to pay off bank-held public debt as it becomes due will reduce the money supply by an equivalent amount. This is a reversal of the process by which the money supply was expanded. In an inflationary boom such as we are experiencing the Government should pay off as much of its debt as possible.

Public debt cannot be reduced during deflation. Budgetary deficits, not surpluses, are an inevitable consequence of serious deflation. Tax reduction would be appropriate after deflation sets in, not during an inflationary period. If a reduction of taxes at this time would, in fact,
call forth more production, then it would be justified. Today we still have acute scarcities of labor and materials. Adding to existing buying power either by tax reduction or aggregate expansion of credit can only have the effect of bidding up the prices paid for both labor and materials. If conditions were reversed and we had idle labor and a surplus of materials and productive facilities coupled with a shortage of capital and insufficient purchasing power, then reductions in taxes, particularly those which would stimulate mass buying power, would be in order.
If I were to outline a program to meet the situation with which we are now faced, I would list the following steps to deal with the causes rather than with the effects of inflationary pressures. They are listed in what I consider their order of importance.

1. Increased productivity both at home and abroad. Production is the ultimate solution for inflation. Nothing could be more effective than increased productivity of labor and longer hours of work by everyone. In short, if all who are engaged in producing goods and essential services were to work more, and save more, and spend less, the unbalanced relationship between demand and supply would most effectively be corrected and prices would come down.
2. Suspension of future demands for wage increases, especially those of organized labor where the increases have been greatest, is necessary if the present unbalanced relationship is to be corrected without severe deflation. Business profits after taxes are more than double what they were in any prewar year and almost double the profits in any war year, and therefore business should hold prices down or should reduce them, in accordance with what would be reasonable earnings.
3. A fiscal policy to produce the largest possible surplus to be used to pay off bank-held Government debt and thus reduce the money supply. This means the greatest possible economy in all Government expenditures. It means more adequate financial support of the tax collection machinery of the Government to prevent tax evasion. It means no general decrease in tax rates at this time. It should also mean the elimination of the agricultural price support program unless price ceilings are reimposed.
4. Legislation giving the Federal Reserve System such authority as may be necessary to restrict further overall expansion of bank credit. The need for this authority would be less if Congress authorized other anti-inflationary measures such as restoration of consumer instalment credit restrictions and if stricter appraisals and less liberal credit terms were applied under the Veterans' Administration, the FHA, and the Home Loan Bank programs of housing finance.
5. Continuation and expansion of the Treasury's Savings Bond campaign, with adequate financial support by Congress. Funds so raised have a twofold effect. It removes these funds from the spending stream and makes them available to pay off bank-held debt, thus reducing the money supply.

Other actions have been proposed which, however, deal with the effects rather than the causes. Allocations, construction permits, price and wage ceilings, commodity margin requirements, instalment credit regulation, export and rent controls, and similar devices are all in the category of curbs rather than cures. Where they can be . applied as a practical matter and enforced, they can be useful, but they do not go to the sources of the problem.
I should like to summarize what the Federal Reserve Board believes might be done in the monetary and credit field. In its 1945 and 1946 Annual Reports to Congress the Federal Reserve Board described the situation in which those with responsibility for monetary policy find themselves as a consequence of the war. As the Board stated in the 1945 report:

[^1]financing operations in particular of an exercise of such existing powers to the degree necessary to be an effective anti-inflationary influence."

Of late the Federal Reserve System has been increasingly criticized for not adequately using its existing statutory powers to restrain bank credit expansion. It is very important, therefore, that the Congress understand what those powers are and why the Board does not believe they can be used to deal with the credit problem, and why we suggested in the 1945 and 1946 reports, and suggest now, that Congress consider providing other authority that may be necessary to cope with the situation. We did not then and we do not now seek power, but we feel that we would be remiss, as an agency of Congress, if we failed to report the situation as we see it and to propose alternative means of dealing with it inasmuch as we feel that our existing powers are insufficient.

The Reserve System has always had broad powers to influence the supply and cost of bank credit. Through open market operations, that is, buying and selling of Government securities, the System either gives reserves to the banks or absorbs reserves. Reserves are the foundation on which bank credit is built. If banks have no reserves they cannot lend. But they can obtain reserves when they borrow from the Federal Reserve Banks or sell Government securities to the Reserve Banks. And the banking system automatically receives reserves through gold acquisitions, and also when the Federal Reserve Banks buy Government securities from nonbank investors. The Reserve System can restrain banks from borrowing by raising the discount rate sufficiently high to make the borrowing unprofitable. It could refuse to buy Government securities and shut off that source of reserves. It has no powers to deal with reserves arising from gold acquisitions.

Why, then, doesn't the System simply make the discount rate prohibitive and at the same time refuse to buy any more Government securities? Let me say that if the Congress disagrees with us and feels, as do some bankers and insurance company executives, that we should more fully use existing powers, we would welcome such an expression from the Congress. In that case, there would be no need to consider any alternative powers. On the other hand, if Congress agrees that our existing powers are not appropriate under present cir-
cumstances, full consideration should be given to any proposal that would help to meet the situation.

First, let us consider what the effect would be of raising the discount rate by itself. Actually, the effect would be negligible, except for possible psychological reaction, because as long as the System stands ready to buy Government securities in the open market, banks can obtain reserves at will by selling such securities out of their portfolios. Suppose, then, that the System refused to buy the securi-ties-and that is the heart of the matter-what would the consequences be? Bear in mind that the total interest-bearing debt of the Government is 256 billion dollars, more than five times what it was before the war. The public debt at the beginning of 1940 was about one-fifth of the total public and private debt of the country, whereas at the present time it is nearly two-thirds of the entire indebtedness of the country. About onethird of the total Government debt is short-term marketable debt and would need to be refunded into higher-rate securities. This would raise the cost to the Government, and therefore to the taxpayers, of carrying the public debt. Already the nation's tax bill for interest cost is approximately 5 billion dollars or nearly one-seventh of the total Federal budget.

Just how high would interest rates have to rise to deter business and individuals from borrowing from banks? Higher interest rates do not deter the lender. Rising interest rates are like rising prices. At some point they do deter the borrower or the buyer. They do not deter the lender or the seller. I doubt if anybody knows how high interest rates, especially short-term rates, would have to rise to discourage borrowers. Certainly the rates would have to be substantially above the present relatively low levels. Bank customers, particularly business, with seemingly insatiable markets awaiting their products, are hardly to be deterred by one or two points of increase in bank interest rates.

The additional costs to the Government in carrying the public debt would be difficult to estimate, but they would amount to billions a year over a period of time. If that were the only consequence, it might be argued that the extra cost to the Government would be justified because inflationary borrowings would cease.

However, this is only one aspect of the matter. In the process of leaving Government securities to the free play of variable forces in the market, the

Treasury would be confronted with a continuing puzzle in all of its constantly recurrent refunding operations. It could not tell from day to day at what price it could sell its securities. It would be entirely at the mercy of uncontrolled factors in the market, if, indeed, conditions did not become so confused and chaotic as to demoralize completely any refunding operations.
I recently saw a prediction by a very keen bond market analyst that failure of the Reserve System to support the $21 / 2$ per cent rate on marketable Government bonds would lead to a wholesale liquidation of all Government bonds, including the nonmarketable $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$ and G bonds. He declared that it would be the most dramatically inflationary move that could be made at this time, the repercussions of which would be, as he put it, so catastrophic as to make present fears appear as one raindrop in a storm. That is strong language. Nobody can say with certainty that it is too exaggerated.
In any case, I think it is fairly clear that withdrawing support from the Government securities market and letting interest rates rise on Government securities would not increase the power of the Federal Reserve System to offset increases in bank reserves from gold acquisitions. Sales of System holdings of Government securities for this purpose would have to compete with private credit demands. Private borrowers might outbid us for these reserves. There would be no certain level of security prices or interest rates at which we could dispose of enough Government securities to offset gold imports.

On the other hand, we have to recognize what would happen if we follow the present course of policy in order to maintain the public's confidence in Government credit and avoid any unnecessary increase in the interest cost to the Government for carrying the public debt. Commercial banks currently hold about 70 billion dollars of Government securities. This sum is about 50 per cent of their total deposits. If they should sell half of these securities and the Federal Reserve System, in providing an ultimate market, should buy them, the banks would acquire an equivalent volume of new reserves. On the basis of these reserves, the banks could expand credit by about six times, or by more than 200 billion dollars. This is nearly double the present amount of demand deposits and currency. While it is unlikely that the banks would dispose of so large a proportion of their holdings, it neverthe-
less is a measure of the potential bank credit expansion that can occur if the banks are left with complete freedom to convert their Government security holdings into reserves at will.

This bank credit expansion potential is apart from other sources of bank reserves. Gold is now flowing into our banking system in large quantities from foreign holdings. As a result, deposits are increased and on the asset side banks gain an equal amount of reserves. Over the next year, the gold inflow is estimated at from 2 to 3 billion dollars. Multiplied by six, this would permit an expansion of bank credit of from 12 to 18 billions.

There are two other important potential sources of increased bank reserves. Nonbank investors, mainly business corporations, hold about 13 billion dollars of short-term Government securities. Businesses face increasing needs for working capital under prevailing inflationary conditions. To some extent, these needs will be met by sales of shortterm Government securities, which the Reserve System may have to buy.

The second possible source of bank reserves is the 59 billions of marketable, medium- and longterm Government securities held by nonbank investors. With widening opportunities for the placement of funds in private investment at increasingly attractive yields, there is a small amount of shifting by investors of their holdings of marketable long-term Government securities. If inflation continues, this shifting will likely increase. Such sales have to be met by Federal Reserve support of the prices of marketable Government bonds so as to protect the $21 / 2$ per cent rate on long-term issues. The result of these support operations is to increase bank reserves and thus to support further inflation.

Under present and prospective conditions, it is not only desirable but essential, in the opinion of the Treasury and of the Reserve System, that the established $21 / 2$ per cent rate on long-term market--able Government securities be maintained.

The Federal Reserve Board has one other power that it has been criticized by some for not using. That is the power to raise the reserve requirements of the banks in New York and Chicago from 20 to 26 per cent of their net demand deposits. This is a relatively minor matter and does not in any way go to the heart of the problem. Any action taken would have an effect on banking conditions only in two cities in
which the credit expansion, as well as deposit growth, has been relatively less than for the rest of the country.
We have given a great deal of study to this admittedly difficult and complex problem. We are convinced that the remedy of letting interest rates on Government debt go up on the theory that this would bring an end to inflationary borrowing is dubious at best, as has been demonstrated in past monetary history, notably in the 20 's when high rates were unsuccessful in restraining speculation in the stock markets, real estate, or otherwise.
As was made clear in the Annual Report for 1946, we are not opposed in principle to higher interest rates if some desirable ends and the public interest can be served by such a policy. In fact, in recent months we have cooperated with the Treasury in permitting some moderate, corrective rise from wartime levels of interest rates on short-term Government securities. This adjustment was made to reduce the wide differential prevailing between short-term and long-term interest rates. Such a large differential was having the effect of encouraging banks to sell short-term securities, which the Federal Reserve bought, and to buy long-term securities in the process, thereby encouraging multiple credit expansion. The differential in rates was also exerting a strong downward pressure on yields of long-term securities. We were aware that this decline was artificially induced by investment policies of the banking system known as monetization of the public debt, and resulted in bank credit expansion. We also recognized the importance of checking the decline in long-term interest rates to protect educational, charitable, and pension funds, as well as insurance institutions, savings banks, and individuals depending upon interest for income.

The action permitting a moderate rise in shortterm interest rates coincided, however, with strong demands for long-term funds, which put considerable strain on the market for corporate and municipal securities. As a consequence, these issues have been made more attractive as investments. They are thus somewhat more competitive with longterm Governments than before. We have to face this fact of the market place and be prepared to offset any shifts in investor holdings from Government bonds to other securities. The undesirable aspect of the situation, from the standpoint of inflationary credit conditions, is that support of Government

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bonds adds to bank reserves. These developments indicate that a policy of permitting interest rates on short-term Government securities to rise has gone about as far as can be justified under present circumstances.

We have, therefore, been compelled to seek some better alternative than higher interest rates to restrain further bank credit expansion. We believe that one is available which will not make the Government and the taxpayer bear the added cost of the restraint, that will impose very little, if any, hardship on the banks, that will, in fact, have a compensating aspect in that the restraint imposed would increase interest rates on private borrowings without additional cost to the Government.

I refer to the second alternative proposed in the 1945 Annual Report. We recommend for consideration, as the best alternative we have been able to devise, that all commercial banks be required as a temporary measure to hold some percentage of their demand and time deposits, in addition to present reserves, in a special reserve in the form of Treasury bills, certificates and notes or cash, cash items, interbank balances, or balances with Federal Reserve Banks.

Such a requirement would be far less onerous for the banking system than any other effective method that has been suggested in the long period in which this problem has been discussed by bankers, by economists, and public officials. Manifestly, such a requirement would have to be imposed gradually, if at all, as an offset, for example, to bank reserves created by gold acquisitions and by the purchase of Government securities from nonbank investors, and also to limit the too ready availability of reserves, now enabling banks to obtain them at will. A multiple expansion of credit can be built on these reserves at a ratio of fully six dollars of lending for every dollar of reserves. We would propose that the special reserve requirement be limited by law to a maximum of 25 per cent on demand and 10 per cent on time deposits. It should be made applicable to all commercial banks. It would not be effective if applied only to member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and would be an unjustifiable discrimination.

We recognize that this proposal is no panacea, but it would be an important, available restraint, now lacking, to be applied equally to all commercial banks so that the individual banker would be in the same competitive situation he is in today.

Over the next four months there is likely to be little need for the suggested special reserve because of the large amount of Treasury surplus funds, taken from the market through taxes, which will be available to retire bank-held public debt. This would temporarily exert pressure against bank credit expansion.
The proposed special reserve requirement has a number of important advantages over other methods of dealing with the problem of restricting the banks' expansion of credit:

1. The plan would have about the same effect in limiting credit expansion as an increase in primary reserve requirements, which was proposed as the third alternative in the 1945 Annual Report. It would enable the banks to retain the same volume of earning assets that they now hold, whereas an increase in basic reserve requirements would make it necessary for them to reduce earning assets, with adverse effects upon the earnings position of banks.
2. The ratio of potential credit expansion on a given increase in reserves would be narrowed to the extent that the special reserve was required. At the maximum requirement proposed, it would be lowered from six to one to nearly two and onehalf to one.
3. It would bring about an increase in interest rates on private debt and would increase earnings of the banks from this source where rates on loans are comparatively low. It would accomplish this purpose, moreover, without increasing the interest cost on the public debt or permitting unstable prices in the Government securities market. The plan, in effect, would divorce the market for private debt from the market for Government securities.
4. The plan would not rely on higher interest rates to restrain private borrowing, but to the extent higher interest rates restrain such borrowing, the proposal would make use of the interest rate mechanism. Hence, the cost of restraining credit would be borne by private borrowers who are incurring additional debt, and not by the Government which is reducing its debt.
5. The main effect of the plan would be to reduce the availability of bank credit. This would be accomplished by putting the restraint on the lenders, that is, the banks. They would be less willing to sell Government securities in order to expand
credit because the amount of such liquid assets as they held as secondary reserves could be greatly reduced by the requirement. Such an authority, even without action being taken by the Reserve authorities, would have a very restraining influence.
6. The plan would restore use of the customary instruments of Reserve influence on bank credit expansion, namely, discount rates and open market operations. Support of these instruments by the special reserve requirement would enable the Federal Reserve to make it more difficult and costly for banks to borrow Federal Reserve funds.
7. No alterations in the banking structure, in the authority of the supervisors, in customary methods of bank operations, or in established interbank relationships would be introduced as a result of imposing the requirement.
8. The banks would be left by the plan with sufficient latitude to meet essential needs of the economy for credit, and the public would be assured of a high degree of liquidity and safety for the banking system.

Many bankers argue that this proposed requirement is unnecessary because the banks themselves have a vital interest in the conservative extension of credit, and will prevent excessive credit expansion as a matter of ordinary banking prudence. The banks, however, are confronted by a situation in which they can readily meet unlimited private credit demands and in which such demands are vigorously sustained by inflation while, at the same time, these demands are contributing to inflation. They are both a cause and effect. The banks are not in a position to refuse legitimate, sound credit demands of individual customers, and current loans, taken separately, which in the light of the customer's satisfactory credit risk, do appear to represent legitimate credit needs. But in accommodating these credit demands freely, the banks as a system are expanding bank deposits and adding to the money supply.

From the beginning of 1946 through October of this year, the banking system as a whole has increased its loans and investments-other than Treasury obligations-by an estimated 12 billion dollars. This has added a like amount to the money supply, which, together with gold acquisitions, is largely responsible for an increase in privately held deposits of 14 billion dollars.
Reconversion of the economy from war to peace required aggressive bank financing of agriculture,
commerce, and industry in order to facilitate the earliest possible attainment of peacetime activity on a much higher level than prevailed before the war. Some of this bank credit expansion for private purposes, therefore, was justified. High levels of peacetime activity have long since been attained, however; yet, bank credit expansion is continuing and in recent months has gained rapid momentum.
None of us likes restraints. I am sympathetic with the bankers who resent seeming to be singled out for a special restraint on their wares, which are loans and investments. To the uninformed, it might appear that the banking system has been or is now to blame for the oversupply of money. This is not the case.
Instinctively and naturally, bankers do not relish restrictions on their activities any more than labor likes wage controls, or agriculture likes price ceilings. We realize that the special reserve proposal which we consider the best alternative, after considering all of the circumstances, will be very strongly resisted by those bankers who fear that it points accusingly at them, or that it is more regimentation, more bureaucratic reaching for power, or an encroachment on State rights, or an opening wedge to force nonmember banks into the Reserve System. All these things have been said to us privately or publicly-and we can only say that if a better alternative can be devised, we would welcome it.
The Board recommends that the administration of the special reserve plan be placed in the Federal Open Market Committee, whose members, in addition to the Reserve Board, are five presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks. This should help to remove some of the misgivings of bankers.
The opposition of some very prominent bankers to any new power for the Federal Reserve is expressed in a statement which they have asked me to submit for the record. It is a statement of the Federal Advisory Council, composed of twelve bankers, one from each Federal Reserve district. Often we agree. In this case they unitedly oppose the remedy we advocate. They contend that banks are not indulging in inflationary expansion of credit; that, therefore, the problem should be attacked on other fronts, and that no legislation is required on the banking front. They differ with us also in unanimously opposing reinstatement of instalment credit regulation.
I am sure the Council's views reflect the opinion
of a great many bankers, who are entirely sincere in the belief that the loans they are extending are safe, deserving risks necessary to sustain full production. That conviction, honestly held, is unhappily characteristic of boom psychology. In 1920, or in the latter part of that decade, bankers would have made the same replies that they give today if asked whether they thought the loans they were making should not be made. A short time later they were trying desperately to liquidate some of these loans. The individual banker is judging by standards applying to the individual borrower and risk.

The Reserve Board, the Congress, and all responsible for public policy must necessarily approach the whole problem from a different standpoint. The question we must ask is whether any further expansion in the aggregate amount of credit is desirable or dangerous. If it, in fact, calls forth more production it will be desirable. If it only permits one borrower to bid against another would-be buyer for scarce goods and thus adds to upward pressures on prices, it is dangerous. It is our best judgment that overall expansion of the money supply at this time is inflationary and dangerous.

It is unfortunate, I think, that banking leaders oppose protective measures against inflationary forces arising in the credit field. They seem to forget that in order to assist in war financing, the

Government provided the banking system with additional reserves which enabled the banks to buy Government securities; that this created new deposits in the banks; and that banks have also had the benefit of interest received on the Government securities they have held and will continue to hold for an indefinite period. They object even to a temporary limitation on the further use of these funds as a basis for loans to private borrowers, which would in turn create more and more deposits. The Government has an obligation and a duty to step in at this time of national danger to say to the banks, "We are not proposing to deprive you of benefits you have already derived and will continue to derive from the vast increase in bank deposits resulting from your purchases of Government securities, but we do say that you should be willing to accept a reasonable limitation on using a war-created situation to multiply private loans in peacetime when they serve to intensify inflationary pressures."

To sum up, the proposed special reserve requirement is only a part, though a necessary part, of any effective anti-inflationary program. As I have indicated, action on other fronts, by far the most important of which is fiscal policy, is necessary to the success of that program. And the need for action on the monetary and credit front would be reduced to the extent that needed action is taken on other fronts.

## INFLATIONARY ASPECTS OF HOUSING FINANCE*

One of the most inflationary factors-perhaps the most inflationary single factor-in the present situation is excessively easy mortgage credit for housing. During the past two years the amount of such mortgage debt has increased by more than 9 billion dollars and the rate of current mortgage lending has risen from about 550 million dollars per month to about 1 billion dollars per month. Terms of lending have eased substantially as compared with prewar. A large proportion of recent loans has been made on an instalment basis at 4 per cent interest on the unpaid balance for a period of between 20 and 25 years. Most of these loans have been made

[^2]for a very high percentage of current sale price, which is greatly inflated.

More than half of the current unprecedented volume of mortgage lending is sponsored by the Federal Government under legislation enacted by Congress. The Government must therefore assume much of the responsibility for any adverse effects of this type of lending. Prices of houses have advanced from 25 to 35 per cent during the past two years. A large number of families of moderate and low income have been encouraged to assume mortgage debt which will be beyond their means when the present inflationary period is over, and is becoming increasingly burdensome as the cost of living goes up. Sellers and builders of houses have
been enabled to make exorbitant profits. The Government has assumed and continues to assume contingent liabilities of great proportions.

It is entirely inconsistent to restrict credit terms on automobiles and other consumer durable goods, partly to reduce the inflationary pressures, and partly to protect the buying public, and at the same time to make housing credit terms so easy as to stimulate inflation and encourage people to go too deeply in debt. Any anti-inflationary program of the Government will lose much of its effectiveness so long as the Government sponsors the present inflationary housing credit program.

Easy credit has greatly increased the effective demand for both old and new housing far beyond the supply and this has greatly inflated prices. In an effort to meet the demand and take advantage of this profitable market, builders have undertaken to construct a larger volume of housing than there are resources readily available to finish. As a result, published prices of materials have advanced and, in addition, a gray or premium market has developed for many building materials. In this competitive market, the services of labor are also being actively bid for and bonuses and other extras have become common.

The predominant feeling in the building industry is that only by building at current rates or even higher can the housing shortage be met and only by keeping demand high can the current levels of production be maintained. The prices that are being established now, however, are too high for longsustained building. At inflated prices of materials and labor and inflated profits for builders a few more houses may be produced than would be the case if prices and profits were lower, but that condition makes it less likely that the market next year, and the year after that, will be able to pay the prices necessary to keep building going at the rate needed to overcome the housing shortage and stabilize this segment of the economy. An increasing number of families are being priced out of the market now, in spite of the extremely easy financing terms, even though their need for housing is very great.

If the easy credit situation were producing a substantial additional volume of housing at supportable values in the long run, it would be justified, but because of the limitations of labor and materials it produces, instead, a dangerously inflated market which cannot be sustained for both new and old houses. I believe that by curtailment
of credit for housing in closer relationship to the supply of labor and materials, the price trend would be reversed and a market for houses assured over a long period of years. Good low-cost housing cannot be built with high-cost materials and highcost labor. Neither Government nor private industry can produce this miracle.
For the reasons which I have stated, Congress should reconsider in the longer term interest of the country the present policy and program of the Federal Government in the field of housing credit. I shall be glad to be of any assistance I can in making suggestions for changes in the present housing credit programs. At this time I am merely indicating the nature of some of the changes that seem desirable.
Operations under the National Housing Act and the "G. I. Bill of Rights" are closely related in practice but not in law or in administration. These two programs sponsored by the Federal Government should be brought together so that appraisals are made by only one agency.
The " 100 per cent loans" under the program of the Veterans' Administration for both old and new houses and the nominal 90 per cent loans on new houses under Title VI of the National Housing Act should be revised so as to reduce the demand for housing and thus bring prices down. This means that both buyers and builders should have more equity in their properties than under the prevailing lending policies so long as present inflationary prices continue for housing.
Lending by members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System should be subject to greater restraints by the use of a conservative, uniform appraisal system, and by selective restriction on the terms of their loans.
Finally, from the long-range standpoint it is vitally important to prevent inflation in the housing field from getting any worse than it is. The greater the inflation, the more severe will be the aftermath of defaults, foreclosures, liquidations, and bankruptcy. Over the years the construction industry, which is a major outlet for investment and supports a wide variety of related manufacturing, transportation and distributing activity, has been characterized by violent upswings and downturns. If greater stability could be introduced into this field, it would go far towards achieving the national objective of stabilizing production and employment at high levels. The more the backlog of demand
for housing is filled at exorbitant prices now, the smaller will be the cushion under the entire industry when prices come down and, therefore, the more intense the deflation in the industry will be. Manifestly, this is not in the best interest of the general economy, and what is not good for the country as
a whole is not good for any group-veterans, or otherwise. As has been well said, there is no such thing as easy credit-true, it is easy to get into debt but the easier it is to get in, the harder it is to get out. That applies to all of us, including war veterans.

## BANK $\operatorname{CREDIT}$ POLICY DURING THE INFLATION*

Our country is experiencing a boom of dangerous proportions. The volume of bank credit has been greatly inflated in response to the needs for financing the war effort. Domestic and foreign demands for goods and services are exerting a strong upward pressure on prices in spite of the high volume of our physical production. These demands would be inflationary without any further increase in the use of. bank credit, but the demand is being steadily increased through continued rapid expansion in bank loans, in addition to other factors outside the control of the banking system.

A substantial increase in production, agricultural as well as industrial, would be highly beneficial. However, increases can only take place slowly and to a limited degree. In industry, they are dependent upon corresponding increases in the available supply of basic raw materials, plant capacity, and the number and productivity of the labor force. Therefore a further growth of outstanding bank credit tends to add to the already excessive demand and to make for still higher prices.

[^3]The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks are unanimously of the view that present conditions require the bankers of the country to exercise extreme caution in their lending policies. It is at times such as these that bad loans are made and future losses become inevitable.
It is recognized that a continued flow of bank credit is necessary for the production and distribution of goods and services. The banks of the country have adequately met this important need in the reconversion period. Under existing conditions, however, the banks should curtail all loans either to individuals or businesses for speculation in real estate, commodities or securities. They should guard against the over-extension of consumer credit and should not relax the terms of instalment financing. As far as possible extension of bank credit under existing conditions should be confined to financing that will help production rather than merely increase consumer demand.
The bank supervisory authorities strongly urge directors to see that their banks follow these policies and maintain adequate capital in relation to risk assets.

## PROPOSED REGULATION OF CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDIT*

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has recommended to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees a bill which would authorize the Board to regulate consumer instalment credit.

If legislation is to be passed, we believe that consumer credit regulation should be directed to the volatile sector of consumer credit, that is, instalment credit. This is the part which has been subject to the greatest fluctuations in the past, thus contributing to instability and unemployment. It is also the part that is now increasing most rapidly and doing most to keep prices on the upgrade.

Regulation under the proposed legislation would be in much the same form as it was under the Board's Regulation W when that regulation was still in force. Allowing for appropriate exceptions to provide administrative flexibility, the regulation would prescribe maximum maturities for all types of instalment credit and in addition would prescribe minimum down payments for instalment credit to finance the purchase of important categories of consumers' durable goods. The regulation would accordingly cover not only instalment credit for consumers' durable goods but also instalment credit for other consumer purposes, both of which contribute to the accentuation of business upswings and downswings and neither of which can be sharply disassociated from the other. At the consumer level, both instalment selling and instalment lending are among the inflationary forces that are at the present time causing so much apprehension to the public and to the Congress.

Generally speaking, the instalment terms finally prescribed by Regulation W called for maturities of not more than 15 months and called for down payments of at least one-third in most cases and for 20 per cent in some cases. Under the proposed legislation, terms would, of course, be varied from time to time depending upon changing economic conditions but with a view to restraining the development of unsound credit terms and with a view to preventing or reducing excessive expansion or contraction of consumer instalment

[^4]credit. These would be the declared statutory objectives.
Under existing conditions when the articles commonly financed with instalment credit are for the most part in short supply relative to demand, it is apparent that the restraints which could be imposed would help to dampen the demand and thus reduce the upward pressure on prices. Even when goods become available in larger quantities, however, reasonable restraints on consumer instalment credit would serve a useful public purpose, because they would tend to induce sellers to reach more customers by reducing prices and improving quality instead of by resorting to a competitive relaxation of instalment credit terms while still maintaining high prices. Under prevailing conditions of maximum peacetime employment and national income, it would be economically unsound to encourage people to go deeper and deeper into debt on increasingly easy terms.
Notwithstanding continued shortages of goods, particularly durable goods, and notwithstanding the regulation of consumer credit that has been applied, instalment credit has expanded during the past 12 months by more than 2 billion dollars. The economic effect of adding borrowed dollars to current income, together with the unprecedentedly large volume of savings in the hands of the public generally, can only be to prolong the period of inflated prices. At the present time this is the really crucial point. Easy credit terms would make no more goods available. They would only help to hold prices high in the market place. Were goods available in larger volume and were many consumers able to finance their purchases on easier credit terms, there is little question but that the volume of consumer instalment credit would increase even more rapidly than it has increased during the past year.
The need for regulation is acute at the present time but the need is not merely a temporary one. Experience has shown that the excessive expansion and subsequent contraction of consumer instalment credit contributes substantially to economic instability. Its role in instability is increasing as the years go by, with the growing importance of consumers' durable goods in the economy. It is recog-
nized that the development of this type of credit has gone hand in hand with the unparalleled industrial development of the nation. Yet, it is equally significant that when competition takes the form of relaxing credit terms and is carried to extremes, it is a symptom and cause of economic unsoundness. Millions of people are encouraged to overpledge future income. This inevitably entails instability because the excessive credit extended during a business boom accentuates the boom and then has to be liquidated out of current income on the downswing, which accentuates depression. The fact that current income has to be used to pay off excessive instalment debt created during the business boom necessarily diverts that income from the channels of consumer expenditures in the depression, especially in the important sector of consumers' durable goods.

Voluntary efforts have been made from time to time by foresighted retailers, sales finance companies, banks, and other lenders to prevent down payments from becoming excessively small and repayment periods from becoming overextended in times of credit expansion. These efforts, however, have always been ineffective because of the aggressive competition of those who will not voluntarily cooperate in this objective. Since the end of Regulation W, only three weeks ago, for example, and notwithstanding efforts by many to "hold the line," instalment credit terms have been growing more and more liberal in many fields. Credit terms, in fact, have already become too easy for these boom times.

The present trend of expansion in consumer instalment debt needs to be carefully watched and restrained so that the country shall not repeat the pattern of inducing American families to go heavily into debt on too easy terms, particularly for highpriced goods many of which are not only highpriced but of inferior quality. The decline that would be bound to follow would be felt not only in the durable goods industries but throughout the economy. The proposed restraints would help to prevent a repetition of such an unsound sequence of events.

The Board feels that this type of regulation, which is of a selective character, serves a useful purpose which cannot be reached by the exercise of any powers over bank credit in general. The regulation is needed, therefore, as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, general credit control
powers. Fach instrument has its proper place in a well-rounded anti-inflation program.

In connection with any Congressional action on the subject, there are some legislative alternatives that seem to us to deserve the careful consideration of the Congress. Executive Order No. 8843, under which Regulation W was issued, served its purpose reasonably well. Six years of experience, however, have shown that it would be preferable for legislation on the subject to convey independent authority for the necessary regulation rather than merely to revive the Executive Order.
For one thing a statute enacted at this time could provide clearer and more appropriate standards or guides to be followed in prescribing regulations. In addition, it could place clearer and more precise limits on the Board's authority as, for example, by limiting it to only that portion of consumer credit that takes the form of instalment credit. A bill conferring such independent authority could still be relatively short, and it would be distinctly more satisfactory than a mere continuation of the Executive Order. This would be true not only from the standpoint of sound administration but also from that of greater convenience for those subject to the legislation.

The matter of appropriate enforcement provisions also deserves the consideration of the Congress. Such provisions could be incorporated more conveniently in an independent bill such as we have suggested, but in any event the problem is one which the Congress would not wish to overlook. It has been our experience that the penalties applicable under the Executive Order and the underlying authority in the Trading with the Enemy Act are so drastic that it is difficult to apply them in actual practice. To provide enforcement that is both equitable and effective, it is essential that there be specific provision for courts of equity to aid enforcement through their power to enforce subpoenas and enjoin violations. That is a sound type of enforcement machinery that the Congress has adopted in connection with other similar matters. If necessary, this authority could be given in a single-sentence provision through the incorporation by cross reference of provisions on this subject in statutes already applicable to other agencies.

The case for permanent legislation seems to the Board to be very strong. It is important in

## PROPOSED REGULATION OF CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDIT

any event that any legislation on the subject should have a long enough life really to achieve the objectives of the Congress. We believe the Congress would largely defeat its purposes if it attempted to confine the operation of the legislation to an unduly short period. It would be rash to assume that inflationary pressures will substantially subside in the near future. Furthermore, any temporary statute tends to lose much of its effectiveness as it approaches its termination date, and this can become serious long before that date is reached. Accordingly, if the Congress is not
disposed at this time to enact permanent legislation, the Board would recommend that the measure authorize application of the necessary restraint for a period as long as three years. At any time within this period the Board would be in position to modify whatever restrictions may be prescribed, or even to remove them altogether, in the event that such action should be warranted by a change in economic conditions at any time during the period. It should be taken for granted that the administration of consumer credit regulation must be, and would be, altogether flexible.

# FARM PRODUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS ${ }^{1}$ 

$b y$

Herman Koenig and Tynan Smith ${ }^{2}$

Commercial banks provide a major part of the credit used by farmers to meet their working capital requirements. Such credit is employed largely to pay production and living expenses during the growing season, or to purchase machinery, equipment, or livestock. Farm production loans of commercial banks are typically small, of short-term, and on a single-payment basis. About half of them are secured by the pledge of specific assets. ${ }^{3}$ Characteristics of farm production loans vary widely in accordance with the type of farming engaged in by the borrower, the region in which the farm is located, and the net worth of the borrower.

## Summary

1. Almost 2.2 million farm production loans were outstanding at insured commercial banks in the summer of 1947, of which 1.5 million were to farmers with a net worth of less than $\$ 10,000$. These loans to small farmers totaled 600 million dollars, 40 per cent of the amount of all farm production loans.
${ }^{1}$ This article is one of a series covering the results of a nation-wide survey of agricultural loans outstanding in mid1947 at insured commercial banks. The first article, "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," by Tynan Smith and Philip T. Allen, appeared in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for October T. Allen, appeared in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for October
2. Two other articles in the series appear in this issue of 1947. Two other articles in the
the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The survey of insured commercial bank loans to farmers, on which this article is based, was planned by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in consultation with the Federal Reserve Banks, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and other interested agencies. The information for member banks of the Federal Reserve System was collected and compiled into district totals at the Reserve Banks and national totals were prepared at the Board's offices. The information for insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System was collected by the examiners of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with the consent and cooperation of the participating banks. Totals were compiled by the Corporation's Division of Research and Statistics.

Supervision of the survey, analysis of results, and preparation of articles are under the general direction of Ralph A. Young, Assistant Director of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics, and Florence Helm, Acting Chief of the Corporation's Division of Research and Statistics. Richard Youngdahl of the Board's staff and Tynan Smith of the Corporation's staff of the Board's staff and ynan mith of the Corporations staff have been largely responsible for
${ }^{2}$ Both of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
${ }^{3}$ At banks in some sections of the country a relatively small number of loans that would usually be classed as farm production loans are secured with real estate mortgages, frequently as a matter of custom. These loans are not included in the production loans discussed here but are considered with other farm mortgage loans in another article in this Bulletin.
2. Regional differences in the distribution of farm production loans between large and small farmers were marked and were associated with differences in the type and average value of farms. In the southeastern section of the country an exceptionally large proportion of commercial bank loans went to small farmers. This reflected in part the large proportion of cotton and tobacco farms, which are typically operated as small units. In the Far West, almost three-fifths of farm borrowers were operators of livestock ranches or wheat and other field-crop farms-types of farms which are generally in large units-and there large farmers received the greater proportion of farm production loans.
3. Tenant farmers accounted for more than onethird of farm production loans at banks in mid1947. These farmers had a lower average net worth than did owner-operators. One-half of the loans to tenant farmers were to borrowers with a net worth of less than $\$ 2,000$, and two-fifths were to tenants with a net worth of from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 10,000$. The average size of loan was the same for tenant farmers as for owner-operators of similar net worth.
4. Loans to very small farmers were more commonly for production and living expenses than were loans to large borrowers. Most loans to purchase machinery or livestock were made to borrowers with a net worth of $\$ 2,000$ or more.
5. About one-third of all farm production loans were unsecured, about one-eighth were endorsed, and over one-half were secured by the pledge of specific assets such as machinery, livestock, and crops. Very small farmers obtained relatively few bank loans on an unsecured basis. The use of endorsement was much more prevalent for this group of borrowers than for larger farmers.
6. Use of security varied widely by regions. In part this resulted from differences in average farm value. In the South, where the proportion of very small farms was relatively high, most of the loans were made on a secured basis. There also appear to be some regional differences in banking customs regarding security. Use of endorsement was
negligible in the western part of the country, whereas it was very frequent in the Richmond Federal Reserve District. Farm production loans secured by pledge of specific assets were substantially larger on the average than were unsecured loans.

These conclusions are based primarily upon average characteristics of loans. They reflect the net effect of a multitude of varying practices and policies and the tendencies noted do not necessarily apply at individual banks.

## Loans to Large and Small Farmers

Nearly 25 per cent of the number of all farm production loans outstanding at insured commercial

banks in mid-1947 were to farm operators with a net worth of less than $\$ 2,000$. Another 46 per cent were to farmers with a net worth of from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 10,000$. These groups of borrowers accounted for less than 40 per cent of the dollar volume of production loans, since most of the loans to these small farmers were relatively small in amount. The distribution of farm production loans by net worth of borrower is shown in the accompanying chart.

Small farm operators are defined to include all farmers with a net worth of less than $\$ 10,000$. This appears to be a reasonable point of division since the average net worth of all farmers in the country at the beginning of 1947 was $\$ 17,000$. ${ }^{4}$ Since this average is heavily weighted by a few very large farms, the most common net worth would be substantially below that figure. In some instances reference is made to very small farm operators, by which is meant those with a net worth under $\$ 2,000$.
Almost half of the farm production loans were made to operators of general farms. ${ }^{5}$ Most of these operators had a net worth of from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 10,000$. Other important groups of borrowers, in terms of number of loans, were operators of dairy, cotton, field-crop, and livestock farms. A relatively high proportion of the borrowers who operated cotton and tobacco farms had a net worth of less than $\$ 2,000$, as is shown in Table 1. Borrowers who operated dairy farms tended to be concentrated in the group having a net worth of from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 10,000$. Half of the loans to livestock operators went to borrowers with a net worth of $\$ 10,000$ or more. Fruit and nut farms require a heavy capital investment and consequently two-thirds of the borrowers in this group had a net worth of $\$ 10,000$ or more.
Regional differences in the distribution of farm production loans between large and small farmers were large. These were associated with differences in average farm values, which in turn were related to the type of farming most prevalent in each area. Tables 2 and 3 show the regional distribution of farm production loans by net worth of borrower and type of farm. In the Atlanta Federal Reserve District the proportion of loans to very small farmers-those with net worth of less than $\$ 2,000$ -was relatively large, reflecting the importance of cotton farms, which are typically operated as small units. In the San Francisco District, more than one-third of the farm production loans were to operators of livestock farms and one-fourth were to growers of wheat and other field crops. These types of farms are generally operated as large units. As a consequence, nearly two-thirds of the loans in this district were to farmers with a net worth of

[^5]
# FARM PRODUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS 

Table 1
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947
By Type of Farm and Net Worth of Borrower
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of farm | Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { borrowers } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Less } \\ \text { than } 2 \end{gathered}$ | 2-9.9 | 10 or more | All borrowers ${ }^{1}$ | Less than 2 | 2-9.9 | $10 \text { or }$ more |
|  | Number of loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In thousands |  |  |  | As a percentage of total for farm lype |  |  |  |
| General | 977 | 216 | 490 | 257 | 100 | 22.1 | 50.2 | 26.3 |
| Dairy.. | 306 | 42 | 169 | 89 | 100 | 13.7 | 55.2 | 29.0 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops. | 207 | 30 | 88 | 88 | 100 | 14.7 | 42.5 | 42.2 |
| Livestock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 201 | 22 | 78 | 100 | 100 | 10.7 | 38.5 | 49.8 |
| Poultry. | 17 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 100 | 13.3 | 50.1 | 34.9 |
| Truck... | 45 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 100 | 33.0 | 40.5 | 25.2 |
| Fruit. . | 24 | 1 136 | 7 87 | 16 | 100 100 | 24.1 | 28.2 | 66.0 10.8 |
| Cotton.. | 252 | 136 | 87 | 27 | 100 | 54.0 | 34.4 | 10.8 |
| Tobacco. | 98 56 | 42 16 | 42 20 | 14 | 100 100 | 42.9 28.3 | 42.6 35.5 | 13.9 10.8 |
| All types. | 2,185 | 522 | 1,007 | 613 | 100 | 23.9 | 46.1 | 28.1 |

[^6]Table 2
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Federal Reserve District and Net Worth of Borrower
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Federal Reserve district |
| :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

# FARM PRODUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS 

Table 3
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947
By Federal Reserve District and Type of Farm
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Federal Reserve district | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { types } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { forms } \end{gathered}$ | Gen- | Dairy | Wheat, corn, and other field crops | Live- stock | Poultry | Truck | Fruit | Cotton | Tobacco | Other ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of loans, in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. | 24 | 8 | 15 | 2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| New York. | 48 | 8 | 32 | 1 | (2) | 1 |  | 1 | ..... | (2) | 1 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland. | 126 | 67 45 | 12 | 5 | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  | 30 20 | 4 |
| Atlanta... | 202 | 56 | ${ }_{5}$ | 20 | ${ }_{4}$ | (2) | 1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{98}^{12}$ | 10 | 8 |
| Chicago. | 352 | 194 | 78 | 26 | 34 | 3 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | ) |  | 15 | 10 |
| St. Louis. | 422 | 223 | ${ }^{42}$ | 15 | ${ }^{46}$ | 2 | 5 | 1 | 46 | 35 | 8 |
| Minneapolis, | 178 | 75 | 54 | 26 | 19 | 1 | 1 | (2) |  |  | 2 |
| Kansas City. | 290 | 162 | 16 | 57 | 37 | 1 | 3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Dallas... | 257 | 91 | ${ }^{6}$ | 21 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 10 | 1 | 92 |  | ${ }_{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts. | 2,185 | 977 | 306 | 207 | 201 | 17 | 45 | 24 | 252 | 98 | 56 |
|  | As a percentage of total for district |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. | 100 | 5.6 | 52.5 | 18.1 |  | 7.6 | 2.9 |  |  |  |  |
| New York Philadelphia.,................ | 100 100 | 7.8 46.1 | 70.5 31.0 | 18.3 3.4 2.4 | (2) (2) | 3.2 8.8 8 | 8.9 5.2 | 3.1 4.1 |  | ${ }_{0}^{(2)}$ | 2.3 1.7 |
| Cleveland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richmond. | 100 | 35.2 | 12.8 | 3.7 | ${ }_{9}^{2.6}$ | 0.9 3.4 | 1.0 7.1 | 2.5 4.0 |  | 13.8 7.3 | 4.1 2.7 |
| Atlanta. | 100. | 28.0 | 5.6 | 17.8 | 5.3 | (2) | 1.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 34.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Chicago. | 100 | 49.3 | 20.2 | 9.2 | 16.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.7 |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2.3 |
| St. Louis | 100 | 51.9 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| Minneapolis. | 100 | 30.7 | 20.4 | 15.3 | 29.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  | 0.4 |
| Kansas City | 100 | 41.6 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 35.8 | 0.2 | 1.7 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Dallas.................. | 100 100 | 32.8 <br> 12.4 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}4.9 \\ 15.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18.8 218 218 | 29.8 <br> 25.8 | ${ }^{(2)} 0$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{6}^{0.3}$ | 20.8 3.1 |  | 2.1 1.0 |
| San Francisco.............. | 100 | 11.4 |  |  | 35.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All districts. | 100 | 44.7 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 11.6 | 4.5 | 2.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes farms not classified elsewhere, such as farms operated on a part-time basis and farms not classified as to type.
2 Less than 500 loans or 0.05 per cent.
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
$\$ 10,000$ or more and only 5 per cent were to borrowers with a net worth of less than $\$ 2,000$.

## Loans to Farm Owners and Tenants

More than one-third of the farm production loans outstanding at banks in the summer of 1947 were to tenant farmers. One-half of the loans to tenant farmers were to operators with a net worth of less than $\$ 2,000$ while two-fifths were to those with a net worth of from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 10,000$. For borrowers of comparable net worth, loans to tenant farmers averaged about the same in size as those to owneroperators.

Comparison of farm production loans outstanding to tenants and owner-operators, by type of farm and by net worth of borrower, is made in Table 4.

Most tenant borrowers are engaged in types of farming that require relatively little long-term investment and from which returns are obtained relatively quickly. Small farm borrowers operating cotton, tobacco, or field-crop farms were more frequently tenants than owners. Relatively few production loans to finance dairy or poultry farming, which requires heavy capital investment, were made to farm tenants. Almost no tenant borrowers operated fruit and nut orchards, which produce only after a long development period.

## Uses of Production Loan Funds

About one-half of the farm production loans were used to pay production or living costs, and one-third were for the purpose of financing the

## FARM PRODUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

Table 4
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Type of Farm and by Net Worth and Tenure of Borrower
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of farm | All borrowers ${ }^{1}$ | Net worth under $\$ 10,000$ |  | Net worth over $\$ 10,000$ |  | All <br> borrowers ${ }^{1}$ | Net worth under $\$ 10,000$ |  | Net worth over $\$ 10,000$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Owner | Tenant | Owner | Tenant |  | Owner | Tenant | Owner | Tenant |
|  | Number of loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In thousands |  |  |  |  | As a percentage of total for farm type |  |  |  |  |
| General. | 977 | 353 | 349 | 234 | 23 | 100 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 24.0 | 2.4 |
| Dairy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 306 | 147 | 63 | 83 | 6 | 100 | 48.0 | 20.6 | 27.1 | 2.0 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops... | 207 | 46 | 72 | 78 | 10 | 100 | 22.2 | 34.8 | 37.7 | 4.8 |
| Livestock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 201 | 57 | 42 | 92 | 9 | 100 | 28.4 | 20.9 | 45.8 | 4.5 |
| Poultry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 8 | 3 | 6 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 100 | 47.1 | 17.6 | 35.3 | ${ }^{2}$ ) |
| Truck. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 45 | 20 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 100 | 44.4 | 26.7 | 22.2 | 2.2 |
| Fruit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | 6 | 1 | 16 | (2) | 100 | 25.0 | 4.2 | 66.7 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Cotton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 252 | 79 | 145 | 25 | 2 | 100 | 31.3 | 57.5 | 9.9 | 0.8 |
| Tobacco | 98 | 41 | 43 | 13 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 100 | 41.8 | 43.9 | 13.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Other ${ }^{3}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 56 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 100 | 35.7 | 25.0 | 8.9 | 1.8 |
| All types. | 2,185 | 777 | 744 | 562 | 50 | 100 | 35.6 | 34.1 | 25.7 | 2.3 |

1 Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
2 Less than 500 loans or 0.05 per cent.
8 Includes farms not classified elsewhere, such as farms operated on a part-time basis and farms not classified as to type.

Table 5
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Purpose of Loan and Net Worth of Borrower
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Purpose of loan | Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All borrowers ${ }^{1}$ | Less than 2 | 2-9.9 | 10 or more | All borrowers ${ }^{1}$ | Less than 2 | 2-9.9 | $10 \text { or }$ more |
|  | Number of loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In thousands |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |
| Pay production or Kiving costs. | 1,116 | 335 | 479 | 291 | 51.1 | 64.1 | 47.6 | 47.4 |
| Buy machinery or livestock. | 731 | 117 9 | 377 | 219 | 33.5 | 22.4 | 37.4 | 35.7 |
| Buy or improve land or buildings | 122 |  | 54 39 | 57 18 | 5.6 3.5 | 1.7 3.5 | 5.3 3.8 | 9.3 2.9 |
| Unclassified.. | 140 | 43 | 59 | 29 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| All purposes. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.185 | 522 | 1,007 | 613 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  | Average size of loan |  |  |  | Average interest rate (Per cent per annum) |  |  |  |
| Pay production or living costs. | \$460 | \$170 | \$310 | \$1,050 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 5.9 |
| Buy machinery or livestock.... | 980 | 390 | 660 | 1,890 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| Buy or improve land or buildings | 1,120 | 240 | 560 | 1,790 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Repay debts.................... | 640 | 190 | 420 | 1,560 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 5.4 |
| All purposes. | 680 | 220 | 460 | 1,440 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.7 |

${ }^{2}$ Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
purchase of machinery or livestock. Other purposes for which production credit was used, such as the purchase or improvement of land or buildings and the repayment of debts, were of minor importance, as is shown in Table 5.

Purpose varied in importance among borrowers of different size. Very small farmers borrowed more frequently in order to pay production and living expenses than did larger farm borrowers, and less frequently to purchase machinery or livestock. Of the loans to very small borrowers about twothirds were used to pay production and living expenses and about one-fourth to purchase machinery or livestock. Of the loans to larger borrowers less than one-half were for production and living costs while more than one-third were for the purchase of machinery or livestock. Use of farm production credit to buy or improve land or buildings was more common among the large borrowers with a net worth of $\$ 10,000$ or more than among the smaller farm operators. This purpose accounted for nearly 10 per cent of the loans to large farm operators as compared with less than 2 per cent of the loans to very small farmers.

For large and small farmers alike, loans used to pay production and living expenses were smaller on the average than those for other purposes. Loans used to purchase machinery or livestock tended to be above average in size. Interest rates were substantially higher on loans to pay production and living expenses than on loans for other purposes, as is pointed out in another article in this Bulletin. This was partly because loans used to pay production and living expenses tended to be smaller than other loans, but also because borrowing for this purpose frequently indicates greater risk of loss. ${ }^{6}$ Farmers who need bank credit in order to meet production and living expenses are often operating marginal farms.

## Variations in Use of Security

Pledge of specific assets secured more than onehalf of the farm production loans outstanding at commercial banks in mid-1947. One-third of the loans were unsecured and one-eighth were endorsed but not otherwise secured. Table 6 shows that the use of security was much more frequent for loans to small farmers than for loans to large farmers. Nearly two-thirds of the loans to very small farmers were secured while only two-fifths of the loans to

[^7]borrowers with a net worth of $\$ 10,000$ or more were secured. The reverse was true for unsecured loans. Most production loans to large farmers were unsecured, 33 per cent of those to small farmers, and only 16 per cent of those to very small farmers. The fact that small farmers did not obtain unsecured bank credit as readily as did larger farmers was offset in part by the more frequent use of endorsement. One-fifth of the loans to very small farmers were endorsed but not otherwise secured whereas a much smaller proportion of loans to larger farmers were on an endorsement basis.
Regional variations in the relative frequency with which farm production loans were secured, unsecured, or endorsed were marked, as is shown in Table 7. These differences reflected regional differences in banking customs regarding the use of security and also regional differences in the net worth of borrowers. In the South, where the proportion of very small farmers is high, the proportion of secured loans was high, and in the Mid-West, where there were relatively few very small farm borrowers, most loans were unsecured. In the Far West the actual proportion of secured loans was about equal to the national average and substantially above the average for some of the eastern and midwestern districts although the high proportion of farm borrowers with a net worth of $\$ 10,000$ or more would suggest a low proportion of secured loans. The relatively low proportion of secured farm production loans in the Richmond Federal Reserve District reflected the exceptional frequency of endorsed loans in that district. Use of endorsement was almost negligible in areas west of the Mississippi.
For the country as a whole the average size of secured loans was about twice that of unsecured or endorsed loans. Also, within every Federal Reserve district except Richmond and Dallas, secured loans were larger in average size than unsecured and endorsed loans. Thus, it appears that the pledge of specific assets enabled farm borrowers to obtain larger loans than were available without security.
Secured loans were more frequently collateraled by a combination of crops, livestock, and machinery than by any other type of security. For very small borrowers such a combination was pledged against more than half of the secured loans. Mixed security loans were a substantial proportion of all secured loans to large farmers, although made less frequently to large farmers than to small farmers.

# FARM PRODUCTION LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS 

Table 6
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Type of Security and Net Worth of Borrower
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of security | Net worth of borrower (In thousands of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { bor- } \\ \text { rowersi }\end{array}$ | Less than 2 | 2-9.9 | 10 or more | All <br> bor- <br> rowers' | $\underset{\substack{\text { Less } \\ \text { than } \\ 2}}{ }$ | 2-9.9 | 10 <br> or <br> more | All <br> bor- <br> rowers' | Less than 2 | 2-9.9 | 10 or more |
|  | Number of loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average size of loan |  |  |  |
|  | In thousands |  |  |  | Percentage disivibution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unsecured. | 743 | 84 | 328 | 324 | 34.0 | 16.1 | 32.6 | 52.8 | \$580 | \$110 | \$240 | \$1,060 |
| Endorsed. | 273 | 110 | 112 | 45 | 12.5 | 21.1 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 410 | 180 | 380 | 1,040 |
| Secured.. | 1,168 | 328 | 567 | 244 | 53.4 | 62.8 | 56.3 | 39.9 | 800 | 260 | 600 | 2,010 |
| All loans.. | 2,185 | 522 | 1,007 | 613 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 680 | 220 | 460 | 1,440 |
| Secured: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock. | 361 | 91 | 177 | 84 | 30.9 | 27.7 | 31.1 | 34.2 | 980 | 180 | 540 | 2,830 |
| Machinery.... | 167 | 25 | 93 | 41 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 16.3 | 16.8 3 | 710 500 | 450 | 600 500 | 1,150 |
| Growing crops... | 34 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 1.9 0.3 | 3.0 | + 500 | 180 | 500 | 1,190 |
| Crops in storage. . . . . . . . . . | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1,420 | 210 | 530 | 3,200 |
| Combination of crops, livestock or machinery |  |  | 241 |  | 43.2 | 52.2 | 42.5 | 35.4 | 710 | 260 | 650 |  |
| G. I. guarantee or insurance. . | 12 84 | 5 19 | 38 | $\stackrel{(2)}{23}^{2}$ | 1.0 7.3 | 1.5 5 | 1.0 6.7 |  | 1,570 | 1,380 $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ | 1,410 460 | 1, ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| Other...................... | 84 | 19 | 38 | 23 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 790 | 230 | 460 | 1,75 |
| All secured loans.. | 1,168 | 328 | 567 | 244 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |

1 Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 500 loans or 0.05 per cent.
s Insufficient number of loans to compute an average.
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 7
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Federal Reserve District and Security Status
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Federal_Reserve district | Security status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { loans }}{\text { All }}$ | Unsecured | Endorsed | Secured | $\underset{\text { loans1 }}{\text { All }}$ | Unsecured | $\underset{\text { dorsed }}{\text { En- }}$ | Secured | $\underset{\text { loans }}{\text { All }}$ | Unsecured | Endorsed | Secured |
|  | Number of loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average size of loan |  |  |  |
|  | In thousands |  |  |  | As a percentage of total for district |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. | 24 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 100 | 29.1 | 25.2 | 45.3 | \$900 | \$810 | \$650 | \$1,100 |
| New York. | 49 | 19 | 8 | 22 | 100 | 39.1 | 15.7 | 45.2 | 920 | 610 | 800 | 1,230 |
| Philadelphia | 42 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 100 | 44.5 | 26.7 | 28.8 | 770 | 760 | 560 | 1,010 |
| Cleveland. | 126 | 66 | 31 | 29 | 100 | 52.8 | 24.4 | 22.7 | 460 | 450 | 310 | 650 |
| Richmond | 126 | 29 | 59 | 37 | 100 | 23.1 | 47.1 | 29.5 | 520 | 670 | 400 | 590 |
| Atlanta. | 202 | 25 | 23 | 153 | 100 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 75.6 | 420 | 390 | 240 | 450 |
| Chicago. | 352 | 178 | 36 | 133 | 100 | 50.4 | 10.3 | 37.8 | 650 | 490 | 480 | 910 |
| St. Louis. | 422 | 139 | 79 | 201 | 100 | 33.0 | 18.6 | 47.5 | 470 | 440 | 350 | 540 |
| Minneapolis. | 178 | 66 | 2 | 106 | 100 | 37.3 | 1.2 | 59.2 | 750 | 320 | 600 | 1,020 |
| Kansas City. | 290 | 104 | 7 | 178 | 100 | 35.9 | 2.5 | 61.5 | 750 | 520 | 560 | 870 |
| Dallas....... | 257 | 38 | 8 | 211 | 100 | 14.8 | 2.9 | 82.2 | 680 | 760 | 460 | 670 |
| San Francisco. | 116 | 52 | 4 | 59 | 100 | 45.2 | 3.6 | 51.2 | 1,940 | 1,690 | 890 | 2,250 |
| All districts. | 2,185 | 743 | 273 | 1,168 | 100 | 34.0 | 12.5 | 53.5 | 680 | 580 | 410 | 800 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes loans unclassified by type of security.
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Use of a combination of assets as security for farm production loans not only permits banks to extend credit to many farmers who would not otherwise be eligible for loans but also reflects a banking practice, particularly common in some regions, of obtaining maximum security.

Livestock, which was the most important single asset used as security, was pledged against about one-third of the secured loans. Machinery was
commonly used by farmers in all size groups as security but its importance increased as the net worth of the borrower increased. Relatively few loans were secured by growing crops; a negligible number by crops in storage. Of the comparatively small number of loans made under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G. I. loans), nearly all were made to small farmers. These loans, however, were substantially above average in size.

# FARM MORTGAGE LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS ${ }^{1}$ 

by

Philip T. Allen

Bank lending in the farm mortgage field has increased markedly in the last year. Total holdings of bank loans secured by farm real estate increased by one-fourth in the 12 -month period ending last June, one of the sharpest increases on record. This change in farm mortgage loans of banks was in marked contrast with the change in farm mortgage holdings of other lenders, which as a group probably reduced holdings by one per cent in the 12-month period. At the beginning of 1947 farm mortgage portfolios of banks, while still small in comparison with some earlier periods, accounted for 14 per cent of all farm mortgage debt, the largest proportion held by banks since 1922. In the last 12 months, a period of unusually high farm land values, a larger volume of farm mortgage loans was made by banks than by any other lender group.

Farm mortgage loans outstanding at banks in mid-1947 were typically small and were usually made to finance the purchase of small tracts of land. ${ }^{2}$ The bulk of the loans had been made in 1946 and 1947 and many of them were of short maturities. Most farm mortgage credit was provided by banks of medium or small size. Characteristics of farm mortgage loans of banks varied significantly by region and by type of farm.

## Summary

1. Almost half of the farm mortgage loans outstanding at banks were on general farms, largely on properties of less than 140 acres.
2. Most of the loans were for the purpose of buying land. Thus the large number of farm transfers in recent years has been reflected in an expanded volume of bank credit.
3. About one-third of the farm mortgage loans at banks were for purposes other than to purchase land. Such loans were usually small, and probably accounted in part for the smaller average size of farm mortgage loans by banks as compared with those of other lenders.

[^8]4. The size of mortgage loans varied appreciably with type and size of farm and with the purpose for which the funds were used.
5. Banks made an appreciable portion of their farm mortgage loans for very short terms. The short-term loans, however, were concentrated in certain areas and appeared to reflect chiefly bank practices in those areas.
6. Instalment repayments were provided for in slightly over half of the farm mortgage loans held by banks. Variations in use of instalment repayments were marked among Federal Reserve districts and for the most part were accompanied by variations in maturities in the different districts.
7. Survey data, which represent outstanding loans and are incomplete as regards loans written in earlier years, indicate that bank appraisal values have lagged somewhat behind the rise in prices of farm properties.

## Distribution of Loans by Federal Reserve Districts and by Type of Farm

Farm mortgage loans of insured commercial banks in June 1947 were concentrated in the MidWest. Nearly one-half of the number of all loans were in the St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland Federal Reserve Districts, as is shown in Table 1. About one-fifth were in the southern districts of Atlanta, Richmond, and Dallas. Only about onetenth of the loans were in the northeastern districts, and about one-sixth in northwestern and western districts.
About half of the number of all farm mortgage loans were made on general farms. ${ }^{3}$ Dairy farms were second in importance and accounted for about one-sixth of the total number of loans. The remainder of the loans were distributed among several other types of farms, none of which accounted for more than 8 per cent of the total. General farms were the leading type in seven districts, dairy farms in three districts, and cotton and field-crop farms in one district each.
Bank mortgage loans on general, dairy, and fieldcrop farms were common in most districts. Loans on livestock farms were also distributed generally,

[^9]Table 1
Farm Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, by Type of Farm and Federal Reserve District
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of farm |  | Ḃoston | New York | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Phil- } \\ & \text { adel- } \\ & \text { phia } \end{aligned}$ | Cleve- | Rich- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At- } \\ & \text { lanta } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chi- } \\ & \text { cago } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { St. } \\ & \text { Louis } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Min- } \\ \text { neap- } \\ \text { olis } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kan- } \\ & \text { sas } \\ & \text { City } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Dal- }}{\text { Das }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { San } \\ \text { Fran- } \\ \text { cisco }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of loans In thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General. | 128 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 26 | 34 |  | 9 |  | 3 |
| Dairy................ | 41 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | 8 | 1 |  |  |
| field crops | 21 | 1 | (1) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |
| Livestock | 12 | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{1} 1$ | (1) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | $1$ | $1$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Truck | $\stackrel{4}{7}$ | (1) | 1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 1$ | (1) | 1 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & (1) \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}{ }_{1}$ | ${ }_{1}$ |
| Fruit... | 6 | (1) | 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 17 | (1) |  |  |  | 1 | 13 |  | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |  |  | $1$ | (1) |
| Other ${ }^{2}$. | 19 | ${ }_{1}$ | (i) | ${ }_{1}$ | 3 | 2 | 1 | ${ }_{3}$ | 4 | (i) | 1 | (i) | 1 |
| All types. | 265 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 30 | 16 | 27 | 49 | 53 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 16 |
|  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General. | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 56 |  | 21 |
|  | 15 | 47 | 46 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 21 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| Livestock... | 5 | (3) | (8) | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 2 |
| Poultry... | 2 | 5 | ${ }_{10}^{3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 7 | 5 |
| Fruit.. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | (3) | 1 | 1 | 3 | (a) | (2) | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Cotton. | 7 | (3) |  |  |  | 3 | 47 |  | 4 |  |  | 17 | 3 |
| Tobacco | 7 | 20 | 3 | ${ }^{(3)} 10$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 13 10 | 3 <br> 5 | ${ }^{(3)} 6$ | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| All types. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

[^10]except in the Northeast. On the other hand, loans on fruit, cotton, and tobacco farms tended to be concentrated in specialized areas-on fruit farms in the San Francisco District, on cotton farms in the Atlanta District, and on tobacco farms in the Cleveland, Richmond, and St. Louis Districts.

## Size of Mortgaged Properties

Mortgages on properties from 70 to 140 acres in size accounted for slightly over one-third of the number of farm mortgage loans at banks in mid1947, as is shown in Table 2. A similar portion of the loans were on properties under 70 acres, and the remainder-a little over one-fourth-were on properties of 140 acres or more. Since loans were usually larger on larger properties than on smaller properties, the dollar amounts of loans outstanding were more highly concentrated on large properties.
Loans on poultry, fruit, and truck farms tended to be on smaller properties. General and dairy
farm mortgages were on properties of intermediate size, while loans on field-crop and livestock farms were usually on larger properties, reflecting the more extensive operations of these types of farming. Mortgaged cotton and tobacco farms varied more in size than did most types of mortgaged farms.

## Purpose of Loan

The bulk of farm mortgage financing by banks was for the purchase of land. For all types of farms 66 per cent of the loans were to buy land, 9 per cent for constructing or repairing buildings, and 25 per cent for production and other purposes.
The purposes for which farm borrowers used bank mortgage credit varied somewhat among different types of farms, as is shown in Table 3. The fact that loans to buy land were less than one-half of the number of loans on cotton farms reflected the banking practice of taking a mortgage on the farm to secure production loans to cotton farmers.

FARM MORTGAGE LOANS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

Table 2
Farm Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, by Type of Farm and Size of Property Mortgaged
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of farm | Size of property mortgaged |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { sizes }}{\text { All }}$ | Under 70 acres | 70-139 acres |  |
|  | Number of loans In thousands |  |  |  |
| General. | 128 | 43 | 51 | 33 |
| Dairy. | 41 | 10 | 18 | 13 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops. | 21 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Livestock. | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Poultry. | 4 | 3 | 1 | (1) |
| Truck. | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Fruit. | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Cotton. | 17 | 8 | 5 | 4. |
| Tobacco | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Other. | 19 | 12 | 5 | 3 |
| All types. | 265 | 97 | 95 | 71 |
|  | As a percentage of total for farm type |  |  |  |
| General. | 100 | 33 | 40 | 26 |
| Dairy... | 100 | 23 | 45 | 32 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops. | 100 | 24 | 30 | 46 |
| Livestock. | 100 | 17 | 33 | 50 |
| Poultry. | 100 | 76 | 19 | 5 |
| Truck. | 100 | 78 | 15 | 8 |
| Fruit. | 100 | 74 | 15 | 11 |
| Cotton. | 100 | 48 | 30 | 22 |
| Tobacco. | 100 | 47 | 37 | 17 |
| Other. | 100 | 60 | 26 | 14 |
| All types. . . . . . . . . . | 100 | 37 | 36 | 27 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 500 loans.
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding and because totals include 1,500 loans unclassified as to size.
An unusually high proportion of mortgages on field-crop farms were to buy land other than the property mortgaged. Similarly, a high proportion of the mortgages on poultry farms were to secure loans to build or repair buildings. This reflected the greater relative importance of buildings for poultry production than for most other types of farming.

## Variations in Size of Mortgages

Farm mortgage loans at banks were typically small in size. About one-half of the loans were from $\$ 1,500$ to $\$ 5,000$ in original size, almost onethird were under $\$ 1,500$, and about one-fifth were over $\$ 5,000$. Loans tended to be smallest in the South, about average or slightly above average in size in the East and Middle West, and above average in the Far West. Variations in the size of mortgage loans at banks were related to the purpose

Table 3
Farm Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, by Type of Farm and Purpose of Loan
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of farm | Purpose of loan |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All pur- poses | To buy land mortgaged | To buy other land | To build or repair buildings | Other purposes | Not known |
|  | Number of loans In thousands |  |  |  |  |  |
| General. | 128 | 75 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 9 |
| Dairy. | 41 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops. | 21 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ) |
| Livestock.......... | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | (1) |
| Poultry. | 4 | 2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1 | 1 | (1) |
| Truck. | 7 | 4 | (1) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fruit. | 6 | 3 | (1) | 1 | 2 | (1) |
| Cotton. | 17 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Tobacco | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Other. | 19 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| All types...... | 265 | 151 | 25 | 23 | 51 | 16 |
|  | As a percentage of total for farm type |  |  |  |  |  |
| General. | 100 | 59 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 7 |
| Dairy Wheat, corn, and other field crops. | 100 | 62 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 3 |
|  | 100 | 48 | 18 | 7 | 23 | 5 |
| Livestock. . . . . . . . | 100 | 57 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 4 |
| Poultry. | 100 | 52 | 5 | 26 | 17 | 2 |
| Truck. | 100 | 52 | 6 | 15 | 19 | 9 |
| Fruit. | 100 | 52 | 6 | 11 | 23 | 5 |
| Cotton. | 100 | 45 | 4 | 10 | 33 | 7 |
| Tobacco. | 100 | 57 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 6 |
| Other. | 100 | 57 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 7 |
| All types. | 100 | 57 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 6 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 500 loans.
Nore.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.
for which the loan was used, the type and size of farm on which the mortgage was placed, and the year in which the loan was made.
Loans for purchasing land were considerably larger than those for other purposes, as is shown by the following average loan sizes: ${ }^{4}$
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { To buy land other than that mortgaged } & \$ 3,800 \\ \text { To buy land mortgaged...... } & 3,700 \\ \text { To build or repair buildings.. } & 2,300 \\ \text { Other purposes....... } & 2,300 \\ \text { Average, all purposes.. } & 3,200\end{array}$
The average size of all farm mortgage loans made by banks was smaller than the average for most other lenders, partly because a larger proportion of

[^11]the bank loans were for purposes other than the purchase of land.
Mortgage loans on fruit, field-crop, and livestock farms were of larger average size than those on other types of farms, as is shown in Table 4. The fruit farms mortgaged were usually small but the amount lent per acre was relatively large. On fieldcrop and livestock farms, in contrast, the large average size of loan reflected large acreage and a relatively small loan value per acre. Because of small acreage and notwithstanding a higher loan rate per acre than on most types of farms, mortgages on poultry and truck farms were relatively small. Loans were smallest on tobacco and cotton farms, reflecting both the small acreage of these farms and the small amounts lent per acre. In the case of cotton farms, particularly, many of the loans were for production purposes and were much smaller in size than loans to purchase land.

Loans increased markedly in size for all types of farms as the acreage mortgaged increased. The amount lent per acre dropped very noticeably as the size of unit increased, but usually the effect of this decline was more than offset by the increase in acreage.

Changes in the average size of loan by years were not shown by the survey data. Studies by the Department of Agriculture, however, indicate that the average size of farm mortgage loan made by banks increased about 72 per cent from 1940 to 1946.

Table 4
Average Size of farm Mortgace Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Made in the First Half of 1947, by Type of Farm and Size of Mortgaged Property [Based on estimates of outstanding loans]

| Type of farm | Size of property mortgaged |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { sizes } \end{aligned}$ | Under 30 acres | $\begin{gathered} 30-139 \\ \text { acres } \end{gathered}$ | 140 acres and over |
| General. | \$3,150 | \$1,450 | \$2,650 | \$5,150 |
| Dairy. | 3,700 | 2,400 | 3,200 | 5,050 |
| Wheat, corn, and other field crops. | 4,450 | (1) | 3,400 | 6,050 |
| Livestock................. | 3,900 | (1) | 2,500 | 5,650 |
| Poultry. | 2,600 | 2,350 | 3,000 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Truck. | 2,300 | 1,700 | 2,850 | (1) |
| Fruit. | 5,650 | 3,800 | 6,050 | (1) |
| Cotton. | 1,550 | (1) | 1,150 | 3.500 |
| Tobacco | 2,150 | (1) | 1,850 | (1) |
| Other. | 2,650 | 1,700 | 2,500 | 5,050 |
| All types. | 3.200 | 1,800 | 2,600 | 5,200 |

[^12]
## Regional Variations in Matcrities of Loans

For the country as a whole, over one-third of all farm mortgage loans were repayable either on demand, or within one year. About one-third of the loans were to mature in from one to five years, and one-fourth in more than five years. A small fraction, about one-twentieth, were overdue at the time of the survey. This latter group probably consisted in large part of loans technically overdue but considered as demand loans by banks.
Figures for the entire country conceal substantial variations in maturities among different sections of the country, as is shown in the chart and in Table 5.


Note.-Short-term loans include demand loans, overdue loans, and loans with maturities of one year or less. For data, see Table 5, p. 1481.

In the San Francisco and New York Federal Reserve Districts about one-half of the loans were written to mature in more than five years. In the Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Dallas Districts the most common term was from one to five years; it was one year or less in the Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta, Richmond, St. Louis, and Cleveland Districts.
As has been noted previously, a substantial portion of the farm mortgage loans were made, not to finance land transfers, but to finance production, building construction, and other undertakings. These loans tended to be shorter in maturity than loans to purchase land, and their greater importance in some sections of the country, particularly in the Deep South, accounted in part for the large proportion of short-term loans made in these areas. For the country as a whole, however, the differences in maturity between farm mortgage loans to purchase land and those for other purposes were moderate, as is shown in Table 6.

Table 5
Percentage Distribution of Farm Mortgage Loans Outstanding in Mid-1947 at Insured Commercial Banks within Each Federal Reserve District, by Maturity Class
[Based on estimated number of outstanding loans]

| Federal Reserve district | Maturity class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { maturities }}{\text { All }}$ | 6 months or less ${ }^{1}$ | 6 mos.1 year | $\begin{gathered} 1-2 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2-3 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3-5 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 - 1 0} \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10-15 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15-20 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Over } 20 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | 100 | 75 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | (2) |
| New York.: | 100 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Philadelphia. | 100 | 73 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 3 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Cleveland. | 100 | 34 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 23 | 7 | 1 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Richmond. | 100 | 57 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 | (2) |
| Atlanta. | 100 | 24 | 52 |  | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{(2}\right)$ |
| Chicago. | 100 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 39 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| St. Louis. . | 100 | 23 | 35 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Minneapolis. | 100 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 48 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Kansas City. | 100 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 42 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Dallas. . . . . | 100 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 31 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| San Francisco. | 100 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 41 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| All districts.. | 100 | 24 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes demand loans, and loans overdue.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.5 per cent.
Note.-Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 6
Percentage Distribution of Farm Mortgage Loans Outstanding in Mid-1947 at Insured Commercial Banks within Each Federal Reserve District, by Maturity of Loans for Specified Purposes
[Based on estimated number of outstanding loans]

| Federal Reserve district | To buy land ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | All other purposes ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Maturity |  |  |  | Total | Maturity |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 year or less ${ }^{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1-5 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5-10 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Over 10 years |  | 1 year or less ${ }^{3}$ | $\stackrel{1-5}{\text { years }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 - 1 0} \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | Over 10 years |
| Boston. | 100 | 75 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 100 | 86 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| New York. | 100 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 19 | 100 | 45 | 22 | 25 | 8 |
| Philadelphia. | 100 | 77 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 100 | 82 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Cleveland. | 100 | 50 | 19 | 21 | 10 | 100 | 51 | 19 | 25 | 5 |
| Richmond. | 100 | 67 | 16 | 12 | 5 | 100 | 83 | 12 | 4 | 1 |
| Atlanta. | 100 | 67 | 22 | 7 | 4 | 100 | 84 | 14 | 2 | (4) |
| Chicago... | 100 | 12 | 50 | 32 | 6 | 100 | 18 | 57 | 23 | 3 |
| St. Louis. . . | 100 | 56 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 100 | 61 | 32 | 6 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | 100 | 7 | 60 | 25 | 9 | 100 | 18 | 61 | 17 | 4 |
| Kansas City. | 100 | 11 | 61 | 21 | 8 | 100 | 18 | 61 | 18 | 3 |
| Dallas. | 100 | 14 | 54 | 27 | 5 | 100 | 34 | 48 | 17 | 2 |
| San Francisco. | 100 | 8 | 36 | 44 | 13 | 100 | 11 | 48 | 37 | 5 |
| All districts. . | 100 | 38 | 34 | 21 | 8 | 100 | 49 | 34 | 15 | 3 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes loans to purchase the property mortgaged and loans to purchase other land.
${ }^{2}$ Includes some loans not classified as to purpose.
${ }^{3}$ Includes demand loans and loans overdue.
${ }^{+}$Less than 0.5 per cent.
Note.-Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Of the national total of loans to purchase land only 6 out of 10 loans had stated maturities of more than one year. In four of the Federal Reserve districts, however, only about 3 out of 10 mortgage loans to buy land matured in more than one year. Of mortgages made at banks for purposes other
than the purchase of land, one-half of the national total matured in more than one year, and in the San Francisco, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City Federal Reserve Districts 8 out of every 10 such loans were made for more than one year.
Part of the regional variation in the maturity dis-
tribution of farm mortgage loans at banks reflected differences in average size of loan, since there was a tendency for larger loans to have somewhat longer maturities. However, when loans of similar size were compared by districts, nearly as much contrast in maturities was shown as when the comparison was made for all sizes of loans together.

## Method of Repayment

For the entire country, 54 per cent of the number of farm mortgages held by banks called for instalment repayment. Practices varied considerably among regions. In the Atlanta and Richmond Federal Reserve Districts only about one-fourth of the loans were instalment loans while in the San Francisco and New York Federal Reserve Districts nearly 90 per cent of the loans were amortized. Regional variations in use of the instalment technique are associated with variations in maturities of loans in the different districts. The low percentage of loans to be repaid by instalments in the South was closely related to the high proportion of shortterm loans in this section. For loans of similar maturity the proportion of loans written on an instalment basis was similar among regions.

## Appraisal Practices of Banks

Appraised values per acre varied considerably on different types of farms. They were much higher on fruit farms than on other types and were also considerably higher than average on truck and on poultry farms. These types of farms usually require a large investment on a relatively small number of acres. Appraisals per acre were lowest on cotton and on livestock farms.

On smaller units appraised values per acre were much higher than they were on larger units. Appraisals of $\$ 1,000$ or more per acre were not uncommon on properties under 10 acres in size. An appreciable part of these small properties were parttime farms, where an important part of the income of the owner was obtained from work off the farm.

Some rise in the appraised value per acre of mortgaged farms has occurred between 1943-45 and 1947. This is indicated for selected sizes and types of farms by the percentage changes given in the following table. They were computed from appraised valuations per acre placed on farms which
were mortgaged at commercial banks in 1943-45 and 1947 respectively and against which loans were still outstanding in mid-1947. The data are incomplete in that loans made in 1943-45 and paid off by mid-1947 were not available for the computation.

| Type and size <br> of farm | Percentage change ${ }^{5}$ <br> $1943-45$ to 1947 |
| :--- | :---: |
| General: |  |
| Under 30 acres | -4 |
| $30-139$ acres. | +12 |
| $140-259$ acres | +10 |
| Dairy: |  |
| $30-139$ acres | +26 |
| $140-259$ acres | +17 |
| Cotton: |  |
| $30-139$ acres | -11 |
| Tobacco: |  |
| $30-139$ acres | -1 |
| Field crops: |  |
| $30-139$ acres | +24 |
| $140-259$ acres | +20 |
| Farm land values | +41 |

[^13]For these selected cases, the increase has been most noticeable for small dairy farms and field-crop farms.
From these data it appears that, while bank appraisal of farm properties has been influenced in recent years by increases in land prices, increases in reported appraisal values have lagged behind increases in prices of farm land. In general, bank appraisal practices seem to reflect some hesitancy in following the inflation of land values.
There has apparently been little change in recent years in the relation between the appraised value of farm properties and the amount of loan made on the properties. On loans for the purchase of land made in 1940 and outstanding in mid-1947, banks lent an average of 49 per cent of the appraised value of the property. On loans made in 1947 the average was 48 per cent. For loans made in 1946, the only year since 1940 in which the average exceeded 50 per cent, it was 52 per cent.

## THE STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES ON COMMERCIAL BANK LOANS TO FARMERS ${ }^{1}$

by
Richard Youngdahl

With respect to interest rates, the farm mortgage loan market served by commercial banks contrasts sharply with the non-real-estate or production loan market. For the farm mortgage loan market, the structure of rates shows a high degree of uniformity throughout the banking system. On a given size and type of farm mortgage loan, made to borrowers of comparable characteristics, interest charges are substantially the same at banks of varying sizes in large and small centers, and in various sections of the country.

The non-real-estate or production loan market, on the other hand, appears to be composed of many small markets each of which has its own pattern of interest rates related to local conditions. Thus on farm production loans of like characteristics, important variations are shown among sections of the country and at banks and in cities of various sizes. Sharp differences exist, moreover, in the level of rates charged on production as compared with mortgage loans to farmers, with rates on the former considerably higher.

Within each of these divisions of the farm credit market served by commercial banks the variations in rates appear to be accounted for by many factors. Most important of these factors is size of loan. Other factors related to the borrower, such as type and financial size of farm, and to the loan, such as maturity and repayment method, are also of sig. nificance.

## Summary

The structure of interest rates on bank loans to farmers in mid-1947 had the following principal features, as shown by the survey data:
(1) Interest rates were considerably lower on loans secured by farm real estate than on non-realestate (production) loans, particularly for small loans and in the South and West. Rates averaged 4.9 per cent on farm mortgage loans and 6.1 per cent on farm production loans.

[^14](2) The rate of 6 per cent was more frequent than any other rate charged farmers on bank loans, both mortgage and production. For farm mortgage loans, rates of 5 and 4 per cent were also common. Almost half of farm production loans were at rates of 7 per cent or over.
(3) Size of loan was the most significant factor influencing interest rates. Rates declined progressively as size of loan increased.
(4) Other characteristics of loans, such as purpose, method of repayment, and maturity accounted for rate variations, particularly in the case of production loans. Differences in rates were also shown among types of collateral pledged as security for production loans. Rates were generally lower on first mortgage loans than on loans secured by junior liens on farm property.
(5) Differences in rates were shown among loans to borrowers with various characteristics. On both mortgage and production loans, but particularly on the latter, interest rates tended to vary according to the type of farm operated by the borrower. Rates on production loans also differed depending on the tenure and the net worth of the farmer making the loan.
(6) Variations in size and location of the lending bank were also reflected in rate differences. For mortgage loans, differentials in rates were nominal among large and small banks and large and small cities; variations among regions were moderate. Rates on production loans varied somewhat more among cities and banks of different sizes and showed substantial divergencies among regions of the country, even on loans of comparable size.
(7) Farmers in mid-1947 paid about the same rates for bank loans, both mortgage and production, as small business concerns paid on comparable loans outstanding near the end of 1946.

## Comparison of Rates on Real Estate and on Other Loans to Farmers

Important differences existed between the pattern of rates charged by banks in mid-1947 on loans secured by mortgages on farm real estate and on
production loans to farmers. As is shown in Chart 1 , the most common rate on each type of loan outstanding in mid-1947 was 6 per cent, with about 40 per cent of each at that rate. On farm mortgage loans rates of 5 and 4 per cent were also charged frequently. Comparatively few bank loans on farm real estate were at rates of 7 per cent or chaft 1

over. On the other hand, almost half of the production loans to farmers were made at rates of 7 per cent or over, while only about 10 per cent of such loans were at rates of less than 6 per cent.

Part of the large differences in rate distribution between farm mortgage and farm production loans is due to the fact that the mortgage loans tend to be larger than the others. Banks customarily charge higher interest rates on small loans than on large, both for mortgage and production loans. As is shown in Chart 2 and in later sections of this article, average rates on both types of loans declined systematically with size of loan.
It is clear from the chart, however, that the pattern of rates charged by banks on farm mortgage loans differs markedly from that charged on farm production loans. For each size of loan farmers paid higher rates on production than on mortgage loans. Differences varied among loan size groups, but they ranged from 0.7 to 1.0 percentage points for all size groups under $\$ 10,000$. On loans of $\$ 10,000$ or more, the differential was nominal.

Explanation of the disparities in the rates charged on the two types of loans probably lies in part in risk factors. The degree of organization in the two divisions of the farm credit markets, however, is also very important.

Farm mortgages command wide acceptance at the present time in a well-organized national market. Their acceptability is not necessarily tied closely with the borrower. Competition for farm mortgages, regionally and nationally, is strong, and such paper is actively sought by insurance companies, agencies of the Federal Farm Loan System, savings banks, and individuals, as well as by commercial banks. Banks, in fact, now hold only about 14 per cent of the amount of all farm mortgages outstanding, although in recent years their importance in the field has been increasing.
Farm production loans, on the other hand, except perhaps for some types of equipment loans, are commonly made on a personal basis with the lender relying more heavily on the creditworthiness of the borrower than on the collateral pledged to secure the loan. On these loans, which average much smaller in amount than the mortgage loans, the rates at commercial banks are determined in personal negotiation between farmer and banker. Accordingly there are significant variations in rates among loans depending on local customs and special

## AVERAGE INTEREST RATES ON LOANS TO FARMERS

 BY SIZE OF LOAN, MID-1947
competitive situations as well as on circumstances with respect to farmer-banker business relationships.

The market for farm production loans is not highly organized since these loans are by their nature individualistic and not readily standardized. Commercial banks account for about two-thirds of the amount of production loans made to farmers by

Table 1
Farm Mortgace Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947
By Interest Rate and Size of Loan [Estimates of outstanding loans]

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Interest rate } \\ \text { (Per cent per annum) } \end{gathered}$ | Original size of loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { sizes } \end{gathered}$ | Under <br> $\$ 1,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500- \\ & \$ 9.999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { sizes }}{\text { All }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500- \\ & \$ 9,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Number of loans, in thousands |  |  |  |  | Amount of loans, in millions |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 4.0 . | 1 | (1) | (1) | 1 | (1) | \$ 7 | \$ (1) | \$ (1) | \$ 3 | \$ 4 |
| 4.0 . | 52 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 7 | 255 | 1 | 12 | 155 | 88 |
| 4.1-4.9 | 10 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2 | 7 | 1 | 43 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 3 | 25 | 15 |
| 5.0. | 76 | 6 | 27 | 40 | 4 | 227 | 3 | 36 | 139 | 49 |
| 5.1-5.9 | 1 | (1) | 1 | 1 | (1) | 3 | (1) | 1 | 1 | (1) |
| 6.0. | 104 | 30 | 44 | 29 | 1 | 170 | 13 | 53 | 90 | 14 |
| 6.1-6.9 | 0 | ${ }^{1}$ | (1) | ${ }^{1}$ |  | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| 7.0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | (1) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | (I) |
| $7.1-7.9$ 8.0 | $1)$ 13 | ${ }_{(1)}^{9}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\cdots$ | (1) 11 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | ${ }_{4}^{1}$ | (1) |
| 8.1 and over | 13 2 |  | 1 | (1) | (1) | 1 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| All rates. | 265 | 49 | 88 | 115 | 14 | -722 | 22 | 111 | 418 | 171 |
|  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 4.0. | 0.4 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| 4.0 .......... | 19.5 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 31.4 | 50.1 | 35.3 | 2.5 | 10.7 | 37.0 | 51.3 |
| 4.1-4.9 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 8.8 |
| 5.0 | 28.8 | 11.5 | 30.3 | 35.1 | 28.6 | 31.4 | 13.2 | 32.1 | 33.3 | 28.9 |
| 5.1-5.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| 6.0 | 39.4 | 61.0 | 50.6 | 25.2 | 9.3 | 23.5 | 61.5 | 47.5 | 21.5 | 8.1 |
| $6.1-6.9$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 0.1 | (2) |  |
| 7.0. | 1.7 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| $7.1-7.9$ 8.0 | $5{ }^{(2)}$ | 17.5 | $3 \stackrel{(2)}{9}$ | $1{ }^{(2)} 0$ | 0.1 | $1{ }^{(2)}$ | 15.0 | $3{ }^{(2)}$ | $0{ }^{(2)}$ | 0.1 |
| 8.1 and over. | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | (2) |
| All rates. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[^15]credit institutions. ${ }^{2}$ Of the loans not made at commercial banks, most are currently obtained through production credit associations. These are Government sponsored organizations of farmers and stockmen, capitalized in part by their member borrowers and in part by the Federal Government through the Production Credit Corporations. The associations obtain funds largely from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, which in turn borrow by selling their debentures in the investment markets. At present the basic charge to a member for an advance from a production credit association is an interest rate of 4.5 per cent. Comparisons of this rate with rates paid by farmers for bank credit should allow, however, for special requirements and costs incurred in obtaining a production credit association loan.

At banks in many sections of the country loans to farmers for production purposes are often secured

[^16]by farm mortgages. Thus in the farm mortgage portfolios of banks there are loans which are in many respects more comparable with production loans than with loans made to purchase farm property. Rates on such mortgage loans, as is shown later, tend to be somewhat higher than on other mortgage loans, a fact which accounts for a part of the moderate regional and other variations in mortgage loan rates.

In all regions of the country rates were lower on farm mortgage loans than on farm production loans. Comparison of data presented in later sections reveal, however, that the differences were much larger at banks in the South and West than in the North and Northeast.

Because of the differences in the structure of interest rates on farm mortgage and farm production loans, separate treatment will be given to these two divisions of the farm credit market in the following analysis of interest rates charged farmers for bank credit.

Table 2
Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Interest Rate and Size of Loan
[Estimates of outstanding loans]

| Interest rate <br> (Per cent per annum) | Size of loan outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { sizes }}{\text { All }}$ | Under $\$ 499$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500- \\ \$ 999 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000- \\ \$ 2,499 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \$ 2,500- \\ \$ 9,999 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and over } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { sizes } \end{gathered}$ | Under $\$ 499$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500- \\ & \$ 999 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500- \\ & \$ 9,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
|  | Number of loans, in thousands |  |  |  |  |  | Amount of loans, in millions |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 4.0 . | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | \$ 80 | \$ 1 | \$ 1 | \$ 2 | \$ 7 | \$ 70 |
| 4.0 | 41 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 93 | 2 |  |  | 35 | 30 |
| 4.1-4. | 14 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 42 | 1 |  | 5 | 13 | 22 |
| 5.0 | 145 | 31 | 31 | 50 | 29 | 5 | 266 | 7 | 17 | 62 | 105 | 76 |
| 5.1-5.9 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | (1) | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| 6.0 | 895 | 515 | 174 | 152 | 49 | 5 | 613 | 90 | 98 | 189 | -168 | 68 |
| 6.1-6.9 | 24 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 1 | (1) | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 7.0 | 267 | 184 | 48 | 29 | 6 | (1) | 116 | 31 | 28 | 37 | 19 | 1 |
| 7.1-7.9 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 1 | (1) |  | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 8.0 | 420 | 300 | 67 | 43 | 10 | (1) | 167 | 46 | 37 | 51 | 30 | 3 |
| $8.1-8.9$ | 24 | 20 | 3 | 1 | (1) |  | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| 9.0-9.9. | 27 | 20 | 3 | 3 | (1) |  | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |  |
| 10.0-10.9 | 190 | 154 | 23 | 11 | 2 | (1) | 57 | 23 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| 11.0-11.9 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| $12.0-12.9 \ldots \ldots$ | 21 62 | 18 59 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 6 8 | 2 6 | 1 | 1 | ${ }_{(1)}^{2}$ |  |
| All rates. | 2,185 | 1,366 | 374 | 317 | 113 | 15 | r1,497 | 225 | 211 | 393 | 393 | 276 |
|  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 25.4 |
| 4.0. .... | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 8.9 | 11.0 |
| 4.1-4.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 8.1 |
| 5.0 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 8.1 | 15.7 | 25.5 | 32.4 | 17.8 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 15.7 | 26.6 | 27.6 |
| 5.1-5.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 6.0 | 41.0 | 37.7 | 46.5 | 47.9 | 43.3 | 35.6 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 46.6 | 48.1 | 42.9 | 24.7 |
| 6.1-6.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 7.0 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 0.4 |
| 7.1-7.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |  |
| 8.0 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 11.2 | 20.6 | 17.5 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 1.2 |
| 8.1-8.9. | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |
| 9.0-9.9. | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 |  | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 |  |
| 10.0-10.9 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| 11.0-11.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |
| 12.0-12.9. | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |  | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 |  |
| 13.0 and over. | 2.8 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 |  | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 |  |
| All rates. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

$r$ Revised.
2 Less than 500 loans on $\$ 500,000$.
${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.05 per cent.
Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Size of Loan and Interest Rates

Size of loan is the most significant of the factors affecting the interest rates paid by farmers for bank credit. As is shown in Chart 2 and pointed out above, average rates were substantially higher on small loans than on large loans, and rates declined steadily as loan size increased.

Interest rate differences by size of loan may reflect a number of factors. Certain costs incurred by a bank in making and servicing a loan are the same, or nearly so, irrespective of the size of the loan. To cover such costs higher rates are customarily charged on small loans than on large loans. Other factors also tend to encourage banks to establish a
schedule of interest rates that varies by size of loan, declining as the amount borrowed increases. Large borrowers frequently hold at the bank, at least at certain periods of the year, substantial deposit balances, and they may also bring a considerable volume of other business to the bank. In order to attract and keep these customers, special borrowing rates may be offered to them. Borrowers of large amounts, moreover, may be more inclined and possibly better equipped to shop for the most favorable interest rates.
Farm mortgage rates. Seventy-five per cent or more of both the number and amount of farm real estate loans in each of the four size groups shown

Table 3
Average Interest Rates on Farm Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Size of Bank, Size of City, and Federal Reserve District, and By Size of Loan
[Per cent per annum]

| Classification | Original size of loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { sizes } \end{aligned}$ | Under <br> $\$ 1,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000- \\ \$ 1,499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,500- \\ \$ 2,499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500- \\ \$ 4,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000- \\ \$ 9,999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and over } \end{aligned}$ |
| All loans. | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars): Under 2 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| 2-10... | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 10 and over | 4.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Size of city (population) : | 5.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.6 |
| Under 1,000...... | 5.0 5.0 | 6.2 6.2 | 5.7 5.8 | 5.4 5.5 | 5.0 5.2 | 4.7 4.7 | 4.6 4.5 |
| 2,500-4,999. | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| 5,000-9,999. | 4.9 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 10,000-24,999. | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| 25,000-99,999. | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 100,000 and over. | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Federal Reserve district: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston... . . . . . . . | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | (1) |
| New York. . | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | (1) |
| Philadelphia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Cleveland. | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Richmond. | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Atlanta. . | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| Chicago. | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| St. Louis. | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Minneapolis. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.5 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Kansas City . | 4.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Dallas..... | 5.1 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| San Francisco. | 4.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 |

1 Insufficient number of loans to permit computation of an average rate.
in Table 1 were made at interest rates of from 4 to 6 per cent. Loans of less than $\$ 1,000$ were highly concentrated at 6 per cent, with much smaller numbers at rates of 8 and 5 per cent. As size of loan increased, a rising percentage of loans were at rates of 5 and 4 per cent. Of the loans of $\$ 10,000$ or more, half were at rates of 4 per cent and all but 10 per cent were at rates of from 4 to 5 per cent. Rates on farm mortgage loans of any size were seldom more than 8 per cent or less than 4 per cent.

Production loan rates. Production loans tended to be at rates of $6,7,8$, and 10 per cent, as is shown in Table 2. Of loans of less than $\$ 500$, about twofifths were at 6 per cent, one-fifth at 8 per cent, and one-tenth each at 7 and 10 per cent. About 90,000 of these loans were made at effective rates of 11 per cent or more. Among these were many consumer credit type loans. Other loans at high effective rates were on a discount basis, where discount was charged for a full year although the loan had a maturity of less than a year. Another factor accounting for high annual rates on small loans is
that, as was pointed out in another article in this series, over four-fifths of the banks making farm production loans have a minimum interest charge commonly ranging from 50 cents to $\$ 1.00 .^{3}$ Application of the minimum charge to small short-term loans often resulted in a high annual rate.
Farm production loans, like farm mortgage loans, tended to be made at lower interest rates as size of loan increased. Unlike the latter, however, more production loans were at 6 per cent than at any other rate, irrespective of loan size. Even for loans of $\$ 10,000$ or more, only about one-fourth of the number of loans were at less than 5 per cent.

## Influences Other Than Size on Mortgage Loan Rates

Within each size group of loans, rates on farm mortgages varied moderately depending on the characteristics of the bank, the farm, and the borrower. These variations, which were generally

[^17]small for small loans, narrowed further as size of loan increased.

Size and location of bank. The pattern of interest rates on farm mortgage loans was remarkably uniform among banks of all sizes, banking centers of all sizes, and even throughout most areas of the country. This similarity is indicated in Table 3, which shows average interest rates for farm mortgage loans of various sizes by size of bank, size of city, and Federal Reserve district.

Large banks-that is banks with deposits of 10 million dollars or more--tended to charge slightly lower rates on farm mortgage loans than did smaller banks. Differences were usually 0.2 percentage points or less, however, on loans of comparable size. At very small banks--those with less than 2 million dollars in deposits-rates were substantially the same as those charged by institutions of medium size.

Uniformity in farm mortgage rates also prevailed as among banks in centers of various sizes. Differences in average rates rarely exceeded 0.3 percentage points for comparable loans, as is shown in the table. Banks in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population tended to charge slightly lower rates than those in other cities, but aside from this there appears to have been no general rate differences by size of city.

Regional variations in farm mortgage interest rates at banks are considerably larger than differences among banks and cities of various sizes. Banks in the Atlanta, Dallas, and San Francisco Federal Reserve Districts charged higher rates on farm mortgage loans, particularly on smaller loans, than did banks in other sections. Rates at banks in the Chicago and New York Districts, on the other hand, were generally below those in other areas. Nevertheless, except for small loans, on which rate differentials were comparatively sharp, a fair degree of rate uniformity was shown throughout the northern and mid-western regions.

Higher rates on farm mortgage loans at banks in the South and Far West may reflect in part the fact that many short-term loans for production purposes are secured by mortgages on farm real estate. Such loans, like non-real-estate production loans, tended to carry somewhat higher rates than did other mortgage loans, particularly in the South. Even after allowance for this factor, however, interest charges on farm mortgage loans in these sections still exceed those in other areas. Rates on
loans to businesses, particularly small businesses, and, as is shown in a later section, on farm production loans tend also to be higher in the Deep South, the Southwest, and the Far West than elsewhere.
Type of farm. Except on cotton and tobacco farms, average rates charged by banks for mortgage credit were substantially uniform for all types of farms. On small loans, dairy farmers generally paid somewhat lower rates than did others, while on large loans to fruit farmers rates tended to be moderately above average. The degree of uniformity in mortgage rates was more striking, however, than were the minor differences shown, as is indicated in Table 4.
Advances secured by mortgages on cotton farms generally bore interest rates substantially higher than those on other farm mortgages; for loans of comparable size they averaged about 0.6 percentage points higher. Similarly, rates on tobacco farm mortgages tended to be significantly above average, particularly for medium-sized loans. For both of these farming operations short-term production loans are frequently secured by real estate. Since

Table 4
Average Interest Rates on Farm Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Type of farm and Size of Loan
[Per cent per annum]

| Type of farm | Original size of loan |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { sizes } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 1,499 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500 \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 2,500- \\ \$ 9,999 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ 10,000$ and over |
| General. | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Dairy. | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Wheat, corn, and field crops... | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Livestock.. | 4.8 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Poultry. | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | (1) |
| Truck. | 5.2 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | (1) |
| Fruit. | 5.1 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | (1) | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Cotton. | 5.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.4 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Tobacco | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | (1) |
| Other. | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| All types.. | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Insufficient number of loans to permit computation of an average rate.
rates were higher on loans for production purposes than on loans for the purchase of real estate, the average rate on mortgage loans was raised accordingly. Also, most cotton farms and many tobacco farms are in regions where interest rates, both on farm and business loans, tend to be above average.

Purpose of loan. In setting interest rates on farm mortgage loans, banks in most areas do not in general differentiate among purposes for which funds may be borrowed. For the country as a whole only minor variations in average rates were shown by purpose of loan, as is indicated in Table 5. Borrowers tended to obtain slightly more favorable interest terms when loan proceeds were applied to the purchase of the mortgaged property than when the loan funds were used to build or repair buildings or for other purposes, such as for living and production expenses and repayment of debt. Differences, however, averaged only about 0.2 percentage points. Rates were about the same on loans made for building or repairs, for purchasing land other than that mortgaged, or for other purposes than the purchase of the mortgaged land.

Table 5
Average Interest Rates on farm Mortgage Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Purpose, Type of Lien, and Repayment Method, and By Size of Loan
[Per cent per annum]

| Classification | Original size of loan |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { sizes } \end{gathered}$ | Under <br> $\$ 1,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 1,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1,500-$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500- \\ & \$ 9,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| All loans... | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Purpose: Buy land mortgaged. | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Buy other land. | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Build or repair buildings. | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Other......... | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Type of lien: First lien. | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Junior lien.... | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | (1) |
| Repayment method: Loans maturing in 1 year or less: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One payment | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Instalment. . | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Loans maturing in over 1 year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One payment | 4.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Instalment.. | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Insufficient number of loans to permit computation of an average rate.

National averages, however, conceal some regional variations in practices. An important proportion of farm mortgage loans are for production purposes and, particularly in the South, many of these loans are to farmers who could not obtain credit without
the pledge of real estate. Such mortgage loans tended to be at rates comparable with those on non-real-estate production loans. Since differences between rates on real estate and on non-real-estate loans are considerably larger in the South and West than in other regions, differences between rates on farm mortgage loans for the purchase of land and on mortgage loans for other purposes were relatively wide in these sections.
Type of lien. Loans secured by first mortgages on farm property carried rates which were lower than those on loans secured by junior liens. An exception was that, for small loans, the junior lien had rates somewhat below those on first mortgages. Only about 2,000 loans secured by junior liens on farm property were outstanding at commercial banks in mid-1947, however, and these probably were held in most cases as a result of special circumstances.
Method of repayment. In mid-1947 banks charged farmers lower interest rates on mortgage loans with instalment repayment provisions than on those providing for retirement in one payment. For loans maturing in less than one year, as is shown in Table 5, average rates on instalment loans were about 0.5 percentage points less than average rates on single-payment loans. These differentials may be related, in part at least, to loss experience. Use of instalment payments on short-term loans, with payments frequently timed with and tied directly to receipts from farm marketings, has been a successful device for reducing lender risk.
On longer-term farm mortgages, rates were also lower on amortized than on single-payment loans. Differences, however, were very small.
Maturity of loan. Banks charged farmers less per year for long-term than for short-term mortgage credit. As is shown in Table 6, rates were lower than average on loans maturing in three years or more and above average on those extended for a stated period of less than three years. Demand loan rates were relatively low where the amounts involved were small. On large demand loans rates were somewhat above average although still below those on loans with maturities of less than two years.
Explanation of the tendency for bank rates on farm mortgage loans to decline as maturity lengthens probably lies, in part at least, in the fact that banks make many short-term real estate loans of the production type to farmers who could not
obtain a non-real-estate loan. Such borrowers would not be in a strong position to bargain for low rates. Long-term loans, moreover, because they involve a commitment of bank funds for an extended period of time, may be more carefully screened, and may thus tend to be above average in quality. In addition initial loan costs can be recovered over a greater period on long-term than on short-term loans, and accordingly the annual rate on long-term loans may be lower and still include provision for such costs.

The tendency for rates on demand mortgage loans to average less than those on mortgage loans with short-term maturities may reflect the practice at many banks of carrying essentially long-term credit extensions as demand loans. Such loans are frequently made originally on a short-term basis and held as demand loans after the maturity date. Because of their uncertain duration, however, they do not bear as low rates as do loans with stated long-term maturities.

Table 6
Average Interest Rates on Farm Mortgace Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947 By Maturity and Size of Loan

| Maturity of loan | [Per cent per annum] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Original size of loan |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { sizes } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\$ 1,000-$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,500- \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 2,500- \\ \$ 9,999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Demand. | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| One year or less. | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| 1-2 years. | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | (1) |
| 2-3 years. | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| 3-5 years. | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 5-10 years. | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Over 10 years. . . . | 4.3 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| All maturities. | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Insufficient number of loans to permit computation of an average rate.

## Variations in Rates on Farm Production Loans

In contrast to bank loans secured by farm mortgages, bank loans for farm production show wide variations in rates among loans of comparable size and other characteristics. These variations appear to reflect different local credit market conditions as well as differences in bargaining position and creditworthiness of individual borrowers.
Rate differences by size of bank and city. For production credit, farmers paid somewhat more at
small banks than at large. As is shown in Table 7, rates on loans of comparable size were about 0.5 percentage points higher at very small banks than at large banks, and medium-sized institutions charged rates close to the average.

## Table 7

Average Interest Rates on Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, By Size of Bank, Size of City, and Federal Reserve District and By Size of Loan
[Per cent per annum]

| Classification | Size of loan outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { sizes }}{\text { All }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 250-$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 500-1 \\ \$ 999 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \$ 1,000- \\ \$ 2,499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| All loans. | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Size of bank (total deposits, in millions of dollars) : | 6.7 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| 2-10. | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Over 10. | 5.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| Size of city (population): <br> Under 1,000 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| 1,000-2,499. | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 2,500-4,999 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| 5,000-9,999 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| 10,000-24,999. | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 |
| 25,000-99,999 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| 100,000 and over. | 4.3 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| Federal Reserve district: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston. | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| New York | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Philadelphia. | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Cleveland. | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Richmond | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Atlanta. | 6.9 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Chicago. | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| St. Louis. | 6.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Minneapolis. . . . . . . | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 |
| Kansas City | 6.1 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 4.9 |
| Dallas. | 7.6 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| San Francisco | 5.8 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.4 |

Variations in average interest charges on farm production loans were substantial among banks in cities of different sizes. Average rates for a given size of loan showed divergencies by size of city of about one percentage point. No regular pattern of rate differences among cities with a population of 10,000 or less is evident. Banks in cities of over 25,000 population tended to charge lower rates than those in smaller centers, while at banks in cities of $10,000-25,000$ population rates averaged about the same as for the country as a whole. With respect to loans of $\$ 2,500$ or more, comparisons by size of city are not meaningful since this size group
is open-ended and at banks in larger cities it includes some very large loans at relatively low rates.

Regional variations in rates. Very large regional differentials prevailed in rates on bank production loans to farmers. In the Dallas and Atlanta Federal Reserve Districts banks charged rates which were generally much higher on loans of like size than in most other districts. San Francisco and Kansas City were also comparatively high-rate districts on smaller loans. On loans of less than $\$ 250$, average annual rates varied from less than 6 per cent in the Boston and New York Districts to nearly 11 per cent in the Dallas District. Divergencies in rates were also shown for other sizes of loans, but, as on farm mortgage loans, they narrowed as loan size increased.
Effect of purpose of loan. Farmers paid more for bank credit needed to pay production or living ex-

Table 8
Average Interest Rates on Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, by Type of Farm and Purpose of Loan, and by Size of Loan

| Type of farm and purpose of loans | er cent per annum] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Size of loan outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { sizes } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 250- \\ & \$ 499 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500- \\ & \$ 999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2,500$ and over |
| All loans.. | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Type of farm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy.. | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Wheat, corn, and field crops. | 6.4 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| Livestock. | 5.3 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Poultry | 5.7 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Truck. | 6.0 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 6. 1 | 5.4 |
| Fruit. | 5.4 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 4.8 |
| Cotton. | 7.7 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| Tobacco | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Other.. | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pay production and living expenses.. | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| Buy machinery or livestock......... | 6.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| Buy or improve land or buildings. | 5.7 |  | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Repay debts.. | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.1 |

penses, that is, the current operating costs of farming, than they did for funds to make capital improvements or to refinance debts. As Table 8 shows, loans of less than $\$ 2,500$ made to pay production or living expenses, which accounted for over half of all bank non-real-estate loans to farmers, carried rates which averaged about 0.5 percentage
points more than did rates on loans for other purposes, and even for larger loans slight difference prevailed. Higher rates on loans to pay production and living expenses may reflect a weaker financial position of many borrowers who seek loans for such purposes. Such borrowers, moreover, may need to pledge as loan collateral types of security which ordinarily carry higher rates, such as growing crops or a combination of crops, livestock, or machinery. Farmers requesting credit to improve or add to current or fixed capital goods may on an average appear to be sounder risks.
Security. Bank rates on farm production loans varied widely according to the nature of the collateral offered. Farmers who were able to borrow on an unsecured or endorsement basis, and such loans were about one-half of all farm production loans at commercial banks in mid-1947, paid rates considerably below the average rate on secured loans. Interest charges were highest on loans secured by growing crops, and a combination of crops, livestock, or machinery. Farmers who cannot borrow without collateral and who can offer only growing crops as loan security are not in all probability prime financial risks. Similarly, this would tend to be true where a bank considers it desirable to pull in a variety of types of collateral for a loan, or where, for small loans, stored crops are used as security.
Loans secured by livestock or machinery were at rates close to the average for all banks. Former servicemen who borrowed under the guarantee or insurance provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G. I. loans) obtained funds at about 4 per cent. As was indicated in the first article in this series, commercial banks had about 12,000 such loans outstanding in mid-1947. ${ }^{4}$
Net worth and tenure of borrower. Farmers with large net worth generally paid lower rates for a given size of loan than did those with small net worth. Rates tended to decline as net worth of the borrower increased. On loans of less than $\$ 250$, for example, banks charged an average annual rate of 8.5 per cent from borrowers having net worth of under $\$ 2,000$. Farmers with from $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 100,000$ net worth obtained loans of this size at an average rate of 6.7 per cent. On larger loans differences were less striking but still significant.

Borrowers who owned their farms paid rates

[^18]
## Table 9

Average Interest Rates on Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, by Type of Security, Net Worth of Borrower, and Tenure of Borrower, and by Size of Loan

| Classification | er cent per amnum] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Size of loan outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { sizes }}{\text { All }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 250-$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \\ & \$ 999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000- \\ & \$ 2,499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| All loans. | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Type of security: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Endorsed | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| Livestock. | 5.8 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.2 |
| Machinery. | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Growing crops. | 7.1 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Crops in storage. | 4.4 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 3.2 |
| Combination of crops, livestock, or machinery. | 6.9 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 5.9 |
| G. I. guarantee or |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| insurance. | 4.2 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Other. | 5.3 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Net worth of borrower : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under $\$ 2,000 \ldots$. ... . | 7.5 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| \$2,000-\$9,999 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| \$10,000-\$24,999 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| \$25,000-\$99,999. | 5.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| \$100,000 and over | 4.6 | 4.2 | (1) | 6.4 | 5.8 | 4.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Owner, farm not mortgaged. | 5.8 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.0 |
| Owner, farm mortmaged | 6.1 | 73 | 70 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Tenant or cropper... | 6.7 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Insufficient number of loans to permit computation of an average rate.
about 0.5 percentage points lower for a given size of loan than did renters. Except on large production loans, banks did not in general differentiate in the rates charged farmers who own farms without lien and those who have mortgaged their property.

Repayment method. Like farm real estate loans, single-payment farm production loans carry higher rates than do those which provide for instalment repayment. Lowest rates are paid on loans with repayment in irregular instalments, with payments presumably related to the pattern of farm cash receipts. Almost 90 per cent of bank loans to farmers for production purposes call for lump-sum repayment, however.

Maturity. Rates on demand loans and on loans maturing in over one year were generally below those on other production loans. Highest rates were paid for credit extended for from six to nine months. Differences in farm production loan rates
by maturity of loan do not appear, however, to have reflected primarily the relative willingness of banks to commit funds for particular periods of time. The variations probably were due largely rather to variations in other characteristics of loans and the differentials in rates and maturities associated with them. Thus, for example, the loans secured by a crop or a combination of crops, livestock, or machinery tended to carry maturities of three to nine months. Because rates were high on such loans, rates on loans of that maturity tended to be above average.

Table 10
Average Interest Rates on Farm Production Loans of Insured Commercial Banks Outstanding in Mid-1947, by Method of Repayment and Maturity, and by Size of Loan
[Per cent per annum]

| Repayment method and maturity | Size of loan outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { sizes }}{\text { All }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 250-$ | $\$ 800-$ | $\$ 1,000-$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| All loans. | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Repayment method: <br> Single payment. | 6.2 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Regular instalments. | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Irregular instalments. | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| Maturity of loan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand. | 5.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| 3 months or less | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| 3-6 months. | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| 6-9 months. | 6.8 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| 9-12 months. | 6.2 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Over 12 months | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 |

Comparison of Interest Rates on Bank Loans to Farmers and to Businesses

With respect to financing problems, farms are in many respects comparable with small businesses, and banks charged farmers about the same average rates on their loans in mid-1947 as they charged on loans to small business concerns outstanding in November $1946{ }^{5}$ Like farmers, small business establishments-those with assets of less than $\$ 50$,000 -paid rates on non-real-estate loans ranging from over 7 per cent on loans of less than $\$ 500$ to less than 4 per cent for loans of $\$ 10,000$ or more. Bank rates on mortgage loans averaged just under 5 per cent to farmers and to small businesses.

[^19]
## CURRENT EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Death of Vice Chairman Ransom

The Board of Governors announces with the deepest regret the death of its Vice Chairman, Mr. Ronald Ransom, on December 2, 1947. Mr. Ransom had been a member of the Board of Governors since February 3, 1936, and had served as Vice Chairman since August 6, 1936.

## Federal Reserve Meetings

The Federal Advisory Council held a meeting in Washington on November 16-18, 1947, and met with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on November 18, 1947.
The Conference of Chairmen of the Federal Reserve Banks met in Washington, D. C., on December 1 and 2, 1947.

The Conference of Presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks met in Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1947. The Presidents met with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on December 9, 1947.

A meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee was held in Washington, D. C., on December 9, 1947.

Publication of Postwar Economic Studies No. 8
Federal Reserve Policy, the eighth and last of the special series of postwar economic studies authorized by the Board of Governors, will be available for distribution in January. The pamphlet will contain the following papers: "Three Decades of

Federal Reserve Policy," by Karl R. Bopp; "Impact of the War on the Member Banks, 1939-1946," by Robert V. Rosa; "Selective Instruments of National Credit Policy," by Carl E. Parry; and "Problems of Postwar Monetary Policy," by Woodlief Thomas and Ralph A. Young.

All the pamphlets in this series contain essays on related subjects by specialists on the staffs of the Board of Governors and the Federal Reserve Banks. The views expressed in the papers are entirely those of the authors, and there is no official endorsement of any of the proposals made.
Individual pamphlets may be purchased for 25 cents each, or for 15 cents each for group purchases of ten or more in single shipment. Orders should be sent to the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

## Admissions of State Banks to Membership in the Federal Reserve System

The following State banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period October 16, 1947 to November 15, 1947:

Texas
Dallas-Texas Bank \& Trust Company of Dallas Houston-First State Bank of Green's Bayou Junction-First State Bank

Wyoming
Upton-Union State Bank

## STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIIONAL MONETARY FUND

Beginning January 1948, the International Monetary Fund will publish a monthly statistical bulletin entitled "International Financial Statistics." This Bulletin will contain statistics arranged by countries, for some sixty countries, on exchange rates, gold production, gold and foreign exchange holdings, assets of the Central Banks and of Commercial Banks, interest rates, money supply, prices, foreign trade and production, with notes on the significance of the items carried. The figures for 1936 through 1947 will be on an annual basis and for the last 18 months on a monthly basis. The

Bulletin will also publish the balance sheets of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The annual subscription rate for the United States will be $\$ 5.00$. Subscriptions should be sent to the International Monetary Fund, Washington 6, D. C. Equivalent rates in other member countries will be accepted in local currency. Arrangements are being made to set up agents in other countries; in the meantime inquiries should be addressed to the International Monetary Fund.

## NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled November 25, and released for publication November 27]

Industrial output increased further in October. Department store sales continued in large volume in October and the first half of November. The general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly further.

## Industrial Production

Production of manufactures and minerals continued to rise in October, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached a level of 189 per cent of the 1935-39 average. This was the same as the rate prevailing during the first quarter of the year and 4 per cent above the third quarter average.

Output of durable goods increased further in October to about the level that prevailed in the early months of this year, owing mainly to larger output of iron and steel. Operations at steel mills were at 97.6 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since the end of the war, and this rate has been sustained in November. Activity in most branches of the machinery and transportation equipment industries increased somewhat further in October.
Production of nondurable goods showed a slight advance in October to a level of 173 per cent of the 1935-39 average, as compared with a rate of 176 at the beginning of the year. The rise in Oc-


Federal Reserve index. Monthly figures, latest shown are for October.
tober reflected mainly increases in activity at cotton mills and in the printing and publishing industry. Cotton consumption in October was 10 per cent above the reduced rate prevailing during the third quarter but 10 per cent below the rate in October 1946. Newsprint consumption continued to expand and was 16 per cent larger than a year ago.
Minerals output advanced somewhat in October, owing to further gains in fuel production and was about 5 per cent above the level at the beginning of the year. Most of the rise this year has been due to a 10 per cent increase in crude petroleum output.

## Employment

Nonagricultural employment continued to increase in October, owing mainly to the usual large pre-Christmas rise in wholesale and retail trade. In manufacturing, a seasonal reduction of nearly 150,000 workers in the canning industry largely offset further gains in most other lines.

## Construction

Value of construction contract awards, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, rose sharply in October following a decline in September and was only slightly below the August peak. Awards for residential building and utility construction

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

F. W. Dodge Corporation data for 37 Eastern States. Nonresidential includes awards for buildings and public works and utilities. Monthly figures, latest shown are for October.
showed the largest increase. The Department of Labor estimated that work was begun on 92,000 dwelling units in October, the same number as in September, and 82,000 units were completed as compared with 77,000 in September.

## Distribution

Department store sales, according to the Board's seasonally adjusted index, were 278 per cent of the 1935-39 average in October as compared with 290 in September and an average of 280 during the first three quarters of the year. In the first half of November sales showed more than the usual seasonal increase and were 11 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1946.

## Commodity Prices

The general level of wholesale commodity prices increased slightly further in October and the early part of November, reflecting advances in industrial commodities. Average price levels for farm products and foods were unchanged, as increases in cotton, cereal products, and fats and oils were offset by declines in prices of livestock products from the advanced levels reached in September.

Retail prices, according to the consumers' price index, advanced 2 per cent in September, reflecting a rise of 4 per cent in foods, 2 per cent in rents, and an average increase of 1 per cent in prices of other items. In October retail prices of foods


Federal Reserve Indexes. Monthly figures, latest shown are for October.
apparently declined somewhat while prices of various other items continued to advance.

## Bank Credit

Rapid expansion in commercial and industrial loans continued at banks in leading cities during October and the first half of November. Real estate and consumer loans also increased further.
Transfer of funds by the Treasury from war loan balances at commercial banks to Treasury accounts at Reserve Banks, together with Treasury retirement for cash of Government securities held by Reserve Banks, resulted in a drain on member bank reserves in late October and again in mid-November. Banks obtained reserves to meet this drain largely through further gold inflows and by selling Government securities to the Reserve Banks.

## Interest Rates and Bond Yields

Prices of Treasury bonds declined considerably in October and November, following an earlier decline in corporate bond prices. The yield on the longest $21 / 2$ per cent issue rose to 2.44 per cent, compared with a low point for this year of 2.28 . Average rates on Treasury bills have risen gradually since last summer to .94 per cent in November. A new 13 -month $11 / 8$ per cent Treasury note has been offered in exchange for the $7 / 8$ per cent certificates maturing December 1 .

LOANS AT MEMBER bANKS IN LEAding Cities


## FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS UNITED STATES

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to financial and business developments in the United States. The data relating to the Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are derived from regular reports made to the Board; index numbers of production are compiled by the Board on the basis of material collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, money in circulation, Treasury finance, and operations of Government credit agencies are obtained principally from statements of the Treasury, or of the agencies concerned; data on money and security markets and commodity prices and other series on business activity are obtained largely from other sources. Back figures for banking and monetary tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, Banking and Monetary Statistics; back figures for most other tables may be obtained from earlier Bulletins.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS



P Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Includes industrial loans and acceptances purchased shown separately in subsequent tables.
${ }^{2}$ End of month and Wednesday figures are estimates.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics. Tables 101-103, pp. 369-394; for description, see pp. 360-366 in the same publication.

| Federal Reserve Bank | Discounts for and advances to member banks |  |  |  | Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of the U. $\mathbf{S}$. (last par. Sec. 13) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Advances secured by Government obligations and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper (Secs. 13 and 13a) ${ }^{1}$ |  | Other secured advances [Sec. 10(b)] |  |  |  |
|  | Rate | Effective | Rate | Effective | Rate | Effective |
| Boston. | 1 | Apr. 27, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Oct. 27, 1942 | 2 | Mar. 29, 1946 |
| New York. | 1 | Apr. 25, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Oct. 30, 1942 | $21 / 2$ | Apr. 6, 1946 |
| Philadelphia. | 1 | Apr. 25, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Oct. 17, 1942 | 2 | Mar. 23, 1946 |
| Cleveland. . | 1 |  | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 12, 1942 Oct. 28,1942 |  | Mar. 9,1946 Mar. 16, 1946 |
| Richmond | 1 | May 10, 1946 May 10, 1946 | $115 / 2$ | Oct. 28,1942 Oct. 15, 1942 | $21 / 1$ | Mar. 16, 1946 Mar. 16,1946 |
| Chicago. | 1 | Apr. 26, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 29, 1942 | 2 | Mar. 16, 1946 |
| St. Louis. | 1 | Apr. 26, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Mar. 14, 1942 | 2 | Mar. 16, 1946 |
| Minneapolis. | 1 | Apr. 26, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Oct. 30, 1942 | 2 | Mar. 23, 1946 |
| Kansas City. | 1 | Apr. 27, 1946 May 10, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Oct. Oct. 27, 1942 1942 | 2 | Apr. 13, 1946 |
| San Francisco | 1 | Apr. 25, 1946 | $11 / 2$ | Oct. 28, 1942 | $23 / 2$ | Apr. 25, 1946 |

${ }^{2}$ Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months.
Nore.-Maximum maturities for discounts and advances to member banks are: 15 days for advances secured by obligations of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months; 90 days for other advances and discounts made under Sections 13 and 13 a of the Federal Reserve Act (except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not exceeding 6 months and 9 months, respectively); and 4 months for advances under Section 10(b). The maximum maturity for advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations made under the last paragraph of Section 13 is 90 days. Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 115-116, DD. 439-443.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK MINIMUM BUYING RATES ON BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES
[Per cent per annum]

| Maturity | Rate on <br> Nov. 30 | In effect be-ginning- | Previous rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-90 days. | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ Aug. 24, 1946 |  |
| 91-120 days. | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ Aug. 24, 1946 | 8 |
| 121-180 days | 1 | ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ Oct. 20, 1933 | 11/4 |

${ }^{2}$ Date on which rate became effective at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 117, pp. 443-445.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
[Per cent of deposits]

| Period in effect | Net demand deposits ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Time deposits (all member banks) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Central reserve city banks | Reserve city banks | Country banks |  |
| June 21, 1917-Aug. 15, 1936. | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Aug. 16, 1936-Feb. 28, 1937. | 191/2 | 15 | 101/2 | 43/2 |
| Mar. 1, 1937-Apr. 30, 1937.. | $223 / 4$ | 171/2 | 121/4 | $53 / 4$ |
| May 1, 1937-Apr. 15, 1938.. | 26 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| Apr. 16, 1938-Oct. 31, 1941.. | 2234 | 171/2 | 12 | 5 |
| Nov. 1, 1941-Aug. 19, 1942.. | 26 |  | 14 | 6 |
| Aug. 20, 1942-Sept. 13, 1942.. | 24 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| Sept. 14, 1942-Oct. 2, 1942.. | 22 | 20 | 14 |  |
| Oct. 3, 1942 and after . . . . . | 20 | 20 | 14 | 6 |

1 Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i. e., total demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks (also minus war loan and series E bond accounts during the period Apr. 13, 1943-June 30, 1947, and all U. S. Government demand accounts Apr. 24, 1917-Aug. 23, 1935).

MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS
Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation $Q$.
[Per cent per annum]

|  | Nov.1, 1933- <br> Jan. 31, 1935 | Feb.1, 1935- | Effective <br> Dec.31, 1935 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 1, 1936 |  |  |  |

Note.-Maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember banks as established by the F D.I. C., effective Feb. 1, 1936, are the same as those in effect for member banks. Under Regulation $Q$ the rate payable by a member bank may not in any event exceed the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES ON INDUSTRIAL LOANS
AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Maturities not exceeding five years
[In effect November 30. Per cent per annum]

| Federal Reserve Bank | To industrial or commercial businesses |  | To financing institutions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { loans }}{ }{ }^{\text {On }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { On } \\ \text { commit- } \\ \text { ments }}]{\text {. }}$ ments | On discounts or purchases |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { On }]{\text { Onmit- }}$ ments |
|  |  |  | Portion for which institution is obligated | Remaining portion |  |
| Boston. | 2112-5 | 1/2-1 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | () | 1/2-1 |
| New York. | 21/2-5 | 1/2-11/4 | (2) | () | 1/2-13/4 |
| Philadelphia. | 21/2-5 | 3/2-1 $1 / 4$ | 42 | (1) | 3/2-1 $1 / 4$ |
| Cleveland. | $21 / 2-5$ | 5/2-11/4 | (2) | (1) | 11/2-15/4 |
| Richmond. | 21/2-5 | 1/2-1/4 | (2) | (1) | , $1 / 2-13 / 3$ |
| Atlanta. | $21 / 2-5$ | 5/2-11/4 | 1-5 | $1-5$ | 11/2-13/4 |
| Chicago. | 21/2-5 | 1/4-1/4 | 21/2-5 | 2 $1 / 2-5$ | 5/4-1/3 |
| Minneapolis. | 21/2-5 | 1/2-1/4/4. | (1) ${ }^{11 / 2}$ | (8) | 5 $51 / 13 / 3$ |
| Kansas City. | 21/2-5 | 5/2-1/4 | (1) | (3) | 5/2-1/4 |
| Dallas. . . . . | 21/2-5 | t/2-1 $1 / 4$ | (2) | () | [1/3-1/4 |
| San Francisco | 21/2-5 | 1/2-15/4 | (2) | (1) | 11/2-11/4 |

${ }^{1}$ Including loans made in participation with financing institutions.
${ }^{2}$ Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.
Rate charged borrower.
4 May charge rate charged borrower by financing Institution, if lower.

Wer. Charge of $5 / 4$ per cent is made on undisbursed portion of loan.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 118 pp. 446-447.

## MARGIN REQUIREMENTS ${ }^{1}$

[Per cent of market value]

| Prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934 | July 5, Jan. 20, 1946 |  | Effec tive Feb. ${ }_{1947}{ }^{\text {. }}$ 1947 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regulation T: <br> For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities.... | 7575 | 100100 | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| For short sales..............Regulation U:For loans by banks on stocks. |  | 100 | 75 |
|  | 75 |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Regulations $T$ and $U$ limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of the extension; the "margin requirements" shown in this table are the difference between the market value ( $100 \%$ ) and the maximum loan value.

Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 145, p. 504.


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

[In thousands of dollars]

|  | Total | Within <br> 15 days | 16 to 30 days | 31 to 60 days | $\begin{gathered} 61 \text { to } 90 \\ \text { days } \end{gathered}$ | 91 days to 6 months | 6 months to 1 year | 1 year to 2 years | 2 years to 5 years | Over <br> 5 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Discounts and advances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 373,057 | 328,646 | 3,105 | 16,266 | 25,024 | 5 | 11 |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 203,646 | 150,447 | 11,035 | 20,687 <br> 31 | 21,461 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11 |  |  |  |
| Nov. 12 | 428,994 | 378,010 | 11,135 | 31, 714 | 8,078 | 33 | 24 |  |  |  |
| Nov. 19. <br> Nov. 26. | 198,820 370,491 | 152,252 | 6,655 25,491 | 31,703 25,286 | 8,157 1,098 | 29 29 | 24 |  |  |  |
| Industrial loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 1,853 | 1,294 | 25 |  | 43 | 27 | 53 | 109 | 302 |  |
| Nov. 5 | 1,917 | 1,367 | 25 | 36 |  | 26 | 54 | 111 | 298 |  |
| Nov. 12 | 1,940 | 1,419 |  | 30 | 2 | 51 | 54 | 111 | 273 |  |
| Nov. 19. | 1,442 | 1,368 4,640 |  | 33 40 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 4 | 111 | 23 23 |  |
|  | 4,721 | 4,640 |  | 40 | 1 |  | 4 | 11 | 23 |  |
| Oct. 29... | 1,810 | 816 | 518 | 476 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 1,369 | 606 | 391 | 372 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 12 | 1,006 | 377 | 404 | 225 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 19. | 862 | 491 | 371 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 26..... | 629 | 388 | 241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government secu Oct. 29 | 22,129,340 | 3,132,529 | 2,337,490 | 4,528,265 | 4,727,711 | 2,392,662 | 4,327,993 |  | 255,150 | 427,540 |
| Nov. 5 | 22,119,079 | 3,182,282 | 2,481,985 | 5,106,771 | 5,351,468 | 662,890 | 4,650,993 |  | 255,150 | 427,540 |
| Nov. 12 | 22,051,569 | 2,193,202 | 3,592,431 | 5,078,095 | 4,985,068 | 647,890 | 4,872,193 |  | 255,150 | 427,540 |
| Nov. 19 | 22,221,940 | 3,526,065 | 2,273,938 | 4,873,503 | 4,830,640 | 647,890 | 5,343,793 |  | 255,450 | 470,661 |
| Nov. 26. | 22,239,466 | 3,510,481 | 2,055,094 | 4,894,151 | 4,810,774 | 797,990 | 5,463,043 |  | 117,050 | 590,883 |

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS
[In thousands of dollars]

|  | Total | Boston | New <br> York | Philadelphia | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. <br> Louis | Minneapolis | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kansas } \\ \text { City } \end{gathered}$ | Dallas | San Francisco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets <br> Gold certificates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29...... | 20,362,670 | 760,990 | 5,483,436 | 961,358 | 1,369,894 | 1,204,233 | 1,088,540 | 4,436,885 | 613,496 | 474,753 | 741,596 | 490,926 | 2,736,563 |
| Nov. 5 | 20,412,670 | 751,392 | 5,734,979 | 981,904 | 1,302,280 | 1,155,745 | 1,066,310 | 4,292,027 | 633,117 | 488,815 | 729,561 | 508,121 | 2,768,419 |
| Nov. 12 | 20,511,170 | 742,627 | 5,597,461 | 1,029,181 | 1,318,712 | 1,165,267 | 1,092,735 | 4,425,670 | 606,533 | 496,504 | 733,052 | 513,459 | 2,789,969 |
| Nov. 19 | 20,581,170 | 768,509 | 5,880,417 | 1,011,019 | 1,358,036 | 1,109,111 | 1,061,673 | 4,320,902 | 613,129 | 479,077 | 730,522 | 500,823 | 2,747,952 |
| Nov. 26 | 20,660,170 | 782,285 | 5,833,623 | 1,031,448 | 1,403,550 | 1,155,338 | 1,039,776 | 4,400,876 | 578,846 | 501,003 | 707,933 | 496,185 | 2,729,307 |
| Redemption fund for F. R. notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. $29 . . .$. | 681,710 | 54,727 | 118,565 | 59,761 | 74,574 | 62,479 | 41,082 | 86,940 | 46,949 | 22,980 | 35,807 | 25,861 | 51,985 |
| Nov. 5 | 679,566 | 54,624 | 118,135 | 59,587 | 74,436 | 61,737 | 40,980 | 86,806 | 46,908 | 22,967 | 35,774 | 25,839 | 51,773 |
| Nov. 12 | 679.542 | 54,543 | 117.827 | 60.446 | 74,328 | 61,177 | 40,899 | 86,702 | 46,882 | 22,955 | 35,757 | 26,318 | 51,708 |
| Nov. 19. | 682,742 | 54,439 | 122,437 | 60,282 | 74,206 | 60,552 | 40.809 | 86,572 | 46,847 | 22,940 | 35,738 | 26.289 | 51,631 |
| Nov. 26. | 682,968 | 54,406 | 122,141 | 60,220 | 75,114 | 60,529 | 40,768 | 86,531 | 46,820 | 22,924 | 35,710 | 26,276 | 51,529 |
| Total gold certificate reserves: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29..... | 21,044,380 | 815,717 | 5,602,001 | 1,021,119 | 1,444,468 | 1,266,712 | 1,129,622 | 4,523,825 | 660,445 | 497,733 | 777.403 | 516,787 | 2,788,548 |
| Nov. 5 | 21,092,236 | 806,016 | 5,853,114 | 1,041,491 | 1,376,716 | 1,217,482 | 1,107,290 | 4,378,833 | 680,025 | 511,782 | 765,335 | 533,960 | 2,820,192 |
| Nov. 12 | 21,190,712 | 797,170 | 5,715,288 | 1,089,627 | 1,393,040 | 1,226.444 | 1,133,634 | 4,512,372 | 653,415 | 519,459 | 768,809 | 539,777 | 2,841,677 |
| Nov. 19 | 21,263,912 | 822,948 | 6,002,854 | 1,071,301 | 1,432,242 | 1,169,663 | 1,102,482 | 4,407,474 | 659,976 | 502,017 | 766,260 | 527,112 | 2,799,583 |
| Nov. 26 | 21,343,138 | 836,691 | 5,955,764 | 1,091,668 | 1,478,664 | 1,215,867 | 1,080,544 | 4,487,407 | 625,666 | 523,927 | 743,643 | 522.461 | 2,780,836 |
| Other cash: Oct. 29. | 266,671 | 25,616 | 49,325 | 13,098 | 25,000 | 14,951 | 19,698 | 38,783 | 13,881 | 6,467 | 9,837 | 11,179 | 36 |
| Nov. 5 | 259,037 | 27,101 | 42,082 | 11,779 | 22,180 | 15,202 | 21,679 | 38,719 | 14,721 | 6.285 | 9,573 | 11,335 | 38,381 |
| Nov. 12 | 246.444 | 23,121 | 43,901 | 10,860 | 21.760 | 13,419 | 21,771 | 36.635 | 16,081 | 5.924 | 9,109 | 11,299 | 32,564 |
| Nov. 19 | 268,852 | 25,228 | 48,209 | 13,141 | 21,664 | 15,344 | 23.086 | 39,308 | 18,149 | 5,732 | 9,484 | 11,773 | 37,734 |
| Nov. 26. | 262,621 | 25,186 | 42,836 | 10,738 | 22,862 | 16,241 | 21,669 | 37,764 | 17,550 | 5,925 | 10,755 | 13,308 | 37,787 |
| Discounts \& advances: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Gov't. securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29.. | 333,412 | 6,125 | 117,300 | 16,615 | 17,840 | 14,435 | 11,237 | 65,085 | 21,070 | 13,150 | 19,825 | 3,700 | 27,030 |
| Nov. 5 | 165,709 | 13,895 | 47,782 | 19,135 | 31.550 | 7,260 | 7,537 | 6,735 | 5,110 | 7.650 | 13,225 | 1,700 | 4,130 |
| Nov. 12. | 391,025 | 16,203 | 177.330 | 8.605 | 51,490 | 23.380 | 10,337 | 45.935 | 6,065 | 5,500 | 31.235 | 1,700 | 13,245 |
| Nov. 19. | 160.737 | 7,720 | 34,660 | 11,380 | 10.885 | 20,350 | 7,137 | 7,235 | 13,945 | 9,300 | 17.275 | 1,700 | 19,150 |
| Nov. 26. | 332,060 | 15,238 | 101,075 | 25,445 | 30,405 | 39,425 | 18,287 | 9,885 | 19,300 | 1,750 | 24,950 | 1,700 | 44,600 |
| Other: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 37,937 | 2,419 | 12,096 | 3,062 | 3,620 | 1.852 | 1,583 | 5,141 | 1,323 | 945 | 1,323 | 1,247 | 3,326 |
| Nov. 12 | 37,969 | 2,419 | 12,096 | 3,062 | 3,652 | 1,852 | 1,583 | 5,141 | 1,323 | 945 | 1,323 | 1,247 | 3,371 |
| Nov. 19. | 38,083 | 2,419 | 12,096 | 3,062 | 3,721 | 1,852 | 1,583 | 5,141 | 1,323 | 945 | 1,323 | 1,247 | 3,371 |
| Nov. 26.. | 38,431 | 2,419 | 12,096 | 3,062 | 4,076 | 1,852 | 1,583 | 5,141 | 1,323 | 945 | 1,323 | 1,247 | 3,364 |
| Industrial loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 1,853 |  |  | 1,810 |  | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 1,917 |  |  | 1,883 |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 12 | 1,940 |  |  | 1,910. |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 19 | 1,442 |  |  | 1,409 |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 26.... | 4,721 |  |  | 1,481 |  | 40 | 3,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acceptances purchased: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 1,810 |  | 1,810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 1,369 |  | 1,369 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 12 | 1,006 |  | 1,006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 19. | 862 |  | 862 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 26. | 629 |  | 629 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| U.S. Gov't. securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bills: 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 13,622,284 | 890,031 | 4,021,663 | 983,383 | 1,227,612 | 737,539 | 609,702 | 1,676,022 | 704,378 | 343,892 | 602,850 | 540,338 | 1,284,865 |
| Nov. 5 | 13,504,284 | 912.285 | 3.887 .275 | 968.881 | $1.229,116$ | 746.708 | 621,473 | 1,646,614 | 708,840 | 347,774 340122 | 608,099 594,936 | 556.566 | 1,276,662 |
| Nov. 12. | 13,234,574 | $\mathbf{9 0 8 , 5 5 7}$ <br> 851.458 | $3,822,145$ $3,741.575$ 3,685, | 948,677 | $1.203,037$ <br> $1.170,777$ <br> 1.18 | 729.631 708.504 | 607.119 589,363 | 1,575,648 | 695.395 677.542 | 340,122 330.655 | 594,936 578,663 | 559,678 | $1,249,629$ $1.216,186$ |
| Nov. 26. | 12,669,278 | 862,600 | 3,685,636 | 906,329 | 1,148,378 | 693,836 | 577,036 | 1,524,552 | 667,217 | 324,082 | 567,365 | 519,278 | 1,192,969 |
| Certificates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. Nov. 29. N, | 7,066,966 $7.047,805$ | 492.877 468.959 | 1.656,528 | 468,144 | 675,351 | 466,750 490,567 | 383,904 | 934,749 993,243 | 395,301 <br> 385,718 | 210,085 214,299 | 357,377 | 360,627 357,596 | 665,273 660,447 |
| Nov. 12 | 7,108,805 | 473,569 | 1,583,458 | 477,257 | 688,883 | 493,788 | 389,390 | 999.883 | 388,260 | 215,823 | 371,624 | 359,642 | 667,228 |
| Nov. 19 | 7.215,905 | 481.990 | 1,614.626 | 487,480 | 699,178 | 498,831 | 394,648 | 1,010,374 | 392,248 | 218,302 | 375,853 | 362,609 | 679,766 |
| Nov. 2 | 7.243,405 | 484,416 | 1,624,119 | 490,727 | 701,804 | 499,637 | 395,872 | 1,012,132 | 392,893 | 218.780 | 376,661 | 362,870 | 683,494 |
| Notes: 29 | 732,400 | 51,081 | 171,677 | 48,517 | 69,991 | 48,373 | 39,787 | 96,875 | 40,968 | 21,773 | 37,037 | 37,374 | 68,947 |
| Nov. 5 | 859,300 | 57,178 | 191.027 | 57,533 | 83,276 | 59,812 | 47,100 | 121,100 | 47,029 | 26,128 | 44,992 | 43,600 | 80,525 |
| Nov. 12. | 970,500 | 64.652 | 216.175 | 65,155 | 94.047 | 67,413 | 53,160 | 136,505 | 53.006 | 29,464 | 50,734 | 49,099 | 91,090 |
| Nov. 19 | 1,314,000 | 87,770 | 294,019 | 88,770 | 127,319 | 90,836 | 71,864 | 183.986 | 71,428 | 39,752 | 68.442 | 66,030 | 123,784 |
| Nov. 26. | 1,398,750 | 93,544 | 313,629 | 94,763 | 135,523 | 96,483 | 76,446 | 195,450 | 75,870 | 42,248 | 72,735 | 70,072 | 131,987 |
| Bonds: Oct. 29. | 707,690 | 49,357 | 165,885 | 46,880 | 67,630 | 46,741 | 38,445 | 93,606 | 39,586 | 21,038 | 35,788 | 36,113 | 66,621 |
| Nov. 5. | 707,690 | 47,090 | 157,324 | 47,382 | 68.583 | 49,259 | 38,790 | 99,734 | 38,731 | 21,518 | 37,054 | 35,907 | 66,318 |
| Nov. 12. | 737,690 | 49,143 | 164,318 | 49,526 | 71,487 | 51,241 | 40,408 | 103,759 | 40,290 | 22,396 | 38,563 | 37,320 | 69,239 |
| Nov. 19. | 791,111 | 52,843 | 177.018 | 53,445 | 76,654 | 54,689 | 43,267 | 110,771 | 43,004 | 23,933 | 41,207 | 39,754 | 74,526 |
| Nov. 26. | 928.033 | 62,064 | 208,085 | 62,872 | 89,916 | 64,014 | 50,720 | 129,676 | 50,337. | 28,030 | 48.258 | 46,491 | 87,570 |
| Total U. S. Govt. securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 22,129,340 | 1,483,346 | 6,015,753 | 1.546,924 | 2,040,584 | 1,299,403 | 1,071,838 | 2,801,252 | 1,180,233 | 596,788 | 1,033,061 | 974,452 | 2,085,706 |
| Nov. 5 | 22,119,079 | 1,485,512 | 5.802,398 | 1,545.672 | 2,063,982 | 1,346,346 | 1,093,670 | 2,854,691 | $1,180,318$ | 609.719 | 1,059,150 | 993,669 | 2,083,952 |
| Nov. 12 | 22,051,569 | 1,495,921 | 5,786,096 | 1,540,615 | 2,057,454 | $1,342.073$ | 1,090,077 | 2,815,795 | 1,176,951 | 607,805 | 1,055,857 | 1.005.739 | 2.077,186 |
| Nov. 19. | 22,221,940 | 1,474,061 | 5,827,238 | 1,553,377 | 2,073,928 | 1,352,860 | 1,099,142 | $2,885,818$ | 1,184,222 | 612,642 | 1,064,165 | 1,000,225 | 2,094,262 |
| Nov. $26 .$. | 22,239,466 | 1,502,624 | 5,831,469 | 1,554,691 | 2,075,621 | 1,353,970 | 1,100,074 | 2,861,810 | 1,186,317 | 613,140 | 1,065,019 | 998,711 | 2,096,020 |
| Total loans and securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29.... | 22,506,060 | 1,491,999 | 6,147,503 | 1,568,548 | 2,062,208 | 1,315,817 | 1,084,728 | 2,871,709 | 1,202,686 | 610,926 | 1,054,268 | 979,456 | 2,116,212 |
| Nov. 5 | 22,326,011 | 1,501,826 | 5,863,645 | 1,569.752 | 2,099,152 | $1,355,492$ | 1,102,790 | 2,866.567 | 1,186,751 | 618,314 | 1,073,698 | 996,616 | 2,091,408 |
| Nov. 12 | 22,483,509 | 1,514,543 | 5,976,528 | 1,554,192 | 2,112,596 | 1,367,335 | 1,101,997 | 2,866,871 | 1,184,339 | 614,250 | 1,088,415 | 1,008,686 | 2,093,757 |
| Nov. 19. | 22,423,064 | 1,484,200 | 5,874,856 | 1,569,228 | 2,088,534 | 1,375,095 | 1,107,862 | 2,898,194 | 1,199,490 | 622,887 | 1,082,763 | 1,003,172 | 2,116,783 |
| Nov. 26. | 22,615,307 | 1,520,281 | 5,945,269 | 1,584,679 | 2,110,102 | 1,395,287 | 1,123,144 | 2,876,836 | 1,206,940 | 615,835 | 1,091,292 | 1,001,658 | 2,143,984 |

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS-Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

|  | Total | Boston | New York | Philadelphia | Cleveland | Rich mond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louis | Minneapolis | Kansas City | Dallas | San <br> Francisco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Due from foreign banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 95 | 6 | 26. | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Nov. | 95 | 6 | 126 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 14. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Nov. 12 | 95 | 6 | 126 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
|  | 95 | 6 | 126 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 14 |  | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Nov. 26. | 95 | 6 | 126 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Federal Reserve notes of other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29 | 131,499 | 5,207 | 22,048 | 5,566 | 7,959 | 13,425 | 10,914 | 14,789 | 9.429 | 9.721 | 8,994 | 3,902 3,725 | 19,545 |
| Nov. ${ }^{5}$ | 120,341 103,860 | 5,474 | 16,640 15,266 | 4,578 | 6,987 | 8,874 | 8,867 | 13,018 | 7,706 | 6,896 | 6,109 | 3,338 | 21,273 17,447 |
| Nov. 19 | 131,364 | 4,989 | 23,234 | 5,998 | 7,159 | 12,224 | 12,265 | 17,625 | 9,940 | 8,844 | 7,195 | 4,624 | 17,267 |
| Nov. 26 | 125,712 | 3,868 | 19,716 | 5,379 | 6,564 | 11,872 | 13,802 | 16,399 | 9,285 | 7,221 | 7,850 | 4,955 | 18,801 |
| Uncollected items: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 2,613,538 | 201,747 | 501,003 | 185,551 | 250,409 | 235,170 | 160,160 | 418,841 | 121,345 | 76,392 | 133,845 | 107,258 | 221,817 |
| Nov. | 2,502,427 | 207,719 | 405,888 | 183,006 | 229,867 | 226,270 | 166,024 | 416,831 | 124,663 | 75,537 | 136,883 | 104,904 | 224,835 |
| Nov. 12 | 2,659,037 | 221,366 | 542,929 | 187,536 | 253,035 | 241,534 | 172,527 | 395,729 | 111.223 | 75,761 | 133,929 | 121,395 | 202,073 |
| Nov. 19 | 3,307,253 | 289,987 | 675.249 | 223,152 | 319.397 | 288,749 | 188,692 | 483,068 | 142,631 | 84,649 | 164,159 | 153,685 | 293,835 |
| Nov. 26 | 2,611,422 | 220,760 | 530,738 | 181,727 | 246,727 | 236,229 | 155,675 | 391,007 | 116,975 | 64,593 | 141,873 | 116,142 | 208,976 |
| Bank premises: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 33,242 33208 | 1,255 1250 | 8,294 | 3,137 | 5,176 | 2,648 | 1,490 1,490 | 3,054 | 1,976 1,979 | 1,214 | 2,468 | 804 | 1,726 |
| Nov. 5 | 33,208 <br> $\mathbf{3 3 , 2 0 8}$ <br>  | 1,250 1,250 | 8,276 8,276 | 3,137 <br> 3,137 | 5,176 5.176 | 2,641 2,641 | 1,490 1,490 | 3,052 <br> 3,052 | 1,979 1,979 | 1,214 | 2,462 | 805 <br> 805 | 1,726 1,726 |
| Nov. 19 | 33,235 | 1,250 | 8,276 | 3,164 | 5,176 | 2,641 | 1,490 | 3,052 | 1,979 | 1,214 | 2,462 | 805 | 1,726 |
| Nov. 26 | 33,201 | 1,245 | 8,276 | 3,159 | 5,177 | 2,638 | 1,487 | 3,045 | 1,977 | 1,211 | 2,462 | 805 | 1,719 |
| Other assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 56,165 | 3,987 | 12,742 | 3,388 | 5,598 | 3,744 | 3,213 | 7,425 | 3,510 | 1,610 | 2,648 | 2,976 | 5,324 |
| Nov. 5 | 58,323 | 3,968 | 11,807 | 3,496 | 5,871 | 3,888 | 3,260 | 8,026 | 3,504 | 1,677 | 2,886 | 3,035 | 6,905 |
| Nov. 12. | 61,255 | 4,077 | 12,990 | 3,658 | 5,801 | 4,181 | 3,405 | 8,382 | 3,697 | 1,756 | 3,066 | 3,079 | 7,163 |
| Nov. 19. | 64.399 | 4,449 | 13,752 | 3,928 | 6,372 | 4,344 | 3,597 | 9,113 | 3,872 | 1,873 | 3,296 | 3,315 | 6,488 |
| Nov. 26. | 70,849 | 4,786 | 15,647 | 4,349 | 6,995 | 4,844 | 3,945 | 9,944 | 4,197 | 2,054 | 3,571 | 3,565 | 6,952 |
| Total assets: $\text { Oct. } 29 . \text {. }$ | 46,651,650 | 2,545,534 | 12,342,942 | 2,800,415 | 3,800,827 | 2,852,472 | 2,409,829 | 7,878,440 | 2,013,276 | 1,204,066 | 1,989,467 | 22,365 | 192.017 |
| Nov. 5 | 46,391,678 | 2,553,294 | 12,201,478 | 2,816,621 | 3,745,716 | 2,832,887 | 2,412,901 | 7,728,455 | 2,018,476 | 1,224,444 | 1,998,294 | 1.654,383 | 204,729 |
| Nov. 12 | 46,778,120 | 2,566,307 | 12,315,204 | 2,853,596 | 3,798,404 | 2,864,433 | 2,443,695 | 7,836,073 | 1,978,444 | 1,225,263 | 2,011,903 | 1,688,382 | 5,196,416 |
| Nov. 19 | 47,492,174 | 2,633,057 | 12,646,456 | 2,889,920 | 3,880,553 | 2,868,065 | 2,439,478 | 7,857,848 | 2,036,041 | 1,227,219 | 2,035,623 | 1,704,489 | 5,273,425 |
| Nov. 26 | 47,062,345 | 2,612,823 | 12,518,272 | 2,881,707 | 3,877,100 | 2,882,983 | 2,400,270 | 7,822,416 | 1,982,594 | 1,220,769 | 2,001,450 | 1,662,897 | 5,199,064 |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 24,452,524 | 1,436,021 | 5,592,613 | 1,647,013 | 2,103,302 | 1,733,332 | 1,400.056 | 4,576,979 | 1,125,314 | 618,404 | 935,990 | 624,167 | 2,659,333 |
| Nov. 5 | 24,543,376 | 1,440,014 | 5,630,826 | 1,650,334 | 2,106,867 | 1,735,899 | 1,405,880 | 4,592,647 | 1,129,617 | 621,660 | 942,540 | 629,057 | 2,658,035 |
| Nov. 12 | 24,585,740 | 1,447,706 | 5,624,795 | 1,658,513 | 2,114,158 | 1,740,425 | 1,404,720 | 4,598,961 | 1,129,073 | 622.974 | 941,977 | 630.863 | 2,671.575 |
| Nov. 19 | 24,521,176 | 1,447,200 | 5,613,485 | 1,653,278 | 2,108,952 | 1,742,230 | 1,396,537 | 4,591,211 | 1,123,156 | 621,918 | 939,117 | 629,210 | 2,654,882 |
| Nov. 26. | 24,635,735 | 1,457,474 | 5,679,848 | 1,671,739 | 2,115,477 | 1,745,625 | 1,395,156 | 4,608,203 | 1,123,019 | 622,621 | 938,540 | 625,142 | 2,652,891 |
| Deposits: <br> Member bank -reserve account: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 16,859,049 | 760,926 | 5,198,014 | 828,179 | 1,238,750 | 761,996 | 740,005 | 2,540,770 | 636,373 | 436,654 | 825,839 | 809,175 | 2,082,368 |
| Nov. 5. | 17.087,565 | 776,897 | 5,221,295 | 823.114 | 1,255,831 | 745,341 | 758,373 | 2,560,019 | 688,115 | 457.810 | 834,506 | 842,436 | 2,123,828 |
| Nov. 12. | 16,838,792 | 743,377 | 5,111,164 | 828,646 | 1,253,819 | 741,249 | 760,206 | 2,555,752 | 635,296 | 441,586 | 837,958 | 836,032 | 2,093,707 |
| Nov. 19. | 17,067,520 | 758,199 | 5,247,818 | 828,587 | 1,264,826 | 738,806 | 757,224 | 2,545,353 | 653,864 | 446,842 | 859.137 | 844,648 | 2,122,216 |
| Nov. $26 .$. | 17.120,791 | 755,185 | 5,301,317 | 824,515 | 1,262,155 | 768,383 | 741.030 | 2,548,179 | 638,336 | 454,577 | 849,208 | 841,969 | 2,135,937 |
| U. S. Treas-urer-general account: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29.. | 1,354,582 | 83,479 | 328,704 | 76,278 | 121,047 | 88,057 | 58,180 | 239,826 | 87,312 | 53,352 | 66,213 | 48,037 | 104,047 |
| Nov. 5. | 926,397 | 78,626 | 199.513 | 75,481 | 63,105 | 81,480 | 40,551 | 108,430 | 40,073 | 51,615 | 59,788 | 46,151 | 81,584 |
| Nov. 12. | 1,223,521 | 78,549 | 277,104 | 86,709 | 106,379 | 98,633 | 63.212 | 168.459 | 62,807 | 58,026 | 63,411 | 59,088 | 100,544 |
| Nov. 19.. | 1,560,193 | 113,594 | 421,177 | 131,454 | 149.724 | 97,859 | 65,785 | 177,771 | 88,119 | 62,957 | 66,190 | 64,077 | 121,486 |
| Nov. 26. | 1,313,869 | 125,483 | 230,904 | 142,183 | 172,818 | 100,153 | 59,975 | 177,009 | 60,335 | 58,525 | 50,027 | 48,913 | 87,544 |
| Foreign: 29. | 450,290 | 25,152 | ${ }^{2} 183,692$ | 31,744 | 36,447 | 19,203 | 16,068 | 53,298 | 13,717 | 9,798 | 13,717 | 12,933 | 34,521 |
| Nov, 5. | 470,896 | 27,148 | ${ }^{2} 183,032$ | 34,271 | 39,348 | 20,732 | 17,347 | 57,542 | 14,809 | 10,578 | 14,809 | 13,962 | 37,318 |
| Nov. 12. | 443,036 | 24,019 | ${ }^{2} 188.425$ | 30,310 | 34,801 | 18,336 | 15,342 | 50,891 | 13,097 | 9,355 | 13,097 | 12,349 | 33,014 |
| Nov. 19. | 406,022 | 22,206 | ${ }^{2} 170.685$ | 28,018 | 32,169 | 16,949 | 14,182 | 47,042 | 12,107 | 8,648 | 12,106 | 11,415 | 30,495 |
| Nov. 26. | 450,700 | 23,697 | 1199,530 | 29,905 | 34,336 | 18,091 | 15,137 | 50,211 | 12,922 | 9,230 | 12,922 | 12,184 | 32,535 |
| Other: $29 .$ | 466,311 | 2,750 | 398,598 | 2,014 | 7,344 | 2,207 | 2,046 | 2,397 | 6,723 | 1,918 | 1,058 | 858 | 38,398 |
| Nov. 5 , | 451.503 | 3,523 | 380.366 | 2,455 | 9,125 | 2,653 | 1,025 | 2,862 | 6,755 | 2,593 | 1,668 | 740 | 37,738 |
| Nov. 12. | 507,003 | 3,901 | 439,321 | 2,012 | 6,912 | 2,335 | 902 | 2,489 | 5,945 | 2,044 | 978. | 584 | 39.580 |
| Nov. 19.. | 519,876 | 2,420 | 456,021 | 1,759 | 6,778 | 1,922 | 812 | 2,398 | 6,029 | 2,028 | 236 | 626 | 38,847 |
| Nov. 26.. | 518,477 | 2,475 | 450,936 | 2,004 | 5,891 | 2,069 | 2,305 | 3,227 | 5,910 | 1,983 | 1,334 | 787 | 39,556 |
| Total deposits: Oct. $29 .$. | 19,130,232 | 872,307 | 6,109,008 | 938,215 | 1,403,588 | 871,463 | 816,299 | 2,836,291 | 744,125 | 501,722 | 906.827 | 871,053 | 2,259,334 |
| Nov. 5. | 18,936,361 | 886,194 | 5,984,206 | 935,321 | 1,367,409 | 850,206 | 817,296 | 2,728,853 | 749,752 | 522,596 | 910,771 | 903,289 | 2,280,468 |
| Nov. 12. | 19,012,352 | 849,846 | 6,016.014 | 947,677 | $1,401,911$ | 860,553 | 839,662 | 2,777,591 | 717,145 | 511,011 | 915,444 | 908,653 | 2,266,845 |
| Nov. 19. | 19,553,611 | 896,419 | 6,295,701 | 989,818 | 1,453,497 | 855,536 | 838,003 | 2,772,564 | 760,119 | 520,475 | 937,669 | 920,766 | 2,313,044 |
| Nov. 26. | 19,403,837 | 906,840 | 6,182,687 | 998,607 | 1,475,200 | 888,696 | 818,447 | 2,778,626 | 717,503 | 524,315 | 913,491 | 903,853 | 2,295,572 |
| Deferred availability items: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29..... | 2,330,418 | 189,908 | 413,052 | 155,699 | 225,137 | 210,183 | 161,804 | 365,874 | 117,003 | 64,245 | 118,978 | 100,855 | 207,680 |
| Nov. | 2,188,712 | 180,936 | 361,669 | 172,861 | 204,480 | 210.531 | 159,185 | 309.914 | 112,279 | 61,211 | 118,262 | 96,435 | 200,949 |
| Nov. 12 | 2,453,896 | 222,384 | 448,719 | 189,117 | 215,311 | 227,035 | 168,659 | 362,025 | 105,180 | 72,061 | 127,587 | 123,245 | 192,573 |
| Nov. 19. | 2,689,084 | 242,950 | 509,907 | 188,433 | 250,785 | 233,827 | 174,196 | 395,831 | 125,684 | 65,756 | 131,904 | 128,721 | 241,090 |
| Nov. 26...... | 2,292,519 | 201,903 | 428,624 | 152,864 | 218,803 | 211,951 | 155,758 | 336,982 | 114,799 | 54,665 | 122,302 | 107,958 | 185,910 |
| Other liab. incl. accrued div.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29..... | 21.299 | 1,162 | 5,970 | 1,340 | 2,090 | 1,056 | 899 | 3,205 | 920 | 718 | 797 | 853 | 2,289 |
| Nov. 5 | 19,693 | 1,155 | 5,636 | 1,298 | 2,143 | 1,002 | 838 | 2,849 | 881 | 546 | 803 | 841 | 1,701 |
| Nov. 12. | 20,030 | 1,188 | 5,911 | 1,309 | 1.913 | 1,028 | 843 | 2,914 | 929 | 723 | 838 | 783 | 1,651 |
| Nov. 19 | 20,696 | 1,100 | 6,955 | 1,244 | 1,970 | , 941 | 820 | 2,912 | 865 | 508 539 | 786 | 822 | 1,773 |
| Nov. 26 | 20.405 | 1,153 | 6,061 | 1,271 | 2,089 | 1,033 | 863 | 2,970 | 908 | 539 | 811 | 868 | 1,839 |

${ }_{2}$ After deducting $\$ 69,000$ participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Oct. 29; Nov. 5; Nov. 12; Nov. 19; and on Nov. 26.
${ }^{2}$ After deducting $\$ 266,492,000$ participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Oct. $29 ; \$ 287,708,000$ on Nov. $5 ; \$ 254,456.000$ on Nov. 12 ; $\$ 235,212,000$ on Nov. 19, and $\$ 251,056,000$ on Nov. 26.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS-Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

|  | Total | Boston | New York | Philadelphia | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louis | Minneapolis | Kansas City | Dallas | San <br> Francisco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total liabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45,934,473 | 2,499,398 | 12,120,643 | 2,742,267 | 3,734,117 | 2,816,034 | 2,379,058 | 7,782,349 | 1,987,362 | 1,185,089 | 1,962,592 | 1,596,928 | 5,128,636 |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }} 12$ | \| $45,688,142$ | 2,508,299 | $11,982,337$ $12,095,439$ | 2,759,814 | $3,680,899$ $3,733,293$ | 2,797,638 | 2,383,199 | $7,634,263$ <br> $7.741,491$ | $1,992,529$ <br> $1,952.327$ | $1.206,013$ $1.206,769$ | $1,972,376$ <br> $1,985,846$ | $1,629,622$ $1,663,544$ | $5,141,153$ $5,132,644$ |
| Nov. 19. | 46,784,567 | 2,587,669 | 12,426,048 | 2,832,773 | 3,815,204 | 2,832,534 | 2,409,556 | 7,762.518 | 2,009,824 | 1,208,657 | 2,009.476 | 1,679.519 | 5,210,789 |
| Nov. 26. | 46,352,496 | 2,567,370 | 12,297,220 | 2,824,481 | 3,811,569 | 2,847,305 | 2,370,224 | 7,726,781 | 1,956,229 | 1,202,140 | 1,975,144 | 1,637,821 | 5,136,212 |
| Capital Accts.: Capital paid in: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29... | 193,830 | 11,233 | 68,332 | 14,319 | 18,820 | 8,178 | 7,456 | 23,162 | 6,342 | 4,275 | 6,484 | 7,228 | 18,001 |
| Nov. 5 | 193,852 | 11,233 | 68,332 | 14,319 | 18,824 | 8,179 | 7,456 | 23,168 | 6,344 | 4,275 | 6,485 | 7,236 | 18,001 |
| Nov. 12. | 194,030 | 11,233 | 68,337 | 14,328 | 18,888 | 8,182 | 7,457 | 23,265 | 6,344 | 4,277 | 6,486 | 7,232 | 18,001 |
| Nov. 19. | 194,562 | 11,225 | 68,342 | 14,330 | 18,896 | 8,183 | 7,463 | 23,716 | 6,347 | 4,280 | 6,486 | 7,262 | 18,032 |
| Nov. 26. | 194,548 | 11,226 | 68,343 | 14,332 | 18,855 | 8,183 | 7,467 | 23,719 | 6,352 | 4,280 | 6,490 | 7,266 | 18,035 |
| Surplus (section 7): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 439,823 | 27,557 | 136,549 | 34,720 | 41,394 | 20,676 | 18,663 | 65,078 | 16,577 | 10,997 | 15,729 | 13,777 | 38,106 |
| Nov. 5 | 439,823 | 27,557 | 136,549 | 34,720 | 41,394 | 20,676 | 18,663 | 65,078 | 16,577 | 10,997 | 15,729 | 13,777 | 38,106 |
| Nov. 12 | 439,823 | 27,557 | 136,549 | 34,720 | 41,394 | 20,676 | 18,663 | 65,078 | 16,577 | 10,997 | 15.729 | 13,777 | 38,106 |
| Nov. 19. | 439,823 | 27,557 | 136,549 | 34,720 | 41,394 | 20,676 | 18,663 | 65,078 | 16,577 | 10,997 | 15,729 | 13,777 | 38,106 |
| Nov. 26. | 439,823 | 27,557 | 136,549 | 34,720 | 41,394 | 20,676 | 18,663 | 65,078 | 16,577 | 10,997 | 15,729 | 13,777 | 38,106 |
| Surplus <br> (section 13b): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29... | 27,455, | 3.012 | 7,253 | 4,489 | 1,007 | 3,325 | 762 | 1,429 | 521 | 1,073 | 1,137 | 1,307 | 2,140 |
| Nov. 5 | 27,455 | 3,012 | 7,253 | 4,489 | 1,007 | 3,325 | 762 | 1,429 | 521 | 1,073 | 1,137 | 1,307 | 2,140 |
| Nov. 12. | 27,455, | 3,012 | 7,253 | 4,489 | 1,007 | 3,325 | 762 | 1,429 | 521 | 1,073 | 1,137 | 1,307 | 2.140 |
| Nov. 19 | 27,455 | 3,012 | 7,253 | 4,489 | 1,007 | 3,325 | 762 | 1,429 | 521 | 1,073 | 1,137 | 1,307 | 2,140 |
| Nov. 26. | 27,455 | 3,012 | 7,253 | 4,489 | 1,007 | 3,325 | 762 | 1,429 | 521 | 1,073 | 1,137 | 1,307 | 2,140 |
| Other cap. accts.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29.... | 56.069 | 4,334 | 10,165 | 4,620 | 5,489 | 4,259 | 3,890 | 6,422 | 2,474 | 2,632 | 3,525 | 3,125 | 5,134 |
| Nov. 5 | 42,406 | 3,193 | 7,007 | 3,279 | 3,592 | 3,069 | 2,821 | 4,517 | 2,505 | 2,086 | 2,567 | 2,441 | 5,329 |
| Nov. 12 | 44,794 | 3,381 | 7,626 | 3,443 | 3,822 | 3,209 | 2,929 | 4,810 | 2,675 | 2,147 | 2,705 | 2,522 | 5,525 |
| Nov. 19.... | 45,767 | 3,594 | 8,264 | 3,608 | 4,052 | 3,347 | 3,034 | 5,107 | 2,772 | 2,212 | 2,795 | 2,624 | 4,358 |
| Nov. $26 . .$. | 48,023 | 3,658 | 8,907 | 3,685 | 4,275 | 3,494 | 3,154 | 5,409 | 2,915 | 2,279 | 2,950 | 2,726 | 4,571 |
| Total liabilities and cap. accts.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29.... | 46,651,650 | 2,545,534 | 12,342,942 | 2,800,415 | 3,800,827 | 2,852,472 | 2,409,829 | 7,878,440 | 2,013,276 | 1,204,066 | 1,989,467 | 1,622,365 | 5,192,017 |
| Nov. 5 | 46,391,678 | 2,553,294 | 12,201,478 | 2,816,621 | 3,745,716 | $2,832,887$ | 2,412,901 | 7,728,455 | 2,018,476 | 1,224,444 | 1,998,294 | 1,654,383 | 5,204,729 |
| Nov. 12... | 46,778,120 | 2,566,307 | 12,315,204 | 2,853,596 | 3,798,404 | 2,864,433 | 2,443,695 | 7,836,073 | 1,978,444 | 1,225,263 | 2,011,903 | 1,688,382 | 5,196,416 |
| Nov. 19. | 47,492,174 | 2,633,057 | 12,646,456 | 2,889,920 | 3,880,553 | 2,868,065 | 2,439,478 | 7,857,848 | 2,036,041 | 1,227,219 | 2,035,623 | 1,704,489 | 5,273,425 |
| Nov. 26. | 47,062,345 | 2,612,823 | 12,518,272 | 2,881,707 | 3,877,100 | 2,882,983 | 2,400,270 | 7,822,416 | 1,982,594 | 1,220,769 | 2,001,450 | 1,662,897 | 5,199,064 |
| Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29... | 3,029 | 194 | 1969 | 245 | 282 | 148 | 124 | 412 | 106 | 76 | 106 | 100 | 267 |
| Nov. 5 | 3,024 | 193 | 1968 | 245 | 281 | 148 | 124 | 411 | 106 | 76 | 106 | 100 | 266 |
| Nov. 12 | 3,046 | 195 | 1975 | 247 | 283 | 149 | 125 | 414 | 107 | 76 | 107 | 100 | 268 |
| Nov. 19. | 3,032, | 194 | 1970 | 246 | 282 | 149 | 124 | 412 | 106 | 76 | 106 | 100 | 267 |
| Nov. 26. | 2,905 | 186 | 2930 | 235 | 270 | 142 | 119 | 395 | 102 | 73 | 102 | 96 | 255 |
| Commit. to make indus. loans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29.... | 7,362 |  |  | 923 | 1,452 | 79 | 400 | 28 | 580 |  | 3,750 |  | 150 |
| Nov. 5 | 7,227 |  |  | 850 | 1,395 | 77 | 400 | 28 | 580 |  | 3,750 |  | 147 |
| Nov. 12. | 7,176 |  |  | 799 | 1,395 | 78 | 400 | 27 | 580 |  | 3,750 |  | 147 |
| Nov. 19.... | 7,545 |  |  | 845 | 1,395 | 76 | 400 | 352 | 580 |  | 3,750 |  | 147 |
| Nov. 26... | 7,467 |  |  | 766 | 1,395 | 77 | 400 | 352 | 580 |  | 3,750 |  | 147 |

${ }_{1}^{1}$ After deducting $\$ 2,060,000$ participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Oct. 29; $\$ 2,056,000$ on Nov. $5 ; \$ 2,071,000$ on Nov. 12; $\$ 2,062,000$ on Nov. 19; and $\$ 1,975,000$ on Nov. 26.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES-FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS
[In thousands of dollars]

|  | Total | Boston | New York | Philadelphia | Cleveland | Rich mond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louis | Minneapolis | Kansas City | Dallas | San <br> Francisco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F. R.notesoutstanding (issued to Bank) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25,193,802 | 1,504,157 | 5,759,942 | 1,691,651 | 2,163,670 | 1,774,430 | 1,444,542 | 4,679,055 | 1,163,577 | 632,692 | 959,874 | 652,384 | 2,767,828 |
| Nov. 5 | 25,214,130 | $1,498,550$ | 5,761,863 | 1,695,379 | 2,168,180 | 1,778,837 | 1,448,106 | 4,679,174 | 1,168,512 | 634,255 | 963,710 | 654,429 | 2,763,135 |
| Nov. 12 | 25,248,355 | 1,501,535 | 5,776,919 | 1,700,523 | 2,171,032 | 1,781,365 | 1,449,573 | 4,685,683 | 1,169,903 | 634,787 | 963,032 | 655,375 | 2,758,628 |
| Nov. 19 | 25,251,583 | $1,504,880$ | 5,769,005 | 1,702,292 | 2,169,221 | 1,782,672 | 1,448,494 | 4,687,441 | 1,163,866 | 636,059 | 963,639 | 657,385 | 2,766,629 |
| Nov. 26 | 25,289,864 | 1,509,248 | 5,792,477 | 1,709,770 | 2,182,388 | 1,782,695 | 1,442,273 | 4,686,865 | 1,167,332 | 636,647 | 962,081 | 660,141 | 2,757,947 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 12,559,000 | 440,000 | 3,470,000 | 515,000 | 695,000 | 650,000 | 725,000 | 3,010,000 | 315,000 | 190,000 | 280,000 | 169,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Nov. 12 | 12,559,000 | 440,000 | 3,470,000 | 515,000 | 695,000 | 650,000 | 725,000 | 3,010,000 | 315,000 | 190,000 | 280,000 | 169,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Nov. 19 | 12,559,000 | 440,000 | 3,470,000 | 515,000 | 695,000 | 650,000 | 725,000 | 3,010,000 | 315,000 | 190,000 | 280,000 | 169,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Nov. 26. | 12,509,000 | 440,000 | 3,470,000 | 515,000 | 695,000 | 650,000 | 725,000 | 3,010,000 | 315,000 | 190,000 | 280,000 | 169,000 | 2,050,000 |
| Eligible paper: Oct. $29 . .$. | 235,250 | 6,125 | 117,000 | 16,615 |  | 14,435 |  |  | 21,070 | 13,150 | 19,825 |  | 27,030 |
| Nov. 5 | 117,287 | 13,895 | 46,882 | 19,135 |  | 7,260 |  |  | 5,110 | 7,650 | 13,225 |  | 4,130 |
| Nov. 12 | 266,863 | 16,203 | 162,630 | 8,605 |  | 23,380 |  |  | 6.065 | 5.500 | 31,235 |  | 13,245 |
| Nov. 19 | 133,425 | 7,720 | 34,260 | 11,380 |  | 20,350 |  |  | 13,945 | 9,300 | 17,275 |  | 19,195 |
| U.S. Govt. sec... ${ }_{\text {U }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 13,400,000 | 1,100,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,150,000 | 750,000 | 1,700,000 | 950,000 | 450,000 | 700,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Nov. 12 | 13,400,000 | 1,100,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,150,000 | 750,000 | 1,700,000 | 950,000 | 450,000 | 700,006 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Nov. | 13,400,000 | 1,100,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,260,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,150,000 | 750,000 | 1,700,000 | 950,000 | 450,000 | 700,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Nov. 26. | 13,400,000 | 1,100,000 | 2,400,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,150,000 | 750,000 | 1,700,000 | 950,000 | 450,000 | 700,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total collateral: Oct. $29 \ldots .$. | 26,228,250 | 1,546,125 | 5,987,000 | 1,731,615 | 2,195,000 | 1,814,435 | 1,475,000 | 4,750,000 | 1,286,070 | 647,150 | 999,825 | 669,000 | 3,127,030 |
| Nov. 5 | 26,076,287 | 1,553,895 | 5,916,882 | 1,734, 135 | 2,195,000 | 1,807,260 | 1,475,000 | 4,710,000 | 1,270,110 | 647,650 | 993,225 | 669,000 | 3,104,130 |
| Nov. 12 | 26,225,863 | 1,556,203 | 6,032,630 | 1,723,605 | 2,195,000 | 1,823,380 | 1,475,000 | 4,710,000 | 1,271,065 | 645,500 | 1,011,235 | 669,000 | 3,113,245 |
| Nov. 19 | 26,092,425 | 1,547,720 | 5,904,260 | 1,726,380 | 2,195,000 | 1,820,350 | 1,475,000 | 4,710,000 | 1,278,945 | 649,300 | 997.275 | 669,000 | 3,119,195 |
| Nov. 26. | 26,179,421 | 1,555.238 | 5,969,675 | 1,740,445 | 2.195,000 | 1,839,425 | 1,475.000 | 4,710,000 | 1,284.300 | 641,750 | 1,004,950 | 669,000 | 3,094,638 |

WAR PRODUCTION LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DE
PARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIM COMMISSION THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE banks under regulation $V$
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

| Date | Guaranteed loans authorized to date |  | Guaranteed loans outstanding |  | Additional amount available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { ber }}{\text { Num- }}$ | Amount | Total amount | Portion guaranteed |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1942 \\ \text { June } 30 . . \end{array}$ | 565 | 310,680 | 81,108 | 69,674 | 137.888 |
| Dec. 31. | 2,665 | 2,688,397 | 803,720 | 632,474 | 1,430,121 |
| 1943 |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 30. | 4,217 | 4,718,818 | 1,428,253 | 1,153,756 | 2,216,053 |
| Dec. 31. | 5,347 | 6,563,048 | 1,914,040 | 1,601,518 | 3,146,286 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1944 \\ \text { June } \\ 30 . \text {. } \end{array}$ | 6,433 | 8,046,672 | 2,064,318 | 1,735,777 | 3,810,797 |
| Dec. 30. | 7,434 | 9,310,582 | 1,735,970 | 1,482,038 | 4,453,586 |
| 1945 |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 30. | 8,422 | 10,149,315 | 1,386,851 | 1, 190,944 | 3,694,618 |
| Dec. 31. | 8,757 | 10,339,400 | 510,270 | 435,345 | 966,595 |
| June 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 29. | 8,771 | 10,344,018 | 70,267 18,996 | 60,214 17,454 | 142,617 28,791 |
| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. 31. | 8,771 | 10,344,018 | 11,746 | 10,965 | 15,392 |
| Apr. 30 | 8,771 | 10,344,018 | 10,356 | 9,658 | 13,452 |
| May 31. | 8,771 | 10, 344,018 | 9,236 | 8,601 | 13,176 |
| June 30. | 8,771 | 10,344,018 | 3,589 | 3,218 | 6,726 6,709 |
| July 31. | 8,771 8,771 | 10,344,018 | 3,245 2,992 | 2,908 2,703 | 6.709 6,729 |
| Aug. 30 | 8,771 | 10,344, 018 | 2,977 | 2,689 | 6,739 |
| Oct. 31. | 8,771 | 10,344,018 | 2,886 | 2,609 | 5,165 |

Note.-The difference between guaranteed loans authorized and sum of loans outstanding and additional amounts available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding represents amounts repaid and authorizations expired or withdrawn.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

| Date (last Wednesday or last day of period) | Applications approved to date |  | Approved but not completed ${ }^{1}$ (amount) | Loans outstanding ${ }^{2}$ (amount) | Commit <br> ments outstanding (amount) | Participations outstanding (amount) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Amount |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 4 | 49,634 | 20,966 | 13,589 | 8,225 | 1,296 |
| 1935 | 1,993 | 124,493 | 11,548 | 32,493 | 27,649 | 8,778 |
| 1936 | 2,280 | 139,829 | 8,226 | 25,526 | 20,959 | 7,208 |
| 1937 | 2,406 | 150,987 | 3,369 | 20,216 | 12,780 | 7,238 |
| 1938 | 2,653 | 175,013 | 1,946 | 17,345 | 14,161 | 12,722 |
| 1939 | 2,781 | 188,222 | 2,659 | 13,683 | 9,220 | 10,981 |
| 1940 | 2,908 | 212,510 | 13,954 | 9,152 | 5,226 | 6,386 |
| 1941 | 3,202 | 279,860 | 8,294 | 10,337 | 14,597 | 19,600 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1942 \\ \text { June } 24 . \end{array}$ | 3,352 | 338,822 | 26,346 | 11,265 | 16,832 | 26,430 |
| Dec. 31 | 3,423 | 408,737 | 4,248 | 14,126 | 10,661 | 17,305 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1943 \\ \text { June } 30 \end{array}$ | 3,452 | 475,468 | 3,203 | 13,044 | 12,132 | 19,070 |
| Dec. 31. | 3,471 | 491,342 | 926 | 10,532 | 9,270 | 17,930 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1944 \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{array}$ | 3,483 | 510,857 | 45 | 11,366 | 4,048 | 11,063 |
| Dec. 30 | 3,489 | 525,532 | 1,295 | 3,894 | 4,165 | 2,706 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1945 \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{array}$ | 3,502 | 537,331 | 70 | 3,252 | 5,224 | 2,501 |
| Dec. 31. | 3,511 | 544,961 | 320 | 1,995 | 1,644 | 1,086 |
| 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 29 | 3,524 | 552,711 | 615 | 1.210 | 5,366 | 1.110 |
| Dec. 31. | 3,542 | 565,913 | 4,577 | 554 | 8,309 | 2,670 |
| $1947$ $\text { Mar. } 31$ | 3,548 | 569,825 | 4,595 | 1,081 | 8,160 | 2,727 |
| Apr. 30 | 3,552 | 571,408 | 5,371 | 1,109 | 7,279 | 2,616 |
| May 31 | 3,553 | 571,893 | 4,595 | 1,618 | 5,735 | 2,761 |
| June 30 | 3,555 | 572,836 | 195 | 1,778 | 7.018 | 4,043 |
| July 31 | 3,558 | 574,999 | 1,902 | 1,732 | 6,886 | 3,902 |
| Aug. 30 | 3,563 | 576,161 | 351 | 1,858 | 7,437 | 5,028 |
| Sept. 30 | 3,566 | 577,614 | 1,229 | 1.892 | 7.395 | 5,019 |
| Oct. 31. | 3,567 | 578,300 | 1,139 | 1,901 | 7,316 | 4,892 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve Banks and under consideration by applicant.
${ }^{2}$ Includes industrial loans past due 3 months or more, which are not included in industrial loans outstanding in weekly statement of condition of Federal Reserve Banks.

Note.-The difference between amount of applications approved and the sum of the following four columns represents repayments of advances, and applications for loans and commitments withdrawn or expired.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND BORROWINGS
〔Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars〕

| Month, or week ending Thursday | All <br> member banks ${ }^{1}$ | Central reserve city banks |  | Reserve city banks | Country banks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | New York | Chicago |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September. . | 16,160 | 4,183 | 905 | 6,360 | 4,712 |
| October... | 16,167 | 4,174 | 904 | 6,362 | 4,726 |
| 1947--September | 16,866 | 4,270 | 1,001 | 6,688 | 4,906 |
| October... | 17,073 | 4,324 | 1,024 | 6,781 | 4,944 |
| Sept. 25 | 16,872 | 4,280 | 1,010 | 6,668 | 4,914 |
| Oct. 2 | 16,891 | 4,290 | 1,010 | 6,703 | 4,888 |
| Oct. 9 | 17,039 | 4,276 | 1,017 | 6,780 | 4,966 |
| Oct. 16 | 17,082 | 4,280 | 1,020 | 6,805 | 4,977 |
| Oct. 23. | 17,348 | 4,463 | 1,048 | 6,844 | 4,993 |
| Oct. 30 | 16,872 | 4,289 | 1,013 | 6,719 | 4,852 |
| Nov. 6. | 17,003 | 4,277 | 1,016 | 6,780 | 4,930 |
| Nov. 13. | 16,962 | 4,226 | 1,002 | 6,755 | 4,979 |
| Excess reserves: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September. | 885 | 24 | 3 | 196 | 662 |
| October... | 863 | 10 | 4 | 197 | 652 |
| 1947-September. | 931 | 24 | 6 | 256 | 646 |
| October.... . . . | 954 | 60 | 14 | 263 | 618 |
| Sept. 25 | 884 | 19 | 4 | 220 | 641 |
| Oct. 2 | 913 | 25 | 10 | 264 | 614 |
| Oct. 9 | 984 | 22 | 9 | 299 | 654 |
| Oct. 16 | 985 | 33 | 13 | 280 | 659 |
| Oct. 23 | 1,157 | 190 | 34 | 292 | 641 |
| Oct. 30. | 726 | 14 | 3 | 189 | 520 |
| Nov. 6. | 882 | 37 | 9 | 253 | 583 |
| Nov. 13. | 861 | 15 | 4 | 221 | $621^{\circ}$ |
| Borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September. | 149 | 2 |  | 61 | 48 |
| 1947 -September | 133 | 44 | 1 | 59 | 28 |
| October. | 171 | 70 | 9 | 66 | 26 |
| Sept. 25 | 98 | 16 | 1 | 55 | 26 |
| Oct. 2 | 235 | 126 | 7 | 77 | 25 |
| Oct. 9 | 148 | 89 | 2 | 38 | 19 |
| Oct. 16. | 131 | 55 | 3 | 48 | 25 |
| Oct. 23. | 83 | 1 | 2 | 56 | 24 |
| Oct. 30 | 336 | 146 | 31 | 120 | 39 |
| Nov. 6. | 234 | 57 |  | 130 | 47 |
| Nov. 13 | 322 | 126 | 19 | 129 | 48 |

1 Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates. Weekly figures of borrowings of all member banks and of country banks may include small amounts of Federal Reserve Bank discounts and advances for nonmember banks, etc.

DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY MEMBER BANKS IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTERS ${ }^{1}$
[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]


[^20][Averages of daily figures. ${ }^{1}$ In millions of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ Averages of daily closing figures for reserves and borrowings and of daily opening figures for other columns, inasmuch as reserves required are based on deposits at opening of business.
${ }_{2}$ Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i. e., gross demand deposits minus cash items reported as in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.
${ }^{2}$ Includes some interbank and U. S. Government time deposits; the amounts on call report dates are shown in the Member Bank Call Report.
Nore.-Demand deposits adjusted (demand deposits other than interbank and United States Government, less cash items reported as in Government war loan deposits are no longer reported separately by member banks since they are no longer exempt from reserve requirements.

UNITED STATES MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY DENOMINATIONS
[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

| End of year or month | Total in cir-culation ${ }^{1}$ | Coin and small denomination currency ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Large denomination currency ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unassorted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Coin | ${ }^{3} \$ 1$ | \$2 | \$5 | \$10 | \$20 | Total | \$50 | \$100 | \$500 | \$1,000 | \$5,000 | \$10,000 |  |
| 1933 | 5,519 | 4,167 | 442 | 402 | 33 | 719 | 1,229 | 1,342 | 1,360 | 364 | 618 | 125 | 237 | 8 | 10 | 8 |
| 1934 | 5,536 | 4,292 | 452 | 423 | 32 | 771 | 1,288 | 1,326 | 1,254 | 337 | 577 | 112 | 216 | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| 1935 | 5,882 | 4,518 | 478 | 460 | 33 | 815 | 1,373 | 1,359 | 1,369 | 358 | 627 | 122 | 239 | 7 | 16 | 5 |
| 1936 | 6,543 | 5,021 | 517 | 499 | 35 | 906 | 1,563 | 1,501 | 1,530 | 399 | 707 | 135 | 265 | 7 | 18 | \% |
| 1937 | 6.550 | 5,015 | 537 | 505 | 33 | 905 | 1,560 | 1,475 | 1,542 | 387 | 710 | 139 | 288 | 6 | 12 | 7 |
| 1938 | 6,856 | 5,147 | 550 | 524 | 34 | 946 | 1,611 | 1,481 | 1.714 | 409 | 770 | 160 | 327 | 17 | 32 | 5 |
| 1939 | 7,598 | 5,553 | 590 | 559 | 36 | 1,019 | 1.772 | 1,576 | 2.048 | 460 | 919 | 191 | 425 | 20 | 32 | 2 |
| 1940 | 8,732 | 6,247 | 648 | 610 | 39 | 1,129 | 2,021 | 1,800 | 2,489 | 538 | 1,112 | 227 | 523 | 30 | 60 | 4 |
| 1941 | 11,160 | 8,120 | 751 | 695 | 44 | 1,355 | 2,731 | 2,545 | 3,044 | 724 | 1,433 | 261 | 556 | 24 | 46 | 4 |
| 1942 | 15,410 | 11,576 | 880 | 801 | 55 | 1,693 | 4,051 | 4,096 | 3,837 | 1,019 | 1,910 | 287 | 586 | 9 | 25 | 3 |
| 1943 | 20,449 | 14,871 | 1,019 | 909 | 70 | 1,973 | 5,194 | 5,705 | 5,580 | 1,481 | 2,912 | 407 | 749 | 9 | 22 | 2 |
| 1944 | 25,307 | 17,580 | 1,156 | 987 | 81 | 2,150 | 5,983 | 7,224 | 7,730 | 1,996 | 4,153 | 555 | 990 | 10 | 24 | 5 |
| 1945 | 28,515 | 20,683 | 1,274 | 1,039 | 73 | 2,313 | 6,782 | 9.201 | 7,834 | 2,327 | 4,220 | 454 | 801 | 1 | 24 | 2 |
| 1946-June | 28,245 | 20,248 | 1,300 | 998 | 67 | 2,191 | 6,604 | 9,087 | 7.998 | 2,364 | 4,387 | 438 | 781 | 8 | 22 | 2 |
| July . | 28,254 | 20,185 | 1,311 | 990 | 67 | 2,166 | 6,552 | 9,099 | 8,071 | 2,377 | 4,437 | 436 | 790 | 8 | 21 | 2 |
| August. | 28,448 | 20.271 | 1,319 | 992 | 66 | 2,165 | 6,571 | 9,159 | 8,178 | 2,402 | 4,509 | 436 | 802 | 8 | 20 | 2 |
| September | 28,507 | 20.262 | 1,332 | 1,001 | 66 | 2,156 | 6.528 | 9.180 | 8.247 | 2,419 | 4,567 | 436 | 795 | 8 | 21 | 2 |
| October.. | 28,600 | 20,273 | 1,345 | 1,000 | 65 | 2,148 | 6.494 | 9,221 | 8,329 | 2,436 | 4,645 | 434 | 784 | 8 | 21 | 3 |
| November | 28,861 | 20,447 | 1,355 | 1,010 | 65 | 2,169 | 6.543 | 9,305 | 8,416 | 2,458 | 4,711 | 435 | 782 | 8 | 21 | 2 |
| December | 28,952 | 20,437 | 1,361 | 1,029 | 67 | 2,173 | 6,497 | 9.310 | 8,518 | 2,492 | 4,771 | 438 | 783 | 8 | 26 | 3 |
| 1947-January | 28,262 | 19,808 | 1,337 | 972 | 63 | 2,074 | 6,284 | 9,077 | 8,457 | 2,460 | 4,757 | 434 | 774 | 9 | 23 | 3 |
| February | 28,304 | 19,873 | 1,337 | 967 | 64 | 2,090 | 6,336 | 9,079 | 8,434 | 2,456 | 4,755 | 433 | 769 | 6 | 14 | 5 |
| March. | 28,230 | 19,807 | 1,344 | 969 | 63 | 2,085 | 6,309 | 9,036 | 8,424 | 2,447 | 4,754 | 432 | 771 | 6 | 14 |  |
| April. | 28,114 | 19,684 | 1,351 | 972 | 63 | 2,065 | 6.253 | 8,979 | 8.432 | 2,442 | 4,769 | 431 | 773 | 5 | 12 |  |
| May. | 28,261 | 19,773 | 1,351 | 985 | 63 | 2,089 | 6,303 | 8,982 | 8,489 | 2,449 | 4,789 | 430 | 804 | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| June. | 28,297 | 19,769 | 1,355 | 986 | 64 | 2,078 | 6,289 | 8,996 | 8,530 | 2,466 | 4,808 | 430 | 810 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| July. | 28,149 | 19.622 | 1,356 | 980 | 63 | 2,058 | 6,230 | 8.935 | 8,529 | 2,453 | 4,824 | 428 | 806 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| August. | 28,434 | 19.837 | 1,362 | 990 | 64 | 2,092 | 6,308 | 9.020 | 8.600 | 2,477 | 4.874 | 428 | 804 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| September. | 28,567 | 19.881 | 1.375 | 1.010 | 64 | 2,085 | 6.270 | 9.077 | 8.689 | 2,503 | 4.941 | 428 | 800 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| October. | 28,552 | 19,833 | 1,385 | 1,011 | 63 | 2,078 | 6,233 | 9,064 | 8,721 | 2,499 | 4,986 | 427 | 793 | 5 | 11 | 3 |

1 Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.
${ }_{2}$ Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed. ${ }^{8}$ Paper currency only; $\$ 1$ silver coins reported under coin

Back fitures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics. Table 112, pp. 415-416.

UNITED STATES MONEY, OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION, BY KINDS
[On basis of circulation statement of United States money. In millions of dollars]

${ }^{1}$ Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States; totals for other end-of-month dates shown in table above, totals by weeks in table on p. 1499, and seasonally adjusted figures in table on $p .1508$.
${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 156,039,431$ held as reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 .
: To avoid duplication, amount of silver dollars and bullion held as security against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding is not included in total Treasury currency outstanding.
${ }^{4}$ Because some of the types of money shown are held as collateral or reserves against other types, a grand total of all types has no special significance and is not shown. See note of explanation of these duplications.

Note.-There are maintained in the Treasury-(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of $\mathbf{1 8 9 0} \mathbf{- \$ 1 5 6 , 0 3 9 , 4 3 1}$ in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890-an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates-silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates-gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a firstlien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or of dinect obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 25 per cent, including the redemption fund, which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation; gold certificates pledged as collateral may be counted as reserves. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes are in process of retirement.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION
[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

| Date | Amountunadjusted for seasonal variation | Amountadjusted for seasonal variation | Change in seasonally adjusted series ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| End of year figures: |  |  |  |
| $1939 . . .$ | 7,598 |  | +742 |
| 1940. | 8,732 |  | +1,134 |
| 1941. | 11,160 |  | +2,428 |
| 1942. | 15,410 |  | +4,250 |
| 1943 | 20,449 |  | +5,039 |
| 1944................ | 25,307 |  | +4.858 |
| 1945. | 28.515 |  | +3,208 |
| 1946. | 28,952 |  | +437 |
| Monthly averages of daily figures: <br> 1946-July |  |  |  |
| 1946-July........... | 28,281 | 28,338 28,494 | +57 +156 |
| September | 28,478 | 28,535 | +41 |
| October. | 28,588 | 28,588 | +53 |
| November. | 28,727 | 28,641 | $+53$ |
| December | 28,997 | 28,710 | +69 |
| 1947-January. | 28,543 | 28,458 | -252 |
| February | 28,300 | 28,300 | -158 |
| March. . | 28,273 | 28,358 | +58 |
| April. | 28,185 | 28,412 | $+54$ |
| May. | 28,158 | 28,356 | -56 |
| June.. | 28,236 | 28,378 | +22 |
| July.. | 28,259 | 28,316 | -62 |
| August........ | 28,252 | 28,394 | +78 |
| September..... | 28,654 | 28,711 | +317 |
| October....... | 28,598 | 28,598 | -113 |
| November..... | 28,648 | 28,562 | -36 |

${ }^{1}$ For end of year figures, represents change computed on absolute amounts in first column.

Note.-For discussion of seasonal adjustment factors and for back figures on comparable basis see September 1943 Bulletin, pp. 822-826. Because of an apparent recent change in the seasonal pattern around the year end, adjustment factors have been revised somewhat for dates affected, beginning with December 1942; seasonally adjusted figures for money in circulation, as shown in Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 111, p. 414, and described on p. 405, are based on an older series Table 111, p. 414, and described on p. 405, are based on an older series
of adjustment factors.

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF

 UNITED STATES[In millions of dollars]

| Period | Gold <br> stock <br> at end of period | Increase <br> in gold stock | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { gold } \\ \text { import } \\ \text { or export } \\ (-) \end{gathered}$ | Earmarked gold: decrease or increase (-) | Domestic gold pro-duction ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 211,258 | 1,132.5 | 1,116.6 | -85.9 | 131.6 |
| 1937 | 212,760 | 1,502.5 | 1,585.5 | -200.4 | 143.9 |
| 1938. | 14,512 | 1,751.5 | 1,973.6 | $-333.5$ | 148.6 |
| 1939 | 17,644 | 3,132.0 | 3,574.2 | -534.4 | 161.7 |
| 1940 | 21,995 | 4,351.2 | 4,744.5 | -644.7 | 170.2 |
| 1941 | 22,737 | 741.8 | 982.4 | -407.7 | 169.1 |
| 1942 | 22,726 | $-10.3$ | 315.7 | -458.4 | 125.4 |
| 1943 | 21,938 | -788.5 | 68.9 | -803.6 | 48.3 |
| 1944 | 20,619 | -1,319.0 | -845.4 | $-459.8$ | 35.8 |
| 1945 | 20,065 | -553.9 | $-106.3$ | $-356.7$ | 32.0 |
| 1946 | 20,529 | 464.0 | 311.5 | 465.4 | 51.2 |
| 1946-November | 20,470 | 67.7 | 77.9 | 127.5 | 4.4 |
| December | 20,529 | 59.4 | -61.2 | 82.8 | 5.8 |
| 1947-January. | 20,748 | 219.3 | -16.8 | 196.1 | 7.6 |
| February | 20,330 | - -418.2 | 20.4 | -684.5 | 5.5 |
| March . | 20,463 | 132.5 | 153.6 | 203.5 | 5.5 |
| April | 20,774 | 311.5 | 44.1 | 272.0 | 6.2 |
| May | 20,933 | 159.0 | 129.7 | 13.1 | 7.2 |
| June. | 21,266 | 333.4 | 200.2 | 119.0 | 6.1 |
| July . | 21,537 | 270.6 | 219.2 | 26.7 | 7.3 |
| August | 21,766 | 228.8 | 111.7 | 42.3 | 7.0 |
| September | 21,955 | 189.4 | 109.6 | 153.1 | 7.0 |
| October | 22,294 | 339.0 | $p 450.8$ | -4.0 | ${ }^{4}$ ( $)$ |
| November | p22,615 | p.320.4 | (4) | $5-82.8$ | (4) |

[^21] explanation of monthly figures see table on p. 1556.
${ }^{2}$ Includes gold in the Inactive Account amounting to 27 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1936, and 1.228 million on Dec. 31, 1937.
: Change reflects primarily gold subscription to International Monetary Fund.
s Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve Banks for foreign account including gold held for the account of international institutions amounted to $3,573.8$ million dollars on Nov. 30, 1947. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

Note.-For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 156, pp. 536-538, and for description of statistics see pp. 522-523 in the same publication.

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER
[Debits in millions of dollars]

| Year and month | Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts |  |  |  | Annual rate of turnover of total deposits, except interbank |  | Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government |  | Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits, except interbank and Government |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total, all reporting centers | New <br> York City ${ }^{1}$ | 140 other centers ${ }^{1}$ | Other reporting centers ${ }^{2}$ | New York City | 333 other reporting centers | New York City | Other leading cities | New York City | Other leading cities |
| 1939 | 423,932 | 171,382 | 218,298 | 34,252 |  |  | 167,939 | 200,636 | 21.0 | 19.4 |
| 1940 | 445,863 | 171,582 | 236,952 | 37,329 |  |  | 167,373 | 217,744 | 17.1 | 18.6 |
| 1941. | 537,343 | 197,724 | 293,925 | 45,694 |  |  | 193.729 | 270,439 | 17.3 | 19.4 |
| 1942 -old series ${ }^{8}$ : | 607,071 | 210,961 | 342,430 | 53,679 |  |  | 200,337 | 308,913 | 18.0 | 18.4 |
| 1942 -new series ${ }^{\text {8 }}$. | 641,778 792,937 | 226,865 296,368 | 347,837 419,413 | 67,074 77,155 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 200,337 258,398 | 369,396 | 20.5 | 17.4 |
| 1943 | 792,937 | 296,368 | 419,413 | 77,155 | 16.5 | 11.7 | 258,398 | 369,396 | 20.5 | 17.4 |
| 1944 | 891,910 | 345,585 | 462,354 | 83,970 | 17.1 | 10.8 | 298,902 | 403,400 | 22.4 | 17.3 |
| 1945. | 974,102 | 404,543 | 479,760 | 89,799 | 18.3 | 9.7 | 351,602 | 412,800 | 24.2 | 16.1 |
| 1946-old series ${ }^{4}$. | 1,050,021 | 417,475 | 527,336 | 105,210 | 19.0 | 10.0 | 374,365 407.946 | 449,414 522,944 | 25.5 | 16.9 |
| 1946-new series ${ }^{4}$ | 1,050,021 | 417,475 | 527,336 | 105,210 | 19.0 | 10.0 | 407,946 | 522,944 | 25.2 | 16.5 |
| 1946-October | 91,340 | 33,913 | 47.671 | 9,756 | 18.7 | 10.6 | 32,035 | 46,612 | 21.9 | 16.3 |
| November. | 86,645 | 31,088 | 46,105 | 9,452 | 19.9 | 11.6 | 31,379 | 46,037 | 23.8 | 17.8 |
| December | 103,900 | 41,252 | 52,295 | 10,353 | 25.8 | 12.6 | 40,021 | 52,139 | 28.7 | 19.2 |
| 1947-January. | 93,488 | 34,305 | 49,140 | 10,043 | 20.6 | 11.6 | 33,592 | 48.778 | 23.8 | 17.4 |
| February | 81,567 | 29,745 | 43.199 | 8.622 | 20.4 | 11.6 | 29,173 | 44,011 | 24.0 | 18.1 |
| March. | 93,314 | 33,547 | 49.955 | 9,812 | 20.4 | 11.9 | 34,439 | 50,582 | 24.9 | 18.6 |
| April. | 87,771 | 31,391 | 46,904 | 9,475 | 19.2 | 11.3 | 29,997 | 46,403 | 21.5 | 17.0 |
| May. | 87,840 | 30,895 | 47,464 | 9,482 | 19.0 | 11.3 | 31,695 | 48,023 | 22.7 | 17.3 |
| June. | 94,446 | 35,632 | 49.265 | 9,548 | 22.7 | 12.1 | 35,092 | 48,595 | 25.6 | 17.9 |
| July. | r93,741 | 34,779 | 49.178 | r9,784 | 21.2 | 11.5 | 33,026 | 48,525 | 22.9 | 17.2 |
| August | r84,423 | 28,331 | 46,717 | -9,375 | 17.5 | 11.0 | 29,025 | 47,026 | 20.6 | 16.6 |
| September | r91,903 | 31,837 | 49,962 | ${ }^{-10,104}$ | 20.2 | 12.1 | 31,605 | ${ }^{\text {r 49, }}$, 978 | 23.1 | 18.0 |
| October.. | 105,280 | 37,504 | 56,554 | 11,222 | 21.8 | 12.3 | 35.162 | 55.025 | 23.9 | 18.2 |

$r$ Revised.
${ }^{1}$ National series for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.
${ }^{3}$ Annual figures for 1937-1942 (old series) include 133 centers; annual figures for 1942 (new series) and subsequent figures include 193 centers.
: Annual figures for $1937-1942$ (old series) include 133 centers; annual figures for 1942 (new series) and subsequent figures include 193 centers. months of 1942 partly estimated.

Statistics for banks in leading cities revised beginning July 3, 1946; for description of revision see pp. $692-693$ of Bulletin for June 1947 and for back figures see pp. 878-883 of the BULLETIN for July 1947 ; deposits and debits for first six months of 1946 are estimated.

Note.-Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts, have been reported since 1942 for 334 reporting centers; the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have likewise been reported by most banks and have been estimated for others. Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U.S. Government, and the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have been reported by member banks in leading cities since 1935 ; yearly turnover rates in this series differ slightly from those shown in Banking and Monetary Slatistics, Table 55, p. 254, due to differences in method of computation.
[Figures partly estimated. In millions of dollars]

| End of month | Totaldeposits adjusted and currency banks | Total demand depositsadjusted and currency banks | $\underset{\text { Teposits }}{\text { Total }}$ adjusted | Demanddeposits adjusted ${ }^{1}$ | UnitedStates Governdeposits | Time deposits |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Currency } \\ & \text { outsidee } \\ & \text { banks } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Com$\underset{\text { mancial }}{\text { man }}$ banks | Mutual savings banks | Postal Savings System |  |
| 1929-June-....... | $55,171$ $54,713$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,179 \\ & 26,366 \end{aligned}$ | 51,532 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,540 \\ & 22,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & 158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,611 \\ & 28,189 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 19,557 \\ 19,192 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 8,905 | 149 159 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.639 \\ & 3.557 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1933-June................ | 41,680 42,548 | 19,172 19,817 | 36,919 $\mathbf{3 7} 766$ | 14.411 15.035 | 852 1,016 | 21,656 21,715 | 10,849 11,019 | 9,621 | 1,186 | 4,761 4.782 |
| 1938-June. | 56,565 | 29,730 | 51,148 | 24,313 | 599 | 26,236 | 14,776 | 10.209 | 1,251 | 5.417 |
| Decem | 58,955 | 31,761 | 53,180 | 25,986 27 | ${ }_{792} 88$ | 26,305 | ${ }^{14,776}$ | 10,278 | 1,251 | 5,775 |
| Decem | 64.099 609 | 33,31 36.194 $\mathbf{3 2 ,}$ | S4, 57 57 | 27,353 <br> 29,793 | 846 | ${ }^{27}$ 27,059 | 15.258 15 | 10,523 10.58 | 1,278 | 6,401 |
| 40-June | 66,952 | 38,661 | 60,253 | 31,962 | 828 | 27,463 | 15,540 | 10,633 | 1,292 | -6,699 |
| Decem | 70,761 | 42,270 | 63,436 | 34,945 | 753 | 27,738 | 15,777 | 10,658 | 1,303 | 7,325 |
| 1941-June. | 74.153 | 45,521 | 65,949 | 37,317 | 753 | ${ }^{27,879}$ | 15,928 | ${ }_{10}^{10,648}$ | 1,303 | 8,204 |
| Decem | 78,231 81.963 | 48,607 <br> 52.806 | 68,616 71.027 | 38,992 41,870 | 1,895 1,837 | 27,729 27.320 | 15,884 15,610 | 10,532 10,395 | 1,313 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9,615 } \\ 10,936\end{array}$ |
| Decembe | 99,701 | 62,868 | 85,755 | 48,922 | 8,402 | 28;431 | 16,352 | 10,664 | 1,415 | 13,946 |
| 43-June | 110,161 | 71,853 | 94,347 | 56,039 | 8,048 | 30.260 | 17.543 | 11,141 | 1.576 | 15,814 |
| Dec | 122,812 | 79.640 | 103,975 | ${ }^{60,803}$ | 10,424 | 32,748 <br> 35,720 | 19,224 21,217 | 11,738 $\mathbf{1 2 , 4 7 1}$ | 1.786 2.032 | 18,837 |
| Decem | 150,988 | 80,435 | 127,483 | 66,930 | 20,763 | 39,790 | 24,074 | 13,376 | 2,340 | 23,505 |
| 945-June. | 162,784 | 94,150 | 137,687 | 69,053 | 24,381 | 44,253 | 27,170 | 14,426 | 2,657 | 25,097 |
| Decem | 175,401 | 102,341 | 148,911 | 75,851 | 24,608 | 48,452 | 30,135 | 15,385 | 2,932 3,119 | 26,490 |
| 1946-June | 171,237 | 105,992 | 144,721 | 79,476 | 13,416 | 51,829 | 32,429 | 16,281 | 3,119 | 26,516 |
| 1946-Octob | r169,400 | 108,900 | ${ }^{142}$,900 | 82,400 | -7,300 | 53,200 | 33,500 | 16,500 |  |  |
| Novem | r169,000 | 109,700 | r142,300 | 83,000 | -5,900 | 53,400 | 33,500 | 16,600 | 3,300 | 26,700 |
| Decem | 167,107 | 110,044 | 140,377 | 83,314 | 3,103 | 53,960 | 33,808 | 16,869 | 3,283 | 26,730 |
| 1947-January (Jan. 29). | 165,900 | 108,600 | 139,800 | 88.500 | 3,100 | 54,200 54 | 33,900 | 17,000 | 3,300 | 26,100 |
| February (Feb. 26).. | 165.100 $165: 000$ | 106,800 106,500 | 138,900 138,900 | 80,600 80,400 8 | 3,700 <br> 3,700 | 54,600 54,800 | 34,100 34,200 | 17,100 17,200 | 3,400 3,400 | 26,200 26,100 |
| April (Apr. 30). | 165,100 | 107,400 | 139,000 | 80,430 81,300 | 3,700 2 | 55;000 | 34,200 34,400 | 17,200 | 3,400 | 26,100 |
| May (May 28). | 165,000 | 107,600 | 138,900 | 81,500 | $2{ }^{2}, 200$ | 55,200 | 34,500 | 17,300 | 3,400 | 26,100 |
| June (June 30) | ${ }^{1656.455}$ | 108.575 109.300 | 139,156 140,300 | 82,276 <br> 83,300 | 1,367 1,400 | 55,513 55,600 | 34,693 34,700 | 17.428 17.500 | 3,392 3,400 | 26,299 26,000 |
| Jugust (Aug. 27) | 1667,100 | 109,700 109 | 140,300 140,900 | $\begin{array}{r}83,300 \\ 83,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,700 1,700 | 55,700 | 34,780 34,800 | 17.500 17.500 | 3,400 | 26,200 26 |
| September (Sept.24)p | 168,500 169.700 | 110,700 111,800 | 142,100 143,400 | 83,300 85,500 | 1,900 1,800 | 55,900 56,100 | 34,900 35,100 | 17,600 17,600 | 3,400 3,400 | 26,400 26,300 |

$r$ Revised.
p Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Includes demand deposits, other than interbank and U.S. Government, less cash items in process of collection.
${ }^{2}$ Beginning with December 1938, includes United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account.
Excludes interbank time deposits and postal savings redeposited in banks.

- Beginning June 1941 , the commercial bank figures exclude and mutual savings bank figures include three member mutual savings banks.

Includes both amounts redeposited in banks and amounts not so redeposited; excludes amounts at banks in possessions.
Note.-Except on call dates, figures are rounded to nearest 100 million dollars. See Banking and Monelary Statistics, p. 11, for description and Table 9, pp. 34-35, for back figures.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM
[In millions of dollars]

| End of month | Depositors bal-ances $^{1}$ ances ${ }^{1}$ | Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Cash in de-pository banka | U. S. Government securities |  |  | Cash reserve funds. etc. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Di- } \\ & \text { rect } \end{aligned}$ | Guar-anteed |  |
| 1939-Dec. | 1,279 | 1,319 | 53 | 1,192 | 1,046 | 146 | 74 |
| 1940-Dec. | 1,304 | 1,348 | 36 | 1,224 | 1,078 | 146 | 88 |
| 1941-Dec... | 1,314 | 1,396 | 26 | 1,274 | 1,128 | 146 | 95 |
| 1942-Dec. | 1,417 | 1.464 | 16 | 1,345 | 1,220 | 126 | 102 |
| 1943-Dec. | 1,788 | 1,843 | 10 | 1,716 | 1,716 |  | 118 |
| 1944-Dec. | 2,342 | 2,411 | 8 | 2,252 | 2,252 |  | 152 |
| 1945-Dec... | 2,933 | 3,022 | 6 | 2,837 | 2,837 |  | 179 |
| 1946-Nov.. | 3,260 | 3,360 | 6 | 3,151 | 3,151 |  | 204 |
| Dec. . | 3,284 | 3,387 | 6 | 3,182 | 3,182 |  | 200 |
| 1947-Jan. | 3,331 | 3,436 | 6 | 3,234 | 3,234 |  | 196 |
| Feb... | 3,355 | 3,463 | 6 | 3,257 | 3,257 |  | 200 |
| Mar... | 3,375 | 3,481 | 5 | 3,284 | 3,284 |  | 192 |
| Apr.. | 3,382 | 3.492 | 5 | 3,290 | 3,290 |  | 197 |
| May.. | 3,387 | 3,508 | 5 | 3,277 | 3,277 |  | 226 |
| June. . | 3,393 | 3,523 | 6 | 3,302 | 3,302 |  | 216 |
| July. | 3,398 | 3,548 | 6 | 3,351 | 3,351 |  | 191 |
| Aug. | r $\begin{array}{r}3,396 \\ p 3,406\end{array}$ | 3,553 | 6 | 3,360 | 3,360 |  | 188 |
| Oct. | p3,413 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Preliminary.

1 Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit.
I Includes working cash with postmasters, 5 per cent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds with Treasurer of United States, accrued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late postmasters.

Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 519; for description, see p. 508 in the same publication.

BANK SUSPENSIONS ${ }^{1}$

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

[^22]ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES* principal assets and liabilities, and number of banks
[Amounts in millions of dollars]

| Class of bank and date | Loans and investments |  |  |  |  | Cash assets ${ }^{1}$ | Deposits |  |  |  | Total capital accounts |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Loans | Investments |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Interbank ${ }^{1}$ | Other |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | U. S. Government obligations | Other securities |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| All banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. 30 | 50,884 | 22,165 | 28,719 30 | 19,417 | 9,302 9,449 | 23,292 | 68,242 | 9,874 10.934 | 32,513 | 25,855 | 8,194 | 15,035 |
| 1940-Dec. 31 | 54,177 | 23,756 | 30,422 | 20,972 | 9,449 | 27, 344 | 75,996 | 10,934 |  |  | 8,302 | 14,896 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 78.147 | 23.916 | 54,231 | 45,951 | 8,280 | 28,701 | 99,803 | 11,308 | 61,431 | 27.064 |  |  |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 96,966 | 23,601 | 73,365 | 65,932 | 7,433 | 28,475 | 117,661 | 11,003 | 75,569 | 31,089 | 8,996 | 14,579 |
| 1944-Dec. 30 | 119,461 | 26,015 | 93,446 | 85,885 | 7,561 | 30,790 | 141.448 | 12,235 | 91,653 | 31,561 | 9,643 | 14,535 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 140,227 | 30,362 | 109,865 | 101,288 | 8,577 | 35,415 | 165,612 | 14,065 | 105,921 | 45,627 | 10,542 | 14,553 |
| 1946-June 29 | 136,572 | 31.486 | 105,087 | 95,911 | 9,175 | 33,124 | 159,171 | 12,311 | 98,043 | 48,817 | 11,067 | 14,567 |
| Dec. 31 | 131,698 | 35.648 | 96,050 | 86.558 | 9.491 | 35,041 | 155.902 | 12,656 | 92,446 | 50,800 | 11,360 | 14,585 |
| 1947-June 303 | 131,095 | 38,365 | 92,730 | 82,679 | 10,051 | 33,544 | 153,349 | 11,679 | 89,437 | 52,233 | 11,721 | 14,716 |
| Oct. 29a | 135,160 | 41,780 | 93,380 | 82,750 | 10,630 | 34,490 | 157,970 | 12,430 | 92,680 | 52,860 | 11,880 | 14,730 |
| All commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940 -Dec. 31 | 43,929 | 18.800 | 25,129 | 17,757 | 7.372 | 27,124 | 65,337 | 10,934 | 38,558 | 15,844 | 7,010 | 14,384 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 50,746 | 21,714 | 29,032 | 21,808 | 7,225 | 26,551 | 71,283 | 10,982 | 44,349 | 15,952 | 7.173 | 14,278 |
| 1942 -Dec. 31 | 67,393 | 19,221 | 48,172 | 41,379 | 6,793 | 28,039 | 89,135 | 11,308 | 61,431 | 16,395 | 7,330 | 14,136 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 85,095 | 19,117 | 65,978 | 59,842 | 6,136 | 27,677 | 105,923 | 11,003 | 75,569 | 19,350 | 7,719 | 14,034 |
| 1944-Dec. 30 | 105,530 | 21,644 | 83,886 | 77,557 | 6.329 | 30.206 | 128,072 | 12,235 | 91,653 | 24,184 | 8,265 | 13,992 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 124,019 | 26,083 | 97.936 | 90.606 | 7.331 | 34.806 | 150,227 | 14,065 | 105,921 | 30,241 | 8,950 | 14,011 |
| 1946-June 29 | 119.448 | 27,130 | 92,318 | 84,473 | 7,845 | 32,378 | 142,890 | 12,311 | 98,043 | 32,536 | 9,352 | 14,026 |
| Dec. 31. | 113,993 | 31,122 | 82.871 | 74,780 | 8,091 | 34, 223 | 139,033 | 12,656 | 92,446 | 33,930 | 9,577 | 14,044 |
| 1947-June $30{ }^{3}$ | 112,756 | 33,679 | 79,077 | 70,539 | 8,538 | 32,704 | 135,907 | 11,679 | 89,423 | 34,804 | 9,880 | 14,183 |
| Oct. $29^{\circ}$ | 116,440 | 36,940 | 79,500 | 70,540 | 8.960 | 33,820 | 140,300 | 12,430 | 92,670 | 35,200 | 10,010 | 14,197 |
| All insured commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. 30... | 39,290 | 16,863 | 22,427 | 15,567 | 6.860 | 21.873 | 56.069 | 9.523 | 31,483 | 15,063 | 6.527 | 13,534 |
| 1940-Dec. 31 | 42,557 | 18,395 | 24,162 | 17,064 | 7,099 | 26.287 | 63.461 | 10,539 | 37,333 | 15,589 | 6,676 | 13,438 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 49,290 | 21,259 | 28,031 | 21,046 | 6.984 | 25.788 | 69.411 | 10,654 | 43,059 | 15,699 | 6,844 | 13,426 |
| 1942-Dee. 31 | 66,240 | 18,903 | 47,336 | 40,705 | 6.631 | 27,586 | 87,803 | 11.144 | 60,504 | 16,154 | 7,055 | 13,343 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 83,507 | 18,841 | 64.666 82.030 | 58,683 75.875 | 5.983 6.155 | 27.183 | 104,094 | 10,705 | 74,309 80 | 19,081 | 7.453 | 13.270 |
| 1944 -Dec. 30 | 103,382 | 21.352 | 82,030 | 75,875 | 6,155 | 29.733 | 125,714 | 12,074 | 89,761 | 23.879 | 7,989 | 13,263 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 121,809 | 25,765 | 96,043 | 88.912 | 7,131 | 34,292 | 147.775 | 13,883 | 104,015 | 29,876 | 8.671 | 13,297 |
| 1946-June 29 | 117.409 | 26,791 | 90,618 | 82,977 | 7,641 | 31,843 | 140,612 | 12.007 | 96,459 | 32,145 | 9,068 | 13,330 |
| Dec. 31 | 112,178 | 30,733 | 81,445 | 73,554 | 7.891 | 33,694 | 136,990 | 12,320 | 91,144 | 33,526 | 9.286 | 13,354 |
| 1947-June 30 | 110,682 | 33,250 | 77,433 | 69,136 | 8,297 | 32,190 | 133,659 | 11,243 | 88,074 | 34,343 | 9,558 | 13,386 |
| All member banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. 30... | 33,941 | 13,962 | 19.979 | 14,328 | 5.651 | 19,782 | 49,340 | 9,410 | 28.231 | 11.699 | 5,522 | 6,362 |
| 1940-Dec. 31 | 37,126 | 15,321 | 21, 805 | 15,823 | 5,982 | 23,963 | 56,430 | 10,423 | 33,829 | 12,178 | 5,698 | 6,486 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 43,521 | 18,021 | 25,500 | 19,539 | 5.961 | 23.123 | 61,717 | 10,525 | 38,846 | 12.347 | 5,886 | 6,619 |
| $1942-$ Dec. 31 | 59,263 | 16,088 | 43.175 | 37,546 | 5.629 | 24,280 | 78,277 | 11,000 | 54,523 | 12,754 | 6,101 | 6,679 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 74,258 91,569 | 16,288 18,676 | 57,970 72,893 | 52.948 67.685 | 5,022 | 23,790 25.860 | 92.262 110.917 | 10,555 11,884 | 66,438 79 | 15,268 | 6,475 | 6,738 |
| 1944-Dec. 30 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 91,569 } \\ 107,183\end{array}$ | 18,676 22,775 | 72,893 84,408 | 67,685 78,338 | 5.208 6.070 | 25.860 29.845 | 110,917 129.670 | 11,884 13,640 | 79,774 91,820 | 19,259 24,210 | 6,968 7,589 | 6,814 6.884 |
| 1946-June 29. | 102,032 | 23,302 | 78,729 | 72,272 | 6,458 | 28,079 | 122,519 | 11,801 | 84,602 | 26,115 | 7,920 | 6,887 |
| 1946 Dec. 31 | 96.362 | 26,696 | 69,660 | 63,042 | 6.625 | 29.587 | 118,170 | 12,060 | 78,920 | 27,190 | 8,095 | 6,900 |
| 1947-June 30 | 94,802 | 28,655 | 66.146 | 59,198 | 6.948 | 28.694 | 115.435 | 11,041 | 76.380 | 28.014 | 8,315 | 6,928 |
| Oct. | 97,983 | 31,530 | 66,453 | 59,171 | 7,282 | 29,596 | 119,122 | 11,874 | 78,913 | 28,335 | 8,422 | 6,930 |
| All national banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. 30. | 21,810 | 9.022 | 12,789 | 9,058 | 3.731 | 12,489 | 31,559 | 5,898 | 17.579 | 8,081 | 3,397 | 5,187 |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 23,648 | 10,004 | 13,644 | 9,735 | 3,908 | 15,099 | 35,787 | 6,574 | 20,885 | 8,329 | 3,528 | 5,144 |
| 1941 -Dec. 31 | 27,571 | 11,725 | 15,845 | 12.039 | 3,806 | 14,977 | 39,458 | 6,786 | 24,350 | 8,322 | 3,640 | 5,117 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 37,576 | 10,183 | 27,393 | 23,744 | 3,648 | 16,184 | 50,468 | 7,400 | 34,499 | 8,570 | 3,729 | 5,081 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 47,499 | 10,116 | 37,382 | 34,065 | 3,318 | 16,017 | 59,961 | 7,159 | 42,605 | 10,196 | 3,950 | 5,040 |
| 1944 -Dec. 30 | 58,308 | 11,480 | 46,828 | 43,292 | 3.536 | 17.570 | 71,858 | 8,056 | 50,900 | 12,901 | 4,265 | 5,025 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 69,312 | 13,925 | 55.387 | 51,250 | 4,137 | 20.114 | 84,939 | 9,229 | 59,486 | 16,224 | 4.644 | 5.017 |
| 1946-June 29 | 66,277 | 14,469 | 51,809 | 47,271 | 4,537 4,793 | 18,607 | 80.212 78.775 | 7.816 8.169 | 54,930 | 17.466 | +4,862 | 5,012 |
| 1947-June 31 | 63,723 62,982 | 17,272 18,764 | 46,451 44,218 | 41,658 39,271 | 4,793 4,947 | 20,012 19,342 | 78,775 | 8,169 $\mathbf{7 , 4 3 2}$ | 52,194 50,694 | 18,412 19,020 | 5,138 $\mathbf{5 , 2 9 6}$ | 5,007 5,012 |
| State member banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. 30. | 12,130 | 4,940 | 7.190 | 5,271 | 1,920 | 7,293 | 17.781 | 3,512 | 10,652 | 3,617 | 2,124 | 1,175 |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 13,478 | 5,316 | 8,162 | 6,088 | 2,074 | 8,865 | 20,642 | 3,849 | 12,944 | 3,849 | 2,169 | 1,342 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 15,950 | 6,295 | 9,654 | 7,500 | 2,155 | 8,145 | 22.259 | 3,739 | 14,495 | 4,025 | 2,246 | 1,502 |
| 1942 -Dec. 31 | 21,687 | 5,905 | 15,782 | 13,802 | 1,980 | 8.096 | 27,808 | 3,600 | 20.024 | 4,184 | 2,371 | 1,598 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 26,759 | 6,171 | 20,588 | 18,883 | 1,705 | 7.773 | 32,302 | 3,397 | 23,833 | 5,072 | 2,525 | 1,698 |
| 1944-Dec. 30. | 33, 261 | 7,196 | 26,065 | 24,393 | 1,672 | 8,290 | 39,059 | 3,827 | 28,874 | 6,357 | 2,703 | 1,789 |
| 1945 -Dec. 31. | 37,871 | 8,850 | 29,021 | 27,089 | 1,933 | 9,731 | 44.730 42.307 | 4,411 | 32,334 | 7,986 | 2,945 | 1,867 |
| 1946-June 29 | 35,754 | 8,834 | 26,921 | 25,000 | 1,921 | 9,472 | 42,307 39,395 | 3,986 | 29,672 | 8.649 | 3,058 | 1,875 |
| 1947 - June 31. | 32,639 | 9,424 | 23,216 | 21,384 | 1,832 | 9,575 | 39,395 | 3,890 | 26,726 | 8,779 | 2,957 | 1,893 |
| 1947-June 30. | 31,820 | 9,891 | 21,928 | 19,927 | 2,001 | 9,353 | 38,289 | 3,609 | 25,686 | 8,994 | 3,019 | 1,916 |

e Partly estimated; table will include latest monthly estimates hereafter.

* "All banks" comprise "all commercial banks" and "all mutual savings banks." "All commercial banks" comprise "all nonmember commercial banks" and "all member banks" except three mutual savings banks that became members of the Federal Reserve System in 1941 ; these three banks are included in both "member banks" and "insured mutual savings banks," are not included in "commercial banks," and are included only once in "all banks." Stock savings banks and nondeposit trust companies are included with "commercial" banks. Number of banks includes a few noninsured banks for which asset and liability data are not available.

Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables $1-7$, pp. $16-23$; for description, see pp. 5-15 in the same publication. For revisions in series prior to June 30,1947 , see pp. $870-871$ of the Bulletin for July 1947

For other footnotes see following page.
[Amounts in millions of dollars]

| Class of bank and date | Loans and investments |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { assets }}{\text { Cash }}$ | Deposits |  |  |  | Total capital accounts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { banks } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Loans | Investments |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ | Interbank ${ }^{1}$ | Other |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | U. S. Government obligations | Other securities |  |  |  | Demand | Time ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| All nonmember commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. $30 . .$. | 6.727 | 3,276 | 3,451 | 1,987 | 1,464 | 2,692 | 8,378 | 464 | 4,282 | 3,633 | 1,363 | 8,122 |
| 1940--Dec. 31 | 6,803 | 3,479 | 3,324 | 1,934 | 1,389 | 3,161 | 8,907 | 512 | 4,729 | 3,667 | 1,312 | 7,859 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 7,233 | 3,696 | 3,536 | 2,270 | 1,266 | 3.431 | 9,574 | 457 | 5,504 | 3,613 | 1,288 | 7,662 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 8,137 | 3,136 | 5,002 | 3,836 | 1,166 | 3,760 | 10,867 | 309 | 6,908 | 3,650 | 1,230 | 7,460 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. | 10,847 | 2,832 | 8,014 | 6,899 | 1,115 | 3,889 | 13,671 | 448 | 9,131 | 4,092 | 1,245 | 7,299 |
| 1944-Dec. 30 | 13,972 | 2,971 | 11,002 | 9,880 | 1,122 | 4,348 | 17,168 | 351 | 11,879 | 4,938 | 1,298 | 7,181 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 16,849 | 3,310 | 13,539 | 12,277 | 1,262 | 4,962 | 20,571 | 425 | 14,101 | 6,045 | 1,362 | T,130 |
| 1946-June 29 | 17,430 | 3,830 | 13,600 | 12,212 | 1,388 | 4,300 | 20,387 | 510 | 13,441 | 6.436 | 1,433 | 7,142 |
| Dec. 31 | 17,646 | 4,429 | 13,217 | 11,749 | 1,468 | 4,639 | 20,879 | 597 | 13,526 | 6,756 | 1,483 | 7,147 |
| 1947-June $30^{3}$ | 17,969 | 5,027 | 12.943 | 11,352 | 1,591 | 4,012 | 20,488 | 638 | 13,043 | 6,806 | 1,566 | 7,258 |
| Oct. 29 | 18,470 | 5,410 | 13,060 | 11,380 | 1,680 | 4,230 | 21,200 | 560 | 13,760 | 6,880 | 1,590 | 7,270 |
| Insured nonmember commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,350 | 2,901 | 2,448 | 1,239 | 1,210 | 2,091 | 6,729 | 113 | 3,252 | 3,365 | 1,005 | 7,172 |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 5,431 | 3,074 | 2,357 | 1,240 | 1,116 | 2,324 | 7,032 | 116 | 3,504 | 3,411 | -978 | 6,952 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 5,776 | 3,241 | 2,535 | 1,509 | 1,025 | 2,668 | 7,702 | 129 | 4,213 | 3,360 | 959 | 6,810 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 6,984 | 2,818 | 4,166 | 3,162 | 1,004 | 3,308 | 9,535 | 145 | 5,981 | 3,409 | 955 | 6,667 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 9,258 | 2,556 | 6,702 | 5,739 | 962 | 3,395 | 11,842 | 149 | 7.870 | 3,823 | 979 | 6,535 |
| 1944-Dec. 30 | 11,824 | 2.678 | 9,146 | 8,197 | 949 | 3,875 | 14,809 | 190 | 9,987 | 4,632 | 1,022 | 6.452 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 14,639 | 2,992 | 11,647 | 10,584 | 1,063 | 4,448 | 18,119 | 244 | 12,196 | 5,680 | 1,083 | 6,416 |
| 1946-June 29 | 15,392 | 3,491 | 11,901 | 10,716 | 1,185 | 3,766 | 18,108 | 206 | 11,857 | 6,045 | 1,149 | 6,446 |
| Dec. 31 | 15,831 | 4,040 | 11,791 | 10,524 | 1,268 | 4,109 | 18,836 | 260 | 12,225 | 6,351 | 1,193 | 6,457 |
| 1947-June 30. | 15,896 | 4,597 | 11,299 | 9,949 | 1,350 | 3,498 | 18,240 | 201 | 11,694 | 6,345 | 1,245 | 6,461 |
| Noninsured nonmember commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. $30 . . .$. | 1,378 | 375 | 1,003 | 749 | 254 | 601 | 1,649 | 351 | 1,031 | 268 | 358 | 950 |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 1,372 | 405 | 1.967 | 694 | 273 | 837 | 1,876 | 396 | 1,225 | 255 | 334 | 907 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 | 1,457 | 455 | 1,002 | 761 | 241 | 763 | 1,872 | 329 | 1,291 | 253 | 329 | 851 |
| 1942 -Dec. 314 | 1,154 | 318 | . 836 | 674 | 162 | 452 | 1,332 | 164 | 1927 | 241 | 275 | 793 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. | 1,588 | 276 | 1,312 | 1,160 | 153 | 494 | 1,829 | 299 | 1,261 | 270 | 267 | 764 |
| 1944-Dec. 30. | 2,148 | 292 | 1,856 | 1,682 | 174 | 473 | 2,358 | 161 | 1,892 | 305 | 276 | 729 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 2,211 | 318 | 1,893 | 1,693 | 200 | 514 | 2,452 | 181 | 1,905 | 365 | 279 | 714 |
| 1946-June 29. | 2,038 | 339 | 1,699 | 1,496 | 204 | 534 | 2,279 | 303 | 1,584 | 391 | 284 | 696 |
| 1947 Dec. 31. | 1,815 | 389 | 1,426 | 1,226 | 200 | 530 | 2,043 | 336 | 1,302 | 404 | 290 | 690 |
| 1947-June 303 | 2,073 | 430 | 1,644 | 1,403 | 241 | 514 | 2,248 | 437 | 1,349 | 461 | 321 | 797 |
| All mutual savings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dee. 30. | 10,216 | 4,927 | 5,289 | 3,101 | 2,188 | 818 | 10,524 |  |  | 10,524 | 1,309 | 551 |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 10,248 | 4,956 | 5,292 | 3,215 | 2,078 | 966 | 10,659 |  |  | 10,659 | 1,292 | 551 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 10,379 | 4,901 | 5,478 | 3,704 | 1,774 | 793 | 10,533 |  |  | 10,533 | 1,241 | 548 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 10,754 | 4,695 | 6,059 | 4,572 | 1,487 | 663 | 10,668 |  |  | 10,668 | 1,236 | 546 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. | 11,871 | 4,484 | 7,387 | 6,090 | 1,297 | 797 | 11,738 |  |  | 11,738 | 1,276 | 545 |
| 1944-Dec. 30. | 13,931 | 4,370 | 9,560 | 8.328 | 1,232 | 584 | 13.376 |  |  | 13,376 | 1,378 | 543 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 16,208 | 4,279 | 11,928 | 10,682 | 1,246 | 609 | 15,385 |  |  | 15,385 | 1,592 | 541 |
| 1946-June 29. | 17, 125 | 4,356 | 12,769 | 11,438 | 1,331 | 747 | 16,281 |  |  | 16,281 | 1,715 | 541 |
| $1{ }^{1}$ Dec, 31. | 17,704 | 4,526 | 13,179 | 11,778 | 1,400 | 818 | 16,869 |  |  | 16,869 | 1,784 | 541 |
| 1947-June 303. | 18,339 | 4,686 | 13,653 | 12,140 | 1,513 | 839 | 17,442 | 1 | 14 | 17,428 | 1,842 | 533 |
| Oct. 290 | 18,720 | 4,840 | 13,880 | 12,210 | 1,670 | 670 | 17,670 |  | 10 | 17,660 | 1,870 | 533 |
| Insured mutual savings banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939-Dec. 30. | 1,329 | 605 | 724 | 422 | 303 | 133 | 1,409 |  |  | 1,409 | 153 | 51 |
| $1940-$ Dec. 31. | 1,654 | 637 | 1,018 | 548 | 470 | 202 | 1,818 |  |  | 1,818 | 161 | 53 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 1,693 | 642 | 1,050 | 629 | 421 | 151 | 1,789 |  |  | 1,789 | 164 | 52 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 2,007 | 740 | 1,267 | 861 | 405 | 130 | 2,048 |  |  | 2,048 | 201 | 56 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. | 7,525 | 3,073 | 4,452 | 3,844 | 608 | 559 | 7,534 |  |  | 7,534 | 808 | 184 |
| 1944-Dec. 30. | 9,223 | 3,110 | 6,113 | 5,509 | 604 | 400 | 8,910 |  |  | 8,910 | 892 | 191 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 10,846 | 3,081 | 7,765 | 7,160 | 606 | 429 | 10,363 |  |  | 10,363 | 1,034 | 192 |
| 1946-June 29...... | 11,453 | 3,132 | 8,322 | 7,662 | 660 | 550 | 10,979 |  |  | 10,979 | 1,122 | 191 |
| 1947-June 30....... | 11,891 | 3.250 | 8,641 | 7,946 | 695 | 612 | 11,428 |  |  | 11,428 | 1,173 | 191 |
| 1947-June 30....... | 12,375 | 3,370 | 9,005 | 8,216 | 789 | 658 | 11,901 | 1 | 14 | 11,887 | 1,218 | 191 |
| Noninsured mutual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939--Dec. $30 .$. | 8,887 | 4,323 | 4,565 | 2,679 | 1,885 | 685 | 9,114 |  |  | 9,114 | 1,156 | 500 |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 8,594 | 4,319 | 4,274 | 2,667 | 1,607 | 764 | 8,841 |  |  | 8,841 | 1,131 | 498 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 8,687 | 4,259 | 4,428 | 3,075 | 1,353 | 642 | 8,744 |  |  | 8,744 | 1,077 | 496 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 8,747 | 3.954 | 4,792 | 3,711 | 1,082 | 533 | 8,620 |  |  | 8,620 | 1,035 | 490 |
| 1943 -Dec. 31. | 4,345 | 1,411 | 2,935 | 2,246 | 1,689 | 238 | 4,204 |  |  | 4,204 | 1,468 | 361 |
| 1944 -Dec. 30 | 4,708 | 1,260 | 3,448 | 2,819 | 629 | 184 | 4,466 |  |  | 4,466 | 485 | 351 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 5,361 | 1,198 | 4,163 | 3,522 | 641 | 180 | 5,022 |  |  | 5,022 | 558 | 350 |
| 1946-June 29.... . . . | 5,671 | 1,224 | 4,447 | 3,777 | 671 | 197 | 5,302 |  |  | 5,302 | 593 | 350 |
| 19 Dec. 31...... | 5,813 | 1,275 | 4,538 | 3,833 | 705 | 206 | 5,442 |  |  | 5,442 | 611 | 350 |
| 1947-June 303..... | 5,964 | 1,316 | 4,648 | 3,924 | 724 | 181 | 5,541 |  |  | 5,541 | 624 | 342 |

1 Beginuing June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and 525 million at all insured commercial banks. ${ }^{2}$ Figures for "all banks" and for mutual savings banks prior to June 30.1947 , include a relatively small amount of demand deposits held by the latter.
"June 30, 1947, figures are consistent (except that they exclude possessions) with the revised all bank series recently announced by the Federa
bank supervisory agencies, but are not entirely comparable with prior figures shown above, particularly with respect to number of banks. ank supervisory agencies, but are not entirely comparable with prior figures shown above, particularly with respect to number of banks. 4 Decreases in "noninsured nonmember commercial banks" figures reflect principally the admission to membership in the Federal Reserve
Gystem of one large bank with total loans and investments aggregating 554 million dollars on Dec. 31 , 1942 ; to a lesser extent, all year-to-year comparisons are affected somewhat by mergers, absorptions, changes in membership or insured status, ete.

For other footnotes, see preceding page.
[In millions of dollars]

| Class of bank and call date | Total loans and investments | Loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Investments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Com-mercial, in-cluding open-market paper ${ }^{1}$ | Agri-cul-tural ${ }^{1}$ | Loans for purchasing or carrying securities |  | Real estate loans | Consumer loans | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { loans } \end{gathered}$ | Total | U. S. Government obligations |  |  |  |  |  | Obli- <br> ga- <br> tions of States and political sub-divisions |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rect |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | To brokers and dealers | To others |  |  |  |  | Total | Bills | Certificates of in-debt-edness | Notes | Bonds | $\begin{gathered} \text { Guar- } \\ \text { an- } \\ \text { teed } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| All insured commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 42,557 | 18,395 | 7,178 | 1,281 | 663 | 727 |  | 4,468 |  |  | 24,162 | 17,064 | 662 |  | 2,750 | 9,925 | 3,719 | 3,608 | 3,491 |
| 1941-Dee. 31. | 49,290 | 21,259 | 9,214 | 1, 450 | 614 | 662 | 4,773 |  |  | 28,031 | 21,046 | 988 |  | 3,159 | 12,797 | 4,102 | 3,651 | 3,333 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 66,240 | 18,903 | 7,757 | 1,642 | 950 | 597 | 4.646 | 2,269 | 1,042 | 47,336 | 40,705 | 4,462 | 6,727 | 5,799 | 20,999 | 2,718 | 3,533 | 3,098 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. | 83,507 | 18,841 | 7,777 | 1,505 | 1.414 | 922 | 4,437 | 1,868 | 918 | 64,666 | 58,683 | 4,636 | 13,218 | 7,672 | 30,656 | 2,501 | 3.287 | 2,696 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 103,382 | 21,352 | 7,920 | 1,723 | 2,269 | 2,265 | 4,343 | 1,888 | 944 | 82,030 | 75,875 | 3,971 | 15,300 | 15,778 | 39,848 | 978 | 3,422 | 2,733 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 121,809 | 25,765 | 9,461 | 1,314 | 3,164 | 3,606 | 4,677 | 2,361 | 1,181 | 96,043 | 88,912 | 2,455 | 19,071 | 16,045 | 51,321 | 22 | 3,873 | 3,258 |
| 1946-Dee. 31.. | 112,178 | 30,733 | 14,016 | 1,358 | 1.517 | 1,609 | 7,103 | 4,031 | 1,098 | 81.445 | 73,554 | 1,271 | 12,288 | 6,780 | 53,200 | 15 | 4,298 | 3,592 |
| 1947-June 30. | 110,682 | 33,250 | 14,765 | 1,549 | 1,517 | 1,278 | 8,201 | 4,893 | 1,047 | 77,433 | 69,136 | 835 | 9,441 | 5,341 | 53,505 | 14 | 4,826 | 3,471 |
| Member banks, total: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940 -Dec. 31.. | 37,126 | 15,321 | 6.660 | 865 | 642 | 652 | 3,228 | 3,2 |  | 21.805 | 15,823 | 652 |  | 2,594 | 9,091 | 3,486 | 3,013 | 2,970 |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 43,521 | 18,021 | 8,671 | 972 | 594 | 598 | 3,494 | 3,69 |  | 25,500 | 19,539 | 971 |  | 3,007 | 11,729 | 3,832 | 3,090 | 2,871 |
| 1942-Dec. 31.. | 59,263 | 16,088 | 7.387 | 1,089 | 934 | 538 | 3,423 | 1,847 | 870 | 43,175 | 37,546 | 4,363 | 6,285 | 5,409 | 18,948 | 2,540 | 2,965 | 2,664 |
| 1943-Dec. 31.. | 74,258 | 16,288 | 7.421 | 1,023 | 1,398 | 839 | 3,274 | 1,484 | 848 | 57,970 | 52,948 | 4,360 | 12,071 | 6,906 | 27, 265 | 2,345 | 2,729 | 2,294 |
| 1944 -Dec. 30.. | 91,569 | 18,676 | 7,531 | 1,198 | 2,249 | 2,108 | 3,209 | 1,505 | 877 | 72,893 | 67,685 | 3,748 | 13,982 | 14,127 | 34,927 | 902 | 2,857 | 2,350 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 107,183 | 22,775 | 8,949 | 855 | 3,133 | 3,378 | 3,455 | 1,900 | 1,104 | 84,408 | 78,338 | 2,275 | 16,985 | 14,271 | 44,792 | 16 | 3,254 | 2,815 |
| 1946-Dec. 31. | 96,362 | 26,696 | 13,154 | 884 | 1,506 | 1,467 | 5,358 | 3,308 | 1,020 | 69,666 | 63,042 | 1,167 | 10,043 | 5,602 | 46.219 | 11 | 3,548 | 3,077 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 94,802 | 28, 655 | 13,820 | 972 | 1,507 | 1,154 | 6,240 | 3,998 | 965 | 66,146 | 59, 198 | 773 | 7,544 | 4,369 | 46,502 | 10 | 3,982 | 2,966 |
| 1947-Jut. 6. | 97,328 | 30,738 | 13,820 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66,590 | 59,288 |  |  |  |  |  | 4,224 | 3,079 |
| New York City: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. $31 .$. | 10,910 | 3,384 4,072 | 2,125 | 8 | 465 412 | 190 169 | 130 |  | 58 | 7,527 8,823 | 6,044 | 207 |  | 1,245 | 2,977 | 1,615 | 695 729 | 788 830 |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 12,896 | 4,072 4,116 | 2,807 2,546 2,515 | 28 | 412 787 | 169 193 | 1123 | 3031 | 54148 | 8,823 | 12,547 | 1,855 | 2,144 | 1,623 | 3,652 5,420 | 1,679 | 729 593 | 830 701 |
| 1943-Dec. 31.. | 19,994 | 4,428 | 2,515 | 24 | 1,054 | 323 | 107 | 252 | 153 | 15,566 | 14,563 | 1,328 | 3,409 | 1,829 | 7,014 | 984 | 444 | 558 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 24,003 | 5,760 | 2,610 | 30 | 1,742 | 859 | 86 | 253 | 179 | 18,243 | 17,179 | 913 | 3,740 | 3,745 | 8,592 | 189 | 468 | 596 |
| 1945 -Dec. 31. | 26,143 | 7,334 | 3,044 |  | 2,453 | 1,172 | 80 | 287 | 298 | 18,809 | 17,574 | 477 | 3,433 | 3,325 | 10,337 | 1 | 606 | 629 |
| 1946-Deo. 31. | 20,834 | 6.368 | 4,078 |  | 1,096 | 389 | 99 | 455 | 250 | 14,465 | 13,308 | 387 | 1, 725 | 992 | 10.202 | 1 | 557 | 601 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 20,332 | 6,548 | 4,171 |  | 1,196 | 286 | 104 | 500 | 291 | 13,784 | 12,571 | 137 | 1,103 | 775 | 10,555 | 1 | 631 | 582 |
| Oct. 6. | 20,469 | 6,881 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,588 | 12,305 |  |  |  |  |  | 694 | 588 |
| Chicago: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { 1940-Dec. } 31 . .$ | 2.377 | 696 | 492 | 5 | 42 | 54 | 19 |  | 84 | 1,681 | 1,307 | 297 |  | 145 | 752 | 112 | 188 | 186 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 2,760 | 954 | 732 | 6 | 48 | 52 | 22 |  | 96 | 1,806 | 1,430 | 256 |  | 153 | ${ }_{+} 903$ | 119 | 182 | 193 |
| 1942-Dec. 31.. | 3,973 | 1832 | 658 | 6 | 34 | 32 | 23 | 62 |  | 3,141 | 2,789 | 397 | 637 | 391 | 1,282 | 83 | 166 | 186 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. . | 4,554 | 1,004 | 763 | 6 | 102 | 52 | 22 | 45 | 14 | 3,550 | 3,238 | 199 | 877 | 484 | 1,602 | 74 | 158 | 155 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 5,443 | 1,184 | 738 | 17 | 163 | 163 | 24 | 45 | 34 | 4,258 | 3,913 | 250 | 1,045 | 779 | 1,809 | 31 | 160 | 185 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 5,931 | 1,333 | 760 | 2 | 211 | 233 | 36 | 51 | 40 | 4,598 | 4,213 | 133 | 1,467 | 749 | 1,864 |  | 181 | 204 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. | 4,765 | 1,499 | 1,094 | 3 | 117 | 101 | 51 | 105 | 29 | 3,266 | 2.912 | 60 | 498 | 146 | 2,207 |  | 167 | 187 |
| 1947-June 30. | 4,802 | 1,565 | 1,178 | 1 | 100 | 84 | 42 | 130 | 29 | 3,237 | 2,890 | 106 | 368 | 132 | 2,284 |  | 175 | 173 |
| Oct. 6. | 5,040 | 1,724 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,316 | 2,935 |  |  |  |  |  | 205 | 176 |
| Reserve citybanks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. 31.. | 13,013 | 5,931, | 2,589 | 263 | 115 | 207 | 1,436 | 1,32 |  | 7,081 | 5,204 | 103 |  | 771 | 3,281 | 1,049 | 984 | 893 |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 15,347 | 7,105 | 3,456 | 300 | 114 | 194 | 1,527 | 1,51 | 12 | 8,243 | 6,467 | 295 |  | 751 | 4,248 | 1,173 | 956 | 820 |
| 1942-Dec. 31.. | 20,915 | 6,102 | 2,957 | 290 | 97 | 153 | 1,486 | 8081 | 312 | 14,813 | 13,038 | 1,441 | 2,253 | 1,723 | 6,810 | 811 | 954 | 821 |
| 1943-Dec. 31.. | 27,521 | 6,201 | 3,058 | 279 | 217 | 267 | 1,420 | 658 | 301 | 21,321 | 19,682 | 1,802 | 4,691 | 2,497 | 9,943 | 749 | 913 | 726 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 33,603 | 6,822 | 3,034 | 348 | 311 | 777 | 1,379 | 660 | 313 | 26,781 | 25,042 | 1,704 | 5,730 | 5,181 | 11,987 | 440 | 1,000 | 740 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 40,108 | 8,514 | 3,661 | 205 | 427 | 1,503 | 1,459 | 855 | 404 | 31,594 | 29,552 | 1,034 | 6,982 | 5,653 | 15,878 | 5 | 1,126 | 916 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. | 35,351 | 10,825 | 5,548 | 201 | 264 | 704 | 2, 237 | 1.436 | 435 | 24,527 | 22,250 | 441 | 3,799 | 1,993 | 16,013 | 3 | 1,272 | 1,004 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 34,611 | 11, 441 | 5,726 | 197 | 185 | 540 | 2,713 | 1,675 | 405 | 23,170 | 20,845 | 334 | 3,038 | 1,503 | 15,967 | 3 | 1,364 | 1,962 |
| Oct. 6.. | 35,792 | 12,495 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23,297 | 20,884 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,390 | 1,023 |
| Country banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 10,826 12,518 | 5,809 | 1,453 | 690. | 21 | 201 | 1,644 | 1,500 | 30 | 6,517 | 4,377 | 145 |  | 433 481 | 2,081 | 810 | 1, 1422 | 1,102 |
| 1942 -Dec. 31.. | 16,419 | 5,038 | 1,226 | 772 | 17 | 161 | 1,797 | 674 | 393 | 11,380 | 9,172 | 671 | 1,251 | 1,240 | 5,436 | 574 | 1,252 | 956 |
| 1943--Dec. 31.. | 22,188 | 4,654 | 1,084 | 713 | 25 | 197 | 1,725 | 528 | 381 | 17,534 | 15,465 | 1,032 | 3,094 | 2,096 | 8,705 | 538 | 1,214 | 855 |
| 1944 -Dec. 30. | 28,520 | 4,910 | 1,149 | 802 | 32 | 310 | 1,719 | 547 | 351 | 23,610 | 21,552 | 882 | 3,466 | 4,422 | 12,540 | 241 | 1,230 | 829 |
| 1945--Dec. 31.. | 35,002 | 5,596 | 1,484 | 648 | 42 | 471 | 1,881 | 707 | 363 | 29,407 | 26,999 | 630 | 5,102 | 4,544 | 16,713 | 9 | 1,342 | 1,067 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. | 35,412 | 8,004 | 2,433 | 681 | 29 | 273 | 2,970 | 1,312 | 306 | 27,408 | 24,572 | 279 | 4,020 | 2,470 | 17,797 | 6 | 1,551 | 1,285 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 35,057 | 9,102 | 2,744 | 774 | 26 | 244 | 3,381 | 1,693 | 240 | 25,955 | 22,893 | 197 | 3,035 | 1,960 | 17,696 | 5 | 1,813 | 1,250 |
| Oct. 6. | 36,027 | 9,638 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,389 | 23,164 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,934 | 1,291 |
| Insured nonmember commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1940-$ Dec. 31. | 5,431 | 3,074 | 518 | 416 | 21 | 75 | 1,240 |  | 03 | 2,357 | 1,240 | 10 |  | 162 | 834 | 234 | 595 | 521 |
| 1941--Dec. 31. | 5,776 | 3,241 | 543 | 478 | 20 | 64 | 1,282 |  | 54 | 2,535 | 1,509 | 17 |  | 152 | 1,069 | 271 | 563 | 462 |
| 1942-Dec. 31.. | 6,984 | 2,818 | 370 | 553 | 16 | 59 | 1,225 | 422 | 173 | 4,166 | 3,162 | 99 | 442 | 390 | 2,053 | 179 | 569 | 435 |
| 1943--Dec. 31.. | 9,258 | 2,556 | 356 | 482 | 16 | 82 | 1,165 | 385 | 70 | 6,702 | 5,739 | 276 | 1,147 | 766 | 3,395 | 156 | 560 | 403 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 11,824 | 2,678 | 389 | 525 | 21 | 156 | 1,136 | 383 | 67 | 9,146 | 8,197 | 223 | 1,319 | 1,652 | 4,928 | 76 | 566 | 383 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 14,639 | 2,992 | 512 | 459 | 31 | 228 | 1,224 | 460 | 77 | 11,647 | 10,584 | 180 | 2,087 | 1,774 | 6,538 |  | 619 | 443 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. | 15,831 | 4,040 | 862 | 474 | 12 | 142 | 1.748 | 723 | 79 | 11,791 | 10,524 | 104 | 2,247 | 1,179 | 6,991 | 3 | 752 | 516 |
| 1947-June 30. . | 15,896 | 4,597 | 945 | 576 | 11 | 125 | 1,963 | 895 | 82 | 11,299 | 9,949 | 62 | 1,897 | 972 | 7,013 | 4 | 845 | 505 |

*These figures do not include data for banks in possessions of the United States. During 1941 three mutual savings banks became members of the Federal Reserve System; these banks are included in "member banks" but are not included in "all insured commercial banks."
${ }^{1}$ During the period Dec. 31, 1942-June 30, 1945, agricultural loans included loans to dealers, processors, and farmers' cooperatives covered by purchase agreements of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which are now classified as commercial and industrial loans; consequently, beginning Dec. 31,1945 , these items may not be entirely comparable with prior figures.

2 Central reserve city banks.

## ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES*—Continued RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

| Class of bank and call date | Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { vault } \end{aligned}$ | Balances with domestic banks ${ }^{8}$ | De. mand deposits adjusted ${ }^{4}$ | Demand deposits |  |  |  |  |  | Time deposits |  |  |  | Bor-rowings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capi- } \\ & \text { tal } \\ & \text { ac- } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Interbank deposits |  | U. S. Gov-ernment | States and political subdivisions | Certi-fiedandoffi-cerschecks,etc. | Individuals, partnerships, and cor-porations | Interbank | U. S. <br> Gov- <br> ern- <br> ment <br> and <br> Postal <br> Sav- <br> ings | States and political subdivisions | Individuals, partnerships, and cor-porations |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Do- } \\ \text { mestic } \end{array}\right\|$ | Foreign |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All insured commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13,992 | 1,234 | 8,202 | 33,820 | 9,677 | 702 | 666 | 3,298 | 971 | 32,398 | 160 | 69 | 522 | 14,998 | 11 | 6.676 |
| 1941 -Dec. 31. | 12,396 | 1,358 | 8,570 | 37,845 | 9,823 | 673 | 1,761 | 3,677 | 1,077 | 36,544 | 158 | 59 | 492 | 15,146 | 10 | 6,844 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. . | 13,072 | 1,305 | 9,080 | 48,221 | 10,234 | 813 | 8,167 | 3,996 | 1,219 | 47,122 | 97 | 61 | 397 | 15,697 | 10 | 7,055 |
| $1943-$ Dec. 31. . | 12,834 | 1,445 | 8,445 | 59,921 | 9,743 | 893 | 9,950 | 4,352 | 1,669 | 58,338 | 68 | 124 | 395 | 18,561 | 46 | 7,453 |
| $1944-$ Dec. 30. | 14,260 | 1,622 | 9,787 | 65,960 | 11,063 | 948 | 19,754 | 4,518 | 1,354 | 64, 133 | 64 | 109 | 423 | 23,347 | 122 | 7,989 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 15,810 | 1,829 | 11,075 | 74,722 | 12,566 | 1,248 | 23,740 | 5,098 | 2,585 | 72,593 | 70 | 103 | 496 | 29,277 | 215 | 8,671 |
| 1946 -Dec. 31. | 16,013 | 2,012 | 9,481 | 82,085 | 10,888 | 1,364 | 2,930 | 5,967 | 2,361 | 79,887 | 68 | 119 | 664 | 32,742 | 39 | 9,286 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 16,039 | 1,804 | 8,498 | 81,012 | 9,807 | 1,372 | 1,247 | 6,495 | 2,111 | 78,220 | 64 | 111 | 771 | 33,461 | 60 | 9,558 |
| Member banks total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. $31 .$. | 13,992 | 991 | 6,185 | 30,429 | 9,581 | 700 | 616 | 2,724 | 913 | 29,576 | 141 | 56 | 435 | 11,687 | 3 | 5,698 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. . | 12,396 | 1,087 | 6,246 | 33,754 | 9,714 | 671 | 1.709 | 3,066 | 1,009 | 33,061 | 140 | 50 | 418 | 11,878 | 4 | 5,886 |
| 1942-Dec. $31 .$. | 13,072 | 1,019 | 6.147 | 42,570 | 10,101 | 811 | 7,923 | 3,318 | 1,142 | 42,139 | 87 | 56 | 332 | 12,366 | 5 | 6,101 |
| 1943-Dec. $31 .$. | 12,835 | 1,132 | 5,450 | 52,642 | 9.603 | 891 | 9,444 | 3,602 | 1,573 | 51.820 | 62 | 120 | 327 | 14,822 | 39 | 6,475 |
| 1944-Dec. 30. | 14,261 | 1,271 | 6,354 | 57,308 | 10.881 | 945 | 18,509 | 3,744 | 1,251 | 56,270 | 58 | 105 | 347 | 18,807 | 111 | 6,968 |
| $1945-$ Dec. 31.. | 15,811 | 1,438 | 7,117 | 64,184 | 12,333 | 1,243 | 22,179 | 4,240 | 2,450 | 62,950 | 64 | 99 | 399 | 23,712 | 208 | 7,589 |
| 1946-Dec. 31. . | 16,015 | 1,576 | 5,936 | 70,243 | 10,644 | 1,353 | 2,672 | 4,915 | 2,207 | 69,127 | 62 | 114 | 551 | 26,525 | 30 | 8,095 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 16,040 | 1,409 | 5,521 | 69,595 | 9,612 | 1,369 | 1,095 | 5,376 | 1,976 | 67,933 | 60 | 106 | 649 | 27,259 | 50 | 8,315 |
| Oct. 6.. | 16,946 | 1,496 | 5,993 | 70,793 | 10,471 | 1,455 | 2,308 | 5,059 | 1,821 | 69,047 | 50 | 110 | 661 | 27,511 | 332 | 8,463 |
| New York City: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. 31. | 7,057 | 102 93 | 141 | 10,761 | 4,032 | 641 607 | 48 866 | 370 319 | 471 450 | 11,357 | 5 |  | 51 29 | 768 |  | 1,615 |
| $1942-$ Dec. 31. | 4,388 | 72 | 82 | 11,899 | 3,209 | 733 | 4,186 | 263 | 448 | 12,501 | 3 |  | 23 | 711 |  | 1,727 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. . | 3,596 | 92 | 61 | 13,899 | 2,867 | 810 | 3,395 | 252 | 710 | 14,373 | 4 | 5 | 26 | 816 | 29 | 1,862 |
| 1944-Dec. $30 .$. | 3,766 | 102 | 76 | 14,042 | 3,179 | 851 | 6,722 | 199 | 361 | 14,448 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 977 | 96 | 1,966 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 4,015 | 111 | 78 | 15,065 | 3,535 | 1,105 | 6,940 | 237 | 1,338 | 15,712 | 17 | 10 | 20 | 1,206 | 195 | 2,120 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. | 4,046 | 131 | 87 | 16,429 | 3,031 | 1,195 | 651 | 218 | 942 | 17.216 | 20 | 15 | 39 | 1,395 |  | 2,205 |
| 1947 -June 30. | 4,166 | 123 | 50 | 16,494 | 2,898 | 1,228 | 179 | 260 | 915 | 17,202 | 22 | 14 | 17 | 1,407 | 1 | 2,234 |
| Oct. 6 | 4,254 | 143 | 55 | 15,941 | 2,975 | 1,298 | 564 | 225 | 783 | 16,463 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 1,437 | 268 | 2,250 |
| Chicago: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. 31.. | 1,051 | 42 | 319 | 1,941 | 997 | 8 | 90 | 174 | 27 | 1,905 |  | 5 | 8 | 496 |  | 270 |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 1,021 | 43 | 298 | 2,215 | 1,027 | 8 | 127 | 233 | 34 | 2,152 |  |  |  | 476 |  | 288 |
| 1942-Dec. 31.. | 902 | 39 | 164 | 2,557 | 1,105 | 12 | 665 | 178 | 38 | 2,588 |  | 2 |  | 453 |  | 304 |
| 1943-Dec. 31.. | 821 | 38 | 158 | 3,050 | - 972 | 14 | 713 | 174 | 44 | 3,097 |  | 2 | 1 | 505 |  | 326 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 899 | 43 | 177 | 3,041 | 1,132 | 16 | 1,400 | 167 | 33 | 3,100 |  |  | 1 | 619 |  | 354 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 942 | 36 | 200 | 3,153 | 1,292 | 20 | 1,552 | 237 | 66 | 3,160 |  |  |  | 719 |  | 377 |
| 1946-Dec. $31 .$. | 928 | 29 | 172 | 3,356 | 1,130 | 24 | 1, 152 | 228 | 47 | 3,495 |  | 2 | 4 | 823 |  | 404 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 973 | 36 | 162 | 3,427 | 1,056 | 24 | 181 | 304 | 55 | 3,417 |  | 2 | 6 | 864 |  | 416 |
| Oct. 6.. | 993 | 30 | 144 | 3,612 | 1,111 | 25 | 161 | 323 | 50 | 3,548 |  |  | 7 | 871 | 1 | 420 |
| Reserve citybanks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. $31 .$. | 4,027 | 396 | 2,741 | 9,581 | 3,919 | 49 | 327 | 995 | 228 | 9,468 | 107 | 19 | 226 | 4,505 |  | 1,904 |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 4,060 | 425 | 2,590 | 11,117 | 4,302 | 54 | 491 | 1,144 | 286 | 11,127 | 104 | 20 | 243 | 4,542 |  | 1,967 |
| 1942-Dec. $31 .$. | 4,940 | 365 | 2,202 | 14,849 | 4,831 | 63 | 1,982 | 1,319 | 385 | 15,061 | 63 | 22 | 169 | 4,805 | 2 | 2,028 |
| 1943-Dec. 31.. | 5,116 | 391 | 1,758 | 18,654 | 4,770 | 63 | 3,373 | 1,448 | 475 | 18,790 | 41 | 56 | 151 | 5,902 |  | 2,135 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 5,687 | 441 | 2,005 | 20,267 | 5,421 | 70 | 6,157 | 1,509 | 488 | 20,371 | 33 | 40 | 154 | 7,561 |  | 2,327 |
| 1945-Dec. $31 .$. | 6,326 | 494 | 2,174 | 22,372 | 6,307 | 110 | 8,221 | 1,763 | 611 | 22,281 | 30 | 38 | 160 | 9,563 | 2 | 2,566 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. | 6,337 | 532 | 1,923 | 24,221 | 5.417 | 127 | 991 | 2,077 | 693 | 24,288 | 25 | 43 | 235 | 10,580 | 4 | 2,729 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 6,274 | 470 | 1.864 | 24,166 | 4,773 | 109 | 311 | 2,301 | 554 | 23,934 | 21 | 41 | 319 | 10,888 | 11 | 2,796 |
| Oct. 6.. | 6,764 | 494 | 1,835 | 24,580 | 5,378 | 125 | 789 | 2,025 | 554 | 24,508 | 20 | 46 | 314 | 10,975 | 35 | 2,847 |
| Country banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. 31.. | 1,857 | 452 | 3,002 | 7.845 | 633 | 2 | 151 | 1,184 | 187 | 6,846 | 29 | 33 | 150 | 5,917 | 3 | 1,909 |
| 1941-Dec. 31.. | 2,210 | 526 | 3,216 | 9,661 | 790 | 2 | 225 | 1,370 | 239 | 8,500 | 30 | 31 | 146 | 6,082 | 4 | 1,982 |
| 1942-Dec. 31.. | 2,842 | 542 | 3,699 | 13,265 | 957 | 4 | 1,090 | 1,558 | 272 | 11,989 | 20 | 32 | 140 | 6,397 | 3 | 2,042 |
| 1943-Dec. 31.. | 3,303 | 611 | 3,474 | 17,039 | 994 | 5 | 1,962 | 1,727 | 344 | 15,561 | 17 | 56 | 149 | 7,599 | 10 | 2,153 |
| 1944-Dec. 30.. | 3,909 | 684 | 4,097 | 19,958 | 1,149 | 8 | 4,230 | 1,868 | 369 | 18,350 | 14 | 57 | 175 | 9,650 | 16 | 2,321 |
| 1945-Dec. 31.. | 4,527 | 796 | 4.665 | 23,595 | 1,199 | 8 | 5,465 | 2,004 | 435 | 21,797 | 17 | 52 | 219 | 12,224 | 11 | 2,525 |
| 1946-Dec. $31 .$. | 4,703 | 883 | 3,753 | 26,237 | 1,067 | 8 | -877 | 2,391 | 524 | 24,128 | 17 | 55 | 272 | 13,727 | 26 | 2,757 |
| 1947-June 30.. | 4,628 | 780 | 3,444 | 25,508 | 885 | 8 | 424 | 2,511 | 451 | 23,380 | 17 | 49 | 308 | 14,101 | 38 | 2,869 |
| Oct. 6.. | 4,934 | 829 | 3,959 | 26,660 | 1,006 | 8 | 794 | 2,487 | 435 | 24,528 | 17 | 50 | 324 | 14,229 | 28 | 2,946 |
| Insured nonmember commercial banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. 31. |  | 243 | 2,017 | 3,391 | 95 | 3 | 50 | 574 | 58 | 2,822 | 18 | 13 | 87 | 3,311 | 8 | 978 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. |  | 271 | 2,325 | 4,092 | 108 | 2 | 53 | 611 | 68 | 3,483 | 18 | 8 | 74 | 3,276 | 6 | 959 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. |  | 287 | 2,934 | 5,651 | 133 | 2 | 243 | 678 | 76 | 4,983 | 10 | 5 | 65 | 3,339 | 5 | 955 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. |  | 313 | 2,996 | 7,279 | 141 | 2 | 506 | 750 | 96 | 6,518 | 6 | 4 | 68 | 3,750 | 6 | 979 |
| 1944 -Dec. 30. |  | 352 | 3,434 | 8,652 | 182 | 3 | 1,245 | 775 | 103 | 7,863 | 6 | 4 | 76 | 4,553 | 10 | 1,022 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. |  | 391 | 3,959 | 10,537 | 233 | 5 | 1,560 | 858 | 135 | 9,643 | 6 | 4 | 97 | 5,579 | 7 | 1,083 |
| 1946-Dec. 31.. |  | 437 | 3,547 | 11,842 | 244 | 11 | 258 | 1,052 | 154 | 10,761 | 6 | 5 | 113 | 6,232 | 9 | 1,193 |
| 1947-June 30. . |  | 395 | 2,979 | 11,418 | 194 | 3 | 152 | 1,119 | 135 | 10,287 | , | 5 | 122 | 6,218 | 10 | 1,245 |

Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and 525 million at all insured commercial banks.

4 Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.
For other footnotes see preceding page.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monelary Slatistics, Tables 18-45, pp. 72-103 and 108-113.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS-NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE
LOANS AND INVESTMENTS
[Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars]


[^23]

[^24]| Federal Reserve district and date | Totalloansandinvest-ments | Loans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Investments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Com-mercial, industrial, and agri-cultural | For purchasing or carrying securities |  |  |  | Real estate loans | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Loans } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { banks } \end{aligned}$ | Other loans | Tótal | U. S. Government obligations |  |  |  |  | Other securitie: |
|  |  |  |  | To brokers <br> and dealers To others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | U. S. <br> Govt. ob-ligations |  | U.S. ob-ligations | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { se- } \\ \text { curi- } \\ \text { ties } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | debt-edness | Notes |  |  |
| Boston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 2,918 | 1,024 | 667 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 111 | 2 | 170 | 1,894 | 1,775 | 15 | 191 | 78 | 1,491 | 119 |
| Nov. 5 | 2.948 | 1,051 | 677 | 22 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 112 | 28 | 171 | 1,897 | 1,784 | 15 | 203 | 77 | 1,489 | 113 |
| Nov. 12. | 2,905 | 1,039 | 683 | 20 | 9 | 18 | 16 | 112 | 8 | 173 | 1,866 | 1,762 | 14 | 180 | 77 | 1,491 | 104 |
| Nov. 19. | 2,887 | 1,047 | 688 | 25 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 112 | 5 | 175 | 1,840 | 1,740 | 16 | 175 | 70 | 1,479 | 100 |
| Nov. 26. | 2,867 | 1,053 | 688 | 28 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 113 | 8 | 175 | 1,814 | 1,718 | 15 | 177 | 69 | 1,457 | 96 |
| New York* Oct. 29. | 22,203 | 7,620 | 5,316 | 320 | 388 | 93 | 211 | 270 | 156 | 866 | 14,583 | 13,215 | 352 | 814 | 576 | 11,473 | 1,368 |
| Nov. 5. | 22,047 | 7,655 | 5,409 | 318 | 322 | 93 | 203 | 272 | 168 | 870 | 14,392 | 13,049 | 293 | 747 | 531 | 11,478 | 1,343 |
| Nov. 12 | 22,082 | 7,784 | 5,519 | 350 | 322 | 88 | 202 | 274 | 152 | 877 | 14,298 | 12,951 | 387 | 641 | 495 | 11,428 | 1,347 |
| Nov. 19 | 22,045 | 7,756 | 5,564 | 283 | 292 | 85 | 233 | 275 | 148 | 876 | 14,289 | 12,942 | 558 | 616 | 389 | 11,379 | 1,347 |
| Nov. 26 | 22,083 | 7,876 | 5,581 | 341 | 337 | 83 | 207 | 274 | 173 | 880 | 14,207 | 12,856 | 480 | 643 | 385 | 11,348 | 1,351 |
| Philadelphia | 2,565 | 834 | 465 | 5 | 37 | 9 | 11 | 78 | 5 | 224 | 1.731 | 1.465 | 27 | 111 | 73 | 1.254 | 266 |
| Nov. 5 | 2,568 | 839 | 474 | 6 | 32 | 9 | 11 | 77 | 6 | 224 | 1,729 | 1,462 | 24 | 111 | 72 | 1,255 | 267 |
| Nov. 12. | 2,568 | 847 | 483 | 5 | 31 | 9 | 11 | 77 | 2 | 229 | 1,721 | 1,451 | 26 | 105 | 59 | 1.261 | 270 |
| Nov. 19 | 2.557 | . 833 | 476 | 5 | 23 | 9 | 11 | 77 | 3 | 229 | 1,724 | 1,455 | 31 | 110 | 58 | 1,256 | 269 |
| Nov. 26 | 2,561 | 855 | 500 | 5 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 77 | 1 | 229 | 1,706 | 1,437 | 33 | 113 | 55 | 1,236 | 269 |
| Cleveland Oct. 29 | 4,294 | 1,386 | 803 | 16 | 25 | 91 | 14 | 218 | 1 | 218 | 2,908 | 2,585 | 15 | 136 | 122 | 2,312 | 323 |
| Nov. 5. | 4,285 | 1,380 | 802 | 16 | 16 | 89 | 14 | 218 | 1 | 224 | 2,905 | 2,582 | 17 | 131 | 122 | 2,312 | 323 |
| Nov. 12. | 4,298 | 1,394 | 818 | 16 | 15 | 82 | 15 | 219 | 1 | 228 | 2,904 | 2,582 | 9 | 129 | 123 | 2,321 | 322 |
| Nov. 19 | 4,291 | 1,398 | 819 | 16 | 16 | 78 | 14 | 221 | 6 | 228 | 2,893 | 2,570 | 28 | 130 | 90 | 2,322 | 323 |
| Nov. 26 | 4,336 | 1,438 | 823 | 26 | 16 | 78 | 14 | 221 | 31 | 229 | 2,898 | 2,577 | 30 | 133 | 90 | 2,324 | 321 |
| Richmond | 2,621 | 765 | 362 |  | 6 | 36 | 23 | 162 | 5 | 171 | 1,856 | 1,732 | 35 | 205 | 102 | 1,390 | 124 |
| Nov. 5. | 2,624 | 766 | 363 |  | 6 | 36 | 23 | 163 | 4 | 171 | 1,858 | 1,735 | 38 | 201 | 102 | 1,394 | 123 |
| Nov. 12. | 2,635 | 776 | 371 |  | 6 | 36 | 23 | 165 | 4 | 171 | 1,859 | 1,737 | 34 | 197 | 100 | 1,406 | 122 |
| Nov. 19. | 2,629 | 779 | 372 |  | 6 | 34 | 23 | 166 | 4 | 174 | 1,850 | 1.730 | 30 | 195 | 98 | 1,407 | 120 |
| Nov. 26. | 2,620 | 779 | 375 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 22 | 165 | 3 | 174 | 1,841 | 1,722 | 27 | 184 | 87 | 1,424 | 119 |
| Atlanta <br> Oct. 29 | 2,370 | 807 | 483 |  | 8 | 43 | 37 | 62 | 6 | 168 | 1,563 | 1,368 | 13 | 212 | 120 | 1,023 | 195 |
| Nov. 5. | 2,369 | 808 | 486 |  | 7 | 41 | 37 | 62 | 5 | 170 | 1,561 | 1,367 | 9 | 210 | 123 | 1,025 | 194 |
| Nov. 12 | 2,379 | 816 | 495 |  | 7 | 40 | 36 | 63 | 6 | 169 | 1,563 | 1,369 | 10 | 209 | 120 | 1,030 | 194 |
| Nov. 19 | 2,383 | 815 | 494 |  | 7 | 38 | 36 | 65 | 5 | 170 | 1,568 | 1,375 | 10 | 210 | 117 | 1,038 | 193 |
| Nov. ${ }^{26}$ | 2,381 | 811 | 494 |  | 6 | 37 | 37 | 65 | 5 | 167 | 1,570 | 1,378 | 13 | 211 | 117 | 1,037 | 192 |
| Chicago* <br> Oct. 29 | 8,817 | 2,654 | 1,824 | 33 | 42 | 45 | 68 | 298 | 1 | 343 | 6,163 | 5,582 | 122 | 600 | 392 | 4,468 | 581 |
| Nov. 5. | 8,804 | 2,673 | 1,832 | 31 | 31 | 45 | 67 | 299 | 23 | 345 | 6,131 | 5,551 | 118 | 570 | 388 | 4,475 | 580 |
| Nov. 12. | 8,742 | 2,681 | 1,838 | 49 | 35 | 44 | 66 | 301 | 1 | 347 | 6,061 | 5,483 | 87 | 534 | 376 | 4,486 | 578 |
| Nov. 19. | 8,766 | 2,674 | 1,836 | 39 | 38 35 | 42 | 67 | 302 | 2 | 348 | 6,092 | 5,509 | 134 | 557 | 314 | 4,504 | 583 |
| ${ }_{\text {St }}$ Nov. 26. | 8,810 | 2,683 | 1,830 | 52 | 35 | 42 | 67 | 304 | 3 | 350 | 6,127 | 5,539 | 161 | 578 | 306 | 4,494 | 588 |
| St. Louis Oct. 29 | 2,158 | 952 | 578 | 2 | 6 | 31 | 18 | 137 | 4 | 176 | 1,206 |  | 14 | 84 | 116 | 842 | 150 |
| Nov. 5 | 2,157 | 952 | 583 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 18 | 138 | 4 | 174 | 1,205 | 1,055 | 17 | 91 | 106 | 841 | 150 |
| Nov. 12 | 2,178 | 949 | 586 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 18 | 138 | 3 | 171 | 1,229 | 1,080 | 17 | 112 | 102 | 849 | 149 |
| Nov. 19. | 2,191 | 958 | 595 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 18 | 138 |  | 172 | 1,233 | 1,084 | 17 | 115 | 101 | 851 | 149 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Nov. } 26 .}$ | 2,194 | 961 | 594 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 18 | 139 | 3 | 174 | 1,233 | 1,084 | 23 | 114 | 98 | 849 | 149 |
| Oct. 29. | 1,225 | 435 | 266 |  | 1 | 15 | 6 | 52 | 4 | 91 | 790 | 724 | 6 | 35 | 65 | 618 | 66 |
| Nov. 5. | 1,229 | 432 | 263 |  | 2 | 14 | 6 | 52 | 5 | 90 | 797 | 729 | 9 | 39 | 65 | 616 | 68 |
| Nov. 12. | 1,220 | 423 | 258 |  | 2 | 15 | 5 | 53 |  | 90 | 797 | 729 | 15 | 42 | 65 | 607 | 68 |
| Nov. 19. | 1,210 | 417 | 254 |  | 2 | 15 | 5 | 53 |  | 88 | 793 | 723 | 19 | 37 | 64 | 606 | 67 |
| Nansas ${ }^{\text {Natity }}$ | 1,208 | 417 | 254 |  | 2 | 13 | 5 | 53 |  | 90 | 791 | 723 | 17 | 39 | 64 | 603 | 68 |
| Oct. 29.. | 2,473 | 778 | 514 |  | 4 | 20 | 11 | 104 |  | 125 | 1,695 | 1,498 | 66 | 281 | 174 | 977 | 197 |
| Nov. 5. | 2,452 | 788 | 521 |  | 5 | 20 | 11 | 105 |  | 126 | 1,664 | 1,467 | 50 | 277 | 168 | 972 | 197 |
| Nov. 12. | 2,456 | 790 | 524 |  | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 19 | 11 | 105 |  | 127 | 1.666 | 1,470 | 56 | 279 | 161 | 974 | 196 |
| Nov. 19. | 2,466 | 786 | 520 |  | 5 | 18 | 11 | 105 | 1 | 126 | 1,680 | 1,483 | 64 | 284 | 157 | 978 | 197 |
| Nav. 26. | 2,493 | 791 | 525 |  | 4 | 18 | 11 | 106 |  | 127 | 1,702 | 1,504 | 86 | 286 | 154 | 978 | 198 |
| Oct. 29. | 2,241 | 950 | 651 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 39 | 76 |  | 143 | 1,291 | 1,178 | 28 | 188 | 120 | 842 | 113 |
| Nov. 5. | 2,260 | 963 | 664 |  | 7 | 33 | 39 | 76 |  | 144 | 1,297 | 1,181 | 29 | 190 | 118 | 844 | 116 |
| Nov. 12. | 2,274 | 974 | 674 |  | 7 | 33 | 40 | 75 |  | 145 | 1,300 | 1,188 | 37 | 191 | 110 | 850 | 112 |
| Nov. 19. | 2,293 | 989 | 688 | 1 | 7 | 31 | 40 | 75 |  | 147 | 1,304 | 1,192 | 39 | 196 | 99 | 858 | 112 |
| Nov. 26... | 2,289 | 998 | 697 |  | 8 | 31 | 39 | 76 |  | 147 | 1,291 | 1,177 | 33 | 193 | 99 | 852 | 114 |
| San Francisco | 11,149 | 4,367 | 1,888 | 4 | 24 | 46 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5. | 11,167 | 4,387 | 1,897 | 5 | 22 | 46 | 42 | 1,757 | 2 | ¢ 616 | 6,782 | 6,014 | 98 | 1,175 | 480 | 4,283 | 768 |
| Nov. 12 | 11,200 | 4,407 | 1,903 | 3 | 21 | 46 | 43 | 1,765 | 5 | 521 | 6,793 | 6,032 | 115 | 1,144 | 474 | 4,299 | 761 |
| Nov. 19. | 11,206 | 4,422 | 1,908 | 4 | 22 | 44 | 42 | 1,778 | 4 | 620 | 6,784 | 6,023 | 95 | 1,140 | 472 | 4,316 | 761 |
| Nov. $26 . .$. | 11,200 | 4,437 | 1,906 | 3 | 23 | 44 | 41 | 1,787 | 8 | 625 | 6,763 | 6,009 | 103 | 1,122 | 473 | 4,311 | 754 |
| City of Chicago* Oct. 29 | 5,596 | 1,845 | 1,437 | 33 | 37 | 29 | 59 | 68 |  | 182 | 3,751 | 3,343 | 60 | 437 | 222 | 2,624 | 408 |
| Nov. 5. | 5,603 | 1,861 | 1,446 | 31 | 25 | 29 | 58 | 69 | 22 | 181 | 3,742 | 3,336 | 74 | 417 | 221 | 2,624 | 406 |
| Nov. 12. | 5,543 | 1,858 | 1,442 | 49 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 69 |  | 182 | 3,685 | 3,281 | 59 | 388 | 213 | 2,621 | 404 |
| Nov. 19. | 5,559 | 1,845 | 1,435 | 38 | 33 | $\stackrel{27}{27}$ | 58 | 69 | 2 | 183 | 3,714 | 3,304 | 99 | 381 | 205 | 2,619 | 410 |
| Nov. 26. | 5,565 | 1,849 | 1,427 | 51 | 30 | 27 | 58 | 70 | 3 | 3183 | 3,716 | 3,302 | 92 | 405 | 197 | 2,608 | 414 |

[^25][In millions of dollars]

| Federal Reserve district and date | Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks | Cash in vault | Bal-anceswithdo-mesticbanks | Demand deposits adjusted ${ }^{1}$ | Demand deposits, except interbank |  |  |  | Time deposits, except interbank |  |  | Interbank deposits |  |  | Bor-rowings | Capital accounts | Bank debits ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dem | and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | uals, part- <br> ner- <br> ships, and cor-porations | States political sub-divisions | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Certi- } \\ \text { fied } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { offi-, } \\ \text { cers' } \\ \text { checks, } \\ \text { etc. } \end{array}$ | U. S. Gov-ernment | uals, part-nerships, and cor-porations | States and political sub-divi- <br> sions | Gov- <br> ment <br> and <br> Postal <br> Sav- <br> ings | Do-mestic | Foreign | Time |  |  |  |
| Boston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 527 | 61 | 116 | 2, 474 | 2,406 | 200 | 45 | 45 | 493 |  | 5 | 287 | 21 |  | 3 | 315 | 811 |
| Nov. 5. | 531 | 58 | 114 | 2,480 | 2,388 | 229 | 46 | 47 | 493 |  | 5 | 302 | 20 |  | 12 | 315 | 916 |
| Nov. 12 | 494 | 64 | 115 | 2.404 | 2.372 | 205 | 55 | 50 | 492 |  | 5 | 300 | 21 |  | 13 | 315 | 779 |
| Nov. ${ }^{19}$. | 517 | 62 | 115 | 2.412 | 2.382 | 194 | 49 | 45 | 492 |  | 5 | 306 | 21 |  | 4 | 316 | 1,000 |
| Nov. 26. | 51.5 | 54 | 111 | 2,383 | 2,353 | 183 | 47 | 47 | 491 |  | 5 | 290 | 19 |  | 18 | 314 | 9.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. Nov. 5. | 4,521 <br> 4,515 | 183 | 140 148 | 17.521 | 17,828 | 483 | 842 792 | 362 +17 | 2,200 | 19 | 25 | 2,972 | 1.262 1.242 1.226 | 14 | 178 165 | 2,380 2,398 2,38 | 8.802 8.358 |
| Now. 12. | 4,399 | 204 | 146 | 17,184 | 17,660 | 565 | 818 | 417 415 | 2,187 <br> 2,181 <br> 2 | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 22 | 3,096 | 1,242 | 14 | 1627 | 2,398 | 8.358 7,503 |
| Now. 19. | 4,560 | 179 | 153 | 17.361 | 17,844 | 518 | 732 | 387 | 2.176 | 28 | 22 | 3,158 | 1,230 | 14 | 72 | 2,394 | 9,990 |
| Nov. 26. | 4.595 | 190 | 130 | 17.476 | 17.964 | 526 | 95.5 | 388 | 2.156 | 28 | 22 | 2,970 | 1,228 | 14 | 232 | 2.390 | 9,161 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. Nov. 5. | 491 | 45 44 | 97 | 2.103 | $\frac{2}{2} .171$ 2.190 | 87 | 35 32 | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 385 383 | 36 |  | 341 363 3 | 13 |  | 16 18 | 303 <br> 304 | 726 700 |
| Nov, 12 | 487 | 50 | 97 | 2,090 | 2,205 | 94 | 40 | 33 | 386 | 31 |  | 364 | 12 |  | 11 | 305 | 644 |
| Now. 19. | 485 | 46 | 103 | 2.069 | 2.189 | 87 | 36 | 31 | 385 | 28 |  | 373 | 12 |  | 18 | 305 | 905 |
| Nos. 26. | 487 | 43 | 96 | 2.097 | 2,184 | 0.5 | 38 | 3.5 | 383 | 25 |  | 340 | 11 |  | 24 | 302 | 803 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 768 | 78 | 177 | 2,987 | 3.000 | 151 | 54 | 79 | 1,277 | 39 <br> 39 | 1 | 482 | 6 | 5 4 | 14 | 465 467 | 1,059 |
| Nov. 12 | 763 | 82 | 173 | 2.939 | 3.077 | 146 | 59 | 81 | 1.275 | 38 | 1 | 490 | 6 | 4 | 45 | 467 | - 964 |
| Nor. 19 | 776 | 83 | 164 | 2,970 | 3.085 | 153 | 55 | 97 | 1.275 | 38 | 1 | 494 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 467 | 1,174 |
| Nov-26. | 763 | 77 | 163 | 3.016 | 3,136 | 153 | 57 | 76 | 1,274 | 38 | 1 | 464 | 6 | 5 | 23 | 468 | 1,282 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29 | 506 | 65 | 167 | 2,075 | 2,036 | 180 | 55 | 49 | 598 | 8 | 8 | 430 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 209 | 671 |
| Nor. 5. | 494 | 61 | 182 | 2,068 | 2,059 | 180 | 39 | 49 | 598 | 8 | 8 | 441 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 210 | 672 |
| Nov. 12 | 491 | 72 | 181 | 2,066 | 2,110 | 177 | +9 | 47 | 598 | 8 | 8 | 442 | 5 | 4 | 23 | 210 | 639 |
| Nov. 19 | 491 | 67 | 171 | 2,057 | 2,062 | 173 | 53 | 47 | 593 | 8 | 8 | 441 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 210 | 835 |
| Now. 26. | 508 | 62 | 189 | 2.090 | 2,072 | 186 | 47 | 46 | 591 | 8 | 8 | 417 | 6 | 4 | 34 | 208 | 673 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29 | 449 | 43 | 178 | 1.763 | 1,648 | 282 | 27 | 32 | 541 | 8 | 5 | 518 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 175 | 654 |
| Nor. 5 | 464 | 40 | 187 | 1,749 | 1,655 | 276 | 23 | 35 | 542 | 8 | 5 | 549 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 176 | 635 |
| Nov. 12. | 468 | 47 | 203 | 1,781 | 1,742 | 276 | 26 | 37 | 541 | 8 | 5 | 556 | 8 | 4. | 10 | 176 | 577 |
| Nov. 19. | 469 | 44 | 196 | 1.795 | 1,705 | 276 | 30 | 35 | 540 | 8 | 5 | 537 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 176 | 746 |
| Nov. 26. | 448 | 45 | 165 | 1,768 | 1,668 | 278 | 26 | 33 | 539 | 8 | 5 | 504 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 176 | 661 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 5 | 1,664 | 98 | 378 | 6,115 | 5,990 | 564 | 113 | 157 | 2,350 | 51 | 13 | 1,520 | 29 | 2 | 64 4 | 664 | 2,906 |
| Nov. 12. | 1,658 | 110 | 392 | 6,026 | 6,214 | 541 | 109 | 173 | 2,362 | 52 | 13 | 1,561 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 665 | 2,545 |
| Nov. 19 | 1,644 | 104 | 406 | 6.085 | 6,086 | 540 | 110 | 155 | 2,366 | 52 | 13 | 1,571 | 27 | 2 | 5 | 665 | 3,345 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ot. 29. | 397 | 30 | 137 | 1,347 | 1,456 | 89 | 29 | 30 | 460 | 12 | 2 | 687 | 5 |  | 21 | 167 | 649 |
| Nov. 5. | 443 | 28 | 132 | 1,348 | 1,444 | 91 | 26 | 49 | 462 | 12 | 2 | 717 | 6 |  | 4 | 167 | 667 |
| Nove 12. | 388 | 33 | 151 | 1.341 | 1,490 | 97 | 29 | 48 | 460 | 12 | 2 | 718 | 5 |  | 5 | 168 | 582 |
| Now. 19 | 409 | 29 | 129 | 1.360 | 1,475 | 96 | 23 | 45 | 460 | 12 | 2 | 698 | 5 |  | 17 | 168 | 716 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29 | 225 | 13 | 103 | 819 | 808 | 126 | 17 | 20 | 248 |  |  | 367 | 2 | , | 12 | 97 | 445 |
| Nov. 5. | 240 | 11 | 92 | 823 | 807 | 126 | 15 | 22 | 248 |  |  | 371 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 98 | 442 |
| Nov. 12. | 220 | 14 | 90 | 817 | 835 | 127 | 15 | 22 | 248 |  | 1 | 353 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 97 | 399 |
| Nov. 19 | 222 | 13 | 90 | 804 | 806 | 119 | 13 | 26 | 248 |  | 1 | 353 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 97 | 521 |
| Nov. 26 | 236 | 1.3 | 88 | 832 | 817 | 123 | 12 | 26 | 247 |  | 1 | 342 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 98 | 406 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct 29. | 510 | 31 | 262 | 1.746 | 1,767 | 195 | 28 | 40 | 379 | 4 | 3 | 911 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 182 | 713 |
| Nov. 5 | 522 | 27 | 281 | 1,740 | 1,764 | 187 | 29 | 41 | 380 | 4 | 3 | 928 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 182 | 714 |
| Nov. 12 | 522 | 32 | 295 | 1,754 | 1,861 | 181 | 28 | 41 | 380 | 4 | 3 | 919 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 182 | 632 |
| Nos. 19 | 542 | 29 | 310 | 1,804 | 1,864 | 181 | 31 | 39 | 379 | 4 | 3 | 930 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 182 | 873 |
| Nov. 26 | 528 | 29 | 292 | 1,823 | 1,842 | 195 | 30 | 39 | 378 | 4 | 3 | 895 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 183 | 833 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nox. 5 | 499 | 32 | 300 | 1,833 | 1,799 | 178 | 42 | 29 | 339 | 30 | 6 | 692 | 6 |  | 2 | 184 | 616 |
| Nov. 12. | 500 | 36 | 325 | 1,851 | 1.862 | 192 | 34 | 28 | 339 | 29 | 6 | 718 | 6 |  | 2 | 185 | 54.3 |
| Nov. 19. | 498 | 33 | 300 | 1,857 | 1,856 | 186 | 33 | 27 | 339 | 30 | 6 | 703 | 5 |  | 2 | 185 | 730 |
| Nov. 26. . | 497 | 33 | 274 | 1,882 | 1,835 | 200 | 34 | 28 | 339 | 29 | 6 | 646 | 5 |  | 2 | 185 | 686 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29 | 1,779 | 132 | 294 | 6,982 | 6,960 | 469 | 225 | 114 | 4,902 | 119 | 14 | 486 | 58 | 4 | 21 | 682 | 2,311 |
| Nov. 5 | 1,813 | 113 | 312 | 7,033 | 7,004 | 474 | 238 | 128 | 4,900 | 121 | 14 | 490 | 55 | 4 | 2 | 678 | 2,443 |
| Nov. 12 | 1,790 | 128 | 315 | 7,022 | 7,166 | 459 | 250 | 130 | 4,900 | 121 | 15 | 516 | 55 | 4 | 14 | 679 | 2,199 |
| Nov. 19. | 1.804 | 128 | 324 | 7,048 | 7,095 | 505 | 265 | 122 | 4,894 | 121 | 15 | 526 | 55 |  | 19 | 666 | 2,867 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 29. | 1,144 | 35 | 181 | 4,010 | 4,027 | 324 | 58 | 92 | 1,162 | 36 | 2 | 1,129 | 23 |  | 61 | 445 | 1.916 |
| Nov. 5 | 1,106 | 40 | 190 | 4,015 | 3,986 | 320 | 59 | 101 | 1,165 | 36 | 2 | 1,156 | 22 |  |  | 448 | 1.900 |
| Nov. 12. | 1,100 | 42 | 181 | 3,901 | 4,092 | 300 | 52 | 104 | 1,166 | 37 | 2 | 1,149 | 21 |  | 42 | 448 | 1,711 |
| Nov. 19.. | 1,105 | 41 | 213 | 3,980 | 4,069 | 300 | 49 | 94 | 1,169 | 37 | 2 | 1,172 | 21 |  |  | 448 | 2,152 |
| Nov. 26. | 1,106 | 42 | 189 | 4,010 | 4,068 | 304 | 51 | 99 | 1,167 | 37 | , | 1,113 | 21 |  |  | 449 | 2,042 |

Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.
Debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts

* See note on preceding page.

| End of month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commer- } \\ & \text { cial } \\ & \text { paper } \\ & \text { out- } \\ & \text { standing } \end{aligned}$ | Dollar acceptances outstanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total outstanding | Held by |  |  |  |  | Based on |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Accepting banks |  |  | Federal <br> Reserve Banks (Fopr own account) | Others |  | Exports from United States | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dollar } \\ \text { ex- } \\ \text { ehange } \end{gathered}$ | Goods stored in or shipped between points in |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Own bills | $\underset{\text { bought }}{\text { Bills }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | United States | Foreign countries |
| $\begin{gathered} 1946 \\ \text { September. } \end{gathered}$ | 148 | 200 | 151 | 68 | 82 | 2 | 47 | 150 | 20 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 23 | 7 |
| October | 202 | 204 | 154 | 71 |  | ........ | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| November. | 227 | 208 | 155 | 73 | 82 | ......... | 54 | 152 | 23 |  | 26 | 6 |
| December. 1947 | 228 | 227 | 169 | 74 | 94 | ........ | 58 | 162 | 29 | (2) | 29 | 7 |
| January. . | 236 | 241 | 183 | 85 | 98 |  | 58 | 172 | 35 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 27 | 8 |
| February ... | 243 | 230 | 171 | 76 | 95 | . . . . . . | 59 | 164 | 35 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 24 | 7 |
| March....... | 266 | 228 | 170 | 75 | 95 |  | 58 | 158 | 36 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 27 | 7 |
| April....... .. | 256 | 215 | 154 | 71 | 83 |  | 61 | 140 | 42 | (2) | 25 | 8 |
| May . . . . . . . . | 250 | 189 183 | 130 132 | 67 | 63 63 |  | 59 50 | 118 | 45 | (2) | 21 20 | 5 |
| July. | 234 244 | 183 | 148 | 69 75 | 63 74 |  | 50 39 | 111 | 45 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 20 | 7 |
| August....... | 244 | 206 | 158 | 71 | 87 |  | 48 | 133 | 47 | 1 | 20 | 6 |
| September... | +242 | 219 | 168 | 83 | . 85 | 4 | 47 | 140 | 42 | 2 | 24 | 11 |
| October....... | 283 | 237 | 180 | 83 | 97 | 2 | 55 | 144 | 54 | 4 | 23 | 10 |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
Revised.
1 As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.
2 Less than $\$ 500,000$.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 127, pp. 465-467; for description, see p. 427.

# CUSTOMERS' DEBIT BALANCES, MONEY BORROWED, AND PRINCIPAL RELATED ITEMS OF STOCK EXCHANGE 

 FIRMS CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS[Member firms of New York Stock Exchange. Ledger balances in millions of dollars]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{End of month} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Debit balances} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Credit balances} <br>
\hline \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Customers' } \\
\text { debit } \\
\text { balances } \\
\text { (net) }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Debit balances in partners' investment and trading accounts} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Debit balances in firm investment and trading accounts} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Cash on hand and in banks} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Money borrowed ${ }^{2}$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Customers' credit balances ${ }^{1}$} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Other credit balances} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& Free \& Other (net) \& In partners' investment and trading accounts \& In firm investment and trading accounts \& In capital accounts (net) <br>
\hline 1937-June. . . . . . \& 1,489 \& 55 \& 161 \& 214 \& 1,217 \& 266 \& 92 \& 25 \& 13 \& 397 <br>
\hline De38 December... \& 985 \& 34 \& 108 \& 232 \& 688 \& 278 \& 85 \& 26 \& 10 \& 355 <br>
\hline 1938-June...... \& 774 \& 27 \& 88 \& 215 \& 495 \& 258 \& 89 \& 22 \& 11 \& 298 <br>
\hline 1939-Jecember... \& 991
834 \& 32 \& 106 \& 190 \& 754
570 \& 247
230 \& 60 \& 22 \& 5 \& 305
280 <br>
\hline 1939-June. . .... \& 834
906 \& 25 \& 73 \& 178 \& 570
637 \& 230
266 \& 70
69 \& 21 \& 6
7 \& 280
277 <br>
\hline 1940-June. . . . \& 653 \& 12 \& 58 \& 223 \& 376 \& 267 \& 62 \& 22 \& 5 \& 269 <br>
\hline December.. \& 677 \& 12 \& 99 \& 204 \& 427 \& 281 \& 54 \& 22 \& 5 \& 247 <br>
\hline 1941-June. . . . . . \& 616 \& 11 \& 89 \& 186 \& 395 \& 255 \& 65 \& 17 \& 7 \& 222 <br>
\hline 194 December... \& 600 \& 8 \& 86 \& 211 \& 368 \& 289 \& 63 \& 17 \& 5 \& 213 <br>
\hline 1942-June. . . . . \& 496 \& 9 \& 86 \& 180 \& 309
378 \& 240 \& 56 \& 16 \& 4 \& 189 <br>
\hline December... \& 543 \& 7 \& 154 \& 160 \& 378 \& 270 \& 54 \& 15 \& 4 \& 182 <br>
\hline 1943-June. . ..... \& 761 \& 11 \& 190 \& 167
181 \& 529
557 \& 334
354 \& 66 \& 15 \& 7
5 \& 212
198 <br>
\hline 1944-June. . . . . . \& 887 \& 5 \& 253 \& 196 \& 619 \& 424 \& 95 \& 15 \& 11 \& 216 <br>
\hline December. \& 1,041 \& 7 \& 260 \& 209 \& 726 \& 472 \& 96 \& 18 \& 8 \& 227 <br>
\hline 1945-June. . . . \& 1,223 \& 11 \& 333 \& 220 \& 853 \& 549 \& 121 \& 14 \& 13 \& 264 <br>
\hline 1946-- December... \& 1,138
$\mathbf{8 0 9}$ \& 12 \& 413
399 \& 313
370 \& 795
498 \& 654 \& 112
120 \& 29 \& 13
17 \& 299
314 <br>
\hline 1946-November. \& ${ }^{5} 571$ \& \& \& \& 8238 \& 8723 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline December.. \& 537 \& 5 \& $3 i 1$ \& 453 \& 217 \& 693 \& 118 \& 30 \& 10 \& 289 <br>
\hline 1947-January . . . \& 8533 \& \& \& \& 3210 \& ${ }^{3} 687$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline February... \& 8573 \& \& \& \& 3217 \& ${ }^{3} 681$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline March..... \& ${ }^{3} 576$ \& \& \& \& 8216 \& ${ }^{3} 677$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline April. \& ${ }^{3} 553$ \& \& \& \& 3205 \& ${ }^{3} 665$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline May....... \& ${ }^{5} 530$ \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3} 201$ \& 3652

650 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline June. . . . . . \& 552
8564 \& 6 \& 333 \& 395 \& $\begin{array}{r}322 \\ 3 \\ \hline 251\end{array}$ \& 650
3677 \& 162 \& 24 \& 9 \& 271 <br>
\hline August..... \& , 550 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2} 241$ \& ${ }^{3} 656$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline September. . \& 8570
8606 \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { r3 } \\ \\ 8280 \\ \hline 256\end{array}$ \& 8630
8616 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline October..... \& ${ }^{8} 606$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^26]OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY
[Per cent per annum]

| Year, month, or week | Prime commercia paper, 4- to 6 months ${ }^{1}$ | Prime bankers acceptances. 90 days ${ }^{1}$ | Stockex-changecallloanre-new-als | U. S. Government security yields |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3- } \\ \text { month } \\ \text { bills } \end{gathered}$ | 9- to $12-$ month certificates of indebted ness | $3-$ to $5-$ year taxable issues |
| 1944 average. | . 73 | . 44 | 1.00 | . 375 | . 79 | 1.33 |
| 1945 average. | . 75 | . 44 | 1.00 | . 375 | . 81 | 1.18 |
| 1946 average . | . 81 | . 61 | 1.16 | . 375 | . 82 | 1.16 |
| 1946-November. | . 94 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | . 84 | 1.28 |
| December.. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 375 | . 85 | 1.30 |
| 1947-January. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | 84 | 1.26 |
| February.. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | . 85 | 1.26 |
| March. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | . 82 | 1.24 |
| April. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | 83 | 1.24 |
| May. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | 85 | 1.27 |
| June. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 376 | . 85 | 1.29 |
| July. | 1.00 | . 81 | 1.38 | . 703 | . 85 | 1.33 |
| August. | 1.00 | . 88 | 1.38 | . 748 | . 85 | 1.31 |
| September. | 1.06 | . 94 | 1.38 | . 804 | . 87 | 1.28 |
| October. | 1.06 | . 94 | 1.38 | . 857 | . 97 | 1.35 |
| November. | 1.06 | . 94 | 1.38 | . 932 | . 99 | 1.47 |
| Week ending: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 1. | 1-11/8 | 15/16 | 114-11/2 | . 895 | . 98 | 1.42 |
| Nov. 8 | 1-118 | 15/16 | 11/41/2 | . 912 | . 98 | 1.45 |
| Nov. 15. | 1-11/8 | 15/16 | 11/11/2 | . 931 | . 98 | 1.47 |
| Nov. 22 | $11 / 8$ | 15/16 | 114-11/2 | . 940 | 1.00 | 1.47 |
| Nov. 29 | 11/8 | 15/16 | 1/4-1/2 | . 944 | 1.01 | 1.49 |

1 Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.
${ }^{2}$ The average rate on 90 -day stock exchange time loans was 1.50
per cent beginning Aug. 2, 1946. Prior to that date it was 1.25 per cent.
I Rate on new issues offered within period.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics. Tables 120-121, pp. 448-459, and Bulletins for May 1945, pp. 483-490, and October 1947, pp. 1251-1253.

COMMERCIAL LOAN RATES
AVERAGES OF RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

| [Per cent per annum] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total 19 cities | New <br> York <br> City | 7 other Northern and Eastern cities | 11 Southern and Western cities |
| 1937 average ${ }^{1}$ | 2.59 | 1.73 | 2.88 | 3.25 |
| 1938 average ${ }^{1}$. | 2.53 | 1.69 | 2.75 | 3.26 |
| 1939 average. | 2.78 | 2.07 | 2.87 | 3.51 |
| 1940 average. | 2.63 | 2.04 | 2.56 | 3.38 |
| 1941 average. | 2.54 | 1.97 | 2.55 | 3.19 |
| 1942 average. | 2.61 | 2.07 | 2.58 | 3.26 |
| 1943 average. | 2.72 | 2.30 | 2.80 | 3.13 |
| 1944 average. | 2.59 | 2.11 | 2.68 | 3.02 |
| 1945 average. | 2.39 | 1.99 | 2.51 | 2.73 |
| 1946 average. | 2.34 | 1.82 | 2.43 | 2.85 |
| 1943-September. | 2.48 | 2.05 | 2.71 | 2.73 |
| December | 2.65 | 2.10 | 2.76 | 3.17 |
| 1944-March | 2.63 | 2.10 | 2.75 | 3.12 |
| June . | 2.63 | 2.23 | 2.55 | 3.18 |
| September | 2.69 | 2.18 | 2.82 | 3.14 |
| December. | 2.39 | 1.93 | 2.61 | 2.65 |
| 1945-March | 2.53 | 1.99 | 2.73 | 2.91 |
| June.... | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.55 | 2.80 |
| September | 2.45 | 2.05 | 2.53 | 2.81 |
| December. | 2.09 | 1.71 | 2.23 | 2.38 |
| 1946-March | 2.31 | 1.75 | 2.34 | 2.93 |
| June . | 2.41 | 1.84 | 2.51 | 2.97 |
| September. | 2.32 | 1.83 | 2.43 | 2.75 |
| December. | 2.33 | 1.85 | 2.43 | 2.76 |
| 1947-March | 2.31 | 1.82 | 2.37 | 2.80 |
| June... | 2.38 | 1.83 | 2.44 | 2.95 |
| September. | 2.21 | 1.77 | 2.25 | 2.69 |

${ }^{1}$ Prior to March 1939 figures were reported monthly on a basis not strictly comparable with the current quarterly series.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 124-125, pp. 463-464; for description, see pp. 426-427.

BOND YIELDS ${ }^{1}$
[Per cent per annum]

| Year, month, or week | U. S. Government (taxabie) |  |  | Corporate $\underset{\text { grade) }}{ }{ }^{\text {(high- }}$ | Corporate (Moody's)4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { to } 9 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Total | By ratings |  |  |  | By groups |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | Industrial | Railroad | Public utility |
| Number of issues.. | 1-5 | 1-8 | 15 | 5 | 120 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1944 average. | 1.94 | 2.48 | 1.86 | 2.60 | 3.05 | 2.72 | 2.81 | 3.06 | 3.61 | 2.80 | 3.39 | 2.97 |
| 1945 average. | 1.60 | 2.37 | 1.67 | 2.54 | 2.87 | 2.62 | 2.71 | 2.87 | 3.29 | 2.68 | 3.06 | 2.89 |
| 1946 average. | 1.45 | 2.19 | 1.64 | 2.44 | 2.74 | 2.53 | 2.62 | 2.75 | 3.05 | 2.60 | 2.91 | 2.71 |
| 1946-November. | 1.60 | 2.25 | 1.80 | 2.51 | 2.82 | 2.59 | 2.69 | 2.84 | 3.17 | 2.66 | 3.05 | 2.77 |
| December. | 1.60 | 2.24 | 1.97 | 2.55 | 2.83 | 2.61 | 2.69 | 2.83 | 3.17 | 2.66 | 3.04 | 2.77 |
| 1947-January. | 1.56 | 2.21 | 1.92 | 2.48 | 2.79 | 2.57 | 2.65 | 2.79 | 3.13 | 2.63 | 3.00 | 2.73 |
| February | 1.54 | 2.21 | 1.99 | 2.48 | 2.78 | 2.55 | 2.64 | 2.79 | 3.12 | 2.61 | 3.00 | 2.72 |
| March. | 1.52 | 2.19 | 2.02 | 2.49 | 2.79 | 2.55 | 2.64 | 2.80 | 3.15 | 2.61 | 3.02 | 2.73 |
| April. | 1.53 | 2.19 | 1.98 | 2.49 | 2.78 | 2.53 | 2.63 | 2.81 | 3.16 | 2.60 | 3.03 | 2.71 |
| May. | 1.53 | 2.19 | 1.95 | 2.49 | 2.79 | 2.53 | 2.63 | 2.82 | 3.17 | 2.60 | 3.05 | 2.71 |
|  | 1.56 | 2.22 | 1.92 | 2.50 | 2.81 | 2.55 | 2.64 | 2.83 | 3.21 | 2.60 | 3.10 | 2.72 |
| July. | 1.57 | 2.25 | 1.91 | 2.51 | 2.80 | 2.55 | 2.64 | 2.82 | 3.18 | 2.62 | 3.06 | 2.72 |
| August. | 1.54 | 2.24 | 1.93 | 2.51 | 2.80 | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.81 | 3.17 | 2.63 | 3.03 | 2.72 |
| September | 1.53 | 2.24 | 1.92 | 2.57 | 2.85 | 2.61 | 2.69 | 2.86 | 3.23 | 2.67 | 3.09 | 2.78 |
| October. | 1.58 | 2.27 | 2.02 | 2.68 | 2.95 | 2.70 | 2.79 | 2.95 | 3.35 | 2.76 | 3.22 | 2.87 |
| November. | 1.72 | 2.36 | 2.18 | 2.75 | 3.02 | 2.77 | 2.85 | 3.01 | 3.44 | 2.84 | 3.30 | 2.93 |
| Week ending: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 1. | 1.64 | 2.31 | 2.08 | 2.68 | 2.97 | 2.71 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.39 | 2.78 | 3.25 | 2.89 |
| Nov. 8. | 1.68 | 2.34 | 2.11 | 2.70 | 2.98 | 2.73 | 2.81 | 2.99 | 3.41 | 2.79 | 3.27 | 2.89 |
| Nov. 15. | 1.71 | 2.36 | 2.14 | 2.74 | 3.00 | 2.75 | 2.83 | 2.99 | 3.43 | 2.81 | 3.28 | 2.91 |
| Nov. 22 | 1.73 | 2.36 | 2.21 | 2.78 | 3.03 | 2.78 | 2.87 | 3.02 | 3.45 | 2.85 | 3.31 | 2.94 |
| Nov. 29 | 1.76 | 2.37 | 2.25 | 2.80 | 3.06 | 2.81 | 2.90 | 3.05 | 3.46 | 2.88 | 3.33 | 2.96 |

[^27]SECURITY MARKETS ${ }^{1}$

| Year. month, or week | Bond prices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stock prices ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  | Volume of trading ${ }^{7}$ (in thousands of shares) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U. S. Gov-ernment ${ }^{2}$ | $\underset{\text { Munic- }}{\text { ipal }}$ (highgrade) ${ }^{3}$ | Highgrade | Corporate ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { faulted }}{\text { Der }}$ | Preferred ${ }^{6}$ | Common (index, 1935-39 = 100) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Medium- and lower-grade |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Industrial | Railroad | Public utility |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Industrial | Railroad | Public utility |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of issues. | 1-8 | 15 | 15 | 50 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 402 | 354 | 20 | 28 |  |
| 1944 average | 100.25 | 135.7 | 120.9 | 114.7 | 120.5 | 107.3 | 116.3 | 59.2 | 175.7 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 90 | 971 |
| 1945 average | 102.04 | 139.6 | 122.1 | 117.9 | 122.2 | 115.1 | 116.3 | 75.4 | 189.1 | 122 | 123 | 137 | 106 | 1,443 |
| 1946 average. | 104.77 | 140.1 | 123.4 | 118.5 | 123.6 | 117.0 | 114.9 | 76.7 | 198.5 | 140 | 143 | 143 | 120 | 1.390 |
| 1946--November. | 103.71 | 136.8 | 121.6 | 115.9 | 122.5 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 63.6 | 189.3 | 121 | 124 | 113 | 106 | 1,191 |
| December. | 103.87 | 133.4 | 121.5 | 115.9 | 123.0 | 112.9 | 111.9 | 67.7 | 186.2 | 126 | 129 | 119 | 110 | 1,320 |
| 1947-January. | 104.32 | 134.4 | 122.6 | 116.3 | 123.5 | 114.3 | 111.2 | 68.3 | 187.3 | 125 | 129 | 115 | 111 | 998 |
| February | 104.35 | 133.1 | 122.7 | 116.8 | 123.7 | 114.3 | 112.4 | 69.3 | 189.0 | 129 | 133 | 119 | 111 | 1,176 |
| March. | 104.61 | 132.5 | 122.4 | 116.6 | 123.7 | 113.6 | 112.5 | 66.0 | 188.1 | 124 | 128 | 110 | 107 | 841 |
| April. | 104.57 | 133.2 | 122.8 | 116.5 | 123.5 | 113.2 | 112.7 | 64.0 | 186.5 | 119 | 123 | 102 | 105 | 912 |
| May. | 104.48 | 133.9 | 122.9 | 115.0 | 123.2 | 109.2 | 112.5 | 61.9 | 186.2 | 115 | 119 | 95 | 102 | 912 |
| June. | 104.08 | 134.4 | 122.8 | 114.3 | 122.6 | 107.3 | 113.0 | 63.4 | 186.2 | 119 | 124 | 98 | 101 | 833 |
| July . | 103.75 | 134.7 | 122.5 | 115.7 | 122.8 | 110.5 | 113.8 | 69.6 | 188.4 | 126 | 132 | 108 | 102 | 1,158 |
| August | 103.89 | 134.3 | 122.3 | 116.1 | 123.9 | 110.4 | 113.9 | 69.6 | 188.7 | 125 | 130 | 105 | 101 | 674 |
| September | 103.95 | 134.4 | 121.5 | 115.1 | 121.9 | 109.3 | 114.1 | 68.6 | 188.3 | 123 | 128 | 104 | 102 | 763 |
| October. | 103.44 | 132.5 | 120.0 | 114.0 | 120.8 | 106.9 | 114.3 | 69.4 | 181.2 | 125 | 131 | 104 | 101 | 1,136 |
| November. | 102.11 | 129.4 | 118.8 | 113.3 | 120.0 | 105.1 | 114.7 | 68.1 | 174.5 | 124 | 130 | 100 | 97 | 862 |
| Week ending: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 1. | 102.84 | 131.3 | 119.8 | 113.6 | 120.2 | 105.9 | 114.6 | 69.0 | 176.8 | 126 | 132 | 103 | 100 99 |  |
| Nov. ${ }^{\text {Nov. }} 15$ | 102.45 102.14 | 130.7 130.1 | 119.6 119.2 | 113.5 113.5 | 120.2 120.5 | 105.8 105.1 | 114.7 114.9 114 | 68.5 68.3 | 175.5 173.3 | 124 124 | 131 131 131 | 101 99 | 99 98 | 8792 |
| Nov. 22. | 102.01 | 128.8 | 118.5 | 113.1 | 119.8 | 104.8 | 114.7 | 67.9 | 174.2 | 124 | 131 | 104 | 97 | 924 |
| Nov. 29. | 101.88 | 128.1 | 117.8 | 113.0 | 119.7 | 104.7 | 114.5 | 67.8 | 175.0 | 122 | 129 | 100 | 95 | 881 |

[^28]Average of taxable bonds due or callable in 15 years and over.
Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation, on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond.
Prices derived from averages of median yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation. 5 Standard and Poor's Corporation.
Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a $\$ 7$ annual dividend.
Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.
Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Staiistics, Tables 130, 133, 134, and 136, pp. 475, 479, 482, and 486, respectively, and Buletins for May 1945. pp. 483-490, and October 1947, pp. 1251-1253.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES
[In millions of dollars]

| Year or month | Total (new and funding) | For new capital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | For refunding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total (domestic and foreign) | Domestic |  |  |  |  |  | Foreign ${ }^{2}$ | Total (domestic and foreign) | Domestic |  |  |  |  |  | Foreign ${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  | State |  | Corporate |  |  |  |  | Total | State and mu-nicipal | Federal agencies ${ }^{1}$ | Corporate |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | mu-nicipal | agencies ${ }^{1}$ | Total | Bonds and notes | Stocks |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Bonds and notes | Stocks |  |
| 1937 | 3,937 | 2,138 | 2,094 | 712 | 157 | 1,225 | 817 | 408 | 44 | 1,799 | 1,680 | 191 | 281 | 1,209 | 856 | 352 | 119 |
| 1938. | 4,449 | 2,360 | 2,325 | 971 | 481 | 873 | 807 | 67 | 35 | 2,089 | 2,061 | 129 | 665 | 1,267 | 1,236 | 31 | 28 |
| 1939. | 5,790 | 2,277 | 2,239 | 931 | 924 | 383 | 287 | 97 | 38 | 3,513 | 3,465 | 195 | 1.537 | 1,733 | 1,596 | 137 | 48 |
| 1940 | 4,803 | 1,951 | 1,948 | 751 | 461 | 736 | 601 | 135 | 2 | 2,852 | 2,852 | 482 | 344 | 2,026 | 1,834 | 193 |  |
| 1941 | 5,546 | 2.854 | 2,852 | 518 | 1,272 | 1,062 | 889 | 173 | 1 | 2,693 | 2,689 | 435 | 698 | 1,557 | 1,430 | 126 | 4 |
| 1942. | 2,114 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 342 | 108 | 624 | 506 | 118 |  | 1,039 | 1,039 | 181 | 440 | 418 | 407 | 11 |  |
| 1943. | 2,169 | . 642 | . 640 | 176 | 90 | 374 | 282 | 92 | 2 | 1,527 | 1,442 | 259 | 497 | 685 | 603 | 82 | 86 |
| 1944 | 4,216 | 913 | 896 | 235 | 15 | 646 | 422 | 224 | 17 | 3,303 | 3,288 | 404 | 418 | 2,466 | 2,178 | 288 | 15 |
| 1945 | 8,006 | 1,772 | 1,761 | 471 | 26 | 1,264 | 607 | 657 | 12 | 6,234 | 6,173 | 324 | 912 | 4,937 | 4,281 | 656 | 61 |
| 1946 | 8,557 | 4,589 | 4,579 | 952 | 121 | 3,506 | 2,038 | 1,468 | 10 | 3,968 | 3,863 | 208 | 741 | 2,914 | 2,313 | 601 | 105 |
| 1946-October. . | 562 | 363 | 363 | 49 | 47 | 267 | 223 | 43 |  | 199 | 199 | 1 | 133 | 65 | 36 | 29 |  |
| November | 761 | 659 | 659 | 69 |  | 590 | 444 | 145 |  | 102 | 102 | 2 | 13 | 86 | 68 | 19 |  |
| December | 993 | 788 | 788 | 119 |  | 669 | 544 | 125 |  | 205 | 190 | 50 | 34 | 105 | 79 | 27 | 15 |
| 1947-January . . | 636 | 498 | 487 | 215 | 21 | 252 | 208 | 44 | 10 | 139 | 135 | 11 | 22 | 103 | 84 | 18 | 4 |
| February | 410 | 252 | 250 | 97 | 34 | 118 | 75 | 44 | 2 | 158 | 56 | 1 | 24 | 31 | 8 | 22 | 101 |
| March. . | 855 | 635 | 614 | 293 | 12 | 310 | 265 | 44 | 21 | 220 | 191 | 2 | 50 | 140 | 136 | 4 | 29 |
| April..... | 885 | 784 | 777 | 402 |  | 376 | 240 | 136 | 7 | 101 | 96 | 3 | 20 | 73 | 39 | 34 | 5 |
| May . . . . . | 699 | 347 | 332 | 106 | 15 | 211 | 79 | 132 | 15 | 352 | 352 | 1 | 33 | 317 | 227 | 91 |  |
| June..... | 1,033 | 744 | 744 | 212 | 15 | 517 | 434 | 83 |  | 290 | 252 | 2 | 38 | 211 | 162 | 48 | 38 |
| July..... | 1, 033 | -863 | 619 | 124 | 12 | 483 | 309 | 174 |  | 170 | 170 | 11 | 40 | 118 | 107 | 11 |  |
| August... | 508 | 317 | 317 | 185 | 8 | 123 | 113 | 10 |  | 191 | 191 | 3 | 40 | 147 | 140 | 7 |  |
| September | 783 | 619 | 619 | 277 | 85 | 256 | 173 | 84 |  | 165 | 165 |  | 42 | 122 | 113 | 9 |  |
| October.. | 813 | 712 | 712 | 114 |  | 598 | 409 | 189 |  | 101 | 101 | 5 | 20 | 76 | 51 | 25 | $\cdots$ |

[^29]PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS. ALL ISSUERS
[In millions of dollars]

| Year or month | Estimated gross proceeds ${ }^{2}$ | Estimated net proceeds ${ }^{3}$ | Proposed uses of net proceeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | New money |  |  | Retirement of securities |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Repayment of } \\ \text { other debt } \end{array}\right\|$ | Other purposes |
|  |  |  | Total | Plant and equipment | Working capital | Total | Bonds and notes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Preferred } \\ & \text { stock } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1934 | 397 | 384 | 57 | 32 | . 26 | 231 | 231 |  | 84 | 11 |
| 1935. | 2,332 | 2,266 | 208 | 111 | 96 | 1,865 | 1,794 | 71 | 170 | 23 |
| 1936 | 4,572 | 4,431 | 858 | 380 | 478 | 3,368 | 3,143 | 226 | 154 | 49 |
| 1937 | 2,310 | 2,239 | 991 | 574 | 417 | 1,100 | 911 | 190 | 111 | 36 |
| 1938. | 2,155 | 2,110 | 681 | 504 | 177 | 1,206 | 1,119 | 87 | 215 | 7 |
| 1939. | 2,164 | 2,115 | 325 | 170 | 155 | 1,695 | 1,637 | 59 | 69 | 26 |
| 1940 | 2,677 | 2,615 | 569 | 424 | 145 | 1,854 | 1,726 | 128 | 174 | 19 |
| 1941 | 2,667 | 2,623 | 868 | 661 | 207 | 1,583 | 1,483 | 100 | 144 | 28 |
| 1942 | 1,062 | 1,043 | 474 | 287 | 187 | 396 | 366 | 30 | 138 | 35 |
| 1943. | 1,170 | 1,147 | 308 | 141 | 167 | 739 | 667 | 72 | 73 | 27 |
| 1944 | 3,202 | 3,142 | 657 | 252 | 405 | 2,389 | 2,038 | 351 | 49 | 47 |
| 1945. | 6,011 | 5,902 | 1,080 | 638 | 442 | 4,555 | 4,117 | 438 | 134 | 133 |
| 1946 | 6,887 | 6,744 | 3,279 | 2,115 | 1.164 | 2,855 | 2,379 | 476 | 379 | 231 |
| 1946-October... | 413 | 407 | 285 | 192 | 94 | 52 | 40 | 11 | 65 | 5 |
| November. | 621 | 610 | 510 | 326 | 184 | 79 | 72 | 7 | 8 | 13 |
| December | 905 | 894 | 711 | 572 | 139 | 136 | 119 | 17 | 35 | 12 |
| 1947-January. . . | 322 | 316 | 183 | 138 | 45 | 120 | 81 | 38 | 11 |  |
| February... | 265 | 260 | 205 | 105 | 101 | 34 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 5 |
| March. | 450 | 442 | 285 | 153 | 132 | 121 | 110 | 11 | 31 | 5 |
| April. | 449 446 | 437 | 254 180 | 101 109 | 153 | 85 232 | 80 198 | 5 | 98 | 3 |
| June. | 738 | 727 | 498 | 426 | 72 | 207 | 164 | 43 | 15 | 6 |
| July........ | 601 | 588 | 435 | 370 | 64 | 112 | 103 | 9 | 17 | 24 |
| August. | 248 | 245 | 118 | 99 | 19 | 104 | 102 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| September. | 441 | 434 | 244 | 179 | 65 | 154 | 154 | 1 | 9 | 26 |
| October... | 622 | 612 | 510 | 388 | 122 | 33 | 15 | 18 | 45 | 24 |

PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS
[In millions of dollars]

| Year or month | Railroad |  |  |  | Public utility |  |  |  | Industrial |  |  |  | Other |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total net proceeds | New money | Retirement of securities | All other purposes ${ }^{+}$ | Total net proceeds | New money | Retirement of securities | All other purposes ${ }^{4}$ | Total net proceeds | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { New } \\ \text { money } \end{array}\right\|$ | Retirement of securities | AlI other purposes ${ }^{4}$ | Total net proceeds | New money | Retirement of securities | All other purposes ${ }^{6}$ |
| 1934 | 172 | 21 | 120 | 31 | 130 | 11 | 77 | 42 | 62 | 25 | 34 | 2 | 20 |  |  | 19 |
| 1935 | 120 | 57 | 54 | 10 | 1,250 | 30 | 1,190 | 30 | 774 | 74 | 550 | 150 | 122 | 46 | 72 | 4 |
| 1936. | 774 | 139 | 558 | 77 | 1,987 | 63 | 1,897 | 27 | 1,280 | 439 | 761 | 80 | 390 | 218 | 152 | 20 |
| 1937. | 338 | 228 | 110 | 1 | 751 | 89 | 611 | 50 | 1,079 | 616. | 373 | 90 | 71 | 57 | 7 | 7 |
| 1938. | 54 | 24 | 30 |  | 1,208 | 180 | 943 | 86 | 831 | 469 | 226 | 136 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 1939. | 182 | 85 | 97 |  | 1,246 | 43 | 1,157 | 47 | 584 | 188 | 353 | 43 | 102 | 9 | 88 | 5 |
| 1940 | 319 | 115 | 186 | 18 | 1,180 | 245 | , 922 | 13 | 961 | 167 | 738 | 56 | 155 | 42 | 9 | 104 |
| 1941. | 361 | 253 | 108 |  | 1,340 | 317 | 993 | 30 | 828 | 244 | 463 | 121 | 94 | 55 | 18 | 21 |
| 1942. | 47 | 32 | 15 |  | 464 | 145 | 292 | 27 | 527 | 293 | 89 | 146 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 1943 | 160 | 46 | 114 |  | 469 | 22 | 423 | 25 | 497 | 228 | 199 | 71 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| 1944 | 602 | 102 | 500 |  | 1,400 | 40 | 1,343 | 17 | 1,033 | 454 | 504 | 76 | 107 | 61 | 42 | 3 |
| 1945. | 1,436 | 115 | 1,320 |  | 2,291 | 69 | 2,159 | 63 | 1,969 | 811 | 1,010 | 148 | 206 | 85 | 65 | 56 |
| 1946. | 691 | 129 | 559 | 3 | 2,129 | 785 | 1,252 | 93 | 3,601 | 2,201 | 981 | 419 | 323 | 164 | 64 | 95 |
| 1946-October. | 40 | 21 | 19 |  | 129 | 108 | 20 | 1 | 233 | 151 | 13 | 69 | 5 | 5 |  |  |
| November. | 18 | 18 |  |  | 53 | 21 | 28 | 3 | 528 | 465 | 48 | 15 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| December. | 47 | 35 | 10 | 2 | 510 | 417 | 84 | 9 | 270 | 206 | 30 | 34 | 66 | 53 | 12 | 2 |
| 1947--January ... | 33 | 28 | 5 |  | 43 | 14 | 26 | 3 | 229 | 136 | 84 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| February... | 8 | 7 | 2 |  | 67 | 47 | 18 | 2 | 119 | 94 | 8 | 16 | 66 | 58 | 6 | 2 |
| March.... | 12 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 332 | 223 | 107 | 2 | 90 | 52 | 5 | 33 | 9 | 1 | 8 |  |
| April. | 17 | 17 |  |  | 93 | 30 | 61 | 2 | 328 | 204 | 24 | 99 | 3 | 3 |  |  |
| May. | 37 | 15 | 22 |  | 225 | 31 | 179 | 16 | 165 | 129 | 26 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 |  |
| June....... | 28 | 28 |  |  | 536 | 353 | 181 | 2 | 141 | 96 | 26 | 19 | 21 | 21 |  |  |
| July....... | 28 | 22 |  | 6 | 307 | 234 | 68 | 4 | 239 | 175 | 43 | 21 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| August.... | 23 | 23 |  |  | - 140 | 28 | 95 | 16 | 79 | 65 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| September. | 5 | 4 | 2 |  | 306 | 157 | 136 | 13 | 71 | 45 | 13 | 13 | 51 | 38 | 4 | 9 |
| October . . | 35 | 31 | 4 |  | 303 | 280 | 8 | 16 | 259 | 193 | 20 | 4.5 | 16 | 7 | . . . . . . | 8 |

${ }^{1}$ Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.
${ }^{3}$ Estimated net proceeds are equal to estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation, i.e., compensation to underwriters, agents, etc., and expenses. ${ }^{4}$ Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes

Source--Securities and Exchange Commission; for compilation of back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics (Table 138, p. 491), a publication of the Board of Governors.
[In millions of dollars]

| Year or quarter | Net profits, ${ }^{1}$ by industrial groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Profits and dividends |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Manufacturing and mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mis-cellaneous services ${ }^{2}$ | Netprofits | Dividends |  |
|  |  | Iron and steel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ma- } \\ & \text { chin- } \\ & \text { ery } \end{aligned}$ | Au-tomobiles | Other trans-portation equipment | Nonferrous metals and products | Other durable goods | Foods, beverages, and tobacco | Oil produc ing and refining |  | Other non-durable goods |  |  | Preferred | Common |
| Number of companies. | 629 | 47 | 69 | 15 | 68 | 77 | 75 | 49 | 45 | 30 | 80 | 74 | 152 | 152 | 152 |
| 1939........ | 1,465 | 146 | 115 | 223 | 102 | 119 | 70 | 151 | 98 | 186 | 134 | 122 | 847 | 90 | 564 |
| 1940. | 1,818 | 278 | 158 | 242 | 173 | 133 | 88 | 148 | 112 | 194 | 160 | 132 | 1,028 | 90 | 669 |
| 1941. | 2,163 | 325 | 193 | 274 | 227 | 153 | 113 | 159 | 174 | 207 | 187 | 152 | 1,137 | 92 | 705 |
| 1942. | 1,769 | 226 | 159 | 209 | 182 | 138 | 90 | 151 | 152 | 164 | 136 | 161 | 888 | 88 | 552 |
| 1943. | 1,800 | 204 | 165 | 201 | 180 | 128 | 83 | 162 | 186 | 170 | 149 | 171 | 902 | 86 | 556 |
| 1944. | 1,896 | 194 | 174 | 222 | 190 | 115 | 88 | 175 | 220 | 187 | 147 | 184 | 970 | 86 | 611 |
| 1945. | 1,925 | 188 | 163 | 243 | 169 | 108 | 88 | 199 | 223 | 187 | 154 | 203 | 989 | 85 | 612 |
| 1946. | 32,545 | 283 | ${ }^{3} 171$ | 130 | 127 | 136 | ${ }^{3} 165$ | 356 | 281 | 273 | 302 | 321 | 31,139 | 82 | 657 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Quarterly } \\ \text { 1945-1....... } \end{gathered}$ | 492 | 49 | 38 | 63 | 450 | 31 | 21 | 45 | 62 | 48 | 39 | 45 | 250 | 20 | 142 |
|  | 508 | 53 | 42 | 77 | 447 | 27 | 21 | 46 | 64 | 45 | 38 | 47 | 269 | 22 | 145 |
| 3 | 439 | 37 | 35 | 46 | 436 | 23 | 20 | 50 | 61 | 43 | 37 | 53 | 224 | 21 | 143 |
|  | 485 | 49 | 47 | 58 | ${ }^{4} 36$ | 27 | 26 | 58 | 37 | 51 | 40 | 58 | 246 | 22 | 182 |
| 1946-1. . . . . . . . . . . | 323 | 22 | -19 | -34 | 4-5 | 20 | 12 | 65 | 56 | 63 | 62 | 82 | 116 | 20 | 146 |
| 2. | 604 | 67 | 49 | 21 | 451 | 26 | 37 | 74 | 62 | 66 | 71 | 80 | 250 | 21 | 153 |
| 3 | ${ }^{698} 8$ | 96 | 32 | 42 | 438 | 41 | 41 | 93 | 77 | 67 | 77 | 93 | 310 | 20 | 149 |
|  | ${ }^{3} 853$ | 97 | ${ }^{3} 61$ | 102 | 44 | 50 | ${ }^{8} 57$ | 124 | 85 | 77 | 91 | 66 | ${ }^{3} 415$ | 21 | 209 |
| 1947-1. | r870 | 126 | 69 | r94 | $\cdots 450$ | 47 | 50 | 98 | 90 | 89 | 96 | 63 | *426 | 20 | 177 |
| 2 | r870 | 99 | $r 83$ | ${ }^{1} 105$ | r 456 | 46 | 57 | $\checkmark 64$ | 111 | 87 | r92 | ${ }^{7} 71$ | r432 | r23 | r192 |
| 3 | 860 | 98 | 77 | 102 | ${ }^{4} 51$ | 46 | 58 | 69 | 122 | 78 | 93 | 67 | 436 | 22 | 190 |

PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS
[In millions of doilars]

| Year or quarter | Railroad |  |  |  | Electric power ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | Telephone ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Operating revenue | Income before income tax ${ }^{8}$ | Net income ${ }^{1}$ | Dividends | Operating revenue | Income before income $\operatorname{tax}^{8}$ | Net income ${ }^{1}$ | Dividends | Operating revenue | Income before income tax ${ }^{8}$ | Net income ${ }^{1}$ | Dividends |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939. | 3,995 | 126 | 93 | 126 | 2,647 | 629 | 535 | 444 | 1,067 | 227 | 191 | 175 |
| 1940 | 4,297 | 249 | 189 | 159 | 2,797 | 692 | 548 | 447 | 1,129 | 248 | 194 | 178 |
| 1941 | 5,347 | 674 | 500 | 186 | 3,029 | 774 | 527 | 437 | 1,235 | 271 | 178 | 172 |
| 1942. | 7,466 | 1,658 | 902 | 202 | 3,216 | 847 | 490 | 408 | 1,362 | 302 | 163 | 163 |
| 1943. | 9,055 | 2,211 | 873 | 217 | 3,464 | 913 | 502 | 410 | 1,537 | 374 | 180 | 168 |
| 1944. | 9,437 | 1,972 | 667 | 246 | 3,615 | 902 | 507 | 398 | 1,641 | 399 | 174 | 168 |
| 1945. | 8,902 | 756 | 450 | 246 | 3,681 | 905 | 534 | 407 | 1,803 | 396 | 177 | 173 |
| 1946. | 7,627 | 273 | 289 | 235 | 3,828 | 953 | 645 | 454 | 1,992 | 277 | 200 | 171 |
| 1945-1. Quarterly | 2,277 | 430 | 149 | 31 | 966 | 288 | 142 | 101 | 436 | 115 | 46 |  |
| 1945 | 2,422 | 514 | 199 | 68 | 909 | 230 | 125 | 95 | 444 | 109 | 45 | 41 |
| 3 | 2,230 | 237 | 127 | 28 | 888 | 205 | 119 | 96 | 449 | 103 | 44 | 43 |
| 4. | 1,973 | $-426$ | -25 | 118 | 917 | 181 | 148 | 115 | 474 | 70 | 43 | 46 |
| 1946-1. | 1,869 | 39 | 14 | 56 | 970 | 299 | 196 | 107 | 475 | 84 | 54 | 43 |
| 2. | 1,703 | -57 | -45 | 52 | 920 | 221 | 151 | 110 | 497 | 75 | 53 | 43 |
| 3 | 2,047 | 161 | 128 | 41 | 936 | 207 | 142 | 112 | 502 | 56 | 44 | 43 |
| 4. | 2,008 | 130 | 191 | 85 | 1,002 | 226 | 156 | 125 | 519 | 62 | 49 | 42 |
| 1947-1. | 2,039 | 163 | 86 | 43 | 1,079 | 289 | 191 | 115 | 527 | 67 |  |  |
| 2. | 2,111 | 185 | 117 | 50 | 1,032 | 247 | 166 | 115 | 478 | 29 | 21 | 33 |
| 3. | 2,177 | 181 | 109 | 37 | 1,018 | 196 | 135 | 111 | 555 | 38 | 27 | 33 |

$r$ Revised.
1 "Net profits" and "net income" refer to income after all charges and taxes and before dividends.
${ }^{2}$ Includes 29 companies engaged in wholesale and retail trade (largely department stores), 13 in the amusement industry, 21 in shipping and transportation other than railroads (largely airlines), and 11 companies furnishinq scattered types of service.
${ }^{8}$ Net profits figures for the year 1946 include, and those for the fourth quarter exclude, certain large extraordinary year-end profits in the following amounts (in millions of dollars): 629 company series-total, 67; machinery, 49; other durable goods, 18; 152 company series-total, 49.
${ }_{6}^{4}$ Partly estimated. ${ }_{5}^{5}$ Class I line-haul railroads, covering about 95 per cent of all railroad operations.
6 Class A and B electric utilities, covering about 95 per cent of all electric power operations. Figures include affiliated nonelectric operations.
Thirty large companies, covering about 85 per cent of all telephone operations. Series excludes American Telephone and Telegraph Com. pany, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock holdings in the 30 companies.

After all charges and taxes except Federal income and excess profits taxes.
Sources.-Interstate Commerce Commission for railroads; Federal Power Commission for electric utilities (quarterly figures on operating revenue and on income before income tax are partly estimated); Federal Communications Commission for telephone companies (except dividends); published reports for industrial companies and for telephone dividends. Figures for the current and preceding year subject to revision. For description of data and back figures, see pp. 214-217 of the Bulletin for March 1942 and also p. 1126 of the Bulletin for November 1942 (telephone companies) and p. 908 of the Bulletin for September 1944 (electric utilities).
[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

| End of month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { gross } \\ & \text { direct } \\ & \text { debt } \end{aligned}$ | Total interestbearing direct debt | Marketable public issues ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | Nonmarketable public issues |  |  | Special issues | Non-interestbearing debt | Fully guaranteed in-terestbearing securities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total ${ }^{2}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Treasury } \\ \text { bills } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Certificates of indebtedness | Treasury notes | Treasury bonds | Total ${ }^{2}$ | U. S. savings bonds | Treasury tax and savings notes notes |  |  |  |
| 1940 - June | 42,968 | 42,376 | 34,436 | 1,302 |  | 6,383 | 26,555 | 3,166 | 2,905 |  | 4,775 | 591 | 5,498 |
| D | 45,025 | 44,458 | 35,645 | 1,310 |  | 6,178 | 27,960 | 3,444 | 3,195 |  | 5,370 | 566 | 5,901 |
| 1941-June | 48,961 | 48,387 | 37,713 | 1,603 |  | 5,698 | 30,215 | 4,555 | 4,314 |  | 6,120 | 574 | 6,360 |
| Dec. | 57,938 | 57,451 | 41,562 | 2,002 |  | 5,997 | 33,367 | 8,907 | 6,140 | 2,471 | 6,982 | 487 | 6,317 |
| 1942-June | 72,422 | 71,968 | 50,573 | 2,508 | 3,096 | 6,689 | 38,085 | 13,510 | 10,188 | 3,015 | - 7,885 | 454 | 4,548 |
| Dec. | 108,170 | 107,308 | 76,488 | 6,627 | 10,534 | 9,863 | 49,268 | 21,788 | 15,050 | 6,384 | 9,032 | 862 | 4,283 |
| 1943-June | 136,696 | 135,380 | 95,310 | 11,864 | 16,561 | 9,168 | 57,520 | 29,200 | 21,256 | 7,495 | 10,871 | 1,316 | 4,092 |
| Dec. | 165,877 | 164,508 | 115,230 | 13,072 | 22,843 | 11,175 | 67,944 | 36,574 | 27,363 | 8,586 | 12,703 | 1,370 | 4,225 |
| 1944-June | 201,003 | 199,543 | 140,401 | 14,734 | 28,822 | 17,405 | 79,244 | 44,855 | 34.606 | 9,557 | 14,287 | 1,460 | 1,516 |
| 1945 Dec | 230,630 | 228,891 | 161,648 | 16,428 | 30,401 | 23,039 | 91,585 | 50,917 | 40,361 | 9,843 | 16,326 | 1,739 | 1,470 |
| 1945-June | 258,682 | 256,357 | 181,319 | 17,041 | 34,136 | 23,497 | 106,448 | 56,226 | 45,586 | 10,136 | 18,812 | 2,326 | 409 |
| Dec. | 278,115 | 275,694 | 198,778 | 17,037 | 38,155 | 22,967 | 120,423 | 56,915 | 48,183 | 8,235 | 20,000 | 2,421 | 553 |
| 1946-June | 269,422 | 268,111 | 189,606 | 17,039 | 34,804 | 18,261 | 119,323 | 56,173 | 49,035 | 6,711 | 22,332 | 1,311 | 467 |
| 1946-Nov | 262,277 | 260,925 | 180,328 | 17,000 | 30,475 | 13,351 | 119,323 | 56,343 | 49,709 | 5,978 | 24,254 | 1,352 | 362 |
| Dec. | 259,149 | 257,649 | 176,613 | 17,033 | 29,987 | 10,090 | 119,323 | 56,451 | 49,776 | 5,725 | 24,585 | 1,500 | 331 |
| 1947-Jan. | 259,776 | 258,378 | 176,444 | 17,074 | 29,791 | 10,090 | 119,323 | 57,157 | 50,343 | 5,590 | 24,777 | 1,399 | 262 |
| Feb | 261,418 | 258,113 | 175,410 | 17,048 | 28,784 | 10,090 | 119,323, | 57,765 | 50,717 | 5,570 | 24,938 | 3,305 | 181 |
| Mar | 259,124 | 255,800 | 172,462 | 17,038 | 27,792 | 8,142 | 119,323 | 58,156 | 50,945 | 5,443 | 25,183 | 3,324 | 175 |
| Apr | 257,701 | 254,427 | 170,535 | 16,610 | 26,294 | 8,142 | 119,323 | 58,612 | 51,117 | 5,477 | 25,280 | 3,275 | 171 |
| May | 258,343, | 254,975, | 169,926 | 16,002 | 26,294 | 8,142 | 119,323 | 58,863 | 51,240 | 5,525 | 26,186 | 3,368 | 171 |
| June | 258,286 | 255,113 | 168,702 | 15,775 | 25,296 | 8,142 | 119,323 | 59,045 | 51,367 | 5,560 | 27,366 | 3,173 | 83 |
| July | 259,448 | 256,321 | 168,509 | 15,756 | 25,122 | 8,142 | 119,323 | 59,296 | 51,552 | 5,592 | 28,516 | 3,127 | 74 |
| Aug. | 260,097 | 257,110 | 168,390 | 15,735 | 25,025 | 8.142 | 119,323 | 59,499 | 51,664 | 5,642 | 29,220 | 2,987 | 73 |
| Sept | 259,145 | 256,107 | 167,946 | 15,725 | 24,894 | 7,840 | 119,323 | 58,640 | 51,759 | 5,531 | 29,520 | 3,038 | 70 |
| Oct. | 259,071 | 256,270 | 167,109 | 15,732 | 24,808 | 7,840 | 118,564 | 59,714 | 51,897 | 5,618 | 29,447 | 2,801 | 78 |
| No | 258,212 | 255,591 | 166,404 | 15,335 | 24,501 | 7,840 | 118,564 | 59,670 | 52,008 | 5,534 | 29,517 | 2,621 | 83 |

© Corrected.
${ }^{1}$ Including amounts held by Government agencies and trust funds, which aggregated 4,352 million on Oct. 31, 1947 ,
positary marketable public issues includes Postal Savings and prewar bonds, and total nonmarketable public issues includes adjusted service, Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 146-148, pp. 509-512.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE PUBLIC SECURITIES OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 30, 1947
[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions

| Issue and coupon rate | Amount | Issue and coupon rate | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury bills : |  | Treasury bonds-Cont. |  |
| Dec. 4, 1947 | 1,302 | Dec. 15, 1949-52 2. $31 / 8$ | 491 |
| Dec. 11, 1947 | 1,303 | Dec. 15, 1949-53 $2 . .21 / 2$ | 1,786 |
| Dec. 18, 1947 | 1,302 | Mar. 15, 1950-52... ${ }^{2}$ | 1,963 |
| Dec. 26, 1947 | 1,102 | Sept. 15, 1950-52 ${ }^{2} . .21 / 2$ | 1,186 |
| Jan. Jan. 2, 8, 19488 | 1,301 | Sept. 15, 1950-52.... ${ }^{2}$ Dec. 15, 1950.... $11 / 2$ | 4,939 $\mathbf{2 , 6 3 5}$ |
| Jan. $\begin{array}{r}\text { Jan. } \\ \text { 15, } \\ \text { Ja48 }\end{array}$ | 1,304 1,105 | Dec. 15, 1950.....11/2 | 1,627 |
| Jan. 22, 1948 | 1,104 | Sept. 15, 1951-53.... 2 | 7,986 |
| Jan. 29, 1948 | 1.101 | Sept. 15, 1951-55 2...3 | 755 |
| Feb. 5, 1948 | 1,002 | Dec. 15, 1951-53 2,.2 $1 / 4$ | 1,118 |
| Feb. 13, 1948 | 1,104 | Dec. 15, 1951-55... ${ }^{2}$ | 510 |
| Feb. 19, 1948 | 1.203 | Mar. 15, 1952-54...21/2 | 1,024 |
| Feb. 26, 1948 |  | June 15, 1952-54... ${ }^{\text {J }}$ 2 | 5,825 $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 1}$ |
|  |  | Dec. 15, 1952-54..... 2 | 8,662 |
| Cert. of indebtedness |  | June 15, 1953-55 2... 2 | 725 |
| Dec. 1, 1947......788 | 3,281 | June 15, 1954-56 ${ }^{2} . .21 / 4$ | 81 |
|  | 3,134 | Mar. 15, 1955-60 ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{2} 788$ | 2,611 1,449 |
| Mar. 1, 1948........788 | 2,142 | Sept. 15, 1956-59 2..28/4 | 982 |
| Apr. 1, 1948........78 | 1,321 | Sept. 15, 1956-59... 214 | 3,823 |
| June 1, 1948....... ${ }^{\text {J/8 }}$ | 1,777 | June 15, 1958-63 $2 . .28 / 4$ | 919 |
| Juty 1, 1948 Ser. "F", $7 / 8$ | 2,742 | June 15, 1959-62 ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 214 | 5,284 |
|  | 1,127 | Dec. 15, 1959-62 ${ }^{\text {a }}$. $21 / 4$ Dec. 15, 1960-65 $2 . .28 / 4$ | 3,470 1,485 |
| Oct. 1, 1948 Ser. "J" ${ }^{1}$ | 1,354 | June 15, 1962-673 . $21 / 2$ | 2,118 |
| Oct. 1, 1948 Ser."K" | 1,467 | Dec. 15, 1963-68 ${ }^{\text {8. . } 21 / 2}$ | 2,831 |
|  |  | June 15, 1964-69 3. . $21 /{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 3,761 |
|  |  | Dec. 15, 1964-69 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$. $21 / 2$ | 3,838 |
| Treasury notes |  | Mar, 15, 1965-70 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$. $21 / 2$ | 5.197 |
| Sept. 15. 1948..... $11 / 2$ | 3.748 | Mar. 15, 1966-71 ${ }^{\text {a }} . .21 / 2$ | 3,481 |
| Oct. 1, 1948....... 1 | 4,092 | June 15, 1967-72 s.. $21 / 3$ | 7,967 |
|  |  | Sept. 15, 1967-72...21/2 | 2,716 11,689 |
| Treasury Bonds |  |  |  |
| Dec. 15, $1947{ }^{2} \ldots \ldots . .2$ | 701 | Postal Savings |  |
| Mar. 15, 1948-504...2 | 1,115 | bonds..........21/3 | 115 |
| Mar. 15, 1948-51 ${ }^{4} 423 / 4$ | 1,223 | Panama Canal Loan. 3 | 50 |
| June 15, 1948..... 1848 | 3,062 451 |  |  |
|  | 451 571 | Tot | 166,404 |
| June 15, 1949-51..... 2 | 1,014 | Guaranteed securities |  |
| Sept. 15, 1949-51.... 2 | 1,292 | Federai Housing Admin. |  |
| Dec. 15, 1949-51..... 2 | 2,098 | Various....... | 33 |

1 Sold on discount basis. See table on Open-Market Money Rates, p. ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ Restricted. ${ }^{2}$ Partially tax exempt.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS
[In millions of dollars]

| Month | Amount outstanding at end of month | Funds received from sales during period |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { series } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{E}}{\substack{\text { Series }}}$ | $\underset{F}{\text { Series }}$ | Series G |  |
| Fiscal year ending: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,905 | 1,109 |  |  |  | 114 |
| 1941.. | 4,314 | 1,492 | 203 | 67 | 395 | 148 |
| 1942.. | 10,188 | 5,994 | 3.526 | 435 | 2,032 | 207 |
| 1943.. | 21,256 | 11,789 | 8,271 | 758 | 2,759 | 848 |
| 1944.. | 34,606 | 15,498 | 11,820 | 802 | 2,876 | 2,371 |
| 1945.. | 45,586 | 14,891 | 11,553 | 679 | 2,658 | 4,298 |
| 1946.. | 49,035 | 9,612 | 6,739 | 407 | 2,465 | 6,717 |
| 1947.. | 51,367 | 7,208 | 4,287 | 360 | 2,561 | 5,545 |
| 1946-Nov.... | 49,709 | 453 | 294 | 20 | 139 | 418 |
| Dec.. | 49,776 | 576 | 370 | 29 | 178 | 504 |
| 1947-Jan.. | 50,343 | 952 | 535 | 53 | 364 | 483 |
| Feb.. | 50,717 | 712 | 394 | 41 | 278 | 398 |
| Mar. | 50,945 | 616 | 372 | 35 | 209 | 449 |
| Apr. | 51,117 | 572 | 349 | 33 | 191 | 455 |
| May. | 51,240 | 488 | 305 | 25 | 158 | 421 |
| June. | 51,367 | 482 | 301 | 24 | 157 | 433 |
| July... | 51,552 | 559 | 339 | 27 | 193 | 457 |
| Aug.... | 51,664 | 460 | 294 | 21 | 144 | 404 |
| Sept.... | 51,759 | 466 488 | 304 304 | 21 | 142 | 431 |
| Oct.... | 51,897 52,008 | 488 | 304 263 | 17 | 162 131 | 404 |
| Maturities and amounts outstanding November 30, 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Year of maturity | $\underset{\text { series }}{\text { All }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Series } \\ & \text { C-D } \end{aligned}$ | Series E | $\underset{F}{\text { Series }}$ | Series G |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947. | 125 | 125 |  |  |  |
| 1948. | 510 | 510 |  |  |  |
| 1949. | 815 | 815 |  |  |  |
| 1950. | 983 | 983 |  |  |  |
| 1951. | 1,563 | 434 | 1,130 |  |  |
| 1952. | 4,288 |  | 4,288 |  |  |
| 1953. | 7,642 |  | 6,312 | 206 | 1,124 |
| 1954. | 9,952 |  | 7,250 | 539 | 2,163 |
| 1955. | 8,715 |  | 5,873 | 590 | 2,252 |
| 1956. | 6,404 |  | 3,146 | 668 | 2,589 |
| 1957. | 5,902 |  | 3,018 | 535 | 2,349 |
| 1958. | 2,858 |  |  | 310 | 2,548 |
| 1959. | 2,301 |  |  | 296 | 2,005 |
| Unclassified | -52 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 52,008 | 2.867 | 31,018 | 3,144 | 15.031 |


| End of month | Total interestbearing securities | Held by banks |  |  | Held by nonbank investors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Commercial banks ${ }^{1}$ | Federal <br> Reserve Banks | Total | Individuals | Insurance companies | Mutual savings banks | Other <br> corpo- <br> rations and associations | State and local gov-ernments | U. S. Government agencies and trust funds |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Special isues | Public issues |
| 1940-June | 47,874 | 18,566 | 16,100 | 2,466 | 29,308 | 9.700 | 6,500 | 3,100 | 2,500 | 400 | 4,775 | 2,305 |
| 1941-June. | 54,747 | 21,884 | 19,700 | 2,184 | 32.863 | 10.900 | 7,100 | 3.400 | 2.400 | 600 | 6,120 | 2,375 |
| December | -63,768 | 23,654 | 21.400 | 2,254 | 40.114 | 13.600 | 8.200 | 3,700 | 4.400 | 700 | 6.982 | 2,558 |
| 1942-June. | 76,517 | 28,645 | 26,000 | 2,645 | 47,872 | 17,900 | 9,200 | 3,900 | 5,400 | 900 | 7,885 | 2. 737 |
| Decembe | 111,591 | 47,289 | 41,100 | 6,189 | 64,302 | 23,700 | 11.300 | 4,500 | 11,600 | 1,000 | 9,032 | 3.218 |
| 1943-June. | 139.472 | 59.402 | 52.200 | 7.202 | 80.070 | 30,300 | 13,100 | 5,300 | 15,500 | 1,500 | 10,871 | 3,451 |
| December | 168.732 | 71,443 | 59.900 | 11,543 | 97,289 | 37.100 | 15.100 | 6.100 | 20.000 | 2,100 | 12.703 | 4,242 |
| 1944-June. | 201.059 | 83,301 | 68,400 | 14,901 | 117,758 | 45,100 | 17.300 | 7.300 | 25.800 | 3,200 | 14.287 | 4.810 |
| December | 230,361 | 96,546 | 77,700 | 18,846 | 133.815 | 52,200 | 19.600 | 8,300 | 27.600 | 4,300 | 16,326 | 5,348 |
| 1945--June. | 256,766 | 105,992 | 84,200 | 21.792 | 150,774 | 58,500 | 22,700 | 9,600 | 29.800 | 5,300 | 18,812 | 6,128 |
| December | 276,246 | 115.062 | 90,800 | 24.262 | 161.184 | 63.500 | 24,400 | 10,700 | 29.100 | 6,500 | 20,000 | 7.048 |
| 1946 -June. | 268,578 | 108, 183 | 84,400 | 23,783 | 160.395 | 62.900 | 25.300 | 11,500 | 25.200 | 6.500 | 22,332 | 6.798 |
| December | 257,980 | 97,850 | 74,500 | 23,350 | 160.130 | 63.500 | 25,300 | 11,800 | 22.400 | 6,200 | 24,585 | 6,338 |
| 1947-March | 255,976 | 94,093 | 71,500 | 22.593 | 161.883 | 65,200 | 25,100 | 12,000 | 21,700 | 6,300 | 25,183 | 6,388 |
| April. | 254,598 | 93.457 | 71,600 | 21,857 | 161.141 | 65,500 | 25.100 | 12,000 | 20,600 | 6,300 | 25,280 | 6,314 |
| May | 255,146 | 92,788 | 70,700 | 22,088 | 162,358 | 65,600 | 25,200 | 12,000 | 21,000 | 6,300 | 26,186 | 5,966 |
| June | 255,197 | 91,872 | 70,000 | 21,872 | 163,325 | 65,800 | 25,000 | 12,100 | 21,200 | 6,400 | 27,366 | 5,445 |
| July | 256,395 | 91,949 | 70,400 | 21,549 | 164,446 | 66,100 | 25,000 | 12,200 | 21,500 | 6,400 | 28,516 | 4,825 |
| Alugust | 257,183 | 91,892 | 69.700 | 22,192 | 165,291 | 66.300 | 24.900 | 12.200 | 21.800 | 6.400 | 29,220 | 4,496 |
| September | 256.177 | 02,129 | 69.800 | 22,329 | 164.048 | 65.400 | 24.700 | 12.100 | 21,500 | 6,400 | 29.520 | 4,424 |

${ }^{1}$ Including holdings by banks in territories and insular possessions, amounting to 100 million dollars on June 30 , 1942 , and 500 million on Aug. 31, 1947.

SUMMARY DATA FROM TREASURY SURVEY OF OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES*

| End of month | Total out-standing | U. S. Gov-ernment agencies and trust funds | Federal Reserve Banks | Com-mercial banks <br> ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mu- } \\ & \text { tual } \\ & \text { sav- } \\ & \text { ings } \\ & \text { banks } \end{aligned}$ | Insur- <br> ance companies | Other | End of month | Total out-standing | U. S. Gov-ernment agencies and trust funds | Federal Reserve Banks | Com-mercial banks (1) | Mutual savings banks | Insurance companies | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of security: | * |  |  |  |  |  |  | Treasury bonds and notes, due or callable: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total: ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Within 1 year: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-Dec. | 198,820 | 7,009 | 24.262 | 82,830 | 10,491 | 23,183 | 51,046 | 1945-Dec. | 15,222 | 185 | 2,017 | 9,956 | 63 | 235 | 2,761 |
| 1946-June | 189,649 | 6,768 | 23,783 | 76,578 | 11,220 | 24,285 | 47,015 | 1946-June. . . . | 10,119 | 4 | 1,431 | 5,655 | 116 | 495 | 2,418 |
| Dec.. | 176,658 | 6,302 | 23,350 | 66,962 | 11,521 | 24,346 | 44, 177 | Dec.... | 7,802 | 29 | 1, 72 | 4,341 | 181 | 591 | 2,591 |
| 1947-June. | 168,740 | 5,409 | 21,872 | 62,961 | 11,845 | 23,969 | 42,684 | 1947-June. | 11,255 | 83 | 251 | 6,936 | 374 | 420 | 3,191 |
| Aug. | 168.425 | 4,460 | 22.192 | 62.687 | 11.892 | 23,837 | 43,357 | Aug | 11,255 | 59 | 251 | 6,969 | 343 | 394 | 3,239 |
| Sept. | 167,980 | 4.388 | 22,329 | 62,773 | 11,833 | 23,610 | 43,047 | Sept. | 11,050 | 50 | 483 | 7,327 | 266 | 282 | 2,651 |
| Treasury bills: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-5 years: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-Dec.. | 17,037 | 5 | 12,831 | 2,476 |  | 1. | 1,723 | 1945-Dec. | 35,376 | 408 | 693 | 25,165 | 701 | 1,742 | 6,673 |
| 1946-June. | 17,039 | 3 | 14, 466 | 1,142 | 3 | 1 | 1,424 | 1946-June | 35,055 | 443 | 797 | 25,285 | 709 | 1,506 | 6.319 |
| Dec.. | 17,033 | 2 | 14, 745 | 1,187 |  | 11 | 1,088 | Dec. | 39,570 | 576 | 831 | 28,470 | 1,047 | 2,101 | 6,550 |
| 1947-June. | 15,775 | 11 | 14,496 | 1787 | 1 | 1 | 479 | 1947-June | 42,522 | 469 | 698 | 29,917 | 1,574 | 2,671 | 7,193 |
| Aug. | 15,735 | 1 | 14.207 | 684 | 2 | , | 837 | Aug. | 42,522 | 385 | 698 | 29,978 | 1,529 | 2,666 | 7,266 |
| Sept. | 15.725 | 36 | 14,019 | 768 | 5 | 3 | 894 | Sept. | 42,415 | 364 | 569 | 29,540 | 1,505 | 2,611 | 7,826 |
| Certificates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5-10 years: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-Dec. | 38,155 | 38 | 8,364 | 18,091 | 91 | 360 | 11,211 | 1945-Dec. | 33,025 | 787 | 210 | 21,007 | 2.058 | 2,902 | 6,063 |
| 1946-June. | 34,804 | 58 | 6,813 | 16,676 | 243 | 576 | 10,439 | 1946-June.... | 32,847 | 716 | 135 | 21.933 | 1,609 | 2,822 | 5,632 |
| 1947 Dec.. | 29,987 | 64 | 7,496 | 11,221 | 257 | 490 | 10,459 | 1947 Dec.... | 27,283 | 529 | 72 | 16,657 | 2,042 | 2,826 | 5,156 |
| 1947-June. | 25,296 | 48 | 6,280 | 8,536 | 249 | 362 | 9,821 | 1947-June | 18,932 | 423 | 40 | 11,577 | 1,245 | 2,002 | 3,645 |
| Aug. | 25,025 | 32 | 6,896 | 7.893 | 187 | 294 | 9,723 | Aug. | 18,932 | 415 | 40 | 11,813 | 1,142 | 1,866 | 3,656 |
| Sept.. | 24,894 | $+3$ | 7. 119 | 7,754 | 221 | 293 | 9.764 | - Sept. | 18,932 | 384 | 40 | 12,013 | 1,111 | 1,765 | 3,619 |
| Treasury notes: 1945-Dec. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10-20 years: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22,967 | 8 | 2,120 | 15,701 | 179 | 576 | 4,383 | 1945-Dec... | 34,985 | 2,779 | 90 | 3,691 | 5,523 | 10,996 | 11,905 |
| 1946 - June. | 18, 261 | 9 | 1,748 | 11.396 | 227 | 623 | 4,258 | 1946-June. | 37, 189 | 3,400 <br> 2 | 83 | 3,308 | 6,026 | 12,547 | 11,829 9.886 |
| 1947-June | 10,090 8,142 | 7 | 355 | 6,120 <br> 4,855 | 211 | 603 | 2,796 | 1947-June. | 32,384 40,352 | 2,975 | 78 78 | 2,433 2,587 | 5,303 | 11,708 15 | 9,886 12,425 |
| Ang. | 8,142 |  | 359 | 4,843 | 177 | 255 | 2,498 | Aug. | 40,352 | 2,800 | 78 | $2, .637$ | 7,037 | 15,216 | 12,584 |
| Sept... | 7,840 | 2 | 472 | 4,76.3 | 116 | 135 | 2,352 | Sept. | 43,068 | 2,814 | 100 | 4,639 | 7,1.32 | 15,457 | 12,926 |
| Treasury bonds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | After 20 years: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-Dec.. | 120,423 | 6,915 | 947 | 46,535 | 10,217 | 22,230 | 33,579 | 1945-Dec.. | 24,781 | 2,764 | 57 | 2,418 | 2,051 | 6,933 | 10,559 |
| 1946-June. | 119,323 | 6,655 | 755 | 47,335 | 10,743 | 23,073 | 30,764 | 1946-June. | 22,372 | 2,103 | 57 | 2,550 | 2,510 | 6,325 | 8,826 |
| Dec.. | 119,323 | 6,186 | 753 | 48,408 | 11,049 | 23,226 | 29,700 | Dec. | 22,372 | 2,084 | 55 | 2,632 | 2,687 | 6,602 | 8,313 |
| 1947-June. | 119,323 | 5,306 | 727 | 48,756 | 11,407 | 23,305 | 29,822 | 1947--June. | 14,405 | 964 | 29 | 2,593 | 1,649 | 3,358 | 5,812 |
| Aug. | 119,323 | 4.389 | 720 | 49,242 | 11,522 | 23,268 | 30,183 | Aug. | 14,405 | 730 | 22 | 2,685 | 1,647 | 3,383 | 5,938 |
| Sept. | 119,323 | 4,270 | 720 | 49,460 | 11.486 | 23,164 | 30,223 | Sept. . | 11.689 | 660 |  | 704 | 1,587 | 3,183 | 5, 555 |

[^30]SUMMARY OF TREASURY RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND RELATED ITEMS
[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Details on collection basis given in table below.

- Total receipts less social security employment taxes, which are appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
- Excess of receipts ( + ) or expenditures ( - ). ${ }^{\text {E }}$ Change in classification.

Back figures.-See Banking and Monelary Statistics, Tables 150-151, pp. 513-516

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS
[On basis of reports of collections. In millions of dollarn]

| Period | Individual income taxes |  | Corporation income and profits taxes |  |  | Estate and gift taxes | Excise and other miscellaneous taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Withheld | Other | Normal and surtax | Excess profits | Other profits taxes |  |  |
| Fiscal year ending: |  | 1.418 | 1,852 | 164 | 37 | 407 |  |
| June-1942....... |  | 3,263 | 3.069 | 1,618 | 57 | 433 | - 3,547 |
| 1943 | 686 | 5,944 | 4,521 | 5,064 | 84 | 447 | 4,124 |
| 1944 | 7,823 | 10,438 | 5,284 | 0.345 | 137 | 511 | 4,842 |
| 1945 | 10,264 | 8,770 | 4,880 | 11,004 | 144 | 643 | 6,317 |
| 1946. | 9,858 | 8,847 | 4,640 | 7,822 | 91 | 677 | 7,036 |
| 1947 | 9.842 | 9.501 | 6,055 | 3,566 | 55 | 779 | 7.285 |
| 1946-October | 1,062 | 234 | 232 | 344 | 4 | 57 | 706 |
| November. | 1,243 | 80 | 122 | 123 | 3 | 49 | 612 |
| December. . | 27 | 420 | 752 | 925 | 9 | 62 | 652 |
| 1947-January. | 657 | 2,196 | 250 | 266 | 6 | 66 | 639 |
| Eebruary | 1,971 | 1,082 | 177 | 127 | 3 | 84 | 595 |
| March. | 81 | 1,967 | 1,712 | 80 | 3 | 103 | 541 |
| April. | 1,014 | 648 | 228 | 66 | 2 | 68 | 572 |
| May. | 1,528 | 158 | 170 | 63 | 3 | 62 | 539 |
| June. | 33 | 1.068 | 1.386 | 61 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 55 | 560 |
| July. | 1,133 | 297 | 370 | 49 | 2 | 66 | 618 |
| August..... | 1.495 | 62 | 276 | 43 | 1 | 79 | 572 |
| September. | . 26 | 1,128 | 1,514 | 35 | 1 | 64 | 625 |
| October | 1.188 | 246 | 384 | 28 | 1 | 65 | 736 |

CASH INCOME AND OUTGO OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

| [In millions of dollars] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | Cash income | Cash outgo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Excess in- } \\ & \text { come }(+) \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { outgo }(-) \end{aligned}$ |
| Fiscal year ending: |  |  |  |
| Jirne--1941.. | 9.371 | 14,060 | -4,689 |
| 1942 | 15,291 | 34,585 | -19,294 |
| 1943 | 25,245 | 78,979 | -53,735. |
| 1944 | 47,984 | 94,079 | -46,095 |
| 1945 | 51,041 | 95,986 | -44,945 |
| 1946 | 47.793 | 65,692 | - 17,899 |
| 1947 | 46.643 | 39,985 | +6.658 |
| 1946-October | 2,794 | 2,955 | --161 |
| November | 2.869 | 2,325 | +544 |
| December | 4.207 | 3,629 | +578 |
| 1947--January . | 3,889 | 2,783 | $+1.106$ |
| February. | 5,127 | 3,667 | +1.460 |
| March | 5,946 | 3,322 | +2,624 |
| April. | 2,819 | 3,654 | -835 |
| May. | 3,316 | 3,351 | -35 |
| June. | 5,295 | 5,193 | $+102$ |
| July. | 2.565 | 3,392 | -827 |
| August | 3.193 | 3,152 | +41 |
| September | 4.712 | 3,959 | +75.3 |
| October | 2.631 | 2,612 | +18 |

${ }^{1}$ Revised figures. For description, see Treasury Bulletin for September 1947.


CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS BY PURPOSE AND AGENCY

| Purpose of loan | June 30, 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar. 31,1947, all agencies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fed. Farm Mort. Corp. | Fed. inter-mediate credit banks | Banks for cotives | Commodity Credit Corp. C | Rural Electrifica tion Adm. | Farmers Adm. | Home Owners' Loan Corp. | Fed. <br> Public <br> Housing Auth. | Fed. home loan banks | R.F.C. and affiliates | Ex-port-Import Bank | All other | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { agen- } \\ \text { cies } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| To aid agriculture | 131 | 393 | 170 | 121 | 630 | 601 |  |  |  | (3) |  | 7 | 42,053 | 3,056 |
| To aid home owners |  |  |  |  |  |  | 557 |  |  | 76 |  | 28 | 660 | 663 |
| To aid industry: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroads. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 147 |  | 17 | 164 | 167 |
| Other. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 191 |  | 32 | 224 | 204 |
| Oanks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 289 | 4 |  | 5 | 293 | 238 |
| Foreign loans. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 250 | 1,758 | 2,050 | 4,058 | 2,854 |
| Other........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 278 |  | 222 | (5) | 96 | - 597 | +590 |
| Less Reserve for losses. | 27 | (5) |  | 12 | 1 | 276 | 13 |  |  | 47 | 7 | 9 | 393 | 497 |
| Total loans receivable (net). | 104 | 393 | 169 | 110 | 629 | 325 | 544 | 278 | 289 | 845 | 1,751 | 2,226 | 7,662 | 7,294 |

Assets are shown on a net basis, i.e., after reserves for losses.
${ }^{2}$ Beginning June 30, 1946, includes investment of the United States in international institutions as follows (in millions of dollars) : Stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development-159, 159, 318, 476, and 635 on June 30, Sept. 30, Dec. 31, 1946, Mar. 31 and June 30, 1947, respectively; International Monetary Fund Quota-2,750 on Mar. 31 and June 30, 1947.
${ }^{3}$ Deferred charges included under "Other assets" prior to Mar. 31, 1947.
${ }^{1}$ Federal land banks are no longer included; since June 26, 1947, the United States has had no proprietary interest in any such bank.
${ }^{5}$ Less than $\$ 500,000$. ${ }^{6}$ The R.F.C. Mortgage Company was merged with the parent corporation effective June 30 , 1947 . Includes also U.S. Commercial Company and War Damage Corp. ${ }^{7}$ Figures are for Mar. 31. 1947. ${ }^{8}$ Figures are for Feb. 28, 1947, with the exception of those for lend-lease and UNRRA activities, which are for Mar, 31, 1947.

Note. - This table is based on the revised form of the Treasury Statement beginning Sept. 30, 1944, which is on a quarterly basis. Quarterly figures are not comparable with monthly figures previously published. Monthly figures on the old reporting basis for the months prior to Sept. 30,1944 , may be found in earlier issues of the Bulletin (see p. 1110 of the November 1944 Bulletin) and in Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 152, p. 517.

## BUSINESS INDEXES

[The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation]

| Year and month | Industrial production (physical volume)* $1935-39=100$ |  |  |  |  | Construction contracts awarded (value) ${ }^{2}$$1923-25=100$ |  |  | Employment ${ }^{\text {8 }}$$1939=100$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fac- } \\ \text { tory } \\ \text { pay } \\ \text { rolls } \\ 1939= \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Freight } \\ \text { carload- } \\ \text { ings* } \\ 1935-39 \\ =100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depart- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { store } \\ \text { sales } \\ \text { (val- } \\ \text { ue) }{ }^{* 4} \\ 1935-39 \\ =100 \end{gathered}$ | Wholesale commodity prices ${ }^{3}$ 1926 $=100$ | Consumers' prices$\begin{gathered} 1935-39 \\ =100 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Manufactures |  | Minerals | Total | Resi-dential | All other | Non-agri-cultural | Factory |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Durable | Non-durable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Adjusted | Ad. justed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ad- } \\ \text { justed } \end{gathered}$ | Adjusted | Adjusted | Ad. justed | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Unadjusted |
| 1919 |  | 72 | 84 | 62 | 71 | 63 | 44 | 79 |  |  | 103.7 | 103.9 | 120 | 83 | 138.6 | 123.8 |
| 1920 |  | 75 | 93 | 60 | 83 | 63 | 30 | 90 |  |  | 104.2 | 124.2 | 129 | 99 | 154.4 | 143.3 |
| 1921 |  | 58 | 53 | 57 | 66 | 56 | 44 | 65 |  |  | 79.7 | 80.2 | 110 | 92 | 97.6 | 127.7 |
| 1922 |  | 73 | 81 | 67 | 71 | 79 | 68 | 88 |  |  | 88.2 | 86.0 | 121 | 94 | 96.7 | 119.7 |
| 1923 |  | 88 | 103 | 72 | 98 | 84 | 81 | 86 |  |  | 101.0 | 109.1 | 142 | 105 | 100.6 | 121.9 |
| 1924 |  | 82 | 95 | 69 | 89 | 94 | 95 | 94 |  |  | 93.8 | 101.7 | 139 | 105 | 98.1 | 122.2 |
| 1925 |  | 90 | 107 | 76 | 92 | 122 | 124 | 120 |  |  | 97.0 | 107.2 | 146 | 110 | 103.5 | 125.4 |
| 1926 |  | 96 | 114 | 79 | 100 | 129 | 121 | 135 |  |  | 98.9 | 110.5 | 152 | 113 | 100.0 | 126.4 |
| 1927 |  | 95 | 107 | 83 | 100 | 129 | 117 | 139 |  |  | 96.8 | 108.5 | 147 | 114 | 95.4 | 124.0 |
| 1928 |  | 99 | 117 | 85 | 99 | 135 | 126 | 142 |  |  | 96.9 | 109.7 | 148 | 115 | 96.7 | 122.6 |
| 1929 |  | 110 | 132 | 93 | 107 | 117 | 87 | 142 | 102.8 |  | 103.1 | 117.1 | 152 | 117 | 95.3 | 122.5 |
| 1930 |  | 91 | 98 | 84 | 93 | 92 | 50 | 125 | 95.8 |  | 89.8 | 94.7 | 131 | 108 | 86.4 | 119.4 |
| 1931 |  | 75 | 67 | 79 | 80 | 63 | 37 | 84 | 86.3 |  | 75.8 | 71.8 | 105 | 97 | 73.0 | 108.7 |
| 1932 |  | 58 | 41 | 70 | 67 | 28 | 13 | 40 | 75.7 |  | 64.4 | 49.5 | 78 | 75 | 64.8 | 97.6 |
| 1933 |  | 69 | 54 | 79 | 76 | 25 | 11 | 37 | 76.1 |  | 71.3 | 53.1 | 82 | 73 | 65.9 | 92.4 |
| 1934 |  | 75 | 65 | 81 | 80 | 32 | 12 | 48 | 84.0 |  | 83.1 | 68.3 | 89 | 83 | 74.9 | 95.7 |
| 1935 |  | 87 | 83 | 90 | 86 | 37 | 21 | 50 | 87.8 |  | 88.7 | 78.6 | 92 | 88 | 80.0 | 98.1 |
| 1936 |  | 103 | 108 | 100 | 99 | 55 | 37 | 70 | 95.1 |  | 96.4 | 91.2 | 107 | 100 | 80.8 | 99.1 |
| 1937 |  | 113 | 122 | 106 | 112 | 59 | 41 | 74 | 101.1 |  | 105.8 | 108.8 | 111 | 107 | 86.3 | 102.7 |
| 1938 |  | 89 | 78 | 95 | 97 | 64 | 45 | 80 | 94.6 |  | 90.0 | 84.7 | 89 | 99 | 78.6 | 100.8 |
| 1939 |  | 109 | 109 | 109 | 106 | 72 | 60 | 81 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101 | 106 | 77.1 | 99.4 |
| 1940 |  | 125 | 139 | 115 | 117 | 81 | 72 | 89 | 105.8 |  | 107.5 | 114.5 | 109 | 114 | 78.6 | 100.2 |
| 1941 |  | 162 | 201 | 142 | 125 | 122 | 89 | 149 | 119.4 |  | 132.1 | 167.5 | 130 | 133 | 87.3 | 105.2 |
| 1942 |  | 199 | 279 | 158 | 129 | 166 | 82 | 235 | 131.1 |  | 154.0 | 245.2 | 138 | 149 | 98.8 | 116.5 |
| 1943 |  | 239 | 360 | 176 | 132 | 68 | 40 | 92 | 138.8 |  | 177.7 | 334.4 | 137 | 168 | 103.1 | 123.6 |
| 1944 |  | 235 | 353 | 171 | 140 | 41 | 16 | 61 | 137.0 |  | 172.4 | 345.7 | 140 | 186 | 104.0 | 125.5 |
| 1945 |  | 203 | 274 | 166 | 137 | 68 | 26 | 102 | 132.0 |  | 151.8 | 293.4 | 135 | 207 | 105.8 | 128.4 |
| 1946 |  | p170 | p192 | p165 | p134 | 153 | 143 | 161 | 134.4 |  | 142.0 | 266.4 | 132 | 264 | 121.1 | 139.3 |
| $1945$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March. | 235 | 232 | 345 | 176 | 142 | 72 | 13 | 96 | 136.6 136.4 | 169.3 168.3 | 168.7 | 347.5 | 139 | 207 <br> 214 | 105.2 105.3 | 126.9 |
| April. | 230 | 229 | 336 | 174 | 140 | 70 | 18 | 112 | 135.8 | 166.0 | 165.2 | 338.5 | 141 | 184 | 105.7 | 127.1 |
| May. | 225 | 225 | 323 | 173 | 138 | 58 | 20 | 89 | 134.8 | 163.6 | 162.5 | 324.9 | 141 | 190 | 106.0 | 128.1 |
| June. | 220 | 220 | 308 | 173 | 144 | 50. | 22 | 73 | 134.2 | 160.3 | 160.0 | 321.8 | 140 | 203 | 106.1 | 129.0 |
| July. | 210 | 211 | 292 | 165 | 143 | 54 | 23 | 79 | 133.0 | 155.0 | 155.6 | 306.6 | 139 | 214 | 105.9 | 129.4 |
| August | 186 | 188 | 239 | 157 | 140 | 61 | 24 | 91 | 131.8 | 150.4 | 151.7 | 273.6 | 128 | 201 | 105.7 | 129.3 |
| September | 167 | 171 | 194 | 156 | 134 | 69 | 26 | 104 | 125.8 | 130.1 | 130.8 | 228.7 | 127 | 203 | 105.2 | 128.9 |
| October. . | 162 | 164 | 186 | 154 | 124 | 83 | 36 | 121 | 125.5 | 129.5 | 129.9 | 227.7 | 118 | 213 | 105.9 | 128.9 |
| November | 168 | 167 | 191 | 158 | 138 | 94 | 44 | 134 | 126.6 | 130.1 | 130.5 | 227.7 | 133 | 221 | 106.8 | 129.3 |
| December. | 163 | 161 | 185 | 156 | 133 | 108 | 56 | 150 | 127.1 | 130.6 | 130.9 | 231.4 | 127 | 220 | 107.1 | 129.9 |
| 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 160 | 156 | 166 | 161 | 141 | 107 | 61 | 145 | 129.2 | 133.2 | 132.6 | 234.1 | 133 | 227 | 107.1 | 129.9 |
| February | 152 | 148 | 138 | 167 | 141 | 136 | 95 | 169 | 127.4 | 124.4 | 123.9 | 214.3 | 126 | 250 | 107.7 | 129.6 |
| March. | 168 | 164 | 183 | 166 | 137 | 147 | 129 | 161 | 130.6 | 132.6 | 132.1 | 238.3 | 139 | 256 | 108.9 | 130.2 |
| April. | 165 | 163 | 190 | 164 | 104 | 170 | 172 | 168 | 132.4 | 139.4 | 138.5 | 254.8 | 109 | 252 | 110.2 | 131.1 |
| May. | 159 | 159 | 175 | 161 | 115 | 169 | 179 | 161 | 133.4 | 140.7 | 139.6 | 253.5 | 106 | 259 | 111.0 | 131.7 |
| June. | 170 | 171 | 193 | 162 | 139 | 174 | 177 | 172 | 134.3 | 142.2 | 141.9 | 262.8 | 133 | 276 | 112.9 | 133.3 |
| July. | 172 | 174 | 202 | 157 | 146 | 165 | 161 | 168 | 134.7 | 143.0 | 143.6 | 267.1 | 139 | 273 | 124.7 | 141.2 |
| August. | 178 | 180 | 208 | 164 | 144 | 158 | 157 | 158 | 136.4 | 146.3 | 147.7 | 284.4 | 141 | 290 | 129.1 | 144.1 |
| September | 180 | 184 | 212 | 165 | 146 | 151 | 147 | 155 | 137.6 | 148.6 | 149.5 | 290.3 | 138 | 270 | 124.0 | 145.9 |
| October... | 182 | 184 | 214 | 168 | 145 | 145 | 140 | 148 | 138.1 | 149.1 | 149.6 | 292.8 | 139 | ${ }^{2} 258$ | 134.1 | 148.6 |
| November | 183 | 183 | 214 | 173 | 136 | 139 | 122 | 152 | 139.1 | 151.5 | 152.0 | 298.2 | 137 | 271 | 139.7 | 152.2 |
| December........ | 182 | 180 | 211 | 174 | 137 | 154 | 143 | 163 | 139.4 | 152.4 | 152.8 | 306.2 | 140 | 276 | 140.9 | 153.3 |
| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January. | 189 | 184 | 221 | 176 | 146 | 146 | 144 | 148 | 139.5 | 153.4 | 152.7 | 307.3 | 150 | 265 | 141.5 | 153.3 |
| February | 189 | 185 | 222 | 176 | 146 | 151 | 152 | 149 | 139.8 | 154.4 | 153.7 | 310.6 | 142 | 268 | 144.6 | 153.2 |
| March. . | 190 | 187 | 225 | 175 | 148 | 132 | 129 | 134 | 140.0 | 154.6 | 154.0 | 314.1 | 146 | 273 | 149.6 | 156.3 |
| April. | 187 | 185 | 222 | 172 | 143 | 133 | 123 | 142 | 138.9 | 153.8 | 152.9 | 310.7 | 137 | 276 | 147.7 | 156.2 |
| May. | 185 | 185 | 218 | 170 | 151 | 127 | 110 | 140 | 138.9 | 151.9 | 150.6 | 312.2 | 142 | 291 | 147.1 | 156.0 |
| June. | 184 | 185 | 219 | 168 | 148 | 136 | 116 | 152 | 139.8 | 151.7 | 151.4 | 319.6 | 137 | 289 | 147.6 | 157.1 |
| July.. | 176 | 178 | 207 | 163 | r140 | 155 | 136 | 170 | 139.0 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 314.2 | 1.34 | 287 | 150.6 | 158.4 |
| August.... | 182 | 185 | r211 | 169 | 150 | 166 | 150 | 179 | 1401 | 152.7 | 154.3 | 323.5 | 143 | 282 | 153.6 | 1603 |
| Sertember* | 186 | 191 | 218 | 172 | 153 | 183 | 168 | 195 | 141.5 | 155.7 | 156.7 | 337.2 | 142 | -291 | 157.4 | 163.8 |
| October. | p190 | ${ }^{2} 193$ | $p 222$ | $p 176$ | p154 | p188 | ${ }^{2} 174$ | $p_{2} 00$ | ${ }^{p} 142$. 1 | $p 156.4$ | p156.8 | . . . . | 145 | p27.5 | 158.5 | 163.8 |

* Average per working day.

For indexes by groups or industries, see pp. 1528-1531. For points in total index, by major groups, see p. 1549.
${ }^{2}$ Based on F. W. Dodge Corporation data; for description, see p. 358 of Bulletin for July 1931; by groups, see p. 1535 of this Bulletin.
${ }^{3}$ The unadjusted indexes of employment and pay rolls, wholesale commodity prices, and consumers' prices are compiled by or based on data of he Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nonagricultural employment covers employees only and excludes personnel in the armed forces.
${ }^{4}$ For indexes by Federal Reserve districts and other department store data, see pp. 1537-1539.
Back figures in Bulletin.-For industrial production, August 1940, pp. 825-882, September 1941, pp. 933-937, and October 1943, pp.958-984; for factory employment, January and December 1943, pp. 14 and 1187, respectively, October 1945, p. 1055, and May 1947, p. 585; for department store sales, June 1944, pp. 549-561.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

## (Adjusted for Seasonal V'ariation)

(Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average $=100$ )

| Industry |
| :---: |

[^31]

[^32]Note.-For description and back figures see Bulletin for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)
[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average $=100$ ]

| Industry | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Industrial Production-Total. | 184 | 183 | 180 | 184 | 185 | 187 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 178 | 185 | 191 | p 193 |
| Manufactures-Total. | 191 | 192 | 188 | 192 | 193 | 195 | 193 | 191 | 191 | 184 | 190 | 197 | p 200 |
| Durable Manufactures | 215 | 214 | 209 | 218 | 220 | 223 | 222 | 219 | 220 | 208 | 212 | 219 | p224 |
| Iron and Steel | 184 | 178 | 159 | 192 | 191 | 196 | 195 | 197 | 193 | 181 | 188 | 195 | p204 |
| Pig iron | 183 | 174 | 152 | 193 | 191 | 194 | 189 | 193 | 189 | 174 | 187 | 188 | 198 |
| Steel 1... | 195 | 193 | 174 | 206 | 207 | 213 | 213 | 215 | 211 | 198 | 205 | r214 | 224 |
| Open hear | 171 | 163 | 145 | 177 | 174 | 179 | 178 | 179 | 176 | 166 | 170 | 177 | 184 |
| Electric. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 369 | 404 | 381 | 414 | 446 | 457 | 461 | 469 | 458 | 429 | 454 | r477 | 507 |
| Machinery. | 268 | 271 | 276 | 277 | 277 | 281 | 276 | 273 | 275 | 266 | 267 | 276 | ${ }^{2} 278$ |
| Manufacturing Arsenals and Depots ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation Equipmen | 237 | 235 | 235 | 229 | 233 | 239 | 237 | 225 | 233 | 217 | $\checkmark 215$ | 228 | p234 |
| Automobiles (including parts) (Aircraft; Raiiroad cars; Locomotives; ShipbuildingPrivate and Government) ${ }^{2}$ | 185 | 187 | 187 | 181 | 190 | 197 | 193 | 179 | 191 | 185 | ${ }^{\text {r }} 182$ | 198 | p198 |
| Nonferrous Metals and Products. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 184 | 192 | 197 | r203 | r208 | r202 | r197 | 187 | 179 | 171 | 170 | 174 | p 177 |
| Smelting and refining. Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smeiting; | 167 | 176 | 182 | 184 | 190 | 196 | 203 | 198 | 187 | 180 | 180 | 182 | $p_{1} 76$ |
| Aluminum: Magnesium: Tin) 2 | 191 | 198 | 203 | r211 | r215 | r205 | $r 195$ | r183 | 176 | 167 | $r 167$ | 171 |  |
| (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products: Magnesium products; Tin consumption) ${ }^{2}$. | 191 | 198 | 203 | 211 | r215 | 205 | r195 | '183 | 176 | 167 | r167 | 171 |  |
| Lumber and Products. | 142 | 139 | 129 | 126 | 135 | 140 | 143 | 145 | 149 | 141 | 151 | 150 | p 150 |
| Lumber. | 136 | 131 | 114 | 107 | 118 | 126 | 134 | 138 | 143 | 133 | 147 | 143 | ${ }^{p} 141$ |
| Furniture | 155 | 157 | 160 | 161 | 167 | 166 | 161 | 158 | 160 | 155 | 161 | 164 | ${ }^{p} 168$ |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass Products. | 209 | 207 | 203 | 208 | 205 | 209 | 208 | 206 | 209 | 196 | r206 | 211 | p210 |
| Glass products. | 232 | 228 | 218 | 241 | 229 | 241 | 234 | 242 | 229 | 200 | 218 | 223 | 215 |
| Plate glass | 158 | 152 | 135 | 149 | 154 | 159 | 151 | 163 | 154 | 124 | 151 | 151 | 156 |
| Glass containers | 258 | 254 | 247 | 273 | 255 | 269 | 263 | 269 | 254 | 225 | 241 | 248 | 236 |
| Cement. | 181 | 175 | 161 | 148 | 154 | 157 | 166 | 148 | 183 | 181 | 193 | 198 | 202 |
| Clay products. | 158 | 155 | 158 | 156 | 156 | 159 | 160 | 162 | 163 | 160 | r166 | 166 | ${ }^{2} 166$ |
| Gypsum and plaster products. | 218 | 219 | 224 | 218 | 221 | 215 | 215 | 213 | 22: | r224 | r226 | 225 | $p 231$ |
| Abrasive and asbestos products. | 241 | 252 | 263 | 271 | 260 | 258 | 249 | 247 | 239 | 220 | r214 | 229 | ${ }^{p} 227$ |
| Other stone and clay products ${ }^{2}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nondurable Manufactures. | 172 | 174 | 172 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 169 | 169 | 168 | r165 | 173 | 178 | ${ }^{1} 180$ |
| Textiles and Products | 169 | 174 | 164 | 172 | 173 | 172 | 166 | 164 | 155 | 142 | 154 | 160 | p165 |
| Textile fabrics. . . . | 157 | 163 | 152 | 160 | 161 | 160 | 154 | 152 | 143 | 129 | 142 | 147 |  |
| Cotton consumpti | 155 | 164 | 141 | 161 | 161 | 160 | 154 | 148 | 133 | 118 | 130 | 130 | 139 |
| Rayon deliveries. | 248 | 256 | 254 | 263 | 262 | 270 | 270 | 271 | 263 | 263 | 267 | 279 | 277 |
| Nulon and silk consumption ${ }^{2}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool textiles . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 178 | 181 | 180 | 171 | 178 | 172 | 159 | 161 | 155 | 130 | 156 | 169 |  |
| Carpet wool consumption. | 143 | 161 | 165 | 155 | 174 | 182 | 170 | 191 | 175 | 141 | 184 | 192 |  |
| Apnarel wool consumption | 230 | 230 | 223 | 214 | 222 | 210 | 195 | 186 | 175 | -149 | 176 | 184 |  |
| Woolen and worsted yarn. | 177 | 178 | 175 | 166 | 169 | 161 | 149 | 147 | 144 | 121 | 147 | 164 |  |
| Woolen yarn. | 177 | 178 | 171 | 160 | 158 | 145 | 128 | 126 | 124 | 108 | 134 | 146 |  |
| Worsted yarn. | 176 | 177 | 180 | 175 | 184 | 183 | 178 | 177 | 174 | 139 | 165 | 189 |  |
| Woolen and worsted cloth. | 181 | 181 | 181 | 173 | 178 | 171 | 158 | 156 | 152 | 132 | 148 | 159 |  |
| Lsather and Products. | 117 | 123 | 114 | 116 | 123 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 106 | 99 | r116 | 121 | p125 |
| Leather tanning | 98 | 114 | 110 | 113 | 127 | 121 | 118 | 119 | 112 | 100 | 114 | 118 |  |
| Cattle hide leathers | 104 | 126 | 122 | 130 | 145 | 140 | 137 | 138 | 125 | 114 | r126 | 128 |  |
| Calf and kip leathers. | 80 | 94 | 92 | 96 | 104 | 97 | 98 | 92 | 96 | 77 | 97 | 101 |  |
| Goat and kid leathers... | 67 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 86 | 92 | 89 | 84 | 95 |  |
| Sheep and lamb leathers. | 141 | 145 | 124 | 109 | 119 | - 99 | 93 | 89 | 83 | 78 | 105 | 115 |  |
| Shoes............. . . . . . . . | 130 | 129 | 117 | 118 | 121 | 121 | 113 | 109 | 103 | 97 | $r 117$ | 123 | $p 127$ |
| Manufactured Food Products . | 158 | 158 | 157 | 149 | 140 | 140 | 144 | 149 | 154 | 166 | r177 | 181 | p166 |
| Wheat flour | 143 | 146 | 153 | 162 | 160 | 157 | 143 | 138 | 146 | 141 | 147 | p150 | p 147 |
| Cane sugar meltinge ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |
| Manufactured dairy products. | p120 | p96 | $p 95$ | p95 | P107 | P127 | p161 | $p 202$ | $p 229$ | $p 229$ | p192 | p156 | ${ }^{2} 121$ |
| Butter. | 68 | 59 129 | 62 | 68 | 71 | 77 | 84 | 102 | 113 | 104 | 81 | 73 | 64 |
|  | 148 | 129 | 124 | 132 | 151 | 178 | 214 | 256 | 279 | 242 | 195 | 170 | 148 |
| Canned and dried milk | 115 | 103 | 114 | 119 | 137 | 161 | 196 | 240 | 254 | 218 | 163 | 147 | 127 |
| Ice cream. |  |  | . . . |  |  |  | . . . | ... |  |  |  | . . . | . . . . |

[^33]

P Preliminary, $\quad \stackrel{\text { Revised. }}{ }$ This series is in process of revision
'This series is in process of revision. Series included in total and group indexes but not avallable for publication separately
Note.-For description and back figures, see Bulletin for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)
[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1939=100]

| Industry group or industry | Factory employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | Factory pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1946 |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |
|  | Sept. | Oct. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Alig. | Sept. | Oct. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| Total....... | 149.5 | 149.6 | 151.4 | 150.1 | 154.3 | 156.7 | 156.8 | 284.4 | 290.3 | 292.8 | 319.6 | 314.2 | 323.5 | 337.2 |
|  | 173.1 | 173.9 | 179.7 | 174.7 | 177.2 | 179.5 | 181.9 | 316.1 | 323.3 | 328.1 | 365.9 | 359.1 | 357.5 | 372.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 130.9 | 130.4 | 129.1 | 130.7 | 136.2 | 138.7 | 137.8 | 253.4 | 258.1 | 258.3 | 274.2 | 279.1 | 290.4 | 302.4 |
| Iron and Steel and Products. | 152.7 | 1512 | 157.5 | $156 . t$ | 158.5 | 150.3 | 150.6 | 36.5 .9 | 273.6 | 273.7 | 316.7 | 307.4 | 314.7 | 325.7 |
| Blast furnaces, steel wo | 124 | 122 | 128 | 128 | 130 | 129 |  | 204 | 206 | 203 | 247 | 235 | 250 | 253 |
| Steel castings | 169 | 162 | 162 | 158 | 162 | 163 |  | 295 | 298 | 291 | 322 | 315 | 313 | 326 |
| Tin cans and other tinwa | 141 | 133 | 133 | 1.38 | 148 | 150 |  | 270 | 274 | 249 | 264 | 29.5 | 331 | 343 |
| Hardware | 133 | 136 | 139 | 136 | 134 | 137 |  | 257 | 267 | 278 | 305 | 297 | 289 | 305 |
| Stoves and heating equipment. | 129 | 1.31 | 1.37 | 134 | $1 \pm 0$ | 146 |  | 234 | 2.48 | 259 | 28.3 | 275 | 281 | 314 |
| Steam, hot-water heating appa- ratus................... | 16.1 | 166 | 157 | 148 | 150 150 | 159 153 |  | 290 | 307 <br> 89 | 326 301 | 321 326 | 296 319 | 289 328 | 311 |
| Structural and ornamental metal | 147 | 148 | 1.8.) | 147 | 150 | 153 |  | 280 | 289 | 301 | 326 | 319 | 328 | 345 |
|  | 1.58 | 1.55 | 165 | 165 | 108 | 167 |  | 272 | 275 | 274 | 326 | 317 | 336 | 335 |
| Electrical Machinery. | 217.3 | 22.3 .4 | 221.5 | 215.0 | 215.6 | 218.9 | 222.8 | 378.0 | 307.2 | 408.1 | +32.6 | 722.3 | 420.3 | 442.2 |
| Electrical equipmen | 166 | 170 | 174 | 170 | 160 | 171 |  | 283 | 298 | 304 | 344 | 333 | 330 | 344 |
| Radios and phonograph | 196 | 203 | 188 | 178 | 185 | 190 |  | 370 | 390 | 409 | 390 | 386 | 385 | 420 |
| Machinery except Electrical. Machinery and machine-shop products.. | 210.3 | 214.0 | 224.2 | 217.7 | 221.7 | 227.3 | 23.7 | 302.2 | 376.2 | 388.0 | $13+6$ | 119.2 | 424.8 | + +2.0 |
|  | 180 | 183 | 189 | 18.5 | 186 | 187 |  | 314 | 322 | 334 | 368 | 356 | 360 | 372 |
| Engines and turbines | 243 | 240 | 231 | 231 | 232 | 231 |  | 4.54 | 485 | 482 | 503 | 494 | 513 | 507 |
| Tractors. | 166 | 172 | 182 | 180 | 176 | 181 |  | 257 | 254 | 269 | 310 | 311 | 301 | 316 |
| Agricultural, exclud | 148 | 152 | 185 | 176 | 182 | 185 |  | 253 | 270 | 277 | 372 | 362 | 370 | 387 |
| Machine tools | 169 | 169 | 146 | 137 | 142 | 141 |  | 281 | 286 | 292 | 263 | 240 | 251 | 254 |
| Machine-tool accesso | 201 | 204 | 178 | 167 | 169 | 168 |  | 316 | 336 | 343 | 305 | 282 | 280 | 294 |
| Pumps | 237 | 237 | $2+2$ | 233 | 230 | 231 |  | 438 | 444 | 453 | 494 | 479 | 475 | , 488 |
| Refrigerators | 171 | 181 | 22.3 | 217 | 221 | 222 |  | 288 | 293 | 311 | 428 | 422 | 404 | 421 |
| Transportation Equipment, except Autos . | 286.8 | 287.8 | 291.5 | 2780 | 250.0 | 257.7 | 200.3 | 553, 1 | 52.7 .1 | 572.3 | 560.3 | 483.0 | 782.9 | 501.5 |
| Aircraft, except aircraft engines. . | 352 | 361 | 337 | 326 | 329 | 329 |  | 6.11 | 664 | $6 \% 1$ | 622 | 622 | 638 | 624 |
| Aircraft engines. | 311 | 322 | 303 | 301 | 300 | 299 |  | 498 | 508 | 530 | 482 | 485 | 487 | 502 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding. | 201 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 127 | 126 | 1.37 |  | 122 | $3+7$ | 354 | 394 | 243 | 242 | 267 |
| Automob | 100.0 | 102.33 | 100.2 | \%05.0 | 192.0 | 190.2 | 201.4 | 3190 | 330.3 | 32+.3 | 357.0 | 348.8 . | 3+3. 8 | 376.8 |
| Nonferrous Metals and Products. . . . . . . <br> Primary smelting and refining. Alloying and rolling, except aluminum. | 179.5 | 183.0 | 175. 1 | 168.6 | 170.7 | 172.1 | 17+. 5 | 32.4. 2 | 331.8 | 3388 | 346.2 | 326.6 | 330.7 | 347.7 |
|  | 136 | 140 | 145 | 146 | 143 | 142 |  | 240 | 247 | 251 | 296 | 297 | 289 | 209 |
|  | 159 | 158 | $1+7$ | 139 | 136 | 135 |  | 28.3 | 285 | 287 | 280 | 260 | 248 | 254 |
| Aluminum manufactures. . . . . . . . | 211 | 215 | 184 | 168 | 172 | 178 |  | 351 | 358 | 362 | 327 | 299 | 308 | 322 |
| Lumber and Timber Basic Producls. | 138.6 | 170.4 | 158.2 | 156.5 | 161.5 | 161.6 | 160.7 | 285.6 | 285.2 | 292.0 | 374.9 | 359.8 | 387.3 | 385.7 |
| Sawmills and logging camps. | 149 | 151 | 171 | 169 | 176 | 175 |  | 313 | 310 | 315 | 412 | 397 | 430 | 426 |
| Planing and plywood mills. | 144 | 147 | 16.3 | 160 | 161 | 164 |  | 274 | 281 | 295 | 367 | 345 | 36.3 | 370 |
| Furniture and Lumber Produch | 123.5 | 125.2 | 129.8 | 127.8 | 131.9 | 133.5 | 135.7 | 250.0 | $254 .+$ | 264.2 | 290.4 | 281.4 | 293.3 | 305.0 |
| Furniture. | 122 | 124 | 128 | 126 | 129 | 1.31 |  | 247 | 250 | 260 | 285 | 274 | 285 | 298 |
| Stone, Clay | $1+2.5$ | 143.8 | 1+7.0 | 170.2 | 144.0 | $1+5.5$ | 176.0 | 260.1 | 267.0 | 271.3 | 298.2 | 285.9 | 301.7 | 306.8 |
| Glass and gla | 172 | 174 | 169 | 159 | 166 | 160 |  | 294 | 310 | 316 | 341 | 313 | 334 | 341 |
| Cement | 143 | 142 | 145 | 147 | 151 | 152 |  | 243 | 250 | 243 | 279 | 284 | 297 | 298 |
| Brick, tile, and terra cotta | 122 | 122 | 126 | 126 | 129 | 130 |  | 240 | 244 | 249 | 279 | 276 | 289 | 295 |
| Pottery and related products | 158 | 159 | 164 | 160 | 166 | 165 |  | 275 | 281 | 286 | 322 | 309 | 330 | 327 |
| Textile-Mill and Fiber Products. . . . . . . | 105.2 | 106.2 | 103.4 | 101.2 | 102.5 | 104.2 | 106.1 | 229.4 | 235.5 | 241.1 | 242.5 | 237.5 | 239.8 | 256.4 302 |
| Cotton goods except small wares. . | 115 | 116 | 115 | 112 | 113 | 114 |  | 276 | 282 | 285 | 294 194 | 289 | 291 | 302 207 |
| Silk and rayon goods............ | 78 107 | 78 108 | 76 98 | 74 | 75 98 | 77 102 |  | 181 234 | 181 243 | 189 244 | 194 240 | 191 231 | 196 | 207 255 |
| Woolen and worsted manufactures. | 107 72 | 108 73 | 98 | 95 69 | 98 | 102 |  | 234 141 | 243 144 | 244 150 | 240 | 231 135 | 222 144 | 255 152 |
|  | 72 96 | 73 96 | 68 96 | 69 92 | 70 93 | 71 95 |  | 141 188 | 144 187 | 150 | 131 211 | 135 195 | 144 201 | 152 218 |
| Apparel and Other Finished Textiles. | 132.9 | 134.9 | 131.7 | 131.7 | $1+2.2$ | 145.6 | 1 149.6 | 272.5 | 283.0 | 283.6 | 274.9 | 278.9 | 302.3 | 318.5 |
| Men's clothing, n.e.c. . . . . . . | 116 | 118 | 124 | 121 | 128 | 130 |  | 236 | 243 | 246 | 273 | 260 | 265 | 285 |
| Shirts, collars, and nightwear | 88 | 88 | 101 | 97 | 102 | 104 |  | 185 | 191 | 196 | 229 | 219 | 226 | 243 |
| Women's clothing, n.e.c. | 145 | 146 | 136 | 140 | 153 | 158 |  | 306 | 320 | 312 | 264 | 283 | 323 | 334 |
| Millinery . . . . . . . . | 97 | 95 | 79 | 80 | 93 | 93 |  | 166 | 180 | 168 | 128 | 147 | 171 | 173 |
| Leather and Leather Products | 103.1 | 102.2 | 99.8 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 107.8 | 105.0 | 199.0 | 304.7 | 199.5 | 211.5 | 214.2 | 220.4 | 231.6 |
| Leather | 89 | 88 | 91 | 91 | 92 | -93 |  | 161 | 160 | 158 | 185 | 187 | 190 | 199 |
| Boots and shoes. | 95 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 97 | 98 |  | 188 | 195 | 188 | 202 | 205 | 210 | 222 |
| Food and Kindred Products. | 137.5 | 127.7 | 130.3 | 143. 1 | 157.3 | 161.1 | 1+5.8 | 25.7.3 | 276.5 | 232.2 | 267.8 | 295.8 | 325.6 | 331.6 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing | ${ }^{77} 13$ | 69 | 131 | 135 | 136 | 135 |  | 209 | 116 | 109 291 | 260 | 281 | 270 340 | 272 339 |
| Flour. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 134 | 140 | 136 | 142 | 143 | 142 |  | 265 | 279 | 291 | 302 | 326 | 340 | 339 |
| Baking. | 108 | 108 | 112 | 114 | 115 | 116 |  | 190 | 194 | 107 | 213 | 218 | 218 | 223 |
| Confectionery | 102 | 113 | 108 | 104 | 112 | 122 |  | 177 | 199 | 214 | 229 | 211 350 | 233 | 271 370 |
| Malt liquors. | 158 | 157 | 175 | 183 | 188 | 188 |  | 241 | 256 | 251 | 319 | 350 | 365 | 370 677 |
| Canning and preserving. . . . . . . . | 244 | 180 | 103 | 164 | 233 | 252 |  | 529 | 625 | 453 | 249 | 402 | 654 | 677 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | 93.5 | 95.8 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 9.7 .7 | 186.2 | 196.0 | 207.4 | 194.8 | 200.0 | 203.0 | 204.9 |
| Cigarettes..... | 123 | 124 | 122 | 120 | 120 | 119 |  | 219 | 227 | 239 | 240 | 254 | 249 | 244 |
| Cigars.. | 79 | 81 | 75 | 75 | 77 | 79 |  | 167 | 181 | 192 | 168 | 163 | 174 | 180 |

# FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES-Continued 

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)
[Index numbers of the Bureau of Iabor Statistics, $1939=100$ ]

| Industry group or industry | Factory employment |  |  |  |  |  |  | Factory pay rolls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1946 |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |
|  | Sept. | Oct. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oet. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| Paper and Allied Produ | 140.0 | 141.7 | 143.4 | 140.7 | $1+3.0$ | 143.5 | 1 15.0 | 256.5 | 250.8 | 268.5 | 298.0 | 298.7 | 300) . 0 | 308.5 |
| Paper and pulp. . | 136 | 136 | 141 | 141 | 143 | 143 |  | 253 | 253 | 260 | 302 | 310 | 311 | 316 |
| Paper goods, n.e.c. | 149 | 151 | 154 | 150 | 150 | 152 |  | 260 | 271 | 289 | 302 | 297 | 293 | 309 |
| Paper boxes.... . . | 142 | 145 | 140 | 134 | 138 | 139 |  | 262 | 264 | 274 | 284 | 274 | 280) | 292 |
| Printing and Publishing. | 122.3 | 125.0 | 129.1 | 128.8 | 120.8 | 130.7 | 131.9 | 108.1 | 203.1 | 208.7 | 235.0 | 233.6 | 235.5 | 245.9 |
| Newspaper periodicals. | 111 | 113 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 122 |  | 169 | 176 | 179 | 210 | 209 | 214 | 222 |
| Book and job.. | 133 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 138 | 139 |  | 222 | 228 | 233 | 258 | 259 | 25.5 | 267 |
| Chemicals and Allizd Products. | $18+.0$ | 187.2 | 188.5 | 189.8 | 189.7 | 195.2 | 798.0 | 320.0 | 329.7 | 335.3 | 373.3 | 378.7 | 380 | 305.1 |
| Drugs, medicines, and insecticides | 190 | 194 | 191 | 187 | 186 | 188 |  | 314 | 317 | 332 | 355 | 34.8 | 36.3 | 375 |
| Rayon and allied products...... | 119 | 120 | 104 | 120 | 129) | 122 |  | 206 | 211 | 210 | 205 | 238 | 240 | 247 |
| Chemicals, n.e.c. | 168 | 170 | 182 | 181 | 179 | 178 |  | 288 | 290 | 294 | 339 | 342 | 337 | 336 |
| Explosives and safety fuses | 177 | 178 | 191 | 177 | 190 | 191 |  | 273 | 293 | 292 | 341 | 325 | 353 | 357 |
| Ammunition, small arms. | 174 | 161 | 163 | 150 | 103 | 161 |  | 201 | 3.39 | 326 | 359 | . 356 | 204 | 376 |
| Cottonseed oil. | 86 | 115 | 65 | 64 | 72 | 100) |  | 159 | 197 | 278 | 169 | 162 | 185 | 264 |
| Fertilizers. | 119 | 117 | 114 | $10^{\circ}$ | 11.7 | 122 |  | 275 | 297 | 280 | 302 | 238 | 305 | 33.5 |
| Products of Petroleum and Coal. | 177.8 | 176.8 | 150.8 | 153.7 | 151.1 | 153.-1 | 153 | 253.1 | 357.31 | 253.7 | 280.2 | 29.6 | 297.2 |  |
| Petroleum refining ....... | 137 | 136 | 139 | $1+1$ | 142 | 14.$)$ | , | 229 | 233 | 228 | 2.54 | 265 | 262 | 260 |
| Coke and by-products. | 119 | 119 | 123 | 125 | 12.5 | 125 |  | 218 | 220 | 216 | 256 | 248 | 264 | 267 |
| Rubber Products. | 189.1 | 191.8 | 180.7 | 175.2 | 178 2 | 178.5 | 1J't. | 3.30 .0 | 363.4 | 361.3 | 361.9 | 352.7 | 357.0 | 308.6 |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes | 226 | 234 | 217 | 212 | 217 | 209 |  | 356 | 400 | 398 | 396 | 394 | 397 | 394 |
| Rubber goods, other. . . . . . . | 164 | 168 | 153 | 148 | 15.3 | 157 |  | 322 | 328 | 335 | 320 | 30.5 | 319 | 336 |
| Miscellaneous Industries | 176.9 | 180.2 | 174.4 | 170.7 | 17.3, 5 | 177. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 182.3 | 320.3 | 339.3 | 350.7 | 355.7 | $3+1.2$ | 347.5 | 368.1 |
| Instruments, scientific. | 255 | 252 | 248 | 243 | 243 | 244 |  | 414 | 446 | 449 | 468 | 453 | 4.58 | 46.5 |
| Photographic apparatus. | 198 | 199 | 211 | 217 | $\underline{16}$ | 216 |  | . 225 | 322 | 334 | 392 | 386 | 388 | 398 |

For footnotes see p. 1532.
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT
(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)
[Index numbers of the Board of Governors, $1939=100$ ]

| Group | 1946 |  |  |  | 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Ang. | Sept. | Or. |
| Total. | 148.6 | 149.1 | 151.5 | 152.4 | 153.4 | 154.4 | 154.6 | 153.8 |  | 151.7 | 149.4 | 152.7 | 155.7 | ${ }^{p} 156.4$ |
| Durable. | 172.7 | 173.8 | 176.4 | 177.1 | 178.7 | 180.8 | 181.5 | 181.2 | 178.2 |  |  |  | 179.1 |  |
| Nondurable. | 129.6 | 129.7 | 131.8 | 133.0 | 133.4 | 133.6 | 133.4 | 132.2 | 131.1 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 134.2 | 1.37 .3 | ${ }^{1} 137.1$ |

- Preliminary. Note.-Back figures from January 1939 may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
[Compiled by the Bureat of Labor Statistics]

[Thousands of persons]

| Year or month | Total | Manufacturing | Mining | Contract construction | Transportation and public utilities | Trade | Finance | Service | Federal. State, and local government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939. | 30,287 | 10,078 | 845 | 1,150 | 2,912 | 6,705 | 1,382 | 3,228 | 3,987 |
| 1940 | 32,031 | 10,780 | 916 | 1,294 | 3,013 | 7,055 | 1,419 | 3,362 | 4,192 |
| 1941 | 36,164 | 12,974 | 947 | 1,790 | 3,248 | 7,567 | 1,462 | 3,554 | 4,622 |
| 1942 | 39,697 | 15,051 | 983 | 2,170 | 3,433 | 7,481 | 1,440 | 3,708 | 5,431 |
| 1943 | 42,042 | 17,381 | 917 | 1,567 | 3,619 | 7,322 | 1,401 | 3,786 | 6,049 |
| 1944. | 41,480 | 17,111 | 883 | 1,094 | 3,798 | 7,399 | 1,374 | 3,795 | 6,026 |
| 1945 | 39,977 | 15,302 | 826 | 1,082 | 3,872 | 7,654 | 1,383 | 3,891 | 5,967 |
| 1946. | 40,712 | 14,365 | 836 | 1.493 | 4,023 | 8,448 | 1,523 | 4,430 | 5,595 |
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September. . . . . | 41,669 | 14,953 | 884 | 1,648 | 4,064 | 8,609 | 1,549 | 4,412 | 5,550 |
| October... | 41,854 | 15,019 | 883 | 1,670 | 4,093 | 8,581 | 1,548 | 4,537 | 5,523 |
| November | 42,139 | 15.233 | 883 | 1,679 | 4,101 | 8,639 | 1,551 | 4,578 | 5,475 |
| December | 42,207 | 15,310 | 874 | 1,731 | 4,091 | 8,630 | 1,554 | 4,596 | 5,421 |
| 1947-January | 42,243 | 15,426 | 883 | 1,678 | 4,075 | 8,595 | 1,552 | 4,596 | 5,438 |
| February | 42,354 | 15,529 | 880 | 1,651 | 4,052 | 8,637 | 1,554 | 4,630 | 5,421 |
| March. | 42,395 | 15,564 | 879 | 1,632 | 4,040 | 8,695 | 1,555 | 4,588 | 5,442 |
| April. | 42,065 | 15,513 | 856 | 1,652 | 3,855 | 8,638 | 1,546 | 4,552 | 5,453 |
| May. | 42,079 | 15,359 | 884 | 1,668 | 3,970 | 8,631 | 1,553 | 4,567 | 5,447 |
| June. | 42,340 | 15,358 | 893 | 1,700 | 4,074 | 8,669 | 1,551 | 4,641 | 5,454 |
| July. | 42,103 | 15,180 | 866 | 1,742 | 4,079 | 8,688 | 1,574 | 4,640 | 5,334 |
| August. | 42425 | 15.455 | 896 | 1,770 | 4,084 | 8,738 | 1,594 | 4,573 | 5,315 |
| September | 42,843 | 15,711 | 895 | 1,792 | 4,115 | 8,772 | 1,599 | 4,588 | 5,371 |
| October... | 43,036 | 15,769 | 895 | 1,793 | 4,103 | 8,787 | 1,591 | 4,678 | 5,420 |
| UNADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September. | 41,848 | 15,035 | 884 | 1,747 | 4,064 | 8.523 | 1,534 | 4,456 | 5,605 |
| October... | 42,065 | 15,064 | 883 | 1,753 | 4,093 | 8,667 | 1,540 | 4,514 | 5,551 |
| November | 42,439 | 15,271 | 883 | 1,713 | 4,101 | 8,898 | 1,543 | 4,555. | 5,475 |
| December. | 42,928 | 15,348 | 874 | 1,644 | 4,071 | 9,234 | 1,546 | 4,573 | 5,638 |
| 1947-January. | 41,803 | 15,372 | 883 | 1,527 | 4,014 | 8,552 | 1,544 | 4,527 | 5,384 |
| February | 41,849 | 15,475 | 880 | 1,502 | 4,011 | 8,507 | 1,546 | 4,561 | 5,367 |
| March. | 42,043 | 15,510 | 879 | 1,534 | 4,020 | 8,565 | 1,555 | 4,565 | 5,415 |
| April. | 41,824 | 15,429 | 856 | 1,619 | 3,836 | 8,552 | 1,554 | 4,552 | 5,426 |
| May. | 41,919 | 15,237 | 884 | 1,685 | 3,970 | 8,545 | 1,561 | 4,590 | 5,447 |
| June. | 42,363 | 15,328 | 893 | 1,768 | 4,115 | 8,582 | 1,567 | 4,711 | 5,399 |
| July... | 42,201 | 15,233 | 866 | 1,847 | 4,140 | 8,558 | 1,590 | 4,686 | 5,281 |
| August. | 42,600 | 15,593 | 896 | 1,894 | 4,145 | 8,563 | 1,602 | 4,619 | 5,288 |
| September. | 43,033 | 15,797 | 895 | 1,900 | 4,115 | 8,684 | 1,583 | 4,634 | 5,425 |
| October... | 43,257 | 15,816 | 895 | 1,883 | 4,103 | 8,875 | 1,583 | 4,655 | 5,447 |

${ }^{1}$ Includes Federal Force Account Construction.
Note.-Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments employed during the pay period ending nearest the 15 th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded October 1947 figures are preliminary. Back unadjusted data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics; seasonally adjusted figures beginning January 1939 may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
[Bureau of the Census estimates without seasonal adjustment. Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over]

| Year or month | Total noninstitutional population | Total labor force | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  | Not in the labor force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Employed ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Unemployed |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | In nonagricultural industries | In agriculture |  |  |
| $1940{ }^{2}$ | 100,230 | 56,030 | 55,640 | 47,520 | 37,980 | 9,540 | 8,120 | 44,200 |
| 1941 | 101,370 | 57,380 | 55,910 | 50,350 | 41,250 | 9,100 | 5,560 | 43,990 |
| 1942 | 102,460 | 60,230 | 56.410 | 53,750 | 44,500 | 9,250 | 2,660 | 42,230 |
| 1943 | 103,510 | 64,410 | 55,540 | 54,470 | 45,390 | 9,080 | 1,070 | 39,100 |
| 1944 | 104,480 | 65,890 | 54,630 | 53,960 | 45,010 | 8,950 | . 670 | 38,590 |
| 1945 | 105,370 | 65,140 | 53,860 | 52,820 | 44,240 | 8,580 | 1,040 | 40,230 |
| 1946 | 106,370 | 60,820 | 57,520 | 55,250 | 46,930 | 8,320 | 2,270 | 45,550 |
| 1946-October. | 106,760 | 61,160 | 58,990 | 57,030 | 48,410 | 8,620 | 1,960 | 45,600 |
| Novernber. | 106,840 | 60,980 | 58,970 | 57,040 | 49,140 | 7,900 | 1,930 | 45,860 |
| December. | 106,940 | 60,320 | 58,430 | 56,310 | 49,100 | 7,210 | 2,120 | 46,620 |
| 1947-January. | 106,970 | 59,510 | 57,790 | 55,390 | 48,890 | 6.500 | 2,400 | 47,460 |
| February | 107,060 | 59,630 | 58,010 | 55,520 | 48,600 | 6,920 | 2,490 | 47,430 |
| March. . | 107,190 | 59,960 | 58,390 | 56,060 | 48,820 | 7,240 | 2,330 | 47,230 |
| April. | 107,260 | 60,650 | 59,120 | 56,700 | 48,840 | 7.860 | 2,420 | 46,610 |
| May . | 107,330 | 61,760 | 60,290 | 58,330 | 49,370 | 8,960 | 1,960 | 45,570 |
| June ${ }^{3}$. | 107,407 | 64,007 | 62,609 | 60,055 | 49,678 | 10,377 | 2,555 | 43,399 |
| July... | 107,504 | 64,035 | 62,664 | 60,079 | 50,013 | 10,066 | 2,584 | 43,469 |
| August | 107,590 | 63,017 | 61.665 | 59,569 | 50,594 | 8,975 | 2,096 | 44,573 |
| September | 107,675 | 62, 130 | 60,784 | 58,872 | 50,145 | 8,727 | 1,912 | 45,544 |
| October... | 107,755 | 62,219 | 60,892 | 59,204 | 50,583 | 8,622 | 1,687 | 45,535 |

1 Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.
2 Annual averages for 1940 include an allowance for January and February inasmuch as the monthly series began in March 1940.
: Beginning in June 1947, details do not necessarily add to group totals.
Note.-Information on the labor force status of the population is obtained through interviews of households on a sample basis. Data relate to the calendar week that contains the eighth day of the month. Back data are available from the Bureau of the Census.
[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 building |  | Nonresidential building |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Public works and public utilities |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Factories | Commercial |  | Educational |  | Other |  |  |  |
|  | 1946 | 1947 |  |  | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 | 1946 | 1947 |
| January | 357.5 | 571.6 | 89.7 | 257.4 | 104.7 | 86.5 | 69.0 | 38.3 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 25.8 | 55.9 | 50.2 | 113.9 |
| February | 387.4 | 442.2 | 102.1 | 208.4 | 97.7 | 73.9 | 77.5 | 46.4 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 28.3 | 9.4 | 64.7 | 90.5 |
| March. | 697.6 | 596.8 | 275.2 | 282.9 | 113.7 | 82.1 | 112.7 | 52.6 | 11.4 | 21.4 | 40.9 | 35.8 | 143.6 | 122.0 |
| April. | 734.9 | 602.3 | 370.6 | 256.7 | 105.1 | 65.6 | 75.1 | 66.3 | 18.0 | 22.7 | 37.9 | 29.6 | 128.1 | 161.4 |
| May. | 952.4 | 674.7 | 463.6 | 254.1 | 140.5 | 71.3 | 88.7 | 59.2 | 23.5 | 47.7 | 38.3 | 57.7 | 197.9 | 184.7 |
| June. | 807.9 | 605.1 | 332.2 | 209.5 | 159.4 | 66.8 | 55.2 | 58.4 | 23.5 | 40.1 | 35.2 | 44.7 | 202.5 | 185.7 |
| July. | 718.0 | 660.3 | 281.2 | 240.9 | 129.3 | 82.3 | 72.8 | 81.6 | 35.7 | 38.5 | 45.8 | 51.2 | 153.1 | 165.9 |
| August | 679.9 | 823.2 | 284.0 | 308.9 | 109.4 | 88.0 | 56.6 | 77.2 | 7.8 | 45.6 | 37.7 | 80.0 | 184.4 | 223.5 |
| September | 619.9 | 650.0 | 293.8 | 268.5 | 73.7 | 73.8 | 50.0 | 75.9 | 18.8 | 42.8 | 27.1 | 47.4 | 156.4 | 141.5 |
| October. | 573.2 | 793.3 | 235.1 | 349.5 | 140.2 | 95.5 | 41.0 | 80.0 | 12.6 | 41.1 | 31.5 | 61.3 | 112.8 | 165.9 |
| November. | 503.7 |  | 221.1 |  | 73.6 |  | 36.1 |  | 15.1 |  | 36.0 |  | 121.8 |  |
| December. | 457.3 |  | 193.4 |  | 69.9 |  | 38.6 |  | 19.7 |  | 19.8 |  | 115.9 |  |
| Year. | 7,489.7 |  | 3,142.1 |  | 1,317.3 |  | 773.2 |  | 221.4 |  | 404.4 | . . . . . . | 1,631.3 |  |

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY OWNERSHIP
[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 |  |  | Public ownership |  |  | Private ownership |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
| January | 141 | 358 | 572 | 75 | 47 | 167 | 66 | 311 | 405 |
| February | 147 | 387 | 442 | 74 | 56 | 96 | 73 | 331 | 346 |
| March. | 329 | 698 | 597 | 221 | 146 | 143 | 107 | 551 | 453 |
| April. | 396 | 735 | 602 | 309 | 127 | 177 | 87 | 608 | 425 |
| May | 243 | 952 | 675 | 148 | 197 | 234 | 95 | 756 | 441 |
| June. | 227 | 808 | 605 | 82 | 215 | 226 | 146 | 593 | 379 |
| July. | 258 | 718 | 660 | 108 | 202 | 203 | 149 | 516 | 458 |
| August | 264 | 680 | 823 | 67 | 205 | 218 | 196 | 475 | 605 |
| September | 278 | 620 | 65 | 43 | 187 | 193 | 235 | 433 | 457 |
| October. | 317 | 573 |  | 61 | 134 |  | 256 | 439 |  |
| November | 370 | 504 |  | 61. | 130 |  | 309 | 373 |  |
| December | 331 | 457 |  | 62 | 109 |  | 269 | 348 |  |
| Year | 3,299 | 7,490 |  | 1,311 | 1,754 |  | 1,988 | 5,735 |  |

LOANS INSURED BY FEDERALHOUSING ADMINISTRATION [In millions of dollars]

| Year or month | Total | Title I Loans |  | Mortgages on |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Property im-provement | Small home con-struction | 1- to 4 family houses (Title II) | Rental and group housing (Title II) | War and Veterans' housing (Title VI) ${ }^{1}$ |
| 1935. | 320 | 224 |  | 94 | 2 |  |
| 1936. | 557 | 246 |  | 309 | 2 |  |
| 1937 | 495 | 60 |  | 424 | 11 |  |
| 1938 | 694 | 160 | 13 | 473 | 48 |  |
| 1939. | 954 | 208 | 25 | 669 | 51 |  |
| 1940 | 1,026 | 251 | 26 | 736 | 13 |  |
| 1941. | 1,186 | 262 | 21 | 877 | 13 | 13 |
| 1942. | 1,137 | 141 | 15 | 691 | 6 | 284 |
| 1943 | 942 | 96 | 1 | 243 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 601 |
| 1944. | 886 | 125 |  | 216 | 7 | 537 |
| 1945. | 684 | 189 |  | 219 | 4 | 272 |
| 1946............ | 798 | 363 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 347 | 3 | 85 |
| 1946-October. . | 85 | 47 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 33 |  | 6 |
| November. | 67 | 35 | (2) | 26 |  | 7 |
| December. | 77 | 40 | (2) | 28 |  | 9 |
| 1947-January... | 89 | 44 |  | 30 |  | 16 |
| February.. | 79 | 39 | (2) | 27 |  | 13 |
| March. | 86 | 40 |  | 28 |  | 18 |
| April. | 117 | 51 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 33 | $\cdots$ | 33 |
| May. | 112 | 42 | (2) | 36 |  | 34 |
| June. | 152 | 50 |  | 39 |  | 63 |
| July. | 169 | 57 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 39 |  | 74 |
| August | 181 | 49 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 37 |  | 95 |
| September. | 184 | 46 | (2) $(2)$ |  |  | 96 150 |
| October. | 244 | 46 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 48 |  | 150 |

${ }^{1}$ Mortgages insured under War Housing Title VI through April 1946; figures thereafter represent mainly mortgages insured under the Veterans' Housing Title VI (approved May 22, 1946) but include a few refinanced mortgages originally written under the War Housing Title VI. $\quad 2$ Less than $\$ 500,000$.
NOTE.-Figures represent gross insurance written during the period and do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured loans. Figures include some reinsured mortgages, which are shown in the month in which they were reported by FHA. Reinsured mortgages on rental and group housing (Title II) are not necessarily shown in the month in which reinsurance took place.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICT
[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 | 1947 |  | 1946 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Oct. |
| Boston. | 49,166 | 33,852 | 36,899 |
| New York | 143,463 | 125,217 | 83,076 |
| Philadelphia | 41,969 | 37,595 | 21,897 |
| Cleveland. | 73,665 | 64,840 | 50,187 |
| Richmond | 72,369 | 69,395 | 59,282 |
| Atlanta. | 84,807 | 65,209 | 74,533 |
| Chicago. | 137,322 | 111,350 | 133,294 |
| St. Louis | 50,402 | 52,781 | 34,530 |
| Minneapolis | 31,026 | 28.937 | 17,495 |
| Kansas City | 33,091 | 21,921 | 14,676 |
| Dallas. | 76,006 | 38,899 | 47,337 |
| Total (11 districts)... | 793,286 | 649,996 | 573,206 |

INSURED FHA HOME MORTGAGES (TITLE II) HELD IN PORTFOLIO, BY CLASS OF INSTITUTION
[In millions of dollars]

| End of month | Total | Com-mercial banks | Mu- <br> tual <br> sav- <br> ings <br> banks | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sav- } \\ \text { ings } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { loan } \\ \text { associ- } \\ \text { ations } \end{array}\right\|$ | Insurance companies | Fedetal $\underset{\text { cies }}{ }{ }^{\text {agen- }}$ | Other ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936-Dec. | 365 | 228 | 8 | 56 | 41 | 5 | 27 |
| 1937--Dec. | 771 | 430 | 27 | 110 | 118 | 32 | 53 |
| 1938--Dec. | 1,199 | 634 | 38 | 149 | 212 | 77 | 90 |
| 1939--Dec. | 1,793 | 902 | 71 | 192 | 342 | 153 | 133 |
| 1940-Dec. | 2,409 | 1,162 | 130 | 224 | 542 | 201 | 150 |
| 1941-Mar. | 2,598 | 1,246 | 146 | 230 | 606 | 210 | 160 |
| June. | 2,755 | 1,318 | 157 | 237 | 668 | 220 | 154 |
| Sept | 2,942 | 1,400 | 171 | 246 | 722 | 225 | 178 |
| Dec. | 3,107 | 1,465 | 186 | 254 | 789 | 234 | 179 |
| 1942-June | 3,491 | 1,623 | 219 | 272 | 940 | 243 | 195 |
| Dec. | 3,620 | 1,669 | 236 | 276 | 1,032 | 245 | 163 |
| 1943--June | 3,700 | 1,700 | 252 | 284 | 1,071 | 235 | 158 |
| Dec. | 3,626 | 1,705 | 256 | 292 | 1,134 | 79 | 159 |
| 1944 -June | 3,554 | 1,669 | 258 | 284 | 1,119 | 73 | 150 |
| Dec. | 3,399 | 1,590 | 260 | 269 | 1,072 | 68 | 14) |
| 1945-June. | 3,324 | 1,570 | 265 | 264 | 1,047 | 43 | 134 |
| Dec. | 3,156 | 1,506 | 263 | 253 | 1,000 | 13 | 122 |
| 1946-June. | 3,102 | 1,488 | 260 | 247 | 974 | 11 | 122 |
| Dec. | 2,946 | 11,429 | 252 | 233 | 917 | 9 | 106 |

[^34]| Month | Merchandise exports ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | Merchandise imports * |  |  |  |  | Excess of exports |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 |
| January | 750 | 1,124 | 903 | 798 | ${ }^{p} 1,114$ | 230 | 301 | 334 | 394 | ${ }^{\text {P } 531}$ | 520 | 823 | 569 | 405 | p583 |
| February | 728 | 1,107 | 887 | 670 | p1,150 | 234 | 314 | 325 | 318 | ${ }^{2} 437$ | 494 | 793 | 561 | 352 | p713 |
| March. | 992 | 1,197 | 1,030 | 815 | ${ }^{p} 1,327$ | 249 | 358 | 365 | 385 | ${ }^{p} 445$ | 743 | 839 | 665 | 431 | p883 |
| April. | 989 | 1,231 | 1,005 | 757 | ${ }^{p} 1,299$ | 258 | 361 | 366 | 406 | p512 | 732 | 870 | 639 | 351 | ${ }^{p} 787$ |
| May | 1,092 | 1,455 | 1,135 | 851 | p1,421 | 282 | 386 | 372 | 393 | ${ }^{p} 474$ | 810 | 1,069 | 763 | 457 | p977 |
| June. | 1,003 | 1,296 | 870 | 878 | p1,241 | 296 | 332 | 360 | 382 | ${ }^{4} 463$ | 707 | 965 | 511 | 496 | p778 |
| July . | 1,265 | 1,197 | 893 | 826 | ${ }^{p} 1,1+9$ | 302 | 294 | 356 | 431 | ${ }^{p} 450$ | 963 | 903 | 537 | 395 | p700 |
| August | 1,280 | 1,191 | 737 | 883 | ${ }^{p} 1,150$ | 318 | 304 | 360 | 422 | ${ }^{2} 399$ | 962 | 887 | 378 | 461 | p751 |
| September | 1,269 | 1,194 | 514 | 643 | ${ }^{p} 1,115$ | 289 | 282 | 335 | 377 | ${ }^{2} 481$ | 981 | 912 | 180 | 266 | P633 |
| October. | 1,237 | 1,144 | 455 | ${ }^{p} 537$ |  | 329 | 329 | 344 | p394 |  | 908 | 815 | 111 | ${ }^{2} 142$ |  |
| November | 1,072 | 1,185 | 639 | p986 |  | 312 | 323 | 322 | $p 478$ |  | 760 | 862 | 317 | P508 |  |
| December. | 1,286 | 938 | 736 | ${ }^{1} 1,097$ |  | 282 | 336 | 297 | ${ }^{2} 529$ |  | 1,004 | 602 | 439 | p567 |  |
| Jan.-Sept.. | 9,369 | 10,992 | 7,976 | 7,120 | P10,965 | 2,457 | 2,931 | 3,172 | 3,507 | p4,191 | 6,912 | 8,061 | 4,804 | 3,613 | p6,774 |

$p$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.
${ }^{2}$ General imports including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.
Back figures.-See Bulletin for April 1944, p. 389; April 1940, p. 347; February 1937, p. 152; July 1933, p. 431; and January 1931 , p. 18.

|  | Total | Coal | Coke | Grain | Live- stock | Forest prod ucts | Ore | Mis-cel-laneous | Merchata. dise l.c.l. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939 | 101 | 98 | 102 | 107 | 96 | 100 | 110 | 101 | 97 |
| 1940 | 109 | 111 | 1.37 | 101 | 96 | 114 | 147 | 110 | 96 |
| 1941 | 130 | 123 | 168 | 112 | 91 | 139 | 183 | 136 | 100 |
| 1942 | 138 | 135 | 181 | 120 | 104 | 155 | 296 | 146 | 69 |
| 1943 | 137 | 138 | 186 | 146 | 117 | 141 | 192 | $1+5$ | 63 |
| 1944 | 140 | 143 | 185 | 139 | 124 | 143 | 180 | 1. 7 | 67 |
| 1945 | 135 | 134 | 172 | 151 | 125 | 129 | 169 | 142 | 69 |
| 1946. | 132 | 130 | 146 | 138 | 129 | 143 | 136 | 138 | 79 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEASONALLY } \\ & \text { ADJUSTED } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-August... | 141 | 152 | 184 | 131 | 119 | 157 | 162 | 145 | 77 |
| Sepiember | 138 | 160 | 183 | 125 | 91 | 154 | 164 | 139 | 75 |
| October.. | 139 | 155 | 183 | 142 | 128 | 146 | 157 | 1.39 | 79 |
| November | 137 | 117 | 166 | 147 | 136 | 151 | 157 | 148 | 83 |
| December. | 140 | 132 | 155 | 162 | 122 | 156 | 145 | 148 | 81 |
| 1947-January. | 150 | 163 | 175 | 157 | 123 | 163 | 176 | 152 | 77 |
| February | 142 | 149 | 171 | 147 | 111 | 166 | 172 | 145 | 76 |
| March. | 146 | 147 | 180 | 159 | 121 | 159 | 171 | 151 | 78 |
| April. | 137 | 119 | 173 | 151 | 111 | 148 | 134 | 147 | 79 |
| May. | 142 | 155 | 185 | 138 | 104 | 148 | 184 | 145 | 76 |
| June. | 137 | 141 | 173 | 140 | 107 | 145 | 184 | 142 | 74 |
| July. | 134 | 115 | 170 | 168 | 107 | 152 | 194 | 143 | 71 |
| August. | 143 | 146 | 184 | 162 | 92 | 152 | 190 | 149 | 73 |
| September | 142 | 153 | 180 | 1.37 | 105 | 149 | 181 | 145 | 73 |
| October. | 145 | 156 | 192 | 152 | 104 | 147 | 163 | 149 | 75 |
| UNADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-August. | 145 | 152 | 177 | 142 | 113 | 165 | 243 | 146 | 77 |
| September | 149 | 160 | 181 | 140 | 120 | 166 | 245 | 150 | 79 |
| October. . | 149 | 155 | 180 | 142 | 197 | 154 | 216 | ${ }^{+} 152$ | 82 |
| November. | 141 | 117 | 166 | 144 | 171 | 148 | 169 | 154 | 84 |
| December. | 131 | 132 | 163 | 152 | 118 | 139 | 45 | 139 | 78 |
| 1947-January. | 138 | 163 | 184 | 157 | 118 | 147 | 44 | 139 | 74 |
| February | 133 | 149 | 182 | 144 | 89 | 159 | 43 | 136 | 74 |
| March. | 137 | 147 | 182 | 146 | 96 | 159 | 50 | 144 | 79 |
| April. | 134 | 119 | 169 | 133 | 98 | 148 | 157 | 145 | 80 |
| May. | 144 | 155 | 183 | 121 | 94 | 154 | 267 | 146 | 76 |
| June. | 142 | 141 | 170 | 143 | 87 | 151 | 286 | 146 | 73 |
| July. | 140 | 115 | 165 | 202 | 87 | 153 | 311 | 145 | 71 |
| August.... | 148 | 146 | 177 | 175 | 87 | 160 | 284 | 150 | 73 |
| September. | 153 | 153 | 178 | 153 | 139 | 161 | 272 | 157 | 77 |
| October. . | 156 | 156 | 188 | 152 | 161 | 155 | 235 | 163 | 78 |

$r$ Revised.
Note.-For description and back data, see pp. 529-533 of the Bulletin for June 1941. Based on daily average loadings. Basic data compiled by Association of American Railroads. Total index compiled by combining indexes for classes with weights derived from revenue data of the Interstate Commerce classes with
Commission.

REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS
[In millions of dolfars)

|  | Total railway operating revenues | Total railway expenses | Net railway operating income | Net income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual |  |  |  |  |
| 1939 | 3,995 | 3,406 | 589 | 93 |
| 1940 | 4,297 | 3,014 | 682 | 189 |
| 1941 | 5,347 | 4,348 | 998 | 500 |
| 1942 | 7,466 | 5,982 | 1,485 | 902 |
| 1943 | 9,055 | 7,693 | 1,362 | 874 |
| 1944 | 9,437 | 8,343 | 1,093 | 668 |
| 1945 | 8,899 | 8,049 | 849 | 447 |
| 1946. | p7.627 | p7,008 | ${ }^{2} 619$ | D289 |
| SEASONALEY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-July . | 651 | 603 | 48 | 16 |
| August.... | 664 | 613 | 51 | 18 |
| September.. | 673 | 605 | 68 | 37 |
| October... | 66.3 | 606 | 57 | 25 |
| November. | 663 | 601 | 62 | 29 |
| December.. | 658 | 523 | 135 | 98 |
| 1947-January... | 698 | 624 | 74 | 42 |
| February... | 696 | 631 | 65 | 33 |
| March. . . . | 723 | 642 | 81 | 48 |
| April. | 685 | 637 | 48 | 15 |
| May. | 698 | 633 | 65 | 32 |
| June. . . . . . | 731 | 649 | 82 | 49 |
| July . . . . . | 683 | 634 | 48 | 18 |
| August.... | 719 | 655 | 64 | 31 |
| Septomber. | 716 | 681 | 36 | 28 |
| UNADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-July..... | 674 | 611 | 63 | r33 |
| August . . | 710 | r628 | 82 | r54 |
| September. | 660 | 593 | r68 | 39 |
| October... | 710 | 625 | 85 | 57 |
| November.. | 658 | 594 | 64 | 38 |
| December.. | 6.37 | 534 | 103 | 89 |
| 1947-January... | 686 | 628 | 58 | 29 |
| February... | 636 | 593 | 43 | 14 |
| March. | 718 | 645 | 73 | 43 |
| April. . . . . | 689 | 631 | 58 | 33 |
| May . . . . . . | 724 | 649 | 76 | 46 |
| June...... . | 697 | 637 | 60 | 38 |
| July....... | 705 | 644 | 61 | 37 |
| August.... | 745 | 664 | 81 | 51 |
| September.. | 727 | 679 | 48 | 21 |

p Preliminary
r Revised.
Note.-Descriptive material and back figures may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics. Basic data compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission Annual figures include revisions not available monthly.


- Revised.
p Preliminary.
1 Figures for sales are the average per trading day, while those for stocks are as of the end of the month or the annual average
Note.- For description and monthly indexes for back years for sales see Bulletin for June 1944, pp. 542-561, and for stocks see Bulletin for June 1946, pp. 588-612.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued

SALES, STOCKS, AND OUTSTANDING ORDERS AT 296 DEPARTMENT STORES ${ }^{1}$

| Year or month | Amount <br> (In millions of dollars) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales (total for month | Stocks (end of month) | Out. standing orders (end of month) |
| 1939 average. | 128 | 344 |  |
| 1940 average. | 136 | 353 | 108 |
| 1941 average. | 156 | 419 | 194 |
| 1942 average. | 179 | 599 | 263 |
| 1943 average. | 204 | 508 | 530 |
| 1944 average. | 227 | 534 | 560 |
| 1945 average. | 255 | 564 | 728 |
| 1946 average. | 318 | 714 | 907 |
| 1946-September. | 309 | 829 | 961 |
| October. | 341 | r882 | r846 |
| November | 404 | 919 | 691 |
| December. | 526 | 776 | 557 |
| 1947-January. | 256 | 769 | 619 |
| February. | 250 | 838 | 603 |
| March | 332 | 865 | 485 |
| April. | 321 | 849 | 387 |
| May. | 336 | 818 | 351 |
| June. | 304 | 769 | 470 |
| July. | 252 | 730 | 593 |
| August | 273 | r793 | 622 |
| September | 340 | 819 | 659 |
| October. | ${ }^{p} 366$ | $p 908$ | ${ }^{p} 649$ |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ These figures represent retail sales, stocks, and outstanding orders as reported by a sample of 296 of the larger department stores located in various cities throughout the country
department stores in the United States

Back figures.-Division of Research and Statistics.

WEEKLY INDEX OF SALES

| Without seasonal adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1946 |  | 1947 |  | 1946 |  | 1947 |
| Jan. | 5.... . 135 | Jan. | 4... . 188 | July | 6.... 192 | July | 5 |
|  | 12.... 188 |  | 11.... 232 |  | 13.... 210 |  | 12. |
|  | 19.... 191 |  | 18.... 223 |  | 20..... 201 |  | 19. |
|  | 26.... 188 |  | 25.... 220 |  | 27.... 204 |  | 26. |
| Feb. | 2. . 197 | Feb. | 1.... 217 | Aug. | 3.... 217 | Aug. | 2 |
|  | 9.... 214 |  | 8.... 219 |  | 10.... 228 |  |  |
|  | 16... . 209 |  | 15.... 246 |  | 17.... . 239 |  | 16. |
|  | 23.... 213 |  | 22.... 216 |  | 24..... 255 |  | 23 |
| Mar. | 2.... 217 | Mar. | 1.... 238 |  | 31.... 281 |  | 30 |
|  | 9.... 233 |  | 8.... 254 | Sept. | 7..... 264 | Sept. | 6 |
|  | 16.... 243 |  | 15.... 267 |  | 14..... 293 |  | 13. |
|  | 23.... 255 |  | 22.... . 286 |  | 21.... 280 |  | 20. |
|  | 30.... 257 |  | 29.... 283 |  | 28.... 257 |  | 27 |
| Apr. | 6..... 272 | Apr. | 5.... . 319 | Oct. | 5.... . 277 | Oct. | 4 |
|  | 13.... 282 |  | 12... 265 |  | 12.... 281 |  | 11. |
|  | 20.... 289 |  | 19.... 271 |  | 19.... 295 |  | 18. |
|  | 27.... 232 |  | 26.... 267 |  | 26..... 287 |  | 25. |
| May | 4.... 248 | May | 3.... 275 | Nov. | 2.... 277 | Nov. | 1. |
|  | 11.... 274 |  | 10.... 311 |  | 9.... 314 |  |  |
|  | 18.... 246 |  | 17.... 273 |  | 16.... 342 |  |  |
|  | 25.... 245 |  | 24.... 277 |  | 23.... 363 |  | 22. |
| June | 1..... 223 |  | 31.... 250 |  | 30.... 334 |  | 29. |
|  | 8.... 273 | June | 7.... 293 | Dec. | 7.... 475 | Dec. | 6 |
|  | 15.... 283 |  | 14.... 300 |  | 14.... 519 |  | 13. |
|  | 22.... 248 |  | 21.... 256 |  | 21.... 532 |  | 20. |
|  | 29..... 239 |  | 28.....245 |  | 28.... 281 |  | 27. |

${ }^{r}$ Revised.
NoTE.-Revised series. For description and back figures see pD. 874-875 of Bulletin for September 1944.

SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND BY CITIES
[Percentage change from corresponding period of preceding year]

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1947 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \operatorname{mos} \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1947 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { mos. } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1947 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { mos. } \\ 1947 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Oct. } \\ 1947 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Sept. } \\ 1947 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { mos. } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | $r+7$ | +12 | +7 | Cleveland-cont. |  |  |  | Chicago | ${ }^{p+6}$ | +15 +13 | +9 +8 | Kansas City- |  |  |  |
|  | p-2 |  | +6 | Toledo ${ }^{1}$..... | +2 +9 | +17 +17 | +7 +9 | Chicago | +4 | +13 +13 | $\begin{aligned} & +8 \\ & +9 \end{aligned}$ | cont. <br> Oklahoma City |  |  |  |
| New Hav | -8 | -5 | -1 | Erie ${ }^{\text {1 }}$........ . | +14 | +23 | +11 | Fort Wayn | $p-5$ | -2 | +5 | Tu | +7 | +13 | $+5$ |
| Portland. | -17 | +5 | - 8 | Pittsburgh | +22 | +48 | +12 | Indianapolis ${ }^{1}$ | - | +9 | +4 |  | + | +13 | +5 |
| Boston Area | -2 | +10 | +8 | Wheeling | -3 | +14 | 0 | Terre Haute | $p-3$ | +20 | $+10$ | Dallas | $+3$ | $+3$ | +4 |
| Downtown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Des Moines | +9 +11 | +15 | +9 | Shreveport.... | +6 | +5 | +7 +4 |
| Boston. Springfield | -2 | +8 +6 | + 7 | Richmond. | $+3$ | +5 | $+3$ | ${ }_{\text {Detroit }}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{p+7}^{+11}$ | +20 +15 | +11 +13 | Corpus Christi. Dallas ${ }^{1}$ | $\pm 1$ | $\pm 4$ | $\underline{+4}$ |
| Worcester. | -3 | +11 | +5 | Washington | +5 | +10 | $+2$ | Grand Rapids | +8 | +20 | +12 | Fort Wort | + 7 | +7 | +6 |
| Providen | -3 | +10 | +2 | Raleigh, N. ${ }^{\text {B C }}$ | +2 | +17 | + 10 | Lansing | +11 | $+30$ | +17 | Housto | +7 | $+5$ | +6. |
| New Y | +24 | +19 | $+10$ | Winston-Salem | +4 | +4 | +11 |  | +6 | +10 +10 | +5 |  |  |  | $+3$ |
| Bridgepor | +7 | +2 | + 7 | Charleston | 3 | $-1$ | -1 | Mad | +8 | +18 | +9 | SanFranc | + +3 |  | +6. |
| Newark ${ }^{1}$ | $+30$ | +17 +18 | $+6$ | Lreenvill | +2 | +2 +2 | +1 | St. Louis |  |  |  | Phoenix | +8 | +6 | - 9 |
| Albany |  | +18 +11 | +5 | Norfolk.. | +2 | +5 | +1 | St. Louts | ${ }^{p}+5$ | +12 | +6 -11 | Tucson. | -11 | -1 | + 5 |
| Bingham | +13 | +11 +17 | +5 | Richmond | +17 | ${ }_{-3}^{+5}$ | +9 | Fort Smith | +6 | + ${ }^{-2}$ | -11 | Fakersfiel | +16 | +17 | +12 |
| Buffalo ${ }^{1}$ | +13 | +17 +13 | +7 | Roanoke. | +8 | +13 | +5 | Little Roc | $\pm 3$ | $\pm 7$ | -1 | Fresno ${ }^{1}$. | -1 | +8 | $+8$ |
| Elmira. <br> Niagara Falls | +11 | +13 +6 | +7 | Charleston, | +5 | , | 5 | Evansvill | + 7 | +28 | +15 | Long Beac | +1 | +17 | +3 |
| New York City ${ }^{1}$. | +36 | +22 | +10 | W. Va.. | $+5$ | +17 | $+5$ | Louisville ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{p}+6$ | +18 |  | Oakland and |  |  |  |
| Poughkeepsie.. | +7 | +12 | +8 | Huntington | +6 | +9 | +4 | East St. Lou | +59 | +98 | +88 | Berkeley ${ }^{1}$ | +6 |  |  |
| Rochester ${ }^{1}$ | +4 | +12 | +8 |  |  |  |  | St. Louis ${ }^{1}$ | $+6$ | +14 | +7 | Riverside and |  |  |  |
| Schenectady | $+1$ | +10 | +6 | Atlanta | 0 | +3 | +3 | St. Louis Ar | + | +16 | +9 | San Bernardino | -4 | +6 | 6 |
| Syracuse ${ }^{1}$. | -7 | +5 | +6 | Birmingham ${ }^{1}$. | +2 | + 7 | + | Springfield |  | ${ }_{+4}+$ | +1 | Sacramento ${ }^{1}$ | +11 | $r+6$ | +7 |
| Utica. | +3 | +9 | +9 | Mobile | +9 | +8 | + | Memph |  |  | 1 | San Diego. ${ }^{1}$ | +5 | +13 | +3 |
|  | $p+9$ | +14 | +10 | Montgomer | +1 | +5 | +5 +1 | Minneapoli | ${ }^{p}+8$ | $+13$ | +11 | San Francisco | + | $r+5$ $r-1$ | +3 +10 |
| Trenton ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | +15 | +14 +8 | +5 | Miami ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | +3 | +2 | + +9 | Minneap | +12 +7 | +1 | +6 | San ${ }^{\text {Santa Resa }}$ | +2 | -1 +8 | +10 +5 |
| Lancaster | +6 | +11 | +11 | Orlando. | +17 | -11 | +2 | Duluth- |  |  |  | Stockton. | + |  | +8 |
| Philadelphia ${ }^{1}$. | +9 | $+12$ | $+10$ | Tampa ${ }^{1}$ | +2 | $+4$ | +8 | Superi | +1 | +18 | +11 | Vallejo and |  |  |  |
| Reading ${ }^{1}$. | +8 | +10 | +10 | Atlanta ${ }^{1}$ | +1. | $+4$ | +1 |  |  |  |  | Napa ${ }^{1}$. | -9. | -8 | -14 |
| Wilkes-Barre | +3 | +14 | +10 | Augusta | -5 | +2 | +1 | Kansas C | ${ }^{p}+7$ | +12 | +7 | Boise and |  |  |  |
| York | -2 | +3 | +2 | Columbus | +3 | $+2$ | +5 | Denv | +8 | +12 | +10 | Nampa. | $-15$ | -7 | -3 |
|  |  |  |  | Macon ${ }^{1}$ | -7 | +1 | -3 | Pueblo | +4 | +9. | +8 | Portland | +10 | +12. | $+10$ |
| Cleveland | +9 | +21 | +9. | Baton Rouge ${ }^{1}$ | -6 | +2 | +4 | Hutchis | +6 | $+10$ | $+5$ | Salt Lake City ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | $+6$ | $r+7$ | +7 |
| Akron ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 6 | +8 | +5 | New Orleans ${ }^{1}$ | +2 | $+3$ | +7 | Topeka | +5 | $+7$ | +5 | Bellingham ${ }^{1}$. | (2) | +11 | $3+6$ |
| Canton ${ }^{1}$ | $+6$ | +10 | +10 | Bristol, Tenn. | -10 | 0 | +2 | Wichita | +1 | +4 | -31 | Everett ${ }^{1}$ | +3 | +11 | +5 |
| Cincinnati ${ }^{1}$ | +2 | +10 | +6 | Jackson ${ }^{1}$ | 4 | +1 | -1 | Joplin | +22 | +11 | +11 | Seattle ${ }^{1}$ | $+1$ | +6 | +4 |
| Cleveland ${ }^{1}$ | +3 | +11 | +7 | Chattanooga ${ }^{1}$ | -7 | -5 | -3 | Kansas City | +7 | +11 | +7 | Spokane ${ }^{1}$ | $+5$ | $r+12$ | +14 |
| Columbus ${ }^{1}$ | +5 | +7 | +4 | Knoxville ${ }^{1}$. | -3. | -6 | -9 | dt. Josep | +10 | +11 | +8 | Tacoma ${ }^{1}$ | +12 |  | +3 |
| Springfield ${ }^{\text {², }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | +81 | +19 | +6 | Nashville ${ }^{1}$ | -3 | 0 | -1 | Omaha | +13 | +14 | +6! | Yakima ${ }^{1}$. | +9 | +11 | +8 |

$p$ Preliminary. $\quad r$ Revised.
${ }_{2}^{1}$ Indexes for these cities may be obtained on request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the city is located.
${ }_{3} 2$ Data not available.
${ }_{3}$ Nine months 1947.

${ }^{1}$ The ratio of stocks to sales is obtained by dividing stocks at the end of the month by sales during the month and hence indicates the number of months' supply on hand at the end of the month in terms of sales for that month.
${ }^{2}$ The 1941 average of monthly sales for each department is used as a base in computing the sales index for that department. The stocks index is derived by applying to the sales index for each month the corresponding stocks-sales ratio. For description and monthly indexes of sales and stocks by department groups for back years, see pp. 856-858 of Bulletin for August 1946. The titles of the tables on pages 857 and 858 were reversed.
${ }_{3}^{3}$ For movements of total department store sales and stocks see the indexes for the United States on p. 1537.
Note.-Based on reports from a group of large department stores located in various cities throughout the country. In 1945 sales and stocks at these stores accounted for about 50 per cent of estimated total department store sales and stocks. However, not all stores reported data for all of the departments shown; consequently, the sample for the individual departments is not so comprehensive as that for the total.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS
total consumer credit, by major parts
[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

| End of year or month | Total consumer credit | Instalment credit |  |  |  |  | Singlepayment loans ${ }^{2}$ | Charge accounts | Service credit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Sale credit |  |  | Loans ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | credit | Total | Automobile | Other |  |  |  |  |
| 1929. | 7,637 | 3,167 | 2,515 | 1,318 | 1,197 | 652 | 2,125 | 1,749 | 596 |
| 1930. | 6,829 | 2,696 | 2,032 | 928 | 1,104 | 664 | 1,949 | 1,611 | 573 |
| 1931 | 5,526 | 2,212 | 1,595 | 637 | 958 | 617 | 1,402 | 1,381 | 531 |
| 1932 | 4,093 | 1,526 | 999 | 322 | 677 | 527 | 962 | 1,114 | 491 |
| 1933. | 3,929 | 1,605 | 1,122 | 459 | 663 | 483 | 776 | 1,081 | 467 |
| 1934. | 4,396 | 1,867 | 1,317 | 576 | 741 | 550 | 875 | 1,203 | 451 |
| 1935. | 5,439 | 2,627 | 1,805 | 940 | 865 | 822 | 1,048 | 1,292 | 472 |
| 1936. | 6,796 | 3,526 | 2,436 | 1,289 | 1,147 | 1,090 | 1,331 | 1,419 | 520 |
| 1937. | 7,491 | 3,971 | 2,752 | 1,384 | 1,368 | 1,219 | 1,504 | 1,459 | 557 |
| 1938. | 7,064 | 3,612 | 2,313 | . 970 | 1,343 | 1,299 | 1,442 | 1,487 | 523 |
| 1939. | 7,994 | 4,449 | 2,792 | 1,267 | 1,525 | 1,657 | 1.468 | 1,544 | 533 |
| 1940 | 9,146 | 5,448 | 3,450 | 1,729 | 1,721 | 1,998 | 1,488 | 1,650 | 560 |
| 1941 | 9,895 | 5,920 | 3,744 | 1,942 | 1,802 | 2,176 | 1,601 | 1,764 | 610 |
| 1942. | 6,478 | 2,948 | 1,491 | 482 | 1,009 | 1,457 | 1,369 | 1,513 | 648 |
| 1943. | 5,334 | 1,957 | 814 | 175 | 639 | 1,143 | 1,192 | 1,498 | 687 |
| 1944. | 5,776 | 2,034 | 835 | 200 | 635 | 1,199 | 1,255 | 1,758 | 729 |
| 1945. | r6,638 | 2,365 | 903 1.558 | 227 | . 676 | 1,462 | -1,520 | 1,981 | 772 |
| 1946. | $r 10,166$ | 3,976 | 1,558 | 544 | 1,014 | 2,418 | r2,262 | 3,054 | 874 |
| 1946 -September | -8,652 | 3,288 | 1,177 | 425 | 752 | 2,111 | r2,009 | 2,495 | 860 |
| October. . | r9,022 | 3,458 | 1,261 | 466 | 795 | 2,197 | r2,082 | 2,621 | 861 |
| November. | r9,542 | 3,646 | 1,358 | 505 | 853 | 2,288 | r2, 166 | 2,859 | 871 |
| December. | $r 10,166$ | 3,976 | 1,558 | 544 | 1,014 | 2,418 | r2,262 | 3,054 | 874 |
| 1947-January.. | r10,024 | 4,048 | 1,566 | 581 | 985 | 2,482 | r2,337 | 2,764 | 875 |
| February | r10,019 | 4,156 | 1,608 | 631 | . 977 | 2,548 | r2,383 | 2,602 | 878 |
| March. . | r10,379 | 4,329 | 1,695 | 691 | 1,004 | 2,634 | r2.403 | 2,768 | 879 |
| April. | r10,631 | 4,536 | 1,812 | 753 | 1,059 | 2,724 | r2,423 | 2,78? | 890 |
| May.. | r10,934 | 4,739 | 1,928 | 816 | 1,112 | 2,811 | r2,460 | 2,835 | 900 |
| June. | +11,230 | 4,919 | 2,036 | 880 | 1,156 | 2,883 | r2,508 | 2,887 | 916 |
| July. | r11,302 | 5,045 | 2,092 | 922 | 1,170 | 2,953 | r2,548 | 2.786 | 923 |
| August... | 11,431 | 5,178 | 2,167 | , 965 | 1,202 | 3.011 | 2,578 | 2,755 | 920 |
| September ${ }^{p}$. | 11,671 | 5,284 | 2,257 | 1,004 | 1,253 | 3,027 | 2,606 | 2,864 | 917 |
| October ${ }^{p}$. . | 12,050 | 5,454 | 2,374 | 1,050 | 1,324 | 3,080 | 2,646 | 3,035 | 915 |

pPreliminary. $\quad r$ Revised
${ }^{1}$ Includes repair and modernization loans insured by Federal Housing Administration
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Noninstalment consumer loans (single-payment loans of commercial banks and pawnbrokers).

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS
[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

| Year or month | Amounts outstanding (end of period) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Loans made by principal lending institutions (during period) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Commercial banks ${ }^{1}$ | Smail loan companies | Industrial banks ${ }^{2}$ | Industrial loan companies ${ }^{2}$ | Credit unions | Miscellaneous lenders | Insured repair and modernization loans ${ }^{3}$ | Commercial banks ${ }^{1}$ | Small loan companies | Industrial banks ${ }^{2}$ | Industrial loan companies ${ }^{2}$ | Credit unions |
| 1929. | 652 | 43 | 263 |  |  | 32 | 95 |  |  | 463 |  |  | 42 |
| 1930. | 664 | 45 | 277 |  |  | 31 | 93 |  |  | 485 |  |  | 41 |
| 1931. | 617 | 39 | 287 |  |  | 29 | 78 |  |  | 494 |  |  | 38 |
| 1932 | 527 | 31 | 268 |  |  | 27 | 58 |  |  | 393 |  |  | 34 |
| 1933 | 483 | 29 | 256 |  |  | 27 | 50 |  |  | 322 |  |  | 33 |
| 1934 | 550 | 44 | 264 |  |  | 32 | 60 | 25 | 69 | 413 |  |  | 42 |
| 1935 | 822 | 88 | 287 |  |  | 44 | 79 | 168 | 130 | 455 |  |  | 67 |
| 1936. | 1,090 | 161 | 326 |  |  | 66 | 102 | 244 | 248 | 610 |  |  | 105 |
| 1937. | 1,219 | 258 | 374 |  |  | 93 | 125 | 148 | 368 | 662 |  |  | 148 |
| 1938. | 1,299 | 312 | 380 | 129 | 95 | 112 | 117 | 154 | 460 | 664 | 238 | 176 | 179 |
| 1939. | 1,657 | 523 | 448 | 131 | 99 | 147 | 96 | 213 | 680 | 827 | 261 | 194 | 257 |
| 1940. | 1,998 | 692 | 498 | 132 | 104 | 189 | 99 | 284 | 1,017 | 912 | 255 | 198 | 320 |
| 1941. | 2,176 | 784 | 531 | 134 | 107 | 217 | 102 | 301 | 1,198 | 975 | 255 | 203 | 372 |
| 1942. | 1,457 | 426 | 417 | 89 | 72 | 147 | 91 | 215 | . 792 | 784 | 182 | 146 | 247 |
| 1943 | 1,143 | 316 | 364 | 67 | 59 | 123 | 86 | 128 | 639 | 800 | 151 | 128 | 228 |
| 1944 | 1,199 | 357 | 384 | 68 | 60 | 122 | 88 | 120 | 749 | 869 | 155 | 139 | 230 |
| 1945 | 1,462 | 477 | 439 | 76 | 70 | 128 | 93 | 179 | 942 | 956 | 166 | 151 | 228 |
| 1946 | 2,418 | 956 | 608 | 117 | 98 | 185 | 110 | 344 | 1,793 | 1,251 | 231 | 210 | 339 |
| 1946-September. | 2,111 | 824 | 536 | 103 | 86 | 164 | 103 | 295 | 156 | 96 | 20 | 18 | 31 |
| October.... | 2,197 | 865 | 547 | 108 | 90 | 171 | 104 | 312 | 176 | 105 | 21 | 19 | 34 |
| November . . | 2,288 | 907 | 565 | 112 | 94 | 176 | 106 | 328 | 172 | 120 | 22 | 20 | 33 |
| December... | 2,418 | 956 | 608 | 117 | 98 | 185 | 110 | 344 | 191 | 166 | 26 | 25 | 39 |
| 1947-January. | 2,482 | 991 | 611 | 122 | 102 | 186 | 110 | 360 | 187 | 98 | 22 | 20 | 33 |
| February | 2,548 | 1,030 | 611 | 125 | 105 | 190 | 110 | 377 | 180 | 90 | 21 | 20 | 33 |
| March... | 2,634 | 1,079 | 617 | 128 | 108 | 197 | 111 | 394 | 214 | 121 | 24 | 23 | 38 |
| April. . . . . . | 2,724 | 1,123 | 627 | 133 | 113 | 204 | 112 | 412 | 213 | 116 | 24 | 24 | 39 |
| May. . . . . . | 2.811 | 1.167 | 633 | 138 | 116 | 213 | 113 | 431 | 212 | 115 | 24 | 24 | 42 |
| June. | 2,883 | 1,196 | 638 | 143 | 119 | 224 | 113 | 450 | 211 | 117 | 26 | 24 | 43 |
| July. | 2,953 | 1,221 | 649 | 148 | 121 | 233 | 114 | 467 | 217 | 123 | 29 | 23 | 44 |
| August | 3,011 | 1,248 | 652 | 152 | 124 | 240 | 114 | 481 | 204 | 113 | 25 | 22 | 42 |
| September ${ }^{p}$. | 3,027 | 1,255 | 643 | 154 | 125 | 245 | 114 | 491 | 206 | 107 | 27 | 24 | 41 |
| October ${ }^{p}$... | 3.080 | 1,279 | 647 | 158 | 127 | 250 | 114 | 505 | 218 | 121 | 27 | 23 | 44 |

[^35] a small amount of other retail direct loans not shown separately. Other retail direct loans outstanding at the end of October amounted to 99 million dollars, and loans made during October were 15 million.
${ }^{2}$ Figures include only personal instalment cash loans, retail automobile direct loans, and other retail direct loans. Direct retail instalment loans are obtained by deducting an estimate of paper purchased from total retail instalment paper
${ }^{3}$ Includes only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS-Continued

CONSUMER INSTALMENT SALE CREDIT, EXCLUDING
AUTOMOBILE CREDIT

| End of year or month | Total, excluding automobile | Department stores and mailorder houses | Furniture stores | Household appliance stores | Jewelry stores | AII other retail stores |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 1,197 | 160 | 583 | 265 | 56 | 133 |
| 1930. | 1,104 | 155 | 539 | 222 | 47 | 141 |
| 1931 | 958 | 138 | 454 | 185 | 45 | 136 |
| 1932 | 677 | 103 | 313 | 121 | 30 | 110 |
| 1933 | 663 | 119 | 299 | 119 | 29 | 97 |
| 1934 | 741 | 146 | 314 | 131 | 35 | 115 |
| 1935 | 865 | 186 | 336 | 171 | 40 | 132 |
| 1936 | 1,147 | 256 | 406 | 255 | 56 | 174 |
| 1937 | 1,368 | 314 | 469 | 307 | 68 | 210 |
| 1938 | 1,343 | 302 | 485 | 266 | 70 | 220 |
| 1939. | 1,525 | 377 | 536 | 273 | 93 | 246 |
| 1940 | 1,721 | 439 | 599 | 302 | 110 | 271 |
| 1941 | 1,802 | 466 | 619 | 313 | 120 | 284 |
| 1942 | 1,009 | 252 | 391 | 130 | 77 | 159 |
| 1943. | 639 | 172 | 271 | 29 | 66 | 101 |
| 1944 | 635 | 183 | 269 | 13 | 70 | 100 |
| 1945. | 676 | 198 | 283 | 14 | 74 | 107 |
| 1946. | 1,014 | 337 | 366 | 28 | 123 | 160 |
| 1946 September | 752 | 235 | 311 | 23 | 65 | 118 |
| October... | 795 | 257 | 322 | 25 | 66 | 125 |
| November. | 853 | 284 | 337 | 26 | 72 | 134 |
| December | 1,014 | 337 | 366 | 28 | 123 | 160 |
| $1947$ <br> January. | 985 | 337 | 352 | 27 | 114 | 155 |
| February. . | 977 | 338 | 349 | 29 | 107 | 154 |
| March. | 1,004 | 358 | 354 | 29 | 105 | 158 |
| April..... | 1,059 | 386 | 366 | 32 | 108 | 167 |
| May. . . . . | 1,112 | 409 | 382 | 32 | 114 | 175 |
| June. | 1,156 | 423 | 395 | 37 | 119 | 182 |
| July. | 1.170 | 429 | 398 | 39 | 120 | 184 |
| August.... | 1,202 | 440 | 408 | 41 | 124 | 189 |
| September ${ }^{p}$ | 1,253 | 462 | 423 | 43 | 128 | 197 |
| October ${ }^{p}$. | 1,324 | 494 | 443 | 46 | 132 | 209 |


| CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL <br> BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT <br> [Estimates. In millions of dollars] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month | Total | Retail instalment paper ${ }^{2}$ |  | Repair and modern ization loans ${ }^{12}$ | Personal instalment cash loans |
|  |  | Automobile | Other |  |  |
| Outstanding at end <br> of period: <br> 1941     <br> 196.8 49.3 18.8 18.6 110.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942 | 125.4 | 21.4 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 75.6 |
| 1943 | 91.8 | 12.6 | 7.7 | 14.0 | 57.5 |
| 1944 | 92.0 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 13.4 | 57.8 |
| 1945. | 104.1 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 17.2 | 63.3 |
| 1946. | 162.7 | 27.5 | 17.8 | 28.3 | 89.1 |
| 1946-September. | 142.9 | 22.1 | 14.7 | 25.4 | 80.7 |
| October... | 150.6 | 24.4 | 15.7 | 26.7 | 83.8 |
| November.. | 156.1 | 26.2 | 16.7 | 27.5 | 85.7 |
| December.. | 162.7 | 27.5 | 17.8 | 28.3 | 89.1 |
| 1947-January... | 168.1 | 29.5 | 18.6 | 28.9 | 91.1 |
| February... | 172.6 | 31.3 | 19.6 | 29.6 | 92.1 |
| March..... | 177.4 | 33.5 | 19.4 | 30.3 | 94.2 |
| April. | 184.2 | 36.4 | 20.5 | 31.4 | 95.9 |
| May. | 191.4 | 38.6 | 21.8 | 33.1 | 97.9 |
| June. . . . . | 199.2 | 40.6 | 23.1 | 35.0 | 100.5 |
| July....... | 206.7 | 42.8 | 24.3 | 36.9 | 102.7 |
| August. . . | 212.6 | 44.9 | 25.3 | 38.4 | 104.0 |
| September ${ }^{p}$ | 215.5 | 46.3 | 26.0 | 39.4 | 103.8 |
| October ${ }^{\boldsymbol{p}} .$. | 221.5 | 48.3 | 27.5 | 41.3 | 104.4 |
| Volume extended during month: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September. | 25.2 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 15.5 |
| October... | 28.8 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 16.5 |
| November.. | 28.5 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 16.9 |
| December.. | 31.2 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 19.3 |
| 1947-January. . | 29.1 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 16.8 |
| February. | 27.4 | 6.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 15.4 |
| March... | 31.3 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 18.0 |
| April. . . . . | 32.4 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 17.5 |
| May . . . . . | 32.8 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 17.3 |
| June. | 33.8 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 18.1 |
| July.... . . | 36.5 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 19.9 |
| August. . . | 33.2 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 17.3 |
| September ${ }^{p}$ | 34.8 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 18.2 |
| October ${ }^{p}$. . | 36.4 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 18.1 |

$\rho$ Preliminary Prelinuinary. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ Includes not only loans insu
${ }^{2}$ Includes both direct loans and paper purchased.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL
BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

| Year or month | Total | Automobile retail |  | Other retail, purchased and direct | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Repair } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { mod- } \\ \text { erniza- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { loans }^{12} \end{array}\right\|$ | Personal instal ment cash loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Purchased | Direct loans |  |  |  |
| Outstanding at end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1939. | 1,093 | 218 | 164 | 155 | 209 | 347 |
| 1940 | 1,450 | 311 | 253 | 217 | 247 | 422 |
| 1941 | 1,694 | 411 | 310 | 288 | 234 | 451 |
| 1942 | 845 | 136 | 123 | 143 | 154 | 289 |
| 1943 | 516 | 54 | 79 | 68 | 89 | 226 |
| 1944 | 557 | 55 | 96 | 75 | 84 | 247 |
| 1945 | 742 | 64 | 139 | 100 | 124 | 315 |
| 1946 | 1,591 | 165 | 306 | 275 | 273 | 572 |
| 1946-September | 1,334 | 136 | 252 | 214 | 226 | 506 |
| October.. | 1,413 | 145 | 268 | 233 | 242 | 525 |
| November | 1,494 | 156 | 285 | 251 | 256 | 546 |
| December | 1,591 | 165 | 306 | 275 | 273 | 572 |
| 1947-January | 1,668 | 181 | 325 | 296 | 280 | 586 |
| February | 1,732 | 196 | 348 | 305 | 284 | 599 |
| March | 1,821 | 215 | 373 | 317 | 296 | 620 |
| Aprìl. | 1,922 | 237 | 397 | 337 | 314 | 637 |
| May. | 2,027 | 254 | 423 | 364 | 334 | 652 |
| June | 2,125 | 276 | 439 | 388 | 358 | 664 |
| Iuly. | 2,200 | 288 | 456 | 405 | 379 | 672 |
| August | 2,271 | 301 | 470 | 416 | 401 | 683 |
| September ${ }^{p}$. | 2,332 | 314 | 478 | 429 | 4.30 | 681 |
| October ${ }^{\boldsymbol{p}}$. | 2,411 | 327 | 491 | 449 | 4.55 | 689 |
| Volume extended dur- <br> ing month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 246 279 | 30 34 | 51 | 46 | 27 | 92 |
| November | 274 | 33 | 58 | 54 | 31 | 102 |
| December. | 306 | 39 | 64 | 61 | 28 | 114 |
| 1947-January . . . . . | 307 | 44 | 69 | 65 | 24 | 105 |
| February . . . . | 289 | 42 | 70 | 55 | 25 | 97 |
| March. | 343 | 54 | 81 | 59 | 31 | 118 |
| April. ....... | 364 | 60 | 84 | 69 | 36 | 115 |
| May...... . . . | 375 | 59 | 83 | 77 | 42 | 114 |
| June. | 392 | 59 | 80 | 92 | 44 | 117 |
| July. | 384 | 63 | 84 | 75 | 42 | 120 |
| August . . . . . . | 363 | 58 | 79 | 70 | 45 | 111 |
| September ${ }^{p} .$. | 387 | 66 | 80 | 76 | 54 | 111 |
| October ${ }^{p} . .$. | 409 | 66 | 86 | 86 | 54 | 117 |

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL
LOAN COMPANIES, BY TYPE OF CREDIT
[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

| Year or month | Total | Retail instalment paper ${ }^{2}$ |  | Repair and modernization loans ${ }^{12}$ | Persona instalment cash loans |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Automobile | Other |  |  |
| Outstanding at end of period: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1944. | 67.1 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 51.7 |
| 1945 | 76.7 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 60.2 |
| 1946. | 108.4 | 15.0 | 74 | 2.4 | 83.6 |
| 1946-September . | 953 | 13.8 | 6.2 | 20 | 73.3 |
| October... | 99.7 | 14.5 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 76.0 |
| November. | 103.7 | 14.9 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 78.9 |
| December | 108.4 | 15.0 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 83.6 |
| 1947-January | 112.2 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 861 |
| February... | 115.5 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 88.1 |
| March. . . | 118.7 | 17.1 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 90.1 |
| April. . . . . | 124.6 | 18.7 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 93.3 |
| May. | 128.5 | 20.6 | 10.8 | 3.0 | 94.1 |
| June. | 131.3 | 21.7 | 11.8 | 3.2 | 94.6 |
| July. | 134.0 | 22.4 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 95.4 |
| August | 137.8 | 23.6 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 97.2 |
| September ${ }^{p}$. | 138.4 | 24.3 | 14.1 | 3.8 | 96.2 |
| October $\quad .$. | 141.2 | 25.4 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 97.1 |
| Volume extended <br> during month:    <br> 1946    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1946-September . | 200 | 34 | 14 | 0.3 | 14.9 |
| October... . | 22.5 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 16.4 |
| November. . | 23.0 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 17.0 |
| December | 26.2 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 20.9 |
| 1947-January . . . | 22.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 16.8 |
| February... | 22.2 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 16.5 |
| March. | 25.6 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 19.6 |
| April. | 27.4 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 19.9 |
| May...... . | 26.9 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 19.3 |
| June. | 27.3 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 19.3 |
| July. | 26.4 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 17.9 |
| August | 25.6 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 17.3 |
| September ${ }^{p}$ | 27.1 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 18.4 |
| October ${ }^{p}$... | 27.2 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 17.7 |

December 1947

FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

| Item | Percentage change from preceding month |  |  | Percentage change from corresponding month of preceding year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1947 p \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1947 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1947 p \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1947 | Aug. <br> 1947 |
| Net sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total... | +8 | +12 | +7 | +14 | +19 | +6 |
| Cash sales. | +8 | +8 | +4 | -9 | -5 | -16 |
| Credit sales: | +6 | +17 | +9 | +28 | +39 | +16 |
| Charge account | +12 | +7 | +6 | +13 | +14 | $+15$ |
| Accounts receivable, end of month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total..... | +5 | +3 | +2 | +42 | +39 | +36 |
| Instalment | +6 | +3 | +2 | +43 | +38 | +35 |
| Collections during month: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. Instalment. | +3 | +9 +16 | 0 +1 | +16 +16 | +25 +28 | +13 +7 |
| Inventories, end of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| month, at retail value. | +7 | +2 | +2 | +15 | $+16$ | +18 |

preliminary

RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE 1

| Year and month | Instalment accounts |  |  |  | Charge accounts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Department stores | Furniture stores | Household appliance | Jewelry stores | Department stores |
| Septem6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| October. ${ }^{\text {Septer }}$ | 39 | 27 | 52 | 30 | 60 |
| November. | 38 | 27 | 47 | 34 | 59 |
| December. | 36 | 26 | 47 | 44 | 54 |
| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |
| January.. | 30 | 23 | 47 | 26 | 52 |
| February | 29 | 21 | 41 | 25 | 52 |
| March. | 33 | 25 | 44 | 27 | 56 |
| April. | 30 | 23 | 44 | 25 | 54 |
| May. | 30 | 24 | 44 | 26 | 56 |
| June. | 28 | 23 | 45 | 24 | 54 |
| July. | 28 | 22 | 41 | 23 | 53 |
| August | 28 | 22 | r39 | 23 | 51 |
| September | 31 | 24 | 39 | 25 | 53 |
| October ${ }^{p}$. | 31 | 23 | 39 | 23 | 57 |
| p Preliminary. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Collections durin beginning of month. | Revised. month a | percenta | e of acco | nts outs | anding at |

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND COLLECTIONS

| Year and month | Index numbers, without seasonal adjustment, 1941 average $=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percentage of total sales |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales during month |  |  |  | Accounts receivable at end of month |  | Collections during month |  | Cash <br> sales | Instalment sales | Chargeaccount sales |
|  | Total | Cash | Instalment | Charge account | Instalment | Charge account | Instal- ment | Charge account |  |  |  |
| 1941 average. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 48 | 9 | 43 |
| 1942 average. | 114 | 131 | 82 | 102 | 78 | 91 | 103 | 110 | 56 | 6 | 38 |
| 1943 average. | 130 | 165 | 71 | 103 | 46 | 79 | 80 | 107 | 61 | 5 | 34 |
| 1944 average. | 145 | 188 | 66 | 111 | 38 | 84 | 70 | 112 | 64 | 4 | 32 |
| 1945 average. | 162 | 211 | 68 | 124 | 37 | 94 | 69 | 127 | 64 | 4 | 32 |
| 1946 average. | 202 | 243 | 101 | 176 | 50 | 138 | 91 | 168 | 59 | 4 | 37 |
| 1946-September | 197 | 228 | 98 | 180 | 50 | 145 | 89 | 152 | 57 | 4 | 39 |
| October... | 218 | r247 | -120 | -203 | 55 | 156 | 104 | 186 | 56 | 5 | 39 |
| November. | 257 | 297 | 146 | 233 | 61 | 176 | 112 | 197 | 57 | 5 | 38 |
| December. . | 330 | 384 | 199 | 292 | 75 | 223 | 121 | 205 | 57 | 5 | 38 |
| 1947-January. | 163 | 188 | 106 | 146 | 74 | 175 | 121 | 250 | 57 | 6 | 37 |
| February | 159 | 179 | 109 | 144 | 73 | 154 | 115 | 195 | 56 | 6 | 38 |
| March. | 210 | 236 | 146 | 192 | 75 | 160 | 129 | 185 | 55 | 6 | 39 |
| April. | 207 | 230 | 141 | 192 | 79 | 163 | 123 | 186 | 55 | 6 | 39 |
| May. | 216 | 241 | 138 | 202 | 81 | 167 | 127 | 198 | 55 | 6 | 39 |
| June. | 195 | 219 | 123 | 182 | 82 | 165 | 122 | 193 | 55 | 6 | 39 |
| July. | 161 | 184 | 113 | 143 | 83 | 146 | 124 | 190 | 57 | 6 | 37 |
| August. | 174 | 196 | 130 | 157 | 84 | 145 | 123 | 162 | 56 | 6 | 38 |
| September | 217 | 236 | 156 | 206 | 87 | 167 | 138 | 167 | 54 | 6 | 40 |
| October $p$. | 234 | 252 | 180 | 225 | 95 | 181 | 147 | 203 | 5.3 | 7 | 40 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. $\quad{ }^{r}$ Revised.
Note.-Data based on reports from a smaller group of stores than is included in the monthly index of sales shown on p. 1537.

## COST OF LIVING

Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities
[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935-39 average $=100$ ]

| Year or month | All items | Food | Apparel | Rent | Fuel, electricity, and ice | House furnishings | Miscellaneous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929. | 122.5 | 132.5 | 115.3 | 141.4 | 1.12 .5 | 111.7 | 104.6 |
| 1930. | 119.4 | 126.0 | 112.7 | 137.5 | 111.4 | 108.9 | 105.1 |
| 1931. | 108.7 | 103.9 | 102.6 | 130.3 | 108.9 | 98.0 | 104.1 |
| 1932 | 97.6 | 86.5 | 90.8 | 116.9 | 103.4 | 85.4 | 101.7 |
| 1933. | 92.4 | 84.1 | 87.9 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 98.4 |
| 1934. | 95.7 | 93.7 | 96.1 | 94.4 | 101.4 | 92.8 | 97.9 |
| 1935. | 98.1 | 100.4 | 96.8 | 94.2 | 100.7 | 94.8 | 98.1 |
| 1936. | 99.1 | 101.3 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 100.2 | 96.3 | 98.7 |
| 1937. | 102.7 | 105.3 | 102.8 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 104.3 | 101.0 |
| 1938. | 100.8 | 97.8 | 102.2 | 104.1 | 99.9 | 103.3 | 101.5 |
| 1939. | 99.4 | 95.2 | 100.5 | 104.3 | 99.0 | 101.3 | 100.7 |
| 1940. | 100.2 | 96.6 | 101.7 | 104.6 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 101.1 |
| 1941. | 105.2 | 105.5 | 106.3 | 106.2 | 102.2 | 107.3 | 1104.0 |
| 1942. | 116.5 | 123.9 | 124.2 | 108.5 | 105.4 | 122.2 | 110.9 |
| 1943. | 123.6 | 138.0 | 129.7 | 108.0 | 107.7 | 125.6 | 115.8 |
| 1944. | 125.5 | 136.1 | 138.8 | 108.2 | 109.8 | 136.4 | 121.3 |
| 1945. | 128.4 | 139.1 | 145.9 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 145.8 | 124.1 |
| 1946. | 139.3 | 159.6 | 160.2 | 108.6 | 112.4 | 159.2 | 128.8 |
| 1945-July. | 129.4 | 141.7 | 145.9 |  | 111.2 | 145.6 | 124.3 |
| August. | 129.3 | 140.9 | 146.4 |  | 111.4 | 146.0 | 124.5 |
| September | 128.9 | 139.4 | 148.2 | 108.3 | 110.7 | 146.8 | 124.6 |
| October. | 128.9 | 139.3 | 148.5 |  | 110.5 | 146.9 | 124.7 |
| November. | 129.3 | 140.1 | 148.7 |  | 110.1 | 147.6 | 124.6 |
| December. | 129.9 | 141.4 | 149.4 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 148.3 | 124.8 |
| 1946-January | 129.9 | 141.0 | 149.7 |  | 110.8 | 148.8 | 125.4 |
| February | 129.6 | 139.6 | 150.5 |  | 111.0 | 149.7 | 125.6 |
| March. | 130.2 | 140.1 | 153.1 | 108.4 | 110.5 | 150.2 | 125.9 |
| April. | 131.1 | 141.7 | 154.5 |  | 110.4 | 152.0 | 126.7 |
| May.. | 131.7 | 142.6 | 155.7 |  | 110.3 | 153.7 | 127.2 |
| June. | 133.3 | 145.6 | 157.2 | 108.5 | 110.5 | 156.1 | 127.9 |
| July.. | 141.2 | 165.7 | 158.7 |  | 113.3 | 157.9 | 128.2 |
| August. | 144.1 | 171.2 | 161.2 | 108.7 | 113.7 | 160.0 | 129.8 |
| September | 145.9 | 174.1 | 165.9 | 108.8 | 114.4 | 165.6 | 129.9 |
| October... | 148.6 | 180.0 | 168.1 |  | 114.4 | 168.5 | 131.0 |
| November. | 152.2 | 187.7 | 171.0 |  | 114.8 | 171.0 | 132.5 |
| December. | 153.3 | 185.9 | 176.5 |  | 115.5 | 177.1 | 136.1 |
| 1947-January. | 153.3 | 183.8 | 179.0 | 108.8 | 117.3 | 179.1 | 137.1 |
| February | 153.2 | 182.3 | 181.5 | 108.9 | 117.5 | 180.8 | 137.4 |
| March. | 156.3 | 189.5 | 184.3 | 109.0 | 117.6 | 182.3 | 138.2 |
| April. | 156.2 | 188.0 | 184.9 | 109.0 | 118.4 | 182.5 | 139.2 |
| May. | 156.0 | 187:6 | 185.0 | 109.2 | 117.7 | 181.9 | 139.0 |
| June. | 157.1 | 190.5 | 185.7 | 109.2 | 117.7 | 182.6 | 139.1 |
| July . . | 158.4 | 193.1 | 184.7 | 110.0 | 119.5 | 184.3, | 139.5 |
| August. | 160.3 | 196.5 | 185.9 | 111.2 | 123.8 | $184.2{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 139.8 |
| September | 163.8 | 203.5 | 187.6 | 113.6 | 124.6 | 187.5 | 140.8 |
| October.. | 163.8 | 201.6 | 189.0 | 114.9 | 125.2 | 187.8 | 141.8 |

Back figures.-Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. $1926=100$ ]

${ }^{1}$ Revision made beginning October 1946.
Back figures.-Bureau of LaborlStatistics, Department of Labor.

|  | Annual totals |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted annual retes by quarters |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1944 | 1946 | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gross national product | 103.8 | 55.8 | 90.4 | 125.3 | 210.6 | 203.7 | 197.0 | 207.5 | 218.6 | 223.1 | 229.1 | 232.3 |
| Less: Capital consumption allowances | 8.8 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Indirect business tax and related liabilities. | 7.0 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.6 |
| Business transfer payments. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 6 | 1.7 | .5 | . 5 | 2.5 | - 5 | - . 5 | -1.5 | -. 5 | -4.5 | -. 5 | \%. 5 |
| Statistical discrepancy.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $-.1$ | 1.2 | . 5 | . 5 | 2.6 | $-2.1$ | $-2.4$ | $-1.5$ | -2.1 | $-4.2$ | $-.7$ | n.a. |
| Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises. | -77. 4 | ${ }^{(1)} 9$ | 72.5 | 103.8 | 182.3 | 178.8 | 173.9 | $\stackrel{-79}{ } \cdot \frac{2}{9}$ | 191.1 | 197.2 | $200 \cdot \frac{2}{1}$ | -. 1 |
| Equals: National income . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 87.4 | 39.6 | 72.5 | 103.8 | 182.3 | 178.2 | 173.5 | 179.9 | 191.0 | 197.6 | 200.1 | n.a. |
| Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 10.3 | $-2.0$ | 5.8 2.1 | 14.6 2.8 | 23.5 5.2 | 16.5 6.0 | 17.2 6.4 | 15.6 5.8 | 18.8 5.3 | 22.4 5.9 | 23.3 5.9 | n.a. 5.2 |
| Contributions for social insurance... . . . . Excess of wage accruals over disbursements | . 2 | .3 .0 | 2.1 .0 | 2.8 .0 | 5.2 -.2 | 6.0 .0 | 6.4 -.9 | 5.8 .0 | 5.3 .0 | 5.9 .0 | 5.9 .0 | 5.2 .0 |
| Plus: Government transfer payments.......... | . 9 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 13.7 |
| Net interest paid by government | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Dividends. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.8 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Business transfer payments | . 6 | . 7 | 5 | 5 |  | . 5.5 |  | . 5 | . 5 | 5 | . 5 | 5 |
| Equals: Personal income. | 85.1 | 46.6 | 72.6 | 95.3 | 164.9 | 177.2 | 172.5 | 179.5 | 187.5 | 190.9 | 192.3 | 200.4 |
| Less: Personal lax and related payments | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 13.7 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.7 19.9 |
| Federal......................... . | 1.3 | . 5 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.9 |
| State and local | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 158 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 17.8 | 1.9 |
| Equals: Disposable personal income | 82.5 | 45.2 | 70.2 | 92.0 | 146.0 | 158.4 | 153.8 | 160.4 | 168.0 | 169.7 | 170.9 | 178.7 |
| Less: Personal consumption expenditures. | 78.8 | 46.3 | 67.5 | 82.3 | 110.4 | 143.7 | 138.2 | 147.3 | 154.9 | 158.0 | 162.0 | 166.0 |
| Equals: Personal saving . . . . . . . . . | 3.7 | $-1.2$ | 2.7 | 9.8 | 35.6 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 12.7 |

NATIONAL INCOME, BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES

|  | Annual totals |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonaliy adjusted annual rates by quarters |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1944 | 1946 | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| National income. | 87.4 | 39.6 | 72.5 | 103.8 | 182.3 | 178.2 | 173.5 | 179.9 | 191.0 | 197.6 | 200.1 | n.a. |
| Compensation of employees. | 50.8 | 29.3 | 47.8 | 64.3 | 121.2 | 116.8 | 114.0 | 119.2 | 122.2 | 124.9 | 126.3 | 129.7 |
| Wages and salaries ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. | 50.2 | 28.8 | 45.7 | 61.7 | 116.9 | 111.1 | 108.0 | 113.6 | 117.1 | 119.4 | 120.9 | 124.7 |
| Private... | 45.2 | 23.7 | 37.5 | 51.5 | 83.3 | 90.2 | 87.5 | 93.8 | 98.0 | 101.5 | 103.5 | 107.3 |
| Military . . | . 3 | . 3 | 7. 4 | 1.9 | 20.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Government civilian. | 4.6 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Supplements to wages and salaries | . 6.6 | + 5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 13.3 5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 19.7 | 7.2 | 14.7 | 20.8 | 34.4 | 41.8 | 39.2 | 41.9 | 46.7 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 47.3 |
| Business and professional....... | 8.3 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 15.3 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 22.1 |
| Farm................ | 5.7 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.9 |
| Rental income of persons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment | 10.3 | -2.0 | 5.8 | 14.6 | 23.5 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 15.6 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 23.3 | n.a. |
| Corporate profits before tax..... | 9.8 | . 2 | 6.5 | 17.2 | 23.8 | 21.1 | 19.4 | 22.9 | 27.1 | 29.0 | 27.4 | n.a. |
| Corporate profits tax liability | 1.4 | . 5 | 1.5 | 7.8 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 10.8 | n.a. |
| Corporate profits after tax. . | 8.4 | $-.4$ | 5.0 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 16.6 | n.a. |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | 6.5 | $-2.1$ | $-.7$ | $-2.6$ | $-.4$ | -4.7 | -2.3 | -7.3 | $-8.3$ | $-6.6$ | $-4.1$ | -4.5 |
| Net interest | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |

n.a. Not currently available.

Less than 50 million dollars.
${ }^{3}$ Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.
Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
Note.-Details may not add to totals because of rounding. period 1929-46, see National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, July 1947. Department of Commerce. For a discussion of the revisions, for annual data for the period 1929-46, and for quarterly data for selected years, see also pp. 1105-1114 of the September Bulketin.

|  | Annual totals |  |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted annual rates by quarters |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1929 | 1933 | 1939 | 1941 | 1944 | 1946 | 1946 |  |  | 1947 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gross national product. | 103.8 | 55.8 | 90.4 | 125.3 | 210.6 | 203.7 | 197.0 | 207.5 | 218.6 | 223.1 | 229.1 | 232.3 |
| Personal consumption expenditures | 78.8 | 46.3 | 67.5 | 82.3 | 110.4 | 143.7 | 138.2 | 147.3 | 154.9 | 158.0 | 162.0 | 166.0 |
| Durable goods.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.4 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 19.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 37.7 | 22.3 | 35.3 | 44.0 | 67.2 | 87.1 | 83.2 | 88.9 | 93.6 | 95.3 | 97.8 | 100.0 |
| Services. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31.7 | 20.6 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 36.5 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 45.0 | 46.1 |
| Gross private domestic investment. . . . . . . . . . | 15.8 | 1.3 | 9.0 | 17.2 | 5.7 | 24.6 | 22.3 | 27.0 | 30.4 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 30.4 |
| New construction ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.8 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| Producers' durable equipment | 6.4 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Change in business inventories | 1.6 | -1.6 | . 4 | 3.9 | $-2.0$ | 3.7 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Net foreign investment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 8 | 1.6 | . .9 | 1.1 | $-2.1$ | 4.8 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 7.7 |
| Government purchases of goods and services... | 8.5 | 8.0 | 13.1 | 24.7 | 96.6 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.4 | 27.5 | 28.2 |
| Federal. <br> War | 1.3 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 16.9 | 89.0 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.8 |
| War... Nonwar | ) 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 3.9 | 13.8 3.2 | 88.6 1.6 | 21.3 2.4 | 23.1 2.1 | 17.7 3.1 | 15.8 3.3 | $\} 18.2$ | 17.4 | 16.7 |
| Less: Government sales ${ }^{2}$. |  | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 1.2 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | . 9 |
| State and local............. | 7.2 | 5.9 | 7.9 | - 7.8 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 12.5 |

PERSONAL INCOME
[Seasonally adjusted monthly totals at annual rates]

| Year or month | Personal income | Wages and salaries |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other labor income ${ }^{5}$ | Proprietors' and rental income ${ }^{6}$ | Dividends and personal interest income | Transfer payments ${ }^{7}$ | Non. agricultural income ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Wage and salary disbursements |  |  |  |  | Less employee contributions for social insurance |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total receipts ${ }^{4}$ | Total dis-bursements | Commodity producing industries | Distributive industries | Service industries | Gov-ernment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929. | 85.1 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 21.5 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 5.0 | .1 | . 5 | 19.7 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 76.8 |
| 1930. | 76.2 | 45.7 | 45.9 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 7.7 | 5.2 | . 1 | . 5 | 15.7 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 70.0 |
| 1931. | 64.8 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 6.8 | 5.3 | . 2 | . 5 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 60.1 |
| 1932 | 49.3 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 5.7 | 5.0 | . 2 | . 4 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 46.2 |
| 1933. | 46.6 | 28.7 | 28.8 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | . 2 | . 4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 2.1 | 43.0 |
| 1934. | 53.2 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 6.1 | . 2 | . 4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 49.5 |
| 1935. | 59.9 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 5.8 | 6.5 | . 2 | . 4 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 53.4 |
| 1936. | 68.4 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 7.9 | . 2 | . 5 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 62.8 |
| 1937. | 74.0 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 18.4 | 13.1 | 6.9 | 7.5 | . 6 | . 5 | 15.4 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 66.5 |
| 1938. | 68.3 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 8.2 | . 6 | . 5 | 14.0 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 62.1 |
| 1939. | 72.6 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 17.4 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 8.2 | . 6 | . 5 | 14.7 | 9.2 | 3.0 | 66.3 |
| 1940. | 78.3 | 48.9 | 49.6 | 19.7 | 14.2 | 7.3 | 8.5 | . 7 | . 6 | 16.3 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 71.5 |
| 1941. | 95.3 | 60.9 | 61.7 | 27.5 | 16.3 | 7.8 | 10.2 | . 8 | . 6 | 20.8 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 86.1 |
| 1942 | 122.2 | 80.5 | 81.7 | 39.1 | 18.0 | 8.6 | 16.1 | 1.2 | . 7 | 28.1 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 108.7 |
| 1943. | 149.4 | 103.5 | 105.3 | 48.9 | 20.1 | 9.5 | 26.9 | 1.8 | . 9 | 32.1 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 134.3 |
| 1944 | 164.9 | 114.9 | 117.1 | 50.3 | 22.7 | 10.5 | 33.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 34.4 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 149.0 |
| 1945. | 171.6 | 115.2 | 117.5 | 45.8 | 24.8 30.9 | 11.5 | 35.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 37.1 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 154.4 |
| 1946. | 177.2 | 109.2 | 111.1 | 45.7 | 30.9 | 13.6 | 20.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 41.8 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 157.9 |
| 1946-September. | 178.5 | 113.0 | 114.8 | 49.4 | 31.8 | 14.1 | 19.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 39.5 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 162.0 |
| October... | 184.0 | 113.6 | 115.4 | 49.5 | 32.0 | 14.2 | 19.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 45.3 | 13.3 | 10.2 | 162.7 |
| November | 188.4 | 115.4 | 117.2 | 50.6 | 33.0 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 47.6 | 13.5 | 10.3 | 165.6 |
| December. | 189.9 | 117.0 | 118.8 | 52.3 | 33.5 | 14.4 | 18.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 47.2 | 13.7 | 10.4 | 167.3 |
| 1947-January... | 190.3 | 117.1 | 119.2 | 53.1 | 33.5 | 14.6 | 18.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 46.6 | 13.9 | 11.1 | 168.2 |
| February.. | 190.7 | 117.5 | 119.6 | 53.2 | 33.7 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 46.8 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 168.5 |
| March.... | 191.8 | 117.5 | 119.6 | 53.7 | 33.7 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 47.7 | 14.0 | 10.9 | 168.8 |
| April. | 190.2 | 116.7 | 118.9 | 53.2 | 33.4 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 46.9 | 14.0 | 10.9 | 167.8 |
| May. | 191.5 | 118.3 | 120.4 | 54.1 | 34.2 | 14.9 | 17.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 46.9 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 169.2 |
| June...... | 195.1 | 121.1 | 123.2 | 55.5 | 35.3 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 47.6 | 14.1 | 10.5 | 171.9 |
| July . . . . . | 196.1 | 121.2 | 123.3 | 55.1 | 35.5 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 47.8 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 172.3 |
| August.... | F194.9 | r122.5 | ${ }^{r} 124.6$ | -56.2 | $\begin{array}{r}35.7 \\ \hline 36.7\end{array}$ | 15.3 | ${ }^{2} 17.4$ | 2.1 | 1.8 | $r 45.9$ | -14.3 | r10.4 | ${ }^{7} 173.1$ |
| September. | p210.3 | p124.3 | p126.3 | p57.4 | p36.2 | p15.2 | $p 17.5$ | $p 2.0$ | p1.8 | $p 48.2$ | p14.8 | p21.2 | $p 187.5$ |

p Preliminary.
n.a. Not currently available. $r$ Revised
${ }^{1}$ Includes construction expenditures for crude petroleum and natural gas drilling
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Consists of sales abroad and domestic sales of surplus consumption goods and materials. ${ }^{3}$ Less than 50 million dollars.
"Total wage and salary receipts, as included in "Personal income," is equal to total disbursements less employee contributions to social insurance. Such contributions are not available by industries
${ }^{5}$ Includes compensation for injuries, employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, and other payments.
${ }^{6}$ Includes business and professional income, farm income, and rental income of unincorporated enterprise; also a noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.
${ }^{7}$ Includes government social insurance benefits, direct relief, mustering out pay, veterans' readjustment allowances and other payments, as
well as consumer bad debts and other business transfers.
${ }^{8}$ Includes personal income exclusive of net income of unincorporated farm enterprise, farm wages, agricultural net rents, agricultural net interest, and net dividends paid by agricultural corporations.

Note--Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source. -Figures in this table are for the revised series. For an explanation of the revisions and a detailed breakdown of the series for the period 1929-46, see National Income Supplement to the Survey of Curvent Business, July 1947, Department of Commerce. For a discussion of the revisions, for annual data for the period 1929-46, and for quarterly data for selected years, see also pp. 1105-1114 of the September Bulletin.

BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS*


For footnotes see p. 1550.

# CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS-Continted <br> BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BLiSINESS*-Continued 



For footnotes see p. 1550.


For footnotes see p. 1550


[^36]CONSUMER CREDIT*

|  | Chart book page ${ }^{1}$ | 1947 |  |  |  | Chart book page ${ }^{1}$ | 1947 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aug. | Sept.p | Oct. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |  |  | Aug. | Sept. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Oct.p |
|  |  | In millions of dollars |  |  | In millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer credit outstanding, total ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 5 | 11,431 | 11,671. | 12,050 | Consumer instalment sale credit |  |  |  |  |
| Instalment credit, total...... | 3, 5 | 5,178 | 5,284 | 5,454 | granted, cumulative totals: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | 3,011 | 3,027 | 3,080 | By automobiles dealers. | 7 | 412 | 478 | 495 |
| Instalment sale credit...... | 5 | 2,167 | 2,257 | 2,374 | By furniture and household appli- |  |  |  |  |
| Charge accounts. ..... | 3 | 2,755 | 2,864 | 3,035 | ay department stores and mail- | 7 | 256 | 306 | 310 |
| Service credit . . . . . . . | 3 | , 920 | 917 | ,915 | order houses.................. | 7 | 166 | 200 | 198 |
| Consumer credit outstanding, cumulative totals: ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~s}$ |  |  |  |  | By all other retailers. Consumer instalment loan credit out- | 7 | 79 | 99 | 90 |
| Instalment credit ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 11,431 | 11,671 | 12.050 | standing, cumulative totals: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Charge accounts ${ }^{2}$. | 4 | 6,253 | 6,387 | 6,596 | Commercial and industrial banks. | 8 | 3,011 | 3,027 | 3,080 |
| Single-payment loans ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . | 4 | 3,498 | 3,523 | 3,561 | Small loan companies. | 8 | 1,611 | 1,618 | 1,643 |
| Service credit. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 920 | 917 | 915 | Credit unions.... | 8 | 959 | 975 | 996 |
| Consumer instalment sale credit outstanding, cumulative totals: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous lenders. . . . . . C . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 719 | 730 | 746 |
| Automobile dealers........... | 6 | 2,167 | 2,257 | 2,374 | loans............. | 8 | 481 | 491 | 505 |
| Furniture and household appliance stores. | 6 | 1,202 | 1,253 | 1,324 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department stores and mailorder houses | 6 | 753 | 787 | 835 |  |  |  |  |  |
| All other............... | 6 | 313 | 325 | 341 |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary. ${ }^{1}$ Annual figures for charts on pp. 9-19, inclusive, will be published as soon as they become available.
${ }^{2}$ Revised from November 1945 to date to incorporate new estimates for single-payment loans.
3 The figures shown here are cumulative totals, not aggregates for the individual components. Aggregates for each component may be derived by subtracting from the figure shown, the total immediately following it.

* Copies of the Chart Book may be obtained at a price of 50 cents.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
BASED ON ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BY STATES, AS OF NOVEMBER $1,194 * *$

${ }^{1}$ Estimate is for Aug. 1, 1947; no estimate made since that date.
2 Estimate is for Oct. 1, 1947 ; no estimate made since that date.
3 Includes 10,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.

- Includes 12,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory. BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND STATES


[^37]
## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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Gold reserves of central banks and governments ..... 1555
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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to gold, international capital transactions of the United States, and financial developments abroad. The data are compiled for the most part from regularly published sources such as central and commercial bank statements and official statistical bulletins, some data are reported to the Board directly. Figures on international capital transactions of the United States are collected by the Federal Reserve Banks from banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers in the United States in accordance with the Treasury Regulation of November 12, 1934. Back figures for all except price tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, Banking and Monetary Statistics.
[In miliions of dollars]

p Preliminary.
1 Figures through March 1940 and for December 1942. December 1943, and Derember 1944 include, in addition to gold of the Central Bank held at home, gold of the Central Bank heil abroad and gold belonging to the Argentine Stabilization Fund
On May 1, 1940 , gold belonging to Bank of Canada transferred to Foreign Exchange Conrol Board. Gold reported since that time is gold held by Minister of Finance, except for December 1945 and December 1946 when gold holdings of Foreign Exchange Control Board are included also.

Figure for December 1938 is that officially reported on Apr. 30, 1938.
4 Figures relate to last official report dates for the respective countries, as follows: Java
Jan. 31, 1942; Norway-Mar. 30, 1940; Poland-July 31, 1939; Yugoslavia-Feb. 28, 1941
${ }^{5}$ Figure for Februaty 1941 ; beginning Mar. 29, 1941, gold reserves no longer reported sepa rately.

Beginning December 1943 , includes gold holdings of Swiss Government.
${ }^{7}$ For list of countries included, see Bulletin for June 1947, p. 755, footnote 7.
Gold holdings of Bank of England reduced to nominal amount by gold transfers to British Exchange Equalization Account during 1939.

Note.- For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 156-160, pp. 536-555 and for a description of figures, including details regarding special internal gold transfers affect-
ing the reported data, see pp. 524-535 in the same publication.
${ }^{1}$ Reported at infrequent intervals or an delayed basis: U. S.-Exchange Stabilization Fund (Special A/c No. 1); U. K.-Exchange Equalization Account; France-Exchange Stabilization Fund and Rentes Fund; Belgium-Treasury.
${ }^{2}$ Figure for end of September.
3 Reported figure for total British gold reserves on Aug. 31, 1939, less reported holdings of Bank of England on that date.

4 Figure for first of month.
${ }^{*}$ Gross official holdings of gold and U. S dollars as reported by British Government; total British holdings (official and private) of U, S doliars, as reported by banks in the Inited? States are shown in table on p. 1560 .

Note-For available back figures see Banking and Monetary Slatistics, p. 526 , and Bitlletin for November 1947, p. 1433: June 1947, p. 755 February 1945, p. 109. For details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the British and French institutions, see p. 1563 foot note 4 and p. 1564 footnote 6 .

GOLD PRODUCTION
OUTSIDE U. S. S. R.
[In thousands of dollars]

| Year or month | ```Estimated world production outside U.S.S.R.1``` | Production reported monthly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Africa |  |  |  | North and South America |  |  |  |  |  | Other |  |
|  |  | reported monthly | South <br> Africa | Rhodesia | $\begin{gathered} \text { West } \\ \text { Africa }{ }^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Belgian Congo ${ }^{3}$ | United States ${ }^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada }^{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mex- } \\ & \text { ico }^{6} \end{aligned}$ | Colombia | Chile | Nicaragua ${ }^{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Austra- } \\ \mathrm{lia}^{8} \end{gathered}$ | India ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | $\$ 1=155 / 21$ grains of gold $\% / 10$ fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold $=\$ 35$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 | 1,136,360 | 958,770 | 425,649 | 28,532 | 24,670 | 8,470 | 178,143 | 165,379 | 32,306 | 18,225 | 10,290 | 1,557 | 54,264 | 11,284 |
| 1939 | 1,208,705 | 1,020,297 | 448,753 | 28,009 | 28,564 | 8,759 | 196,391 | 178,303 | 29,426 | 19,951 | 11,376 | 3,506 | 56,182 | 11,078 |
| 1940 | 1,297,349 | 1,094,264 | 491, 628 | 29,155 | 32,163 | 3 8,862 | 210,109 | 185,890 | 30,878 | 22,117 | 11,999 | 5,429 | 55,878 | 10,157 |
| 1941 | 1,288,94.5 | 1,089,395 | 504,268 | 27,765 | 32,414 |  | 209,175 | 187,081 | 27,969 | 22,961 | 9,259 | 7.525 | 51,039 | 9,940 |
| $1942$ |  | 966,132 | 494,439 | 26.641 | 29,225 |  | 130.963 | 169,446 | 28,019 | 20,882 | 6,409 | 8.623 | 42,525 | $8,960$ |
| 1943 |  | 760,527 | 448, 153 | 23,009 | 19,740 |  | 48,808 | 127,796 | 22,055 | 19,789 | 6,081 | 7,715 | 28,560 | 8,820 |
| 1944 |  | 682,061 | 429, 787 | 20,746 | 18,445 |  | 35,778 | 102,302 | 17,779 | 19,374 | 7,131 | 7,865 | 16,310 | 6,545 |
| 1945 |  | 646,914 | 427.862 | 19,888 | 18,865 |  | 32,511 | 94,385 |  | 17,734 | 6,282 | 6,985 | 16.450 | 5,950 |
| 1946 |  | 663,266 | 417,647 | 19,061 | 20,475 |  | 51,182 | 98,994 |  | 15,301 | 8,068 | 6,357 | 21,595 | 4,585 |
| 1946-Oct. |  | 58,988 | 35,922 | 1,579 | 1,785 |  | 5,4,54 | 8,429 |  | 1,332 | 1,384 | 654 | 1,925 | 525 |
| Nov. |  | 54,948 | 33,823 | 1,527 | 1,820 |  | 4,424 | 8,092 |  | 1,161 | 1,203 | 657 | 1,925 | 315 |
| 1947 Dec. |  | 56,501 | 34, 184 | 1,585 | 1,820 |  | 5,779 | 7,961 |  | 1,088 | 864 | 559 | 2,176 | 490 |
| 1947-Jan |  | 58,127 | 34,021 | 1,524 | 1,785 |  | 7,612 | 8,195 |  | 1.423 | 271 | 566 | 2,205 | 525 |
| Feb. |  | 41,044 | 19,965 | 1,502 | 1,750 |  | 5,483 | 7,806 |  | 1,276 | 371 | 581 | 1,820 | 490 |
| Mar. |  | 51,824 | 28,665 | 1,574 | 1.855 |  | 5,500 | 9.235 | . . . | 1,273 | 856 | 555 | 1,820 | 490 |
| Apr. |  | 55,412 | 31,824 | 1.537 | 1,890 |  | 6.246 | 8,921 |  | 1,464 | 540 | 610 | 1,820 | 560 |
| May. |  | 59,738 | 35,308 | 1.508 1.498 | 1,820 |  | 7.220 | 9,412 | . . | 1,130 | 528 | 502 | 1,785 | 525 |
| June. |  | 57,215 | 33,984 | 1. 498 | 1,680 |  | 6,117 | 9,418 |  | 1,065 | 553 | 520 | 1,890 | 490 |
| Augy. |  | 61,314 | 35,396 34,875 | 1,554 1,541 | 1,855 1,855 |  | 7,319 7,033 | 9,149 9,131 |  | 1,112 1,079 | 513 | 636 | 1,220 1,960 | 560 490 |
| Sept. |  |  | 34,692 |  |  |  | 6.979 |  |  |  |  | 658 |  | 490 |

Gold production in U.S.S.R . No regular Government statistics on gold production in U. S. S. R. are available, but data of percentage changes irregularly given out by officials of the gold mining industry, together with certain direct figures for past years, afford a basis for estimating annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars; 1935,158 million; 1936,187 million; 1937, 185 million; 1938 , 180 million.

1 Annual figures through 1940 are estimates of U.S. Mint; annual figure for 1941 based on monthly estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
${ }_{2}$ Beginning April 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Beginning January 1944, they represent Gold Coast only.
a Beginning May 1940, monthly figures no longer reported.
4 Until July 4, 1946, includes Philippine production received in United States. Annual figures are estimates of the United States Mint.
Monthly figures are estimates of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, those for 1946 having been revised by subtracting from each monthly figure $\$ 475,641$ so that the aggregate for the year is equal to the annual estimate compiled by the United States Mint.
${ }^{6}$ Figures for Canada beginning 1946 are subject to official revision. $\quad$ Beginning April 1942, monthly figures no longer reported.
7 Gold exports, reported by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, which states that thes represent approximately 90 per cent of total production.
8 Beginning December 1941 , figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the period December 1941 -December 1943 they represent total Australia; beginning January 1944 , Western Australia only

- Beginning May 1940, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Note.-For explanation of table and sources, see Bulletin for February 1939, p. 151; July 1938, p. 621; June 1938, p. 540; April 1933, pp. 233-235; and Banking and Monetary Statistics, p. 524. For annual estimates compiled by the United States Mint for these and other countries in the period 1910-1941, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 542-543.

## GOLD MOVEMENTS <br> UNITED STATES

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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { mo. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { net } \\ \text { imports } \end{gathered}$ | Net imports from or net exports ( - ) to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | United Kingdom | France | Belgium |  | Sweden | $\begin{gathered} \text { Switz- } \\ \text { er- } \\ \text { land } \end{gathered}$ | Canada | Mexico | Other Latin American Republics | ```Phil- ip- pine Re- public``` | Australia | South Africa | Japan | India | All other countries |
| 1938 | 1,973,569 | 1,208, 728 | 81,135 | 15,488 | 163,049 | 60,146 | 1,363 | 76,315 | 36,472 | 65,231 | 27,880 | 39,162 | 401 | 168,740 | 16,159 | 13,301 |
| 1939 | 3,574,151 | 1,826,403 | 3,798 | 165,122 | 341,618 | 28,715 | 86,987 | 612,949 | 33,610 | 57,020 | 35,636 | 74,250 | 22,862 | 165,605 | 50,956 | 1 68,623 |
| 1940 | 4,744,472 | 633,083 | 241,778 | 977 | 63,260 | 161,489 | 90,320 | $2,622,330$ | 29,880 | 128,259 | 38,627 | 103,777 | 184,756 | 111,739 | 49,989 | 284,208 |
| 1941 | 982,378 | 3,779 | 1 | 1 |  | 1,747 | 899 | 412,056 | 16,791 | 61,862 | 42,678 | 67,492 | 292,893 | 9.444 | 9,665 | ${ }^{8} \mathbf{6 3 , 0 7 1}$ |
| 1942 | 315,678 | 1,955 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 208,917 | 40,016 | 39,680 | 321 | 528 | 4,119 |  | 129 | 20,008 |
| 1943 | 68,938 | 88 |  |  |  |  |  | 66,920 | -3.287 | 13,489 |  | 152 | 307 |  |  | $-8,731$ |
| 1944 | -845, 392 | -695,483 |  |  |  |  |  | 46,210 | -109,695 | $-108,560$ |  | 199 | 3,572 |  |  | 18,365 |
| 1945 | -106,250 | 160 |  |  |  |  |  | 53,148 | 15,094 | -41,748 | 103 | 106 | 357 |  |  | -133,471 |
| 1946 | 311,494 | 458 | -14 |  | -6 |  |  | 344,130 | 3,591 | $-134,405$ | -156 | 41 | 118,550 |  | -2,613 | ${ }^{5}-18,083$ |
| 1946 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. | 77,903 | 383 |  |  |  |  |  | 25,248 | 1,065 | 621 |  |  | 38,601 |  | -430 | ${ }^{6} 12,415$ |
| Dec. | -61, 193 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 27,473 | 449 | $-110,276$ | -151 | 17 | 18,883 |  | -868 | 63,279 |
| 1947 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | -16,820 |  | -2 |  |  |  | 6 | 51,174 | 443 | -97,579 | -132 |  | 32,544 |  | -374 | -2,899 |
| Feb. | 20,361 | 9. |  |  |  |  |  | 30,319 | 222 | -30,341 | -49 |  | 37.490 |  | -556 | -16,734 |
| Mar. | 153,634. | -120 | -31 |  |  |  | 1 | 101,642 | 221 | -13,269 | -129 |  | 66,674 |  | -1,140 | -214 |
| Apr. | 44,050 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,341 | -9,793 | 2,898 | 122 | 11 | 26,376 |  | -1,390 | -515 |
| May | 129,734 | -75 |  |  |  |  |  | 26,442 | 262 | 24,352 | -87 |  | 80,446 |  | -78 | -1,529 |
| June | 200,233 | -1,002 | -108 |  |  |  | 1 | 52,913 | 217 | 96,026 | -70 |  | 53,228 |  | -334 | -638 |
| July | 219,201 | -449 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 51,820 | 282 | 103,894 | $-1,111$ |  | 60,081 |  | -551 | $6_{6}^{5,233}$ |
| Aug. | 111,657 | - |  |  |  |  |  | 2,220 | 330 | 90,369 | -1,543 | 17 | 16,042 |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{64,221}$ |
| Sept | 109,600 | 245,712 | 22,515 |  |  | 13,903 |  | 499 | 242 | 24,730 | - -286 | 28 | 37,760 |  |  | $610,215$ |
| Oct. ${ }^{p}$ | 450,830 | 245,712 | 140,568 |  |  | 14,088 | $-7$ | 552 | 152 | 49,263 | -56 | 40 | 21 |  |  | ${ }^{6} 497$ |

## Preliminary.

Includes $\$ 28,097,000$ from China and Hong Kong, $\$ 15,719,000$ from Italy, $\$ 10,953,000$ from Norway, and $\$ 13,854,000$ from other countries ${ }^{2}$ Includes $\$ 75,087,000$ from Portugal, $\$ 43,935,000$ from Italy, $\$ 33,405,000$ from Norway, $\$ 30,851,000$ from U. S. S. R., $\$ 26,178,000$ from Hong Kong, $\$ 20,583,000$ from Netherlands Indies, $\$ 16,310,000$ from Yugoslavia, $\$ 11,873,000$ from Hungary, $\$ 10,416,000$ from 5 pain, and $\$ 15,570,000$ from other countries.

8 Includes $\$ 44,920,000$ from U. S. S. R. and $\$ 18,151,000$ from other countries.
4 Includes $\$ 133,980,000$ to China and $\$ 509,000$ from other countries.
5 Includes $\$ 33,728,000$ from Russia, $\$ 55,760,000$ to China, and $\$ 3,949,000$ from other countries.
${ }^{6}$ Includes imports from U.S.S.R. as follows: 1946 -November, $\$ 11,793,000$; December, $\$ 4,492,000 ; 1947-\mathrm{July} \$ 5,626,000 ;$ August, $\$ 5,627,000$; September, $\$ 11,287,000$; October, $\$ 5,346,000$.

7 Includes $\$ 14,000,000$ to China and $\$ 2,734,000$ to other countries.
Note.-For back figures see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 158, pp. 539-541, and for description of statistics, see p. 524 in the same publication.
[Net movement from United States, ( - ). In millions of dollars]
TABLE 1.-TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY TYPES

| From Jan. 2, 1935, through- | Total | Increase in foreign banking funds in U. S. |  |  | Increase in funds of international institutions in U. S. | Decrease in U. S. banking funds abroad | Foreign securities: Return of U.S. funds | Domestic securities: Inflow of foreign funds | Infiow in brokerage balances |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Official ${ }^{1}$ | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-Mar. (Apr. 3) | 265.9 | 64.1 | 4.4 | 59.7 |  | 155.0 | 31.8 | -6.2 | 21.1 |
| June (July 3) | 632.5 | 230.3 | 22.6 | 207.7 |  | 312.8 | 43.7 | 15.8 | 29.8 |
| Sept. (Oct. 2) ... | 920.2 | 371.5 | 16.3 | 355.2 |  | 388.6 | 40.1 | 90.3 | 29.8 |
| Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936). | 1,440.7 | 631.5 | 38.0 | 593.5 |  | 361.4 | 125.2 | 316.7 | 6.0 |
| 1936-Mar. (Apr. 1) | 1,546.3 | 613.6 | 79.6 | 534.0 |  | 390.3 | 114.4 | 427.6 | 4 |
| June (July 1). | 1,993.6 | 823.4 | 80.3 | 743.1 |  | 449.0 | 180.5 | 524.1 | 16.5 |
| Sept. $30 . .$. | 2,331.9 | 947.1 | 86.0 | 861.1 |  | 456.2 | 272.2 | 633.3 | 23.2 |
| Dec. 30. | 2,667.4 | 989.5 | 140.1 | 849.4 |  | 431.5 | 316.2 | 917.4 | 12.9 |
| 1937-Mar. $31 . . . . . . . .$. | 2,998.4 | 1,188.6 | 129.8 | 1,058.8 |  | 411.0 | 319.1 | 1,075.7 | 4.1 |
| June 30.......... | 3,639.6 | 1,690.1 | 293.0 | 1,397.1 |  | 466.4 | 395.2 | 1,069.5 | 18.3 |
| Sept. 29. | 3,995.5 | 1,827.2 | 448.2 | 1,379.0 |  | 518.1 | 493.3 | 1,125.1 | 31.9 |
| Dec. 29. | 3,501.1 | 1,259.3 | 334.7 | 924.6 |  | 449.1 | 583.2 | 1,162.0 | 47.5 |
| 1938-Mar. 30. | 3,301.3 | 1,043.9 | 244.0 | 799.9 |  | 434.4 | 618.5 | 1,150.4 | 54.2 |
| June 29.......... | 3,140.5 | 880.9 | 220.6 | 660.4 |  | 403.3 | 643.1 | 1,155.3 | 57.8 |
| Sept. 28. . . . . . . | 3,567.2 | 1,275.4 | 282.2 | 993.2 |  | 477.2 | 625.0 | 1,125.4 | 64.1 |
| Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939). | 3,933.0 | 1,513.9 | 327.0 | 1,186.9 |  | 510.1 | 641.8 | 1,219.7 | 47.6 |
| 1939-Mar. 29. | 4,279.4 | 1,829.4 | 393.2 | 1,436.2 |  | 550.5 | 646.7 | 1,188.9 | 63.9 |
| June 28. | 4,742.0 | 2,194.6 | 508.1 | 1,686.5 |  | 607.5 | 664.5 | 1,201.4 | 74.0 |
| Sept. 27. . . . . . . | 5,118.2 | 2,562.4 | 635.0 | 1,927.3 |  | 618.4 | 676.9 | 1,177.3 | 83.1 |
| Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940). | 5,112.8 | 2,522.4 | 634.1 | 1,888.3 |  | 650.4 | 725.7 | 1,133.7 | 80.6 |
| 1940-Mar. (Apr. 3) | 5,207.8 | 2,630.9 | 631.0 | 1,999.9 |  | 631.6 | 761.6 | 1,095.0 | 88.7 |
| June (July 3)...... | 5,531.3 | 2,920.7 | 1,012.9 | 1,907.8 |  | 684.1 | 785.6 | 1,042.1 | 98.9 |
| Sept. (Oct. 2) . . . | 5,831.2 | 3,175.9 | 1,195.4 | 1,980.5 |  | 773.6 | 793.1 | 987.0 | 101.6 |
| Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941). | 5,807.9 | 3,239.3 | 1,281.1 | 1,958.3 |  | 775.1 | 803.8 | 888.7 | 100.9 |
| 1941-Mar. (Apr. 2) | 5,607.4 | 3,229.7 | 1,388.6 | 1,841.0 |  | 767.4 | 812.7 | 701.8 | 95.9 |
| June (July 2) | 5,660.1 | 3,278.0 | 1,459.8 | 1,818.2 |  | 818.6 | 834.1 | 631.2 | 98.2 |
| Sept. (Oct. 1) | 5,612.6 | 3.241 .8 | 1,424.0 | 1,817.7 |  | 805.3 | 841.1 | 623.5 | 100.9 |
| Dec. 31..... | 5,354,1 | 2,979.6 | 1,177.1 | 1,802.6 |  | 791.3 | 855.5 | 626.7 | 100.9 |
| 1942-Mar. (Apr. 1) | 5,219.3 | 2,820.9 | 1,068.9 | 1,752.0 |  | 819.7 | 849.6 | 624.9 | 104.3 |
| June $30{ }^{2}$.. | 5,636.4 | 3,217.0 | 1,352.8 | 1,864.2 |  | 842.3 | 838.8 | 632.0 | 106.2 |
| Sept. 30. | 5,798.0 | 3,355.7 | 1,482.2 | 1,873.5 |  | 858.2 | 830.5 | 646.1 | 107.5 |
| Dec. 31. | 5,980.2 | 3,465.5 | 1,557.2 | 1,908.3 |  | 888.8 | 848.2 | 673.3 | 104.4 |
| 1943-Mar. 31 | 6,292.6 | 3,788.9 | 1,868.6 | 1,920.3 |  | 898.7 | 810.5 | 685.9 | 108.6 |
| June 30 | 6,652.1 | 4,148.3 | 2,217.1 | 1,931.2 |  | 896.9 | 806.8 | 687.9 | 112.1 |
| Sept. 30 | 6,918.7 | 4,278.0 | 2,338.3 | 1,939.7 |  | 888.6 | 929.3 | 708.1 | 114.8 |
| Dec. 31 | 7,267.1 | 4,644.8 | 2,610.0 | 2,034.8 |  | 877.6 | 925.9 | 701.1 | 117.8 |
| 1944-Mar. 31 | 7,611.9 | 5,034.4 | 3,005.0 | 2,029.4 |  | 868.0 | 904.1 | 685.8 | 119.6 |
| June 30 | 7,610.4 | 5,002.5 | 2,812.2 | 2,190.3 |  | 856.6 | 929.8 | 702.4 | 119.1 |
| Sept. 30 | 7,576.9 | 4,807.2 | 2,644.8 | 2,162.3 |  | 883.5 | 1,026.2 | 737.8 | 122.2 |
| Dec. 31 | 7,728.4 | 4,865.2 | 2,624.9 | 2,240.3 |  | 805.8 | 1,019.4 | 911.8 | 126.3 |
| 1945-Mar. 31 | 8,002.6 | 5,219.4 | 2,865.1 | 2,354.3 |  | 848.5 | 983.7 | 820.6 | 130.5 |
| June 30. | 8,422.8 | 5,671.0 | 3,313.2 | 2,357.9 |  | 760.4 | 1,011.2 | 848.4 | 131.8 |
| Sept. 30. | 8,858.6 | 6,042.2 | 3,554.9 | 2,487.2 |  | 865.3 | 998.2 | 818.4 | 134.6 |
| Dec. 31. | 8,802.8 | 6,144.5 | 3,469.0 | 2,675.5 |  | 742.7 | 972.8 | 798.7 | 144.1 |
| 1946-Jan. 31 | 8,822.9 | 6,234.7 | 3,601.6 | 2,633.2 |  | 729.2 | 1,097.8 | 625.9 | 135.1 |
| Feb. 28 | 8,775.1 | 6,156.8 | 3,457, 7 | 2,699.1 | 16.2 | 728.7 | 1,067.2 | 672.4 | 133.9 |
| Mar. 31. | 8,730.8 | 6,098.8 | 3,384.6 | 2,714.1 | 70.6 | 703.6 | 1,073.0 | 645.1 | 139.9 |
| Apr. 30 | 8,674.4 | 6,076.2 | 3,296.2 | 2,780.0 | 48.5 | 701.2 | 1,076.1 | 630.7 | 141.7 |
| May 31 | 8,405.8 | 5,850.7 | 3,074.2 | 2,776.5 | 45.4 | 644.8 | 1,104.2 | 619.7 | 140.9 |
| June 30 | 8,338.2 | 5,662.7 | 2,852.0 | 2,810.7 | 190.8 | 624.5 | 1,103.9 | 615.0 | 141.4 |
| July 31 | 8,496.2 | 5,949.7 | 3,186.7 | 2,763.0 | 200.0 | 574.1 | 1,125.3 | 506.1 | 140.9 |
| Aug. 31. | 8,344.2 | 5,729.0 | 2,917.3 | 2,811.7 | 280.3 | 554.0 | 1,141.9 | 492.2 | 146.8 |
| Sept. 30 | 8,250.1 | 5,681.7 | 2,834.4 | 2,847.3 | 249.1 | 519.8 | 1,170.7 | 478.3 | 150.4 |
| Oct. 31. | 8,280.2 | 5,660.9 | 2,776.9 | 2,884.0 | 264.4 | 532.8 | 1,196.9 | 472.1 | 153.1 |
| Nov. 30. | 8,270.4 | 5,495.4 | 2,532.7 | 2,962,7 | 441.5 | 492.9 | 1,231.5 | 454.4 | 154.7 |
| Dec. 31. | 8,009.5 | 5,272.3 | 2,333.6 | 2,938.7 | 453.8 | 427.2 | 1,237.9 | 464.5 | 153.7 |
| 1947-Jan. 31 | 8,077.3 | 5,300.6 | 2.416 .0 | 2,884.6 | 449.0 | 404.8 | 1,308.2 | 464.4 | 150.4 |
| Feb. 28 | 9,959.9 | 5,047.3 | 2,006.2 | 3,041.1 | 2,705.6 | 380.9 | 1,229.8 | 439.7 | 156.6 |
| Mar. 31. | 9,736.7 | 4,841.3 | 1,725.4 | 3,115.9 | 2,707.0 | 337.1 | 1,282.6 | 414.3 | 154.5 |
| Apr. 30. | 9,771.5 | 4,815.4 | 1,718.8 | 3,096.7 | 2,702.5 | 333.6 | 1.341 .6 | 416.7 | 161.6 |
| May 31. | 9.508 .2 | 4,498.0 | 1,448.7 | 3.049 .3 | 2,819.4 | 255.3 | 1,380.7 | 398.5 | 156.4 |
| June 30. | 9,440.8 | 4,591.9 | 1,447.2 | 3,144.7 | 2,694.3 | 202.5 | 1,398.0 | 393.4 | 160.8 |
| July 31......... | 9,443.6 | 4,703.2 | 1,616.8 | 3,086.4 | 2,861. 1 | 156.3 | ${ }^{3} 1,177.3$ | 385.9 | 159.8 |

${ }^{1}$ This category made up as follows: through Sept. 21, 1938, funds held by foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and deposit accounts held with the U. S. Treasury; beginning Sept. 28, 1938, also funds held at commercial banks in New York City by central Bank of New York which had been transferred from central bank to government names; beginning with the new series commencing with the month of July 1942, all funds held with banks and bankers in the United States by foreign central banks and by foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.)

2 The weekly series of capital movement statistics reported through July 1, 1942, was replaced by a monthly series commencing with July 1942. Since the old series overlapped the new by one day, the cumulative figures were adjusted to represent the movement through June 30 only. This adjustment, however, is incomplete since it takes into account only certain significant movements known to have occurred on July 1 . Subsequent figures are based upon new monthly series. For further explanation, see Bulletin for January 1943, p. 98.
figures are based upon new monthly series. For further explanation, see Bulletin for January 1943 , p. 98 . .
3 Includes outflow of $\$ 249,300,000$ resulting from the sale of debentures in the United States by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (Of the total issue of $\$ 250,000,000, \$ 700,000$ was sold directly to Canadian purchasers.)

Nore.-Statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers. For full description of statistics see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 558-560; for back figures through 1941 see Tables 161 and 162, pp. 574-637, in the same publication, and for those subsequent to 1941 see Bulletin for September 1945, pp. 960-974.
[Net movement from United States, ( - ). In millions of dollars]
TABLE 2.-TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY COUNTRIES

| From Jan. 2, 1935, through - | Total ${ }^{1}$ | United King. dom | France | Neth-erlands | $\begin{gathered} \text { Switz- } \\ \text { er- } \\ \text { land } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia $^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { other } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1935-$ Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) | 1,440.7 | 554.9 | 210.2 | 114.5 | 130.4 | 24.0 | 166.6 | 1,200.6 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 70.9 | 156.5 | 12.7 |
| 1936-Dec. 30. | 2,667,4 | 829.3 | 299.5 | 229.7 | 335.5 | 45.6 | 311.6 | 2,051.3 | 150.5 | 201.2 | 243.0 | 21.4 |
| $1937-$ Dec. 29 | 3,501.1 | 993.7 | 281.7 | 311.9 | 607.5 | 22.1 | 436.1 | 2,653.0 | 106.3 | 410.6 | 315.4 | 15.9 |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) | 3,933.0 | 1,183.8 | 339.6 | 328.6 | 557.5 | 32.2 | 612.5 | 3,054.2 | 155.3 | 384.6 | 302.7 | 36.2 |
| 1939-Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) | 5,112.8 | 1,101.3 | 468.7 | 470.3 | 773.0 | 58.0 | -918.9 | 3,790.1 | 229.4 | 483.4 | 522.6 | 87.4 |
| 1940-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) | 5,807.9 | 865.2 | 670.3 | 455.6 | 911.5 | 55.4 | 1,098.6 | 4,056.6 | 411.7 | 606.8 | 642.6 | 90.2 |
| 1941-Dec. 31, | 5,354.1 | 674.1 | 639.9 | 464.4 | 725.7 | 50.5 | 1,071.7 | 3,626.3 | 340.5 | 567.5 | 691.1 | 128.6 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 5,980.2 | 837.8 | 625.9 | 474.0 | 592.1 | 48.1 | 1,030.3 | 3,608.1 | 425.1 | 835.8 | 932.9 | 178.3 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 7.267.1 | 1,257.7 | 636.8 | 487.7 | 629.1 | 48.2 | 1,133.3 | 4,192.8 | 760.3 | 951.0 | 1,161.6 | 201.4 |
| 1944-Dec. 31. | 7,728.4 | 1,090.0 | 585.7 | 506.2 | 664.3 | 63.1 | 1,172.5 | 4,081.8 | 976.4 | 1,193.7 | 1,273.6 | 203.0 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 8.802 .8 | 892.5 | 464.2 | 539.7 | 722.3 | 106.5 | 1,311.8 | 4,037.0 | 1,395.7 | 1.338 .4 | 1,784.1 | 247.5 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 8,063 .9 | 624.1 | 393.2 | 376.4 | 752.5 | 201.0 | 1,264.8 | 3,612.0 | 1,223.5 | 1,566.2 | 1,425.4 | 236.7 |
| Sept. 30 | 8,001.0 | 665.1 | 421.1 | 370.1 | 745.9 | 203.5 | 1,243.9 | 3,649.5 | 1,177.7 | 1,544.8 | 1,365.9 | 263.2 |
| Oct. 31 | 8,015.8 | 736.3 | 433.1 | 351.1 | 756.3 | 213.4 | 1,248.7 | 3,738.9 | 1,110.6 | 1,569.6 | 1,326 6 | 270.0 |
| Nov. 30 | 7,828.9 | 640.9 | 401.7 | 322.8 | 760.9 | 228.0 | 1,249.5 | 3,603.8 | 1.067.0 | 1,546.4 | 1,327.4 | 284.4 |
| Dec. 31. | 7,555.7 | 563.1 | 384.8 | 326.4 | 766.1 | 287.5 | 1,246.3 | 3,574.2 | 979.7 | 1,474.0 | 1,258.3 | 269.6 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 7,628.4 | 585.6 | 369.4 | 319.1 | 769.5 | 342.8 | 1,259.5 | 3,645.8 | 967.1 | 1,466.3 | 1,247.1 | 302.0 |
| Feb. 28 | 7,254.3 | 558.2 | 336.3 | 295.6 | 776.8 | 256.2 | 1,232.8 | 3,455.8 | 933.3 | 1,431.2 | 1,185.9 | 248.1 |
| Mar. 31. | 7,029.7 | 489.6 | 351.4 | 256.7 | 786.1 | 215.8 | 1,262.9 | 3,362.5 | 853.1 | 1,384.3 | 1,179.8 | 250.0 |
| Apr. 30 | 7,069.0 | 595.8 | 332.0 | 391.7 | 801.6 | 221.7 | 1,210.0 | 3,552.8 | 764.8 | 1,364.7 | 1,142.0 | 244.6 |
| May 31 | 6.688.9 | 453.5 | 319.8 | 356.8 | 804.6 | 198.7 | 1,161.5 | 3,294.9 | 763.1 | 1,318.6 | 1,072.6 | 239.6 |
| June 30 | 6,746.5 | 441.7 | 390.2 | 340.5 | 799.3 | 181.2 | 1,093.2 | 3,246.2 | 803.4 | 1,447.1 | 1,018.7 | 231.1 |
| July 31. | 6,582.5 | 614.1 | 306.2 | 336.0 | 811.8 | 161.2 | 1,112.2 | 3,341.6 | 794.7 | 1,477.0 | 972.1 | 4-2.9 |

TABLE 3.-INCREASE IN FOREIGN bANKING FUNDS IN U. S., BY COUNTRIES

| From Jan. 2, 1935, through - | Total | United Kingdom | France | Neth-erlands | Switz-erland | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia ${ }^{2}$ | $\underset{\text { Other }^{\text {a }}}{\text { All }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) | 631.5 | 128.6 | 129.6 | 55.7 | 72.4 | 7.3 | 59.9 | 453.5 | 46.0 | 33.5 | 87.0 | 11.5 |
| 1936 -Dec. 30 | 989.5 | 163.5 | 144.2 | 65.9 | 109.8 | 23.0 | 82.4 | 588.9 | 86.8 | 149.3 | 149.4 | 15.2 |
| 1937-Dec. 29 | 1,259.3 | 189.3 | 111.8 | 76.3 | 288.4 | 6.9 | 119.1 | 791.7 | 76.3 | 166.3 | 217.0 | 8.0 |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) | 1,513.9 | 364.0 | 155.3 | 87.9 | 205.1 | 1.7 | 196.8 | 1,010.7 | 101.6 | 127.6 | 251.8 | 22.2 |
| 1939--Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) | 2,522.4 | 376.1 | 256.1 | 190.9 | 362.7 | 19.7 | 449.9 | 1,655.4 | 174.5 | 215.1 | 417.0 | 60.5 |
| 1940-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) | 3,239.3 | 293.3 | 458.0 | 160.3 | 494.7 | -. 9 | 580.8 | 1,986.3 | 334.1 | 326.4 | 531.2 | 61.3 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 2,979.6 | 328.6 | 416.5 | 161.0 | 326.2 | -3.4 | 538.0 | 1,766.9 | 273.1 | 296.7 | 541.4 | 101.6 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 3,465.5 | 493.3 | 394.5 | 170.0 | 166.3 | -6.2 | 479.8 | 1,697.5 | 399.5 | 482.8 | 743.9 | 141.9 |
| $1943-$ Dec. 31 | 4,644.8 | 939.4 | 404.1 | 176.7 | 192.7 | -6.9 | 565.3 | 2,271.2 | 704.7 | 578.7 | 928.2 | 162.0 |
| 1944-Dec. 31. | 4.865 .2 | 804.4 | 356.6 | 193.1 | 221.4 | 7.0 | 611.2 | 2,193.7 | 818.6 | 794.7 | 888.6 | 169.7 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 6,144.5 | 646.4 | 229.9 | 265.0 | 286.3 | 50.1 | 745.8 | 2,223.4 | 1.414.2 | 924.9 | 1.369.1 | 212.9 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 5,729.0 | 464.0 | 170.6 | 210.5 | 341.1 | 154.0 | 691.2 | 2,031.4 | 1,111.6 | 1,105.0 | 1,256.9 | 224.1 |
| Sept. 30 | 5,681.7 | 509.0 | 195.4 | 222.4 | 333.1 | 158.6 | 679.4 | $2,097.9$ | 1,069.6 | 1,059.2 | 1,215.8 | 239.3 |
| Oct. 31. | 5,660.9 | 576.8 | 204.5 | 199.1 | 345.5 | 168.6 | 688.7 | 2,183.0 | 995.4 | 1,058.9 | 1,178.7 | 244.8 |
| Nov, 30. | 5,495.4 | 485.5 | 181.2 | 185.8 | 353.2 | 185.2 | 693.1 | 2,084.0 | 937.4 | 1,029.3 | 1,183.9 | 260.8 |
| Dec. 31 | 5,272.3 | 397.6 | 165.8 | 208.2 | 359.0 | 247.6 | 687.2 | 2,065.5 | 823.9 | 983.3 | 1,135.7 | 263.9 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 5,300.6 | 423.0 | 157.0 | 195.6 | 363.6 | 300.7 | 701.0 | 2,141.0 | 748.0 | 1,010.3 | 1,112.9 | 288.5 |
| Feb. 28 | 5,047.3 | 381.9 | 129.0 | 197.8 | 370.5 | 227.1 | 673.1 | 1,979.3 | 784.7 | 981.0 | 1,043.5 | 258.7 |
| Mar. 31 | 4,841.3 | 312.2 | 146.2 | 166.7 | 378.5 | 198.2 | 719.1 | 1,921.0 | 670.2 | 956.1 | 1,042.5 | 251.5 |
| Apr. 30 | 4,815.4 | 423.1 | 129.6 | 205.0 | 383.6 | 205.4 | 689.2 | 2,035.9 | 519.6 | 1,000.0 | 1.012.7 | 247.2 |
| May 31 | 4,498.0 | 279.7 | 117.8 | 189.7 | 388.9 | 184.1 | 647.8 | 1,808.0 | 469.6 | 1,009.4 | 973.1 | 237.9 |
| June 30 | $4,501.9$ 4.703 .2 |  | 190.2 109.7 |  | 381.5 388.9 | 166.8 146.8 |  | $1,787.2$ 1,9006 | 478.8 455.8 | (1,120.9 | 966.7 | 238.2 245.3 |
| July 31 | 4,703.2 | 438.1 | 109.7 | 197.2 | 388.9 | 146.8 | 619.8 | 1,900.6 | 455.8 | 1,168.9 | 932.6 | 245.3 |


| From Jan. 2, 1935, through | Total | United Kingdom | Trance | Neth-er- | Switz erland | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin imerica | Asia ${ }^{2}$ | $\underset{\text { other }}{\text { All }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) | 361.4 | 208.8 | 48.1 | -. 4 | 1.6 | 13.7 | 38.5 | 310.2 | -4.6 | 20.1 | 37.3 | -1.6 |
| 1936-Dec. $30 . . . . .$. | 431.5 | 178.0 | 62.0 | -3.3 | 2.7 | 16.3 | 88.0 | 343.7 | 36.9 | 24.9 | 30.4 | -4.4 |
| 1937 -Dec. 29 | 449.1 | 207.4 | 65.3 | -4.4 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 132.0 | 409.3 | $-21.7$ | 51.6 | 18.7 | -8.7 |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) | 510.1 | 206.2 | 68.4 | -5.6 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 175.6 | 460.9 | 35.9 | 66.8 | -46.5 | -7.0 |
| 1939-Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) | 650.4 | 252.2 | 73.8 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 15.5 | 206.2 | 563.5 | 56.5 | 52.6 | -21.5 | -. 8 |
| 1940-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) | 775.1 | 269.2 | 74.6 | 17.7 | 6.5 | 25.3 | 241.4 | 634.7 | 60.3 | 43.2 | 34.8 | 2.1 |
| 1941 - Dec. 31 | 791.3 | 271.2 | 76.9 | 17.6 | 5.4 | 25.8 | 250.5 | 647.4 | 62.7 | 17.7 | 64.7 | -1.2 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 888.8 | 279.4 | 77.8 | 18.1 | 6.6 | 26.2 | 253.5 | 661.5 | 58.6 | 68.3 | 93.8 | 6.6 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 877.6 | 272.1 | 77.9 | 18.3 | 5.1 | 26.2 | 256.8 | 656.5 | 55.1 | 55.7 | 102.7 | 7.5 |
| 1944-Dec. 31 | 805.8 | 266.1 | 77.7 | 18.3 | 6.8 | 26.2 | 231.5 | 626.6 | 64.8 | 37.0 | 77.7 | $-.3$ |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 742.7 | 266.6 | 78.0 | -17.7 | 5.2 | 26.2 | 235.1 | 593.4 | 39.5 | 9.1 | 99.2 | 1.5 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 554.0 | 226.2 | 76.0 | -104.2 | 3.4 | 17.8 | 246.0 | 465.2 | 49.3 | -17.3 | 61.1 | -4.2 |
| Sent. 30 | 519.8 | 226.7 | 76.1 | -118.4 | 2.6 | 15.9 | 236.3 | 439.2 | 42.6 | -14.6 | 56.4 | -3.7 |
| Oct. 31 | 532.8 | 235.5 | 75.1 | -110.2 | 3.7 | 16.0 | 232.0 | 452.0 | 43.2 | -14.1 | 54.8 | -3.1 |
| Nov. 30 | 492.9 | 236.1 | 75.0 | -120.2 | 1.8 | 13.7 | 229.0 | 435.4 | 40.0 | -32.2 | 54.1 | -4.4 |
| Dec. 31 | 427.2 | 244.3 | 73.4 | -132.3 | -1.7 | 10.6 | 226.9 | 421.3 | 40.7 | -58.8 | 29.9 | -5.8 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 404.8 | 241.5 | 69.2 | -117.9 | -3.5 | 11.7 | 226.0 | 426.9 | 44.1 | -92.4 | 34.6 | -8.4 |
| Feb. 28. | 380.9 337.1 | 252.6 256.2 | 66.1 63.4 | -135.1 -137.1 | -4.1 | 8.9 6.0 | 225.9 | 414.3 402.4 | 49.9 53.9 | -111.6 -140.6 | 44.0 40.2 | -15.7 -18.7 |
| Mar. 31 Apr. | $\begin{array}{r}3.37 .1 \\ 333.6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 258.2 249.6 | 63.4 57.9 | -137.1 | -3.3 | 6.0 4.5 | 203.4 | 402.4 482.8 | 53.9 | - 2140.6 | 30.2 | -18.7 -23.0 |
| May 31 | 255.3 | 252.4 | 60.2 | -20.6 | -1.4 | 2.7 | 196.7 | 490.0 | 56.1 | -270.0 | 1.8 | -22.6 |
| June 30 | 202.5 | 252.7 | 59.0 | -30.4 |  | 2.5 | 182.2 | 466.2 | 56.5 | -256.9 | -44.3 | -19.1 |
| July 31. | 156.3 | 255.1 | 57.6 | -28.6\| | $-2.1$ | 2.3 | 170.9 | 455.3 | 58.8 | -276.9 | -56.0 | $-24.9$ |

${ }^{1}$ Total capital movement by countries differs from total capital movement in Table 1 , by reason of exclusion of international institutions.
2 Prior to Jan, 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."
8 Inflow less than 850000
[Net movement from United States, ( - ). In millions of dollars]
TABLE 5.-FOREIGN SECURITIES: RETURN OF U. S. FUNDS, BY COUNTRIES (Net Purchases by Foreigners of Foreign Securities Owned in U. S.)

| From Jan. 2, 1935, through- | Total | United Kingdom | France | Neth-erlands | Switz-erland | Italy | Other <br> Europe | Total Europe | Can- <br> ada | Latin America | Asia ${ }^{1}$ | All other ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) | 125.2 | 67.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | $-1.2$ | 2.9 | 59.4 | 143.1 | $-39.7$ | 12.7 | 7.9 | 1.1 |
| 1936-Dec. 30. | 316.2 | 116.1 | 18.2 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 110.4 | 278.3 | 1.7 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 3.5 |
| 1937-Dec. 29 | 583.2 | 136.8 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 30.4 | 13.5 | 141.8 | 366.4 | 10.5 | 175.0 | 24.5 | 6.8 |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) | 641.8 | 127.7 | 26.1 | 27.3 | 36.1 | 22.0 | 201.3 | 440.6 | $-9.7$ | 167.4 | 33.8 | 9.7 |
| 1939-Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) | 725.7 | 125.5 | 42.1 | 29.4 | 45.0 | 27.6 | 225.6 | 495.2 | $-7.6$ | 184.0 | 42.8 | 11.3 |
| 1940 -Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) | 803.8 | 128.6 | 43.4 | 31.0 | 46.0 | 28.1 | 232.9 | 510.0 | 25.0 | 202.3 | 53.0 | 13.5 |
| 1941-Dec. $31 . . .$. | 855.5 | 127.6 | 51.6 | 31.5 | 44.3 | 28.1 | 238.4 | 521.3 | 35.4 | 221.1 | 61.2 | 16.6 |
| 1942 -Dec. 31. | 848.2 | 125.4 | 52.4 | 31.6 | 44.9 | 28.0 | 244.1 | 526.3 | -3.0 | 245.4 | 61.5 | 18.0 |
| $1943-$ Dec. 31 | 925.9 | 127.6 | 50.6 | 33.0 | 44.7 | 27.9 | 246.6 | 530.3 | 41.2 | 272.3 | 62.2 | 19.9 |
| 1944-Dec. 31 | 1,019.4 | 126.5 | 51.0 | 33.6 | 44.5 | 27.6 | 246.9 | 530.1 | 104.9 | 302.0 | 61.3 | 21.0 |
| 1945 -Dec. 31 | 972.8 | 117.7 | 51.2 | 33.0 | 45.2 | 27.5 | 249.2 | 523.8 | 49.1 | 317.1 | 60.8 | 22.0 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 1,141.9 | 101.5 | 49.9 | 31.4 | 36.4 | 27.1 | 257.6 | 503.8 | 193.7 | 378.2 | 59.7 | 6.5 |
| Sept. 30 | 1,170.7 | 100.4 | 49.9 | 30.3 | 37.4 | 27.1 | 258.2 | 503.4 | 200.2 | 390.3 | 59.4 | 17.4 |
| Oct. 31 | 1,196.9 | 98.3 | 49.5 | 29.1 | 34.5 | 26.8 | 258.0 | 496.2 | 207.7 | 414.2 | 59.4 | 19.3 |
| Nov. 30. | 1,231.5 | 95.0 | 49.1 | 27.5 | 31.0 | 26.7 | 257.2 | 486.5 | 226.4 | 439.9 | 59.5 | 19.3 |
| Dec. 31 | 1,237.9 | 96.8 | 50.2 | 26.0 | 31.2 | 26.7 | 260.2 | 491.2 | 236.6 | 448.4 | 61.1 | . 7 |
| 1947-Jan. 31 | 1,308.2 | 98.1 | 50.0 | 24.7 | 31.5 | 27.0 | 261.8 | 493.0 | 290.0 | 453.2 | 61.0 | 10.9 |
| Feb. 28 | 1,229.8 | 101.3 | 49.9 | 23.6 | 31.8 | 26.8 | 264.6 | 497.9 | 218.9 | 457.6 | 61.1 | -5.7 |
| Mar. 31. | 1.282.6 | 101.4 | 50.1 | 22.8 | 30.9 | 26.8 | 265.1 | 497.1 | 253.7 | 464.4 | 61.1 | 6.4 |
| Apr. 30 | 1,341.6 | 102.9 | 50.0 | 22.5 | 31.9 | 26.9 | 257.7 | 491.8 | 309.5 | 468.2 | 61.0 | 11.1 |
| May 31 | 1,380.7 | 103.6 | 49.6 | 2.2 | 31.4 | 26.9 | 258.3 | 472.0 | 358.8 | 474.2 | 61.0 | 14.7 |
| Jime 30. | 1,398.0 | 105.7 | 49.5 | 1.7 | 31.2 | 26.8 | 265.4 | 480.4 | 374.7 | 478.8 | 61.1 | 3.0 |
| July 31. | ${ }^{2} 1,177.3$ | 104.2 | 48.3 | 7 | 31.2 | 26.7 | 266.4 | 477.5 | 389.1 | 481.8 | 61.2 | $2-232.2$ |

TABLE 6.-DOMESTIC SECURITIES: INFLOW OF FOREIGN FUNDS,. BY COUNTRIES

| From Jan. 2, 1935, through- | Total | United Kingdom | France | Neth-erlands | Switz erland | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada } \end{aligned}$ | Latin America | Asia ${ }^{1}$ | $\underset{\text { other }^{1}}{\text { All }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) | 316.7 | 149.8 | 23.4 | 50.5 | 55.1 | -. 1 | 7.6 | 286.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 21.4 | 2.6 |
| 1936-Dec. 30. | 917.4 | 367.7 | 64.7 | 157.6 | 200.2 | -3.3 | 31.1 | 818.0 | 32.6 | 15.5 | 44.1 | 7.1 |
| 1937-Dec. 29 | 1,162.0 | 448.7 | 70.3 | 213.8 | 275.3 | -4.9 | 38.3 | 1,041.6 | 37.6 | 18.2 | 54.7 | 9.8 |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) | 1.219 .7 | 472.6 | 76.9 | 212.1 | 304.1 | -5.5 | 33.9 | 1,094.1 | 25.7 | 23.7 | 65.2 | 11.1 |
| 1939-Dec. (Jan. 3. 1940) | 1,133.7 | 328.1 | 76.6 | 227.7 | 344.7 | -4.9 | 32.2 | 1,004.4 | -2.6 | 30.1 | 87.6 | 14.3 |
| 1940 -Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) | 888.7 | 157.1 | 74.4 | 233.2 | 348.1 | 2.7 | 35.8 | 851.3 | -18.4 | 25.6 | 17.6 | 12.6 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 626.7 | -70.1 | 74.9 | 236.7 | 336.4 | -. 1 | 37.1 | 615.0 | $-44.7$ | 28.1 | 17.5 | 10.9 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 673.3 | -77.6 | 80.5 | 236.9 | 360.5 | -. 1 | 44.4 | 644.7 | -45.1 | 35.2 | 27.7 | 10.9 |
| 1943-Dec. 31. | 701.1 | -100.3 | 82.7 | 239.9 | 367.3 | 6 | 55.4 | 645.7 | -58.2 | 40.5 | 62.5 | 10.6 |
| 1944 -Dec. 31. | 911.8 | -125.4 | 77.3 | 239.0 | 368.5 | 1.9 | 72.4 | 633.7 | $-28.1$ | 54.9 | 240.5 | 10.7 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 798.7 | -157.9 | 81.7 | 233.5 | 355.4 | 2.2 | 68.0 | 582.9 | -126.6 | 81.3 | 251.3 | 9.9 |
| 1946-Aug. 31. | 492.2 | -186.7 | 73.0 | 222.9 | 335.6 | 1.6 | 56.3 | 502.8 | -150.3 | 87.5 | 43.4 | 8.8 |
| Sept. 30. | 478.3 | -189.7 | 77.6 | 220.1 | 335.8 | 1.7 | 56.0 | 501.6 | -153.9 | 91.5 | 30.5 | 8.6 |
| Oct. 31. | 472.1 | -193.4 | 81.6 | 216.8 | 334.7 | 1.6 | 56.0 | 497.2 | -155.7 | 93.4 | 29.7 | 7.5 |
| Nov. 30. | 454.4 | -194.9 | 74.3 | 213.6 | 336.3 <br> 337 | 2.0 | 55.4 | 486.7 | -158.2 | 94.1 | 25.0 | 6.9 |
| Dec. 31. | 464.5 | -194.9 | 74.9 | 207.0 | 337.9 | 2.3 | 57.3 | 484.3 | -143.0 | 87.6 | 26.8 | 8.8 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 464.4 439 | -196.2 | 73.0 | 199.4 | 3338.4 | 3.0 -7.0 | 56.6 55.3 | 474.2 455.2 | -137.1 | 84.9 | 33.4 | 9.1 |
| Mar. 31 | 414.3 | -197.9 | 71.2 | 188.0 | 338.4 | -15.5 | 47.8 | 432.0 | - 1444.6 | 88.2 | 30.6 | 8.1 |
| Apr. 30. | 416.7 | -198.3 | 73.8 | 179.3 | 344.2 | -15.6 | 46.0 | 429.5 | -141.9 | 90.6 | 30.3 | 8.1 |
| May 31 | 398.5 | -200.5 | 72.3 | 168.6 | 345.4 | -15.4 | 45.2 | 415.5 | -141.0 | 86.5 | 28.8 | 8.7 |
| Jate $3^{\prime}$ ) | 3034 | -202.7 | 71.8 | 158.4 | 343.1 | $-15.3$ | 42.6 | 398.0 | -126.3 <br> -128.1 | 85.3 | 28.4 | 8.0 |
| July 31. | 385.9 | -203.5 | 71.1 | 149.7 | 351.2 | $-15.1$ | 40.8 | 394.2 | -128.1 | 84.2 | 27.5 | 8.1 |

TABLE 7.-NFLOW IN BROKERAGE BALANCES, BY COUNTRIES
(The Net Effect of Increases in Foreign Brokerage Balances in U. S. and of Decreases
in Balances Held by Brokers and Dealers in U. S. with Brokers and Dealers Abroad)

| From Jan. 2, 1935, through- | Total | United Kingdom | France | Neth-erlands | Switz-erland | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin America | Asia ${ }^{1}$ | All other ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936) | 6.0 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | . 1 | 1.3 | 7.6 | $-4.5$ | 1.0 | 2.9 | $-.9$ |
| 1936-Dec. 30.......... | 12.9 | 4.0 | 10.4 | -. 9 | 9.1 | . 3 | $-.3$ | 22.6 | $-7.6$ | $-4.2$ | 2.1 | (4) |
| 1937- Dec. 29 | 47.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 10.8 | . 1 | 5.0 | 44.0 | 3.5 | -. 5 | . 5 | (4) |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939) | 47.6 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 2 | 5.0 | 47.9 | 1.8 | $-.9$ | $-1.5$ | 3 |
| $1939-$ Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) | 80.6 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 9.3 | 17.8 | . 1 | 4.9 | 71.6 | 8.7 | 1.6 | $-3.4$ | 2.1 |
| 1940-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941) | 100.9 | 17.0 | 19.9 | 13.4 | 16.2 | . 2 | 7.7 | 34.3 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 6.0 | . 7 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 100.9 | 16.8 | 19.9 | 17.6 | 13.5 | 2 | 7.7 | 75.7 | 14.1 | 3.9 | 6.3 | . 8 |
| 1942 -Dec. 31 | 104.4 | 17.4 | 20.7 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 2 | 8.5 | 78.1 | 15.2 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 9 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 117.8 | 18.8 | 21.5 | 19.9 | 19.3 | . 3 | 9.2 | 89.1 | 17.6 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 1.3 |
| 1944 - Dec. 31 | 126.3 | 18.5 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 23.0 | . 3 | 10.4 | 97.7 | 16.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 144.1 | 19.8 | 23.4 | 26.0 | 30.3 | . 4 | 13.6 | 113.6 | 19.5 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 146.8 | 19.2 | 23.7 | 15.8 | 35.9 | 5 | 13.7 | 108.9 | 19.1 | 12.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 |
| Sept. 30 | 150.4 | 18.6 | 22.1 | 15.7 | 36.9 | . 3 | 14.0 | 107.5 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Oct. 31 | 153.1 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 16.3 | 37.9 | . 5 | 14.1 | 110.4 | 20.1 | 17.1 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| Nov. 30. | 154.7 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 16.1 | 38.6 | . 5 | 14.8 | 111.2 | 21.5 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| Dec. 31 | 153.7 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 17.5 | 39.6 | . 4 | 14.7 | 112.0 | 21.5 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| 1947-Jan. 31 | 150.4 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 17.3 | 39.5 | . 4 | 14.1 | 110.8 | 22.1 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 |
| Feb. 28. | 156.6 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 14.9 | 39.9 | . 4 | 14.0 | 109.0 | 21.7 | 18.0 | 5.2 | 2.8 |
| Mar. 31. | 154.5 | 17.7 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 41.5 | . 4 | 13.8 | 110.0 | 20.0 | 16.3 | 5.5 | 2.8 |
| Apr. 30 | 161.6 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 17.3 | 42.1 | . 5 | 13.7 | 112.7 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 7.0 | 1.2 |
| May 31 | 156.4 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 16.9 | 40.4 | 4 | 13.5 | 109.5 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 8.0 | . 9 |
| June 30 | 160.8 | 18.9 | 19.7 | 18.2 | 43.2 | 5 | 14.0 | 114.5 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 6.7 | 1.0 |
| July 31 | - 159.8 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 42.6 | 5 | 14.3 | 114.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 6.9 | . 8 |
| 1 Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figu | under | a repres | nt Far | ast on | , the s | inin | siatic | atries | g inc | ed un | $" \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| 2 Includes outflow of $\$ 249,300,000$ resulting from the sale of debentures in the United States by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (Of the total issue of $\$ 250,000,000, \$ 700,000$ was sold directly to Canadian purchasers.) <br> 3 Inflow less than $\$ 50,000$. <br> ${ }^{4}$ Outflow less than $\$ 50,000$. <br> ${ }^{5}$ Amounts outstanding July 31 (in million of dollars) : foreign brokerage balances in United States, 109.9; United States brokerage balances abroad. 26.9. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued short-term foreign liabilities and assets reported by banks in the united states, by countries [In millions of dollars]

LIABILITIES

| Date | In-ternational institutions | Total foreign countries ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { King- } \\ & \text { dom } \end{aligned}$ | France | Neth-erlands | Switz-erland | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada } \end{aligned}$ | Latin America | Asia ${ }^{2}$ | All ${ }^{2}$ <br> Other: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Official and private | Official |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934-Dec. ${ }^{3}$ |  | 669.7 | 92.4 | 76.9 | 33.9 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 18.8 | 76.7 | 232.9 | 99.3 | 122.8 | 202.8 | 12.0 |
| 1935-Dec. ${ }^{3}$ |  | 1,301.1 | 130.3 | 205.5 | 163.5 | 68.6 | 86.1 | 26.1 | 136.5 | 686.3 | 145.3 | 156.3 | 289.8 | 23.4 |
| $1936-$ Dec. 30 |  | 1,623.3 | 232.5 | 235.7 | 176.3 | 78.8 | 123.5 | 41.7 | 158.3 | 814.3 | 186.1 | 263.9 | 331.9 | 27.1 |
| 1937--Dec. 29 |  | 1,893.1 | 427.1 | 261.5 | 143.9 | 89.1 | 302.1 | 25.7 | 194.9 | 1,017.1 | 175.6 | 280.9 | 399.5 | 20.0 |
| $1938-\mathrm{Dec}{ }^{3}$. |  | 2,157.8 | 473.8 | 436.1 | 187.4 | 101.8 | 218.8 | 20.4 | 273.3 | 1,237.8 | 201.8 | 248.5 | 435.5 | 34.1 |
| 1939-Dec. ${ }^{3}$ |  | 3,221.3 | 781.0 | 448.2 | 288.2 | 204.9 | 376.3 | 38.5 | 526.4 | 1,882.6 | 274.6 | 336.0 | 655.7 | 72.5 |
| 1940-Dec. ${ }^{3}$ |  | 3,938.2 | 1,418.9 | 365.5 | 490.1 | 174.3 | 508.4 | 17.9 | 657.3 | 2,213.5 | 434.3 | 447.3 | 769.9 | 73.3 |
| 1941-Dec. 31 |  | 3,678.5 | 1,314.9 | 400.8 | 448.6 | 174.9 | 339.9 | 15.4 | 614.6 | 1,994.0 | 373.2 | 417.7 | 780.0 | 113.6 |
| $1942-$ Dec. 31 |  | 4,205.4 | 2,244.4 | 554.6 | 432.3 | 186.6 | 184.2 | 12.1 | 650.9 | 2,020.7 | 507.4 | 597.7 | 930.0 | 149.6 |
| $1943-$ Dec. 31 |  | 5,374.9 | 3,320.3 | 1,000.8 | 439.9 | 193.3 | 210.6 | 11.3 | 728.6 | 2,584.5 | 812.6 | 693.7 | 1,108.8 | 175.3: |
| 1944 -Dec. 31 |  | 5,596.8 | 3,335.2 | 865.7 | 401.2 | 209.7 | 239.3 | 27.3 | 774.5 | 2,517.8 | 926.5 | 909.3 | 1,069.2 | 174.0 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 |  | 6,883.1 | 4,179.3 | 707.7 | 310.0 | 281.6 | 304.2 | 70.4 | 909.1 | 2,583.0 | 1,522.2 | 1,046.4 | 1,549.7 | 181.8 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 300.3 | 6,467.5 | 3,627.6 | 525.3 | 250.8 | 227.1 | 359.0 | 174.3 | 854.5 | 2,391.0 | 1,219.6 | 1,226.6 | 1,437.5 | 192.9 |
| Sept. 30 | 269.0 | 6,420.3 | 3,544.7 | 570.3 | 275.5 | 239.0 | 351.1 | 178.9 | 842.7 | 2,457.4 | 1,177.5 | 1,180.7 | 1,396.4 | 208.1 |
| Oct. 31 | 284.4 | 46,395.1 | 3,487.2 | 638.1 | 284.6 | 215.7 | ${ }^{4} 359.1$ | 188.9 | 851.9 | 12,538.3 | 1,103.3 | 1,180.5 | 1,359.3 | 213.7 |
| Nov. 30. | 461.4 | 6,229.6 | 3,243.0 | 546.8 | 261.4 | 202.4 | 366.8 | 205.5 | 856.4 | 2,439.3 | 1,045.3 | 1,150.8 | 1,364.5 | 229.7 |
| Dec. 31 | 473.7 | 6,006.5 | 3,043.9 | 458.9 | 245.9 | 224.9 | 372.6 | 267.9 | 850.5 | 2,420.7 | ¢ 931.8 | 1,104.8 | 1,316.4 | 232.8 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 468.9 | 6,034.8 | 3,126.3 | 484.4 | 237.2 | 212.2 | 377.2 | 321.0 | 864.3 | 2,496.2 | 855.9 | 1,131.8 | 1, 293,5 | 257.3 |
| Feb. 28. | 2,725.6 | 5,781.4 | 2,716.5 | 443.3 | 209.1 | 214.4 | 384.1 | 247.4 | 836.3 | 2,334.6 | 892.7 | 1,102.6 | 1,224.2 | 227.5 |
| Mar. 31. | 2,726.9 | 5,575.4 | 2,435.7 | 373.6 | 226.4 | 183.3 | 392.2 | 218.5 | 882.4 | 2,276.3 | 778.2 | 1,077.6 | 1,223.1 | 220.3 |
| Apr. 30. | 2,722.5 | 5,549.6 | 2,429.1 | 484.4 | 209.8 | 221.6 | 397.2 | 225.7 | 852.5 | 2,391.2 | 627.5 | 1, 121.6 | 1,193.3 | 216.0 |
| May 31 | 2,839.3 | 5,232.2 | 2,159.0 | 341.0 | 197.9 | 206.3 | 402.5 | 204.4 | 811.1 | 2,163.3 | 577.6 | 1, 130.9 | 1, 153.7 | 206.7 |
| June 30. | 2,714.2 | 5,326.0 | 2,157.5 | 328.5 | 270.3 | 209.2 | 395.1 | 187.1 | 752.3 | 2,142.5 | 586.8 | 1,242.5 | 1, 147,4 | 207.0 |
| July 31. | 2,881.0 | 5,437.3 | 2,327.1 | 499.5 | 189.8 | 213.8 | 402.5 | 167.1 | 783.1 | 2,255.8 | 563.7 | 1,290.4 | 1,113.2 | 214.1 |

LIABILITIES-SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
Other Europe

| Date | Other <br> Europe | Belgium | Denmark | Finland | Germany | Greece ${ }^{6}$ | Luxembourg ${ }^{6}$ | Norway | Portugal ${ }^{6}$ | Rumania ${ }^{6}$ | Spain ${ }^{6}$ | Sweden | USSR ${ }^{\circ}$ | Yugoslavia ${ }^{6}$ | All other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939--Dec. ${ }^{3}$ | 526.4 | 159.2 | 28.1 | 21.4 | 9.5 |  |  | 56.3 |  |  |  | 142.2 |  |  | 109.8: |
| $1940-$ Dec. ${ }^{3}$ | 657.3 | 144.8 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 6.7 |  |  | 48.7 |  |  |  | 235.4 |  |  | 187.9 |
| 1941 -Dec. 31 | 614.6 | 117.3 | 18.1 | 5.7 | 6.6 |  |  | 65.2 |  |  |  | 210.7 |  |  | 191.0 |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 650.9 | 121.8 | 17.7 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 39.3 | 18.3 | 132.4 | 35.7 | 9.4 | 17.5 | 153.5 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 57.9 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 728.6 | 122.9 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 43.5 | 18.4 | 158.9 | 53.4 | 9.3 | 31.8 | 163.2 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 76.9 |
| 1944-Dec. 31. | 774.5 | 124.3 | 14.8 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 48.7 | 18.6 | 220.8 | 54.5 | 9.5 | 43.4 | 152.1 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 52.1 |
| 1945-Dec. 31 | 909.1 | 185.0 | 25.9 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 70.8 | 22.3 | 216.1 | 47.9 | 9.3 | 31.7 | 210.1 | 28.0 | 5.7 | 43.7 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 854.5 | 160.1 | 52.1 | 13.1 | 6.5 | 60.1 | 22.8 | 142.3 | 50.2 | 8.5 | 18.2 | 196.3 | 47.9 | 8.7 | 67.7 |
| Sept. 30. | 842.7 | 158.7 | 56.8 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 64.4 | 21.7 | 140.8 | 49.1 | 8.7 | 18.9 | 183.1 | 37.5 | 8.5 | 74.7 |
| Oct. 31. | 851.9 | 177.0 | 54.9 | 17.0 | 6.8 | 58.4 | 21.6 | 136.0 | 48.8 | 8.7 | 20.2 | 159.9 | 46.4 | 8.4 | 87.8 |
| Nov. 30. | 856.4 | 186.0 | 57.0 | 18.6 | 7.3 | 55.5 | 21.8 | 123.1 | 43.5 | 9.0 | 15.3 | 165.4 | 53.2 | 10.4 | 90.3 |
| Dec. 31. | 850.5 | 159.5 | 66.5 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 49.3 | 22.6 | 123.5 | 39.0 | 8.9 | 16.4 | 172.6 | 60.5 | 12.4 | 89.9' |
| 1947 -Jan. 31. | 864.3 | 165.3 | 73.3 | 21.6 | 5.3 | 43.7 | 22.5 | 117.4 | 45.4 | 8.9 | 19.8 | 164.2 | 60.4 | 12.9 | 103.4 |
| Feb. 28. | 836.3 | 149.3 | 68.3 | 28.9 | 5.5 | 43.0 | 22.5 | 106.8 | 44.0 | 8.9 | 20.0 | 159.1 | 58.5 | 13.9 | 107.8. |
| Mar. 31. | 882.4 | 178.8 | 62.5 | 31.3 | 6.9 | 39.7 | 22.9 | 105.3 | 54.2 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 165.2 | 58.5 | 14.7 | 111.4 |
| Apr. 30. | 852.5 | 163.0 | 57.8 | 26.8 | 9.1 | 39.8 | 22.2 | 111.2 | 52.2 | 11.3 | 18.1 | 157.3 | 60.0 | 15.3 | 108.4 |
| May 31. | 811.1 | 150.9 | 56.9 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 37.7 | 22.2 | 100.6 | 52.3 | 8.3 | 17.5 | 152.2 | 50.4 | 12.5 | 105.6 |
| June 30. | 752.3 | 142.5 | 52.0 | 22.7 | 27.3 | 32.2 | 22.3 | 91.2 | 42.5 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 133.2 | 50.6 | 11.8 | 104.0 |
| July 31.. | 783.1 | 164.0 | 45.6 | 36.2 | 46.3 | 32.2 | 22.6 | 80.0 | 40.1 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 122.9 | 50.3 | 13.1 | 109.3 |

Latin America

| Date | Latin America | Argentina | Bolivia ${ }^{7}$ | Brazil | Chile | Co-lombia $^{7}$ | Costa <br> Rica ${ }^{7}$ | Cuba | French West Indies and Guiana ${ }^{7}$ | Mexico | Neth-er- <br> lands <br> West <br> Indies <br> and <br> Suri- <br> nam ${ }^{7}$ | Panama ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | Peru ${ }^{7}$ | Venezuela ${ }^{7}$ | Other <br> Latin <br> America |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939-Dec. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 336.0 | 57.7 |  | 36.4 | 26.8 |  |  | 37.0 |  | 58.8 |  | 34.0 |  |  | 85.3 |
| 1940-Dec. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 447.3 | 115.4 |  | 36.2 | 28.5 |  |  | 47.9 |  | 55.0 |  | 58.7 |  |  | 105.6 |
| 1941 -Dec. 31 | 417.7 | 75.7 |  | 50.5 | 27.3 |  |  | 62.5 |  | 37.7 |  | 42.1 |  |  | 121.8 |
| $1942-$ Dec. 31. | 597.7 | 67.6 | 10.8 | 67.7 | 34.5 | 43.4 | 12.4 | 100.3 | 4.9 | 95.7 | 20.7 | 36.9 | 17.7 | 20.9 | 64.2 |
| 1943-Dec. 31 | 693.7 | 69.8 | 12.6 | 98.7 | 54.0 | 67.1 | 12.2 | 70.4 | 2.6 | 70.4 | 41.2 | 57.6 | 17.4 | 24.2 | 95.4 |
| $1944-$ Dec. 31. | 909.3 | 93.9 | 17.7 | 140.8 | 55.0 | 83.6 | 7.4 | 139.3 | 4.4 | 83.1 | 36.0 | 69.1 | 27.7 | 31.5 | 119.8 |
| $1945-$ Dec. 31. | 1,046.4 | 77.3 | 14.5 | 195.1 | 66.3 | 79.2 | 6.9 | 128.3 | 7.1 | 116.4 | 28.2 | 88.7 | 43.9 | 49.7 | 144.8 |
| 1946-Aug. 31. | 1,226.6 | 147.9 | 11.5 | 255.9 | 53.9 | 67.4 | 6.5 | 175.6 | 7.4 | 143.1 | 14.1 | 84.3 | 38.8 | 50.9 | 169.4 |
| Sept. 30. | 1,180.7 | 144.5 | 13.5 | 231.0 | 51.2 | 65.2 | 6.7 | 160.6 | 7.8 | 142.2 | 13.7 | 85.4 | 39.1 | 52.5 | 167.3 |
| Oct. 31. | 1,180.5 | 147.9 | 14.3 | 223.5 | 49.8 | 61.5 | 7.1 | 158.0 | 6.7 | 133.2 | 13.6 | 84.6 | 43.8 | 68.7 | 167.6 |
| Nov. 30. | 1,150.8 | 131.4 | 13.6 | 205.6 | 50.5 | 60.7 | 8.6 | 159.1 | 6.0 | 143.2 | 13.5 | 84.1 | 40.7 | 67.3 | 166.7 |
| Dec. 31. | 1,104.8 | 112.6 | 14.0 | 174.0 | 50.7 | 57.8 | 7.7 | 153.5 | 5.4 | 152.2 | 16.1 | 77.2 | 40.9 | 74.0 | 168.7 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 1,131.8 | 166.0 | 12.4 | 183.4 | 46.2 | 51.0 | 7.3 | 147.3 | 4.9 | 149.3 | 13.6 | 78.2 | 37.0 | 51.5 | 183.8 |
| Feb. 28. | 1,102.6 | 180.0 | 13.7 | 157.8 | 45.2 | 55.9 | 9.0 | 145.9 | 3.9 | 142.1 | 11.8 | 75.2 | 34.3 | 45.5 | 182.4 |
| Mar. 31 | 1,077.6 | 181.4 | 12.8 | 127.6 | 51.0 | 51.9 | 8.5 | 150.8 | 4.0 | 139.1 | 10.5 | 73.2 | 34.0 | 46.7 | 186.1 |
| Apr. 30. | 1,121.6 | 223.0 | 11.7 | 115.3 | 53.4 | 56.2 | 9.3 | 168.0 | 3.2 | 127.6 | 10.6 | 71.0 | 35.9 | 49.4 | 186.6 |
| May 31. | 1,130.9 | 252.0 | 10.3 | 96.7 | 45.3 | 57.8 | 8.5 | 162.0 | 3.6 | 128.8 | 9.0 | 68.9 | 38.9 | 46.3 | 202.9 |
| June 30. | 1,242.5 | 265.0 | 16.4 | 85.2 | 50.7 | 42.4 | 8.6 | 289.6 | 2.9 | 126.7 | 10.3 | 69.9 | 39.7 | 53.6 | 181.4 |
| July 31. | 1,290.4 | 309.3 | 14.6 | 98.8 | 41.2 | 32.0 | 6.9 | 284.0 | 3.2 | 137.7 | 10.1 | 69.7 | 38.2 | 66.2 | 178.6 |

[^38]
# INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued SHORT-TERM FOREIGN LIABILITIES AND ASSETS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES-Continued <br> [In millions of dollars] 

LIABILITIES—SUPPLEMENTARY DATA-Continued
Asia and all Other

| Date | Asia | China and Man-churia | French Indo- China | Hong Kong | India Burma, and Ceylon ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brit- } \\ & \text { ish } \\ & \text { Ma- } \\ & \text { laya }{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | Japan | Neth-er- <br> lands <br> East <br> Indies ${ }^{1}$ | Philippine lands | Tur- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Asia } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { other } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Aus- } \\ \text { tra- } \\ \text { lia } \end{array}\right\|$ | New land | Egypt and <br> Anglo- <br> Egyp- <br> tian <br> Sudan | French Morocco |  | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939-Dec. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 655.7 | 167.0 |  | 71.4 |  |  | 165.4 |  | 193.4 |  | 58.5 | 72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-Dec. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 769.9 | 207.5 |  | 91.1 |  |  | 110.3 |  | 198.6 |  | 162.4 | 73.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941 -Dec. 31 | 780.0 | 156.8 |  | 61.6 |  |  | 69.9 |  | 226.8 |  | 264.9 | 113.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942-Dec. 31 | 930.0 | 360.9 | 27.4 | 41.6 | 13.1 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 160.4 | 254.7 | 29.9 | 36.2 | 149.6 | 23.1 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 91.8 |
| $1943-$ Dec. 31. | 1,108.8 | 574.2 | 27.4 | 23.9 | 18.2 |  | 4.1 | 110.1 | 259.1 | 35.4 | 55.5 | 175.3 | 25.3 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 10.3 | 4.5 | 124.1 |
| 1944-Dec. 31. | 1,069.2 | 427.3 | 27.4 28.0 | 27.9 27 | 22.1 33 | 1.3 1.2 | 4.0 | 110.5 | 365.8 | 23.7 | 64.2 | 174.0 | 52.9 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 97.6 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 1,549.6 | 582.3 | 28.0 | 27.4 | 33.4 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 113.7 | 629.1 | 52.5 | 78.0 | 181.8 | 28.9 | 4.3 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 113.4 |
| 1946-Aug. 31 | 1,437.5 | 561.8 | 55.0 | 34.1 | 28.3 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 120.1 | 466.9 | 62.9 | 84.6 | 192.9 | 33.6 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 110.1 |
| Sept. 30. | 1,396.4 | 525.3 | 42.9 | 37.9 | 35.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 123.9 | 465.2 | 61.0 | 80.6 | 208.1 | 39.9 | 5.5 | 20.2 | 13.4 | 24.5 | 104.5 |
| Oct. 31. | 1,359.3 | 490.1 | 37.7 | 35.6 | 33.3 | 9.5 |  | 133.4 | 466.6 | 58.6 |  | 213.7 |  | 5.5 | 21.8 | 13.3 | 29.4 | 102.5 |
| Nov. 30 | 1,364.5 | 456.5 | 36.2 | 46.1 | 40.1 | 17.2 | 14.1 | 134.5 | 466.3 | 64.3 | 89.2 | 229.7 | 35.1 | 5.7 | 22.3 | 14.5 | 52.2 | 99.8 |
| Dec. 31 | 1,316.4 | 431.9 | 39.9 | 44.9 | 43.5 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 127.1 | 446.6 | 54.7 | 93.8 | 232.8 | 45.5 | 8.0 | 20.8 | 14.9 | 47.2 | 96.4 |
| 1947-Jan. 31 | 1,293.5 | 428.7 | 42.1 | 39.2 | 42.5 | 8.8 | 17.2 | 117.4 |  | 60.8 | 88.5 |  | 40.9 | 8.2 | 19.8 | 16.0 | 82.5 | 89.9 |
| Feb. 28. | 1,224.2 | 389.7 | 36.0 | 40.8 | 44.2 | 7.1 | 17.7 | 116.6 | 430.5 | 56.5 | 85.1 | 227.5 | 59.4 | 8.3 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 33.9 | 90.7 |
| Mar. 31. | 1,223. 1 | 373.2 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 40.7 | 7.2 | 18.7 | 122.9 | 447.1 | 55.8 | 79.4 | 220.3 | 40.4 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 43.7 | 90.5 |
| Apr. 30. | 1,193.3 | 369.1 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 36.1 | 8.3 | 18.9 | 103.7 | 438.9 | 65.4 | 75.6 | 216.0 | 38.7 | 8.7 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 47.3 | 86.2 |
| May 31 | 1,153.7 | [ $\begin{array}{r}354.3 \\ \text { c39 }\end{array}$ | 40.5 37 | 41.5 | 33.4 41.2 | 9.6 8.8 | 18.0 | 95.4 94 | 432.2 | 57.0 | 71.8 | 206.7 | 36.2 | 8.7 | 20.5 | 14.9 | 50.0 | 76.5 |
| June 30 July 31. | 1,147.4 |  |  | 41.1 |  | 8118 | 17.6 | 94.9 85 | 448.8 |  |  | 214.0 |  |  | 22.6 | 13.9 | 39.5 49 | 74.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.4 | 19.4 | 13.7 |  | 79.7 |

c Corrected.
${ }^{\text {2 }}$ Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Asia."
: Country breakdown not available until June 30, 1942.
: See footnote 3 below.
Footnotes to table on p. 1560.
${ }^{1}$ Country breakdown is for "Official and private."
${ }^{2}$ Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."
${ }^{3}$ Report dates for these years are as follows: 1934-Jan. 2, 1935; 1935-Jan. 1, 1936; 1938-Jan. 4, 1939; 1939-Jan. 3, 1940; and 1940Jan.1, 1941.

4 These figures are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months due to exclusion of an account amounting to $\$ 4,322,000$, which should not have been reported as "foreign." The cumulative figures in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of "Net Capital Movement to United States" have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movement introduced by this change
$s$ Official Canadian holdings of $U$. $S$. dollars on Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to 686.2 million dollars, according to the annual report of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of Canada for 1946.
${ }^{6}$ Prior to June 30. 1942, included under "All other."
${ }^{7}$ Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "Other Latin America."
${ }^{8}$ Included "Canal Zone" prior to June 30, 1942.
Note.- Certain of the figures are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months owing to changes in reporting practice of various banks. The cumulative figures in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of "Net Capital Movement to United States" have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movements introduced by these changes. For further explanation see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 578-584, and BulleTIN for September 1945, pp. 967-970.

| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Total | United <br> Kingdom | France | Neth-erlands | Switz-erland | Italy | Other Europe | Total Europe | Canada | Latin <br> America | Asia ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { other 1 } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1934-Dec. (Jan. 2, 1935). | 1,139.9 | 296.9 | 80.5 | 18.6 | 8.2 | 27.2 | 311.8 | 743.2 | 96.3 | 174.6 | 117.4 | 8.5 |
| 1935 -Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936). | 778.6 | 88.1 | 32.5 | 19.0 | 6.6 | 13.5 | 273.3 | 433.0 | 100.9 | 154.5 | 80.1 | 10.1 |
| 1936-Dec. 30..... | 672.6 | 114.1 | 16.8 | 21.9 | 5.4 | 10.9 | 223.0 | 392.1 | 59.4 | 141.1 | 67.2 | 12.9 |
| 1937-Dec. 29 | 655.0 | 84.8 | 13.5 | 23.0 | 5.5 | 20.8 | 179.0 | 326.5 | 118.0 | 114.4 | 78.9 | 17.2 |
| 1938-Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939). | 594.0 | 86.0 | 10.3 | 24.2 | 5.5 | 13.5 | 135.4 | 274.9 | 60.4 | 99.1 | 144.1 | 15.5 |
| 1939-Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940) | 508.7 | 39.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 11.8 | 104.7 | 172.2 | 39.7 | 113.3 | 174.1 | 9.3 |
| 1940-Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941). | 384.0 | 23.0 | 4.2 | . 9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 69.5 | 101.0 | 36.0 | 122.7 | 117.8 | 6.4 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 367.8 | 20.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 60.5 | 88.4 | 33.6 | 148.3 | 87.9 | 9.7 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 246.7 | 12.6 | 1.3 | . 5 | 1.5 | 4 | 56.3 | 72.6 | 34.3 | 99.7 | 35.3 | 4.8 |
| 1943-Der. 31. | 257.9 | 19.9 | 1.1 | . 4 | 3.0 | . 4 | 52.9 | 77.6 | 37.8 | 112.2 | 26.3 | 3.9 |
| 1944 -Dec. 31 | 329.7 | 25.9 | 1.4 | . 3 | 1.3 | . 3 | 78.3 | 107.5 | 28.1 | 131.0 | 51.4 | 11.7 |
| 1945-Dec. 31. | 392.8 | 25.4 | 1.1 | 36.3 | 2.9 | . 3 | 74.6 | 140.7 | 53.3 | 158.9 | 29.9 | 9.9 |
| 1946-Aug. 31. | 581.5 | 65.8 | 3.1 | 122.8 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 63.8 | 269.0 | 43.6 | 185.3 | 68.0 | 15.6 |
| Sept. 30. | 615.7 | 65.3 | 3.0 | 137.1 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 73.4 | 294.9 | 50.3 | 182.6 | 72.7 | 15.1 |
| Oct. 31. | 602.7 | 56.5 | 3.9 | 128.8 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 77.8 | 282.1 | 49.7 | 182.1 | 74.3 | 14.5 |
| Nov. 30. | 642.6 | 55.9 | 4.1 | 138.8 | 6.3 | 12.9 | 80.8 | 298.8 | 52.9 | 200.2 | 75.0 | 15.8 |
| Dec. 31. | 708.3 | 47.7 | 5.7 | 151.0 | 9.8 | 16.0 | 82.8 | 312.9 | 52.2 | 226.8 | 99.2 | 17.2 |
| 1947-Jan. 31. | 730.7 | 50.5 | 9.9 | 136.6 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 83.8 | 307.3 | 48.8 | 260.4 | 94.5 | 19.8 |
| Feb. 28. | 754.6 | 39.4 | 13.0 | 153.7 | 12.2 | 17.7 | 83.9 | 319.8 | 43.0 | 279.6 | 85.0 | 27.1 |
| Mar. 31. | 798.4 | 35.8 | 15.6 | 155.8 | 11.4 | 20.6 | 92.6 | 331.8 | 39.0 | 308.6 | 88.9 | 30.1 |
| Apr. 30. | 801.8 | 42.4 | 21.1 | 51.0 | 8.3 | 22.0 | 106.4 | 251.3 | 36.4 | 381.7 | 98.1 | 34.3 |
| May 31. | 880.2 | 39.6 | 18.8 | 39.3 | 9.5 | 23.8 | 113.1 | 244.1 | 36.8 | 438.0 | 127.3 | 34.0 |
| June 30 | 933.0 | 39.3 | 20.1 | 49.0 | 7.8 | 24.1 | 127.6 | 268.0 | 36.4 | 424.9 | 173.3 | 30.5 |
| July 31. | 979.2 | 36.9 | 21.4 | 47.2 | 10.2 | 24.3 | 138.8 | 278.9 | 34.0 | 444.9 | 185.0 | 36.3 |

[^39]
# INTERNATIONAL CAPİTAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES-Continued Short-term foreign liabilities and assets reported by banks in the united states, BY COUNTRIES-Continued 

[In millions of dollars]
ASSETS—SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
Other Europe


[^40]

[^41]| Bank of France <br> (Figures in millions of francs) | Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold ${ }^{1}$ | Foreign exchange | Domestic bills |  |  | Advances to Government |  | Other assets | Note circulation | Deposits |  |  | Other liabilities |
|  |  |  | Open market ${ }^{2}$ | Special ${ }^{2}$ | Other | For occupation costs ${ }^{3}$ | Other ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Government | C.A.R. ${ }^{6}$ | Other |  |
| 1938-Dec. 29. | 87,265 | 821 | 7,422 | 1,797 | 7,880 |  | 20,627 | 18,498 | 110,935 | 5,061 |  | 25,595 | 2,718 |
| 1939-Dec. 28. | 697,267 | 112 | 11,273 | 2,345 | 5,149 |  | 34,673 | 20,094 | 151,322 | 1,914 |  | 14,751 | 2,925 |
| 1940-Dec. 26. | -84,616 | 42 | 43,194 | 661 | 3,646 | 72,317 | 63,900 | 23,179 | 218,383 | 984 | 41,400 | 27,202 | 3.586 |
| 1941-Dec. 31. | 84,598 | 38 | 42,115 | 12 | 4,517 | 142,507 | 69,500 | 22,121 | 270,144 | 1,517 | 64,580 | 25,272 | 3,894 |
| 1942-Dec. 31. | 84,598 | 37 | 43,661 | 169 | 5,368 | 210,965 | 68,250 | 21,749 | 382,774 | 770 | 16,857 | 29,935 | 4,461 |
| 1943 -Dec. 30 | 84,598 | 37 | 44,699 | 29 | 7,543 | 326,973 | 64,400 | 21,420 | 500,386 | 578 | 10,724 | 33,137 | 4,872 |
| 1944-Dec. 28. | 75,151 | 42 | 47,288 | 48 | 18,592 | 426,000 | 15,850 | 35,221 | 572,510 | 748 |  | 37,855 | 7,078 |
| 1945-Dec. 27. | ${ }^{0129,817}$ | 68 | 23,038 | 303 | 25,548 | 426,000 |  | 39,122 | 570,006 | 12,048 |  | 57,755 | 4,087 |
| 1946-Oct. 31... | 94,817 | 5 | 71,224 | 3,124 | 63,127 | 426,000 | 46,600 | 52,693 | 696,924 | 814 |  | 55,612 | 4,241 |
| Nov. 28... | 94,817 | 6 | 74,739 | 3,344 | 67,396 | 426,000 | 55,500 | 47,116 | 704,796 | 824 |  | 58,549 | 4,748 |
| Dec. 26... | 94,817 | 7 | 77,621 | 3,135 | 76,254 | 426,000 | 67,900 | 47,577 | 721,865 | 765 |  | 63,468 | 7,213 |
| 1947-Jan. 30... | 94,817 | 5 | 75,500 | 2,209 | 82,674 | 426,000 | 55,200 | 54,507 | 730,253 | 789 |  | 55,020 | 4,849 |
| Feb. 27... | 94,817 | 8 | 82,958 | 1,435 | 85,917 | 426,000 | 54,000 | 53,066 | 737,692 | 831 |  | 54,512 |  |
| Mar. 27... | 782,817 | 5 | 83,613 | 694 | 85.221 | 426,000 | 79,500 | 58,083 | 746,266 | 767 |  | 63,880 | 5,021 |
| Apr. 30.. | 82,817 | 6 | 85,120 | 134 | 80,901 | 426,000 | 55,000 | ${ }^{8} 108,758$ | 770,670 | 770 |  | 62,304 | 4,992 |
| May 29... | 82,817 | 6 | 82,221 | 125 | 88,429 | 426,000 | 63,700 | ${ }^{8} 103,846$ | 775,053 | 745 |  | 66,745 | 4,599 |
| June 26. | 82,817 | 6 | 82,983 | 84 | 87,134 | 426,000 | 95,000 | 8119,662 8120.046 | 807,064 | 834 |  | 76,747 | 9,040 |
| July 31. | 864,817 | 6 | 99,114 | 8 | 85,195 | 426,000 | 113,600 | 8120,046 8105 8 | 831,587 | 792 |  | 71,329 | 5,075 |
| Aug. 28. | 64,817 | 3 | 97,490 |  | 98,224 | 426,000 | 124,900 | ${ }^{8105,639}$ | 838,442 | 750 |  | 70.651 | 7,250 |
| Sept. 25. | 652,817 | 7 | 107,877 | 130 | 101,935 | 426,000 | 139,300 | ${ }^{\text {s }} 103,067$, | 852,195 | 779 |  | 71,299 | 6,861 |

${ }^{1}$ Gold revalued on Dec. 26, 1945, on basis of $134,027.90$ francs per fine kilogram. For details on previous devaluations see Bulletin for May 1940, pp. 406-407; January 1939, p. 29; September 1937, p. 853; and November 1936, pp. 878-880.
${ }_{2}$ For explanation of this item, see
${ }^{3}$ By a series of Conventinns between the Bank of France and the Treasury, dated from Aug. 25, 1940, through July 20, 1944, advances of 441,000 million francs were authorized to meet the costs of the German army of occupation.
${ }^{4}$ Beginning Dec. 28, 1944, includes 9,447 million francs charged to the State to reimburse the Bank for the gold turned over by it to the National Bank of Belgium on Dec. 22, 1944.
${ }^{5}$ Central Administration of the Reichskreditkassen.
${ }^{6}$ In each of the weeks ending Apr. 20 and Aug. 3, 1939, 5,000 million francs of gold transferred from Exchange Stabilization Fund to Bank of France; in week ending Mar. $7,1940,30,000$ million, in week ending Oct. 11, 1945, 10,000 million, in week ending Dec. 27. 1045.53 .000 million, in week ending May 2, 1946, 35,000 million, in week ending July 3, 1947, 18,000 million, and in week ending Sept. 11, 1947, 12,000 million francs of gold transferred from Bank of France to Stabilization Fund.
${ }^{7}$ Gold holdings reduced by 12,000 million francs, representing contributions to the International Fund and Bank. An equivalent amount of Treasury bonds covering these contributions is shown under "Other assets."

8 Includes a non-interest loan to the Government, which was raised from 10,000 million to 50,000 million francs by law of Mar. $29,1947$.
Note.-For back figures see Banking and Moneiary Statistics. Table 165, pp. 641-643; for description of statistics see pp. 562-563 in same publication. For last available report from the Reichsbank (February 1945) see Bulletin for December 1946, p. 1424.

| Central Bank <br> (Figures as of last report date of month) | 1947 |  |  | 1946 | Central Bank <br> (Figures as of last report date of month) | 1947 |  |  | 1946 <br> Cct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | Oct. |  | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. |  |
| Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (millions of pesos): |  |  |  |  | National Bank of Belgium-Cont. Loans to Government. |  |  |  |  |
| Republic (milions of pesos) |  | 1,410 | 1,540 | 3,537 | Loans to Government. . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {Other }}$, | 50,662 5,423 | 48.086 4,939 | 48,947 4,296 | 50,859 4,055 |
| Other gold and foreign exchange . |  | 2,384 | 2,399 | 2,069 | Claim against Bank of Issue. | 64,597 | 64,597 | 64,597 | 64,597 |
| Government securities. . . . . . . |  | 953 | 952 | 860 | Other assets | 2,271 | 2,196 | 2,379 | 2,358 |
| Temporary adyances to Govt... |  |  |  | \% 84 | Note circulation | 78,402 | 78,125 | 77.818 | 71,439 |
| Rediscounts and loans to banks |  | 12,262 | 11,610 | 6.633 | Demand deposits | 4,391 | 3,653 | 3,893 | 5,174 |
| Other assets......... |  | 2,656 | 2,594 | 2,297 | Blocked accounts | 78,689 | 78.699 | 78,712 | 79,342 |
| Currency circulation ${ }^{2}$. ${ }^{\text {Deposits-Member bank }}$ |  | 4,657 | 4,596 | 3,676 | Other liabilities. | 1,805 | 1.754 | 1,775 | 1,454 |
| Deposits-Member ban |  | 498 | 366 | 969 | Central Bank of Bolivia-Mone- |  |  |  |  |
| Government Nationalized |  | 1,513 | 1,277 | 560 | tary Dept.(millions of bolivianos): |  |  |  |  |
| Nationalized Other.... |  | 12,089 78 | 11,984 | 9,528 146 |  |  |  | 922 338 | 920 |
| Certificates of participation in ${ }^{\text {On }}$ |  | 78 |  | 146 | Foreign exchange. ${ }_{\text {Loans and discounts }}$ |  |  | 338 250 | 244 185 |
| Government securities...... |  |  |  |  | Government securitie |  |  | 631 | 185 |
| Other liabilities...... |  | 831 | 796 | 599 | Other assets. |  |  | 11 | 18 |
| Commonwealth Bank of Aus- |  |  |  |  | Note circulation |  |  | 1,671 | 1,625 |
| tralia (thousands of pounds): |  |  |  |  | Deposits. |  |  | 256 | 166 |
| Gold and foreign exchange. . . |  | 175,620 | 173,775 | 217.560 | Other liabilities . ........ |  |  | 225 | 7 |
| Checks and bills of other banks. |  | 3,011 | 2,064 | 2,189 | National Bank of Bulgaria ; |  |  |  |  |
| Securities (incl. Government and Treasury bills).............. |  | 404,821 | 411,953 |  | Central Bank of Chile (millions |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets..... |  | 13,333 | 13,834 | 6,905 | of pesos): |  |  |  |  |
| Note circulation |  | 200,393 | 205,643 | 197,680 | Gold contribution to Int'l. Fund. |  | 3241 | 200 | 326 |
| Deposits of Trading Banks: |  |  |  |  | Discounts for member banks. |  | 855 | 658 | 451 |
| Special. |  | 237,514 | 238,464 | 258,857 | Loans to Government |  | 1,136 | 1,162 | 1,048 |
| Other |  | 29,341 | 26,822 | 23,282 | Other loans and discounts |  | 1.375 | 1,394 | 883 |
| Other liabilities. |  | 129.537 | 130,699 | 133,393 | Other assets |  | 1,457 | 1,662 | 1,807 |
| National Bank of Belgium |  |  |  |  | Note circulation |  | 3,803 | 3,658 | 3,243 |
| (millions of francs) : |  |  |  |  | Deposits-Bank |  | 639 | 675 | 591 |
| Gold | 26,260 | 28,478 | 28,453 | 31,817 | Other |  | 322 | 280 | 216 |
|  | 13,074 | 12,169 | 12,161 | 3,723 | Other liabilities. |  | 501 | 506 | 466 |
| Net claim on Int'l. Fund ${ }^{3}$. | 1,000 | 1,164 | 1,364 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ Government decree of Apr. 24, 1946, provided for the guarantee of all deposits registered in the name of the Central Bank.
${ }^{2}$ By decree of May 24, 1946, the Central Bank became responsible for ail subsidiary money.
"This figure represents the amount of the bank's subscription to the Fund less the bank's local currency liability to the Fund. Until such time as the Fund engages in operations in this currency, the "net claim" will equal the country's gold contribution.
${ }^{\text {I }}$ Includes increment resulting from gold revaluation, notes forfeited to the State, and frozen old notes and current accounts.
${ }^{5}$ For last available report (January 1943), see Bulletin for July 1943, p. 697.


## - Revised.

${ }^{1}$ This figure represents the amount of the bank's subscription to the Fund less the bank's local currency liability to the Fund. Until such time as the Fund engages in operations in this currency, the "net claim" will equal the country's gold contribution.
${ }_{2}$ Gold not reported separately beginning Dec. 31, 1946
Change due to transfers in accordance with the law of July 2, 1947, relating to the Monetary Liquidation Fund.
5 For last available report from the central bank of Japan (September 1941), see Bulletin for March 1942, p. 281; of Java (January 1942), ee Bulletin for March 1943, p. 278

CENTRAL BANKS-Continued

| Central Bank <br> (Figures as of last report date of month) | 1947 |  |  | 1946 | Central Bank <br> (Figures as of last report date of month) | 1947 |  |  | 1946 <br> Oct. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. | Oct. |  | Oct. | Sept. | Aug. |  |
| Bank of Mexico (millions of pesos): Metallic reserve ${ }^{1}$ | . | 656 | 653 | 697 | Bank of Spain-Continued Other assets | .... | ..... | 2, 2 , 85148 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,894 \\ 21,521 \end{array}$ |
| "Authorized" holdings of securities, etc. |  |  | $1,522$ | 69 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,645 | Deposits-Government. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,946 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | -714 |
| Bills and discounts |  | 1,490 610 | 617 | $\begin{array}{r}144 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 3,480562 |
| Other assets. |  | 163 | 90 1.683 |  |  |  |  | $596$ |  |
| Note circulati |  | 1,662 | 1,683 | 1,6901,097 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand liabiliti |  |  | 927 |  | Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor): Gold | 223390 | $\begin{aligned} & 204 \\ & 343 \end{aligned}$ | 278339 | 1,035 |
| Other liabilities |  | 294 | 271 | 220 | Foreign assets (net) <br> Swedish Govt. securities and advances to National Debt Office ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  | ,865 |
| Netherlands Bank (millions of guilders): |  | 502 |  |  |  | 2,865 | 2,638 | 2,707 | 961 |
| Gold. . . . . | 504 |  | 502 | 699 | Other domestic bills and advances | 89 | 234 | 120 | 50 |
| Silver (including sim |  |  |  |  | Other assets | 323 | 311 | 346 | 968 |
| Foreign bills. | 292 | 379 | 418 | 4,529 | Note circulation | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +558 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,664 | 2,632 | 2,622 |
| Loans and discoun | 156 | 154 | 152 | 162 | Demand deposits-Government. |  | - 570 | 478 | 582290 |
| Govt. debt and secu | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 |  |  | 279 | 135 | 317 |  |
| Other assets ...... | 141 | 125 | $126$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 261 \end{aligned}$ | Other liabilities. . <br> Swiss National Bank (millions of franes): | 359 | 360 | 362 | 385 |
| Note circulation- | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits-Governme | 2,829 | 2,856 |  | 2,576 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits- $\begin{array}{r}\text { Governme } \\ \text { Blocked. }\end{array}$ | 967 | 860 | 900 | 1,333 | Foreign exchang | 5,374 | 5,307 | 5,234 | 4,895 |
| Blocked <br> Other. | 95 | 79 | 82 | 119 | Foreign exchang | 32 | 65 | 70 | 169 |
| Other liabilities. | 467 211 | 220 | 724213 | 64254 | Other assets. Note circulation Other sight liabilities Other liabilities | 133 101 | 157 99 | 111 83 | 121 |
| erve Bank of N |  |  |  |  |  | 4,192 | 4,108 | 4,022 | 3,858 |
| thousands of pound |  |  |  |  |  | 1,098 | 1,174 | 1,132 | 1,095 |
| Gold. |  | 2,802 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,802 \\ 90,666 \end{array}$ | 2,80284,248 |  | 351 | 346 | 345 | 318 |
| Sterling exchange reser |  | 79,705 |  |  | Central Bank of the Republic of |  |  |  |  |
| Advances to State or State undertakings. |  | 30,107 | $23,462$ | 33,866 | Turkey (thousands of pounds): Gold ${ }^{6}$ | 473,960 | 473,960 | 487,705 | 659,430 |
| Investments |  | 3,868 |  | 3,9491,073 | Foreign exchange and foreign clearings | 286,535 | 292,756 | 309,078 |  |
| Other assets |  | 944 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145,218 |
| Note eirculatio |  | 47,135 | 47,420 | 45,832 | Loans and discou | 615,955 | 633,178 | 631,403187,669 | 195,555165,504 |
| Demand deposi |  | 65,449 | 68.262 | 75,040 | Securities | 40,175 | 187,642 |  |  |
| Other liabilities |  | 4,812339 | 5,966 | 5,067 | Other assets. <br> Note circulation <br> Deposits-Gold <br> Other....... |  | 33,857 | 31,839 | 86,838 |
| Bank of Norway (millions of kroner): |  |  |  |  |  | 948,511 | 942,096 | 941,619 | 911,848 |
| Gold. . . |  | 339 | 339499877 |  |  | 149,338 | 149,338 | 148,378 | 196,456 |
| Foreign assets (net) |  | 5757272 |  |  |  | 258,567 | 287,951 | 328,299 | 221,107 |
| Loans and discou |  |  |  |  | Other liabilities <br> Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesos): <br> Gold | 245,990 | 242,008 | 229,399 | 523,134 |
| Securities. |  | 73 | $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ 8,103 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupation account |  | 8,103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets |  |  | 63 |  |  |  | ...... | 277,278 | $\begin{array}{r} 310,856 \\ 13,481 \end{array}$ |
| Note circulation |  | 1,967 | 1.956 |  | Gold <br> Silver. |  |  | 13,0418318 |  |
| Deposits-Govern |  | 3,917 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,968 \\ & 1,266 \end{aligned}$ |  | Paid-in capital-Int'l. Bank..... Advances to State and government bodies. |  |  |  | 17 13.481 |
| Bank |  | 1,363 |  | 1,268897 |  |  |  | 318 |  |
| Block |  | 896 |  |  |  |  |  | . | . $154,041 \mid 113,252$ |  |
| Othe |  | 757 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,3 \\ 744 \\ 74 \end{array}$ |  |  | ment bodies <br> Other loans and discounts |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities |  |  |  |  | Other assets....................Note circulation |  |  | 316,908 | 359,977 |
| Bank of Paraguay-Monetary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 212,753 | 191,867 |
| Dept. (thousands of guaranies): |  |  |  |  | Deposits-Government. . . . . . . . |  | . . . . . . . | 54,736 | 46,458 |
| Gold. | 722 | 72234,349 | $\begin{array}{r} 722 \\ 34,602 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,415 \\ 34,058 \end{array}$ | Other............ |  |  | 245,181 | 250,522 |
| Foreign exchange. | 33,257 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 278,031 | 323,941 |
| Loans and discounts | 17,319 | 17,338 | 17,399 |  | Central Bank of Venezuela (thou- |  |  | 278,03 | -3, |
| Government loans and securities | 9,249 | 9,451 | 9.607 | 9,761 | sands of bolivares): |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets. | 4,641 | 4,510 | 4,519 | 900 | Gold ${ }^{7}$ |  | 557,408 | 557,408 | 557,080 |
| Note circulation | 40,753 | 41,289 | 42,668 | 30,325 | Foreign exchange (net |  | 94,278 | 80,131 | 56,182 |
| Demand deposit | 6,994 | 9,328 | 9,273. | 14,257 | Other assets. |  | 83,449 | 77,993 | 31,578 |
| Other liabilities........... | 17,442 | 15,753 | 14,900 | 3,552 | Note circulation-Central Bank. |  | 495,612 | 495,669 | 421,482 |
| Central Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of soles): |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,335 | 4,531 | 7,261 20450 |
| Gold and foreign exchange. |  |  | 120,910 | 164,432 | Other liabilities |  | -48,033 | 18,046 | 11,647 |
| Net claim on Int'l. Fund |  |  | 20,491 |  | National Bank of the Kingdom |  |  |  |  |
| Contribution to Int'l. Bank |  |  | 2,430 |  | of Yugoslavia ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Discounts... |  |  | 67,189 | 45,138 | Bank for International Settle- |  |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  | 697,373 | 622,686 | ments ${ }^{8}$ (thousands of Swiss gold |  |  |  |  |
| Other assets |  |  | 121,141 | 24,865 | francs): |  |  |  |  |
| Note circu |  |  | 684,320 | 569,071 | Gold in bars... ...d ......... | 85,919 | 89,695 | 79,485 | 123,042 |
| Deposits Other liabilitie |  |  | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{l} 216,530 \\ 128,735 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | 244,563 43,487 | Cash on hand and on current account with banks. |  |  | 9.635 |  |
| Bank of Portugal ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | Sight funds at interest. | 3,572 | , 496 | 1,726 | 141 |
| National Bank of Rumania ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | Rediscountable bills an |  |  |  |  |
| South African Reserve Bank |  |  |  |  | ances (at cost). | 30,338 | 34,157 | 36,159 | 6,363 |
| thousands of pou |  |  |  |  | Time funds at interest | 16.129 | 19,785 | 10,363 | 5,849 |
| Gold ${ }^{4}$. |  | 197,710 | 190,305 | 237,118 | Sundry bills and investments. | 61,172 | 62,233 | 74,325 | 314,591 |
| Foreign bills... Other bills and loan |  | 30,969 | 18.870 | 21,219 | Funds invested in Germany ${ }^{9}$ | 291,160 | 291,160 | 291,160 |  |
| Other bills and 10 Other assets... |  | 9,029 | 10,991 | 4,956 |  | 7,373 | 4,290 | 4,286 | 34 |
| Other assets. |  | 10,413 | 13,796 | 9,514 | Demand deposits (gold) | 17,721 | 18,071 | 18,093 | 20,730 |
| Note circulat |  | 62,562 | 63,080 | 64,639 | Short-term deposits (various |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits Other liabilities |  | 179,255 | 164,844 | 200,707 | currencies): |  |  |  |  |
| Other liabilities ............... Bank of Spain (millions of pesetas): |  | 6,304 | 6,038 | 7,461 | Central banks for own ac- |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Spain (millio |  |  |  |  | coun | 7,818 | 8,080 | 8,113 | 2,989 |
| Gold. |  |  | 1,215 | 1,213 | Other | 6,472 | 2,928 | 2.591 | 1,209 |
| Silver......................... |  |  | 522 |  | Long-term deposits: Special ac- |  |  |  |  |
| Government loans and securities Other loans and discounts..... |  |  | 15,826 | 15,794 | counts. | 228,909 | 228,909 | 228,909 | 229,001 |
| Other loans and |  |  | 8,345 | 5,826 | Other liabilities | 253,265 | 250,038 | 249,434 | 200,185 |

[^42][Per cent per annum]

| Date effective | Central bank of- |  |  |  |  |  |  | Central bank of - | Rate Nov. 30 | Date effective | Central bank of- | Rate <br> Nov. <br> 30 | Dats effective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { United } \\ \text { King- } \\ \text { dom } \end{array}$ | France | Germany | Belgium | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Neth- } \\ \text { er- } \\ \text { lands } \end{array}\right\|$ | Sweden | $\begin{gathered} \text { Switz- } \\ \text { er- } \\ \text { land } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In effect Dec. 31, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Albania....... | 512 | Mar. 21, 1940 | Ireland...... | $21 / 2$ | Nov. 23, 1943 |
| $1937 \ldots \ldots$. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 21/2 | $11 / 2$ | Argentina..... |  | Mar. 1, 1936 | Italy........ | 51/2 | Sept. 6, 1947 |
| May 10, 1938. |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | Austria. | $31 / 2$ | July 3, 1945 | Japan. | 3.29 | Apr. 7, 1936 |
| May 13. |  | $21 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | Belgium. | 31/2 | Aug. 27, 1947 |  |  | Jan. 14, 1937 |
| May 30 |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | Bolivia. . | 6 | Nov. 8, 1940 | Latvia | 5 | Feb. 17, 1940 |
| Sept. 28 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 27 |  |  |  | 21/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. 25. ${ }^{\text {J, }}$ |  | $21 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  | Bulgaria |  | Aug. 14, 1946 | Lithuania |  | July 15, 1939 |
| Apr. 17..... |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | Canada. | 112 | Feb. 8, 1944 | Mexico... | 41/2 | June 4, 1942 |
| May 11. |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | Chile. | 3-41/2 | Dec. 16, 1936 | Netherlands . | $21 / 2$ | June 27, 1941 |
| July 6 |  |  |  | 21/2 |  |  |  | Colombia | 4 | July 18, 1933 | NewZealand. | $11 / 2$ | July 26, 1941 |
| Aug. 24 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Costa Rica. | 3 | Apr. 1, 1939 | Norway. | $21 / 2$ | Jan. 9, 1946 |
| Aug. 29 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  | Czechoslovakia | 21/2 | Oct. 28, 1945 | Peru. | 5 | Aug. 1, 1940 |
| Sept. 28 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 26 Dec. 15 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 25, 1940 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | Denmark | 31/2 | Jan. 15, 1946 | Portugal. | 21/2 | Jan. 12, 1944 |
| Apr. 9 |  |  | 31/2 |  |  |  |  | Ecuador...... | 7 | June 8, 1943 | Rumania |  | May 8, 1944 |
| May 17....i |  |  |  |  | , | 31/2 |  | E1 Salvador... | 4 | Oct. 15, 1946 | South Africa. | 3 | June 2, 1941 |
| Mar. 17, 1941 |  | $18 / 4$ |  |  |  | 3. |  | Estonia...... | 412 | Oct. 1, 1935 | Spain....... |  | Dec. 1, 1938 |
| June 27 |  |  |  |  | 2122 |  |  | Finland. | 42 | June 5, 1947 | Sweden. | 272 | Feb. 9,1945 |
| Jan. 16, 1945 |  |  |  | 1312 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 20 |  | 1388 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 21/2 |  | France. . . . . . |  | Oct. 9, 1947 | Switzerland.. | 13/2 | Nov. 26, 1936 |
| Nov. 7, 1946 |  |  |  | 21/2 |  |  |  |  | \& 3 |  | Turkey ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$.... |  | July 1, 1938 |
| Dec. 19. |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  | Germany. . . . | 31/2 | Apr. 9, 1940 | United King- |  |  |
| Jan. 10, 1947. |  | 18/4 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | Greece. . . . . . | 10 | Aug. 16, 1946 | dom. ${ }_{\text {don }}$ |  | Oct. 26, 1939 |
| Aug. 27. |  | \&214 |  | $31 / 2$ |  |  |  | Hungary...... | 5 3 | Oct. 29, 1947 Nov. 28, 1935 | U.S.S. R.... Yugoslavia. | ${ }_{1-4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { July } & 1,1936 \\ \text { Jan. } & 1947\end{array}$ |
| Oct. 9 |  | 21/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { In effect Nov. } 30, \\ 1947 . . . . . . \end{array}$ |  | 21/2 |  |  |  |  |  | Note.-Changes since Oct. 31: None. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | \&3 | 31/2 | 312 | 2122 | 21/2 | 11/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OPEN-MARKET RATES
[Per cent per annum]

| Month | United Kingdom |  |  |  | Germany |  | Netherlands ${ }^{1}$ |  | Sweden <br> Loans up to 3 months | Switzer-land |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bankers' acceptances 3 months | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Treasury } \\ & \text { bills } \\ & \mathbf{3} \text { months } \end{aligned}$ | Day-today money | Bankers' allowance on deposits | Private discount rate | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day-to- } \\ \text { day } \\ \text { money } \end{gathered}$ | Treasury bills 3 months | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day-to- } \\ & \text { day } \\ & \text { money } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1932-Sept. | . 67 | . 55 | . 67 | $1 / 2$ | 4.25 | 5.55 |  |  | 31/2-51/2 | 1.50 |
| 1933-Sept. | . 44 | . 31 | . 63 | $1 / 2$ | 3.88 | 5.00 |  |  | 3-5 | 1.50 |
| 1934 -Sept. | . 73 | . 61 | . 78 | 1/2 | 3.81 | 4.71 |  |  | 21/2-5 | 1.50 |
| 1935-Sept. | . 58 | . 55 | . 75 | $1 / 2$ | 3.02 | 3.21 |  |  | $21 / 2-41 / 2$ | $2.40{ }^{\text {* }}$ |
| 1936-Sept. | . 55 | . 53 | . 75 | $1 / 2$ | 3.00 | 3.01 |  |  | 21/2-5 | 1.98 |
| 1937 -Sept. | . 55 | . 50 | . 75 | $1 / 2$ | 2.88 | 3.07 |  |  | 21/2-5 | 1.00 |
| 1938-Sept. | . 91 | . 86 | . 75 | 1/2 | 2.88 | 2.59 |  |  | 21/2-5 | 1.00 |
| 1939-Sept. | 3.51 | 3.23 | 2.72 | 1-2 | 2.75 | 2.51 |  |  | $21 / 2-5$ | 1.25 |
| 1940-Sept. | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1/2 | 2.25 | 2.03 |  |  | $31 / 2-51 / 2$ | 1.50 |
| 1941-Sept. | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 12 | 2.13 | 1.94 |  |  | 3-51/2 | 1.25 |
| 1942-Sept. | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.05 | $1 / 2$ | 2.13 | 1.83 |  |  | 3-51/2 | 1.25 |
| 1943 -Sept. | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.07 | $1 / 2$ | 2.13 | 1.93 |  |  | 3-51/2 | 1.25 |
| 1944 -Sept. | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1.13 | 1/2 | 2.13 | 1.93 |  |  | 3-51/2 | 1.25 |
| 1945-Sept. | 1.03 | 1.00 | 1.13 | 112 |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2-5$ | 1.25 |
| 1946-Sept. | . 53 | . 51 | 63 | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 1.30 | 1.00 | $21 / 2-41 / 2$ | 1.25 |
| 1946-Oct... | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | $1 / 8$ | ......... |  | 1.07 | . 90 | 21/2-41/2 | 1.25 |
| Nov. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 1.01 | . 78 | 213-41\% | 1.25 |
| Dec. | . 53 | . 50 | . 63 | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 1.21 | . 78 | 236-413 | 1.25 |
| 1947-Jan. | . 53 | . 50 | . 63 |  |  |  | 1.44 | . 77 | 21/2-41/2 | 1.25 |
| Feb. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | $1 / 1$ |  |  | 1.72 | 1.46 | $21 / 2-41 / 5$ | 1.25 |
| Mar. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 1.65 | 1.19 | 212-41/2 | 1.25 |
| Apr. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 1.59 | 1.11 | 213-41\% | 1.25 |
| May. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | 1 |  |  | 1.45 | 1.08 | 21/2-413 | 1.25 |
| June. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | 1/2 |  |  | 1.46 | 1.86 | 2 ${ }_{2}^{1 / 2}-41 / 2$ | 1.25 |
| July. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | 1/2 |  |  | 1.52 1.30 | 1.09 1.00 | 212-41/2. | 1.25 1.25 |
| Sept. | . 53 | . 51 | . 63 | 1/2 |  |  | 1.08 | . 75 |  | 1.25 |

${ }^{1}$ The following rates replace the private discount rate and money for one month shown in the Bulletin through October 1941.
Note.-For monthly figures on money rates in these and other foreign countries through 1941, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tabie 172 , pp. 656-661, and for description of statistics see pp. 571-572 in same publication.

COMMERCIAL BANKS


[^43][Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

| Year or month | Argentina (реso) |  | Australia (pound) |  | Belgium (franc) | Brazil (cruzeirol) |  | Bulgaria (lev) | Canada (dollar) |  | Chile <br> (peso) |  | China <br> (yuan <br> Shanghai) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Colom- } \\ & \text { bia } \\ & \text { (peso) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Official | Special <br> Export | Official | Free |  | Official | Free |  | Official | Free | Official | Export |  |  |
| 1938 | 32.597 |  |  |  | 3.3788 | 5.8438 |  | 1.2424 |  | 99.419 | 5.1716 | 4.0000 | 21.360 | 55.953 |
| 1939 | 30.850 |  |  |  | 3.3704 | 6.0027 | 25.1248 | 21.2111 |  | 96.018 | 5.1727 | 4,0000 | 11.879 | 57.061 |
| 1940 | 29.773 |  | 2322.80 | 305.16 | 23.3760 | 6.0562 | 5.0214 |  | 290.909 | 85.141 | 5.1668 | 4.0000 | 6.000 | 57.085 |
| 1941 | 29.773 | 223.704 | 322.80 | 321.27 |  | 6.0575 | 5.0705 |  | 90.909 | 87.345 | 25.1664 | 24.0000 | 25.313 | 57.004 |
| 1942 | 29.773 | 23.704 | 322.80 | 321.50 |  | 6.0584 | 5.1427 |  | 90.909 | 88.379 |  |  |  | 57.052 |
| 1943 | 29.773 | 24.732 | 322.80 | 2321.50 |  | 6.0586 | 5.1280 |  | 90.909 | 89.978 |  |  |  | 57.265 |
| 1944 | 29.773 | 25.125 | 322.80 |  |  | 6.0594 | 5.1469 |  | 90.909 | 89.853 |  |  |  | 57.272 |
| 1945 | 29.773 | 25.125 | 3322.80 | 3321.17 | ${ }^{2} 2.2860$ | 6.0602 | 5.1802 |  | 90.909 | 90.485 |  |  |  | 57.014 |
| 1946 | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 34 | 2.2829 | ${ }^{2} 6.0602$ | (1) |  | 95.198 | 93.288 |  |  |  | 57.020 |
| 1946-November | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 19 | 2.2797 |  | 053 |  | 100.000 | 95.182 |  |  |  | 57.065 |
| December. | 29.773 | 25.125 |  |  | 2.2795 |  | 053 |  | 100.000 | 95.444 |  |  |  | 57.140 |
| 1947-January | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 06 | 2.2790 | 5.4 | 382 |  | 100.000 | 95.078 |  |  |  | 57.140 |
| Februar | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 91 | 2.2797 |  | 404 |  | 100.000 | 95.692 |  |  |  | 57.041 |
| March | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 91 | 2.2822 | 5.4 | 404 |  | 100.000 | 94.217 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| April | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 91 | 2.2836 |  | 405 |  | 100.000 | 91.901 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| May | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 91 | 2.2831 |  | 406 |  | 100.000 | 91.954 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| June | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 90 | 2.2832 |  | 406 |  | 100.000 | 91.592 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| July | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 90 | 2.2818 |  | 406 |  | 100.000 | 91.652 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| August | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 92 | 2.2821 |  | 406 |  | 100.000 | 91.998 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| Septembe | 29.773 | 25.125 |  | . 12 | 2.2833 | 5.4 | 406 |  | 100.000 | 90.362 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| October. | 29.773 | 25.125 | 321 | . 19 | 2.2830 |  | 406 |  | 100.000 | 89.989 |  |  |  | 56.980 |
| Year or month | Czechoslovakia (koruna) | Denmark (krone) | Finland (markka) | France (franc) | Germany (reichsmark) | Greece <br> (drach- <br> ma) | Hong Kong (dollar) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hun- } \\ \text { (pary } \\ \text { pengó) } \end{gathered}$ | India (rupee) | Italy (lira) | Japan (yen) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mex- } \\ \text { ico } \\ \text { (peso) } \end{gathered}$ | Netherlands (guilder) | New <br> Zealand (pound) |
| 1938 | 3.4674 | 21.825 | 2.1567 | 2.8781 | 40.164 | . 8958 | 30.457 | 19.727 | 36.592 | 5.2605 | 28.451 | 22.122 | 55.009 | 392.35 |
| 1939 | 23.4252 | 20.346 | 1.9948 | 2.5103 | 40.061 | . 8153 | 27.454 | 19.238 | 33.279 | 5.1959 | 25.963 | 19.303 | 53.335 | 354.82 |
| 1940 |  | 219.308 | 1.8710 | 22.0827 | 40.021 | ${ }^{2} .6715$ | 22.958 | 18.475 | 30.155 | 5.0407 | 23.436 | 18.546 | 253.128 | 306.38 |
| 1941 |  |  | 22.0101 |  | 239.968 |  | 224.592 | 219.770 | 30.137 | 25.0703 | 223.439 | 20.538 |  | 322.54 |
| 1942 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.122 |  |  | 20.569 |  | 322.78 |
| 1943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.122 |  |  | 20.577 |  | 324.20 |
| 1944 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30.122 |  |  | 20.581 |  | 324.42 |
| 1945 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 1.9711$ |  |  |  |  | 30.122 |  |  | 20.581 | 237.933 | 323.46 |
| 1946 | 22.0060 | 220.876 |  | . 8409 |  |  |  |  | 30.155 | ${ }^{2} .4434$ |  | 20.581 | 37.813 | 322.63 |
| 1946-November | 2.0060 | 20.877 |  | . 8408 |  |  |  |  | 30.155 |  |  | 20.583 | 37.789 | 322.48 |
| December. | 2.0060 | 20.869 |  | . 8407 |  |  |  |  | 30.152 |  |  | 20.584 | 37.789 | 322.36 |
| 1947-January | 2.0060 | 20.867 |  | . 8408 |  |  |  |  | 30.157 |  |  | 20.582 | 37.789 | 322.35 |
| Februar | 2,0060 | 20.866 |  | . 8408 |  |  |  |  | 30, 153 |  |  | 20.574 | 37.789 | 322.20 |
| March. | 2.0060 | 20.866 |  | . 8408 |  |  |  |  | 30.153 |  |  | 20.574 | 37.788 | 322.20 |
| April. | 2.0060 | 20.866 |  | . 8407 |  |  |  |  | 30.160 |  |  | 20.577 | 37.757 | 322.20 |
| May | 2.0060 | 20.866 |  | . 8408 |  |  |  |  | 30.161 |  |  | 20.580 | 37.760 | 322.20 |
| June | 2.0060 | 20.865 |  | . 8407 |  |  |  |  | 30.163 |  |  | 20.576 | 37.751 | 322.18 |
| July. | 2.0060 | 20.862 |  | . 8407 |  |  |  |  | 30.171 |  |  | 20.575 | 37.760 | 322.18 |
| August. | 2.0060 | 20.862 |  | . 8405 |  |  |  |  | 30.171 |  |  | 20.582 | 37.753 | 322.20 |
| Septemb | 2.0060 | 20.861 |  | . 8407 |  |  |  |  | 30.167 |  |  | 20.578 | 37.751 | 322.41 |
| Qctober | 2.0060 | 20.861 |  | . 8407 |  |  |  |  | 30.169 |  |  | 20.576 | 37.762 | 322.48 |
| Year or month | Norway (krone) | Poland (zloty) | Portugal (escudo) | $\underset{\substack{\text { nima } \\ \text { (leu) }}}{\text { Ruma- }}$ | South Africa (pound) | Spain (peseta) | Straits <br> Settle- <br> ments <br> (dollar) | Sweden (krona) | Switzerland (franc) | United Kingdom (pound) |  | Uruguny (peso) |  | Yugoslavia (dinar) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Official | Free | Controlled |  |  |
| 1938 | 24.566 | 18.860 | 4.4267 | . 7325 | 484.16 | 5.600 | 56.917 | 25.197 | 22.871 | 488.94 |  | 64.370 |  | 2.3115 |
| 1939. | 23.226 | 218.835 | 4.0375 | . 7111 | 440.17 | 10.630 | 51.736 | 23.991 | 22.525 | 443 | . 54 | 62.011 | 236.789 | 2.2716 |
| 1940 | 222.709 |  | 3.7110 | 2.6896 | 397.99 | 9.322 | 46.979 | 23.802 | 22.676 | 2403.50 | 383.00 | 65.830 | 37.601 | 2.2463 |
| 1941 |  |  | 24.0023 |  | 398.00 | 29.130 | 47.133 | 223.829 | 223.210 | 403.50 | 403.18 | 65.830 | 43.380 | 22.2397 |
| 1942 |  |  |  |  | 398.00 |  | 246.919 |  |  | 403.50 | 403.50 | 65.830 | 52.723 |  |
| 1943 |  |  |  |  | 398.00 |  |  |  |  | 403.50 | 2403.50 | 65.830 | 52.855 |  |
| 1944 |  |  |  |  | 398.00 |  |  |  |  | 403.50 |  | 65.830 | 53.506 |  |
| 1945 |  |  |  |  | 399.05 |  |  |  |  | 2403.50 | ${ }^{3} 403.02$ | 65.830 | 55.159 |  |
| 1946 | 220.176 |  | ${ }^{2} 4.0501$ |  | 400.50 | 29.132 |  | 225.859 | 223.363 |  | . 28 | 65.830 | 56.280 |  |
| 1946-November | 20.161 |  | 4.0501 |  | 400.50 | 9.132 |  | 27.821 | 23.363 |  | . 09 | 65.830 | 56.272 |  |
| December | 20.161 |  | 4.0501 |  | 400.50 | 9.132 |  | 27.821 | 23.363 |  | . 94 | 65.830 | 56.272 |  |
| 1947-January | 20.161 |  | 4.0501 |  | 400.63 | 9.132 |  | 27.822 | 23.363 |  | . 93 | 65.830 | 56.264 |  |
| February | 20.161 |  | 4.0501 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.822 | 23.363 |  | . 74 | 65.830 | 56.262 |  |
| March | 20.161 |  | 4.0412 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.822 | 23.363 |  | . 73 | 65.830 | 56.262 |  |
| April | 20.161 |  | 4.0313 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.823 | 23.363 | 402 | . 74 | 65.830 | 56.262 |  |
| May. | 20.160 |  | 4.0208 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.824 | 23.363 | 402 | . 74 | 65.830 | 56.262 |  |
| June. | 20.160 20.160 |  | 4.0275 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.826 | 23.363 |  | . 72 | 65.830 | 56.262 |  |
| July . . | 20.160 20.159 |  | 4.0161 4.0257 |  | 400.75 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.827 | 23.363 |  | . 71 | 65.830 | 56.259 |  |
| August. | 20.159 |  | 4.0257 |  | 400.75 | 9,132 |  | 27.826 | 23.363 |  | . 73 | 65.830 | 56.203 |  |
| September | 20.158 |  | 4.0203 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.822 | 23.363 | 403 | . 00 | 65.830 | 56.204 |  |
| October. | 20.159 |  | 4.0240 |  | 400.75 | 9.132 |  | 27.823 | 23.363 | 403 | . 10 | 65.830 | 56.204 |  |

1 Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the Brazilian currency unit was the "milreis."
${ }^{2}$ Average of daily rates for that part of the year during which quotations were certified

- At the end of June 1945 official rates for the Australian and British pounds were abolished, and after this date quotations are buying rates in the New York markot. The rates shown represent averages for the second half of 1945 and are comparable to those quoted before 1940 .

The rate quoted aiter uly 22, 1946, is not strictly comparable to the free rate shown before that date. The average for the "free rate for July 1-19 is 5.1902, and for Jan. 1-July 19, 5.1860, while the average for the new rate for July 25-31 is 5.330, and for July 25-Dec. 31, 5.3955.

Note.-For back figures, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 173, pp. $662-682$. For description of statistics see pp. $572-573$ in same 933; February 1944, p. 209; and February 1943, p. 201.
[Index numbers]

| Year or month | United States $(1926=$ 100) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ (1926= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mexico } \\ (1929)= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom $\begin{gathered} (1930 \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { France } \\ (1938= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Italy } \\ (1938 \\ 100)^{1} \end{gathered}=$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Japan } \\ (1933) \\ 100) \end{gathered}=$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nether- } \\ & \text { lands } \\ & \text { (July } 1938 \text {. } \\ & \text { June } 1939 \\ & =100 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sweden } \\ (1935= \\ 100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Switzer- } \\ \text { land } \\ (\text { July } 1914 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1926.. | 100 | 100 |  | 2124 | 106 |  | 132 | 150 | 2126 | 144 |
| 1933. | 66 | 67 | 90 | 86 | 61 | 67 | 100 | 89 | 290 | 91 |
| 1934 | 75 | 72 | 95 | 88 | 58 | 65 | 99 | 90 | 296 | 90 |
| 1935 | 80 | 72 | 95 | 89 | 52 | 72 | 103 | 87 | 100 | 90 |
| 1936 | 81 | 75 | 101 | 94 | 63 | 80 | 110 | 91 | 102 | 96 |
| 1937 | 86 | 85 | 119 | 109 | 89 | 94 | 133 | 108 | 114 | 111 |
| 1938 | 79 | 79 | 126 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 140 | 102 | 111 | 107 |
| 1939 | 77 | 75 | 127 | 103 | 105 | 104 | 155 | 105 | 115 | 111 |
| 1940 | 79 | 83 | 128 | 137 | 139 | 121 | 173 | 131 | 146 | 143 |
| 1941 | 87 | 90 | 136 | 153 | 171 | 136 | 183 | 150 | 172 | 184 |
| 1942 | 99 | 96 | 148 | 159 | 201 | 153 | 197 | 157 | 189 | 210 |
| 1943 | 103 | 100 | 182 | 163 | 234 |  | 209 | 160 | 196 | 218 |
| 1944 | 104 | 103 | 227 | 166 | 265 |  | 233 | 164 | 196 | 223 |
| 1945 | 106 | 104 | 247 | 169 | 375 |  | 296 | 181 | 194 | 221 |
| 1946 | 121 | 109 | 286 | 175 | 648 |  | 1,406 | 251 | 186 | 215 |
| 1946-- November. | 140 | 111 | 309 | 179 | 806 | 3,376 | 1,948 | 264 | 190 | 219 |
| December. | 141 | 112 | 313 | 180 | 842 | 3,677 | 2,063 | 266 | 192 | 219 |
| 1947-January . | 142 | 114 | 312 | 182 | 867 | 3,754 | 2,120 | 267 | 194 | 219 |
| February | 145 | 118 | 310 | 183 | 882 | 3,891 | 2,120 | 268 | 195 | 219 |
| March... | 150 | 120 | 305 | 184 | 860 | 4,139 | 2,144 | 269 | 196 | 220 |
| April. . | 148 | 123 | 300 | 187 | 847 | 4,533 | 2,617 | 268 | 197 | 221 |
| May. | 147 | 125 | 299 | 189 | 946 | 5,203 | 2,848 | 268 | 198 | 221 |
| June. | 148 | 128 | 297 | 190 | 904 | 5,329 | 2,946 | 270 | 199 | 222 |
| July... | 151 | 129 | 293 | 193 | 882 | p5,779 | 4,221 | 272 | 199 | 223 |
| August... | 154 | 131 | 292 | 194 | -998 | p5,876 | 5,347 | 271 | 199 | 223 |
| September | 157 | 134 | 298 | - 195 | p1,090 |  |  | p273 | 200 | 224 |
| October... | 159 | p139 | 304 | 199 |  |  |  |  |  | p230 |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary.
1 The new national index, published by the Central Institute of Statistics, is a weighted geometric average of the prices of 156 commodities The weights are determined on the basis of the total quantities produced and imported in 1938 . Yearly averages for $1933-1942$ are derived from old index.
${ }^{2}$ Approximate figure, derived from old index (1913 $=100$ ).
Sources.-See Bulletin for July 1947, p. 934; January 1941, p. 84; April 1937, p. 372; March 1937, p. 276; and October 1935, p. 678.
WHOLESALE PRICES-GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

| Year or month | United States$(1926=100)$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ (1926=100) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | United Kingdom$(1930=100)$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Netherlands } \\ \text { (July 1938-June } 1939=100 \text { ) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Farm } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Foods | Other commodities | Farm products | Raw and partly manufactured goods | Fully and chiefly manufactured goods | Foods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indus- } \\ & \text { trial } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Foods | Industrial raw products | Industrial finished products |
| 1926... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  | . . |  |  |
| 1933. | 51 | 61 | 71 | 51 | 57 | 70 | 83 | 87 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 1934. | 65 | 71 | 78 | 59 | 64 | 73 | 85 | 90 | . $\cdot$ - |  |  |
| 1935 | 79 | 84 | 78 | 64 | 66 | 73 | 87 | 90 | . . . . |  |  |
| 1936 | 81 | 82 | 80 | 69 | 71 | 74 | 92 | 96 | . . . . . |  |  |
| 1937. | 86 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 84 | 81 | 102 | 112 |  |  |  |
| 1938. | 69 | 74 | 82 | 74 | 73 | 78 | 97 | 104 |  |  |  |
| 1939. | 65 | 70 | 81 | 64 | 67 | 75 | 97 | 106 | 103 | 112 | 104 |
| 1940. | 68 | 71 | 83 | 68 | 75 | 82 | 133 | 138 | 121 | 163 | 126 |
| 1941. | 82 | 83 | 89 | 73 | 82 | 89 | 146 | 156 | 140 | 177 | 148 |
| 1942 . | 106 | 100 | 96 | 85 | 90 | 92 | 158 | 160 | 157 | 175 | 154 |
| 1943. | 123 | 107 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 93 | 160 | 164 | 157 | 174 | 159 |
| 1944. | 123 | 105 | 99 | 107 | 104 | 94 | 158 | 170 | 159 | 179 | 163 |
| 1945. | 128 | 106 | 100 | 110 | 106 | 94 | 158 | 175 | 172 | 193 | 184 |
| 1946. | 149 | 131 | 110 | 112 | 109 | 99 | 158 | 184 | 200 | 282 | 261 |
| 1946-November. | 170 | 165 | 121 | 114 | 113 | 101 | 157 | 191 | 218 | 299 | 271 |
| December.. | 168 | 160 | 125 | 114 | 113 | 102 | 156 | 193 | 217 | 308 | 272 |
| 1947 -January | 165 | 156 | 128 | 114 | 115 | 104 | 157 | 196 | 218 | 313 | 273 |
| February | 170 | 162 | 129 | 116 | 119 | 107 | 158 | 197 | 218 | 312 | 274 |
| March... | 183 | 168 | 131 | 116 | 124 | 108 | 158 | 198 | 220 | 312 | 274 |
| April. | 177 | 162 | 132 | 117 | 126 | 112 | 163 | 200 | 215 | 316 | 274 |
| May.. | 176 | 160 | 132 | 119 | 128 | 113 | 165 | 203 | 206 | 321 | 275 |
| June. | 178 | 162 | 131 | 119 | 129 | 116 | 166 | 203 | 205 | 323 | 277 |
| July . . | 181 | 167 | 133 | 120 | 131 | 1160 | 168 | 207 | 207 | 337 | 276 |
| August.... | 182 | 172 | 136 | 120 | 133 | 117 | 167 | 209 | 204 | 338 | 276 |
| September. | 186 | 179 | 138 | 120 | 134 0 | 123 $p 128$ | 165 | 213 218 |  |  |  |
| October... | 190 | 178 | 140 | p123 | $p 139$ | $p 128$ | 167 | 218 |  |  | . . . . |

$p$ Preliminary. $\quad r$ Revised.
Sources.-See Bulletin for July 1947, p. 934; May 1942, p. 451 ; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931 , p. 159.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES-Continued

| RETAIL FOOD PRICES <br> [Index numbers] |  |  |  |  |  |  | COST OF LIVING <br> [Index numbers] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year or month | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \text { States } \\ (\mathbf{1 9 3 5 - 3 9} \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Can- } \\ \text { ada } \\ (1935-39 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom (June 17 $=100)^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { France } \\ (1938 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nether- } \\ & \text { lands } \\ & (1911-13 \\ & =100) \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Switz- } \\ \text { er- } \\ \text { land } \\ \text { (June } \\ \text { 1914 } \\ =100) \end{array}\right\|$ | Year or month | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \text { States } \\ (1935-399 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Can- } \\ \text { ada } \\ (1935-39 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom (June 17 $=100)^{1}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { France } \\ (1938 \\ =1000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nether- } \\ \text { lands } \\ (1911-13 \\ =100) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Switz- } \\ & \text { er- } \\ & \text { land } \\ & \text { (June } \\ & \text { 1914 } \\ & =100) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1936. | 101 | 98 | 130 |  | 120 | 120 | 1936. | 99 | 98 | 147 |  | ${ }^{2} 132$ | 130 |
| 1937. | 105 | 103 | 139 |  | 127 | 130 | 1937 | 103 | 101 | 154 |  | 137 | 137 |
| 1938. | 98 | 104 | 141 | 100 | 130 | 130 | 1938 | 101 | 102 | 156 | 100 | 139 | 137 |
| 1939 | 95 | 101 | 141 | 108 | 130 | 132 | 1939 | 99 | 102 | 158 | 108 | 140 | 138 |
| 1940 | 97 | 106 | 164 | 129 | 150 | 146 | 1940 | 100 | 106 | 184 | 129 | 154 | 151 |
| 1941 | 106 | 116 | 168 | 149 | 177 | 175 | 1941 | 105 | 112 | 199 | 150 | 175 | 174 |
| 1942 | 124 | 127 | 161 | 174 | 191 | 200 | 1942 | 117 | 117 | 200 | 175 | 187 | 193 |
| 1943 | 138 | 131 | 166 | 224 | 198 | 211 | 1943 | 124 | 118 | 199 | 224 | 195 | 203 |
| 1944 | 136 | 131 | 168 | 275 |  | 215 | 1944 | 126 | 119 | 201 | 285 |  | 208 |
| 1945........... | 139 | 133 | 170 | 377 |  | 215 | 1945 | 128 | 119 | 203 | 393 |  | 209 |
| 1946............ | 160 | 140 | 169 | 645 |  | 210 | 1946 | 139 | 124 | 204 | 645 |  | 208 |
| 1946-November. | 188 | 147 | 168 | 851 |  | 216 | 1946-November. | 152 | 127 | 203 | 856 |  | 212 |
| December. | 186 | 146 | 168 | 861 |  | 216 | December. | 153 | 127 | 204 | 865 |  | 212 |
| 1947-January. | 184 | 146 | 168 | 847 |  | 216 | 1947-January ... | 153 | 127 | 204 | 856 |  | 212 |
| February.. | 182 | 147 | 168 | 851 |  | 215 | February.. | 153 | 128 | 203 | 858 |  | 212 |
| March. | 190 | 149 | 169 | 833 |  | 216 | March.... | 156 | 129 | 204 | 838 |  | 212 |
| April. | 188 | 152 | 168 | 830 |  | 216 | April...... | 156 | 131 | 203 | 837 |  | 213 |
| May.. | 188 | 155 | 162 | 883 |  | 220 | May...... | 156 | 133 | 203 | 886 |  | 216 |
| June. | 191 | 158 | ${ }_{1} 161$ | 941 |  | 222 | June...... | 157 | 135 | 1203 | 935 |  | 217 |
| July . . . . . | 193 | 160 | ${ }^{1} 101$ | 974 |  | 221 | July....... | 158 | 136 | ${ }^{1} 101$ | 965 |  | 217 |
| August.... | 197 | 161 | 99 | 1,089 |  | 222 | August.... | 160 | 137 | 100 | 1,068 |  | 218 |
| September. | 204 202 | 165 $p 171$ | 100 | $p_{1}, 187$ $p_{1}, 309$ |  | ${ }_{p 222}$ | September. | 164 164 | \%149 | ${ }_{p} 101$ | ${ }^{p} 1,157$ |  | 218 |
| October... | 202 | ${ }^{1} 17$ |  | p1,309 |  | p229 | October... | 164 | ${ }^{1} 142$ | ${ }^{1} 101$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 213$ |

${ }^{p}$ Preliminary
${ }^{1}$ The old index (July $1914=100$ ) was terminated on June 17, and this date was used in computing the June figure. June $17,1947=100$ is also the base period used for the new weighted so-called "interim" index. For a description of this index see Ministry of Labour Gazelle, August 1947, D. 255.
${ }^{2}$ Revised index from March 1936 (see Bulletin for April 1937, p. 373).
Sources.-See Bulletin for July 1947, p. 935; May 1942, p. 451; October 1939, p. 943; and April 1937, p. 373.
SECURITY PRICES
[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

| Year or month | Bonds |  |  |  |  | Common stocks |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | United States ${ }^{1}$ (derived price) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada2 } \\ \stackrel{1935-39}{=100)} \end{gathered}$ | United Kingdom (December $1921=100$ ) | France (1938= 100) | Netherlands ${ }^{1}$ | United States $(1935-39$ $=100)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Canada4 } \\ & (1935-39 \\ & =100) \end{aligned}$ | United Kingdom ( $1926=100$ ) | France ${ }^{5}$ <br> (December $1938=100$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nether- } \\ \text { lands } \\ (1938=100) \end{gathered}$ |
| Number of issues. | 15 | (2) | 87 | 50 | 13 | 402 | 100 | 278 | ${ }^{5} 295$ | 37 |
| 1939. | 113.8 | 98.2 | 112.3 | 114.2 |  | 94.2 |  | 75.9 | 112 |  |
| 1940 | 115.9 | 95.1 | 118.3 | ${ }^{7} 114.2$ |  | 88.1 | 77.4 | 70.8 | 7140 |  |
| 1941. | 117.8 | 99.4 | 123.8 | ${ }^{8} 143.4$ |  | 80.0 | 67.5 | 72.5 | 8308 |  |
| 1942. | 118.3 | 100.7 | 127.3 | 146.4 |  | 69.4 | 64.2 | 75.3 | 479 | ........... |
| 1943 | 120.3 | 102.6 | 127.8 | 146.6 | . . | 91.9 | 83.5 | 84.5 | 540 |  |
| 1944. | 120.9 | 103.0 | 127.5 | 150.5 |  | 99.8 | 83.8 | 88.6 | 551 |  |
| 1945. | 122.1 | 105.2 | 128.3 | 152.1 |  | 121.5 | 99.6 | 92.4 | 694 |  |
| 1946. | 123.4 | 117.2 | 132.1 | 144.6 | 109.0 | 139.9 | 115.7 | 96.2 | 875 | . . . |
| 1946- November. | 121.6 | 117.6 | 134.6 | 141.0 | 106.6 | 120.6 | 102.5 | 95.3 | 1,080 |  |
|  | 121.5 | 117.6 | 134.7 | 142.6 | 106.9 | 125.5 | 106.4 | 97.8 | 1,244 | 170.0 |
|  | 122.6 | 117.8 | 135.0 | 142.1 | 109.0 | 125.2 | 106.2 | 98.6 | 1,068 | 180.1 |
| 1947-January. | 122.7 | 118.1 | 134.0 | 140.8 | 106.9 | 128.7 | 109.4 | 96.7 | 1,028 | 179.5 |
| March..... | 122.4 | 118.2 | 133.3 | 139.8 | 105.9 | 123.7 | 106.4 | 96.9 | 1,103 | 183.6 |
|  | ${ }_{122.8}$ | 117.9 | 132.6 | 138.6 | 104.3 | 119.3 | 104.8 | 96.6 | 1,017 | 201.9 |
| Mapril. | 122.9 | 118.2 | 132.9 | 136.9 | 104.6 | 115.2 | 104.4 | 97.9 | 1,003 | 203.0 |
|  | 122.8 | 118.6 | 132.1 | 135.4 | 105.0 | 119.1 | 105.3 | 97.5 | 1,124 | 201.4 |
|  | 122.5 | 119.3 | 131.1 | 131.1 | 105.3 | 126.0 | 107.4 | 98.2 | 1,135 | 203.4 |
| July Aust | 122.3 | 119.2 | 126.4 | ${ }^{p} 128.6$ | 106.3 | 124.5 | 105.5 | 92.2 | ${ }^{p} 1,265$ |  |
| August.... | 121.5 | 119.0 | 126.4 | ${ }^{p} 125.2$ |  | 123.1 | 104.1 | 88.7 | ${ }^{p} 1.298$ |  |
| October... | 1200 | ${ }^{p} 118.8$ | 128.0 | ${ }^{p} 122.0$ |  | 125.1 | ${ }^{p} 105.5$ | 93 | p1,245 |  |

p Preliminary.
${ }^{1}$ Figures represent calculated prices of a 4 per cent 20 -year bond offering a yield equal to the monthly average yield for 15 high-grade corporate bonds. Source.-Standard and Poor's Corporation; for compilations of back figures on prices of both bonds and common stocks in the United States see Banking and Monetary Stalistics, Table 130, p. 475, and Table 133, p. 479
${ }^{2}$ This index is based on one 15 -year 3 per cent theoretical bond. Yearly averages for 1939 and 1940 are based on monthly averages and thereafter on the capitalized yield as calculated on the 15 th of every month.
${ }^{8}$ Beginning February 1947, this index represents the reciprocals of average yields for 13 issues ( 2 eternal government, 2 government, 2 municipal, 1 provincial, 3 mortgage, and 3 industrial bonds). From January 1946 through January 1947 the figures are based on the most representative bond for each group. The average yield in the base period (January-March 1937) was 3.39 per cent.
${ }^{4}$ This index is based on 95 common stocks through 1944, and on 100 stocks thereafter.
${ }^{5}$ In September 1946 this index was revised to include 185 metropolitan issues, 90 issues of colonial France, and 20 issues of French companies abroad. See "Bulletin de la Statistigue Générale," September-November 1946, p. 424.

6 This is a new index for 37 Netherlands issues ( 27 industrial, 5 banking, and 5 shipping shares) and represents an unweighted monthly average of daily quotations. The figures are not comparable with data for previous years shown in earlier Bulletins.
${ }_{8}^{7}$ Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available June-December.
${ }^{8}$ Average based on figures for 10 months; no data available January-February.
Sources.-See Bulletin for March 1947, p. 349; November 1937, p. 1172; July 1937, p. 698; April 1937, p. 373; June 1935, p. 394; and February 1932, p. 121.

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[^0]:    * Statement by Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Special Session of Congress, Nov. 25, 1947.

[^1]:    "In common with other nations whose energies were devoted primarily to winning the victory, the United States had no choice, under the exigencies of a global war, except to use monetary powers in furtherance of essential war financing and not as an anti-inflationary weapon. Theré has been a widespread assumption that, with the coming of peace, such statutory powers as the Reserve System possesses should be exerted in the traditional way against the heavy inflationary forces at present confronting the country. The Board believes that such an assumption does not take sufficiently into account either the inherent limitations of the System's existing statutory powers, under presentday conditions, or the inevitable repercussions on the economy generally and on the Government's

[^2]:    * Statement by Marriner S. Eccles before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Special Session of Congress, Nov. 25, 1947.

[^3]:    * Statement issued on Nov. 24, 1947 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Executive Committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. This statement does not concern itself with the functions of the Federal Reserve System in the monetary field or its joint responsibilities with the Treasury. These phases or the inflation problem are presented by Chairman Eccles of the Board of Governors on pages 1455-63 of this Bulietin.

[^4]:    * Statement by R. M. Evans, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Nov. 24, 1947.

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ Computed from data on assets and liabilities published in the Balance Sheet of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 1947, p. 2.
    ${ }^{5}$ A general farm was defined in the survey as one in which no single source of income provided one-half or more of the total income of the farm operator.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes loans not classified by net worth of borrower.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes farms not classified elsewhere, such as farms operated on a part-time basis and farms not classified as to type.
    Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^7]:    ${ }^{8}$ See p. 1491 of this Bulletin.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ This is one of a series of four articles covering the results of the nation-wide survey of commercial bank loans to farmers outstanding in mid-1947. The first article was "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," by Tynan Smith and Philip T. Allen, Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947. The other two Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947
    ${ }_{2}$ See Tynan Smith and Philip T. Allen, "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947.

[^9]:    s A general farm was defined in the survey as one in which no single source of income provided one-half or more of the total income of the farm operator.

[^10]:    Less than 500 loans
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes farms not classified elsewhere, such as part-time farms and farms not classified as to type
    ${ }^{3}$ Less than 0.5 per cent.
    Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^11]:    ${ }^{4}$ Average loan sizes were computed as described in note to Table 4.

[^12]:    ${ }^{1}$ Insufficient number of loans to compute an average.
    Note.-Figures are based on the outstanding portion of loans made in the first half of 1947. This figure was substantially the same as the original amount of the loans.

[^13]:    ${ }^{5}$ Percentage changes shown only for those types and sizes of ${ }^{5}$ Percentage changes shown only for those types and sizes of
    farm groups having a significant number of $1943-45$ loans outfarm groups having a significant number of 1943-45 loans out-
    standing at mid-1947. standing at mid-1947.
    ${ }^{6}$ Computed from U. S. Department of Agriculture figures referring to March 1.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ The present article is one of a series of four articles covering the results of the nation-wide survey of commercial bank loans to farmers outstanding in mid-1947. , The first article was "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," by Tynan Smith and Philip T. Allen, Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947. The other two articles appear elsewhere in this Bulletin.

[^15]:    $r$ Revised.
    1 Less than 500 loans or $\$ 500,000$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.05 per cent.
    Note.-Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

[^16]:    2 An unknown amount of credit is extended to farmers by retail and wholesale trade concerns and others that are not primarily credit granting institutions.

[^17]:    ${ }^{3}$ Tynan Smith and Philip T. Allen, "Commercial Bank Loans to Farmers," Federal Reserve Bulletin, October 1947, p. 1221.

[^18]:    4 Tbid., p. 1220.

[^19]:    ${ }^{5}$ See Richard Youngdah1, "The Structure of Interest Rates on Business Loans at Member Banks," Federal Reserve BulLetin, July 1947; and Charles H. Schmidt, "Member Bank Loans to Small Business," Federal Reserve Bulletin, August Loans.

[^20]:    1 Inciudes any banks in outlying sections of reserve cities that have been given permission to earry the same reserves as country banks. Ail reserve cities have a population of more than 15,000 .

[^21]:    p Preliminary.
    ${ }^{1}$ Annual figures are estimates of the United States Mint. For

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Represents banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).
    ${ }^{2}$ Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspension, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were reported.
    Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 283-292; for description, see pp. 281-282 in the same publication.

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ Including guaranteed obligations.
    Back figures.-For description of revision beginning July 3, 1946, see Bulletin for June 1947, p. 692, and for back figures on the revised basis, see Bulletin for July 1947, pp. 878-883; for old series, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, pp. 127-227.

[^24]:    1 Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.
    ${ }^{2}$ Monthly and weekly totals of debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts.
    : Bank debit figures for July 3-Dec. 31, 1946, as published on pages 879 and 883 of the BuLLETIN for July 1947 have been revised and will be furnished upon request.

[^25]:    ${ }^{2}$ Including guaranteed obligations.

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

[^26]:    r Revised.
    ${ }_{1}$ Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms' own partners.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).
    As reported to the New York Stock Exchange. According to these reports, the part of total customers' debit balances represented by balances secured by U. S. Government securities was (in millions of dollars): August, 77; September, 78; October, 79.

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

    Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 143, pp. 501-502, for monthly figures prior to 1942, and Table 144, p. 503, for data in detail at semiannual dates prior to 1942 .

[^27]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.
    ${ }^{2}$ Standard and Poor's Corporation. $\quad{ }^{3} \mathrm{U}$. S. Treasury Department.
    Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday. Because of limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa, Aa, and A groups have been reduced from 10 to 5,8 , and 8 issues, respectively, and the railroad Aaa, Aa, and A groups from 10 to 6,6 , and 9 issues, respectively. 1947, pp. 1251-1253.

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes publicly offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.
    ${ }_{2}$ Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.
    ${ }_{3}$ Includes 244 million dollars of issues of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which are not shown separately.
    Source.-For domestic issues, Commercial and Financial Chronicle; for forign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures oubject to revision.

    Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 137, p. 487.

[^30]:    * Figures include only holdings by institutions or agencies from which reports are received. Data for commercial banks, mutual savings banks and the residual "other" are not entirely comparable from month to month. Figures in column headed "other" include holdings by nonreporting banks and insurance companies as well as by other investors. Estimates of total holdings (including relatively small amounts of nonmarketable issues) by anl banks and all insurance companies for certain dates are shown in the table above.
    ${ }^{1}$ Including stock savings banks.
    ${ }^{2}$ Including Postal Savings and prewar bonds and a small amount of guaranteed securities, not shown separately below.

[^31]:    Preliminary.
    ${ }^{1}$ Steel indexes are based on daily average output, with holiday allowances for July 4, Labor Day, and Christmas. This year the influence of Labor Day on steel mill operations was very slight. This accounts for practically all the August-to-September increase and for about onefourth of the increase from September 1946, when the influence of Labor Day was of some importance, to September 1947. Revision of allowances for holiday closings is under consideration.
    ${ }^{2}$ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

[^32]:    ${ }^{p}$ Prelimitary.
    ${ }^{1}$ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.
    2 This series is in process of revision.

[^33]:    $p$ Preliminary. $r$ Revised.
    ${ }_{1}^{1}$ Steel indexes are based on daily average output, with holiday allowances for July 4, Labor Day, and Christmas. This year the influence of Labor Day on steel mill operations was very slight. This accounts for practically all the August-to-September increase and for about onefourth of the increase from September 1946, when the influence of Labor Day was of some importance, to September 1947. Revision of allowances for holiday closings is under consideration.
    ${ }_{2}$ Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

[^34]:    ${ }^{1}$ The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the United States Housing Corporation.
    ${ }^{2}$ Including mortgage companies, finance companies, industrial banks, endowed institutions, private and State benefit funds, etc
    Note.-Figures represent gross amount of mortgages held, excluding terminated mortgages and cases in transit to or being audited at the Federal Housing Administration.

[^35]:    PPreliminary. ${ }^{\text {Pigures include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans shown on the following page, and }}$

[^36]:    - Estimated $\quad p$ Preliminary.
    ${ }^{1}$ Eigures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period. ${ }^{2}$ Less than 5 million dollars.
    For charts on pp. 28, 33, 37, and 39, figures for a more recent period are available in the regular Bulletin tables that show those series.
    ${ }^{4}$ Revised, November 1945 to date.
    ${ }^{5}$ Adjusted for seasonal variation.
    6 As of July 31, 1947.
    ${ }^{7}$ Member bank holdings of State and local government securities on Sept. 30, 1946 and on Oct. 6, 1947, were 3.62 and 4.22 billion ${ }^{-}$dollars, respectively, and of other securities on both dates were 3.08 billion; data for other series are available for June and December dates only.
    * Monthly issues of this edition of the Chart Book may be obtained at an annual subscription rate of $\$ 9.00$; individual copies of monthly issues, at $\$ 1.00$ each.

[^37]:    p Preliminary. Excludes mutual savings banks, on a few of which some checks are drawn.
    2 Includes branches and other additional offices at which deposits are received, checks paid, or money lent, including "banking facilities" at military reservations (see footnote 4, p. 1175 of the BULLETIN for September 1947).

    Back figures.-See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 15, and Annual Reports.

[^38]:    For footnotes see p. 1561.

[^39]:    ${ }^{1}$ Prior to Jan. 3, 1940, the figures under Asia represent Far East only, the remaining Asiatic countries being included under "All other."
    NoTE.-The figures in this table are not fully comparable throughout since certain changes or corrections took place in the reporting practice of reporting banks on Aug. 12, 1936, and Oct. 18, 1939. (See Banking and Monetary Statistics, Table 161, pp. 589 and 591. .) On June 30, 1942, reporting practice was changed from a weekly to a monthly basis. For further information see Bulletin for September 1945, pp. 971-974.

[^40]:    Prior to June 30, 1942, included under "All other."
    Report dates for these years are as follows: 1939-Jan. 3, 1940; and 1940-Jan. 1, 1941.
    Lescluded "Canal Zone" prior to June 30, 1942
    ${ }^{7}$ Country breakdown not available until June 30, 1942.

[^41]:    ${ }^{1}$ Through February 1939, valued at legal parity of 85 shillings a fine ounce; thereafter at market price. which fluctuated until Sept. 6,1939 . when it was officially set at 168 shillings per fine ounce; the latter rate remained in effect until June 9, 1945, when it was raised to 172 shillingt and three pence.
    ${ }_{2}$ Securities and silver coin held as cover for fiduciary issue, the amount of which is also shown by this figure.
    ${ }^{3}$ Notes issued less amounts held in banking department.
    4 On Jan. 6, 1939, 200 million pounds sterling of gold (at legal parity) transferred from Bank to Exchange Equalization Account; on Mar, 1, 1939, about 5.5 million pounds (at current price) transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on July 12, 1939, 20 million pounds transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on Sept. 6, 1939, 279 million pounds transferred from Bank to Exchange Account,

    5 Fiduciary issue increased by 50 million pounds on June 12, 1940, Apr. 30, Aug. 30, and Dec. 3, 1941, and Apr, 22 and July 28, 1942; by 70 million pounds on Dec. 2, 1942; and by 50 million pounds on Apr. 13, Oct. 6, and Dec. 8, 1943, Mar. 7, Aug. 2, and Dec. 6, 1944, May 8 , July 3 and Dec. 10, 1945, and on Dec. 10, 1946

    Securities maturing in two years or less.
    ${ }^{7}$ Includes notes held by the chartered banks, which constitute an important part of their reser
    ${ }^{8}$ On May 1, 1940, gold transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board in return for short-term Government securities (see Bulletin for July 1940, pp. 677-678)

    Note.-For back figures on Bank of England and Bank of Canada, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 164 and 166, pp. 638-640 and pp. 644-645, respectively; for description of statistics see pp. 560-564 in same publication.

[^42]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes gold, silver, and foreign exchange forming required reserve ( 25 per cent) against notes and other demand liabilities.
    ${ }^{2}$ This figure represents the amount of the bank's subscription to the Fund less the bank's local currency liability to the Fund. Until such time as the Fund engages in operations in this currency, the "net claim" will equal the country's gold contribution.
    ${ }^{3}$ For last available report from the central bank of Portugal (March 1946), see BULLETIN for May 1947, p. 626; of Rumania (June 1944).
    see Bulletin for March 1945, p. 286; and of Yugoslavia (February 1941), see Bulletin for March 1942, p. 282.
    ${ }^{4}$ Gold revalued in June 1946 from approximately 85 to 172 shillings per fine ounce. ${ }^{5}$ Includes small amount of non-Government bonds.
    ${ }^{6}$ Gold revalued on Sept. 9, 1946, from 1,406.58 to 3,150.77 Turkish pounds per fine kilogram.
    7 Beginning October 1944, a certain amount of gold formerly reported in the Bank's account shown separately for account of the Government. ${ }^{8}$ See Bulletin for December 1936, p. 1025. ${ }^{9}$ Before March 1947, included in "Sundry bills and investments."

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ From September 1939 through November 1946, this table represents aggregates of figures reported by individual banks for days, varying from bank to bank, toward the end of the month. After November 1946, figures for all banks are compiled on the third Wednesday of each month, except in June and December, when the statements will give end-of-month data.
    ${ }_{2}$ Represent six-month loans to the Treasury at $11 / 8$ per cent through Oct. 20,1945 , and at $3 / 8$ per cent thereafter.
    Note.-For back figures and figures on German commercial banks, see Banking and Monetary Statistics, Tables 168-171, pp. 648-655, and for description of statistics see pp. 566-571 in same publication.

